7 People in Permanent Supportive Housing
IN THE UNITED STATES

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

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PEOPLE LIVING IN PSH
IN THE UNITED STATES

HMIS DATA

Throughout the year in 2014…

285,403
people were living in PSH

Only 5.5%
of people who exited PSH became homeless

The number who stayed in PSH for more than 5 years
▲ increased 1.3%

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL PERSON LIVING IN PSH IN 2014

A Man Living Alone

54.9% MALE / **59.1%** 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

32% WERE AGE
31–50

44.7% WERE
Black or African American

82.7% HAD
A Disability

66.4% WERE IN A
City

PRIOR TO ENTERING PSH, **77.2%** WERE
Already Homeless

2–5 YEARS SPENT LIVING IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

KEY TERM

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PSH) is a program designed to provide housing (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to formerly homeless people. McKinney-Vento-funded programs require that the client have a disability for program eligibility, so the majority of people in PSH have disabilities.

One-Night Estimates

PEOPLE IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PSH)

285,403 people lived in Permanent Supportive Housing in 2014.

HMIS

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs are designed to serve people who were homeless and who have disabilities that interfere with their ability to maintain housing on their own. PSH programs provide permanent housing combined with intensive supportive services to stabilize formerly homeless people in housing. PSH has been an important priority for HUD for many years. The number of beds in PSH projects has increased by 59.2 percent since 2007, with the growing inventory of HUD-VA Supportive Housing (VASH) program beds an important part of this increase.

In 2010, HUD began collecting aggregate one-year estimates of people in PSH from each community. People in PSH are in housing and not considered homeless, unlike people using emergency shelter and transitional housing programs. Because PSH is meant for a subset of formerly homeless people, their characteristics may not be the same as those using the shelter system, thus, comparing people living in PSH with shelter users can shed light on how client characteristics and program use may differ. People in PSH are classified by household type, following the definitions used in Sections 2 and 3 of this report: individuals are people in households that do not have at least one adult and one child, while people in families with children are in households with at least one adult and one child.

The estimates of people in PSH are based on a nationally representative sample of communities that submit aggregate Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) data to HUD. Data are statistically adjusted for people in PSH programs that do not yet participate in their local HMIS to provide an enumeration of people in PSH in each community[1] and are weighted to represent the entire country.[2]

2014 Estimate of People in PSH:

- An estimated 285,403 people lived in PSH in 2014.
- Just over one-third (36.2%) are people in families with children rather than individuals.

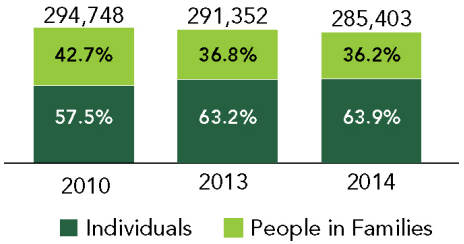
Changes Over Time:

- The total number of people living in PSH decreased 2 percent (5,949 less people) between 2013 and 2014. Among families with children in PSH, the number decreased 3.7 percent (4,008 fewer people), which was higher than the 0.9 percent decrease among individuals (1,686 fewer people).
- Between 2010 and 2014, there was a 17.8 percent decline (22,387 fewer people) among people in families with children living in PSH and a 7.7 percent increase among individuals (13,016 more people).

[1] This adjustment (and thus the enumeration) does not account for people in VASH programs not participating in HMIS. About 78 percent of all VASH beds are not participating in HMIS (HIC, 2014).
[2] The 95 percent confidence interval for people in PSH in 2014 is 275,249 to 295,557 (285,403 ± 10,154)

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2014, HIC 2007–2014

EXHIBIT 7.1: One-Year Estimates of People Living in PSH
By Household Type, 2010–2014

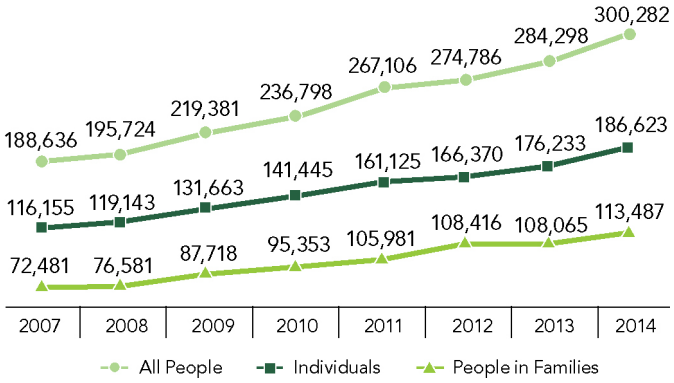


Note: The share of people in PSH as individuals and as family members may not sum to 100% because some people were in PSH as both individuals and in families at different points during the reporting period.

