

2015

People in Permanent Supportive Housing IN THE UNITED STATES

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

One-Year Estimates of People in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)7-3

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2015 One-Year Estimates

PEOPLE IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Did You Know?

HMIS

Throughout the year in 2015...

347,776

people were living in PSH

Only 5.6%

of people who exited PSH went to a homeless situation



The number who stayed in PSH for more than 5 years

▲ **increased 2.8%**

2015 PROFILE



A Man Living Alone

54.8% MALE / 59.7% 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

31.5% WERE AGE

31–50

46.3% WERE

Black or African American

82.3% HAD

A Disability

66.3% WERE IN A

City



PRIOR TO ENTERING PSH, 79.2% WERE

Already Homeless



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. HUD McKinney-Vento-funded programs require that the client have a disability for program eligibility, so the majority of people in PSH have disabilities.

2015 One-Year Estimates

PEOPLE IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

347,776 people lived in Permanent Supportive Housing in 2015.

HMIS

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs are designed to serve people who were homeless and who have disabilities that reduce their ability to maintain housing without additional support. 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 69 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 from each community estimates of people who had lived in PSH over the course of a year.

The first two exhibits, 7.1 and 7.2, show the estimates of individuals and people in families with children who are living in PSH. As in other sections 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.

People in PSH are in housing and not considered homeless, unlike people in shelter (emergency shelter or transitional housing programs). PSH is intended to serve people with disabilities and chronic patterns of homelessness. Comparing people living in PSH with people experiencing sheltered homelessness can shed light on the extent to which PSH is targeted to a population with greater needs. Exhibits 7.4 to 7.12 compare people living in PSH with those staying in emergency shelter and transitional housing programs by various demographic characteristics and by location.

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 community¹ and are weighted to represent the entire country.²

2015 Estimate of People in PSH

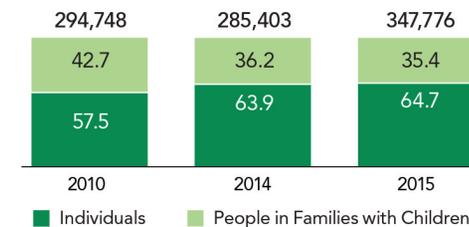
- An estimated 347,776 people lived in PSH during 2015.
- Just over one-third (35.4%) were people in families with children rather than individuals. This is very similar to the percentage of people experiencing sheltered homelessness who are there in families with children (33.8%).

¹ This adjustment (and thus the enumeration) accounts for people in all HUD-VASH projects reported on the HIC in 2015. In the past, the enumeration only accounted for people in HUD-VASH projects participating in HMIS, but did not account for those not participating in HMIS, of which the majority were not participating in HMIS.

² The 95 percent confidence interval for people in PSH in 2015 is 336,247 to 359,305 (347,776 +/- 11,529).

Data Source: HMIS 2010-2015, HIC 2007-2015

EXHIBIT 7.1: One-Year Estimates of People Living in PSH
By Household Type, 2010-2015



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.

Changes Over Time

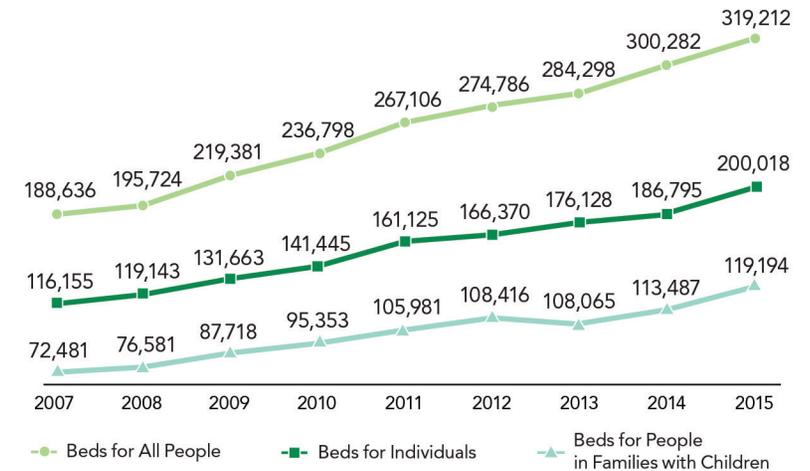
- The total number of people living in PSH increased 21.9 percent (62,373 more people) between 2014 and 2015. Among individuals, the number increased 23.4 percent (42,608 more people). This was greater than the 19.1 percent increase among families with children in PSH (19,749 more people).
- Between 2010 and 2015, people in families with children living in PSH declined by 2.1 percent (2,638 fewer people), while individuals living in PSH increased by 32.8 percent (55,624 more people).

EXHIBIT 7.2: Change in the One-Year Estimates

People Living in PSH by Household Type, 2010-2015

Population	2014–2015		2010–2015	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Total People in PSH	62,373	21.9	53,028	18.0
Individuals in PSH	42,608	23.4	55,624	32.8
People in Families with Children in PSH	19,749	19.1	-2,638	-2.1

EXHIBIT 7.3: Inventory of PSH Beds in the U.S., 2007-2015



Data Source: HMIS 2010-2015, HIC 2007-2015

Gender and Age

Starting this year, HUD collected age information for youth between the ages of 18 to 24 who lived in PSH 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

- At 45.2 percent of all adults in PSH, women represented a larger share of PSH residents than of people using emergency shelters and transitional housing programs, 37.9 percent.
- Among adults in PSH in families with children, 77.3 percent were women, which is similar to their share among families experiencing sheltered homelessness (77.7%).
- One-third of PSH residents were aged 30 or below compared to 44.7 percent of people experiencing sheltered homelessness. About one in five PSH residents was a child under age 18, 6.3 percent were youth aged 18 to 24, and 6.5 percent were aged 25 to 30.
- People living in PSH are older than people experiencing sheltered homelessness, with 34.9 percent aged 51 or older compared to 21.4 percent of people experiencing sheltered homelessness.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2010 and 2015, the share of people living in PSH aged 62 or older increased from 4 percent to 7.7 percent (14,832 more people), while the share of people aged 51 to 61 grew from 19.9 percent to 27.2 percent (35,681 more people).
- The overall share of adult women in PSH declined from 47.3 percent in 2010 to 45.2 percent in 2015, as the share of people in families dropped. However, the number of adult women living in PSH as individuals increased by 23,058.

