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Prevalence and Risk of Homelessness among U.S. Veterans: A Multisite Investigation

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Executive Summary

Preventing and ending homelessness among Veterans in five years is a key priority for the White House as well as the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness and its member agencies. Prerequisite to this goal is accurate information about the number of Veterans experiencing homelessness as well as factors that contribute to their risk of homelessness. This study addresses this need in showcasing novel analyses that use data currently available from administrative records to provide detailed information about the prevalence of Veterans within the homeless population; the prevalence of homelessness among Veterans; and the differential risks for homelessness among Veteran, age, race, poverty, and sex subgroups.

The results presented here are derived from comparisons of person-level data from local Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) from seven Continuums of Care (CoCs) with aggregated American Community Survey (ACS) data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau for matching geographies. HMIS data provided information on the demographic composition of the sheltered homeless population while ACS data offered complementary information for the general population and the population living in poverty. Both data sets included information on race, sex, age, and Veteran status.

Principal Findings from This Study Included

- Veterans were overrepresented in the homeless population. Among the homeless population, approximately 14% of adult males and 2% of adult females were Veterans. For males, this proportion was about 30% greater than the proportion of Veterans in the general population, and twice as large as the proportion of Veterans in the population living below the poverty threshold. Similarly among the female homeless population, Veterans were overrepresented compared to the general population by a factor of two, and by a factor of three when compared to the population living in poverty.

- The number of homeless Veterans accounted for approximately 1% of male Veterans and 2% of female Veterans in the general population. These rates were higher for Veterans identifying as Black (4% for males, 5% for females). When looking only at Veterans living below the poverty threshold, homeless Veterans were 15% (regardless of sex) of this population, with this rate increasing to 30% when only looking at Black Veterans living in poverty.
- In multivariable analyses, Veteran status was associated with increased risk of homelessness. For instance, after controlling for poverty, age, race, and geographic variation, female Veterans were three times as likely as female non-Veterans to become homeless, and male Veterans were twice as likely as male non-Veterans to become homeless.
- In terms of age, across the general homeless population (Veterans and non-Veterans), males had the highest risk for homelessness in the 45–54 year age group. For females, risk for homelessness was highest among the 18–29 year age group and risk declined as age increased. Black race (compared to all others) was consistently identified as a strong risk factor for homelessness, with little variation across sex.

The principal findings here indicate that Veteran status is associated with a higher risk of homelessness; and that a greater proportion of Veterans were in the homeless population than in either the general population or the population living in poverty. In addition to these empirical findings, this study demonstrates the capabilities of administrative data collected on homeless persons and services through HMIS to inform policy initiatives to prevent and end Veteran homelessness. Future research promises to expand upon this study as more and richer data on Veteran homelessness, and homelessness in general, becomes available.

Introduction

Veterans as a subpopulation of people experiencing homelessness have been the focus of significant investigation. Much of this work has consisted of surveys and counts estimating the proportion of Veterans among those experiencing homelessness, and descriptions of the demographic characteristics of Veterans experiencing homelessness. A primary motivation for these efforts has been to investigate whether Veterans were overrepresented among people experiencing homelessness, and whether Veterans were at greater risk of becoming homeless than their non-Veteran counterparts. This study will build on this research, using homeless and general population data from a number of localities to assess prevalence and risk of homelessness among Veterans.

The most systematic of these earlier assessments was conducted by Rosenheck and his colleagues.[1] Using data from four different homeless surveys collected in the late 1980s and the 1987 Current Population Survey (CPS), Rosenheck, Frisman, and Chung[2] found a higher proportion of Veterans (41%) in the homeless male population than in the general male population (34%). Their results also showed differential risk by age, with the 20–34 year age group having the highest overrepresentation of Veterans in the homeless population at that time. This age-related finding is significant, as Veterans in this group would most likely have served during the immediate post-Vietnam era, a non-combat period that marked the launch of the all-volunteer military.[2] When Gamache, Rosenheck, and Tessler[3] followed up this study with

[1] Rosenheck, R., Bassuk, E., & Salomon, A. (1998). Special populations of homeless Veterans. In L. B. Fosburg & D. L. Dennis (Eds.), *Practical lessons: The 1998 Symposium on Homelessness Research.* Washington DC: US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[2] Rosenheck, R., Frisman, L., & Chung, A.M. (1994). The proportion of veterans among homeless men, *American Journal of Public Health*, 84(3), 466–469.

[3] Gamache, G., Rosenheck, R., & Tessler, R. (2001). The proportion of veterans among homeless men: a decade later. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, *36*, 481–485.

data from the 1996 National Survey of Homelessness Assistance Providers and Clients[4] and the 1996 CPS, they found that the proportion of male Veterans among both the homeless and general populations had declined to 33% and 28%, respectively. However, male Veterans were still overrepresented among the male homeless population, and the post-Vietnam age cohort (then aged 35–44 years) was still at highest risk.

Based on these findings, Rosenheck and his colleagues argued that risk for homelessness among Veterans was strongly influenced by a cohort effect linked to a social selection process where early recruits into the all-volunteer military were more likely to have those personal characteristics—mental illness, substance abuse, and weak family ties—that pose risk for homelessness.[5] This conclusion ran counter to conventional wisdom and early surveys, which explained homelessness among Veterans as being largely related to adjustment issues post-combat and argued correspondingly that the highest risk for homelessness among Veterans was for those who served during the Vietnam era.[6]

Overrepresentation of Veterans among the homeless population has not been limited to males. In contrast to the overall number of male Veterans, which has been declining since the start of the post-Vietnam Era,[7-8] the overall number of female Veterans, while much smaller, has

[4] Burt, M.R. (1999). *Homelessness: Programs and the people they serve: Summary report of the findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients.* Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

[5] Tessler, R., Rosenheck, R. A., & Gamache, G. (2002). Comparison of homeless Veterans with other homeless men in a large clinical outreach program. *Psychiatric Quarterly, 73*(2), 109–119.

[6] Robertson, M. (1987). Homeless Veterans: An emerging problem? In R. D. Bingham, R. E. Green, & S. B. White (Eds.), *The Homeless in Contemporary Society.* Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

[7] Richardson, C. & Waldrop, J. (2003). *Veterans: 2000. Census 2000 Brief.* Washington DC: United States Census Bureau.

[8] *VetPop2007* [Electronic Data]. (2008). Washington, DC: National Center for Veterans' Analysis and Statistics.

almost doubled since 1980.[9] Based on CPS data, the proportion of Veterans in the female homeless population, estimated at 3–4%, stands in contrast to the 1% level in the overall population. This indicates that female Veterans are at 2 to 4 times greater risk for homelessness than the general female population, a substantially higher comparative risk than for male Veterans. Unlike male Veterans, female Veterans at highest risk for homelessness are those who served primarily during the Vietnam era. No clear explanation has been offered for either finding.[10] A more recent study examined individual risk factors for Veteran and non-Veteran homelessness, but offered no insights for the disparities in gender (among Veterans) and age (among female Veterans).[11]

Advances in data collection on homeless persons, as well as on the services provided to them, led to the first nationwide estimates of the extent of Veteran homelessness in 2009. This assessment was the result of a process that started in 2005, when the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued its first Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)[12] based on data collected by local networks of homeless service providers called Continuums of Care (CoC).[13] Each CoC, whose geographic boundaries range in size from a single city to an entire state, was mandated by HUD to maintain a homeless management information system (HMIS) containing data on persons utilizing homeless shelter and services,

[9] United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Policy and Planning. (2007). *Women Veterans: Past, present & future*. Washington, DC: Author.

[10] Gamache, G., Rosenheck, R., & Tessler, R. (2003).Overrepresentation of women veterans among homeless women. *American Journal of Public Health, 93*(7), 1132–1136.

[11] Washington, D. L., Yano, E. M., McGuire, J., Hines, V., Lee, M., & Gelberg, L. (2010). Risk factors for homelessness among women Veterans. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved, 21*, 81–91.

[12] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2007). *The Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (2005).* Washington, DC: Author.

[13] Burt, M. R., Pollock, D., Sosland, A., *et al*. (2002). *Evaluation of Continuums of Care for Homeless People.* Washington DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research.

and to conduct a point-in-time (PIT) count, which is a single night enumeration of all homeless persons in the continuum. These HMIS and PIT data, aggregated at the CoC jurisdictional level, form the basis for the AHAR estimates of the extent and nature of homelessness nationwide.

In 2011, HUD and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) produced the first Veterans Supplement to the AHAR (Vet-AHAR)[14] based on the HMIS and PIT data. Using the PIT-based count, an estimated 75,609 Veterans nationwide were identified as homeless on a selected night in January 2009; and, using the HMIS-based count, the estimated number of homeless Veterans nationwide over the one-year time period from October 2008 through September 2009 was 136,334. Along with the estimated prevalence of Veteran homelessness, the Vet-AHAR provided a detailed description of the demographic characteristics of homeless Veterans, an assessment of risk of homelessness for Veterans, and variations in risk by demographic group. These demographic strata were available only for the HMIS-based estimate, and can be compared to the findings from the studies by Rosenheck and his colleagues that were reviewed above. A summary of these findings and comparisons to previous research follow.

***Gender*.** Based on the HMIS data reported in the 2009 AHAR, 92% of homeless single adult Veterans were male. Seventeen percent of homeless single males and 2.7% of homeless single females identified themselves as Veterans, compared to 24% and 1.4% of adult single males and females, respectively, in the overall population. For females, these percentages, and the corresponding overrepresentation of Veterans in the female homeless population, were both roughly consistent with the results of Gamache and her colleagues. However, for males, the Vet-AHAR estimate is contrary to a key finding from earlier studies. While Rosenheck et al.[15]

[14] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development & Department of Veterans Affairs. (In press). *The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, Veteran Supplement.* Washington, DC: Authors.

[15] Rosenheck, R., Frisman, L., & Chung, A. M. (1994). The proportion of Veterans among homeless men. *American Journal of Public Health, 84*(3), 466–469.

and Gamache et al.[16] both found overrepresentation of male Veterans in the homeless population, the Vet-AHAR results showed that male Veterans were underrepresented in the homeless population compared to male Veterans in the general population.

Age. The Vet-AHAR does not stratify age by gender. However, since 92% of the single adult Veteran population was male, the overall age breakdowns permit a rough comparison with the age breakdowns presented in the studies on homeless male Veterans reviewed earlier. The proportions of Veterans in the homeless population increased in older age categories, with the greatest disproportions observed among the 51–61 year age group (23.5% Veterans in the homeless population compared to 14.5% of Veterans in the general population) and in the 18–30 year age group (4.1% compared to 2.2%). The former age group corresponds to Veterans who served in the initial years of the all-volunteer military, and is consistent with Rosenheck and his colleagues' findings concerning the elevated risk of homelessness found in this cohort.

***Race and Ethnicity*.** In the Vet-AHAR, among the three predominant racial and ethnic groups—White, Black, and Hispanic—the rates of Veterans among the homeless population were similar to corresponding rates in the general population. Other racial/ethnic groups—Asian, American Indian, and Pacific Islander—had somewhat higher rates of Veterans among their homeless populations, but collectively these three groups comprised only 4% of the homeless Veteran population.

Poverty. Prior studies comparing Veterans among the homeless population with the overall population do not take poverty into account. Virtually all homeless persons can be assumed to have income under the poverty guidelines, and the vast majority of persons at risk for becoming homeless live in poverty. Accounting for poverty status is particularly important in a study of homelessness among Veterans because Veterans are substantially underrepresented among the poverty population when compared to the general population.

[16] Gamache, G., Rosenheck, R., & Tessler, R. (2001). The proportion of veterans among homeless men: a decade later. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, *36*, 481–485.

According to the 2000 Census, the poverty rate for Veterans was 5.6%, compared to 10.9% of the U.S. adult population. Comparing Veterans in the homeless population to Veterans living in poverty would be a more accurate assessment of risk than comparing them with the general adult population, and has the effect of increasing the relative risk associated with Veteran status for homelessness.

As an example of this, from the Vet-AHAR, the rate of Veterans in the single adult homeless population (male and female combined), 13%, is about the same as the rate of Veterans in the general population, but almost twice the rate of Veterans among the poverty population (7.2%). Taking poverty into account leads to similar increases in relative risk for homelessness in conjunction with Veteran status for all of the demographic subgroups just reviewed.

Homelessness Rates in the Veteran Population. The Vet-AHAR also reported estimated rates of homelessness for the Veteran population (overall and poverty) and compared them to the rates for the general population (overall and poverty). This is the first study to do so. For single adults overall, the levels of homelessness were about the same (0.7%) in the Veteran and general populations. However, since a lower proportion of Veterans live in poverty, the homelessness rate among poor Veterans rose to 12.6%, nearly twice the 6.5% homelessness rate for the general poverty population.

The present study takes a further in-depth look at homelessness among Veterans, both as a whole and among fine-grained demographic subgroups, based on HMIS data from seven CoCs and corresponding American Community Survey (ACS) data. While these data are not nationally representative, the HMIS data do comprise individual records, in contrast to the jurisdiction-level aggregated data used by the Vet-AHAR. Because of this, the present study can include more detailed analyses of demographic subgroups and attendant risk for homelessness among Veterans than were presented in the Vet-AHAR, and provides a vehicle to further explore findings presented by Rosenheck and his colleagues pertaining to disparities in risk for

homelessness between age and gender groups. Furthermore, these data provide the capacity to adjust risk for homelessness by age group, race, and gender to provide a clearer assessment of Veterans' risk for homelessness and how this risk compares to the risk of more general populations.

Data and Methods

Data for this study came from two sources: person-level, de-identified HMIS data from a nationally diverse set of CoCs for 2008[17]; and 2006–2008 ACS three-year estimates. HMIS is administrative data of service use by homeless individuals and families collected by services providers at the CoC level.[18] Each data source, and the process whereby it was prepared for subsequent analysis, is described below.

HMIS CoC Data. Eleven CoCs initially provided HMIS data consisting of unduplicated, de-identified, individual records for each adult who, at any point during 2008, utilized emergency shelter or transitional housing in their jurisdiction.[19] HMIS data were usable and sufficiently complete from seven geographically defined CoCs: New York City, NY; San Jose/Santa Clara County, CA; Columbus/Franklin County, OH; Denver, CO (Denver, Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Douglas, and Jefferson Counties); Tampa/Hillsborough County, FL; Phoenix/Maricopa County, AZ; and Lansing/Ingham County, MI. Although most of these jurisdictions are contiguous with county boundaries, subsequent references in this report to individual CoCs will refer to them only by the principal city located within each (e.g., Phoenix in lieu of Phoenix/Maricopa County). The data from four CoCs were later determined to be unusable because they contained large amounts of missing information. The seven CoCs

[17] See the *2009 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report*, "Chapter 1: Introduction" for detail regarding the collection of data in HMIS by Continuums of Care.

[18] McGah, J., Sokol, B., Spellman, B., & Sullivan, N. (2004). *HMIS Project Management Topics and Tools*. Boston MA: McCormick Graduate School of Policy Studies, University of Massachusetts, Boston.

[19] HMIS data for transitional housing programs were not available from New York City. As a result, only persons who utilized emergency shelter are included in this study. For prior research that has utilized only emergency shelter data to assess prevalence of homelessness see Culhane, D.P, Dejowski, E.F., Ibanez, J. Needham, E. & Macchia, I. (1994). Public shelter admission rates in Philadelphia and New York City: The implications of turnover for sheltered population counts. *Housing Policy Debate, 5*(2): 107–140.

providing data for this study represented a heterogeneous sample of urban jurisdictions and a diverse cross section of the U.S. homeless population.

The HMIS data fields from each CoC included age, race, ethnicity, sex, and self-reported Veteran status. Age was grouped into five categories: 18–29 years, 30–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and older in a manner consistent with the ACS. Veteran status, sex, and race (Black and non-Black) were retained as dichotomous measures, and data on ethnicity was not used to due to large amounts of missing data on this measure in several jurisdictions.

