

2015 Homeless Veterans IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

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Characteristics of Sheltered Veterans

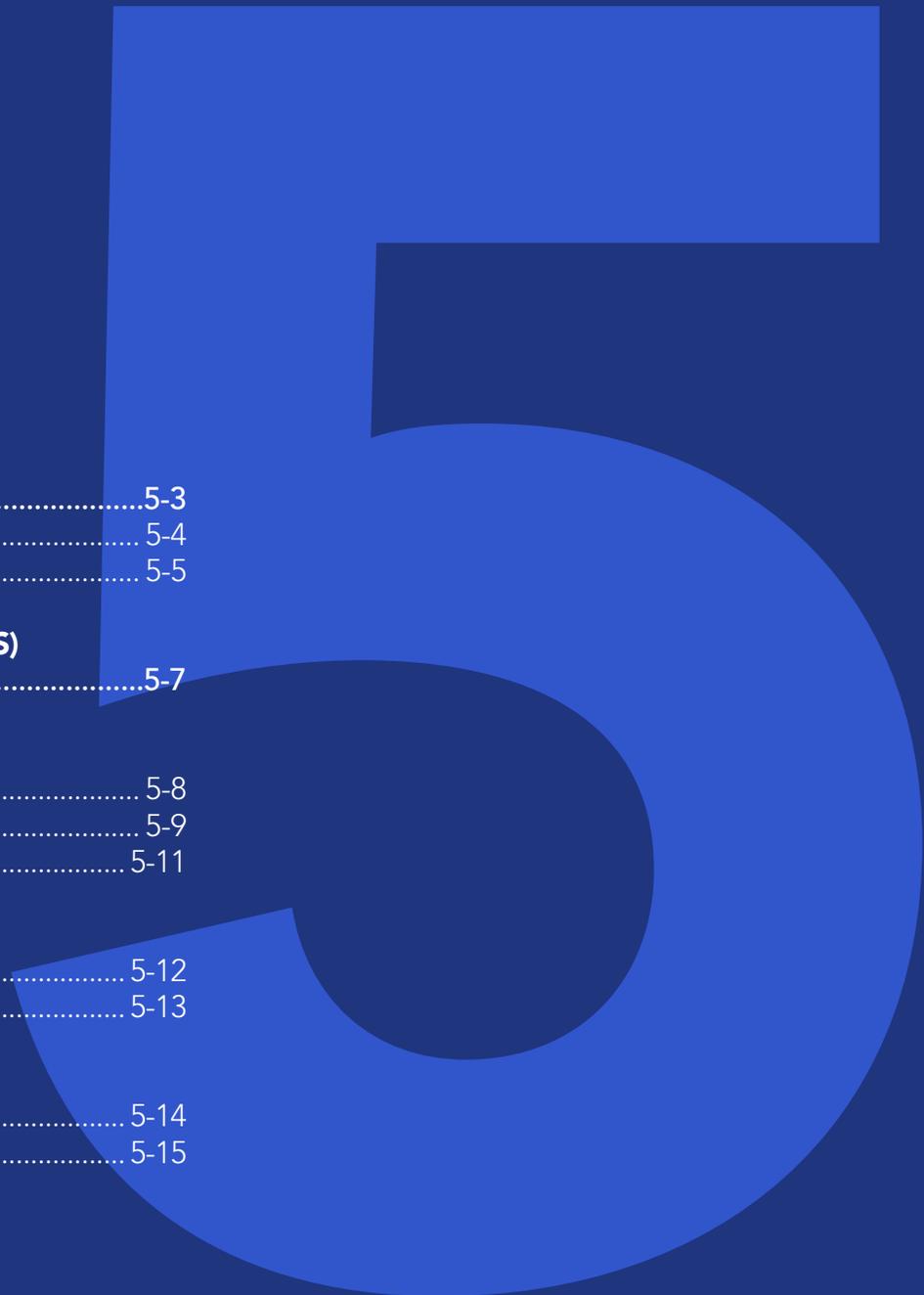
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2015 Homeless Veterans

IN THE UNITED STATES

Did You Know?

PT

On a single night in January 2015 **47,725** Veterans were homeless



This is a **35% decline** since 2009



More than 3 in 10 veterans are in CA or FL

Veterans in sheltered & unsheltered locations

34% 66%

HMIS

Throughout the year in 2015 **132,847** veterans experienced sheltered homelessness at some point



This is a **11.2% decline** since 2009

Veterans make up **9.2%** of the U.S. adult population and **11.5%** of the sheltered homeless adult population

From 2014–2015... Veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness in



KEY TERM

Veteran refers to any person who served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States. This also includes Reserves and National Guard members who were called up to active duty.

