

Homeless veterans in Minnesota

*Statewide survey of veterans without
permanent shelter*

D E C E M B E R 2 0 0 4

Homeless Veterans in Minnesota

*Statewide survey of veterans without permanent
shelter*

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Contents

Preface.....	1
Summary	2
Introduction.....	9
Background.....	9
Methods.....	10
Interviews conducted	12
Introduction to survey results.....	13
Comparison between homeless male veterans and other homeless males surveyed on October 23, 2003.....	14
Differences between 2000 and 2003.....	14
Differences between veterans and age-matched non-veterans in 2003	16
General descriptive profile.....	23
Background characteristics	23
Veteran status.....	24
Public assistance and service use.....	25
Employment.....	26
Income.....	26
Shelter use.....	27
Residential placements.....	28
Migration to Minnesota.....	29
Housing	33
Children of homeless veterans	34
Chemical dependency	34
Physical health	35
Mental health	35
Effect of combat experience	36
Serious or chronic disability	37
Abuse and victimization	37
Background and notes on the 2003 tables.....	39
Notes for interpreting the data tables	39
Weighting techniques.....	40

Contents (continued)

Appendices.....	241
Spouse, widow, or widower of military veteran data tables	243
Interview sites	246

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Preface

Military service has once again assumed a central place in America's public dialog. The war in Iraq and Afghanistan, peacekeeping missions in the former Yugoslavia, efforts to defeat terrorism around the globe, as well as our response to genocide in countries like Rwanda and Sudan have heated up the public debate about when and how America should wield its military might. Another consequence of America's involvement in armed conflicts around the world is the creation of a new wave of military veterans returning to America. Some of these veterans will return safely, going back to jobs, families and community life. Others will have visible and life-changing injuries. Still others will have invisible scars that will affect their social and psychological functioning for many years to come. If the last 12 years of Wilder's survey of the homeless are any indication, a portion of these veterans will become homeless as well.

Since 1991, at least 25 percent of the adult male homeless population in Minnesota has been made up of veterans. The October 2003 survey found 26 percent with past military service (652 men). In addition, 2 percent of homeless adult women were military veterans (50 women). Compared to the general population of homeless adults in Minnesota, those who are veterans tend to be better educated, more likely to have full-time jobs, and less likely to have spent time in foster care placements as children.

However, veterans in the 2003 study are also more likely to have been "dually diagnosed" with both mental health problems and alcoholism or substance abuse disorder, and to report more long-term health problems.

Homeless veterans face many of the same problems faced by other homeless adults. They are turned away from shelters when beds are in short supply. They face the scarcity of affordable housing. They have old debts and credit problems that prevent them from getting housing. They use hot meal programs and clothing shelves to feed themselves and stay warm. But homeless veterans are of special concern because of their military service to the country and because of the implicit contract that Americans have with them, to treat them with respect and dignity when their period of service is complete.

As we look toward the next wave of returning veterans we can now ask what they are likely to find upon their return. Will the support and encouragement from the community be adequate, will shelter and jobs be available, will treatment for illness and trauma be accessible or will they again find themselves swelling the ranks of America's homeless?

The profile presented here suggests the pervasiveness of homelessness in America today has touched veterans as much as other residents. This report describes the characteristics of Minnesota's homeless veterans and the unique circumstances they face.

Summary

This study gives a snapshot of U.S. military veterans experiencing homelessness in Minnesota on a single day in 2003. The findings reported here are based on interviews with 403 male veterans and 32 female veterans conducted on October 23, 2003. As part of the overall statewide survey of homeless adults and youth conducted across the state of Minnesota on that date, results were weighted to represent the known population of homeless adults who were residing in emergency shelters, battered women's shelters, and transitional housing programs on October 23, 2003. Interviews with people in non-sheltered locations were not weighted because there is no way to determine the total population in such settings. More information on sample weighting can be found on page 40.

Key findings

Numbers of homeless

The estimate for the total number of homeless and precariously housed persons (persons at imminent risk of losing housing) in Minnesota on October 23, 2003 is between 20,000 and 42,000 (approximately 5,600 to 15,500 adults and 14,400 to 26,500 youth and children). This includes estimates of those who were "doubled-up" in temporary living situations with others; living on the streets; or residing in shelter or non-shelter locations.¹ The estimate of 20,000 persons is two and one-half times to five times the estimate of 7,980 made on October 24, 1991 (at the time of the first statewide study). Veterans make up approximately 15 percent of all homeless adults and 26 percent of all homeless adult males. These proportions are very similar to those of veterans in the general adult population. Military veterans make up slightly less than 13 percent of all adults in Minnesota, and 25 percent of adult men in Minnesota.²

When looking at the total adult population experiencing homelessness, the percent who are U.S. military veterans decreased from 22 percent in 1991 to 15 percent in 2003. As a percentage of men experiencing homelessness, the percentage has also declined, although not as steeply (34% in 1991 and 26% in 2003). The next table shows the weighted number and percentage of homeless veterans described over the five study periods.

¹ Wilder Research Center. (2004, September). *Homeless adults and their children in Minnesota: Statewide survey of people without permanent shelter*. Saint Paul, MN: Author.

² 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing [statistics from data file]. Retrieved June 10, 2004 from <http://www.lmic.state.mn.us/datanetweb/php/census2000>

Number and percent of homeless persons who are US military veterans

	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
October 1991	417	33.7	21	2.7	438	21.8
October 1994	322	25.4	32	2.6	354	14.3
October 1997	350	26.3	24	1.6	374	13.2
October 2000	686	30.7	50	2.4	686	16.4
October 2003	652	26.1	50	2.2	702	14.7

Who is homeless?

- The vast majority of homeless veterans are males (93%). The average age of homeless male veterans is 47.5 and the average age of homeless female veterans is 38.7. The percent of homeless veterans who have never married is lower than that of the general homeless population surveyed in 2003 (36% vs. 55%). Over half of homeless veterans report that they are divorced or separated (46% and 10%, respectively).
- One-fourth of veterans (26%) who were homeless on the night of the survey had lived in Minnesota for two years or less. Two-thirds of the veterans surveyed (67%) had lived in Minnesota for more than five years, including 44 percent who had lived in Minnesota for more than 20 years.
- Homeless veterans are disproportionately people of color. Particularly over-represented are African Americans in the Twin Cities metro area (44%) and African Americans (23%) and American Indians (9%) in greater Minnesota.³ While less than 11 percent of the state's overall population is made up of persons of color, nearly half (48%) of Minnesota's homeless veterans are persons of color.
- Veterans interviewed in non-shelter locations were predominantly male (97%) and over half (52%) had been homeless for a year or longer. American Indians made up 16 percent of veterans interviewed in non-shelter locations.
- About half (51%) of veterans interviewed had served in the U.S. Army, 21 percent served in the U.S. Navy, 14 percent in the U.S. Marines, 8 percent in the U.S. Air Force, 3 percent in the National Guard, 2 percent in the Reserves, and 1 percent in the Coast Guard.