The HMIS data sets from each of the seven CoCs contained two types of missing data, item nonresponse and unit nonresponse. The first type, item nonresponse, reflected instances where records were collected into the HMIS but were incomplete (i.e., missing one or more data elements). For example, all CoCs had some records where information on Veteran status was missing. Among the seven CoCs included in this study, such missing data occurred in relatively small amounts and to varying degrees. The second type of missing data, unit nonresponse, occurred in instances where a person received homeless services but no record of this person was included in the HMIS (i.e., entire record missing). Particularly germane to the focus on this study, homeless services providers affiliated with the VA, including many programs covered under the Grant and Per Diem Program and the Domiciliary Care for Homeless Veterans Program, often did not report data to the local HMIS.

Failure to address either type of missing data would result in an underestimate of the prevalence of both overall and Veteran homelessness; therefore, we applied procedures to address both sources of missing data. Specifically, we used imputation procedures to estimate values for incomplete records (item nonresponse) and a data extrapolation procedure to estimate the additional homeless persons (Veterans and non-Veterans) who used homeless services but were not recorded doing so (unit nonresponse).

In performing imputation procedures, we sought to estimate missing values so as to

preserve the overall proportions that were originally observed in the data (with missing values) for age by race by sex by Veteran status subgroups. To do this, we conducted imputations separately for each CoC and used discriminant multiple imputation for categorical variables (continuous age was complete for all CoCs prior to imputation). Discriminant imputation predicts the most likely value of a categorical variable or factor, based on the conditional distribution estimated by the included covariates and assuming that the data were at least missing at random.[20,21] For two CoCs, the discriminant function algorithm failed to converge on the first imputation step. In these cases "hot decking," an alternative single imputation approach, was used to estimate missing values.[22] Following imputation procedures, differences in proportions of cases in each age by race by sex by Veteran status subgroup between the original (non-imputed) and imputed CoC data sets were negligible. All imputation procedures were performed using SOLAS 3.2.[23,24]

To address unit nonresponse, we employed a data extrapolation process to estimate the additional number of homeless individuals for each age by race by sex by Veteran subgroup for each CoC. This extrapolation procedure was modeled on those used for the 2009 AHAR (as detailed in Appendix A).[25] Modifications to this procedure in the present study allowed for extrapolation of separate Veteran and non-Veteran subpopulations. The resulting procedure

[20] Graham, J. W. (2009). Missing data analysis: Making it work in the real world. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 60, 549–576.

[21] Watanabe, M. & Yamaguchi, K. (Eds). (2003). *The EM Algorithm and Related Statistical Models.* New York: Marcel Dekker.

[22] Ford, B. L. (1983). An overview of hot-deck procedures. In Madow W. G., Olkin I., Rubin D. B. (Eds.), *Incomplete Data in Sample Surveys (*p. 185–207). New York: Academic Press.

[23] Horton, N. J. & Lipsitz, S. R. (2001). Multiple imputation in practice: Comparison of software packages for regression models with missing variables. *American Statistician, 55*(3), 244–254.

[24] Statistical Solutions. (2004). SOLAS, version 3.2. MA: Saugus. http://www.statsol.ie/solas/solas.htm.

[25] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2010). *The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress.* Washington, DC: Author.

consisted of three steps. First, we estimated the number of unduplicated persons using emergency shelter or transitional housing beds that were not covered by HMIS in 2008 and not included in the data provided by the CoCs for this study. To do this, we multiplied the bed turnover rate (i.e., the number of persons occupying one residential bed in a year) by the number of beds that were not included in the HMIS data. The number of uncovered beds was obtained from each CoC's Housing Inventory Chart, which lists the inventory of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds in each CoC and whether, or to what extent, these beds are covered by the CoC's HMIS. Some of these beds were dedicated for Veteran use only, while others were available for the general population, either Veteran or non-Veteran. In addition, VA transitional housing beds operated through the Grant and Per Diem (GPD) program were, in some CoCs, not included in the Housing Inventory Chart or HMIS data. These beds dedicated for Veteran use were also used in the estimation. For the second step, we used additional procedures to subtract persons who used both a bed covered by HMIS and a bed not covered by HMIS to avoid potential double counting. Finally, we assumed the age, sex, and race composition of Veterans and non-Veterans using beds not covered by HMIS to be proportionally equivalent to that of Veterans and non-Veterans in the HMIS data. After extrapolating the age, race, and sex makeup of Veterans and non-Veterans using beds not covered by HMIS providers, we added these persons to the Veterans and non-Veterans included in the HMIS data. This resulted in a complete set, for each of the seven CoCs, of Veterans and non-Veterans in each age by race by sex subgroup that received homeless residential services over the course of a year. Results of extrapolation are presented in Appendices B (for each CoC) and C (for all CoCs combined).

Following the application of imputation and extrapolation procedures to the HMIS data for each CoC, the individual level HMIS records for each CoC were aggregated so as to compute frequencies of homeless individuals for each age by race by sex by Veteran status

subgroup. These frequencies were created so as to mirror those available in the ACS data, as described in the next section, and to allow comparisons and statistical modeling of ACS and HMIS frequencies as a function of subgroup characteristics.

American Community Survey Data. To compute rates of homelessness, population estimates of the total Veteran and non-Veteran populations in each CoC were calculated based on ACS data. The ACS is an annual survey administered by the Census Bureau that collects important social, economic, and demographic information from samples of housing units in all counties in the United States.[26] ACS data were available in the form of one-year and three-year estimates. Three-year estimates (2006 through 2008) were selected for this study, as they are based on a larger sample size than the one-year estimates and offer better precision, especially in examining smaller populations such as Veterans, and are more appropriate for smaller geographies. As boundaries for the CoCs used in this study were not always contiguous with the geographies for which ACS estimates are publicly available, the Census Bureau provided ACS estimates that were customized to match the geographic areas of the CoCs used in this study. This customization largely entailed aggregating estimates for several counties or extracting estimates for a city nested within a particular county. For each geographic area, the Census Bureau provided custom tabulated estimates of the number of individuals in specifically defined age by sex by race by Veteran status by poverty status population subgroups. As with the HMIS data, age was divided into five categories and the remaining measures were dichotomous. Poverty status was not included in HMIS because all homeless persons were considered poor. Stratification on poverty level was included in the ACS data so that rates of homelessness could be determined for both the poverty and the overall populations.

[26] Mather, M., Rivers, K. L., & Jacobsen, L. A. (2005). "The American Community Survey." *Population Bulletin* (of the Population Reference Bureau), *60*(3), 3–20.

Data Analysis

The data analyses for this study were conducted in two phases: Phase I estimated rates of and relative risk for homelessness among Veteran and non-Veteran populations, as well as among various demographic subgroups. In Phase II, we estimated risk for homelessness as a function of Veteran status and demographic characteristics using multivariable statistical modeling techniques. For both phases, results are presented separately for males and females and only for data from the combined CoCs in the results section that follows, weighted by population size. Results of the same analyses performed on data for each individual CoC are available in the appendices. Additionally, we conducted all analyses in both phases using ACS data for both the total population and for the population living below the poverty guidelines. We conducted all analyses using the R language and environment for statistical computing.[27] Each phase of analysis is now described in turn in more detail.

Phase I examined Veterans in the homeless population and, conversely, homeless persons in the Veteran population in terms of prevalence rates and risk ratios. For the former, prevalence rates of Veterans in the homeless, poverty, and overall populations are presented, as are corresponding risk ratios for Veterans in the homeless population compared to Veterans in the poverty and overall populations. The risk ratios provide a simple measure of whether Veterans were found to be overrepresented in the homeless population and can be used to compare results between the present study and former investigations by Rosenheck and his colleagues.

Rates of homelessness are presented for Veteran and non-Veteran populations, both overall and in poverty. These rates form the basis for risk ratios comparing homelessness among the Veteran population to homelessness among the non-Veteran population, before and

[27] R Development Core Team (2010). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. ISBN 3-900051-07-0, URL http://www.R-project.org.

after taking poverty into account. These risk ratios assess whether homelessness was more prevalent among the Veteran or non-Veteran populations. We computed prevalence rates and risk ratios for each age, race, and sex subgroup. Risk ratios were unadjusted for age by sex by race subgroups, age-adjusted for Black and non-Black (marginal or combined) subgroups, and were both age- and race-adjusted overall.

The analyses for phase II were driven by two research questions:

1) Is Veteran status associated with an increased risk of homelessness?
2) Does risk of homelessness among Veterans vary as a function of age, race, and sex?

To address both research questions and estimate risk for homelessness among different demographic subpopulations, we estimated a multivarible regression model in which homeless status served as the outcome, and age, race, and Veteran status served as predictors. Age was included as a nominal, rather than continuous, variable with 18–29-year-olds serving as the reference group. Because we were modeling frequencies, the outcome was a ratio of homeless (from HMIS data) divided by total (general or poverty population from ACS data) individuals for each subpopulation, as defined by the frequencies with each age by sex by race by Veteran status subpopulation. We conducted binomial logistic regression analyses on data from each CoC separately and also conducted a binomial generalized estimating equation (GEE) analysis on data pooled from all CoCs. We selected a GEE model to adjust for non-independence due to clustering within individual CoCs. Both analytical approaches were weighted by the total frequency within each age by sex by race by Veterans status subgroup. We conducted three sets of analyses on the data from individual and combined CoCs: 1) univariate-only models (including one predictor at a time), 2) main-effects-only multivariate models (no interactions), and 3) main-effects and interactions multivariate models. We computed odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals from the results of each analysis. Each model was estimated separately for males and females, and separate models were estimated for the overall population and for the population living under the poverty income guidelines.

Results Phase I

Table 1 summarizes demographic information for pooled HMIS, ACS poverty, and ACS general adult populations from all seven CoCs. After performing the previously described imputation and extrapolation procedures, an estimated 130,554 adults received homeless services in the seven CoCs in this study, with 10,726 of these adults (8.2%) reporting Veteran status. The age distributions on this table are consistent with current patterns among homeless and Veteran populations where older age groups are typically overrepresented in Veteran populations and underrepresented in homeless populations. Veterans in each population (HMIS, ACS poverty, ACS general) were overwhelmingly male, while the sex distribution was more evenly distributed among the three non-Veteran populations. Race, which was divided into Black and non-Black, shows that the homeless population, regardless of Veteran status, was disproportionately Black. Finally, Table 1 shows the distribution of the three pooled populations broken down by CoC. These distributions for individual CoCs typically fluctuated across populations and subgroups, indicating that Veterans are unequally distributed across CoCs, and that the distributions of homeless subgroups by CoC are not necessarily consistent with the distributions of the poor and overall populations. This would lead to inferences that Veterans are underrepresented in all three populations in New York City, while being especially overrepresented in other CoCs such as Tampa and Phoenix.

Table 2 presents the prevalence of Veterans among the pooled HMIS and the two ACS populations, and presents corresponding risk ratios assessing whether Veterans were overrepresented among the HMIS population, when compared to the ACS general and poverty populations. Veterans were overrepresented among the homeless population for both sexes. For males, 13.5% of the homeless adults were Veterans, while 1.8% of homeless female adults were Veterans. These rates yielded age- and race-adjusted risk ratios (RR) of 2.1 (male) and 3.0 (female) when compared to the population in poverty, and 1.3 (male) and 2.1 (female) when

compared to the general population. Looking at the subgroups after further subdividing by race and age, the proportions of male Veterans increased substantially, for both Black and non-Black subpopulations, as the age groups got older. For females, the corresponding proportions of Veterans were much lower and fluctuated across age groups between 1% and 3%. Figures 1 and 2 graphically illustrate the risk ratios of Table 2 broken down by sex, age, and racial subgroups. Tables summarizing these results for individual CoCs are presented in Appendix D, and Appendices E and F provide figures illustrating RRs for individual CoCs.

Table 3 shows the prevalence of homelessness among the pooled adult poverty and general populations for the seven CoCs under study, parsed by Veteran status. The age- and race-adjusted RRs for homelessness among both male and female populations were higher for Veterans than for non-Veterans, when using both poverty (RRs of 2.2 and 3.0 for males and females, respectively) and general populations (respective RRs of 1.4 and 2.3) as denominators. Rates of homelessness were consistently higher in Veteran populations than in non-Veteran populations, and among both Veterans and non-Veterans there were substantial racial disparities in the rates of homelessness. In the most extreme case, among the Black subgroups in the 18–29 year age range, the number of homeless males and females were 54% and 37% of the populations in poverty, respectively. The youngest three age groups, up to age 55, showed homelessness rates in excess of one quarter of the corresponding poverty populations. Tables breaking these results down by individual CoCs are presented in Appendix D.

Results Phase II

Results of the GEE analyses using pooled CoC data, stratified by sex, are presented in Tables 4 and 5, and in Figures 3 and 4. The outcome being modeled was homelessness, with the study population consisting of homeless persons from the HMIS data combined with data from the ACS general (Table 4 and Figure 3) and poverty (Table 5 and Figure 4) populations. Results from univariate and multivariate main-effects-only models are presented; interactions among main effects were either non-significant or could not be meaningfully interpreted. Similar tables are available for results of weighted binomial logistic regression analyses for individual CoCs in Appendix G for the general population and Appendix H for the population in poverty.

Collectively, results show that Veteran status, along with age and Black race, were each significantly and independently associated with risk of homelessness. Noteworthy among the results for males in the general population model (Table 4) is how the risk for homelessness associated with Veteran status goes from a non-significant bivariate relationship in the unadjusted model to become significant and increased after controlling for the demographic factors in the adjusted model. Otherwise, the unadjusted and adjusted results for the other covariates in both the male and the female models were very similar in Table 4. The patterns of results found in the poverty population results (Table 5) were consistent with those in the general population (Table 4), but Veteran status was associated with a greater homelessness risk. Where male Veterans were almost 50% more likely and female Veterans were almost twice as likely to be homeless than non-Veterans in the general population, male Veterans were more than two times as likely and female Veterans were more than three times as likely to be homeless compared to non-Veterans in the poverty population.

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the probability of homelessness as a function of age and race by Veteran status and sex in the general (Figure 3) and poverty (Figure 4) populations. Increased age was significantly associated with homelessness, but its effect, while holding

similar patterns across race and Veteran categories, differed between men and women. Among men, risk for homelessness generally increased as a function of age up to the 45–54 year age range, but declined thereafter (among Veterans and non-Veterans and in both the general and poverty populations). Males in the 45–54 year age group appeared to be at the highest level of risk of homelessness, nearly twice and three times more likely (general and poverty populations, respectively), than their 18–29-year-old counterparts.

Risk for homelessness among females declined at an increasing rate in both the total population and population in poverty, so that older females were at the lowest risk for homelessness, compared to the youngest group. The results for the poverty population were consistent with those of the general population, but the differences between age groups in the figures became larger and the associated probabilities increased substantially. The greatest risk for homelessness appeared to be among young female Black Veterans, with nearly a 40% probability of homelessness when compared to the poverty population and a 9% probability when compared to the general population. Both of these rates were much larger than what was observed among their non-Veteran counterparts.

Discussion

This study provides an in-depth assessment of both the prevalence of Veterans within the homeless population, and, conversely, the prevalence of homelessness among Veterans. In doing so, this study offers a prototype for what can be done on a nationwide basis with more detailed HMIS data to build upon what is currently known about the dynamics of homelessness in the Veteran population. The principal findings in this report support those from earlier studies that showed Veterans to be overrepresented in the homeless population, and go beyond that to show Veteran status to be associated with increased risk for homelessness after controlling for race, sex, and age. For males, Veteran status was associated with a 47% increase in the odds of becoming homeless, and for women this increase was 97%. The magnitude of this association became greater after controlling for poverty, with Veteran status associated with more than a two-fold increase for males and a three-fold increase for females in the odds of becoming homeless.