The share of PSH residents aged 62 or older was 1.8 times the share of people in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.

EXHIBIT 7.4: Gender

Adults Living in PSH and Adults Using Shelter*, 2010–2015

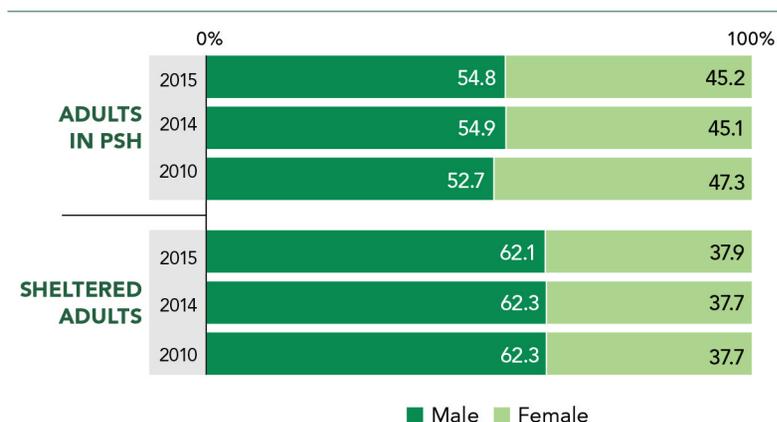
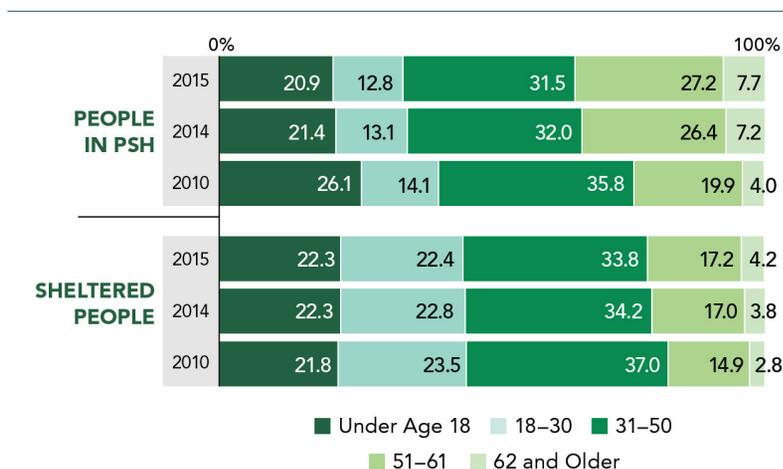


EXHIBIT 7.5: Age

People Living in PSH and People Using Shelter*, 2010–2015



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.

*Shelter refers to emergency shelter and transitional housing programs.

Ethnicity and Race

In 2015

- People identifying themselves as Hispanic made up 11.5 percent of PSH residents, lower than the share of Hispanics experiencing sheltered homelessness, 17.3 percent.
- About three in five people in PSH (62%) identified themselves as belonging to racial groups other than white or as white and Hispanic. This is the same share as people experiencing sheltered homelessness.
- A slightly larger share of people in PSH were African American (46.3%) compared to people using the shelter system (41.4%).

Changes Over Time

- While the number of PSH residents who identified as Hispanic increased by 16.5 percent between 2014 and 2015 (5,664 more people), the share of PSH residents who identified as Hispanic declined from 12.1 percent to 11.5 percent. The Hispanic share among shelter-users increased during the same period, from 15.8 percent to 17.3 percent.
- The share of PSH residents who identified as African American increased slightly between 2014 and 2015, from 44.7 percent to 46.3 percent, mirroring a slight increase in the sheltered population.

EXHIBIT 7.6: Ethnicity

People Living in PSH and People Using Shelter*, 2010–2015

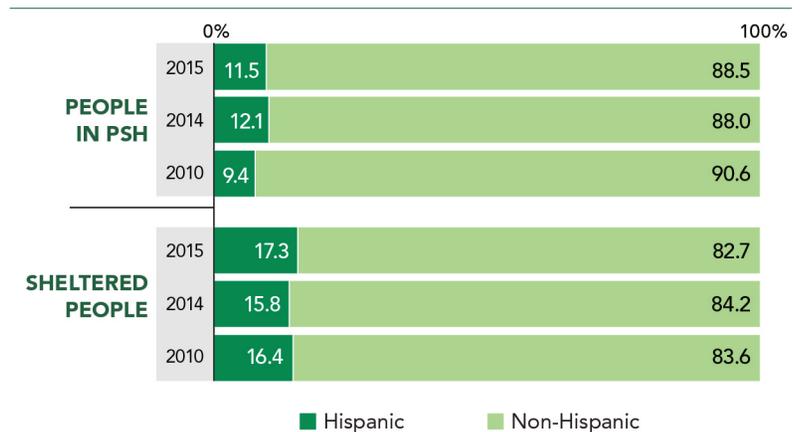
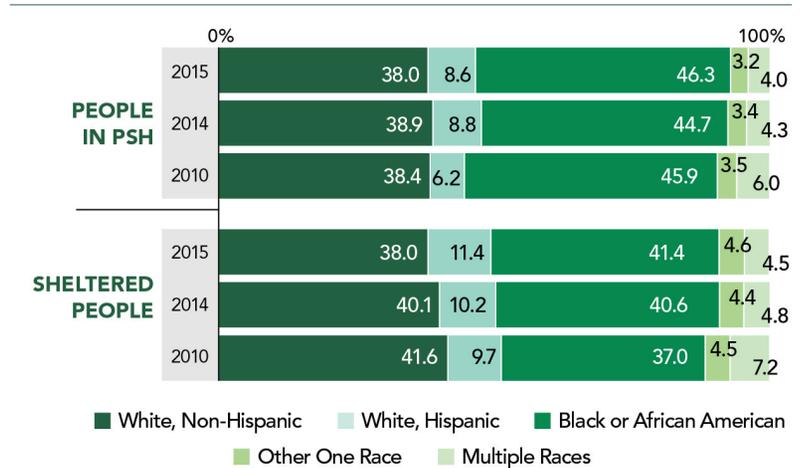