³ Throughout this report, the "Twin Cities metro area" refers to the seven counties of Hennepin, Ramsey, Anoka, Carver, Scott, Dakota, and Washington.

- Sixty percent of homeless veterans served for more than two years, 26 percent served 181 days to two years, 9 percent for 91 days to 180 days, and 6 percent for 90 days or less.
- Eight percent of the homeless veterans began their military service prior to August 1964, 41 percent between August 1964 and May 1975, 24 percent between June 1975 and September 1980, and 28 percent after September 1980.
- Thirty-four percent of homeless veterans report serving in a combat zone. Twenty-four percent of homeless veterans report that they served in a combat zone in Vietnam, 6 percent in the first Gulf War, 1 percent in Korea, and 4 percent in other areas (current Gulf War, Lebanon, Panama, Granada, Serbia/Bosnia, Somalia, Libya, and Iran).

Children of homeless veterans

- Although 36 percent of homeless veterans report having children under the age of 18, only 18 percent of the parents had any children with them on the night of the survey. These 44 parents represent 6 percent of all the homeless veterans surveyed.
- Of the 44 homeless veterans who had children with them, just over one-third (35%) report that at least one of their school-age children has some type of learning or school-related problem. One-fourth of homeless parents (26%) report they have a child with an emotional or behavioral problem and one-sixth (18%) report having a child who has repeated a grade in school.
- Of homeless veterans who have children with them, 26 percent report they have been unable to obtain needed child care in the previous 12 months. Three percent of homeless parents report that they were unable to obtain needed health care for at least one of their children and 7 percent were unable to obtain needed dental care for their children. None of the homeless parents report that their children had to skip meals in the last month.

Education, employment, and income

- The percentage of homeless veterans who have completed high school is higher than that of the general homeless population surveyed in 2003 (94% for homeless veterans and 76% for the general homeless population). The percentage of persons who have attended at least some college is also higher than the general homeless population (47% vs. 30%). Homeless veterans also report a somewhat higher percentage who have attended classes to learn a specific job (65% vs. 52%).

- Thirty-six percent of homeless veterans are employed and 20 percent are employed full time. The majority of homeless veterans (67%) earn less than \$10 per hour. About half of homeless veterans (53%) have been employed at their current job for three months or more.
- Those who are not working report that their main barriers to employment are physical health (40%), transportation (33%), lack of housing (26%), mental health problems (24%), personal reasons (including age, criminal background, or motivation) (21%), and lack of employment opportunities (20%).
- Homeless veterans surveyed report their main source of income in the month of October was from the following sources: steady employment (23%), General Assistance (16%), day labor (14%), veterans' pension (13%), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) (9%), and Social Security's old age or Retirement, Survivor, Disability Insurance (RSDI) (6%).
- When asked about their total income for the month of October, 10 percent reported some income but less than \$100, 21 percent reported incomes between \$101 and \$300, 10 percent reported incomes between \$301 and \$500, 18 percent reported incomes between \$501 and \$800, and 28 percent reported an income of over \$800. Twelve percent of respondents reported no income in the month of October.

Shelter use

- Half (49%) of homeless veterans have been homeless before. Of these, 36 percent report they have been homeless two to three times in their lives, 29 percent have been homeless four to seven times, and 35 percent have been homeless eight or more times.
- One-fifth (21%) of homeless veterans report having been unable to obtain shelter in the previous three months because of a lack of available beds. Of these, most ended up sleeping outdoors (43%) or in cars or other enclosed places not meant for habitation (25%). Others ended up with friends or family (15%), in another shelter (7%) or with a voucher for a motel (7%), or in a church, safe house, or stranger's home (4%).
- About one-third (31%) spent at least one night outdoors during the month of October. Of those, the average number of nights outdoors was just over three.

Residential placements

- Three-quarters (77%) of homeless veterans have lived in at least one kind of institution or residential program in their lives, most commonly a drug or alcohol treatment facility (57%), correctional facility (55%), halfway house (38%), mental health treatment facility (22%), or foster home (14%).

Housing

- The four most common reasons homeless veterans cite for leaving their last regular housing are: loss of a job (38%), inability to afford the rent (37%), eviction (31%), and a drinking or drug problem (30%). The most commonly cited current barriers to regaining housing are: no housing they can afford (56%), credit problems (36%), no local rental history (22%), and a criminal background (20%).
- The average amount that homeless veterans report they could pay for rent, including utilities, is \$306 a month. The majority of homeless veterans (57%) report they could not pay more than \$300 a month for rent and utilities. Twenty-three percent report they could not pay anything for rent.

Public assistance and service use

- Six percent of homeless veterans (4% of the men and 35% of the women) received MFIP (welfare assistance) in the last 12 months. Of those receiving MFIP benefits, 25 percent had been sanctioned. Two percent of homeless veterans report receiving family welfare benefits in another state during the past 12 months.
- Twelve percent of homeless veterans report the loss of one or more services or public assistance benefits during the previous 12 months. Those who lost benefits most frequently report losing Food Stamps (37%), medical benefits (23%), housing assistance (8%), and transportation assistance (7%). Nearly one-third (32%) of all homeless veterans say they need help to apply or re-apply for services.
- About one-third of homeless veterans (30%) report using Food Stamps in October. Forty-four percent of homeless veterans are covered by Veterans Administration Medical Care, 36 percent by Medical Assistance, 20 percent by General Assistance Medical Care, 12 percent by Medicare, and 8 percent by MinnesotaCare. Eight percent have insurance through an employer.
- Other services homeless veterans report using include hot meal programs (42%), free clothing shelves (37%), drop-in centers (34%), transportation assistance (27%), and food shelves (24%).

- About half of the homeless veterans (51%) report contact with their County Veterans Service Officer during the past 12 months.

Health and well-being

- Thirty-four percent of homeless veterans report having a service related health problem. Of these veterans, 47 percent report having a mental health problem.
- Half (50%) of homeless veterans have at least one chronic medical condition (asthma, other chronic lung or respiratory problems, high blood pressure, diabetes, tuberculosis, hepatitis, or HIV/AIDS). Of these, 75 percent report they received care for each such condition in the past year.
- Sixty-two percent of homeless veterans say they need to see a dentist, and 48 percent say they need to see a doctor for a physical health problem. One-third (34%) report they have problems getting needed medical care.