Examining this increased risk among Veterans more closely gives limited support for the assertion made by Rosenheck and his colleagues[28] that much of the increased risk associated with Veteran status, at least among males, was likely the result of lower recruiting standards in the initial years of the All Volunteer Force (AVF, instituted in 1973). In the current study, male Veterans in the 45–54 year age group (i.e., of service age in the first years of the AVF) comprised 41% of the homeless Veterans in this study and also had the highest risk for becoming homeless. However, there was also an elevated risk for homelessness among non-Veteran males in this age group, and the general association between Veteran status and risk for homelessness occurred among both sexes, despite controlling for age and race.

[28] Rosenheck, R., Frisman, L., & Chung, A. M. (1994). The proportion of Veterans among homeless men. *American Journal of Public Health, 84*(3), 466–469.

The presence of a general cohort effect in which the cohort that is now in the 45 to 54 year age range is most at risk for homelessness is consistent with other research that has found an aging of the homeless population since the 1980s.[29,30] Culhane and Metraux theorize that this aging is part of a more general cohort effect among the latter part of the so-called baby boom generation, with a combination of demographic and structural factors leading to a resurgent homeless population in the 1980s that has grown progressively older since then.[31] Such a general effect also would have impacted Veterans in that age group and would explain at least some of their increased risk for homelessness.

The presence of additional risk for homelessness specifically associated with Veteran status is puzzling in that it occurs among a population that shows better outcomes on almost all socioeconomic measures and that has exclusive access to an extensive system of benefits that include comprehensive healthcare services, disability and pension assistance, and homeless services.[32] Explanations to account for this risk go beyond the basic demographic factors explained here, and underscore the need for identifying other correlates of homelessness among the Veteran population as the basis for prevention efforts. One promising means by which to further those ends is the VA's initiative to construct a registry of all Veterans who receive homeless services as part of the VA's five-year plan to end homelessness presented in 2009. Such a database can be linked with other VA, Department of Defense, and community-

[29] Hahn, J. A., Kushel, M. B., Bangsberg, D. R., Riley, E., & Moss, A.R. (2006). The Aging of the Homeless Population: Fourteen-Year Trends in San Francisco. *Journal of General Internal Medicine, 21*(7), 775–778.

[30] Sermons, M. W., & Henry, M. (2010). *Demographics of Homelessness Series:The Rising Elderly Population.* Washington DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness.

[31] Culhane, D. P., Metraux, S., & Bainbridge, J. (2010). The age structure of contemporary homelessness: Risk period or cohort effect? *University of Pennsylvania School of Social Policy & Practice Working Paper*.

[32] Rosenheck, R., Frisman, L., & Chung, A. M. (1994). The proportion of Veterans among homeless men. *American Journal of Public Health, 84*(3), 466–469.

based databases to provide identify profiles of persons at elevated risk for homelessness and times of particular vulnerability.

Among females, and particularly among Black females, the youngest age groups were at highest risk for homelessness. Given this, homelessness among female Veterans is more temporally linked to military service when compared to their male counterparts, and is consistent with media accounts that describe more female Veterans becoming homeless in tandem with their increasing presence among those returning from the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.[33] This finding is also consistent with other research indicating that, among females in general, the period of highest vulnerability for homelessness is during the time period when they are heading families with young children.[34] With younger cohorts most at risk, female Veterans stand to benefit most from homelessness prevention efforts tied to reentering civilian life, and also present the VA with the need to develop services for homeless and at-risk families. One noteworthy response to the latter need has been the Supportive Services for Veteran Families program (SSVF), a pilot program in which the VA has allocated $50 million to non-profits in selected jurisdictions to provide supportive services to very low-income Veteran families residing in or transitioning to permanent housing.

The increased vulnerability that poor Veterans have to homelessness becomes magnified by racial disparity to the point that in the youngest age groups the number of persons enumerated through HMIS data is over 50% of the Black male Veterans and over 30% of the Black female Veterans living in poverty. While these rates are alarmingly high, it also suggests that homelessness prevention activities among Veterans may be particularly effective insofar as they can target a relatively finite poverty population and can further refine this target with a focus on specific subgroups among the poverty population. While this study shows the potential for

[33] Eckholm, E. (2007). Surge seen in number of homeless Veterans. *New York Times*, November 8.

[34] Culhane, D. P. & Metraux S. (1999). Assessing relative risk for homeless shelter usage in New York City and Philadelphia. *Population Research and Policy Review,18*(3), 219–236.

using data for such targeting, future investigations of risk factors must go beyond the simple focus on race and poverty status if they are to be effective.

The high rate of homelessness among Veterans in particular demographic subgroups also calls attention to one of the inherent limitations in comparing HMIS and ACS data. These data are the products of vastly different methods. One significant difference is that HMIS estimates are based on annual data on homeless services users, whereas ACS estimates are based on a point prevalence survey. Thus, the proportions generated by juxtaposing these two data sources are most useful for comparison purposes and for showing how, for subgroups like young Black Veterans, homelessness is a relatively common occurrence. Caution is warranted, however, when literally stating the HMIS numbers as proportions of the ACS population estimates.

The sample of seven CoCs for this study also presents limitations to comparing the results found here with other studies. Although, aggregately, these seven CoCs accounted for roughly 10% of the U.S. homeless population, it is still a convenience sample of urban jurisdictions. This becomes apparent when comparing some of the nationwide proportions of Veterans listed in the Vet-AHAR to those reported in this study. For example, male Veterans make up 24% of the nationwide general adult male population, but only 13.4% among the population in the communities studied here. The difference in the proportion of Veterans in the male homeless population—17% in the Vet-AHAR and 13.5% in the present study—is less extreme, but nonetheless noteworthy.

These differences likely contributed to the divergence in a key finding between this study and the Vet-AHAR. Whereas this study demonstrated that male Veterans were overrepresented among the homeless population (RR of 1.3), the Vet-AHAR found them to be underrepresented (RR of 0.7). Difference in geographies was not the only reason for these divergent risk ratios, however. The Vet-AHAR could not age- and race-adjust its risk assessments, meaning that it could not take into account that the Veteran population is overrepresented in the oldest age

groups when compared to the non-Veteran population (see Table 1). The risk for homelessness among the oldest age groups is substantially lower, which also accounts in part for the divergent findings between this study and the Vet-AHAR. In this study, male Veterans had an unadjusted risk ratio of 1.0, which increased to 1.3 after adjusting for the age and race imbalances.

Data limitations with respect to this study should also be taken into consideration. The Veteran status of individuals was based on self-report and likely included persons who reported being a Veteran but may not have been eligible for VA services, or may also have included persons eligible for VA services that did not acknowledge Veteran status. Gamache and colleagues, in a study of a sample of homeless Veterans treated for mental illness, found that 7% of these Veterans were ineligible for VA services due to punitive discharges.[35] However, surveys of incarcerated Veterans, a population overlapping with the homeless population, show that approximately 20% have discharges that would render them ineligible for VA services.[36] If the proportion of homeless Veterans who are ineligible for VA services is indeed that large, this would explain some of the association between Veteran status and increased risk for homelessness. This topic, and the more general topic of the extent to which eligible homeless Veterans access VA services, warrants further study.

The HMIS data are also limited in the available data fields. While the demographic information included in the HMIS data, combined with Veteran status, offer substantial insights into the place of Veterans in the homeless population, the range of available data fields is vastly inadequate for understanding and eliminating homelessness among such a heterogeneous population. Additional data fields are needed for clearer theoretical understandings of the dynamics of homelessness, as well as for making more effective, data-driven policy decisions towards eliminating and preventing homelessness. As more jurisdictions are able to collect data

[35] Gamache, G., Rosenheck, R. A., & Tessler, R. (2000). Military discharge status of homeless Veterans with mental illness. *Military Medicine, 165*(11), 803–808.

[36] Noonan, M. & Mumola, C. (2007). *Veterans in state and federal prison, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

that are sufficiently comprehensive and uniform for comparing across geographies, local variations in the nature and extent of homelessness can be better accommodated, and analyses that focus only on local jurisdictions become a stronger possibility.

In conclusion, this study presents an expansive examination of Veterans, demographics, and homelessness prevalence and risk. In doing so, this study offers evidence that supports and expands upon prior findings on the particular vulnerabilities of Veterans to homelessness, and showcases the possibilities for research using HMIS data. As more and richer data on Veteran homelessness, and homelessness in general, become available through HMIS and other administrative sources, future research will be able to further disentangle the interactions among demographic characteristics, geographic location, and homelessness among Veterans. This investigative approach represents a powerful tool for informing policies that can more efficiently target resources to prevent and end homelessness among Veterans.

Tables and Figures

Table 1. Demographic and Geographic Information on Homeless Individuals from Combined and Seven Continua of Care.

		HMIS Homeless Population		ACS Poverty Population		ACS General Population	
Variable	Level	Veteran Population	Non-Veteran Population	Veteran Population	Non-Veteran Population	Veteran Population	Non-Veteran Population
		(n=10,726)	(n=119,828)	(n=63,655)	(n=1,841,455)	(n=1,023,515)	(n=13,684,925)
Age							
	<29	6.8%	32.4%	6.2%	33.6%	4.3%	24.9%
	30–44	24.0%	38.5%	14.2%	28.1%	15.3%	31.3%
	45–54	40.8%	21.0%	20.0%	14.5%	15.0%	18.5%
	55–64	23.3%	6.7%	25.5%	10.2%	25.4%	12.5%
	65+	5.1%	1.4%	34.1%	13.7%	40.1%	12.9%
Sex							
	Female	10.2%	48.9%	9.8%	60.2%	6.8%	54.8%
	Male	89.8%	51.1%	90.2%	39.8%	93.2%	45.2%
Race							
	Black	46.0%	46.9%	21.2%	19.4%	11.4%	13.9%
	Non-Black	54.0%	53.1%	79.8%	80.6%	88.6%	86.1%
Continuum of Care							
	Columbus OH	6.4%	4.4%	7.2%	6.1%	7.5%	5.6%
	Denver CO	7.6%	3.3%	16.3%	10.6%	19.5%	13.5%
	Lansing MI	2.4%	1.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%
	New York City	36.5%	62.2%	35.4%	54.8%	24.5%	45.7%
	Phoenix AZ	20.2%	12.3%	24.9%	16.1%	29.2%	18.7%
	San Jose CA	17.5%	12.0%	5.9%	5.3%	7.6%	9.2%
	Tampa FL	9.3%	4.1%	8.3%	5.1%	10.1%	5.8%

Note. Values represent % of total within each variable column-wise.

Table 2. Prevalence of Veterans among the Homeless, Poverty, and Overall Populations and Corresponding Risk Ratios for Veteran Status Among the Homeless Population Compared to Poverty and Overall Populations for Seven Continua of Care.

		Prevalence of Veterans in Homeless Pop.		Prevalence of Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Veteran Status among the Homeless Pop. Compared to Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Veterans in General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Veteran Status among the Homeless Pop. Compared to General Pop.	
		HV/H		V/Poverty Pop.		HV/H : V/Poverty Pop.		V/General Pop.		HV/H : V/General Pop.	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18–29	Black	3.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	4.2	2.2	1.9%	0.6%	2.0	1.7
	Non-Black	2.7%	1.0%	1.3%	0.3%	2.2	3.1	2.1%	0.5%	1.3	2.0
30–44	Black	8.2%	3.2%	5.9%	1.3%	1.4	2.5	7.3%	1.6%	1.1	1.9
	Non-Black	7.6%	1.3%	3.5%	0.4%	2.1	2.9	5.9%	0.8%	1.3	1.6
45–54	Black	21.0%	2.7%	14.7%	1.0%	1.4	2.6	14.7%	1.7%	1.4	1.6
	Non-Black	19.6%	3.1%	9.2%	1.1%	2.1	2.9	9.8%	1.2%	2.0	2.5
55–64	Black	31.9%	1.8%	20.8%	0.8%	1.5	2.3	23.0%	0.9%	1.4	1.9
	Non-Black	30.6%	3.1%	19.0%	0.6%	1.6	4.9	27.6%	1.0%	1.1	3.1
65+	Black	32.3%	1.4%	26.7%	0.5%	1.2	2.9	33.2%	0.6%	1.0	2.6
	Non-Black	33.7%	2.4%	21.9%	0.9%	1.5	2.8	45.4%	1.1%	0.7	2.1
*All	Black	13.7%	2.0%	9.4%	0.8%	2.4	2.5	11.8%	1.1%	1.4	1.9
*All	Non-Black	13.4%	1.6%	7.4%	0.6%	2.0	3.1	13.6%	0.9%	1.3	2.1
**All	Cases	13.6%	1.8%	7.8%	0.6%	2.1	3.0	13.4%	0.9%	1.3	2.1

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population.
*Risk ratios are age-adjusted. **Risk ratios are both age- and race-adjusted.

Table 3. Prevalence of Homelessness among Veteran and non-Veteran Adults in the Poverty and General Populations, and Corresponding Risk Ratios, for Seven Continua of Care.

		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (Poverty Pop.)		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (General Pop.)	
		HV/V (in Poverty Pop.)		HNV/NV (in Poverty Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV		HV/V (in General Pop.)		HNV/NV (in General Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18–29	Black	52.8%	36.3%	11.8%	15.7%	4.5	2.3	5.4%	7.9%	2.6%	4.6%	2.1	1.7
	Non-Black	7.3%	11.9%	3.3%	3.9%	2.2	3.10	0.7%	1.6%	0.5%	0.8%	1.4	2.1
30–44	Black	33.8%	35.4%	23.7%	13.8%	1.4	2.6	4.7%	6.3%	4.1%	3.2%	1.1	2.0
	Non-Black	17.2%	12.1%	7.7%	4.4%	2.2	2.8	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	1.3	1.5
45–54	Black	38.0%	29.1%	24.6%	10.7%	1.5	2.7	7.3%	3.2%	4.8%	2.0%	1.5	1.6
	Non-Black	21.0%	12.3%	8.7%	4.1%	2.4	3.0	1.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.4%	2.2	2.7
55–64	Black	24.2%	9.1%	13.6%	3.7%	1.8	2.4	3.8%	1.4%	2.4%	0.7%	1.6	2.1
	Non-Black	10.5%	9.3%	5.6%	1.8%	1.9	5.2	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	1.1	3.3
65+	Black	4.8%	1.7%	3.6%	0.6%	1.3	2.8	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	1.0	3.2
	Non-Black	2.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.3%	1.8	2.9	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7	2.3
*All	Black	26.8%	29.7%	17.7%	11.6%	2.5	2.5	4.0%	4.9%	3.4%	2.7%	1.5	2.1
*All	Non-Black	10.6%	9.2%	5.5%	3.3%	2.2	3.2	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.4	2.3
**All	Cases	14.6%	15.0%	7.9%	5.1%	2.2	3.0	1.0%	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	1.4	2.3

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population; HNV = Homeless non-Veteran; NV = non-Veteran.
*Risk ratios are age-adjusted. **Risk ratios are both age- and race-adjusted.

Table 4. Predictors of Homelessness from a Generalized Estimating Equation (GEE) Analysis Based on Pooled HMIS and ACS General Populations from Seven Continua of Care, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate				Multivariate			
			95% CI				95% CI		
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	1.99	1.19	3.30	0.009	1.97	1.25	3.12	0.004
	Black	5.67	4.39	7.33	<0.001	5.42	4.21	6.98	<0.001
	Age Group 30–44	0.70	0.49	0.99	0.041	0.73	0.52	1.02	0.058
	Age Group 45–54	0.47	0.27	0.83	0.008	0.49	0.27	0.87	0.015
	Age Group 55–64	0.18	0.08	0.42	<0.001	0.19	0.08	0.46	<0.001
	Age Group 65+	0.03	0.01	0.09	<0.001	0.04	0.01	0.10	<0.001
Male	Veteran	1.02	0.88	1.18	0.822	1.47	1.19	1.81	<0.001
	Black	5.45	4.22	7.03	<0.001	5.38	4.17	6.94	<0.001
	Age Group 30–44	1.42	1.06	1.89	0.019	1.51	1.18	1.93	<0.001
	Age Group 45–54	1.84	1.17	2.90	0.008	1.85	1.18	2.88	0.007
	Age Group 55–64	1.01	0.57	1.78	1.000	0.99	0.56	1.74	0.973
	Age Group 65+	0.21	0.13	0.35	<0.001	0.20	0.13	0.33	<0.001

Note. For age, 18–29 years old was the reference group.