EXHIBIT 7.7: Race

People Living in PSH and People Using Shelter*, 2010–2015



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.

*Shelter refers to emergency shelter and transitional housing programs.

Household Size and Disability Status

Although many people in PSH have a disabling condition, some PSH programs are restricted to serving participants 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 emergency shelter or transitional housing programs. Adults in PSH can have multiple disabilities, and thus the sum of people with different types of disabilities is greater than 100 percent.

In 2015

- In both PSH and shelters, more people lived alone rather than with others. However, this was less common among PSH residents (59.7%) than among shelter users (64.5%).
- A somewhat larger share of PSH residents were in households with four or more people than people experiencing sheltered homelessness, 18.3 versus 16.9 percent.
- In many PSH programs, only people with disabilities are eligible. As a result, 8 in 10 adults living in PSH had a disability (82.3%). This is twice the rate of adults using shelter who had a disability (40.6%).
- Mental health issues were the most common disability among residents of PSH. Over half (57.8%) of adults in PSH either had a mental health condition or had a dual diagnosis that includes both mental health and substance abuse. Only 8.4 percent reported having only substance abuse issues.

Changes Over Time

- The number of people in PSH living alone increased by 26.8 percent (43,900 more people) between 2010 and 2015.
- Between 2010 and 2015, the number of PSH residents with a disability increased by 39.8 percent (62,701 more people). The increase was especially pronounced among those who have a mental health issue (38,459 more adults), a physical disability (36,505 more adults), or both a mental health and a substance abuse disability (33,250 more adults).
- Between 2010 and 2015, the share of PSH residents with a dual diagnosis increased from 17.3 percent to 25.3 percent.
- While comprising a small share of PSH residents, the share of residents with a developmental disability rose from 3.3 percent in 2010 to 5.6 percent in 2015.
- The number of adult residents of PSH with a substance abuse disability decreased by 6.1 percent (1,441 fewer adults) from 2010 to 2015.

EXHIBIT 7.8: Household Size

People Living in PSH and People Using Shelter*, 2010–2015

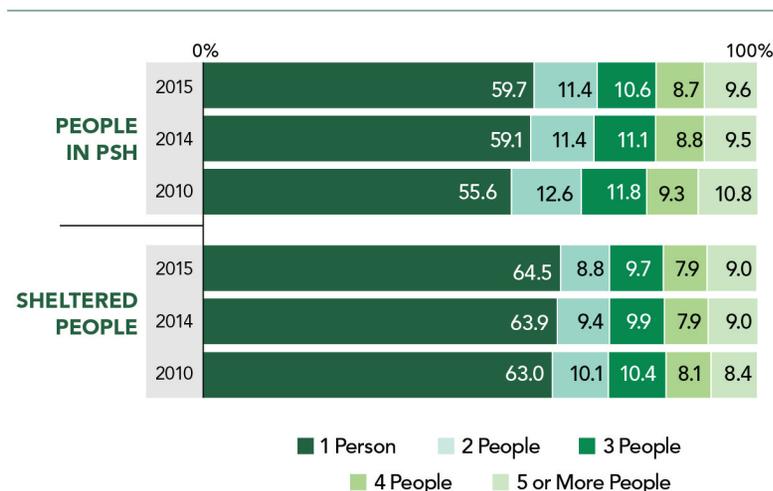


EXHIBIT 7.9: Disability Status

Adults Living in PSH, 2010-2015 (in %)

Disability Type	2010	2014	2015
Any Type of Disability	78.8	82.7	82.3
Dual Diagnosis	17.3	22.2	25.3
Mental Health	24.2	34.3	32.5
Substance Abuse	11.9	9.9	8.4
Physical Disability	13.2	21.1	23.5
HIV/AIDS	6.4	5.9	6.7
Developmental Disability	3.3	4.5	5.6

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.

*Shelter refers to emergency shelter and transitional housing programs.

Geographic Location

In 2015

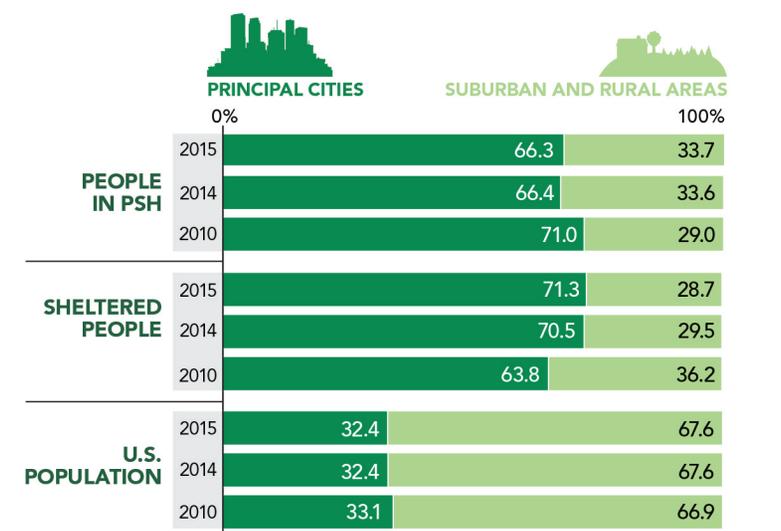
- About one-third of PSH residents (33.7%) were living in suburban and rural areas, while the other two-thirds (66.3%) lived in cities. However, PSH residents were less likely to be located in cities than were people experiencing sheltered homelessness (66.3% versus 71.3%).
- PSH residents were about 2 times more likely to be living in cities than were people in the U.S. population.