EXHIBIT 7.2: Change in the One-Year Estimates
People Living in PSH by Household Type, 2010–2014

Population	2013–2014		2010–2014	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Total People in PSH	-5,949	-2.0	-9,345	-3.2
Individuals in PSH	-1,686	-0.9	13,016	7.7
People in families in PSH	-4,008	-3.7	-22,387	-17.8

EXHIBIT 7.3: Inventory of PSH Beds in the U.S., 2007–2014



Gender and Age

In 2014:

- At 45.1 percent of all adults in PSH, women represented a larger share of the PSH residents than of people using emergency shelters and transitional housing programs, 37.7 percent.
- About one in five PSH residents was a child under age 18, about the same as for people using shelter programs.
- People living in PSH are older than people using shelters, with 33.6 percent aged 51 or older compared to 20.8 percent of people using shelters.
- Almost half (45.1%) of people living in PSH fall between the ages of 18 and 50.

Changes Over Time:

- People living in PSH were older in 2014 than in 2013. The share of people age 62 and older living in PSH grew from 6.4 percent in 2013 to 7.2 percent in 2014 (1,749 more people), and the share of PSH residents aged 51 to 61 grew from 25.1 percent to 26.4 percent (2,144 more people).
- The share of PSH residents who are women dropped from 47.3 percent in 2010 to 45.1 percent in 2014. However, this is an increase from 44.8 percent in 2013.
- A decline of women in families with children in PSH (8,026 fewer women) outnumbered an increase of women in PSH as individuals (6,106 more women).

EXHIBIT 7.4: **Gender**
Adults Living in PSH and Adults Using Shelters, 2010–2014

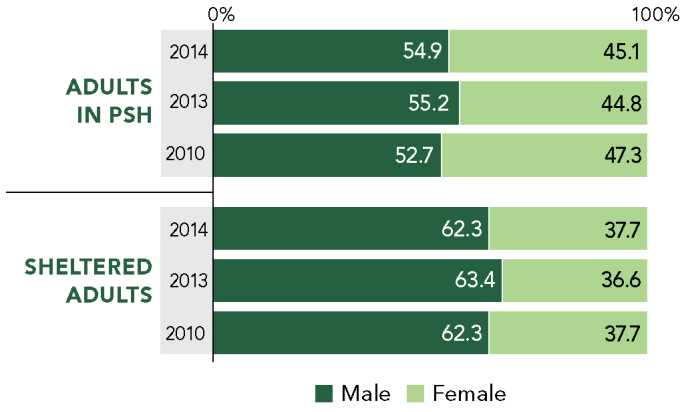
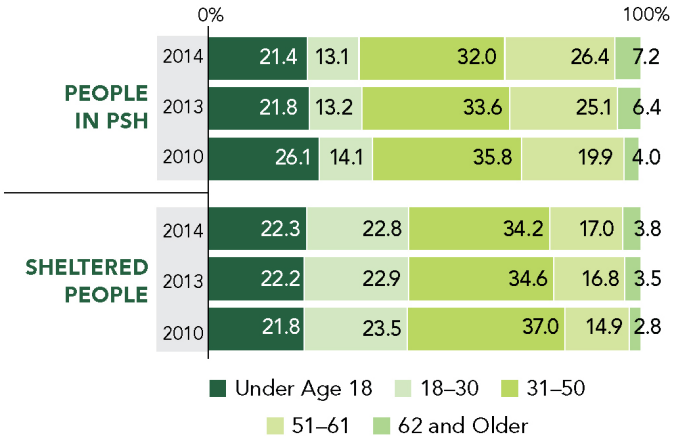


EXHIBIT 7.5: **Age**
People Living in PSH and People Using Shelters, 2010–2014



Data Source: HMIS 2010–2014

Ethnicity and Race

In 2014:

- People identifying themselves as Hispanic made up 12.1 percent of PSH residents, lower than the share of Hispanics using shelter programs, 15.8 percent.
- A slightly larger share of people in PSH were African American (44.7%) than among people using the shelter system (40.6%).

Changes Over Time:

- The share of PSH residents who are Hispanic increased from 9.4 percent in 2010 to 12.1 percent in 2014. The Hispanic share among shelter-users dropped over the same period.
- The share of PSH residents who identify as African American increased slightly between 2013 and 2014, from 44.2 percent to 44.7 percent, while the total sheltered population decreased slightly from 41.8 percent to 40.6 percent.