Table 5. Predictors of Homelessness from a Generalized Estimating Equation (GEE) Analysis Based on Pooled HMIS and ACS Poverty Populations from Seven Continua of Care, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate				Multivariate			
			95% CI				95% CI		
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	3.28	1.94	5.54	<0.001	3.33	2.17	5.13	<0.001
	Black	3.80	2.85	5.05	<0.001	3.68	2.75	4.93	<0.001
	Age Group 30–44	0.99	0.60	1.64	0.967	0.99	0.61	1.62	0.976
	Age Group 45–54	0.87	0.38	2.00	0.738	0.83	0.36	1.91	0.663
	Age Group 55–64	0.32	0.10	1.01	0.053	0.32	0.10	0.99	0.047
	Age Group 65+	0.05	0.01	0.18	<0.001	0.05	0.01	0.18	<0.001
Male	Veteran	2.00	1.76	2.28	<0.001	2.20	1.96	2.48	<0.001
	Black	3.59	2.72	4.74	<0.001	3.47	2.61	4.61	<0.001
	Age Group 30–44	2.36	1.64	3.41	<0.001	2.34	1.68	3.27	<0.001
	Age Group 45–54	3.00	1.54	5.86	<0.001	2.65	1.41	4.97	0.002
	Age Group 55–64	1.74	0.81	3.70	0.152	1.43	0.71	2.90	0.315
	Age Group 65+	0.34	0.14	0.81	0.015	0.28	0.13	0.59	<0.001

Note. For age, 18–29 years old was the reference group.

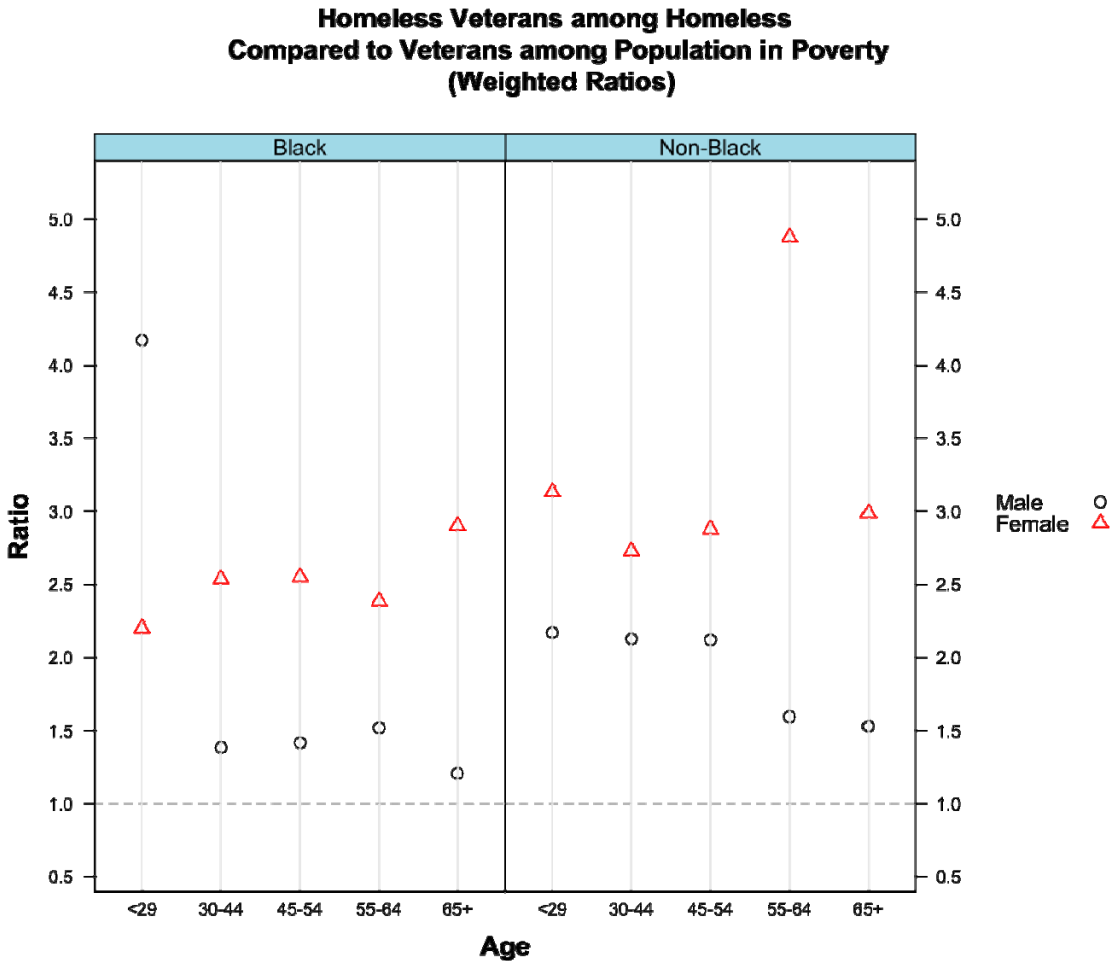


Figure 1. Risk ratios indicating whether the proportion of Veterans among the homeless population exceeds (>1.0) the proportion of Veterans among the population in poverty, stratified by age, race, and sex.

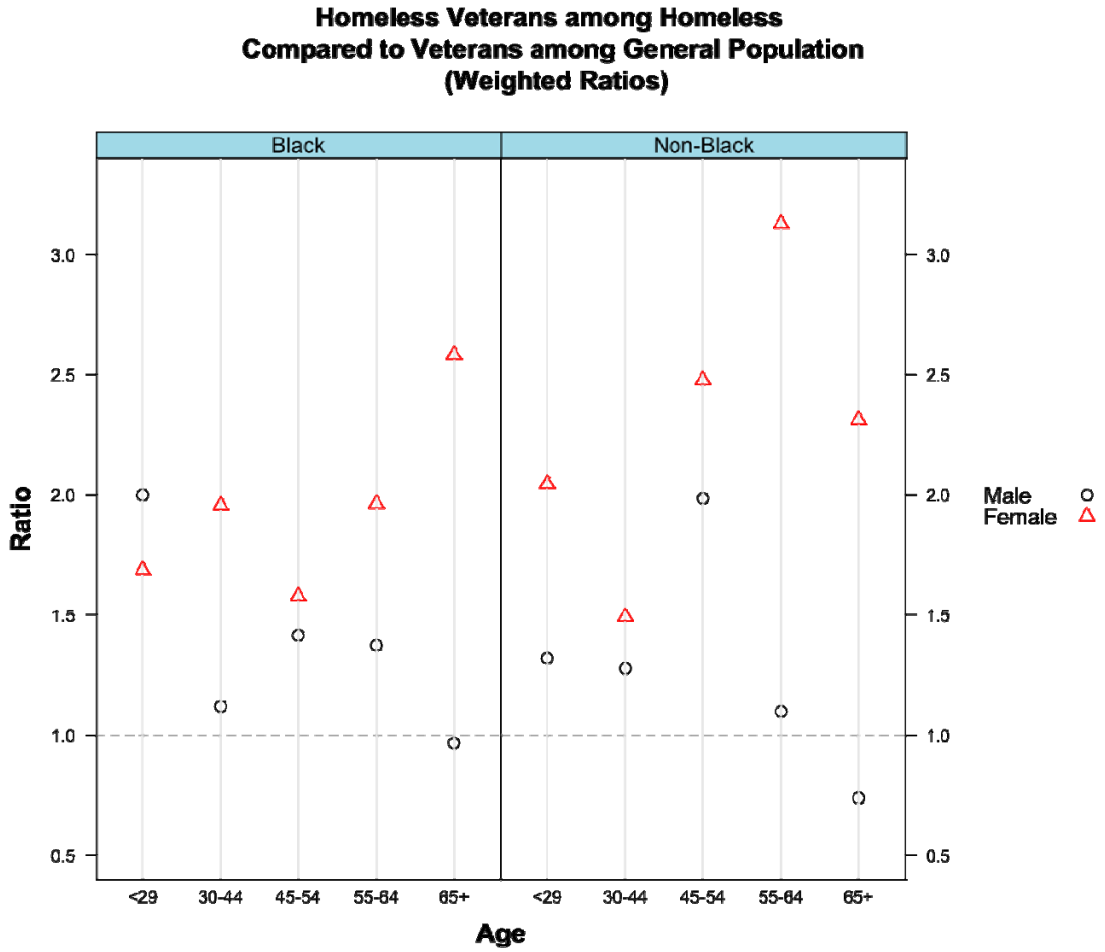


Figure 2. Risk ratios indicating whether the proportion of Veterans among the homeless population exceeds (>1.0) the proportion of Veterans among the general population, stratified by age, race, and sex.

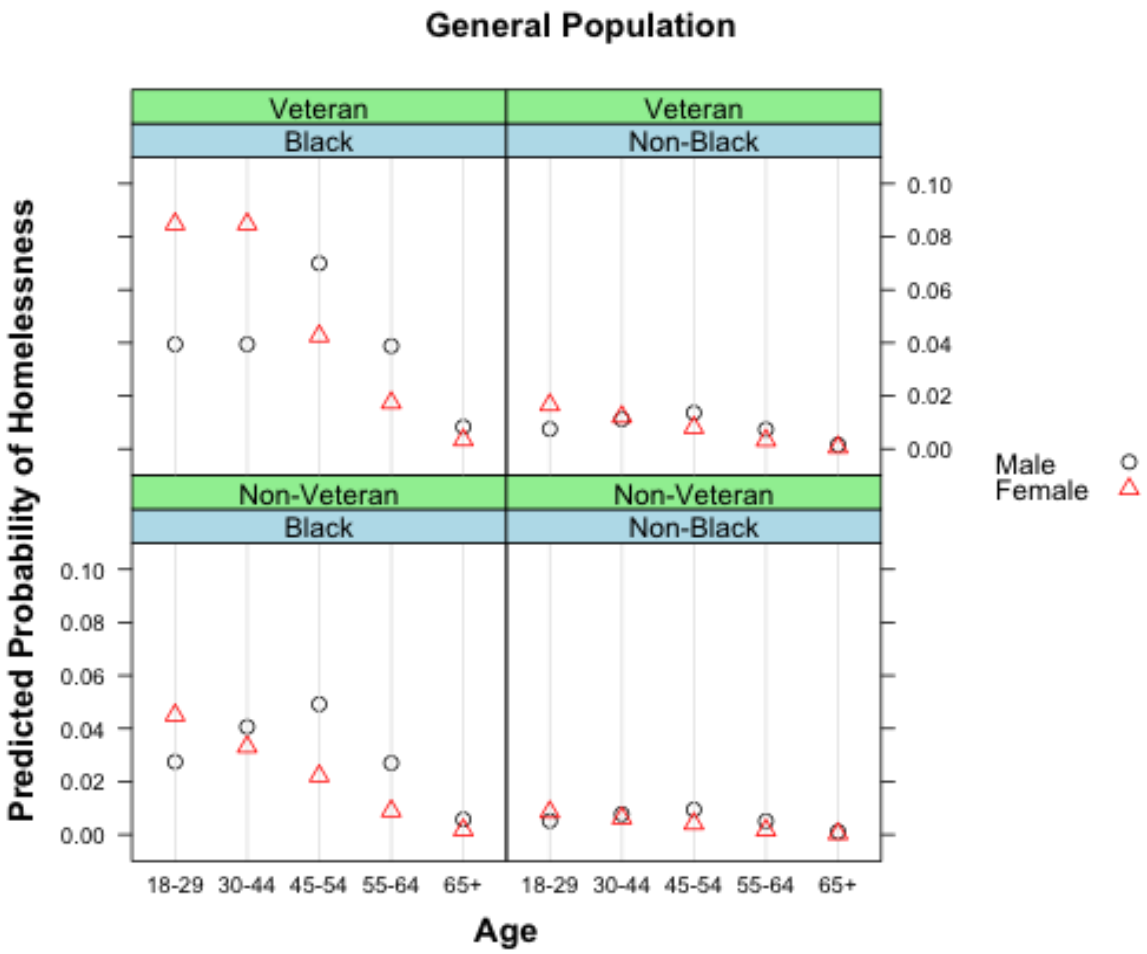


Figure 3. Probability of homelessness among the general population as a function of Veteran status, age, race, and sex.

