



6 People in Permanent Supportive Housing IN THE UNITED STATES

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

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PROFILE

The typical person in permanent supportive housing in the United States in 2012 was:

- a man living alone in a one-person household
- 31 to 50 years old
- black and not Hispanic
- disabled by a mental illness
- located in a city
- already homeless before entering permanent supportive housing
- living in permanent supportive housing for between 2 and 5 years

HIGHLIGHTS

289,467 people in the United States were living in permanent supportive housing in 2012, a 2.9 percent decline from 2011. Since 2010, the number of people in PSH as individuals had increased 11.4 percent while those in families had decreased 19.5 percent.

Of adults in PSH, three-quarters were homeless before they entered PSH in 2012. Of those, more came from shelter (76.2% or 125,649 adults) than from the street (23.8% or 39,323 adults).

Of the 101,190 people in PSH as individuals, 83.7 percent moved in or out of PSH during the 2012 reporting year. Of those that moved, more entered PSH than exited (54.6% and 45.4%). In contrast, three-quarters of the 188,818 people in families in PSH remained stable (143,427 people). Only 24 percent (45,391 people) moved in or out of PSH during the 2012 reporting year. Of those who moved, more entered PSH than exited (55.6% and 44.4%).

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-Year Estimates OF PEOPLE IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PSH)

HMIS

Throughout the United States,
289,467 people lived
in PSH in 2012.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs are designed to serve people who were homeless with 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, and has been an important priority for HUD for many years. The number of beds in PSH projects has increased by 45.7 percent since 2007.

In 2010, HUD began collecting aggregate one-year estimates of people in PSH. Because PSH is a tool to end homelessness, the report compares those in PSH with those in shelter to identify the number and characteristics of people exiting homelessness. People in PSH are classified by household type: as individuals or as part of a family. Individuals are those in a household without at least one child, while those in families are in households including at least one child. If the household composition changes, a person's status as an individual or in a family may also change.

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 statically adjusted for people in PSH programs that do not yet participate in HMIS—thus providing a complete enumeration of people in PSH in each community—and are weighted to represent the entire country. The 95 percent confidence interval for people in PSH is $\pm 22,707$ (115,288 to 160,702).

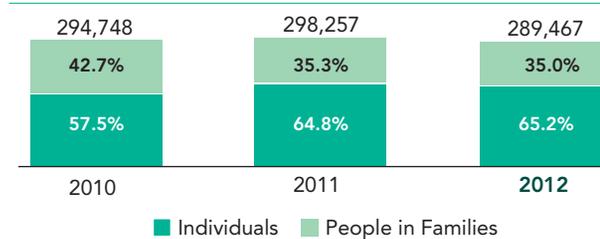
2012 Estimate of People in PSH

- Across the United States, an estimated 289,467 people lived in PSH in 2012.
- The majority of people in PSH were served as individuals (65.2%) rather than as members of families (35%).

Changes Over Time

- The number of people living in PSH declined 2.9 percent (8,790 fewer people) between 2011 and 2012, including declines among both individuals (4,396 fewer people) and people in families (4,084 fewer people).
- Between 2010 and 2012, the number of people in PSH declined overall by 1.8 percent (5,281 fewer people), with a large 19.5 percent decline (24,547 fewer people) among people in families. The large decline among families offset an increase of individuals by 11.4 percent (19,374 more people).

EXHIBIT 6.1: One-Year Estimates of People in PSH
By Household Type, 2010–2012

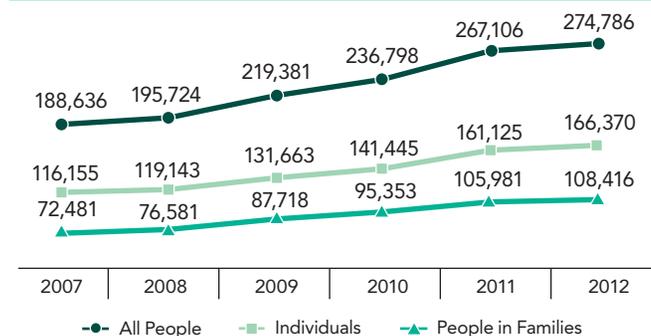


Note: The share of people in PSH as individuals and as family members may not sum to 100% because some people were in PSH as both individuals and in families at different points during the reporting period.