EXHIBIT 7.6: **Ethnicity**
People Living in PSH and People Using Shelters, 2010–2014

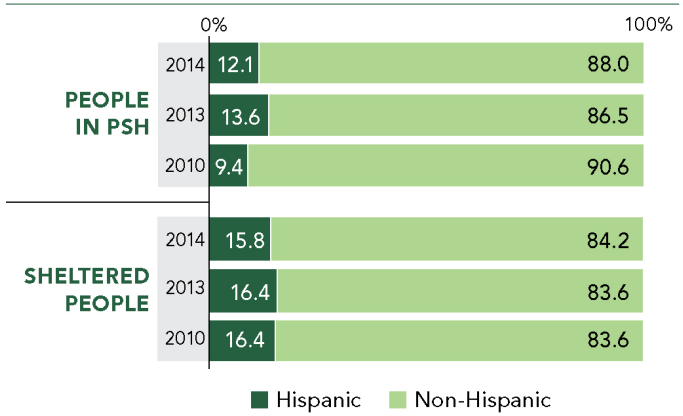
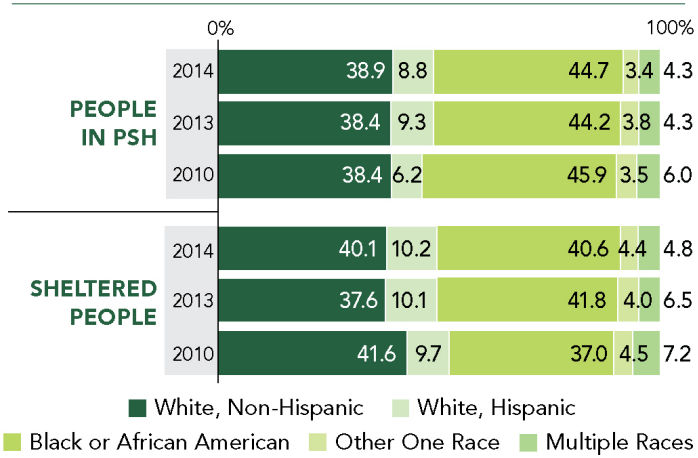


EXHIBIT 7.7: **Race**
People Living in PSH and People Using Shelters, 2010–2014



Note: Ethnicity is distinguished among the white race group to facilitate an understanding of minorities and non-minorities. Non-minorities are those who identify their ethnicity as not Hispanic and their race as white.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2014

Household Size and Disability Status

Although many people in PSH have a disabling condition, some PSH programs are restricted to clients with a disability and some are not. A household member must have a long-term disability in order to be eligible for McKinney-Vento-funded PSH programs, for instance. For this reason, HUD requests that CoCs report more detailed disability information in HMIS on adults in PSH than on adults in shelter. Adults in PSH can have multiple disabilities, and thus disability types do not sum to 100 percent.

In 2014:

- In both PSH and shelters, more people lived alone rather than with others, including 59.1 percent of PSH residents and 63.9 percent of shelter users.
- A somewhat larger share of PSH residents were in households with four or more people than people using shelters, 18.3 versus 16.9 percent.
- In many PSH programs, only people with disabilities are eligible. As a result, 8 of every 10 adults in PSH had a disability (82.7%). This is significantly higher than the 42.2 percent of adults using shelter who had a disability.
- Mental health issues were the most common disability among residents of PSH. Over half (56.5%) of adults in PSH either had a mental health condition or had dual diagnosis that includes both mental health and substance abuse. Only 9.9 percent reported having only substance abuse issues.

Changes Over Time:

- The share of people in PSH living alone increased from 55.6 percent in 2010 to 59.1 percent in 2014.
- Between 2010 and 2014, the share of PSH residents who have a disability increased slightly as well, especially among those who have any mental health issue (26,298 more adults) or a physical disability (19,493 more adults).
- The number of adult residents of PSH with HIV/AIDS increased slightly (0.2%) since 2010; there was a 22.6 percent decrease in the last year (3,768 fewer adults).

EXHIBIT 7.8: **Household Size**

People Living in PSH and People Using Shelters, 2010–2014

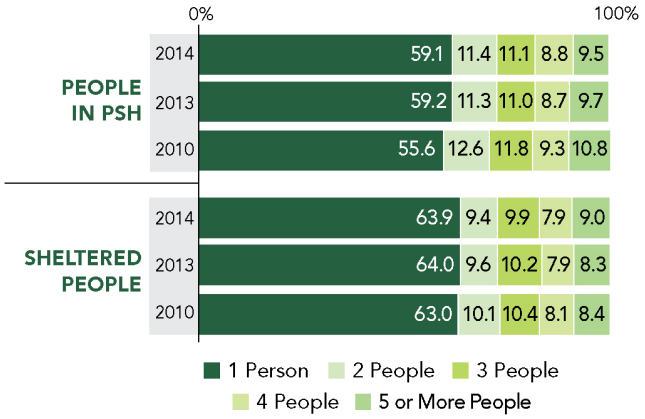


EXHIBIT 7.9: **Disability Status**

Adults Living in PSH, 2010–2014 (in %)

Disability Type	2010	2013	2014
Any Type of Disability	78.8	80.8	82.7
Dual Diagnosis	17.3	25.0	22.2
Mental Health	24.2	30.3	34.3
Substance Abuse	11.9	8.9	9.9
Physical Disability	13.2	20.7	21.1
HIV/AIDS	6.4	7.5	5.9
Developmental Disability	3.3	4.5	4.5

Note 1: The client self-reports whether or not they have a disability, but McKinney-Vento-funded PSH programs require documentation for disability type. Other programs may or may not rely on self-reported disability type.