Mental and chemical health

- Mental illness is a significant problem among those who are homeless veterans in Minnesota. Over two-fifths of homeless veterans (45%) were told by a doctor or nurse within the last two years that they have at least one of the following serious mental health disorders: schizophrenia, manic-depression, some type of delusional disorder, major depression, anti-social personality disorder, or post-traumatic stress disorder. Adding those who have received inpatient or outpatient mental health treatment in the past two years, 49 percent of homeless veterans have a serious mental health problem.
- The specific mental health disorders reported by homeless veterans include major depression (31%), post-traumatic stress disorder (22%), manic-depression (15%), anti-social personality disorder or another serious emotional disorder (15%), schizophrenia (8%), and some other type of delusional disorder (8%).
- Close to half of homeless veterans (48%) consider themselves to be alcoholic or chemically dependent. Over one-third of homeless veterans (37%) report they have been told by a doctor or nurse within the last two years that they have a drug disorder or an alcohol disorder. Nearly one-third of homeless veterans (31%) report receiving inpatient alcohol or drug treatment within the last two years. One-fourth of homeless veterans (26%) report receiving outpatient alcohol or drug treatment in the last two years.

- Twenty-six percent of homeless veterans report having both a mental illness and a chemical dependency problem. This is based on the percent of persons who reported being told by a doctor or nurse within the last two years that they have a major mental illness (schizophrenia, paranoia, manic-depression, major depression, anti-social personality or post-traumatic stress disorder) and alcohol or drug abuse disorder. By comparison, 17 percent of the statewide homeless population surveyed in 2003 reported both mental health and chemical dependency problems.

Serious or chronic disability

- Nearly half (46%) of homeless veterans report that a physical, mental, or other health condition limits the amount or type of work they can do. Fifteen percent report that a health condition limits their daily activities, and 26 percent report problems with memory, concentration, or decision-making.
- Pooling these disabilities with chronic medical conditions, mental illness, and substance abuse, 81 percent of homeless veterans have at least one serious or chronic disability.
- Over one-quarter (28%) of homeless veterans have a history that suggests likely traumatic brain injury.

Abuse and victimization

- About one-third (35%) percent of homeless veterans report physical mistreatment as a child (34% of men and 49% of women), and 17 percent report they were sexually mistreated as children (15% of the men and 53% of the women).
- In the past two years, 14 percent of homeless veterans report they have stayed in an abusive situation for lack of other housing options (14% of men and 8% of women), and 29 percent of homeless female veterans have left their previous housing or come to Minnesota in order to flee domestic violence.
- Nearly all homeless veterans (96%) report that their most recent temporary housing arrangements were “reasonably safe.” However, 14 percent have been physically or sexually attacked at some time while they were homeless (13% of men, 32% of women), and 8 percent have sought health care for injuries due to violence in the past year (8% of men and 15% of women).

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a current snapshot of U.S. military veterans experiencing homelessness in Minnesota. The information is intended as a resource for planners, policy-makers, service providers and others who are interested in addressing the problems associated with homelessness among veterans.

The information presented in this report comes from four main sources:

1. A statewide population count, or census, of all persons residing in emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities on the night of October 23, 2003.
2. A statewide survey of a sample of military veterans (N=348) living in emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities on October 23, 2003.
3. A survey of 87 homeless veterans found in non-shelter locations around the state on October 23, 2003.
4. Comparison data from interviews with homeless male veterans and other homeless adult males surveyed during the same time period.

The report also references U.S. Census information and other data about the general adult population, and statewide shelter counts conducted by the Minnesota Department of Human Services.

Two other reports, one based on a survey of homeless adults and their children⁴ and the other based on interviews with homeless youth⁵ in shelters and other locations conducted on the same date as the veterans' survey, are also available from Wilder Research Center.

Background

This study of homeless veterans was commissioned as part of the Minnesota statewide survey of persons without permanent shelter by the Minnesota Interagency Task Force on Homelessness in order to provide information for statewide planning efforts to reduce homelessness. State funding was provided by the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency; the Minnesota Department of Human Services; and the Minnesota Department of Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs.

⁴ Wilder Research Center. (2004, September). *Homeless adults and children in Minnesota: Statewide survey of people without permanent shelter*. Saint Paul, MN: Author.

⁵ Wilder Research Center. (2004, December). *Homeless youth in Minnesota: Statewide survey of people without permanent shelter*. Saint Paul, MN: Author.

Additional financial support came from the Family Housing Fund; the Greater Minnesota Housing Fund; and the Amherst H. Wilder Foundation. This private-agency funding enabled researchers to conduct volunteer training, reimburse study respondents for their participation, and publish this report. Agency representatives from state and local government, Wilder Research Center, the Minnesota Coalition for the Homeless, and other nonprofit groups met during the spring and summer of 2003 to finalize survey instruments and research methods. Statewide training was conducted in conjunction with the Minnesota Satellite Technology Center and Minnesota State Colleges and Universities. Survey dates were set by the planning group and temporary housing program sites were identified by staff of Wilder Research Center and the Minnesota Department of Human Services.

Methods

On October 21, 2003, more than 700 volunteers assembled in classrooms at 12 technical colleges around the state to learn how to conduct face-to-face interviews with homeless people. Training was conducted via an interactive satellite television broadcast originating in Saint Paul. Site leaders, identified by Wilder Research Center, provided directions for volunteer interviewers at each of the training sites.

On October 23, 2003, volunteer interviewers and site leaders went to 234 different provider agencies in 69 cities and towns and to street locations in 38 cities and towns to interview homeless people throughout Minnesota. Most interviews were conducted during the early evening hours. U.S. military veterans were interviewed at many of these sites throughout the state. A complete listing of sites where veterans were interviewed is presented in the Appendix.

While the survey was nearly comprehensive in sampling from emergency shelters, battered women's shelters, youth shelters, and transitional housing facilities throughout Minnesota, it was not feasible to cover the entire state for homeless persons in non-shelter locations. Therefore, a purposive sample of persons in street locations in 38 cities around Minnesota was surveyed with the assistance of persons experienced in outreach to the homeless. This was not an exhaustive effort and cannot be considered a comprehensive count or a representative sample of non-sheltered homeless persons. It does, however, provide the basis for preliminary descriptive information on this population.

In both greater Minnesota and the Twin Cities metro area, site leaders were instructed to interview homeless adults and youth available at each site at the time of the survey team's visit. At larger sites, interviews were conducted until pre-assigned quotas were reached. In all, 97 percent of those approached for interviews agreed to participate. Interviews were completed with a total of 56 percent of all adults, and 70 percent of youth on their own, who were in emergency shelters, battered women's shelters,

transitional housing facilities, youth transitional facilities, and youth drop-in centers on the day of the survey. Respondents received cash compensation (\$5.00) for the half-hour interview.

Supporting information for this study was obtained from shelter providers at all emergency shelters, battered women's shelters, youth shelters, and transitional housing facilities. These sites provided a complete count of all men, women, and children as well as unaccompanied youth in residence on the night of October 23, 2003. No comparable counts were available for unsheltered youth or adults.

Finally, in order to avoid bias associated with over- or under-representing individuals in any of the shelters, a weighting technique was applied to the sample. Weightings were possible only in locations where complete population counts were available (adult emergency shelters, battered women's shelters, and transitional housing facilities). The weighting techniques (described on page 40) allow us to estimate the characteristics of nearly the entire population counted in each type of facility on October 23, 2003.⁶

This report is based on the subset of interviews conducted with persons who identified themselves as having served in the U.S. military.