EXHIBIT 6.2: Change in the One-Year
Estimates of People in PSH
By Household Type, 2010–2012

Population	2011–2012		2010–2012	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Total People in PSH	-8,790	-2.9	-5,281	-1.8
Individuals in PSH	-4,396	-2.3	19,374	11.4
People in families in PSH	-4,084	-3.9	-24,547	-19.5

EXHIBIT 6.3: Inventory of PSH Beds in the U.S., 2007–2012



Gender and Age

In 2012

- Women represented 44.7 percent of all adults in PSH. They represented a larger share of the PSH population compared to their counterparts in the shelter system (36.8%). Among both PSH and sheltered populations, adults in families were more likely to be women than were individuals (2.1 times and 2.8 times, respectively).
- About one in five people in PSH were children under age 18 (20.7%), 13.2 were age 18 to 30, 35.5 percent age 31 to 50, and one-quarter are age 51 to 61 (24.9%). People living in PSH are older than are people in shelter. For example, 5.7 percent of people in PSH are elderly (age 62 and older) compared to 3.2 percent of people in shelter. The majority of the elderly in both PSH and shelter were individuals rather than in families (97.5% and 99.5%, respectively).

Changes Over Time

- People living in PSH were older in 2012 than in 2010. For example, the share of people age 62 and older living in PSH grew from 4 percent in 2010 to 5.7 percent in 2012 (4,640 more people). Also, people age 51 to 61 living in PSH increased 22.3 percent between 2010 and 2012 (an additional 13,110 people).
- The share of women in PSH declined 2.6 percentage points, from 47.3 percent in 2010 to 44.7 percent in 2012. This is based on decline of women in families in PSH (8,540 fewer women or a 20.8% drop) that outnumbered the increase of women in PSH as individuals (8,056 more women or a 13% rise).

EXHIBIT 6.4: Gender

Adults in PSH and Sheltered Adults, 2010–2012

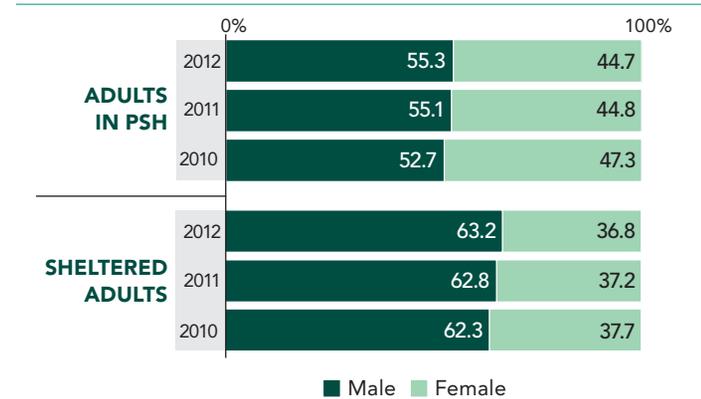
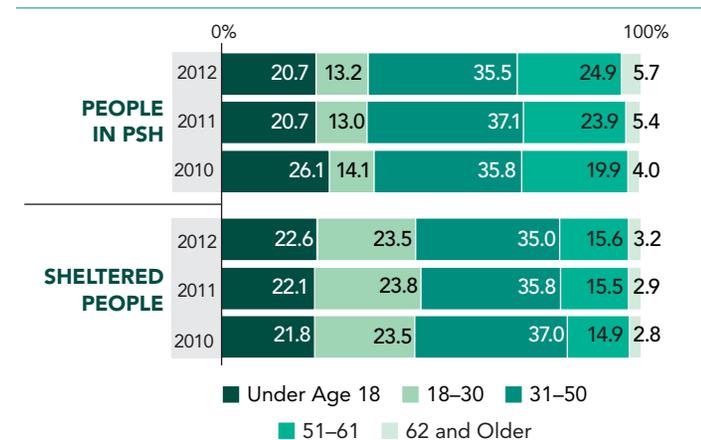


EXHIBIT 6.5: Age

People in PSH and People in Shelter, 2010–2012



Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012

Ethnicity and Race

In 2012

- Among people in PSH, 11.9 percent were Hispanic. The share of Hispanics in PSH was lower than the share in shelter (16.3%).
- A larger share of people in PSH were African American (44.1%) than were in shelter (39.4%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2010 and 2012, the number of Hispanics in PSH increased 28.8 percent (7,645 more people), and dropped 7.7 percent from 2011 to 2012 (2,855 fewer people). In contrast, the share of Hispanics in shelter declined 6.5 percent (16,572 fewer people) between 2010 and 2012, with a 4.3 percent increase between 2011 and 2012 (9,874 more people).
- The number of African Americans in PSH decreased 2.1 percent (2,663 fewer people) between 2010 and 2012, while the number of African Americans in shelter increased 2.5 percent (13,936 more people).