Note 2: Dual diagnosis refers to people that have both a mental health and substance abuse issue. People with dual diagnosis are not included in the mental health or substance abuse categories.

Note 3: Percent of adults with disabilities will not sum to 100% because people in PSH may have more than one type of disability.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2014

Geographic Location

In 2014:

- About one-third of PSH residents were living in suburban and rural areas (33.6%), while the other two-thirds (66.4%) lived in cities. However, PSH residents were less likely to be located in cities than were people using shelter programs, 66.4 percent versus 70.5 percent.

Changes Over Time:

- The number of PSH residents in suburban and rural areas decreased (8,733 fewer people) between 2013 and 2014, while the number of people in shelter programs increased. However, between 2010 and 2014, the number of PSH residents increased 12.4 percent (10,574 more people) in suburban and rural areas and the number of people using shelter programs decreased 23.7 percent.
- The number of PSH residents living in cities decreased 9.5 percent (19,920 fewer people) between 2010 and 2014, but it increased 1.8 percent from 2013 to 2014 (3,309 more people).

EXHIBIT 7.10: **Geographic Distribution**
People Living in PSH, People Using Shelters, and Total U.S. Population, 2010–2014

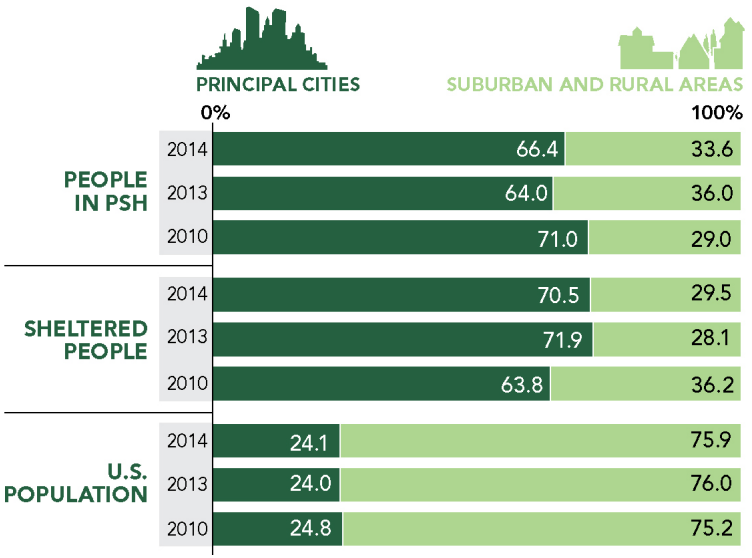


EXHIBIT 7.11: **Percent Change by Geography**
Change in the Number of People Living in PSH, and All Homeless People Using Shelters Programs, 2010–2014 (in %)

Population	2013–2014		2010–2014	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
All People in PSH	1.8	-8.3	-9.5	12.4
All Sheltered People	2.7	10.2	3.1	-23.7

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2014; ACS 2009, 2012, 2013

Characteristics by Geography

In 2014:

- Women made up a larger share of PSH residents in suburban and rural areas than in principal cities, 49.6 percent versus 43 percent.
- In addition, a larger share of people living in PSH located in suburban and rural areas were children under age 18 (25.7%) or adults ages 18 to 30 (14.6%) than were those in cities (19.1% and 12.3%).
- One-person PSH households were more common in cities than in suburban and rural areas, 63.4 percent versus 50.8 percent.

Changes Over Time:

- The number of women in PSH living in cities increased 2.6 percent (1,670 more women) and decreased 6.6 percent (2,496 fewer women) in suburban and rural areas between 2013 and 2014.
- Between 2010 and 2014, the share of African Americans in PSH living in cities dropped from 52.9 to 50.4 percent (9,335 fewer people), and the share living in suburban and rural areas rose from 29.3 to 33.3 percent (7,483 more people).