Changes Over Time

- The number of PSH residents in suburban and rural areas increased 22.4 percent between 2014 and 2015, while the number of people in suburban and rural shelter programs decreased 3.2 percent. This follows the larger trend between 2010 and 2015, when the number of PSH residents in suburban and rural areas increased by 37.5 percent and the number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness in suburban and rural decreased by 26.1 percent.
- Between 2010 and 2015, the number of PSH residents living in cities increased by 10 percent (21,009 people). This rise was driven in part by the 21.6 percent increase (40,929 more people) in the number of PSH residents living in cities between 2014 and 2015.

EXHIBIT 7.10: Geographic Distribution

People Living in PSH, People Using Shelter*, and U.S. Population, 2010-2015



Note: In 2012, the ACS changed its approach to tabulating data by geographic area. This exhibit updates the estimates for the U.S. population to account for this change. The revised estimates result in higher proportions of people in principal cities for the total U.S. population 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 7.11: Percent Change by Geography

People Living in PSH and Homeless People Using Shelter*, 2010-2015

Population	2014-2015		2010-2015	
	Principal Cities	Suburban and Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban and Rural Areas
People in PSH	21.6	22.4	10.0	37.5
Sheltered People	1.0	-3.2	4.1	-26.1

*Shelter refers to emergency shelter and transitional housing programs.

Characteristics by Geography

In 2015

- Women made up a larger share of PSH residents in suburban and rural areas than in principal cities, 48.8 percent versus 43.5 percent.
- A larger share of people living in PSH located in suburban and rural areas were children under age 18 (23.9%) or adults ages 18 to 30 (13.9%) than were those in cities (19.3% and 12.2%). Among adults ages 18 to 30, 6.8 percent were between the ages of 18 to 24 in rural and suburban areas compared to 6 percent in cities.
- One-person PSH households were more common in cities than in suburban and rural areas (62.9 percent versus 53.4 percent).
- African Americans in cities made up 1.5 times their share of PSH residents in suburban and rural areas.

Changes Over Time

- Among families with children living in PSH, fewer are large families. Between 2010 and 2015, the share PSH residents in households of 4 or more declined from 21.5 percent to 20.5 percent in suburban and rural areas and from 19.5 percent to 17.1 percent in cities.
- The share of adults in PSH who had with disabilities increased modestly between 2010 and 2015 in both principal cities (from 78.2% to 81.5%) and suburban and rural areas (from 80.1% to 84%).
- Between 2010 and 2015, the share of African Americans in PSH living in cities remained stable at about 52 percent while the share living in suburban and rural areas rose from 29.3 to 34.5 percent.

EXHIBIT 7.12: Characteristics by Geography

People Living in PSH, 2010-2015 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities			Suburban and Rural Areas		
	2010	2014	2015	2010	2014	2015
# People in PSH	209,414	189,495	230,423	85,334	95,908	117,353
Gender of Adults						
Male	53.4	57.0	56.5	51.0	50.4	51.2
Female	46.7	43.0	43.5	49.1	49.6	48.8
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	9.1	12.1	12.0	9.9	12.0	10.7
Non-Hispanic	90.9	87.9	88.0	90.1	88.0	89.3
Race						
White, Non-Hispanic	32.0	33.4	31.8	53.7	49.7	49.8
White, Hispanic	6.2	8.6	8.8	6.2	9.3	8.2
Black or African American	52.9	50.4	52.4	29.3	33.3	34.5
Other One Race	3.1	3.4	3.3	4.5	3.3	3.2
Multiple Races	5.9	4.2	3.8	6.3	4.4	4.3
Age						
Under Age 18	25.5	19.1	19.3	27.5	25.7	23.9
18-30	13.5	12.3	12.2	15.8	14.6	13.9
31-50	36.3	32.1	31.4	34.8	31.8	31.8
51-61	20.6	28.5	28.9	18.4	22.2	23.9
62 and Older	4.1	7.9	8.2	3.6	5.7	6.5
Household Size						
1 Person	56.0	63.4	62.9	54.5	50.8	53.4
2 People	13.0	10.1	10.3	11.5	14.1	13.6
3 People	11.5	9.8	9.7	12.6	13.7	12.5
4 People	9.1	8.0	8.0	9.8	10.4	10.0
5 or More People	10.4	8.7	9.1	11.7	11.0	10.5
Disability Status of Adults						
Disabled	78.2	82.7	81.5	80.1	82.8	84.0
Not Disabled	21.8	17.3	18.5	19.9	17.2	16.0

Places Adults in PSH Stayed before Entering PSH

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

In 2015

- Of the adults living in PSH, more than three-quarters (79.2%) had been homeless before they moved into PSH. Among those who were homeless before entering PSH, almost three quarters (72.3%) came from shelters rather than from a place not meant for human habitation.
- Before entering PSH, 13.9 percent of adults had been in a housed situation.
- Of those who came from a housed situation, 14 percent (5,155 adults) had been in another PSH program.
- Only 4.3 percent of adults in PSH were in an institutional setting prior to entering PSH. A little more than half of these 11,503 adults (54%) were in a substance abuse treatment center, 22.3 percent were in a psychiatric facility, 12 percent were in a hospital and 11.6 percent were in a correctional facility.