EXHIBIT 6.6: Ethnicity

People in PSH and People in Shelter, 2010–2012

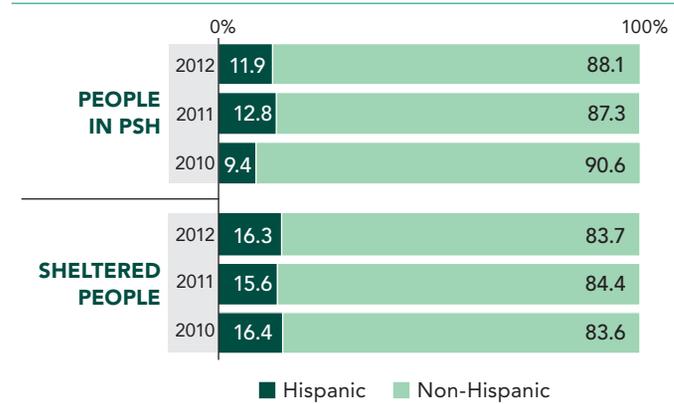
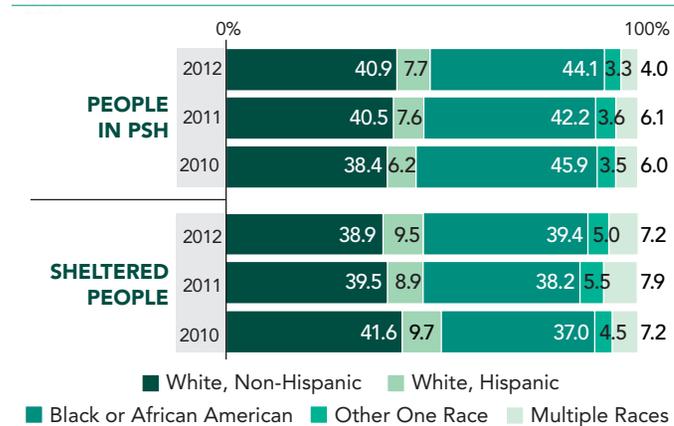


EXHIBIT 6.7: Race

People in PSH and People in Shelter, 2010–2012



Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012



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 2012

- Most people in PSH lived alone in one-person households (61.3%).
- A larger share of people in PSH lived in two-person households than did people in shelter (11.5% versus 9.6%). A larger share of people in these two-person households in PSH were made up of individuals (likely two adults) than were those in shelter (4.7% versus 1.8%).
- About the same share of people in PSH lived in households with three or more people as did people in shelter (27.2% versus 27.3%).
- Eight out of every ten adults in PSH were disabled (81.3%). In contrast, only 38.6 percent of adults in shelter had a disability.
- The most common disability among adults in PSH was mental health (30.3%). Over half (56.6%) of adults in PSH have some type of mental health issue when combining those with mental health and those with dual diagnosis, or people with both a mental health and substance abuse issue.

Changes Over Time

- The share of people in PSH living alone increased from 55.6 percent in 2010 to 61.3 percent in 2012.
- Between 2010 and 2012, the number of adults with a disability in PSH increased 14.2 percent (22,315 more adults).
- Since 2010, adults with a mental health issue, including those simultaneously struggling with substance abuse, increased by 51.3 percent (42,477 more adults).
- The share of adults in PSH reporting substance abuse issues decreased from 11.9 percent in 2010 to 9.9 percent in 2012, while the share with both substance abuse and mental illness increased from 17.3 percent in 2010 to 26.3 percent in 2012.
- Adults in PSH with a physical disability increased 8.3 percent in the last year (3,300 more adults), and 62.8 percent since 2010 (16,597 more adults).
- Adults in PSH with HIV/AIDS increased 13.4 percent (1,726 more adults) since 2010.
- An additional 3,956 adults in PSH (a 59.2% rise) had a developmental disability in 2012 than in 2010.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012

EXHIBIT 6.8: Household Size
People in PSH and People in Shelter, 2010–2012



EXHIBIT 6.9: Disability Status
Adults in PSH, 2010–2012 (in %)

Disability Type	2010	2011	2012
Any Type of Disability	78.8	82.1	81.3
Dual Diagnosis	17.3	27.0	26.3
Mental Health	24.2	28.5	30.3
Substance Abuse	11.9	9.1	9.9
Physical Disability	13.2	17.9	19.4
HIV/AIDS	6.4	5.9	6.6
Developmental Disability	3.3	4.8	4.8

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.