EXHIBIT 7.12: **Characteristics by Geography**
People Living in PSH, 2010–2014 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities			Suburban & Rural Areas		
	2010	2013	2014	2010	2013	2014
# of People in PSH	209,414	186,185	189,495	85,334	104,641	95,908
Gender of Adults						
Male	53.4	56.8	57.0	51.0	52.2	50.4
Female	46.7	43.2	43.0	49.1	47.8	49.6
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	9.1	14.0	12.1	9.9	12.4	12.0
Non-Hispanic	90.9	86.0	87.9	90.1	87.6	88.0
Race						
White, Non-Hispanic	32.0	32.0	33.4	53.7	50.0	49.7
White, Hispanic	6.2	10.0	8.6	6.2	7.7	9.3
Black or African American	52.9	50.4	50.4	29.3	33.4	33.3
Other One Race	3.1	3.8	3.4	4.5	3.9	3.3
Multiple Races	5.9	3.8	4.2	6.3	5.0	4.4
Age						
Under Age 18	25.5	20.3	19.1	27.5	24.3	25.7
18–30	13.5	12.6	12.3	15.8	14.1	14.6
31–50	36.3	33.7	32.1	34.8	33.3	31.8
51–61	20.6	26.5	28.5	18.4	22.6	22.2
62 and Older	4.1	6.8	7.9	3.6	5.7	5.7
Household Size						
1 Person	56.0	62.5	63.4	54.5	53.5	50.8
2 People	13.0	10.3	10.1	11.5	13.1	14.1
3 People	11.5	10.0	9.8	12.6	12.8	13.7
4 People	9.1	8.1	8.0	9.8	9.9	10.4
5 or More People	10.4	9.2	8.7	11.7	10.7	11.0
Disability Status of Adults						
Disabled	78.2	80.5	82.7	80.1	81.2	82.8
Not Disabled	21.8	19.5	17.3	19.9	18.8	17.2

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2014

Places Adults in PSH Stayed before Entering PSH

Almost three-quarters of the 166,838 adults who were homeless before entering PSH in 2014 came from a shelter program rather than the street.

Information on where people lived before entering PSH was asked only of adults.

In 2014:

- Of the adults living in PSH, more than three-quarters (166,838 adults) had been homeless before they moved into PSH. The majority came from shelter programs, 74.4 percent, rather than a place not meant for human habitation, 25.6 percent.
- Before entering PSH, 15 percent of adults (32,444 adults) had been in a housed situation. About a third (33.2%) were staying with family, a little less than a third (31.4%) were in housing they rented, and about a fifth (20.1%) were staying with friends.
- Of those who came from a housed situation, 13.8 percent (4,470 adults) had been in another PSH program.
- Only 4.6 percent of adults in PSH were located in an institutional setting prior to entering PSH. A little more than half of these 9,938 adults were in a substance abuse treatment center, 23.3 percent were in a psychiatric facility, 13 percent were in a correctional facility, and 10.7 percent were in a hospital.

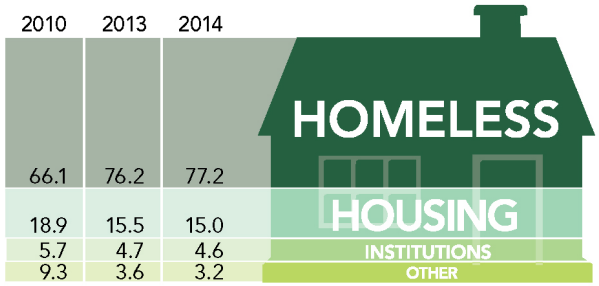
Changes Over Time:

- The number of people in PSH that came from a homeless situation increased substantially by 30 percent, or almost 40,000 more people, from 2010 to 2014. However, this measure decreased a slight 0.8 percent (1,426 fewer people) between 2013 and 2014.
- Between 2010 and 2014, 4,252 fewer adults in PSH were in a housed situation before entering PSH.
- The number of people in PSH that came from a foster care home decreased 41.8 percent (349 fewer people) since 2013.

EXHIBIT 7.13: **Places Adults Stayed**
Before Entering PSH and Change Over Time, 2010–2014

Place Stayed	2014		2013–2014		2010–2014	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Homeless	166,838	77.2	-1,426	-0.8	38,526	30.0
Sheltered	124,199	74.4	-4,574	16.6	21,065	47.9
Unsheltered	42,639	25.6	3,148	8.0	15,497	57.1
Housing	32,444	15.0	-1,756	-5.1	-4,252	-11.6
Staying with family	10,767	33.2	-947	-8.1	-1,455	-11.9
Staying with friends	6,509	20.1	-535	-7.6	-520	-7.4
Rented housing unit	10,178	31.4	-300	-2.9	-1,717	-14.4
Owned housing unit	520	1.6	-218	-29.5	-1,081	-67.5
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	4,470	13.8	244	5.8	521	13.2
Institutional Settings	9,938	4.6	-438	-4.2	-1,048	-9.5
Substance abuse treatment center	5,268	53.0	74	1.4	-226	-4.1
Correctional facility	1,290	13.0	-189	-12.8	67	5.5
Hospital	1,068	10.7	-104	-8.9	-130	-10.9
Psychiatric facility	2,312	23.3	-219	-8.7	-759	-24.7
Other Settings	6,840	3.2	-1,097	-13.8	-11,206	-62.1
Hotel or motel	2,195	32.1	119	5.7	-137	-5.9
Foster care home	485	7.1	-349	-41.8	-123	-20.2
Other living arrangement	4,160	60.8	-867	-17.2	-10,946	-72.5

EXHIBIT 7.14: **Places Adults Stayed**
Before Entering PSH, 2010–2014 (in %)



Data Source: HMIS 2010–2014

Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

The number of PSH residents staying more than five years increased 1.3% between 2013 and 2014.