Changes Over Time

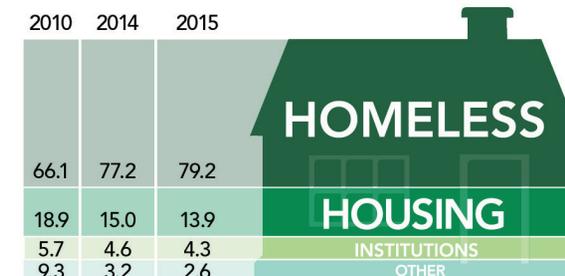
- Between 2010 and 2015, the share of people entering PSH who came from a housed situation dropped from 18.9 percent to 13.9 percent.
- The share of people entering PSH who came from a homeless situation increased from 66.1 to 79.2 percent between 2010 and 2015, a 63.9 percent increase.
- In 2015, 82,041 more people entered PSH from a homeless situation than in 2010.

Almost three-quarters of the 210,353 adults who were homeless before entering PSH in 2015 came from an emergency shelter or transitional housing program rather than the street.

EXHIBIT 7.13: Places Adults Stayed Before Entering PSH and Change Over Time, 2010-2015

Places Stayed	2015		2014-2015		2010-2015	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Homeless	210,353	79.2	43,515	26.1	82,041	63.9
Sheltered	152,017	72.3	27,818	36.0	48,965	97.0
Unsheltered	58,336	27.7	15,697	36.8	31,194	114.9
Housing	36,910	13.9	4,466	13.8	214	0.6
Staying with family	12,220	33.1	1,453	13.5	-2	0
Staying with friends	7,531	20.4	1,022	15.7	502	7.1
Rented housing unit	11,406	30.9	1,228	12.1	-489	-4.1
Owned housing unit	598	1.6	78	15.0	-1,003	-62.6
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	5,155	14.0	685	15.3	1,206	30.5
Institutional Settings	11,503	4.3	1,565	15.7	517	4.7
Substance abuse treatment center	6,215	54.0	947	18.0	721	13.1
Correctional facility	1,340	11.6	50	3.9	117	9.6
Hospital	1,383	12.0	315	29.5	185	15.4
Psychiatric facility	2,565	22.3	253	10.9	-506	-16.5
Other Settings	6,898	2.6	58	0.8	-11,148	-61.8
Hotel or motel	2,603	37.7	408	18.6	271	11.6
Foster care home	479	6.9	-6	-1.2	-129	-21.2
Other living arrangement	3,816	55.3	-344	-8.3	-11,290	-74.7

EXHIBIT 7.14: Places Adults Stayed Before Entering PSH, 2010-2015 (in %)



Data Source: HMIS 2010-2015

Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

In 2015

- As of the end of the reporting year, almost a quarter (23.8%) of people living in PSH at some time during the reporting year had been there for one year or less. Just over half (51%) had lived in PSH between one and five years. Over a quarter (25.2%) had lived in PSH for more than five years.
- Of the 347,776 people in PSH, 38.3 percent moved either into or out of PSH during the reporting year, with 71,500 people entering and 61,710 people exiting.

Changes Over Time

- The number of individuals moving out of PSH between 2014 and 2015 increased by 28.2 percent (8,805 more people), leaving more vacancies for new individuals to enter. The number of entries into PSH by individuals increased by 19 percent.
- Similarly, between 2014 and 2015, the number of families with children moving out of PSH increased by 22.9 percent (4,067 more people), leaving more vacancies for new families with children to enter. The number of entries into PSH by families with children increased by 20.1 percent.
- While the number of people in families with children moving into PSH increased between 2014 and 2015, the number declined by 10.7 percent over the longer period, 2010 to 2015.
- The share of long-term stayers living in PSH during the reporting year has 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 25.2 percent in 2015.
- Over time, the share of people staying in PSH a year or less declined from 31 percent in 2010 to 23.8 percent in 2015.

In 2015, 1.4 times as many people as in 2010 had lived in PSH for five years or longer.

EXHIBIT 7.15: Length of Stay

People Living in PSH, 2010-2015 (in %)

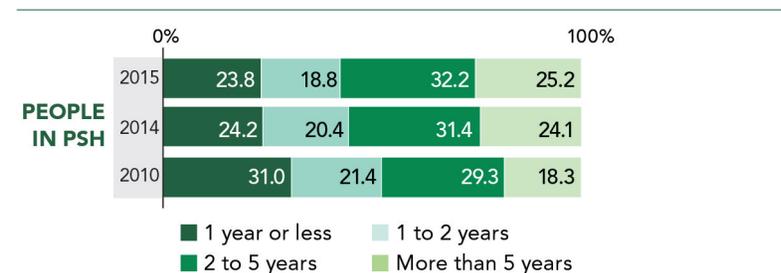


EXHIBIT 7.16: Change in the Flow of Entry and Exit by Household Type

People Entering into and Exiting from PSH, 2010-2015

Length of Stay	2014-2015		2010-2015	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Entering PSH				
All People	11,634	19.4	-8,866	-11.0
Individuals	7,206	19.0	-5,669	-11.2
People in Families with Children	4,428	20.1	-3,191	-10.7
Exiting PSH				
All People	12,869	26.3	7,872	14.6
Individuals	8,805	28.2	8,786	28.2
People in Families with Children	4,067	22.9	-882	-3.9

Note: The estimated change in individuals and change in people in families with children will not sum to the overall change because: 1) an overlap adjustment factor (see discussion in the 2015 AHAR Data Collection and Analysis Methodology section A.5 for more details) and 2) some people were in PSH as both individuals and in families with children at different points during the reporting year. This report can be downloaded from: www.hudexchange.info.