2015 One-Night Estimates OF HOMELESS VETERANS

PIT

Understanding the extent and nature of homelessness among veterans is an important focus for both HUD and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). Estimates of homeless veterans began in 2009. HUD and the VA, with support from USICH, have worked collaboratively for many years to produce accurate estimates of veterans experiencing homelessness and identify effective strategies for preventing and ending homelessness among veterans. The overall framework for addressing veteran homelessness, described in *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* and subsequent updates to the Plan, focuses on several key areas: providing affordable housing and permanent supportive housing, increasing meaningful and sustainable employment opportunities, reducing the financial vulnerability of veterans, and transforming the homeless crisis response system with a focus on prevention and rapid re-housing. This chapter provides the most accurate metrics to gauge the nation's progress toward ending homelessness among veterans.

On a Single Night in January 2015

- 47,725 veterans were experiencing homelessness in the United States, representing about 8.5 percent of homeless people and 10.9 percent of all homeless adults.
- 66 percent of veterans experienced homelessness in sheltered locations (31,505 veterans), and 34 percent were in unsheltered locations (16,220 veterans).

Between January 2014 and January 2015

- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness declined by 4 percent (1,964 fewer veterans). More than two-thirds of this decline was attributable to the decrease in the unsheltered population (1,350 fewer people).

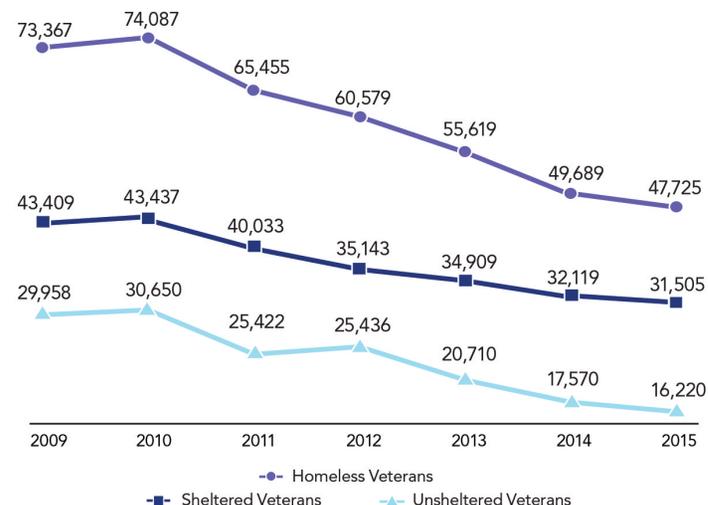
Between January 2009 and January 2015

- The total number of veterans experiencing homelessness dropped by 35 percent or 25,642 people.
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations decreased 45.9 percent (13,738 fewer veterans), and the number in sheltered locations decreased 27.4 percent (11,904 fewer veterans).
- Among veterans experiencing homelessness on a single night, a larger share were in sheltered locations in 2015 (66%) than in 2009 (59.2%).

Data Source: PIT 2009–2015
Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories
See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD's Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

47,725 veterans experienced homelessness in the U.S. in January 2015, a 4% decline from 2014.

EXHIBIT 5.1: One-Night Counts of Homeless Veterans
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2009-2015



Note: The PIT estimates of veterans from 2009 to 2014 are slightly lower than those reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless veterans submitted by the Las Vegas/Clark County CoC. The adjustment removed: 683 veterans in 2009 and 2010; 190 veterans in 2011 and 2012; and 160 veterans in 2013. Changes in the Las Vegas/Clark County CoC and the Anchorage CoC in 2014 resulted in 244 fewer veterans. These changes apply to all PIT estimates in this section. See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD's Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

EXHIBIT 5.2: Change in Homeless Veterans
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2009-2015

Years	Total Homeless Veterans		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015	-1,964	-4.0	-614	-1.9	-1,350	-7.7
2013 to 2014	-5,930	-10.7	-2,790	-8.0	-3,140	-15.2
2012 to 2013	-4,960	-8.2	-234	-0.7	-4,726	-18.6
2011 to 2012	-4,876	-7.4	-4,890	-12.2	14	0.1
2010 to 2011	-8,632	-11.7	-3,404	-7.8	-5,228	-17.1
2009 to 2010	720	1.0	28	0.1	692	2.3
2009 to 2015	-25,642	-35.0	-11,904	-27.4	-13,738	-45.9

By State

On a Single Night in January 2015

- Two states accounted for nearly one-third of the nation's homeless veterans: California (23.8% or 11,311 veterans) and Florida (8.3% or 3,926 veterans).
- Homeless veterans accounted for more than 15 percent of the total homeless population in four states: Arkansas (17.8%), South Dakota (17.1%), West Virginia (16.6%), and Montana (16.2%). Across all states, by comparison, 10 percent of all people experiencing homelessness were veterans.

Between January 2014 and January 2015

- The one-night count of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased in 33 states, totaling 3,400 fewer veterans. Nearly one quarter of the decrease was attributable to one state, California, with 785 fewer veterans.
- Increases in veterans experiencing homelessness occurred in 17 states and the District of Columbia, totaling 1,370 more veterans.
- The largest increase in the number of homeless veterans in absolute and relative terms was in Arizona, where 362 more veterans represented a 42.2 percent increase in the homeless veteran population.