In 2014:

- Almost a quarter (24.2%) of people living in PSH at some time during the reporting year stayed one year or less, and just over half (51.8%) in PSH stayed one to five years. Almost a quarter (24.1%) stayed in PSH for more than five years.
- Of the 285,403 people in PSH, 37.3 percent moved either in or out of PSH during the reporting year, with 59,866 people entering and 48,841 people exiting. The share of people in families with children in PSH that moved in and out of PSH was about the same as that for individuals.

Changes Over Time:

- The number of people in families with children moving into PSH decreased by 4,503 from 2013 to 2014, while the number moving out decreased by a larger number, 4,616, leaving more vacancies for new families with children.
- In contrast, the number of individuals moving into PSH dropped by 3,342 between 2013 and 2014, but the number of individuals moving out dropped less, by 2,432 fewer people, leaving fewer vacancies for new individuals to enter.
- The share of long-term stayers living in PSH during the reporting year steadily increased every year since 2010. The share of PSH residents living in PSH for more than five years increased from 18.3 percent in 2010 to 24.1 percent in 2014. The number of PSH residents staying in PSH for more than five years increased 1.3 percent between 2013 and 2014.
- Between 2010 and 2014, the share of people staying a year or less dropped from 31 percent to 24.2 percent. Additionally, between 2013 and 2014, those staying in PSH for less than a year decreased 11.3 percent.

EXHIBIT 7.15: **Length of Stay**
People Living in PSH, 2010–2014 (in %)

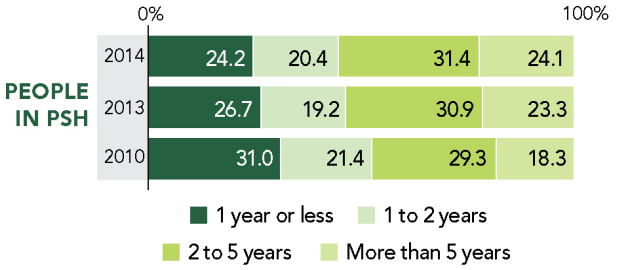


EXHIBIT 7.16: **Change in the Flow of Entry and Exit by Household Type**
People Entering into and Exiting from PSH, 2010–2014

Flow to and from PSH	2013–2014		2010–2014	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Entering PSH				
All People	-7,881	-11.6	-20,500	-25.5
Individuals	-3,342	-8.1	-12,875	-25.4
People in Families	-4,503	-16.9	-7,619	-25.7
Exiting PSH				
All People	-7,080	-12.7	-4,997	-9.3
Individuals	-2,432	-7.2	-19	-0.1
People in Families	-4,616	-20.7	-4,949	-21.8

Note: Change in individuals plus change in people in families will not sum to the change in all people for two reasons: 1) an overlap adjustment factor (see discussion in the 2014 AHAR methodology document, section A.5 for more details) and 2) some people were in PSH as both individuals and in families at different points during the reporting year.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2014, HIC 2010–2014

Destination at Move-Out for PSH Residents

People in PSH exiting the program were asked where they were moving to next.

In 2014:

- Of people moving out of PSH, only 5.5 percent left PSH and became homeless. Of those 2,702 people, about a quarter (24.4%) went to unsheltered locations, while most (75.6%) entered shelters.
- About two-thirds (66.6%) of people leaving PSH during the reporting year moved into another housed situation. More than half of those 32,515 people moved into housing they rented (55.8%). About a quarter (24.5%) moved in with family, 9.5 percent with friends, and 8 percent into other permanent supportive housing.
- People in families with children who moved out of PSH were more likely to move into housing than individuals who exited PSH (79% versus 59.5%). A slightly smaller share of individuals who exited PSH to housing moved into rental housing than did people in families with children (55.1% versus 56.9%), while a larger share of individuals who exited PSH to housing went to stay with friends than did people in families with children (11.5% versus 6.8%).
- Of people moving out of PSH, 7.1 percent (3,470 people) went to an institutional setting. Of those, over half (59.9%) entered a correctional facility, 16.8 percent a substance abuse treatment center, 12.8 percent a psychiatric facility, and 10.5 percent a hospital.
- Individuals who moved out of PSH were 2.9 times more likely to go to an institutional setting than people in families with children, 9.2 versus 3.4 percent. Individuals were more likely to exit to a hospital than were families with children (12.3% versus 1.8%), while people in families with children were more likely to exit to a correctional facility than were individuals (69.1% versus 58%).

Changes Over Time:

- From 2013 to 2014, there was a 3 percent decrease in the number of people moving out of PSH into homelessness. However, since 2010, there has been a 28.4 percent increase in this measure, slightly higher for families with children than for individuals (33.3% versus 27.3%).