Destination at Move-Out for PSH Residents

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

In 2015

- Of people moving out of PSH, only 5.6 percent left PSH and became homeless. Of those 3,433 people, most (72%) entered shelters rather than going to unsheltered locations.
- About two-thirds (65.8%) of people leaving PSH during the reporting year moved into another housed situation. Nearly two-thirds of those 40,599 people moved into housing they rented (61.3%). About one in five (21.2%) moved in with family, 8.7 percent with friends, and 7.2 percent into other permanent supportive housing. Just 1.6 percent moved into housing they owned.
- People in families with children who moved out of PSH were more likely to move into another housed situation than individuals who exited PSH (76.3% versus 60%).
- Of people moving out of PSH, 6.7 percent (4,125 people) went to an institutional setting. Of those, over half (57.4%) entered a correctional facility, 17.7 percent a substance abuse treatment center, 14 percent a hospital, and 10.8 percent a psychiatric facility.
- Individuals who moved out of PSH were 3.1 times more likely to go to an institutional setting than people in families with children, 8.8 versus 2.8 percent. Individuals were more likely to exit to a hospital (16%) or a psychiatric facility (12.2%) than were families with children (2.3% and 2.6% respectively), while people in families with children were more likely to exit to a correctional facility (72.1%) or a substance abuse treatment center (23%) than were individuals (54.9% and 16.8% respectively).

Changes Over Time

- The share of all people who moved out to an institutional setting declined from 7.1 percent in 2014 to 6.7 percent in 2015.
- Among people in families with children exiting from PSH, the share exiting to another housing situation declined from 79 percent in 2014 to 76.3 percent in 2015.

People in families with children who moved out of PSH were more likely to move into another housed situation than individuals who exited PSH.

Data Source: HMIS 2010-2015

EXHIBIT 7.17: Destination upon Moving Out

People Living in PSH by Household Type, 2015

Destination	All People		Individuals		People in Families with Children	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homeless	3,433	5.6	2,553	6.4	884	4.1
Sheltered	2,471	72.0	1,721	67.4	752	85.1
Unsheltered	962	28.0	832	32.6	132	14.9
Housing	40,599	65.8	24,006	60.0	16,631	76.3
Staying with family	8,617	21.2	4,777	19.9	3,847	23.1
Staying with friends	3,533	8.7	2,442	10.2	1,095	6.6
Rented housing	24,869	61.3	14,643	61.0	10,250	61.6
Owned housing unit	669	1.6	341	1.4	328	2.0
Other PSH	2,911	7.2	1,803	7.5	1,111	6.7
Institutional Setting	4,125	6.7	3,523	8.8	605	2.8
Substance abuse treatment center	732	17.7	593	16.8	139	23.0
Correctional facility	2,368	57.4	1,935	54.9	436	72.1
Hospital	579	14.0	565	16.0	14	2.3
Psychiatric facility	446	10.8	430	12.2	16	2.6
Other Setting or Unknown	13,554	22.0	9,901	24.8	3,669	16.8
Hotel or motel	380	2.8	238	2.4	144	3.9
Foster care home	308	2.3	49	0.5	259	7.1
Other living arrangement	3,163	23.3	2,138	21.6	1,029	28.0
Deceased	3,403	25.1	3,134	31.7	273	7.4
Missing destination	6,300	46.5	4,342	43.9	1,964	53.5

EXHIBIT 7.18: Percent Change in Destination upon Moving Out

People Living in PSH by Household Type, 2010-2015 (in %)

Destination	2014-2015			2010-2015		
	All People	Individuals	People in Families with Children	All People	Individuals	People in Families with Children
Homeless	27.1	20.4	51.1	63.1	53.2	101.4
Housing	24.9	29.4	18.8	48.9	62.7	32.8
Institutional Setting	18.9	22.4	1.5	35.6	31.1	69.9
Other Setting	33.5	29.7	44.4	-36.7	-18.1	-60.8

One-Year Estimates of Veterans Living in PSH

This section provides information on a specific population residing in PSH – veterans. The HMIS 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.

The 2015 estimates of veterans in PSH reflect a broader population than in past reports. In the past, the estimates did not include information on all veterans using the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program, a form of PSH. As a result, past estimates underestimated the number of veterans in PSH. In 2015, the methodology used to produce these estimates was changed to account more fully for each community’s HUD-VASH bed inventory reported to HUD, producing a more accurate estimate of veterans in PSH. The estimate increased substantially.³

In collaboration with the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, this report provides additional supplemental information on veterans using HUD-VASH based on data from the VA’s Homeless Operations Management Evaluation System (HOMES). These data provide a detailed picture of the veterans who use this program separate from the other PSH programs. Information on veterans in HUD-VASH follows the description of veterans in PSH.

In 2015, an estimated 75,331 veterans lived in PSH. The estimate is much larger than in past years due to the inclusion of many more HUD-VASH vouchers in the estimation methodology. Even so, the estimate does not account for all HUD-VASH vouchers in use. The HOMES data from the VA suggest that between 12,000 and 14,000 veterans in PSH may be missed by this 2015 estimate. The 2015 AHAR Data Collection and Analysis Methodology report provides more detail about the estimate of veterans in PSH.

In 2015, 75,331 veterans lived in PSH.

In 2015

- 75,331 veterans lived in PSH in 2015.⁴ The majority were in PSH as individuals (87.4%) rather than as members of a family with at least one child (12.7%).