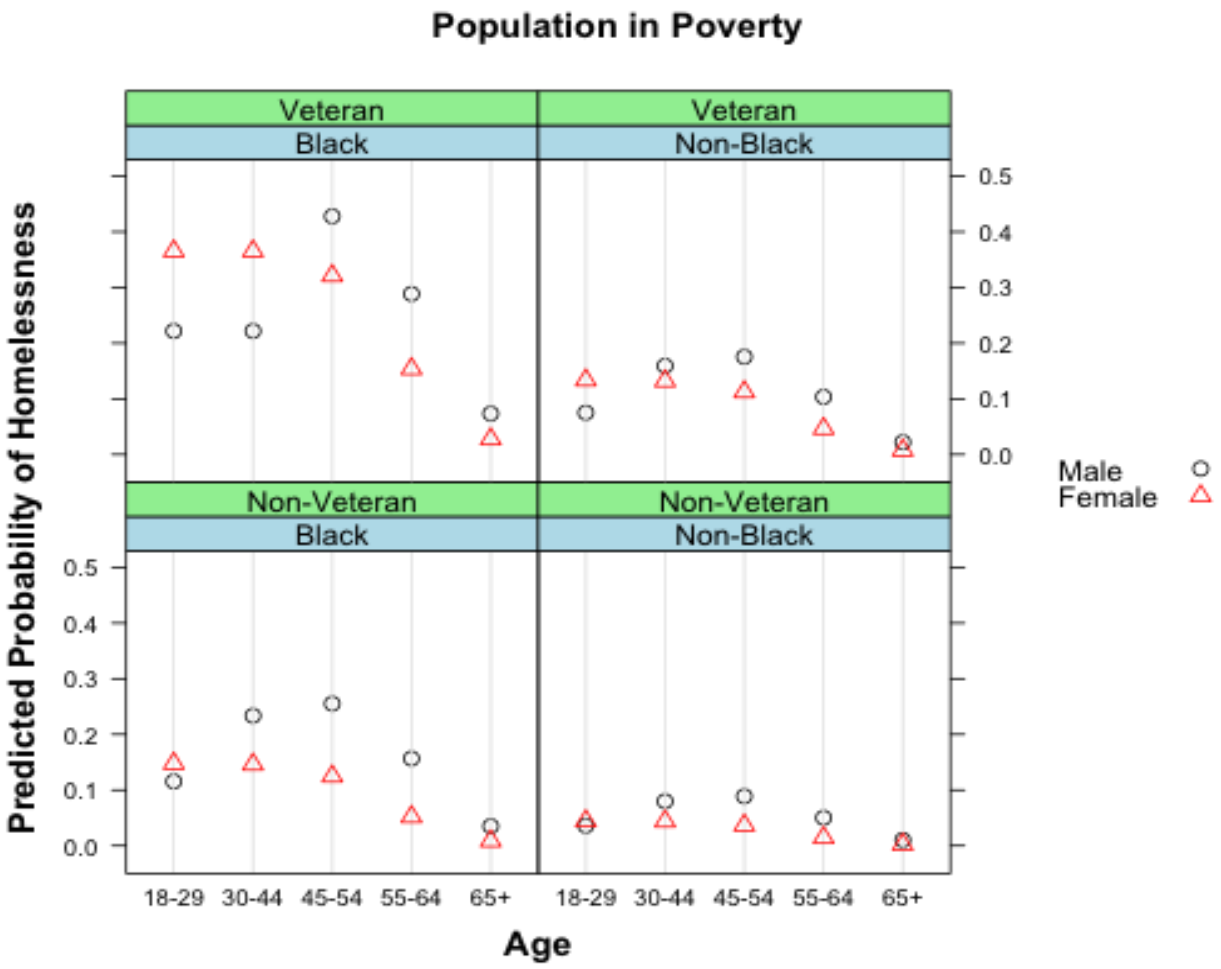
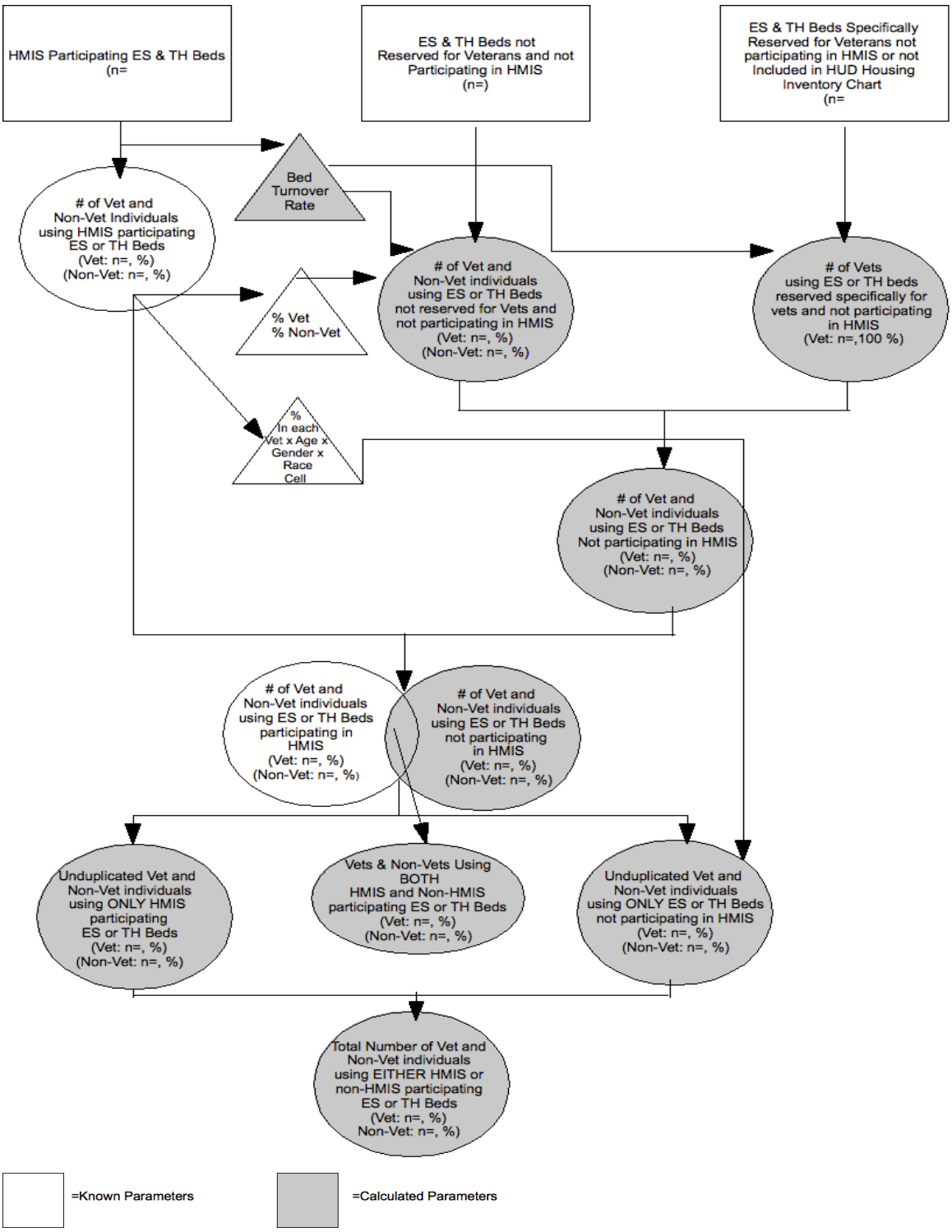


Figure 4. Probability of homelessness among the population in poverty as a function of Veteran status, age, race, and sex.

Appendices

Appendix A. Diagram of Procedures Used to Extrapolate Continuum of Care HMIS Data.



Appendix B. Extrapolated Counts for Each Continuum of Care for the Homeless, General, and Poverty Populations.

Table B1. Extrapolated Counts for Columbus.

			Homeless		ACS General Population		ACS Poverty Population	
Sex	Age	Race	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran
Female	18-29	Black	6	458	180	22,700	65	9,445
		Non-Black	2	236	365	80,115	60	19,415
	30-44	Black	8	487	540	24,750	40	7,060
		Non-Black	3	302	1,365	102,605	70	10,670
	45-54	Black	6	219	205	14,905	0	2,715
		Non-Black	3	138	1,145	65,820	65	5,015
	55-64	Black	1	46	185	9,215	15	1,820
		Non-Black	1	42	700	46,990	0	4,050
	65+	Black	0	8	45	9,260	30	1,570
		Non-Black	0	8	840	54,875	15	5,165
Male	18-29	Black	8	352	440	20,830	20	5,750
		Non-Black	14	281	1,605	85,140	235	17,835
	30-44	Black	93	908	2,180	19,690	595	4,075
		Non-Black	67	587	11,445	97,300	410	6,390
	45-54	Black	227	707	2,860	10,260	315	2,225
		Non-Black	110	380	9,215	54,505	500	4,395
	55-64	Black	74	145	2,895	4,285	205	780
		Non-Black	57	91	16,365	27,085	685	2,220
	65+	Black	14	23	3,415	2,645	395	720
		Non-Black	6	18	21,225	16,215	810	1,370

Table B2. Extrapolated Counts for Denver.

			Homeless		ACS General Population		ACS Poverty Population	
Sex	Age	Race	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran
Female	18-29	Black	0	175	60	11,230	0	3,480
		Non-Black	3	277	1,555	215,370	95	38,020
	30-44	Black	0	168	400	13,385	85	2,940
		Non-Black	10	377	4,355	282,105	280	30,265
	45-54	Black	3	119	330	9,580	45	1,955
		Non-Black	10	192	3,465	192,510	190	12,930
	55-64	Black	0	23	265	5,260	65	1,175
		Non-Black	7	82	2,045	139,565	155	9,540
	65+	Black	0	4	20	5,695	20	1,015
		Non-Black	0	21	2,880	136,090	395	13,400
Male	18-29	Black	4	112	350	11,825	0	3,070
		Non-Black	9	295	6,150	231,030	690	31,195
	30-44	Black	33	206	2,395	13,345	100	1,955
		Non-Black	110	763	27,125	276,885	1,480	22,575
	45-54	Black	138	249	2,965	7,015	185	950
		Non-Black	250	583	27,230	167,535	1,655	9,745
	55-64	Black	80	73	2,625	3,220	365	835
		Non-Black	144	268	50,375	86,340	1,950	6,740
	65+	Black	7	1	2,565	1,560	285	470
		Non-Black	18	25	62,310	42,305	2,175	3,000

Table B3. Extrapolated Counts for Lansing.

			Homeless		ACS General Population		ACS Poverty Population	
Sex	Age	Race	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran
Female	<29	Black	4	191	0	4,010	10	1,775
		Non-Black	0	219	85	33,655	10	10,655
	30-44	Black	1	225	105	2,660	15	890
		Non-Black	0	213	115	23,650	25	3,155
	45-54	Black	1	81	0	1,985	0	350
		Non-Black	4	131	160	17,515	15	1,740
	55-64	Black	3	16	15	1,050	0	195
		Non-Black	5	38	205	13,500	85	1,260
	65+	Black	0	5	0	1,135	0	340
		Non-Black	0	8	120	15,215	15	1,925
Male	<29	Black	4	98	40	3,650	0	1,170
		Non-Black	14	128	630	32,045	100	7,320
	30-44	Black	23	161	175	2,290	0	310
		Non-Black	33	195	1,975	21,570	80	2,320
	45-54	Black	52	126	450	1,205	75	405
		Non-Black	48	136	2,080	13,965	210	1,420
	55-64	Black	20	43	345	685	35	105
		Non-Black	43	48	3,965	8,955	200	805
	65+	Black	8	5	360	315	90	50
		Non-Black	4	3	5,485	5,255	270	610

Table B4. Extrapolated Counts for New York City.

			Homeless		ACS General Population		ACS Poverty Population	
Sex	Age	Race	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran
Female	18-29	Black	116	11,548	890	199,475	100	46,690
		Non-Black	66	7,423	1,030	564,625	230	115,545
	30-44	Black	285	8,131	2,320	228,435	315	45,270
		Non-Black	55	5,708	1,820	774,620	235	128,140
	45-54	Black	52	3,105	1,720	154,210	115	26,050
		Non-Black	17	1,833	1,585	441,455	285	62,945
	55-64	Black	3	692	520	114,950	35	19,760
		Non-Black	7	487	905	351,005	25	53,865
	65+	Black	1	146	635	136,695	120	27,540
		Non-Black	3	106	2,035	480,855	250	95,200
Male	18-29	Black	226	5,370	2,340	179,260	150	32,605
		Non-Black	60	4,081	5,785	554,860	515	93,440
	30-44	Black	496	7,373	7,990	173,260	940	23,030
		Non-Black	324	6,125	18,020	762,330	1,045	80,545
	45-54	Black	876	5,799	11,620	109,185	1,875	16,210
		Non-Black	381	3,211	15,865	413,670	1,835	50,475
	55-64	Black	428	1,293	12,810	66,960	1,705	10,010
		Non-Black	235	1,239	43,800	262,400	3,525	30,760
	65+	Black	96	281	20,220	53,940	2,560	8,410
		Non-Black	83	326	98,640	229,430	6,290	42,710

Table B5. Extrapolated Counts for Phoenix.

			Homeless		ACS General Population		ACS Poverty Population	
Sex	Age	Race	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran
Female	18-29	Black	3	410	165	14,710	35	3,425
		Non-Black	10	1,508	2,420	309,735	260	57,265
	30-44	Black	14	623	655	16,495	125	2,895
		Non-Black	33	2,378	5,675	385,645	330	50,250
	45-54	Black	15	299	500	9,300	15	1,435
		Non-Black	63	1,156	5,230	236,140	365	19,605
	55-64	Black	2	82	50	6,010	0	1,060
		Non-Black	15	543	2,810	187,975	175	14,785
	65+	Black	0	19	80	5,685	0	740
		Non-Black	3	129	4,030	231,960	405	18,990
Male	<29	Black	15	397	840	16,155	45	3,410
		Non-Black	46	1,156	11,790	340,235	875	48,560
	30-44	Black	135	696	2,490	15,975	15	1,645
		Non-Black	274	2,487	37,340	385,935	1,650	38,515
	45-54	Black	250	488	3,220	7,385	445	1,225
		Non-Black	640	1,770	35,185	202,150	2,515	15,625
	55-64	Black	135	168	2,770	3,015	385	665
		Non-Black	438	660	68,835	106,585	3,900	9,030
	65+	Black	19	32	2,515	1,825	220	360
		Non-Black	91	129	112,450	74,580	4,860	6,235

Table B6. Extrapolated Counts for San Jose.

			Homeless		ACS General Population		ACS Poverty Population	
Sex	Age	Race	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran
Female	18-29	Black	0	208	0	4165	0	810
		Non-Black	11	1121	215	126930	75	18370
	30-44	Black	12	310	90	4570	0	480
		Non-Black	29	2049	470	194920	0	15010
	45-54	Black	23	189	65	3240	0	350
		Non-Black	44	1202	920	121250	15	7540
	55-64	Black	2	66	85	2155	20	275
		Non-Black	15	436	780	87145	45	5620
	65+	Black	2	15	0	1880	0	215
		Non-Black	4	119	1675	101745	105	7140
Male	18-29	Black	6	276	50	4825	0	615
		Non-Black	49	1346	1610	144545	105	15890
	30-44	Black	75	571	460	5025	0	630
		Non-Black	246	3094	8235	215360	515	10785
	45-54	Black	198	467	835	3130	130	400
		Non-Black	515	2199	9215	120980	750	6965
	55-64	Black	120	163	1000	1360	0	90
		Non-Black	391	807	19220	65115	995	3950
	65+	Black	32	34	795	580	30	30
		Non-Black	130	168	32150	47685	895	3035

Table B7. Extrapolated Counts for Tampa.

			Homeless		ACS General Population		ACS Poverty Population	
Sex	Age	Race	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran
Female	18-29	Black	2	256	225	19,920	20	5,340
		Non-Black	15	256	845	79,795	65	13,745
	30-44	Black	14	292	835	19,865	30	4,060
		Non-Black	15	406	2,100	104,880	115	12,175
	45-54	Black	17	177	655	11,900	110	2,090
		Non-Black	19	285	1,620	72,625	200	6,365
	55-64	Black	7	52	175	7,650	45	1,085
		Non-Black	5	84	1,200	58,780	50	5,110
	65+	Black	0	10	95	7,425	0	1,505
		Non-Black	0	16	1,040	68,390	85	6,745
Male	18-29	Black	5	129	660	17,870	25	3,350
		Non-Black	20	260	3,365	82,550	180	9,735
	30-44	Black	76	516	3,265	14,205	175	1,925
		Non-Black	102	801	12,695	96,890	365	8,685
	45-54	Black	202	482	2,570	7,960	140	955
		Non-Black	221	604	12,385	59,575	665	4,660
	55-64	Black	110	184	2,220	4,190	335	665
		Non-Black	158	216	22,775	33,050	1,235	2,475
	65+	Black	8	10	1,995	3,310	165	365
		Non-Black	22	26	32,335	23,025	1,220	2,560

Appendix C. Extrapolated Counts for Combined Continua of Care for the Homeless, General, and Poverty Populations.

Table C1. Extrapolated Counts for Combined Continua of Care for the Homeless, General, and Poverty Populations.

			Homeless		ACS General Population		ACS Poverty Population	
Sex	Age	Race	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran	Veteran	Non-Veteran
Female	18-29	Black	131	13,246	1,520	276,210	230	70,965
		Non-Black	107	11,040	6,515	1,410,225	795	273,015
	30-44	Black	334	10,236	4,945	310,160	610	63,595
		Non-Black	145	11,433	15,900	1,868,425	1,055	249,665
	45-54	Black	117	4,189	3,475	205,120	285	34,945
		Non-Black	160	4,937	14,125	1,147,315	1,135	116,140
	55-64	Black	18	977	1,295	146,290	180	25,370
		Non-Black	55	1,712	8,645	884,960	535	94,230
	65+	Black	3	207	875	167,775	170	32,925
		Non-Black	10	407	12,620	1,089,130	1,270	148,565
Male	18-29	Black	268	6,734	4,720	254,415	240	49,970
		Non-Black	212	7,547	30,935	1,470,405	2,700	223,975
	30-44	Black	931	10,431	18,955	243,790	1,825	33,570
		Non-Black	1,156	14,052	116,835	1,856,270	5,545	169,815
	45-54	Black	1,943	7,318	24,520	146,140	3,165	22,370
		Non-Black	2,165	8,883	111,175	1,032,380	8,130	93,285
	55-64	Black	967	2,069	24,665	83,715	3,030	13,150
		Non-Black	1,466	3,329	225,335	589,530	12,490	55,980
	65+	Black	184	386	31,865	64,175	3,745	10,405
		Non-Black	354	695	364,595	438,495	16,520	59,520

Table D1a. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for Columbus as compared to the Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Veterans in Homeless Pop. HV/H		Prevalence of Veterans in Poverty Pop. V/Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop. HV/H : V/Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Veterans in General Pop. V/General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop. HV/H : V/General Pop.	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	2.2%	1.3%	0.5%	0.7%	4.4	1.9	2.1%	0.8%	1.0	1.6
	Non-Black	4.7%	0.8%	1.4%	0.3%	3.4	2.7	1.9%	0.5%	2.5	1.6
30-44	Black	9.3%	1.6%	12.1%	0.6%	0.8	2.7	9.9%	2.1%	0.9	0.8
	Non-Black	10.2%	1.0%	6.4%	0.7%	1.6	1.4	10.5%	1.3%	1.0	0.8
45-54	Black	24.3%	2.7%	15.6%	0.2%	1.6	13.5	22.0%	1.4%	1.1	1.9
	Non-Black	22.4%	2.1%	11.3%	1.3%	2.0	1.6	14.5%	1.7%	1.5	1.2
55-64	Black	33.8%	2.1%	23.2%	0.9%	1.5	2.3	40.1%	2.0%	0.8	1.1
	Non-Black	38.5%	2.3%	24.3%	0.0%	1.6	NA	37.7%	1.5%	1.0	1.5
65+	Black	37.8%	0.0%	35.5%	1.9%	1.1	0.0	56.2%	0.5%	0.7	0.0
	Non-Black	25.0%	0.0%	37.0%	0.3%	0.7	0.0	56.7%	1.5%	0.4	0.0
All	Black	16.3%	1.7%	11.0%	0.7%	1.5	2.4	16.9%	1.4%	1.0	1.2
All	Non-Black	15.8%	1.2%	7.9%	0.5%	2.0	2.4	17.6%	1.2%	0.9	1.0
All	Cases	16.1%	1.5%	8.9%	0.6%	1.8	2.5	17.5%	1.3%	0.9	1.2

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population.