Geographic Location

In 2012

- The majority of people in PSH were located in cities (64.4%) rather than suburban and rural areas (35.6%). This geographic pattern is similar to people in shelter.
- People in PSH were slightly more likely to be in suburban and rural areas than people in shelter (35.6% versus 29.8%), and much less likely than people in the total U.S. population (75.8%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2010 and 2012, people in PSH increased 20.7 percent (17,665 more people) in suburban and rural areas and decreased 11 percent (23,081 fewer people) in cities. In the last year, however, people in PSH declined more in suburban and rural areas (a 5.7% drop or 6,200 fewer people) than in cities (a 1.3% drop or 2,424 fewer people).

EXHIBIT 6.10: Geographic Distribution
People in PSH, People in Shelter, and
Total U.S. Population, 2010–2012

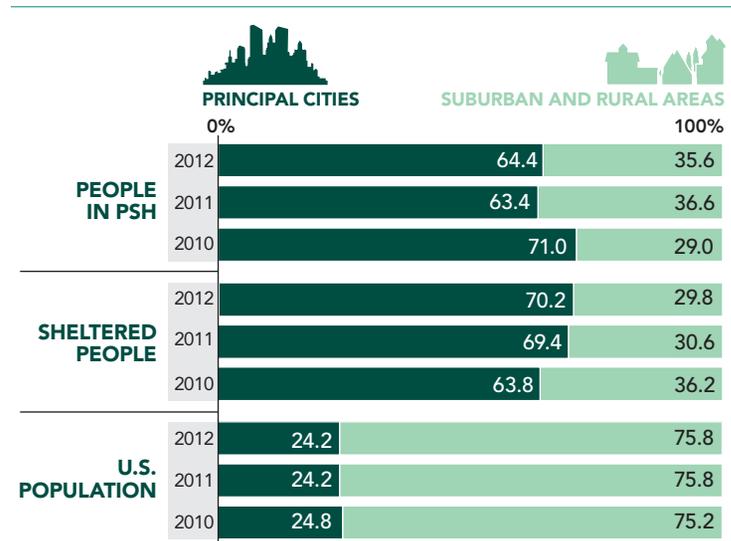


EXHIBIT 6.11: Percent Change by Geography
Change in the Number of People in PSH, People in Shelter,
and the Total U.S. Population, 2010–2012 (in %)

Population	2011–2012		2010–2012	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
People in PSH	-1.3	-5.7	-11.0	20.7
People in Shelter	0.3	-3.5	2.8	-23.2
Total U.S. Population	0.7	0.6	-1.1	2.0

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012; ACS 2009, 2010, 2011

Characteristics by Geography

In 2012

- A larger share of people in PSH who lived in suburban and rural areas were women than in principal cities (47.2% and 43.4%).
- A slightly larger proportion of people in PSH who lived in cities were Hispanic than in suburban and rural areas (12.6% versus 10.6%).
- A larger share of people in PSH located in cities where in a minority group (i.e., Hispanic, African American, and other non-white races) than in suburban and rural areas (67.1% versus 44.9%). This difference mainly reflected African Americans in PSH who were 1.7 times more likely to live in cities than in suburban and rural areas (51.5% versus 30.9%).
- People in PSH located in suburban and rural areas were younger than those in cities. A larger share of people in PSH located in suburban and rural areas were children under age 18 (22.8%) or adults ages 18 to 30 (14.7%) than were those in cities (19.5% and 12.4%, respectively).
- A larger share of people in PSH located in cities were living alone in a one-person household (63.6%) than those in suburban and rural areas (57.2%).
- A slightly larger share of people in PSH located in suburban and rural areas had a disability than those in cities (82.2% versus 80.8%).

Changes Over Time

- The number of women in PSH living in cities dropped 10.6 percent (7,708 fewer women) and increased 23.6 percent (7,149 more women) in suburban and rural areas between 2010 and 2012.
- 11,256 fewer people in minority groups lived in cities in 2012 than in 2010 (an 8.4% drop) and 7,410 more lived in suburban and rural areas (a 19.4% rise). African Americans in PSH declined by 9.6 percent (9,916 fewer people) in cities and increased 29.9 percent (7,237 more people) in suburban and rural areas.
- The number of children in PSH under age 18 declined 32.2 percent (17,237 fewer children) in cities between 2010 and 2012, while the number was stable in suburban and rural areas (a 0.3% increase or 74 more children).