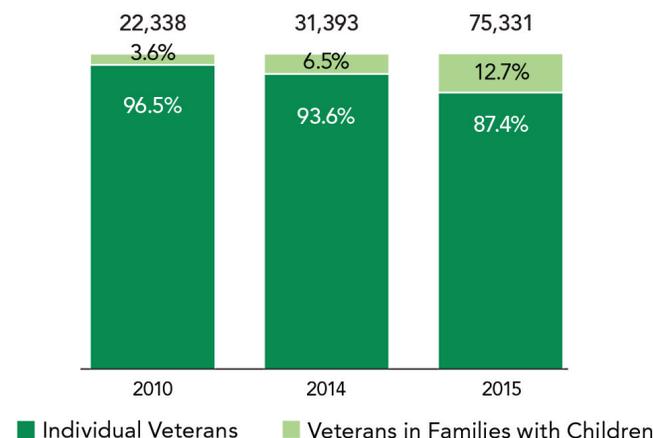
Changes from Previous Reports

- Past estimations showed the share of veterans living in PSH as members of a family with children to be 3.5 percent in 2010 and 6.5 percent in 2014. Based on the new estimates for 2015, 12.7 percent of veterans living in PSH are doing so as members of a family with children.

³For more information, please see the 2015 AHAR Data Collection and Analysis Methodology. This report can be downloaded from: www.hudexchange.info.

⁴The 95 percent confidence interval for veterans in PSH in 2015 is 70,565 to 80,097 (75,331 +/- 4,766).

EXHIBIT 7.19: One-Year Estimates of Veterans Living in PSH
By Household Type, 2010-2015



Note 1: 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 with children at different points during the reporting period.

Note 2: The large increase in the count from 2014 to 2015 is due largely to methodological changes that resulted in a substantial increase in the representation of veterans permanently housed through the HUD-VASH program. For more information, please see the 2015 AHAR Data Collection and Analysis Methodology. This report can be downloaded from: www.hudexchange.info.

Note 3: Because the changes in the basis for estimates are too substantial to permit conclusions about trends in the number of veterans in PSH, we do not present an exhibit showing changes in the number of veterans living in PSH by household types from 2010 to 2015.

Characteristics of Veterans Living in PSH

In 2015

- The typical veteran in PSH was a man (86.3%) who identified himself either as white and not Hispanic (46.1%) or as African American (43.5%).
- About half of all veterans living in PSH with children were women (45.9%).
- About half of veterans living in PSH (both as individuals and as adults in families) were between 51 and 61 years old (48.7%). Among veterans living in PSH as individuals, more than one in five (21.1%) was 62 or older, compared to about one in ten (11.6%) among all individuals in PSH.
- More than 8 in 10 veterans living in PSH as individuals had a disability (83.6%).
- Compared to veterans in PSH as individuals, those in families with children were younger, with 61.1 percent ages 31 to 50, compared to 23.5 percent for individual veterans. Veterans in families with children in PSH were also less likely to have a disability than those in PSH as individuals (71.2% versus 85.1%).
- More than a third (40.2%) of all veterans in PSH had a physical disability. About a third (33.1%) had a dual diagnosis of both mental health and substance abuse problems, another third (33.6%) had just mental health challenges, and 12 percent had just substance abuse issues.

Changes from Previous Reports

- Past estimates showed the share of elderly veterans (ages 62 and older) living in PSH to be 12.1 percent in 2010 and 17.6 percent in 2014. Based on the new 2015 estimates, 19.2 percent of veterans living in PSH are elderly.
- The share of veterans living in PSH with a dual diagnosis was estimated at 23.7 percent in 2010 and 28.6 percent in 2014. Based on the new estimates for 2015, the share of veterans living in PSH with dual diagnosis is 33.1 percent.
- Past estimates showed the share of veterans living in PSH with a physical disability to be 22.1 percent in 2010 and 37.9 percent in 2014. The new estimates for 2015 show the share of veterans in PSH with a physical disability to be 40.2 percent.

EXHIBIT 7.20: Characteristics by Household Type

Veterans Living in PSH, 2015 (in %)

Characteristic	All Veterans	Individual Veterans	Veterans in Families
# Veterans in PSH	73,094	65,391	7,792
Gender of Adults			
Male	86.3	90.2	54.1
Female	13.7	9.8	45.9
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	6.7	5.7	15.0
Non-Hispanic	93.3	94.3	85.0
Race			
White, Non-Hispanic	46.1	48.2	28.9
White, Hispanic	5.1	4.5	10.5
Black or African American	43.5	42.4	53.0
Other One Race	2.0	1.9	3.1
Multiple Races	3.2	3.1	4.5
Age			
18-30	4.6	3.0	18.6
31-50	27.5	23.5	61.1
51-61	48.7	52.4	17.0
62 and older	19.2	21.1	3.3
Disability Status of Adults			
Disabled	83.6	85.1	71.2
Not Disabled	16.4	14.9	28.9

EXHIBIT 7.21: Disability Type

Veterans Living in PSH, 2010-2015 (in %)

Disability Type	2010	2014	2015
Any Type of Disability	80.5	82.9	83.6
Dual Diagnosis	23.7	28.6	33.1
Mental Health	23.3	30.0	33.6
Substance Abuse	16.7	13.1	12.0
Physical Disability	22.1	37.9	40.2
HIV/AIDS	5.8	4.5	5.0
Developmental Disability	1.8	3.6	3.7

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.

Places Veterans Stayed Before Moving Into PSH

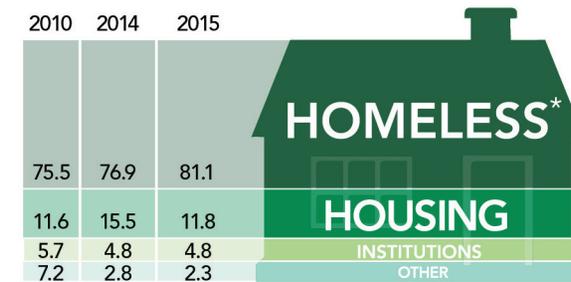
In 2015

- More than eight in ten veterans living in PSH were homeless immediately before program entry (81.1%). Of these 57,278 veterans, 29 percent were living in a place not meant for human habitation.
- Of the 8,325 veterans in PSH who moved in from another housed situation, 39.6 percent had been in housing they rented, 25.9 percent had been living with family, and 19.4 percent had been living with friends.
- Nearly half (45.8%) of the 3,371 veterans who came to PSH from an institutional setting, came from a substance abuse treatment center.