This study defines homelessness with the same criteria used by the United States Congress in allocating resources through the McKinney Act (P.L. 100-77, sec 103(2)(1), 101 stat. 485 [1987]).

The term “homeless” or “homeless individual” includes an individual who (1) lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and (2) has a primary nighttime residence that is (a) a supervised, publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill), (b) an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or (c) a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

The table below shows that 615 homeless veterans were residing in temporary shelter in the Twin Cities metro area and greater Minnesota on October 23, 2003. An additional 38 veterans (37 males and 1 female) in the Twin Cities metro area and 49 veterans (47 males and 2 females) in greater Minnesota were interviewed in non-shelter locations.

⁶ Weightings were calculated using a sample-balancing program available in the Princeton Statistical Program. This technique uses an iterative approximation to the least squares adjustment. Additional detail on this procedure can be found on page 89. Deming, W. E. (1943). *Statistical adjustment of data*. New York: Wiley.

Number of veterans residing in shelter locations

	Males	Females	Total
Overnight shelters			
Twin Cities metro area	229	8	237
Greater Minnesota	48	4	52
Transitional housing			
Twin Cities metro area	163	23	186
Greater Minnesota	128	12	140
Total (sheltered veterans)	568	47	615

Interviews conducted

On October 23, 2003, as part of the Minnesota statewide survey of people without permanent shelter, 348 interviews were conducted with veterans in temporary housing programs. In order to reflect the characteristics of the overall sheltered homeless population, interviews statewide were weighted to represent the known population of homeless adults residing in temporary housing programs. These 348 interviews with veterans, when thus weighted, represent an estimated total of 615 homeless veterans residing in temporary housing programs on that night. In addition, 87 interviews were conducted with veterans in non-shelter locations. The survey results presented in this report describe the 702 veterans without permanent housing in Minnesota on October 23, 2003.

Number of veterans interviewed in temporary housing programs

	Actual number of interviews			Weighted number of interviews		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Twin Cities metro area						
Emergency shelters	103	5	108	229	8	237
Transitional housing	98	13	111	163	23	186
Greater Minnesota						
Emergency shelters	31	3	34	48	4	52
Transitional housing	87	8	95	128	12	140
Total	319	29	348	568	47	615

Number of veterans interviewed in non-sheltered locations

	Men	Women	Total
Twin Cities metro area	37	1	38
Greater Minnesota	47	2	49
Total	84	3	87

Introduction to survey results

This report presents study results in three ways:

- Comparison data between homeless male veterans and an age-matched sample of homeless male non-veterans surveyed on October 23, 2003.
- Descriptive overview of homeless veterans surveyed on October 23, 2003.
- Detailed data tables that allow readers to examine specific survey questions broken down by locale (Twin Cities metro area vs. greater Minnesota), gender, and shelter type.

In addition, project staff are prepared to conduct specific analyses on an “at cost” basis.

Comparison between homeless male veterans and other homeless males surveyed on October 23, 2003

In this section, we compare the results of unweighted interviews conducted with 403 homeless male veterans and 403 other homeless males who are non-veterans. The sample of non-veterans was randomly selected from the population of all male non-veterans and matched to the veterans sample based on the age of the respondent. This comparison examines selected characteristics for similarities and differences between these two groups of individuals. It should be noted that the comparison group does not represent homeless male non-veterans in general. They do represent a group of homeless individuals of comparable age distribution but without military experience. On average, they are more than six years older than homeless men in general. This age difference should be kept in mind when interpreting the results presented here.

Differences between 2000 and 2003

Veterans continue to have much higher incidence of mental illness than the age-matched group without military experience. However, for veterans the incidence increased only slightly from 2000 to 2003 (those with any mental illness diagnosis increased from 44% to 47%), while for non-veterans the increase was steeper (from 27% to 33%).

Furthermore, while access to outpatient mental health treatment increased modestly from 2000 to 2003 for the non-veterans (from 16% to 20%), it increased much more for the veterans (23% to 33%). Compared to homeless non-veterans with mental illness, homeless veterans with mental illness are much more likely to have received inpatient or outpatient care for the problem within the past two years (74% vs. 61%).

Substance abuse shows a different pattern. Here, the incidence (as indicated by a recent diagnosis of alcohol abuse disorder or chemical abuse disorder) stayed level for homeless non-veterans (27% in both years), while it started higher for veterans and rose further (from 40% to 45%). Access to treatment, however, shows the same pattern of being better for veterans: The proportion of non-veterans reporting recent drug or alcohol treatment in the previous two years fell from 2000 to 2003 (24% down to 20% for inpatient treatment, and 17% down to 15% for outpatient treatment), while the proportion of veterans reporting recent drug or alcohol treatment, higher than that for non-veterans to begin with, rose (32% to 36% for inpatient treatment, and 23% to 31% for outpatient treatment). Compared to homeless non-veterans with substance abuse disorders, homeless veterans with substance abuse disorders are slightly more likely to have received inpatient or outpatient care for the problem in the past two years (69% vs. 62%). Reflecting the changes in substance abuse disorders, the incidence of dual diagnosis (both a mental illness and a substance abuse disorder) stayed about the same for non-veterans (14% in both years), while it rose sharply among veterans (25% to 31%).

Employment patterns show interesting changes since the last survey in 2000. While employment fell sharply among homeless adults in general⁷ and among the non-veterans comparison group in particular, it held steady among veterans. In 2000 when the economy was near the peak of the economic boom, 33 percent of homeless veterans and 38 percent of the age-matched comparison group held jobs. In 2003, in a much weaker economy, the same proportion (33%) of homeless veterans is working, while the employment rate has fallen to 26 percent for the comparison group of homeless non-veterans. Veterans were less subject to swings in other economic variables as well. In 2000, compared to non-veterans, more veterans had no source of income. Now in 2003 the positions have reversed. A few more veterans have no income in 2003 (14%) than in 2000 (11%), but the increase among non-veterans was larger. After starting in a better position in 2000 (6%), the non-veterans are now more likely than veterans to have no income (17%). In addition, the drop in the percentage holding full-time jobs was small for veterans (20% to 17%), and larger for non-veterans, who started in a better position in 2000 but are in a worse position in 2003 (27% to 12%).

Some patterns of change since the 2000 survey appear not to be related just to trends over time. For instance, in the three years since the last survey, the average age of veterans increased by two years. Therefore, some differences since 2000 may be due to age differences and not entirely due to changes in circumstances, policies, or services. Unlike the general homeless population, whose average is relatively stable from year to year, the average age of homeless veterans has increased by two full years since the last survey three years ago. This suggests that while some newer, younger veterans are becoming homeless, the overall population of military veterans to which homeless veterans may belong is a group that is aging faster than it is being replaced.