Between January 2009 and January 2015

- 14 states had increases in homeless veterans (totaling 1,357 additional veterans).
- The number of homeless veterans declined in 36 states and the District of Columbia (totaling 27,068 fewer veterans). Four states represented 60.8 percent of the total decrease in homeless veterans: California (6,662 fewer veterans), New York (3,480), Florida (3,209), and Texas (3,098).
- Louisiana had a decline of more than 80 percent in veteran homelessness, (1,593 fewer veterans found in the one-night count). Only five other states have experienced decreases in veterans homelessness that exceed 50 percent since 2009: NY, TX, NV, AL, and KS.

EXHIBIT 5.3: Share of Homeless Veteran Population

In the U.S. by State, 2015 (in %)

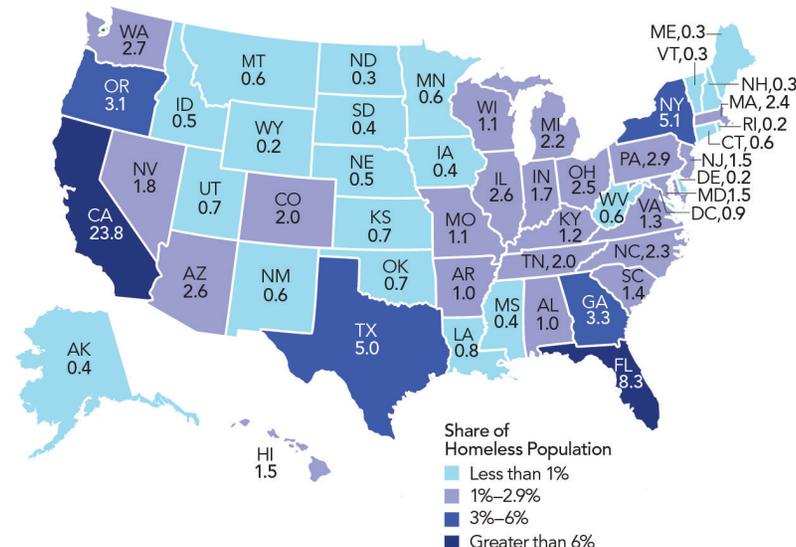


EXHIBIT 5.4: Homeless Veterans by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2009-2015

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015					
Arizona	362	42.2	California	-785	-6.5
Colorado	197	26.2	Florida	-626	-13.8
Oregon	172	13.3	Texas	-325	-12.0
Georgia	105	7.3	Tennessee	-197	-17.3
Hawaii	99	16.7	Nevada	-176	-17.0
2009 to 2015					
Arkansas	207	83.1	California	-6,662	-37.1
Illinois	198	19.3	New York	-3,480	-59.2
Hawaii	193	38.8	Florida	-3,209	-45.0
Oregon	187	14.7	Texas	-3,098	-56.4
Utah	171	103.0	Louisiana	-1,593	-80.3

Data Source: PIT 2009-2015
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories
See Part 1 of the 2015 AHAR for more details on PIT estimates by state (www.hudexchange.info)

By State and Sheltered Status

On a Single Night in January 2015

- More than half of all veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness in the United States were in California (43.6%) and Florida (9.7%).
- In just four states, more than half of their veterans experiencing homelessness were in unsheltered locations: Montana (64.6%), California (61.9%), Hawaii (60.3%), and Mississippi (57.8%).
- In 15 states, more than 90 percent of the veterans experiencing homelessness were shelter programs rather than unsheltered.

Between January 2014 and January 2015

- The number of veterans found in unsheltered locations dropped in 22 states, totaling 2,489 fewer veterans, and increased in 27 states and the District of Columbia, totaling 1,081 more unsheltered veterans.
- California, Florida, and New York alone accounted for 61.8 percent of the overall decrease in unsheltered veteran homelessness.

Between January 2009 and January 2015

- Three states accounted for 60.1 percent of the total decrease in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations: California (4,172 fewer veterans), Florida (2,674) and Texas (1,853).
- The largest decreases in the number of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness were in New York (2,779 fewer veterans), California (2,490), and Texas (1,245).

EXHIBIT 5.5: Sheltered Homeless Veterans by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2009-2015

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015					
Georgia	219	33.8	Washington	-203	-18.6
New York	183	8.8	Tennessee	-164	-17.8
Arkansas	165	75.0	California	-148	-3.3
Colorado	116	22.0	Illinois	-144	-15.8
South Carolina	71	17.8	Mississippi	-134	-60.6
2009 to 2015					
Arkansas	217	129.8	New York	-2,779	-55.1
Utah	203	184.5	California	-2,490	-36.6
Indiana	140	23.9	Texas	-1,245	-45.5
Oregon	97	14.4	Nevada	-813	-61.2
New Jersey	74	13.7	Massachusetts	-608	-35.6

EXHIBIT 5.6: Unsheltered Homeless Veterans by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2009-2015