EXHIBIT 7.17: **Destination upon Moving Out**

People Living in PSH by Household Type, 2014

Destination	All People		Individuals		People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homeless	2,702	5.5	2,120	6.8	585	3.3
Sheltered	2,042	75.6	1,512	71.3	532	90.9
Unsheltered	660	24.4	608	28.7	53	9.1
Housing	32,515	66.6	18,545	59.5	14,003	79.0
Staying with family	7,959	24.5	4,259	23.0	3,707	26.5
Staying with friends	3,080	9.5	2,134	11.5	949	6.8
Rented housing	18,157	55.8	10,213	55.1	7,963	56.9
Owned housing unit	712	2.2	296	1.6	417	3.0
Other PSH	2,607	8.0	1,643	8.9	967	6.9
Institutional Settings	3,470	7.1	2,879	9.2	596	3.4
Substance abuse treatment center	582	16.8	487	16.9	96	16.1
Correctional facility	2,079	59.9	1,669	58.0	412	69.1
Hospital	364	10.5	354	12.3	11	1.8
Psychiatric facility	445	12.8	369	12.8	77	12.9
Other Settings	10,156	20.8	7,632	24.5	2,540	14.3
Hotel or motel	202	2.0	128	1.7	74	2.9
Foster care home	251	2.5	87	1.1	164	6.5
Other living arrangement	2,825	27.8	1,947	25.5	884	34.8
Deceased	2,444	24.1	2,269	29.7	179	7.0
Missing Destination	4,434	43.7	3,201	41.9	1,239	48.8

Exhibit 7.18: **Percent Change in Destination upon Moving Out**

People Living in PSH by Household Type, 2010–2014 (in %)

Destination	2013–2014			2010–2014		
	All People	Individuals	People in Families	All People	Individuals	People in Families
Homeless	-3.0	-2.9	-2.7	28.4	27.3	33.3
Housing	-13.6	-6.9	-20.9	19.3	25.7	11.8
Institutional Setting	-11.4	-12.9	-3.1	14.1	7.1	67.4
Other Setting	-12.4	-6.8	-25.6	-52.6	-36.8	-72.8

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2014

In 2014, 31,393 Veterans lived in PSH, an increase of 40.5% since 2010.

One-Year Estimates of Veterans Living in PSH

The final pages of this section provide information on Veterans residing in PSH. The estimates distinguish between Veterans served as individuals and Veterans who are living with at least one child (the same definition of family as elsewhere in this report), but only the Veterans are included in the counts, not other adults or children in the household.

In 2014, 31,393 Veterans lived in permanent supportive housing,[3] an increase of 0.8 percent since 2013 and 40.5 percent since 2010. These one-year estimates of Veterans in PSH do not include Veterans living in HUD-VA Supportive Housing (VASH) programs if those programs do not participate in HMIS. The VASH program combines Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance with case management and clinical services provided by the VA. Administrative data from the VASH program indicate that 84,983 Veterans have been housed through the program between 2008 and 2014.

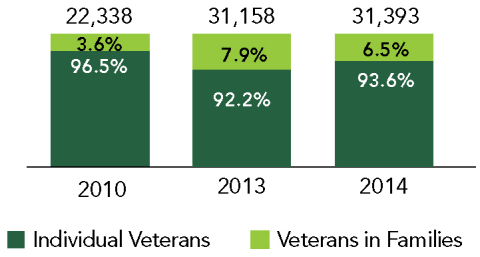
In 2014:

- 31,393 Veterans lived in PSH in 2014. More than 9 in 10 were in PSH as individuals (93.6%) rather than as members of a family with at least one child (6.5%).

Changes Over Time:

- The number of Veterans living in PSH has increased 0.8 percent from 2013 to 2014 (235 more Veterans), and the number has increased 40.5 percent since 2010 (9,055 more Veterans).
- Between 2010 and 2014, the share of Veterans living in PSH as individuals dropped from 96.5 to 93.6 percent, while the share of Veterans living in PSH as a family member rose from 3.6 to 6.5 percent.

EXHIBIT 7.19: **One-Year Estimates of Veterans Living in PSH**
By Household Type, 2010–2014



Note: The share of Veterans living in PSH as individuals and as family members may not sum to 100% because some Veterans were in PSH as both individuals and in families at different points during the reporting period

EXHIBIT 7.20: **Change in the Number of Veterans Living in PSH**
By Household Type, 2010–2014

Population	2013–2014		2010 –2014	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Total Veteran Population	235	0.8	9,055	40.5
Individual Veterans	675	2.4	7,840	36.4
Veterans in Families	-415	-16.9	1,240	154.2

[3] The 95 percent confidence interval for Veterans in PSH in 2014 is 30,321 to 32,465 (+ 31,393/ - 1,072).
Data Source: HMIS 2010–2014

Characteristics of Veterans Living in PSH

In 2014:

- The typical Veteran in PSH was a man (88.7%) who identified himself either as white and not Hispanic (46.3%) or as African American (44.3%).
- Of all Veterans in families with children, 4 in 10 were women (39.4%).
- About half of Veterans living in PSH were between 51 and 61 years old (51.8%), and over 8 in 10 had a disability (82.9%).