⁷ Wilder Research Center. (2004, September). *Homeless adults and children in Minnesota: Statewide survey of people without permanent shelter*. Saint Paul, MN: Author.

Differences between veterans and age-matched non-veterans in 2003

This section of the comparison examines selected characteristics for similarities and differences between these two groups of individuals. Only those differences that are statistically significant are described below. Specifically, **homeless male veterans** are more likely to:

Demographics:

- Have been married at least once
- Have been divorced
- Lived in Minnesota most of the time prior to age 16

Education:

- Have completed high school or GED
- Have attended some college
- Have attended training to learn a specific job

Employment and income:

- Be employed
- Be employed full-time
- Have received a higher average income in previous month
- Have received income from a veteran's pension

Support services:

- Have used veterans' medical benefits

Chemical dependency:

- Report being chemically dependent
- Report the need to see a professional about a drug or alcohol problem
- Have been admitted to a detox center
- Have ever lived in an inpatient drug or alcohol treatment center

- Report recent (in last two years) inpatient treatment for chemical dependency
- Report ever receiving outpatient treatment for chemical dependency
- Report recent (in last two years) outpatient treatment for chemical dependency

Mental health:

- Report the need to see a professional about a mental health problem
- Have ever lived in a facility for person with mental health problems
- Have considered suicide
- Have attempted suicide
- Report a recent (in last two years) diagnosis of major depression
- Report a recent (in last two years) diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder
- Report a recent (in last two years) diagnosis of at least one significant mental health disorder
- Report a recent (in last two years) diagnosis of drug or alcohol abuse disorder
- Report a recent (in last two years) mental health disorder and a drug or alcohol abuse disorder (dual diagnosis)

Maltreatment as a child:

- Have been sexually mistreated as a child

Non-veteran homeless males in the comparison sample are more likely to:

Demographics:

- Be persons of color
- Be of Hispanic origin
- Have never married

Homeless history:

- Meet the criteria of Minnesota's definition of long term homeless (homeless more than one year or more than three times in the last four years)

- Have been turned away from shelter in the last three months

Employment and income:

- Have General Assistance as their main source of income in previous month
- Have received SSI (Supplemental Security Income) in previous month

Support services:

- Have Medical Assistance or General Assistance Medical Care
- Have Minnesota Care
- Have used Food Stamps in the pervious month
- Have used hot meal programs in the previous month

Physical health:

- Worry about how they would be cared for if they were seriously ill or dying

The following table provides comparison on key measures between homeless male veterans and homeless males surveyed on October 23, 2003.

Comparisons between homeless male veterans and homeless males

Item	Comparison sample of homeless males (N=403)	Homeless male veterans (N=403)
Demographics		
Average age in years	47.4 years	47.6 years
Persons of color**	65.0%	46.3%
Hispanic, Latino, or Chicano origin**	11.1%	2.8%
Never married**	46.9%	35.7%
Lived in Minnesota most of time until age 16*	36.2%	43.6%
Lived in Minnesota for two years or less	22.9%	25.6%
Children		
Have any children age 17 or younger	29.4%	32.8%
Parents with children living with them	3.2%	3.0%
Parents with an open child protection case	6.0%	8.4%
Parents with a child support order	42.2%	43.8%
Education		
Completed high school or GED**	74.2%	93.3%
Attended some college**	31.8%	44.7%
Attended training to learn a specific job**	49.3%	63.0%
Institutional placement		
Ever in foster care	12.2%	14.0%
Ever in correctional facility	59.8%	58.1%
Ever in hospital for persons with mental health problems*	16.2%	21.9%
Support services		
Have Medical Assistance or GAMC**	48.0%	29.8%
Have Minnesota Care*	9.3%	5.3%
Have veterans medical benefits (VAMC)**	0.5%	35.3%
Have any kind of medical coverage*	60.7%	67.8%
Used regular medical benefits program in previous month**	27.9%	19.2%
Received job search assistance in previous month	11.9%	16.6%
Used Emergency Room in previous month*	21.3%	15.1%
Used Food Stamps in previous month**	36.5%	26.6%
Used food shelves in previous month	25.4%	22.8%
Used free clothing shelves in previous month	39.5%	37.5%
Used hot meal programs in previous month*	49.4%	41.9%
Used drop-in centers in previous month	39.8%	34.5%
Used transportation assistance in previous month	24.6%	26.8%
Need help in applying or reapplying for services	36.8%	33.3%

Note. Percentages are based on the number of valid responses to each question. Where asterisks appear, Chi Square tests show the differences between the two groups are statistically significant *p<.05, **p<.01 (** p<.01 is a stronger indication of significant differences.)

Comparisons between homeless male veterans and homeless males (continued)

Item	Comparison sample of homeless males (N=403)	Homeless male veterans (N=403)
Income		
Main source of income is MFIP (family welfare)	1.0%	1.3%
Main source of income is day or temporary labor	15.6%	13.6%
Main source of income is veterans pension**	-	11.3%
Main source of income is General Assistance*	20.3%	13.6%
Main source of income is a steady job	12.7%	15.9%
Received Supplemental Security Income in past 12 months**	15.8%	9.5%
Average monthly income (mean)**	\$416	\$549
No source of income	17.2%	13.9%
History of homelessness		
Location in which homeless individual was interviewed:**		
Emergency shelter	49.9%	33.3%
Transitional housing	26.3%	45.9%
Unknown shelter or street	23.8%	20.8%
Place where homeless individual stayed last night:**		
Emergency (including voucher & temp arrangements)	55.1%	38.8%
Transitional housing	27.0%	48.8%
Outdoors/car/abandoned building	16.6%	11.7%
Treatment/detox	1.2%	0.7%
Homeless for less than one month	7.0%	7.0%
Homeless for one year or more**	58.5%	49.1%
Previously homeless	45.4%	49.5%
Only one episode of homelessness in last three years	10.3%	17.5%
Four or more episodes of homelessness in last three years	39.1%	32.8%
Meets Minnesota's definition of long-term homeless*	62.0%	54.6%
Meets HUD's definition of chronic homeless	48.4%	43.9%
Turned away from shelter in last three months due to lack of bed space*	28.4%	21.7%
Two or three homeless episodes in lifetime	39.5%	31.3%
Eight or more homeless episodes in lifetime	29.3%	39.2%
Number of nights outside in October (mean)	4.9 nights	4.1 nights

Note. Percentages are based on the number of valid responses to each question. Where asterisks appear, Chi Square tests show the differences between the two groups are statistically significant *p<.05, **p<.01 (** p<.01 is a stronger indication of significant differences.)