EXHIBIT 6.12: Characteristics by Geography
People in PSH, 2012 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Number of People in PSH	186,334	102,998
Gender of Adults		
Male	56.6	52.9
Female	43.4	47.2
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	12.6	10.6
Non-Hispanic	87.4	89.4
Race		
White, Non-Hispanic	32.9	55.1
White, Hispanic	8.2	6.9
Black or African American	51.5	30.9
Other One Race	3.4	3.3
Multiple Races	4.0	3.9
Age		
Under Age 18	19.5	22.8
18–30	12.4	14.7
31–50	35.7	35.1
51–61	26.2	22.6
62 and Older	6.1	4.9
Household Size		
1 Person	63.6	57.2
2 People	10.7	12.8
3 People	9.4	11.4
4 People	7.7	9.7
5 or More People	8.5	9.0
Disability Status of Adults		
Disabled	80.8	82.2
Not Disabled	19.3	17.8

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012

Places Adults in PSH Stayed before Entering PSH

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

In 2012

- Of the 218,941 adults in PSH, three-quarters were homeless (75.4% or 164,972 adults) before they entered PSH. Of those, most came from shelter (76.2% or 125,649 adults), and the remainder came from the street (23.8% or 39,323 adults).
- Before entering PSH, 15.5 percent of adults in PSH (33,903 adults) were living in housing. Of those, 35.8 percent (12,149 adults) were with family, 30.2 percent (10,242 adults) in rented housing, 19.5 percent (6,616 adults) with friends, 12.2 percent (4,122 adults) in another PSH situation, and 2.3 percent (774 adults) in owned housing.
- Only 4.9 percent and 4.2 percent of adults in PSH were located in an institutional setting or some other setting prior to entering PSH (10,792 and 9,274 adults, respectively). Almost half of those from institutional settings were in a substance abuse treatment center (48% or 5,180 adults), 29.6 percent (3,192 adults) were in a psychiatric facility, 12.1 percent (1,311 adults) were in a correctional facility, and 10.3 percent (1,109 adults) were in a hospital.

Changes Over Time

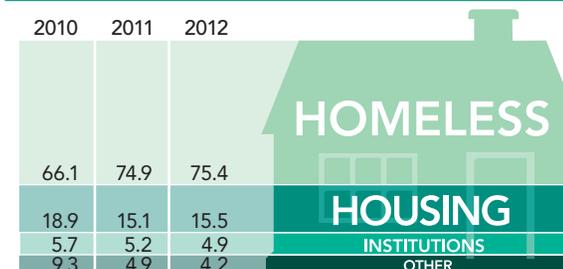
- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of adults entering PSH from homelessness was essentially unchanged (429 additional people, or a 0.3% increase).
- Between 2010 and 2012, 2,793 fewer adults in PSH were in a housed situation before entering PSH, of which 1,653 adults were living in rented housing and 827 in owned housing.
- In 2012, 532 fewer adults in PSH (a 4.7% drop) came from institutional settings than in 2011.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012

EXHIBIT 6.13: Places Adults Stayed Before Entering PSH and Change over Time, 2010–2012

Place Stayed	2012		2011–2012		2010–2012	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Homeless	164,972	75.4	429	0.3	36,660	28.6
Sheltered	125,649	76.2	-4,540	-3.5	23,471	23.2
Unsheltered	39,323	23.8	4,969	14.5	12,181	44.9
Housing	33,903	15.5	680	2.0	-2,793	-7.6
Staying with family	12,149	35.8	-967	-7.4	-73	-0.6
Staying with friends	6,616	19.5	-482	-6.8	-413	-5.9
Rented housing unit	10,242	30.2	1,964	23.7	-1,653	-13.9
Owned housing unit	774	2.3	18	2.4	-827	-51.7
Other PSH	4,122	12.2	147	3.7	173	4.4
Institutional Settings	10,792	4.9	-532	-4.7	-194	-1.8
Substance abuse treatment center	5,180	48.0	-356	-6.4	-314	-5.7
Correctional facility	1,311	12.1	-7	-0.5	88	7.2
Hospital	1,109	10.3	-65	-5.5	-89	-7.4
Psychiatric facility	3,192	29.6	-104	-3.2	121	3.9
Other Settings	9,274	4.2	-1,498	-13.9	-8,772	-48.6
Hotel or motel	2,261	24.4	-335	-12.9	-71	-3.0
Foster care home	655	7.1	117	21.7	47	7.7
Other living arrangement	6,358	68.6	-1,280	-16.8	-8,748	-57.9

EXHIBIT 6.14: Places Adults Stayed Before Entering PSH, 2010–2012 (in %)



Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

In 2012

- During the 12-month reporting year, 28.1 percent of people in PSH stayed one year or less (81,026 people). Another 21 percent in PSH had stayed one to two years (60,490 people) since they first entered PSH, 30.7 percent stayed two to five years (88,553 people), and 20.2 percent stayed more than five years (58,129 people).
- Of the 289,467 people in PSH, 44.9 percent (129,895 people) moved either in or out of PSH during the reporting year. Of those, 55 percent entered PSH (71,382 people) and 45 percent exited (58,513 people).
- Of the 101,190 people in PSH as individuals, 83.7 percent moved in or out of PSH during the reporting year. Of those that moved, 54.6 percent entered PSH and 45.4 percent exited.
- In contrast, the majority (76%) of the 188,818 people in families in PSH remained stable (143,427 people). Only 24 percent (45,391 people) moved in or out of PSH during the reporting year. Of those who moved, 55.6 percent (25,257 people) entered PSH, and 44.4 percent exited (20,257 people).