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015					
Arizona	325	145.7	California	-637	-8.3
Illinois	136	42.4	Florida	-574	-27.0
Oregon	105	17.8	New York	-326	-71.3
Colorado	81	36.0	Texas	-239	-20.9
Hawaii	71	20.5	Nevada	-146	-29.8
2009 to 2015					
Illinois	230	101.4	California	-4,172	-37.3
Hawaii	152	57.6	Florida	-2,674	-63.2
Montana	101	129.5	Texas	-1,853	-67.2
Oregon	90	14.9	Louisiana	-1,502	-97.3
Oklahoma	39	65.6	Georgia	-705	-50.8

2015 PROFILE

A Veteran in Shelter* by Himself

91.1% MALE / 99.9% 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

43.3% WERE AGE

51-61

49.8% WERE

White, Non-Hispanic

53.1% HAD

A Disability

73.8% WERE IN A

City



PRIOR TO USING A SHELTER, 46.6% WERE

Already Homeless

 **23** NIGHTS SPENT IN
EMERGENCY SHELTER

*Shelter refers to emergency shelter or transitional housing programs.

5-6 • The 2015 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress



2015 One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED VETERANS

132,847 veterans experienced sheltered homelessness in the U.S. at some point in 2015.

HMIS

Since 2009, HUD has estimated the annual number of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness at some time during the reporting year, from October 1 through September 30. The one-year estimates account for all veterans who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program, including programs that specifically target veterans and those that do not. The estimates are based on a nationally representative sample of communities that submit aggregate Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data to HUD. The estimates statistically adjust for veterans experiencing homelessness in emergency shelter and transitional housing programs that do not yet participate in their local HMIS—thus providing a complete enumeration of sheltered veterans in each community—and are weighted to represent the entire country. The one-year estimates do not include: (a) sheltered veterans in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories; (b) veterans served by victim service providers; and (c) veterans in unsheltered locations who never accessed a shelter program during the 12-month period.¹

Veterans experience homelessness as individuals or as part of a family. Following the definition used throughout this report, veteran individuals are in households without any children, while homeless veterans in families are in households that have at least one child present.

Estimate of Veterans Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness in 2015

- An estimated 132,847 veterans used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any point between October 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015.²
- One in 170 veterans in the U.S. experienced sheltered homelessness at some point during 2015. While veterans made up 9.2 percent of the U.S. adult population, they made up 11.5 percent of adults using emergency shelter or transitional housing programs.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, the number of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness at some point during the reporting period did not change substantially, rising by less than one percent (1,150 more veterans).
- In spite of the modest short-term increase, the number of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness declined by 11.2 percent (16,788 fewer veterans) between 2009 and 2015.

EXHIBIT 5.7a: One-Year Estimates of Sheltered Veterans, 2009-2015

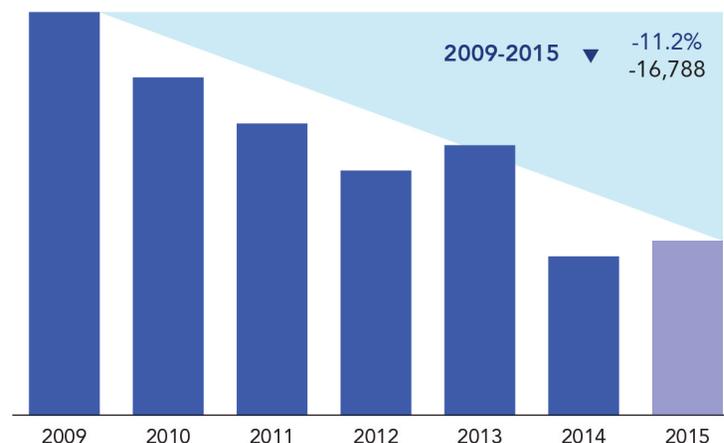


EXHIBIT 5.7b: One-Year Estimates of Sheltered Veterans and Annual Change from the Prior Year, 2009-2015

Year	Estimate	# Change from Previous Year	% Change from Previous Year
2015	132,847	1,150	0.9
2014	131,697	-8,160	-5.8
2013	139,857	1,861	1.3
2012	137,995	-3,454	-2.4
2011	141,449	-3,393	-2.3
2010	144,842	-4,793	-3.2
2009	149,635		

¹ People served in Safe Havens are included in the PIT estimates but not in these one-year estimates of shelter users.

² The 95 percent confidence interval for the sheltered homeless veteran population in 2015 is 118,825 to 146,869 (132,847 ± 14,022).

Gender and Age

Starting this year, HUD collected age information for people between the ages of 18 to 24 who experienced sheltered homelessness during the one-year period. Information is collected separately for people between the ages of 25 to 30. For more detailed information on age categories, see the supporting HMIS data available for download (www.hudexchange.info).