Comparisons between homeless male veterans and homeless males (continued)

Item	Comparison sample of homeless males (N=403)	Homeless male veterans (N=403)
Housing		
Ever stayed in abusive situation for lack of housing options**	16.8%	25.3%
Stayed in an abusive situation for lack of housing options within last two years	10.7%	13.4%
Currently on waiting list for Section 8 or some other type of housing that offers financial assistance	27.4%	22.8%
Number of months on waiting list (mean)	8.6 months	7.1 months
Could not pay anything for rent	30.2%	26.3%
Could pay \$1 - \$200 a month for rent	22.3%	19.0%
Current barriers to housing (multiple responses possible)		
Credit problems	26.8%	30.1%
Criminal background	28.2%	20.5%
Mental health problems	5.5%	1.8%
No local rental history	15.0%	18.7%
Eviction / UD	15.0%	19.6%
No housing you could afford	59.1%	54.8%
Employment		
Employed (full-time or part time)*	26.2%	33.0%
Employed full-time *	11.6%	17.2%
Working 2 or more jobs*	6.7%	2.7%
Unemployed for more than 12 months	36.5%	32.8%
Physical health		
Need to see a professional about a physical health problem	44.7%	48.6%
Need to see a dentist	57.1%	62.1%
Prevented from getting needed health care	36.4%	32.5%
Used an emergency room in previous six months	35.6%	31.3%
Physical, mental, or other health condition that limits work	47.6%	48.7%
Physical, mental, or other health condition that limits activities of daily living	14.7%	14.5%
Often confused to the point that it interferes with daily life	28.3%	26.7%
Chronic health condition	48.4%	50.4%
Any serious or chronic disability	77.4%	82.6%
Possible traumatic brain injury	30.3%	28.3%
Worried about care if seriously ill or dying*	48.5%	40.3%

Note. Percentages are based on the number of valid responses to each question. Where asterisks appear, Chi Square tests show the differences between the two groups are statistically significant *p<.05, **p<.01 (** p<.01 is a stronger indication of significant differences.)

Comparisons between homeless male veterans and homeless males (continued)

Item	Comparison sample of homeless males (N=403)	Homeless male veterans (N=403)
Chemical dependency		
Need to see a professional about a drug or alcohol problem**	13.0%	26.3%
Alcoholic or chemically dependent (self-report)**	37.5%	53.8%
Ever admitted to detox center*	43.3%	52.4%
Ever in drug or alcohol treatment facility**	45.8%	61.7%
In alcohol or drug treatment facility in previous two years**	19.7%	35.6%
In outpatient drug or alcohol treatment in previous two years**	15.2%	30.5%
Respondents with substance abuse disorders who received inpatient or outpatient care in the previous two years*	60.9%	74.4%
Mental health		
Need to see a professional about a mental health problem**	28.8%	39.0%
Received outpatient mental health treatment in previous two years**	19.8%	32.7%
Received inpatient mental health treatment in previous two years**	8.9%	10.9%
Respondents with mental health problems who received inpatient or outpatient care in the previous two years	62.0%	69.3%
Considered suicide**	28.9%	41.8%
Attempted suicide**	14.8%	22.9%
Reported major depression**	21.4%	30.2%
Reported post traumatic stress disorder**	9.9%	20.7%
Reported manic-depression or bipolar disorder	13.6%	16.3%
Reported other severe mental health disorder	11.4%	14.5%
Reported schizophrenia	9.1%	7.5%
Reported paranoid or delusional disorder	7.1%	6.8%
Reported at least one significant mental illness**	33.0%	47.1%
Reported drug or alcohol abuse disorder**	27.3%	44.7%
Dual diagnosis (mental health problems & chemical dependency)**	15.4%	32.5%
Maltreatment as a child		
Physically mistreated as a child	25.0%	31.1%
Sexually mistreated as a child*	9.3%	14.0%
Neglected as a child	12.8%	16.9%
Maltreated (abuse or neglect) as a child	31.5%	38.0%

Note. Percentages are based on the number of valid responses to each question. Where asterisks appear, Chi Square tests show the differences between the two groups are statistically significant *p<.05, **p<.01 (** p<.01 is a stronger indication of significant differences.)

General descriptive profile

Background characteristics

On October 23, 2003, interviews conducted as part of the statewide survey of people without permanent shelter in Minnesota, weighted to represent the known population count of adults residing in emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities, found 615 veterans (568 men and 47 women) in Minnesota's temporary housing programs. An additional 87 adults (84 men and 3 women) were interviewed in non-shelter locations. These homeless veterans were accompanied by 116 children.

This section reports many statewide totals. To derive these totals from the data tables beginning on page 42, add the Twin Cities metro area figures and the greater Minnesota figures. Descriptive data in this section includes the non-sheltered homeless, except where otherwise noted.

Men made up 93 percent of the adult homeless veteran population. The average age for men was 47.5 years and for women, 38.7 years.

Nearly half (48%) of homeless veterans in Minnesota were people of color. Survey results indicate that 52 percent of homeless veterans are Caucasian, 36 percent are African American, 7 percent are American Indian, and 4 percent are of mixed racial background. Three percent of homeless veterans said they are of Hispanic origin. Outside the Twin Cities metro area, three-fifths (61%) of homeless veterans were Caucasian.

Two-thirds of homeless veterans (67%) had lived in Minnesota for more than five years. By comparison, about 90 percent of the general population has lived in Minnesota for five years or more. The majority of homeless veterans (58%) grew up in another state or country, compared to about 30 percent of the general Minnesota population.⁸

Only about one-third (36%) of surveyed homeless veterans had never been married. Nearly half (46%) were divorced, 10 percent were separated, 5 percent were currently married, and 3 percent were widowed.

Ninety-four percent of homeless veterans graduated from high school or completed a GED, and 47 percent have some type of post-secondary education. For comparison, approximately 88 percent of adults in the general population have completed high

⁸ 2000 U.S. Census Bureau. *U.S. Census of Population and Housing* ([Statistics from data file]. Retrieved June 14, 2004, from <http://factfinder.census.gov>).

school.⁹ Sixty-five percent of homeless veterans report they attended classes to learn a specific job. In 2003, 4 percent of homeless veterans were enrolled in school.

Veteran status

Approximately 461 homeless adults in the Twin Cities metro area (including 32 women) and 240 homeless adults in greater Minnesota (including 18 women) served in the U.S. military. This represents approximately 15 percent of the total homeless population, and 26 percent of homeless men.

About half of the U.S. military veterans (51%) served in the Army, 21 percent served in the Navy, 14 percent in the Marines, 8 percent in the Air Force, 3 percent in the National Guard, 2 percent in the Reserves, and 1 percent in the Coast Guard. About two-fifths of the military veterans (41%) began their service between August 1964 and May 1975. Eight percent began their service before August 1964, 24 percent began their service between June 1975 and September 1980, and 28 percent began their service after September 1980. Sixty percent of the homeless veterans report that the length of their military service was over two years, and another quarter (26%) served between a half year and two years.