Changes Over Time

- Over time, more people were staying in PSH longer. For example, the proportion of people in PSH who had stayed two to five years increased from 29.3 percent in 2010 to 30.7 percent in 2012, and the proportion who had stayed more than five years increased from 18.3 percent in 2010 to 20.2 percent in 2012.
- The number of people entering PSH declined 11.2 percent (8,984 fewer people) between 2010 and 2012, while the number exiting increased 8.7 percent (4,675 more people).

About **one-half** (49.1%) of people in PSH stay **less than 2 years**.

EXHIBIT 6.15: Length of Stay
People in PSH, 2010–2012 (in %)

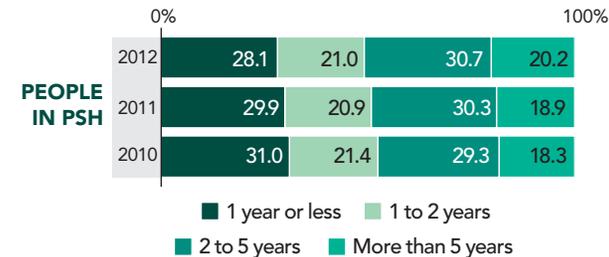


EXHIBIT 6.16: Change in the Flow of Entry
and Exit by Household Type

People Entering into and Exiting from PSH, 2010–2012

Flow to and from PSH	2011–2012		2010–2012	
	#Change	% Change	#Change	% Change
Entering PSH				
All People	-4,151	-5.5	-8,984	-11.2
Individuals	-4,467	-8.8	-4,515	-8.9
People in Families	362	1.5	-4,438	-14.9
Exiting PSH				
All People	2,227	4.0	4,675	8.7
Individuals	1,475	4.0	7,260	23.3
People in Families	789	4.1	-2,537	-11.2

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 2012 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.

Destination at Exit among People in PSH

In 2012

- Most people leaving PSH during the reporting year went to live in a housed situation (63.8% or 37,346 people). Of those, most moved into rental housing (57.8%), 21.1 percent moved in with family, 10.3 percent with friends, 9.4 into other permanent housing programs, and 1.4 percent into owned housing.
- People in families who exited PSH were 1.3 times more likely to move into housing than individuals who exited PSH (73.5% versus 58.7%). A larger share of people in families who exited PSH to housing moved into rental housing than did individuals (62.7% versus 54.6%), while a larger share of individuals who exited PSH to housing went to stay with friends than did people in families (12.5% versus 6.9%).
- Of people exiting PSH, 7.9 percent (4,637 people) went to an institutional setting. Of those, over half (56.8%) ended up at a correctional facility, 20.7 percent entered a substance abuse treatment center, 14.8 percent exited to a psychiatric facility, and 7.7 percent to a hospital.
- Individuals who exited PSH were 3.4 times more likely to move into an institutional setting than people in families who exited PSH (10.5% versus 3.1%). Of those, individuals were more likely to exit to a hospital (8.7%) or a psychiatric facility (16.2%) than were people in families (1% and 5.3%), and people in families were more likely to exit to substance abuse treatment centers than were individuals (36.6% versus 18.3%).
- Of people exiting PSH, only 5.8 percent (3,399 people) became homeless. Most entered shelter (76.5%), and 23.5 percent became unsheltered.

Changes Over Time

- Of those exiting PSH, 1,294 more people became homeless in 2012 than in 2010. A larger share of this increase was from individuals rather than people in families (942 versus 354 more people).
- Between 2010 and 2012, the number of people exiting PSH to housing increased 37 percent (10,082 more people). Individuals made up a larger share of the increase than did people in families (7,833 versus 2,264 more people).
- Since 2010, 1,595 more people exited PSH to institutional settings (52.4%), of which more were people in families (73.3%) than individuals (49.7%).