Changes from Previous Reports

- Past estimates showed the share of veterans who were experiencing homelessness just prior to entering PSH to be 75.5 percent in 2010 and 76.9 percent in 2014. Based on the new 2015 estimates, the share of veterans who were experiencing homelessness prior to entering PSH is 81.1 percent.

EXHIBIT 7.22: Places Veterans Stayed Before Moving Into PSH, 2010-2015 (in %)



Note: Because changes in the basis for estimates are too substantial to support conclusions about trends we do not present an exhibit showing change in the places veterans stayed before moving into PSH from 2010 to 2015.

*Homeless refers to people experiencing sheltered or unsheltered homelessness.

Veterans in HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Programs using Housing Subsidies

The HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing program for formerly homeless veterans (HUD-VASH)⁵ combines Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance provided by HUD with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) through VA medical centers (VAMCs) and community-based outpatient clinics.⁶ Every year since 2008, HUD and the VA have awarded HUD-VASH vouchers based on geographic need as well as public housing agency (PHA) and VAMAC administrative performance. The HUD-VASH program is a form of permanent supportive housing that is designed to bring veterans who are experiencing homelessness into a permanent home and paired with supportive services to improve the stability of their housing situation.

The HUD-VASH program operates using the principles of Housing First, an evidence-based practice that seeks to rapidly house individuals in a low-barrier, accessible program that wraps supportive services around the individual to help ensure that he/she stays housed. Housing First does not require prior treatment completion or sobriety prior to housing the individual. Services that are provided should be focused on supporting the Veteran's recovery and individual goals.

This year's AHAR is the first to provide information from the VA's Homeless Operations Management Evaluation System (HOMES) about veterans who use HUD-VASH.⁷ The VAMCs and outpatient clinics that administer the HUD-VASH program are required to report data into HOMES, but most do not provide information to the HMIS. Although data from HOMES share some similarities with HMIS data, and efforts were made to align these data to the extent possible, the data are sufficiently different that the information reported here on veterans in HUD-VASH cannot be directly compared to HMIS-based information.

As of September 2015, more than 98,000 veterans had received housing subsidies through HUD-VASH since the program began in 2008.

⁵For more information on the HUD-VASH program see: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/vash and <http://www.va.gov/homeless/hud-vash.asp>.

⁶Examples of clinical services are health care, mental health treatment, and substance use counseling.

⁷http://www.endveteranhomelessness.org/sites/default/files/HOMES_User_Manual_2011.pdf

Source: Homeless Operations Management Evaluation System (HOMES) data

EXHIBIT 7.23: Characteristics of Veterans using HUD-VASH Housing Subsidies, 2015

Characteristic	% Veterans in HUD-VASH
Gender	
Male	87.7
Female	12.3
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	8.1
Non-Hispanic	91.9
Race	
White	51.0
Black or African American	45.3
Other one race	3.7
Age	
18 to 30	3.7
31 to 50	23.7
51 to 61	47.0
62 and older	25.3
Destination at Exit^c	
Homeless	7.7
Housing ^a	65.2
Institutional Settings ^b	6.3
Other Settings ^d	20.8

Source: Homeless Operations Management Evaluation System (HOMES) data

^a Housing includes a number of situations, including owned and rented housing that may be subsidized or not subsidized.

^b Institutional Settings include psychiatric facilities, non-psychiatric hospitals, correctional facilities, and non-VA residential treatment programs.

^c Destination is only calculated for veterans who left the program, which is a small proportion of the total veterans described in earlier characteristics.

^d For destination at exit, unknown destination is included in other settings.

HOMES vs. HMIS data

- HOMES provides data from the VA's system of care for veterans experiencing homelessness, and submission of data is mandatory for VAMCs and VA community-based outpatient clinics. HMIS provides data from the Continuums of Care that serve a broad population of homeless people, including veterans. Participation in HMIS is mandatory for grantees of HUD homeless assistance programs but not for all providers of PSH. PHAs that provide HUD-VASH or other housing assistance to homeless people are not required to participate in HMIS, although some do.
- Data elements, definitions, and guidelines differ between HOMES and HMIS.
- Both HOMES and HMIS data cover veterans using programs at any time during a year.

As of the end of the 2015 fiscal year, 98,264 veterans had received a housing subsidy through the HUD-VASH program at some point since the program underwent significant expansion in 2008. In September 2015, 63,039 HUD-VASH vouchers were currently leased up and providing rental assistance to veterans. These data exclude those veterans who are receiving case management only and have not yet moved into housing and focus on veterans using housing subsidies in order to better align with people who use other permanent supportive housing programs.

Exhibit 7.23 shows the characteristics of veterans using HUD-VASH housing subsidies at some point during the 2015 fiscal year. Most veterans using HUD-VASH housing subsidies were men, 87.7 percent.⁸ Just over half (51%) of veterans using HUD-VASH housing subsidies identified themselves as white, 45.3 percent as black or African American, and 3.7 percent as some other race. When asked about their ethnic identify, 8.1 percent of veterans using HUD-VASH housing subsidies identified themselves as Hispanic (any race). Veterans using HUD-VASH housing subsidies typically were between 51 and 61 years of age (47%), with about a quarter (25.3%) age 62 or older, and very few (3.7%) between 18 and 30.

Among those who left the HUD-VASH program, about two-thirds (65.2 percent) went to another housing situation, 7.7 percent became homeless, and 6.3 percent went to an institutional setting. About one in five (20.8 percent) were reported as going to "other" settings, which includes cases where the program administrators did not know where the veteran went.

⁸The information is based on the veteran in the household, excluding other household members who may be in the HUD-VASH unit.