In 2015

- About 9 in 10 veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness (91.1%) were men, about the same percentage as for all U.S. veterans.
- Although the majority of all veterans in the U.S. (54.8%) were over the age of 61, only 14.5 percent of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness were over 61. Compared with 17.6 percent of all U.S. veterans, more than two in five veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness (43.3%) were between the ages of 51 and 61.
- Among veterans age 18 to 30 experiencing sheltered homelessness, 75 percent (9,057 people) were aged 25 to 30.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2009 and 2015, the number of female veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness increased by 6.5 percent (725 more veterans), even as the number of male veterans decreased by 12.6 percent.
- The proportion of veterans below age 51 experiencing sheltered homelessness declined from 52.8 percent in 2009 to 42.2 percent in 2015, while the proportion of sheltered veterans age 51 and older rose from 47.2 percent to 57.8 percent.

Although the majority of all veterans in the U.S. (54.8%) were over the age of 61, only 14.5 percent of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness were over 61.

EXHIBIT 5.8: Gender

Sheltered Veterans and U.S. Veterans, 2009-2015

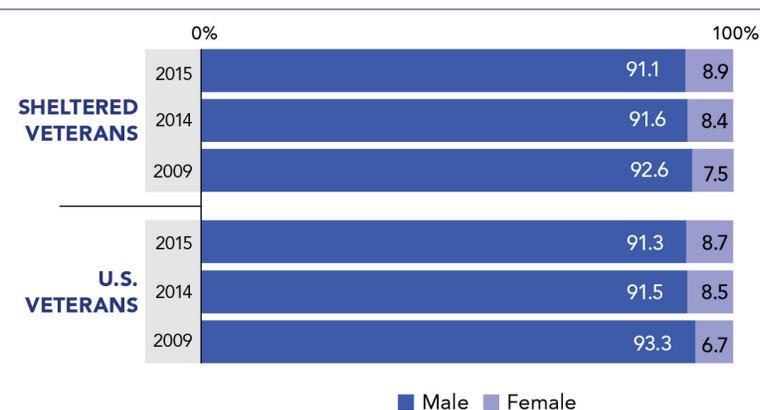
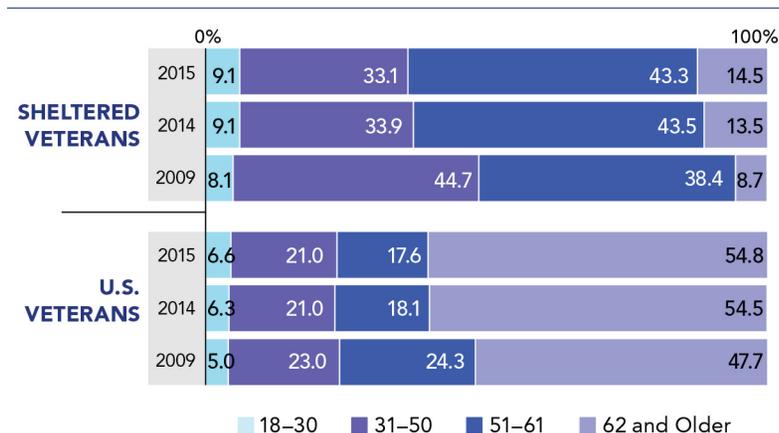


EXHIBIT 5.9: Age

Sheltered Veterans and U.S. Veterans, 2009-2015



Note: We report data for age 18-30 in the exhibit to facilitate comparisons over time. Data for those in age 18-24 and 25-30 are displayed separately in the supporting HMIS data available online (www.hudexchange.info) and are discussed in the text.

Ethnicity and Race

In 2015

- Though only 21.2 percent of all veterans in the U.S. identified as belonging to racial groups other than white or as white and Hispanic, about half of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness (50.2%) identified as such. This population was even more heavily represented among veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness accompanied by children (61%).

Changes Over Time

- While the total number of Hispanic veterans in the U.S. increased by 22.6 percent between 2009 and 2015, the number of Hispanic veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness dropped by 37.5 percent (6,016 fewer veterans).
- Between 2009 and 2015, the proportion of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness who were African American grew from 34.2 percent to 38.5 percent.