Table D1b. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for Columbus as compared to the non-Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (Poverty Pop.)		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (General Pop.)	
		HV/V (in Poverty Pop.)		HNV/NV (in Poverty Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV		HV/V (in General Pop.)		HNV/NV (in General Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	28.6%	8.5%	5.8%	4.6%	4.9	1.8	1.8%	3.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.1	1.6
	Non-Black	5.6%	3.2%	1.6%	1.2%	3.5	2.7	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	3.0	1.7
30-44	Black	13.5%	16.7%	18.2%	6.5%	0.7	2.6	4.1%	1.5%	4.4%	1.9%	0.9	0.8
	Non-Black	14.0%	4.1%	8.4%	2.8%	1.7	1.5	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0	0.7
45-54	Black	41.9%	100.0%	24.1%	7.5%	1.7	13.3	7.4%	2.8%	6.4%	1.4%	1.2	2.0
	Non-Black	18.0%	4.4%	8.0%	2.7%	2.2	1.6	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	1.7	1.5
55-64	Black	26.5%	6.2%	15.7%	2.5%	1.7	2.5	2.5%	0.5%	3.3%	0.5%	0.8	1.0
	Non-Black	7.7%	100.0%	3.9%	1.0%	2.0	100.0	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0	1.0
65+	Black	3.4%	0.0%	3.1%	0.5%	1.1	0.0	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.4	0.0
	Non-Black	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.2%	0.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
All	Black	21.4%	12.3%	13.6%	5.1%	1.6	2.4	3.4%	1.8%	3.6%	1.5%	0.9	1.2
All	Non-Black	8.8%	4.1%	4.0%	1.6%	2.2	2.6	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8	1.0
All	Cases	13.8%	7.7%	7.1%	2.8%	1.9	2.8	0.9%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9	1.2

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population; HNV = Homeless non-Veteran; NV = non-Veteran.

Table D2a. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for Denver as compared to the Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Veterans in Homeless Pop. HV/H		Prevalence of Veterans in Poverty Pop. V/Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop. HV/H : V/Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Veterans in General Pop. V/General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop. HV/H : V/General Pop.	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	3.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	34.0	0.0	2.9%	0.5%	1.2	0.0
	Non-Black	3.0%	1.1%	2.2%	0.3%	1.4	3.7	2.6%	0.7%	1.2	1.6
30-44	Black	13.8%	0.0%	5.8%	2.7%	2.4	0.0	15.2%	2.9%	0.9	0.0
	Non-Black	12.6%	2.6%	6.4%	0.9%	2.0	2.9	8.9%	1.5%	1.4	1.7
45-54	Black	35.7%	2.5%	21.2%	2.3%	1.7	1.1	29.9%	3.3%	1.2	0.8
	Non-Black	30.0%	5.0%	15.6%	1.5%	1.9	3.3	14.0%	1.8%	2.1	2.8
55-64	Black	52.3%	0.0%	32.9%	5.1%	1.6	0.0	45.1%	4.8%	1.2	0.0
	Non-Black	35.0%	7.9%	23.0%	1.7%	1.5	4.6	36.8%	1.4%	1.0	5.6
65+	Black	87.5%	0.0%	38.3%	1.9%	2.3	0.0	62.2%	0.3%	1.4	0.0
	Non-Black	41.9%	0.0%	42.0%	2.9%	1.0	0.0	59.6%	2.1%	0.7	0.0
All	Black	29.0%	0.6%	13.1%	1.9%	2.2	0.3	22.9%	2.3%	1.3	0.3
All	Non-Black	21.5%	3.1%	10.1%	1.1%	2.1	2.8	17.7%	1.5%	1.2	2.1
All	Cases	23.5%	2.2%	10.4%	1.2%	2.3	1.8	18.0%	1.5%	1.3	1.5

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population.

Table D2b. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for Denver as compared to the non-Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (Poverty Pop.)		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (General Pop.)	
		HV/V (in Poverty Pop.)		HNV/NV (in Poverty Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV		HV/V (in General Pop.)		HNV/NV (in General Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	100.0%	0.0%	3.5%	4.8%	28.6	0.0	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	1.5%	1.2	0.0
	Non-Black	1.3%	3.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.4	4.4	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0	2.0
30-44	Black	24.8%	0.0%	9.5%	5.4%	2.6	0.0	1.4%	0.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.9	0.0
	Non-Black	6.9%	3.4%	3.3%	1.2%	2.1	2.8	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	1.3	2.0
45-54	Black	42.7%	6.2%	20.8%	5.7%	2.1	1.1	4.4%	0.9%	3.4%	1.2%	1.3	0.8
	Non-Black	13.1%	5.0%	5.6%	1.5%	2.3	3.3	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	3.0	3.0
55-64	Black	18.0%	0.0%	8.0%	1.9%	2.2	0.0	3.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.4%	1.4	0.0
	Non-Black	6.9%	4.3%	3.8%	0.9%	1.8	4.8	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0	3.0
65+	Black	2.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	12.0	0.0	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	3.0	0.0
	Non-Black	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
All	Black	21.9%	1.4%	8.1%	4.4%	2.7	0.3	2.3%	0.3%	1.7%	1.1%	1.4	0.3
All	Non-Black	6.3%	2.6%	2.6%	0.9%	2.4	2.9	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	1.5	2.0
All	Cases	8.2%	2.4%	3.1%	1.2%	2.6	2.0	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	1.3	2.0

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population; HNV = Homeless non-Veteran; NV = non-Veteran.

Table D3a. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for Lansing as compared to the Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Veterans in Homeless Pop. HV/H		Prevalence of Veterans in Poverty Pop. V/Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop. HV/H : V/Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Veterans in General Pop. V/General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop. HV/H : V/General Pop.	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	3.9%	2.1%	0.3%	0.7%	13.0	3.0	1.2%	0.1%	3.2	21.0
	Non-Black	9.9%	0.0%	1.5%	0.1%	6.6	0.0	2.0%	0.3%	5.0	0.0
30-44	Black	12.5%	0.4%	4.7%	1.4%	2.7	0.3	7.5%	3.5%	1.7	0.1
	Non-Black	14.5%	0.0%	4.3%	0.7%	3.4	0.0	8.4%	0.5%	1.7	0.0
45-54	Black	29.2%	1.2%	19.3%	0.2%	1.5	6.0	27.4%	0.0%	1.1	NA
	Non-Black	26.1%	3.0%	14.2%	1.0%	1.8	3.0	13.1%	0.9%	2.0	3.3
55-64	Black	31.7%	15.8%	27.1%	1.4%	1.2	11.3	33.4%	1.7%	0.9	9.3
	Non-Black	47.3%	11.6%	22.2%	6.5%	2.1	1.8	30.8%	1.5%	1.5	7.7
65+	Black	61.5%	0.0%	64.1%	0.0%	1.0	0.0	53.5%	0.0%	1.1	0.0
	Non-Black	57.1%	0.0%	30.9%	0.8%	1.8	0.0	51.1%	0.8%	1.1	0.0
All	Black	19.8%	1.7%	11.0%	0.8%	1.8	2.1	14.7%	1.1%	1.3	1.5
All	Non-Black	21.8%	1.5%	7.2%	0.8%	3.0	1.9	14.8%	0.7%	1.5	2.1
All	Cases	20.9%	1.6%	7.8%	0.8%	2.7	2.0	14.8%	0.7%	1.4	2.3

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population.

Table D3b. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for Lansing as compared to the non-Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (Poverty Pop.)		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (General Pop.)	
		HV/V (in Poverty Pop.)		HNV/NV (in Poverty Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV		HV/V (in General Pop.)		HNV/NV (in General Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	100.0%	28.6%	7.7%	9.7%	13.0	2.9	9.1%	100.0%	2.6%	4.5%	3.5	22.2
	Non-Black	12.3%	0.0%	1.7%	2.0%	7.2	0.0	2.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	5.5	0.0
30-44	Black	100.0%	6.2%	34.2%	20.2%	2.9	0.3	11.6%	0.9%	6.6%	7.8%	1.8	0.1
	Non-Black	29.2%	0.0%	7.8%	6.3%	3.7	0.0	1.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.8	0.0
45-54	Black	40.9%	100.0%	23.7%	18.8%	1.7	5.3	10.4%	100.0%	9.5%	3.9%	1.1	25.6
	Non-Black	18.6%	21.1%	8.7%	7.0%	2.1	3.0	2.3%	2.4%	1.0%	0.7%	2.3	3.4
55-64	Black	36.4%	100.0%	29.1%	7.6%	1.3	13.2	5.5%	16.7%	5.9%	1.5%	0.9	11.1
	Non-Black	17.7%	5.6%	5.6%	2.9%	3.2	1.9	1.1%	2.4%	0.5%	0.3%	2.2	8.0
65+	Black	8.2%	0.0%	9.1%	1.4%	0.9	0.0	2.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.4%	1.4	0.0
	Non-Black	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	3.0	0.0	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0	0.0
All	Black	34.9%	26.5%	17.5%	12.7%	2.0	2.1	7.2%	7.0%	5.0%	4.6%	1.4	1.5
All	Non-Black	14.2%	5.7%	3.9%	3.1%	3.6	1.8	1.0%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.7	2.2
All	Cases	19.0%	9.3%	6.1%	4.8%	3.1	1.9	1.6%	2.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.6	2.2

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population; HNV = Homeless non-Veteran; NV = non-Veteran.

Table D4a. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for New York City as compared to the Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Veterans in Homeless Pop. HV/H		Prevalence of Veterans in Poverty Pop. V/Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop. HV/H : V/Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Veterans in General Pop. V/General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop. HV/H : V/General Pop.	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	4.0	2.5	1.4%	0.5%	2.9	2.0
	Non-Black	1.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	2.3	5.0	1.0%	0.2%	1.4	4.5
30-44	Black	6.3%	3.4%	4.5%	1.1%	1.4	3.1	4.5%	1.1%	1.4	3.1
	Non-Black	5.0%	1.0%	1.6%	0.2%	3.1	4.5	2.3%	0.2%	2.2	5.0
45-54	Black	15.4%	1.6%	11.6%	0.6%	1.3	2.7	9.9%	1.1%	1.6	1.5
	Non-Black	10.6%	0.9%	4.0%	0.5%	2.6	1.8	3.8%	0.4%	2.8	2.2
55-64	Black	24.9%	0.4%	15.9%	0.2%	1.6	2.0	16.3%	0.5%	1.5	0.8
	Non-Black	15.9%	1.4%	10.5%	0.1%	1.5	14.0	14.3%	0.3%	1.1	4.7
65+	Black	25.5%	0.7%	23.4%	0.4%	1.1	1.7	27.3v	0.5%	0.9	1.4
	Non-Black	20.3%	2.8%	12.9%	0.3%	1.6	9.3	30.1%	0.4%	0.7	0.7
All	Black	10.0%	1.9%	7.9%	0.6%	1.3	3.2	8.7%	0.8%	1.1	2.4
All	Non-Black	6.7%	0.9%	4.4%	0.2%	1.5	4.5	7.6%	0.3%	0.9	3.0
All	Cases	8.6%	1.5%	5.3%	0.4%	1.6	5.0	7.8%	0.4%	1.1	3.8

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population.

Table D4b. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for New York City as compared to the non-Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (Poverty Pop.)		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (General Pop.)	
		HV/V (in Poverty Pop.)		HNV/NV (in Poverty Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV		HV/V (in General Pop.)		HNV/NV (in General Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	60.1%	53.7%	14.1%	19.8%	4.3	2.7	8.8%	11.5 %	2.9%	5.5%	3.0	2.1
	Non-Black	10.4%	22.3%	4.2%	6.0%	2.5	3.7	1.1%	6.0%	0.7%	1.3%	1.4	4.6
30-44	Black	34.5%	47.5%	24.3%	15.2%	1.4	3.1	6.1%	11.3%	4.1%	3.4%	1.4	3.2
	Non-Black	23.7%	19.0%	7.1%	4.3%	3.3	4.4	1.8%	3.0%	0.8%	0.7%	2.2	4.1
45-54	Black	31.8%	31.1%	22.8%	10.6%	1.4	2.9	7.3%	3.0%	4.2%	2.0%	1.7	1.4
	Non-Black	17.2%	5.6%	6.0%	2.8%	2.9	2.0	2.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	2.9	2.8
55-64	Black	20.1%	7.9%	11.4%	3.4%	1.8	2.3	3.4%	0.8%	1.9%	0.6%	1.7	1.0
	Non-Black	6.2%	21.9%	3.9%	0.9%	1.6	24.3	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%	1.0	8.0
65+	Black	3.8%	0.8%	3.2%	0.5%	1.1	1.6	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	1.0	2.0
	Non-Black	1.3%	1.2%	0.8%	0.1%	1.6	1.0	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0	NA
All	Black	23.5%	41.1%	18.1%	13.0%	1.3	3.2	3.9%	7.3%	3.2%	2.8%	1.2	2.5
All	Non-Black	7.9%	13.1%	5.0%	3.4%	1.6	3.9	0.6%	2.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9	3.3
All	Cases	14.1%	27.0%	8.4%	6.2%	1.7	4.4	1.4%	4.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1	3.9

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population; HNV = Homeless non-Veteran; NV = non-Veteran.

Table D5a. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for Phoenix as compared to the Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Veterans in Homeless Pop. HV/H		Prevalence of Veterans in Poverty Pop. V/Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop. HV/H : V/Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Veterans in General Pop. V/General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop. HV/H : V/General Pop.	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	3.6%	0.7%	1.6%	1.0%	2.2	0.7	4.9%	1.1%	0.7	0.6
	Non-Black	3.8%	0.7%	1.8%	0.5%	2.1	1.4	3.4%	0.8%	1.1	0.9
30-44	Black	16.2%	2.2%	6.0%	3.8%	2.7	0.6	13.6%	3.8%	1.2	0.6
	Non-Black	9.9%	1.4%	4.5%	0.7%	2.2	2.0	8.8%	1.4%	1.1	1.0
45-54	Black	33.9%	4.8%	28.9%	1.7%	1.2	2.8	30.6%	5.1%	1.1	0.9
	Non-Black	26.6%	5.2%	15.4%	2.0%	1.7	2.6	14.9%	2.2%	1.8	2.4
55-64	Black	44.6%	2.4%	38.4%	0.2%	1.2	12.0	47.7%	0.8%	0.9	3.0
	Non-Black	39.9%	2.7%	30.9%	1.2%	1.3	2.3	39.2%	1.5%	1.0	1.8
65+	Black	37.3%	0.0%	37.9%	0.0%	1.0	0.0	57.7%	1.4%	0.6	0.0
	Non-Black	41.4%	2.3%	43.8%	2.1%	0.9	1.1	60.1%	1.7%	0.7	1.4
All	Black	23.7%	2.3%	15.5%	1.9%	1.5	1.2	21.2%	2.7%	1.1	0.9
All	Non-Black	19.4%	2.1%	11.0%	1.0%	1.8	2.1	19.3%	1.5%	1.0	1.4
All	Cases	20.4%	2.2%	11.3%	1.0%	1.8	2.2	19.4%	1.5%	1.1	1.5

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population.