EXHIBIT 7.21: **Characteristics by Household Type**

Veterans Living in PSH, 2014 (in %)

Characteristic	All Veterans	Individual Veterans	Veterans in Families
# Veterans in PSH	31,393	29,391	2,044
Gender of Adults			
Male	88.7	90.7	60.6
Female	11.3	9.3	39.4
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	6.0	5.9	8.0
Non-Hispanic	94.0	94.1	92.0
Race			
White, Non-Hispanic	46.3	46.2	47.5
White, Hispanic	4.6	4.5	6.5
Black or African American	44.3	44.5	41.2
Other One Race	2.2	2.2	2.6
Multiple Races	2.6	2.7	2.2
Age			
18-30	4.2	3.1	20.7
31-50	26.4	24.5	54.7
51-61	51.8	53.9	21.8
62 and Older	17.6	18.6	2.8
Disability Status of Adults			
Disabled	82.9	83.6	72.4
Not Disabled	17.1	16.4	27.6

Note: Counts of Veterans served as individuals and as members of families with children may not sum to the total number of Veterans in PSH because some Veterans were served in both household types.

- Compared to Veterans in PSH as individuals, those in families with children were younger, with 57.5 percent ages 31 to 50. Veterans in families with children in PSH were also less likely to have a disability than those as individuals (72.4% versus 83.6%).
- More than a third (37.9%) of Veterans in PSH had a physical disability.
- Of Veterans living in PSH, 28.6 percent had a dual diagnosis of both mental health plus substance abuse problems, with an additional 30 percent having just mental health and 13.1 percent having just substance abuse issues.

Changes Over Time:

- The share of Veterans living in PSH with a dual diagnosis increased in 2014 (28.6%) from 2010 (23.7%), but decreased from 2013 (33.7%).
- The share of Veterans living in PSH with a physical disability increased from 22.1 percent in 2010 to 37.9 percent in 2014.

EXHIBIT 7.22: **Disability Type**

Veterans Living in PSH, 2010–2014 (in %)

Disability Type	2010	2013	2014
Any Type of Disability	80.5	81.2	82.9
Dual Diagnosis	23.7	33.7	28.6
Mental Health	23.3	27.2	30.0
Substance Abuse	16.7	12.3	13.1
Physical Disability	22.1	36.0	37.9
HIV/AIDS	5.8	6.2	4.5
Developmental Disability	1.8	3.5	3.6

Note 1: Dual diagnosis refers to people that have both a mental health and substance abuse issue. People with dual diagnosis are not included in the mental health or substance abuse categories.

Note 2: Percent of Veterans with disabilities do not sum to 100% because people in PSH may have more than one type of disability.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2014

Places Veterans Stayed Before Moving Into PSH

In 2014:

- More than three-quarters of Veterans living in PSH were homeless immediately before moving in (76.9%). Most (72.7%) of those 23,023 Veterans were in a shelter program rather than in unsheltered locations.
- Of the 4,639 Veterans in PSH that moved in from another housed situation, 35.9 percent had been in housing they rented, 28.3 percent had been living with family, and 21.2 percent had been living with friends.
- Over half (55%) of the 1,445 Veterans who came to PSH from an institutional setting, came from a substance abuse treatment center.

Changes Over Time:

- Between 2010 and 2014, the number of Veterans entering PSH from another housing situation increased 91.4 percent (2,215 more Veterans).
- Between 2010 and 2014, the number of Veterans who were homeless before moving into PSH increased 45.8 percent (7,235 more Veterans).

EXHIBIT 7.23: **Places Veterans Stayed**
Before Moving Into PSH, 2010–2014 (in %)

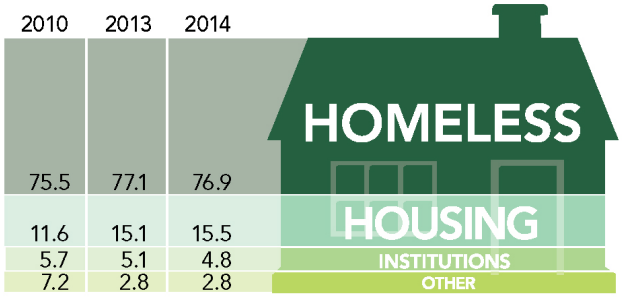


EXHIBIT 7.24: **Change in Places Veterans Stayed**
Before Moving Into PSH, 2010–2014

Places Stayed	2013–2014		2010–2014	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Homeless	1	0.0	7,235	45.8
Housing	136	3.0	2,215	91.4
Institutional Settings	-78	-5.1	264	22.4
Other Settings	-5	-0.6	-686	-45.3

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2014