EXHIBIT 5.10: Ethnicity

Sheltered Veterans and U.S. Veterans, 2009-2015

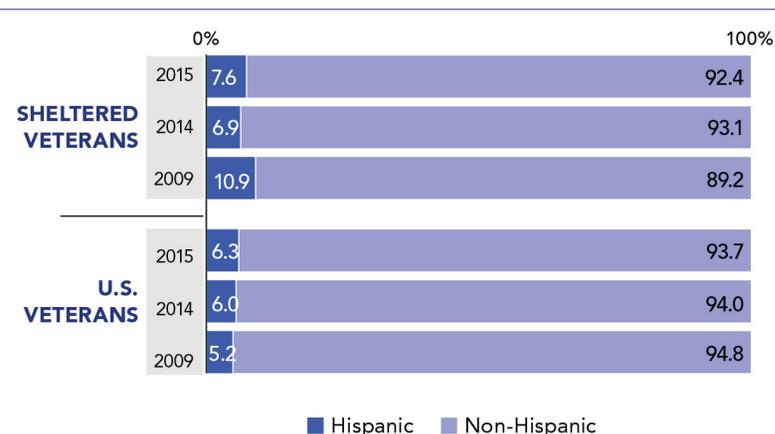
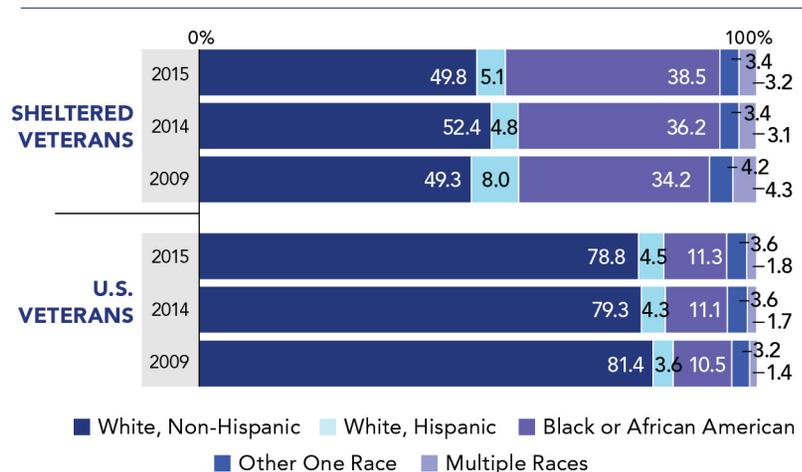


EXHIBIT 5.11: Race

Sheltered Veterans and U.S. Veterans, 2009-2015



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.



Household Size and Disability Status

In 2015

- Three percent of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness were accompanied by children.
- The majority of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness (53.1%) had a disability, compared with less than a third of all veterans in the U.S. (28.1%).

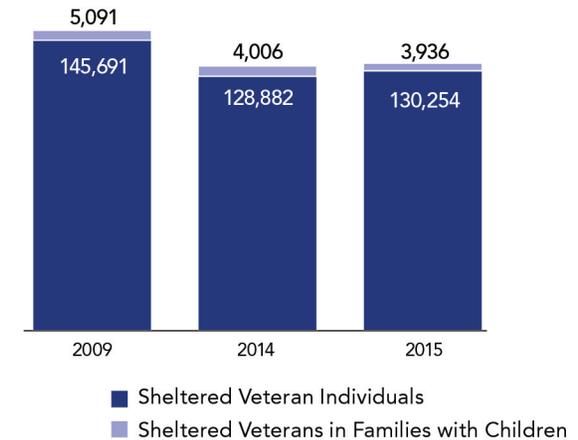
Changes Over Time

- The proportion of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness who were accompanied by children was about the same in 2015 (3%) as in 2009 (3.4%).
- The disability rate among veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness did not change substantially over time.

The majority of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness at some time during 2015 (53.1%) had a disability.

EXHIBIT 5.12: Sheltered Veterans Estimates

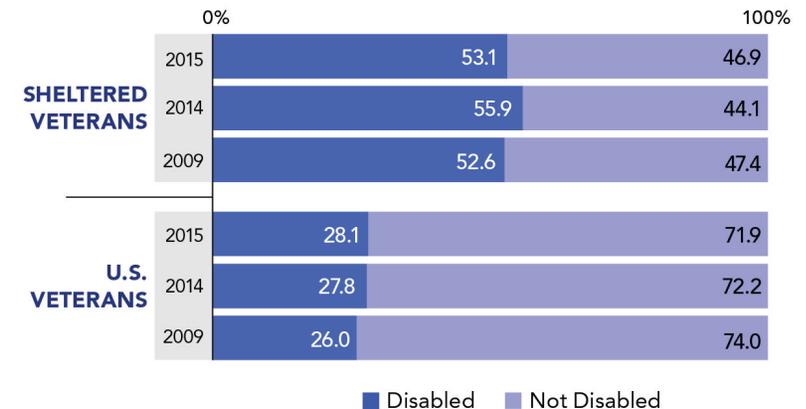
By Household Type, 2009-2015



Note: The number of sheltered Veterans served as individuals and in families may not sum to the unduplicated total number of sheltered Veterans because some Veterans were served as both individuals and in families at different points during the reporting period.