Table D5b. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for Phoenix as compared to the non-Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (Poverty Pop.)		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (General Pop.)	
		HV/V (in Poverty Pop.)		HNV/NV (in Poverty Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV		HV/V (in General Pop.)		HNV/NV (in General Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	25.0%	7.9%	10.4%	10.7%	2.4	0.7	1.8%	1.8%	2.4%	2.7%	0.8	0.7
	Non-Black	5.0%	3.7%	2.3%	2.6%	2.2	1.4	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	1.3	0.8
30-44	Black	90.0%	10.1%	29.7%	17.7%	3.0	0.6	5.1%	2.1%	4.2%	3.6%	1.2	0.6
	Non-Black	14.2%	9.1%	6.1%	4.5%	2.3	2.0	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2	1.0
45-54	Black	36.0%	50.0%	28.5%	17.2%	1.3	2.9	7.2%	2.9%	6.2%	3.1%	1.2	0.9
	Non-Black	20.3%	14.7%	10.2%	5.6%	2.0	2.6	1.8%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%	2.0	2.4
55-64	Black	26.0%	100.0%	20.2%	7.2%	1.3	13.9	4.6%	3.8%	5.3%	1.3%	0.9	2.9
	Non-Black	10.1%	7.9%	6.8%	3.5%	1.5	2.3	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0	1.7
65+	Black	7.9%	0.0%	8.2%	2.5%	1.0	0.0	0.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.3%	0.4	0.0
	Non-Black	1.8%	0.7%	2.0%	0.7%	0.9	1.0	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5	1.0
All	Black	33.3%	16.3%	19.6%	13.0%	1.7	1.3	4.5%	2.3%	3.9%	2.7%	1.2	0.9
All	Non-Black	9.7%	7.5%	5.0%	3.4%	1.9	2.2	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0	1.5
All	Cases	12.1%	8.5%	6.0%	4.0%	2.0	2.1	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0	1.4

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population; HNV = Homeless non-Veteran; NV = non-Veteran.

Table D6a. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for San Jose as compared to the Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Veterans in Homeless Pop. HV/H		Prevalence of Veterans in Poverty Pop. V/Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop. HV/H : V/Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Veterans in General Pop. V/General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop. HV/H : V/General Pop.	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	2.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	3.0	0.0	1.1%	0.0%	1.9	0.0
	Non-Black	3.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	3.9	2.5	1.1%	0.2%	3.2	5.0
30-44	Black	11.6%	3.7%	5.9%	1.5%	2.0	2.5	8.7%	2.0%	1.3	1.8
	Non-Black	7.4%	1.4%	5.2%	0.2%	1.4	7.0	3.7%	0.3%	2.0	4.7
45-54	Black	29.8%	10.8%	27.4%	4.1%	1.1	2.6	22.3%	2.5%	1.3	4.3
	Non-Black	19.0%	3.5%	12.1%	0.7%	1.6	5.0	7.3%	0.8%	2.6	4.4
55-64	Black	42.4%	2.9%	32.2%	6.1%	1.3	0.5	42.4%	3.8%	1.0	0.8
	Non-Black	32.6%	3.3%	22.6%	1.0%	1.4	3.3	22.9%	0.9%	1.4	3.7
65+	Black	48.5%	11.8%	49.2%	0.9%	1.0	13.1	57.4%	0.1%	0.8	118.0
	Non-Black	43.6%	3.3%	24.2%	1.5%	1.8	2.2	40.3%	1.6%	1.1	2.1
All	Black	22.2%	4.7%	15.3%	2.0%	1.5	2.4	17.9%	1.6%	1.2	2.9
All	Non-Black	14.9%	2.0%	8.7%	0.6%	1.7	3.3	10.7%	0.6v	1.4	3.3
All	Cases	16.2%	2.4%	9.1%	0.6%	1.8	4.0	10.9%	0.7%	1.5	3.4

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population.

Table D6b. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for San Jose Tampa as compared to the non-Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (Poverty Pop.)		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (General Pop.)	
		HV/V (in Poverty Pop.)		HNV/NV (in Poverty Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV		HV/V (in General Pop.)		HNV/NV (in General Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	100.0%	0.0%	31.0%	20.4%	3.2	0.0	10.7%	0.0%	5.4%	4.8%	2.0	0.0
	Non-Black	31.8%	12.8%	7.8%	5.8%	4.1	2.2	3.0%	4.9%	0.9%	0.9%	3.3	5.4
30-44	Black	100.0%	100.0%	47.5%	39.2%	2.1	2.6	14.0%	11.8%	10.2%	6.4%	1.4	1.8
	Non-Black	32.3%	100.0%	22.3%	12.0%	1.4	8.3	2.9%	5.8%	1.4%	1.0%	2.1	5.8
45-54	Black	60.4%	100.0%	53.9%	35.1%	1.1	2.8	19.2%	26.1%	13.0%	5.5%	1.5	4.7
	Non-Black	40.7%	74.6%	24.0%	13.7%	1.7	5.4	5.3%	4.6%	1.8%	1.0%	2.9	4.6
55-64	Black	100.0%	9.1%	64.4%	19.4%	1.6	0.5	10.7%	2.3%	10.7%	3.0%	1.0	0.8
	Non-Black	28.2%	25.0%	17.0%	7.2%	1.7	3.5	2.0%	1.9%	1.2%	0.5%	1.7	3.8
65+	Black	51.6%	100.0%	53.1%	6.5%	1.0	15.4	3.9%	100.0%	5.5%	0.8%	0.7	125.0
	Non-Black	12.7%	3.7%	5.2%	1.6%	2.4	2.3	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.0	2.0
All	Black	72.9%	66.1%	46.1%	27.0%	1.6	2.4	12.1%	14.0%	9.2%	4.7%	1.3	3.0
All	Non-Black	29.0%	30.0%	15.8%	8.4%	1.8	3.6	1.9%	2.5%	1.3%	0.8%	1.5	3.1
All	Cases	34.0%	35.3%	17.7%	9.3%	1.9	3.8	2.3%	3.2%	1.5%	0.9%	1.5	3.6

Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population; HNV = Homeless non-Veteran; NV = non-Veteran.

Table D7a. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for Tampa as compared to the Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Veterans in Homeless Pop. HV/H		Prevalence of Veterans in Poverty Pop. V/Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop. HV/H : V/Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Veterans in General Pop. V/General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop. HV/H : V/General Pop.	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	3.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	4.1	2.0	3.6%	1.1%	1.0	0.7
	Non-Black	7.1%	5.5%	2.0%	0.6%	3.5	9.2	3.9%	1.1%	1.8	5.0
30-44	Black	12.8%	4.6%	9.3%	1.0%	1.4	4.6	18.5%	4.0%	0.7	1.1
	Non-Black	11.3%	3.6%	4.7%	1.0%	2.4	3.6	11.6%	2.0%	1.0	1.8
45-54	Black	29.5%	8.8%	19.2%	5.3%	1.5	1.7	24.7%	5.3%	1.2	1.7
	Non-Black	26.8%	6.2%	14.4%	3.2%	1.9	1.9	17.3%	2.2%	1.5	2.8
55-64	Black	37.4%	11.9%	34.4%	4.4%	1.1	2.7	34.8%	2.3%	1.1	5.2
	Non-Black	42.2%	5.6%	34.1%	1.0%	1.2	5.6	40.8%	2.0%	1.0	2.8
65+	Black	44.4%	0.0%	31.6%	0.0%	1.4	0.0	37.6%	1.3%	1.2	0.0
	Non-Black	45.8%	0.0%	32.4%	1.2%	1.4	0.0	58.4%	1.5%	0.8	0.0
All	Black	23.3%	4.8%	12.6%	1.6%	1.8	3.0	18.5%	2.9%	1.3	1.7
All	Non-Black	21.5%	4.9%	12.2%	1.2%	1.8	4.1	22.1%	1.7%	1.0	2.9
All	Cases	22.3%	4.9%	12.3%	1.3%	1.8	3.8	21.6%	1.9%	1.0	2.6

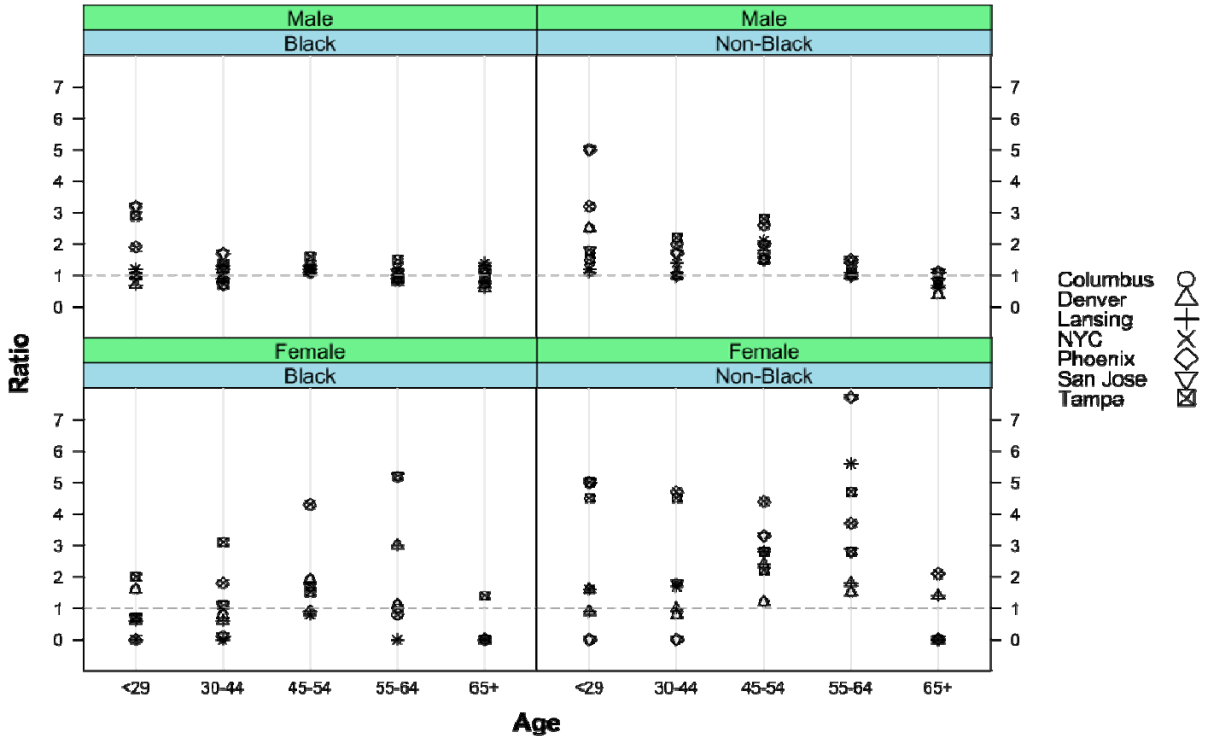
Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population; HNV = Homeless non-Veteran; NV =non-Veteran.

Table D7b. Prevalence and Risk of Veteran Homelessness for Tampa as compared to the non-Veteran population.

		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in Poverty Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (Poverty Pop.)		Prevalence of Homelessness among Veterans in General Pop.		Prevalence of Homelessness among Non-Veterans in General Pop.		Risk Ratio of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans (General Pop.)	
		HV/V (in Poverty Pop.)		HNV/NV (in Poverty Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV		HV/V (in General Pop.)		HNV/NV (in General Pop.)		HV/V : HNV/NV	
Age	Race	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	Black	16.7%	9.1%	3.7%	4.6%	4.5	2.0	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	1.1	0.7
	Non-Black	10.0%	18.8%	2.6%	1.8%	3.8	10.4	0.6%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	2.0	5.7
30-44	Black	30.3%	31.8%	21.1%	6.7%	1.4	4.7	2.3%	1.6%	3.5%	1.4%	0.7	1.1
	Non-Black	21.8%	11.5%	8.4%	3.2%	2.6	3.6	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0	1.7
45-54	Black	59.1%	13.4%	33.5%	7.8%	1.8	1.7	7.3%	2.5%	5.7%	1.5%	1.3	1.7
	Non-Black	24.9%	8.7%	11.5%	4.3%	2.2	2.0	1.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%	1.8	3.0
55-64	Black	24.7%	13.5%	21.7%	4.6%	1.1	2.9	4.7%	3.8%	4.2%	0.7%	1.1	5.4
	Non-Black	11.3%	9.1%	8.0%	1.6%	1.4	5.7	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	1.2	4.0
65+	Black	4.6%	0.0%	2.7%	0.7%	1.7	0.0	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	1.3	0.0
	Non-Black	1.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	1.8	0.0	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0	0.0
All	Black	32.3%	16.3%	15.4%	5.3%	2.1	3.1	3.6%	2.0%	2.7%	1.2%	1.3	1.7
All	Non-Black	12.5%	9.5%	6.4%	2.3%	2.0	4.1	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0	2.7
All	Cases	17.0%	11.5%	8.4%	3.1%	2.0	3.7	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1	2.8

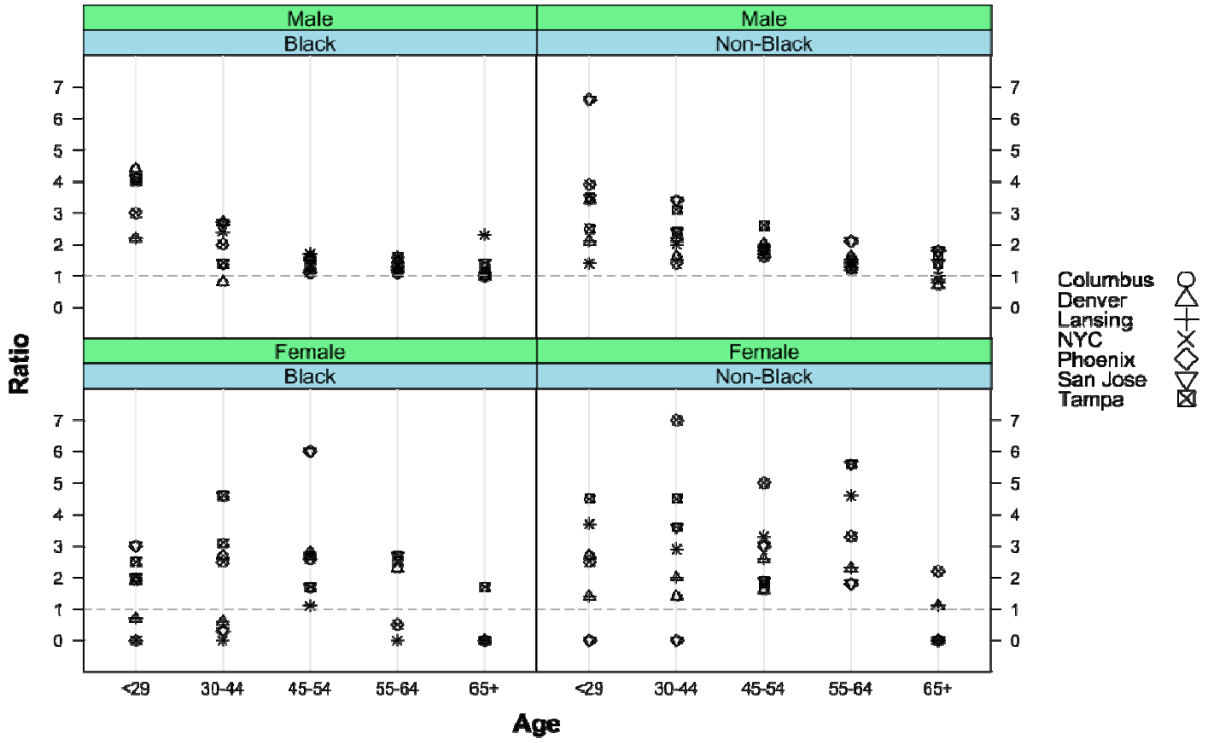
Note. HV = Homeless Veteran; H = Homeless; V = Veteran; Pop. = Population; HNV = Homeless non veteran; NV = non veteran

Appendix E. Figure Illustrating Risk of Veteran Homelessness for Each Continuum of Care by Age, Sex, and Race within the General Population.