A little over one-third of all homeless veterans (34%) reported serving in a combat zone. Twenty-four percent of the homeless military veterans served in a combat zone in Vietnam. The vast majority (76%) received an honorable discharge. Thirty-four percent of homeless veterans report service-related health problems, primarily mental health problems or leg injuries.

About half of military veterans (51%) report they had contact with a County Veterans Service Officer during the last 12 months. Over one-third (38%) of the military veterans used veterans' benefits in the last 12 months. Of those who used veterans' benefits, the most frequent services used were Veterans Administration Medical services (88%) and service-related compensation (23%).

Ninety-three homeless individuals (all women) are the spouses or widows of military veterans. Of these, 66 individuals were in the Twin Cities metro area and 27 individuals were in greater Minnesota. Seven percent of these homeless individuals (5% in the metro area and 13% in greater Minnesota) report they have had contact with a County Veterans Service Officer in the last 12 months. At the time of the survey, one of these individuals received spousal support; the remainder were receiving no veterans' benefits. In the

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau. *2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing* [statistics from data file]. Retrieved June 10, 2004, from <http://www.lmic.state.mn.us/datanetweb/php/census2000/SocReport.php>

previous year, only one had received any veterans' benefits (state veterans' benefits other than Veterans Home). Data tables based on responses from spouses, widows, or widowers can be found in the appendix of this report.

Public assistance and service use

The services most commonly used by homeless veterans in the month preceding the survey were hot meal programs (42%), free clothing shelves (37%), drop-in centers (34%), Food Stamps (30%), transportation assistance (27%), food shelves (24%), and medical care through a regular medical benefits program (23%). Twelve percent of homeless veterans lost services or public assistance benefits during the 12 months preceding the study. The services and benefits most frequently lost were Food Stamps (37% of those who reported losing any kinds of assistance), medical benefits (23%), housing assistance (8%), and transportation assistance (7%).

Six percent of homeless veterans (4% of men and 35% of women) received MFIP in the last 12 months. One-quarter of those receiving MFIP (25%) report that they had been sanctioned. This is very similar to figures from the Minnesota Department of Human Services, which show that 25 percent of the general MFIP population were sanctioned over the course of a comparable 12-month period. Two percent of homeless veterans report having received family welfare benefits in another state within the past 12 months.

Ten percent of homeless veterans report that they are receiving Supplemental Security Insurance (SSI), and 17 percent report that they have submitted an application for SSI that is still pending.

About two-thirds of homeless veterans (68%) have medical coverage of some kind. Forty-four percent have Veterans Administration Medical Care, 36 percent have Medical Assistance, 20 percent have General Assistance Medical Care, 12 percent have Medicare, 8 percent have Minnesota Care, and 8 percent have insurance through an employer. In the previous six months, nearly one-third of homeless veterans (32%) report using an emergency room.

Nearly one-third of homeless veterans (32%) report needing help applying or reapplying for services, particularly for housing assistance (49% of those who said they need help with applications), Food Stamps (17%), medical benefits (16%), state veterans' benefits (12%), and federal veterans' benefits (11%).

Employment

Over one-third of homeless veterans (36%) were employed and 20 percent had full-time jobs. Over half of homeless adults (53%) report that their job has lasted at least three months. The majority of the jobs (67%) pay less than \$10 per hour.

About one-quarter of unemployed homeless veterans (27%) report that it has been less than six months since they last held a steady job. Twenty-one percent of veterans last had a job between six months and one year ago, 19 percent had a job one to two years ago, 7 percent were last employed two to three years ago, 5 percent were last employed three to four years ago, and 20 percent report that their last job was more than four years ago. Less than 1 percent have never held a job.

Half (51%) of unemployed homeless veterans are currently looking for work. The most frequently mentioned barriers to employment include: physical health (40%), transportation (33%), housing (26%), mental health problems (24%), personal reasons (including age, motivation, and criminal history) (21%), and lack of employment opportunities (20%).

Income

Homeless veterans surveyed report their main source of income in the month of October was from the following sources: steady employment (23%), General Assistance (16%), day labor (14%), veterans' pension (13%), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) (9%), and Social Security's old age or Retirement, Survivor, Disability Insurance (RSDI) (6%).

When asked about their total income for the month of October, 10 percent reported some income but less than \$100, 21 percent reported incomes between \$101 and \$300, 10 percent reported incomes between \$301 and \$500, 18 percent reported incomes between \$501 and \$800, and 28 percent reported an income of over \$800. Twelve percent of respondents reported no income in the month of October.

Homeless male veterans have slightly lower median incomes than do homeless female veterans overall, although in transitional housing men's median incomes are higher. The median income for women in emergency shelters was \$599; in transitional housing, \$450; and in non-shelter locations, \$1,000. The median income for men in emergency shelters was \$500; in transitional housing, \$496; and in non-sheltered locations, \$214.

Shelter use

For 51 percent of the homeless veterans, this is their first time being homeless. Thirty-six percent report they have been homeless two or three times in their life, 29 percent have been homeless four to seven times, and 35 percent have been homeless eight or more times. Information was missing on 18 percent of homeless veterans who said they were previously homeless.

Half (51%) of homeless veterans meet the Minnesota definition of long-term homeless (they have been homeless for a year or longer, or four or more times in the past four years). About two of five (39%) homeless veterans meet the federal definition of chronic homelessness, which in addition to the long-term criteria in the Minnesota definition, also includes single status and at least one serious or chronic disability.

About three-quarters of homeless veterans (74%) report having lived in an emergency shelter (including 3% as a child, and 64% in the previous two years). Four percent of homeless veterans report having lived in a battered women's shelter (less than 1% as a child, and 2% in the previous two years). Sixty-two percent of adults report having lived in a transitional housing program (1% as a child, and 55% in the previous two years). Ten percent of homeless veterans reported ever living in permanent supportive housing (less than 1% as a child, and 6% in the previous two years.) Overall, 97 percent of all homeless veterans surveyed had lived in a temporary or supportive shelter facility (emergency shelter, battered women's shelter, transitional housing, or permanent housing with supportive services), of whom 92 percent had done so in the last two years.

Forty-two percent of the homeless veterans had been in their current temporary housing arrangements for less than one month. Forty-eight percent had been in their current temporary arrangement for more than one month but less than one year. Ten percent of homeless adults had been in their current temporary arrangement for more than one year.

Twenty-one percent of the homeless veterans had been unable to obtain shelter at least once in the previous three months. The last time this happened, they reported that they had ended up sleeping outdoors (43%), in cars, abandoned buildings, or other enclosed spaces (25%), with a family member or friend (15%), at another shelter (7%), in a motel or other shelter with a voucher (7%), or in a church or safe home or with strangers (4%).

About one-third (31%) of homeless veterans report staying outdoors at least one night during the month of October. Eleven percent had spent one to four nights outdoors, and 20 percent had spent five or more nights outdoors. On average, these veterans had spent just over three nights outdoors during the month.