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012

EXHIBIT 6.17: Destination Upon Exit
People in PSH by Household Type, 2012

Destination	All People		Individuals		People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homeless	3,399	5.8	2,608	6.8	793	3.9
Sheltered	2,600	76.5	1,850	70.9	752	94.8
Unsheltered	799	23.5	758	29.1	41	5.2
Housing	37,346	63.8	22,592	58.7	14,790	73.5
Staying with family	7,895	21.1	4,666	20.7	3,240	21.9
Staying with friends	3,837	10.3	2,824	12.5	1,015	6.9
Rented housing unit	21,580	57.8	12,327	54.6	9,273	62.7
Owned housing unit	538	1.4	321	1.4	218	1.5
Other PSH	3,496	9.4	2,454	10.9	1,044	7.1
Institutional Settings	4,637	7.9	4,024	10.5	617	3.1
Substance abuse treatment center	961	20.7	736	18.3	226	36.6
Correctional facility	2,632	56.8	2,283	56.7	352	57.1
Hospital	358	7.7	352	8.7	6	1.0
Psychiatric facility	686	14.8	653	16.2	33	5.3
Other Settings	13,131	22.4	9,227	24.0	3,934	19.5
Hotel or motel	224	1.7	130	1.4	94	2.4
Foster care home	283	2.2	130	1.4	154	3.9
Other living arrangement	5,943	45.3	4,427	48.0	1,533	39.0
Missing Destination	6,681	50.9	4,540	49.2	2,153	54.7

EXHIBIT 6.18: Percent Change by Destination
and Household Type
Change in the Number of People Exiting PSH, 2010–2012 (in %)

Destination	2011–2012			2010–2012		
	All People	Individuals	People in Families	All People	Individuals	People in Families
Homeless	-1.9	-9.7	37.2	61.5	56.5	80.6
Housing	18.3	15.6	22.6	37.0	53.1	18.1
Institutional Setting	14.7	12.1	35.3	52.4	49.7	73.3
Other Setting	-23.7	-15.8	-37.1	-38.7	-23.6	-57.9

One-Year Estimates of Veterans in PSH

The following section provides information on veterans residing in PSH from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012. Counts of veterans served as individuals and as members of families may not sum to the total number of veterans in PSH because some veterans were served in both household types. The 95 percent confidence interval for veterans in PSH is 22,085 to 29,275 (\pm 3,595).

In 2012, 25,680 veterans lived in permanent supportive housing, an increase of 15 percent since 2010. These one-year estimates of veterans in PSH do not include veterans living in HUD-VA Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) programs if those programs do not participate in HMIS. The HUD-VASH program combines Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance with case management and clinical services provided by the VA. Information about veterans in HUD-VASH programs that do not participate in HMIS are not reported into communities' HMIS or its bed inventories and thus are not tabulated for the 2011 or 2012 AHARs. Administrative data from the HUD-VASH program indicate that 52,460 veterans have been housed through the program between 2008 and 2012.

In 2012

- An estimated 25,680 veterans lived in PSH in 2012, most of whom were in PSH as individuals (93.2%) rather than as a family member (7%).

Changes Over Time

- Over time, more veterans, both individuals and those in families, were living in PSH. An additional 827 veterans lived in PSH in 2012 than in 2011 (a 3.3% rise), and an additional 3,342 veterans than in 2010 (a 15% rise).
- Between 2010 and 2012, 2,384 more veterans were in PSH as individuals (an 11.1% rise), and 984 more veterans were in PSH in families (a 122.4% rise).

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012

In 2012, 25,680 **veterans** lived in **PSH**, an **increase of 15%** since 2010.

EXHIBIT 6.19: One-Year Estimates of Veterans in PSH By Household Type, 2010–2012

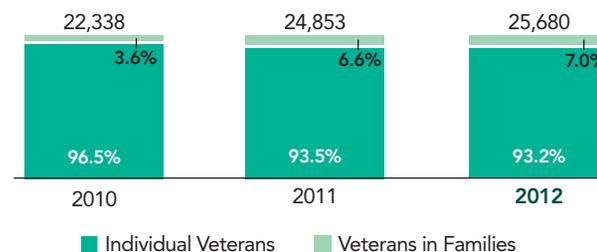


EXHIBIT 6.20: Change in the Number of Veterans in PSH By Household Type, 2010–2012

Population	2011–2012		2010–2012	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Total Veterans in PSH	827	3.3	3,342	15.0
Individual Veterans in PSH	697	3.0	2,384	11.1
Veterans in Families in PSH	157	9.6	984	122.4