Risk ratios for each Continuum of Care indicating whether the proportion of Veterans among the homeless population exceeds (>1.0) the proportion of Veterans among the general population, stratified by age, race, and sex.

Appendix F. Figure Illustrating Risk of Veteran Homelessness for Each Continuum of Care by Age, Sex, and Race within the Population in Poverty.



Risk ratios for each Continuum of Care indicating whether the proportion of Veterans among the homeless population exceeds (>1.0) the proportion of Veterans among the population in poverty, stratified by age, race, and sex.

Appendix G. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for Each Continuum of Care among the General Population, Stratified by Sex.

Table G1. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for Columbus among the General Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	1.19	0.81	1.68	0.335	1.13	0.77	1.60	0.499
	Black	7.30	6.66	8.00	<0.001	6.74	6.15	7.39	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	0.91	0.82	1.01	0.073	0.97	0.88	1.08	0.603
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	0.66	0.58	0.74	<0.001	0.72	0.64	0.82	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.23	0.19	0.29	<0.001	0.27	0.22	0.34	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.04	0.02	0.06	<0.001	0.05	0.03	0.07	<0.001
Male	Veteran	0.91	0.83	0.98	0.019	1.08	0.99	1.18	0.073
	Black	7.75	7.28	8.25	<0.001	7.71	7.24	8.21	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	2.09	1.91	2.29	<0.001	2.26	2.07	2.48	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	3.06	2.79	3.36	<0.001	3.25	2.95	3.57	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	1.20	1.05	1.36	0.006	1.38	1.20	1.57	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.23	0.18	0.30	<0.001	0.26	0.20	0.34	<0.001

Table G2. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for Denver among the General Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	1.51	1.05	2.09	0.020	1.37	0.95	1.90	0.079
	Black	10.65	9.55	11.87	<0.001	10.22	9.16	11.39	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	0.93	0.82	1.05	0.232	0.94	0.83	1.07	0.371
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	0.79	0.68	0.91	<0.001	0.79	0.69	0.91	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.38	0.31	0.47	<0.001	0.41	0.33	0.50	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.09	0.06	0.13	<0.001	0.09	0.06	0.13	<0.001
Male	Veteran	1.41	1.30	1.52	<0.001	1.48	1.36	1.61	<0.001
	Black	7.48	6.92	8.07	<0.001	7.07	6.54	7.63	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	2.06	1.85	2.31	<0.001	1.99	1.78	2.23	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	3.54	3.17	3.96	<0.001	3.29	2.94	3.69	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	2.35	2.07	2.67	<0.001	2.08	1.83	2.38	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.28	0.21	0.37	<0.001	0.23	0.17	0.31	<0.001

Table G3. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for Lansing among the General Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	2.27	1.37	3.52	<0.001	1.66	0.98	2.62	0.042
	Black	8.11	7.21	9.12	<0.001	7.47	6.63	8.40	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	1.51	1.32	1.73	<0.001	1.50	1.31	1.72	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	1.01	0.85	1.19	0.939	1.03	0.87	1.21	0.743
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.38	0.29	0.50	<0.001	0.44	0.33	0.57	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.07	0.04	0.12	<0.001	0.08	0.05	0.14	<0.001
Male	Veteran	1.53	1.33	1.76	<0.001	1.77	1.52	2.07	<0.001
	Black	8.35	7.43	9.37	<0.001	7.97	7.09	8.95	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	2.36	2.02	2.77	<0.001	2.31	1.97	2.72	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	3.05	2.59	3.59	<0.001	2.77	2.34	3.29	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	1.65	1.34	2.01	<0.001	1.51	1.21	1.86	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.26	0.16	0.40	<0.001	0.23	0.14	0.35	<0.001

Table G4. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for New York City among the General Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	3.95	3.64	4.29	<0.001	2.94	2.70	3.20	<0.001
	Black	4.78	4.69	4.88	<0.001	4.59	4.50	4.68	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	0.56	0.55	0.58	<0.001	0.59	0.58	0.61	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	0.33	0.32	0.34	<0.001	0.33	0.32	0.34	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.10	0.10	0.11	<0.001	0.10	0.10	0.11	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.02	0.01	0.02	<0.001	0.02	0.02	0.02	<0.001
Male	Veteran	1.11	1.07	1.15	<0.001	1.74	1.67	1.81	<0.001
	Black	4.99	4.88	5.09	<0.001	4.85	4.75	4.95	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	1.14	1.11	1.16	<0.001	1.26	1.22	1.29	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	1.28	1.25	1.32	<0.001	1.29	1.26	1.33	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.63	0.61	0.66	<0.001	0.62	0.59	0.64	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.15	0.14	0.16	<0.001	0.14	0.13	0.15	<0.001

Table G5. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for Phoenix among the General Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	1.44	1.22	1.68	<0.001	1.24	1.05	1.45	0.008
	Black	6.42	6.06	6.81	<0.001	5.88	5.54	6.23	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	1.26	1.19	1.34	<0.001	1.28	1.21	1.35	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	1.03	0.97	1.11	0.335	1.06	0.99	1.13	0.115
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.55	0.50	0.60	<0.001	0.59	0.54	0.64	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.11	0.09	0.12	<0.001	0.12	0.10	0.14	<0.001
Male	Veteran	1.06	1.01	1.12	0.012	1.26	1.20	1.33	<0.001
	Black	7.43	7.09	7.79	<0.001	7.01	6.68	7.35	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	1.86	1.75	1.97	<0.001	1.87	1.76	1.98	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	2.90	2.73	3.08	<0.001	2.84	2.67	3.02	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	1.77	1.65	1.90	<0.001	1.73	1.60	1.86	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.32	0.28	0.37	<0.001	0.32	0.28	0.36	<0.001

Table G6. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for San Jose among the General Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	3.74	3.15	4.42	<0.001	4.23	3.54	5.02	<0.001
	Black	6.44	5.97	6.93	<0.001	5.98	5.54	6.44	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	1.18	1.10	1.26	<0.001	1.21	1.13	1.29	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	1.14	1.06	1.23	<0.001	1.14	1.05	1.22	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.56	0.51	0.62	<0.001	0.56	0.51	0.62	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.13	0.11	0.15	<0.001	0.13	0.11	0.16	<0.001
Male	Veteran	1.60	1.52	1.68	<0.001	1.97	1.86	2.08	<0.001
	Black	7.98	7.58	8.40	<0.001	7.25	6.88	7.64	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	1.57	1.48	1.66	<0.001	1.59	1.50	1.68	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	2.27	2.14	2.41	<0.001	2.13	2.00	2.26	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	1.54	1.43	1.65	<0.001	1.28	1.18	1.37	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.40	0.36	0.45	<0.001	0.31	0.28	0.35	<0.001

Table G7. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for Tampa among the General Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	2.63	2.12	3.22	<0.001	2.08	1.68	2.56	<0.001
	Black	4.28	3.90	4.68	<0.001	3.82	3.49	4.18	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	1.08	0.97	1.21	0.155	1.14	1.02	1.28	0.020
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	1.09	0.97	1.24	0.155	1.19	1.05	1.34	0.007
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.42	0.35	0.50	<0.001	0.49	0.40	0.58	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.06	0.04	0.09	<0.001	0.08	0.05	0.11	<0.001
Male	Veteran	1.04	0.97	1.12	0.291	1.16	1.07	1.25	<0.001
	Black	4.61	4.33	4.90	<0.001	4.68	4.39	4.98	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	2.97	2.66	3.31	<0.001	3.20	2.87	3.58	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	4.62	4.14	5.15	<0.001	5.04	4.52	5.64	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	2.71	2.40	3.06	<0.001	3.06	2.70	3.48	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.27	0.21	0.35	<0.001	0.32	0.24	0.41	<0.001

Appendix H. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for Each Continuum of Care among the Population in Poverty, Stratified by Sex.

Table H1. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for Columbus among the Poverty Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	2.87	1.93	4.10	<0.001	2.73	1.83	3.92	<0.001
	Black	3.30	3.01	3.62	<0.001	3.04	2.77	3.34	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	1.85	1.67	2.05	<0.001	1.71	1.54	1.90	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	1.94	1.70	2.20	<0.001	1.89	1.66	2.15	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.63	0.50	0.78	<0.001	0.65	0.51	0.80	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.10	0.06	0.15	<0.001	0.11	0.06	0.17	<0.001
Male	Veteran	2.11	1.93	2.30	<0.001	1.64	1.49	1.80	<0.001
	Black	3.66	3.43	3.91	<0.001	3.04	2.84	3.25	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	5.25	4.79	5.77	<0.001	4.12	3.75	4.54	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	6.97	6.34	7.68	<0.001	5.68	5.15	6.27	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	3.43	3.01	3.92	<0.001	2.95	2.57	3.38	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.67	0.51	0.87	0.003	0.49	0.37	0.63	<0.001

Table H2. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for Denver among the Poverty Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	1.98	1.37	2.76	<0.001	1.82	1.25	2.56	<0.001
	Black	4.91	4.39	5.48	<0.001	4.60	4.11	5.14	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	1.51	1.33	1.71	<0.001	1.47	1.30	1.67	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	1.96	1.70	2.26	<0.001	1.71	1.48	1.98	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.94	0.76	1.15	0.535	0.85	0.69	1.05	0.135
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.15	0.10	0.23	<0.001	0.16	0.10	0.23	<0.001
Male	Veteran	2.79	2.57	3.03	<0.001	2.31	2.11	2.52	<0.001
	Black	3.62	3.34	3.92	<0.001	3.53	3.25	3.83	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	3.54	3.17	3.97	<0.001	3.43	3.06	3.85	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	8.10	7.24	9.08	<0.001	6.79	6.06	7.63	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	4.75	4.18	5.41	<0.001	3.46	3.03	3.95	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.72	0.53	0.95	0.025	0.44	0.33	0.59	<0.001

Table H3. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for Lansing among the Poverty Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	2.03	1.21	3.22	0.004	1.87	1.08	3.05	0.017
	Black	4.50	3.99	5.09	<0.001	4.08	3.60	4.61	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	3.23	2.81	3.71	<0.001	2.78	2.41	3.20	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	3.10	2.61	3.67	<0.001	3.00	2.52	3.56	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	1.21	0.91	1.58	0.168	1.22	0.92	1.60	0.156
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.17	0.09	0.29	<0.001	0.17	0.09	0.28	<0.001
Male	Veteran	3.62	3.10	4.21	<0.001	3.25	2.71	3.89	<0.001
	Black	4.93	4.36	5.57	<0.001	4.70	4.12	5.35	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	5.35	4.55	6.31	<0.001	5.27	4.45	6.24	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	6.04	5.10	7.16	<0.001	4.01	3.35	4.80	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	4.73	3.83	5.84	<0.001	3.44	2.74	4.32	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.69	0.42	1.07	0.115	0.35	0.21	0.55	<0.001

Table H4. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for New York City among the Poverty Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	5.61	5.10	6.15	<0.001	4.57	4.12	5.05	<0.001
	Black	4.22	4.13	4.31	<0.001	3.96	3.87	4.04	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	0.69	0.68	0.71	<0.001	0.71	0.70	0.73	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	0.48	0.46	0.49	<0.001	0.47	0.45	0.48	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.14	0.13	0.15	<0.001	0.14	0.13	0.15	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.02	0.02	0.02	<0.001	0.02	0.02	0.02	<0.001
Male	Veteran	1.79	1.72	1.86	<0.001	2.13	2.04	2.22	<0.001
	Black	4.22	4.13	4.31	<0.001	3.97	3.89	4.06	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	1.77	1.72	1.81	<0.001	1.82	1.77	1.87	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	1.71	1.66	1.77	<0.001	1.60	1.55	1.65	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.90	0.87	0.94	<0.001	0.81	0.77	0.84	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.17	0.16	0.18	<0.001	0.16	0.15	0.18	<0.001

Table H5. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for Phoenix among the Poverty Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	2.20	1.86	2.59	<0.001	1.93	1.62	2.28	<0.001
	Black	4.19	3.95	4.46	<0.001	3.96	3.72	4.21	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	1.80	1.69	1.90	<0.001	1.79	1.69	1.89	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	2.26	2.11	2.42	<0.001	2.18	2.04	2.34	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	1.27	1.15	1.39	<0.001	1.24	1.13	1.36	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.24	0.20	0.28	<0.001	0.25	0.21	0.29	<0.001
Male	Veteran	2.15	2.04	2.26	<0.001	1.95	1.83	2.06	<0.001
	Black	4.75	4.52	5.00	<0.001	4.52	4.28	4.77	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	2.81	2.65	2.99	<0.001	2.92	2.75	3.11	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	5.21	4.89	5.54	<0.001	4.43	4.16	4.73	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	3.28	3.05	3.54	<0.001	2.55	2.35	2.76	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.76	0.67	0.86	<0.001	0.58	0.50	0.66	<0.001

Table H6. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for San Jose among the Poverty Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	4.14	3.31	5.14	<0.001	3.30	2.61	4.12	<0.001
	Black	2.35	2.14	2.57	<0.001	2.22	2.02	2.43	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	1.61	1.44	1.80	<0.001	1.64	1.46	1.84	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	2.06	1.82	2.33	<0.001	1.98	1.74	2.25	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	0.85	0.71	1.02	0.090	0.91	0.75	1.09	0.295
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.11	0.07	0.16	<0.001	0.12	0.08	0.18	<0.001
Male	Veteran	2.39	2.25	2.55	<0.001	2.11	1.97	2.26	<0.001
	Black	4.95	4.63	5.29	<0.001	4.38	4.09	4.70	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	3.31	3.11	3.52	<0.001	3.11	2.92	3.31	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	4.06	3.81	4.33	<0.001	3.45	3.23	3.69	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	2.91	2.70	3.15	<0.001	2.44	2.25	2.64	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.90	0.80	1.02	0.093	0.75	0.66	0.85	<0.001

Table H7. Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Homelessness for Tampa among the Poverty Population, Stratified by Sex.

		Univariate 95% CI				Multivariate 95% CI			
Group	Predictor	OR	Lower	Upper	p	OR	Lower	Upper	p
Female	Veteran	5.33	4.33	6.54	<0.001	6.63	5.25	8.35	<0.001
	Black	4.12	3.78	4.49	<0.001	4.01	3.67	4.38	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	2.23	2.08	2.39	<0.001	2.30	2.15	2.47	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	2.65	2.45	2.87	<0.001	2.62	2.42	2.84	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	1.25	1.13	1.39	<0.001	1.19	1.07	1.32	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.27	0.23	0.32	<0.001	0.26	0.22	0.32	<0.001
Male	Veteran	2.25	2.08	2.43	<0.001	2.12	1.94	2.32	<0.001
	Black	2.78	2.60	2.97	<0.001	2.89	2.70	3.10	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 30-44	4.30	3.85	4.82	<0.001	4.47	3.99	5.01	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 45-54	7.55	6.75	8.45	<0.001	7.25	6.47	8.15	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 55-64	4.55	4.01	5.17	<0.001	3.58	3.13	4.09	<0.001
	Age 18-29 vs. 65+	0.49	0.38	0.63	<0.001	0.44	0.33	0.57	<0.001

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