EXHIBIT 5.13: Disability Status

Sheltered Veterans and U.S. Veterans, 2009-2015



Geographic Location

In 2015

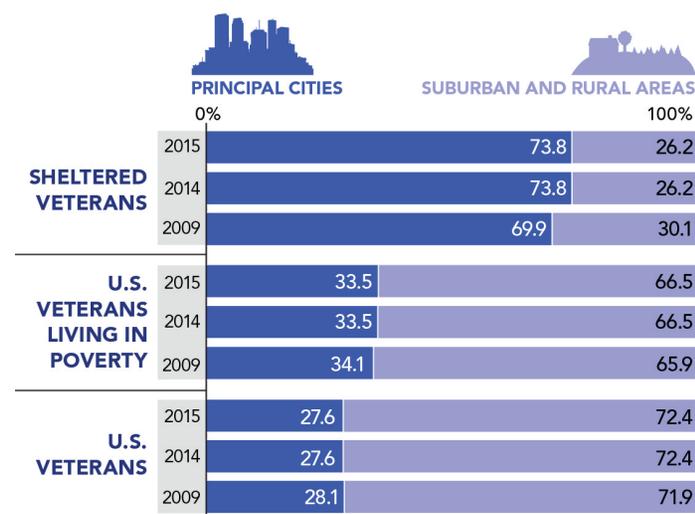
- Most veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness (73.8%) were served in principal cities, while among all U.S. veterans, most (72.4%) were living in suburban and rural areas, as were two-thirds (66.5%) of veterans in the U.S. population living in poverty.

Changes Over Time

- The proportion of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness in principal cities rose from 69.9 percent in 2009 to 73.8 percent in 2015. Over the same period, the proportion of all veterans in the U.S. living in principal cities remained roughly the same, as did the proportion of veterans in the U.S. population living in poverty.

EXHIBIT 5.14: Geographic Distribution

Sheltered Veterans, U.S. Veterans Living in Poverty, and U.S. Veterans, 2009-2015



Note: In 2012, the ACS changed its approach to tabulating data by geographic area. This exhibit updates the estimates for both the U.S. population living in poverty and the U.S. population as a whole to account for this change. The revised estimates result in higher proportions of people in principal cities for both the U.S. population living in poverty and the total U.S. populations than shown in past reports. For more information, please see the 2015 AHAR Data Collection and Analysis Methodology. This report can be downloaded from www.hudexchange.info.

EXHIBIT 5.15: Percent Change by Geography

Sheltered Homeless Veterans, U.S. Veterans Living in Poverty, and U.S. Veterans Population, 2009-2015

Population	2014–2015		2009–2015	
	Principal Cities	Suburban and Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban and Rural Areas
Sheltered Veterans	0.8	1.1	-6.3	-22.7
U.S. Veterans Living in Poverty	-5.0	-4.9	18.6	21.5
U.S. Veterans	-1.4	-1.7	-0.9	1.6

Note: In 2012, the ACS changed its approach to tabulating data by geographic area. This exhibit updates the estimates for both the U.S. population living in poverty and the U.S. population as a whole to account for this change. For more information, please see the 2015 AHAR Data Collection and Analysis Methodology. This report can be downloaded from www.hudexchange.info.

Characteristics by Geography

In 2015

- Veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness in principal cities were more likely to be Hispanic (8.4%) or African American (40.7%) than were veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness in suburban or rural areas (5.4% and 32.5%).
- Veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness in principal cities were less likely to have a disability (51.3%) than were veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness in suburban or rural areas (58.2%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, the share of veterans age 62 or older increased (13.5% to 15.2%) in principal cities and declined (13.5% to 12.7%) in suburban and rural areas.
- The proportion of Hispanics among veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness in suburban and rural areas increased from 4 percent in 2009 to 5.4 percent in 2015 and decreased in principal cities from 13.8 percent in 2009 to 8.4 percent in 2015.
- As the proportion of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness in principal cities who self-identified as white (non-Hispanic) rose 43.1 percent in 2009 to 46.7 percent in 2015, the proportion in suburban and rural areas declined from 63.6 percent in 2009 to 58.5 percent in 2015.

EXHIBIT 5.16: Characteristics by Geography

Sheltered Veterans, 2009-2015 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities			Suburban and Rural Areas		
	2009	2014	2015	2009	2014	2015
# Homeless Veterans	104,596	97,255	98,019	45,037	34,442	34,828
Gender						
Male	92.9	92.1	91.4	91.8	90.3	90.1
Female	7.1	7.9	8.6	8.2	9.7	9.9
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	13.8	7.4	8.4	4.0	5.7	5.4
Non-Hispanic	86.2	92.6	91.6	96.0	94.3	94.6
Race						
White, Non-Hispanic	43.1	49.0	46.7	63.6	62.1	58.5
White, Hispanic	10.6	5.1	5.6	1.9	3.9	3.7
Black or African American	37.7	39.0	40.7	26.2	28.6	32.5
Other One Race	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.5	2.3	2.2
Multiple Races	4.2	3.1	3.2	4.7	3.2	3.2
Age						
18 - 30	8.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	9.8	10.6
31 - 50	44.7	33.2	33.0	44.6	35.8	33.6
51 - 61	37.9	44.5	43.3	39.8	40.9	43.2
62 and Older	9.5	13.5	15.2	7.1	13.5	12.7
Household Size						
1 Person	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9
2 People	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
3 People	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4 People	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 or More People	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disability Status						
Disabled	50.5	54.6	51.3	57.7	59.9	58.2
Not Disabled	49.5	45.5	48.7	42.3	40.1	41.8

Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

In 2015

- Nearly half of the veterans who used a shelter program at some point during the reporting year (46.6%) were already homeless prior to entering shelter. Of these veterans, half were on the street or in other unsheltered locations.
- About three in ten veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness were in a housed situation before entering shelter (most often staying with family or friends). Another 13.3 percent came from institutional settings such as corrections or medical facilities.
- Among veterans who were *not already homeless* prior to entering shelter, about three in five (58.9%) were in a housed situation, about a quarter (24.9%) were in institutional settings, and 16.1 percent came from other settings, such as hotel or motel stays not subsidized by vouchers.
- Veterans rarely entered shelter directly after having stayed in permanent supportive housing. Only 440 veterans were living in permanent supportive housing prior to entering shelter.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, the number of veterans who entered shelter from housing (e.g. staying with family) increased 3.6 percent (1,443 more veterans).
- The number of veterans who were already homeless prior to entering shelter fell by 10.6 percent (7,344 fewer veterans) between 2009 and 2015.

EXHIBIT 5.17: Places Veterans Stayed

Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2009-2015

Place Stayed	2015		2014–2015		2009–2015	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Already Homeless	60,045	46.6	-1,451	-2.3	-7,334	-10.6
Sheltered	30,040	50.0	-1,903	-5.8%	-7,101	-18.0%
Unsheltered	30,005	50.0	452	1.5	-773	-2.5
Housing	40,604	31.5	1,443	3.6	-5,613	-11.9
Staying with family	14,159	34.9	741	5.4	-1,041	-6.7
Staying with friends	13,441	33.1	223	1.6	1,396	11.3
Rented housing unit	11,372	28.0	334	2.9	-4,007	-25.4
Owned housing unit	1,192	2.9	125	11.3	-2,163	-63.7
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	440	1.1	20	4.6	202	80.8
Institutional Settings	17,167	13.3	-1,173	-6.3	-3,645	-17.2
Substance abuse treatment center	4,691	27.3	-1,775	-27.1	-3,685	-43.5
Correctional facility	5,264	30.7	501	10.2	-1,010	-15.7
Hospital	4,568	26.6	794	20.4	653	16.2
Psychiatric facility	2,644	15.4	-693	-20.4	397	17.3
Other Settings	11,121	8.6	2,345	24.3	-210	-1.7
Hotel or motel	5,696	51.2	538	10.1	713	13.8
Other living arrangement	5,425	48.8	1,807	41.9	-539	-8.1

Note: To produce comparable trend information, statistical imputations were applied to missing values in this table. See the 2013 AHAR methodology document for more details.

EXHIBIT 5.18: Places Veterans Stayed

Who Were Not Already Homeless

Before Entering Shelter, 2009-2015 (in %)

2009	2014	2015	
58.6	58.4	58.9	HOUSING
26.3	27.5	24.9	INSTITUTIONS
15.1	14.1	16.1	OTHER

Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

Emergency shelter and transitional housing programs are designed differently. Emergency shelters are high-volume, high-turnover programs; their primary purpose is to provide temporary shelter for people experiencing homelessness. In contrast, transitional housing programs offer people experiencing homelessness shelter as well as supportive services for up to 24 months and intend for people to stay longer than they do in emergency shelters.

In 2015

- Though a majority of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness were served in emergency shelters, veterans were more likely to be served by transitional housing programs than were all people experiencing sheltered homelessness. A third of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness (33.8%) were served in transitional housing—either exclusively or in addition to stays in emergency shelters—compared to only 18.8 percent of all people experiencing sheltered homelessness.
- About a third of veterans in transitional housing (32.6%) stayed for at least half the reporting year.
- The median length of stay was 23 nights for veterans in emergency shelters and 109 nights (or over three and a half months) for veterans in transitional housing.

Changes Over Time

- The proportion of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness who stayed in transitional housing (either exclusively or in addition to stays in emergency shelters) rose from 23.6 percent in 2009 to 33.8 percent in 2015.

EXHIBIT 5.19: Length of Stay

Veterans in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2015

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	30,552	32.0	2,482	5.5
8 to 30 days	25,615	26.8	6,226	13.9
31 to 180 days	33,106	34.6	21,546	48.0
181 to 360 days	3,957	4.2	9,566	21.3
361 to 365 days	2,363	2.5	5,068	11.3

Note: Length of stay accounts for multiple program entries/exits by summing the total number of (cumulative) days in a homeless residential program during the 12-month reporting period. The maximum length of stay is 365 days, corresponding to the total days observed for this reporting period.

EXHIBIT 5.20: Bed-Use Patterns

Veterans in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2009-2015

Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2009	2014	2015	2009	2014	2015
Median # nights	21	23	23	120	112	109
Average # nights	47	49	53	149	145	144

Note: The maximum length of stay is 365 days, corresponding to the total days observed for this reporting period.