Characteristics of Veterans in PSH

In 2012

- The typical veteran in PSH was a white (47.7%), non-Hispanic (92.8%) man (88.6%) from 51 to 61 years old (49.1%), disabled (85.4%), and living as an individual (93.2%). The typical veteran in PSH in a family is younger, with 55.9 percent from 31 to 50 years old, and is more likely to be black (48%).
- Veterans in families were 5 times more likely to be women than were veterans served as individuals (44.3% versus 8.9%).
- Veterans served in PSH as a family member were younger than their individual counterparts. Veterans in families living in PSH were more than 6 times more likely to be ages 18 to 30, and 1.8 times more likely to be ages 31 to 50 than were veterans in PSH as individuals.
- Individual veterans in PSH were more likely to have a disability than veterans in families living in PSH (86.6% versus 69.3%).
- Of veterans with a disability in PSH, 36.8 percent had dual diagnosis, or those with both a mental health and substance abuse issue. Most veterans with a disability had mental health issues, including those also struggling with substance abuse issues (64%). More than one-third (35.7%) of veterans in PSH had a physical disability, 14.6 percent had substance abuse issues (without mental illness), 4.8 percent had HIV/AIDS, and 3.5 percent had a developmental disability.

EXHIBIT 6.21: Characteristics by Household Type
Veterans in PSH, 2012 (in %)

Characteristic	All Veterans	Individual Veterans	Veterans in Families
Number of Veterans in PSH	25,680	23,935	1,788
Gender			
Male	88.6	91.1	55.7
Female	11.4	8.9	44.3
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	7.2	7.2	6.7
Non-Hispanic	92.8	92.8	93.3
Race			
White, Non-Hispanic	47.7	48.1	42.5
White, Hispanic	4.8	4.9	4.0
Black or African American	42.5	42.1	48.0
Other One Race	2.3	2.3	2.4
Multiple Races	2.7	2.7	3.1
Age			
18–30	4.5	3.3	20.4
31–50	32.7	31.0	55.9
51–61	49.1	51.2	20.8
62 and Older	13.7	14.5	2.9
Disability Status			
Disabled	85.4	86.6	69.3
Not Disabled	14.6	13.4	30.7

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

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012

Changes Over Time

- Of veterans in PSH, 345 fewer had HIV/AIDS in 2012 than in 2011 (a 25.2% decline).
- The proportion of disabled veterans in PSH increased 24.3 percent (4,162 more people) between 2010 and 2012.
- The number of veterans in PSH with mental health issues, including those co-occurring with substance abuse issues, increased 69.4 percent (5,593 more veterans) between 2010 and 2012.
- An additional 436 veterans in PSH had documentation of a developmental disability in 2012 than in 2010, more than double the number in 2010.
- The number of veterans in PSH with a physical disability more than doubled between 2010 and 2012, from 3,795 veterans to 7,611 veterans.

EXHIBIT 6.22: Disability Type

Veterans in PSH, 2010–2012 (in %)

Disability Type	2010	2011	2012
Any Type of Disability	80.5	86.2	85.4
Dual Diagnosis	23.7	35.3	36.8
Mental Health	23.3	24.6	27.2
Substance Abuse	16.7	13.6	14.6
Physical Disability	22.1	34.7	35.7
HIV/AIDS	5.8	6.6	4.8
Developmental Disability	1.8	4.8	3.5

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 Entering PSH

In 2012

- The majority of veterans in PSH were homeless prior to entering PSH (80.1% or 19,428 people), 12.2 percent (2,960 people) were in a housed situation, 4.6 percent (1,108 people) were in an institutional setting, and 3.2 percent (774 people) came from another setting.
- Of veterans in PSH who were homeless before entering PSH, most were in shelter (79.4% or 15,427 people) and 20.6 percent (4,001 people) were on the street.
- Of veterans in PSH that lived in housing prior to PSH, 36 percent (1,066 people) lived in rented housing and 27.9 percent (825 people) lived with family.
- Of veterans in PSH that entered from an institutional setting, 655 of them (59.1%) came from a substance abuse treatment center.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2010 and 2012, the number of veterans entering PSH from homelessness increased 23.1 percent (3,640 more veterans) and increased 22.1 percent (536 more veterans) from housing.
- The number of veterans entering PSH from institutional settings declined 6.2 percent (73 fewer veterans) and from other settings declined by 48.9 percent (740 fewer veterans) since 2010.

EXHIBIT 6.23: Places Veterans Stayed Before Entering PSH, 2010–2012 (in %)



EXHIBIT 6.24: Change in Places Veterans Stayed Before Entering PSH, 2010–2012

Place Stayed	2011–2012		2010–2012	
	#Change	% Change	#Change	% Change
Homeless	667	3.6	3,640	23.1
Housing	521	21.4	536	22.1
Institutional Settings	-259	-18.9	-73	-6.2
Other Settings	-446	-36.6	-740	-48.9

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012