Residential placements

With respect to prior residential placements, 77 percent of homeless veterans surveyed have lived in at least one type of residential facility or program. Men are more likely than women to have lived in some type of residential setting (69% vs. 55%). Homeless veterans have most often lived in: drug or alcohol treatment facilities (57%); correctional facilities or detention centers (55%); halfway houses (38%); mental health facilities (22%); foster care (14%); and group homes (10%). Homeless men and women differed in the type of placements. Men were more likely than women to have been in a drug or alcohol treatment facility (59% vs. 32%), in a correctional facility (58% vs. 14%), and in a halfway house (39% vs. 29%). Women were more likely than men to have been in foster care (26% vs. 13%), in a group home (14% vs. 10%), and in a mental health facility (33% vs. 21%).

Small proportions of homeless veterans surveyed had lived in a residence for persons with physical disabilities (5%), an orphanage (4%), an Indian School (2%), or a nursing home (2%). The following table shows the residential service history of homeless veterans.

Have you ever lived in any of the following types of facilities or programs?			
	Percentage responding “yes”		
	Men	Women	Total
Foster care	12.8	25.8	13.7
Drug or alcohol treatment	59.2	31.9	57.2
Residence for persons with physical disabilities	5.1	2.9	5.0
Halfway house	39.0	29.2	38.3
Mental health facility	20.8	33.1	21.7
Orphanage	3.9	8.4	4.2
Group home	10.1	13.7	10.4
Indian school	2.0	-	1.9
Nursing home	2.2	-	2.1
Any of the above placements	68.8	55.2	67.8
Correction facility or detention center	58.3	13.8	55.1
Any of the above, including correction facility or detention center	79.1	55.2	77.4

Migration to Minnesota

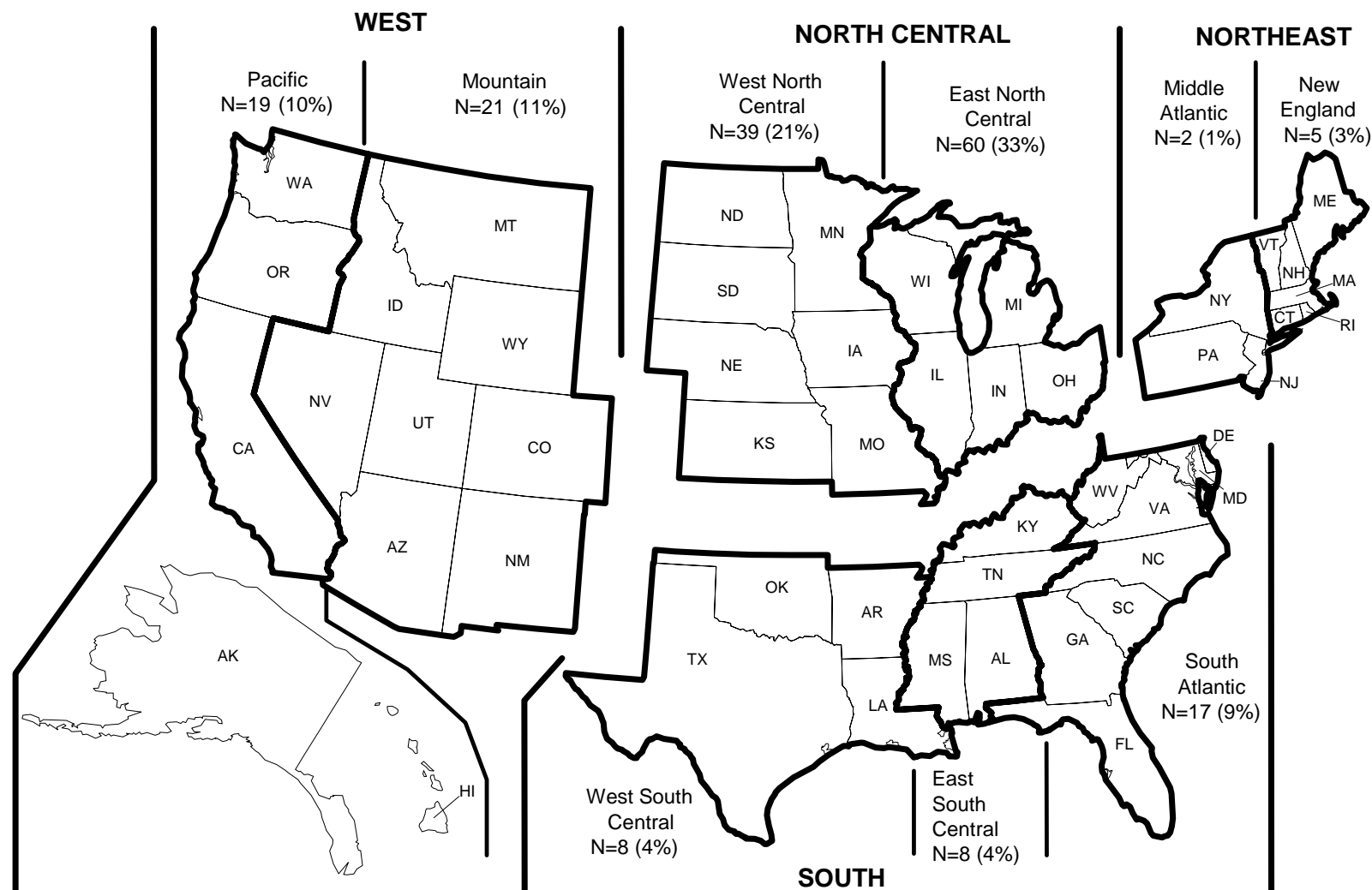
Homeless male and female veterans are similar in the length of time they have lived in Minnesota. Seventeen percent of homeless veterans have been in Minnesota for less than one year, 9 percent for one to two years, and 74 percent longer than two years. One-third (33%) of recent residents (two years or less) previously lived in Minnesota.

Of those who have lived in Minnesota two years or less (N=183), the majority came from either East North Central states (33%) or West North Central States (21%). Eleven percent from Mountain states, 10 percent came from Pacific states, 9 percent from South Atlantic states, 4 percent from West South Central states, 4 percent from East South Central States, 3 percent from New England states, and 1 percent from Middle Atlantic States. One percent of recent residents came from countries outside of the United States. (See maps on the next three pages.) Data were missing for 1 percent of the respondents.

The main reasons for moving to Minnesota cited by recent residents included: to improve their quality of life or opportunities (76%); for personal reasons (e.g., needed a new start) (38%); and for interpersonal reasons (e.g., to be with family or friends) (37%). Only 12 percent of those in Minnesota two years or less had their own housing when they first came to the state. Others stayed in shelters (46%), stayed with family or friends (31%), or had other initial arrangements including staying outdoors, in hospitals, in treatment centers, in hotels, or in vehicles.

All homeless veterans living in Minnesota two years or less
 "Where did you live before coming to Minnesota?" N=183

US Census Bureau geographic regions

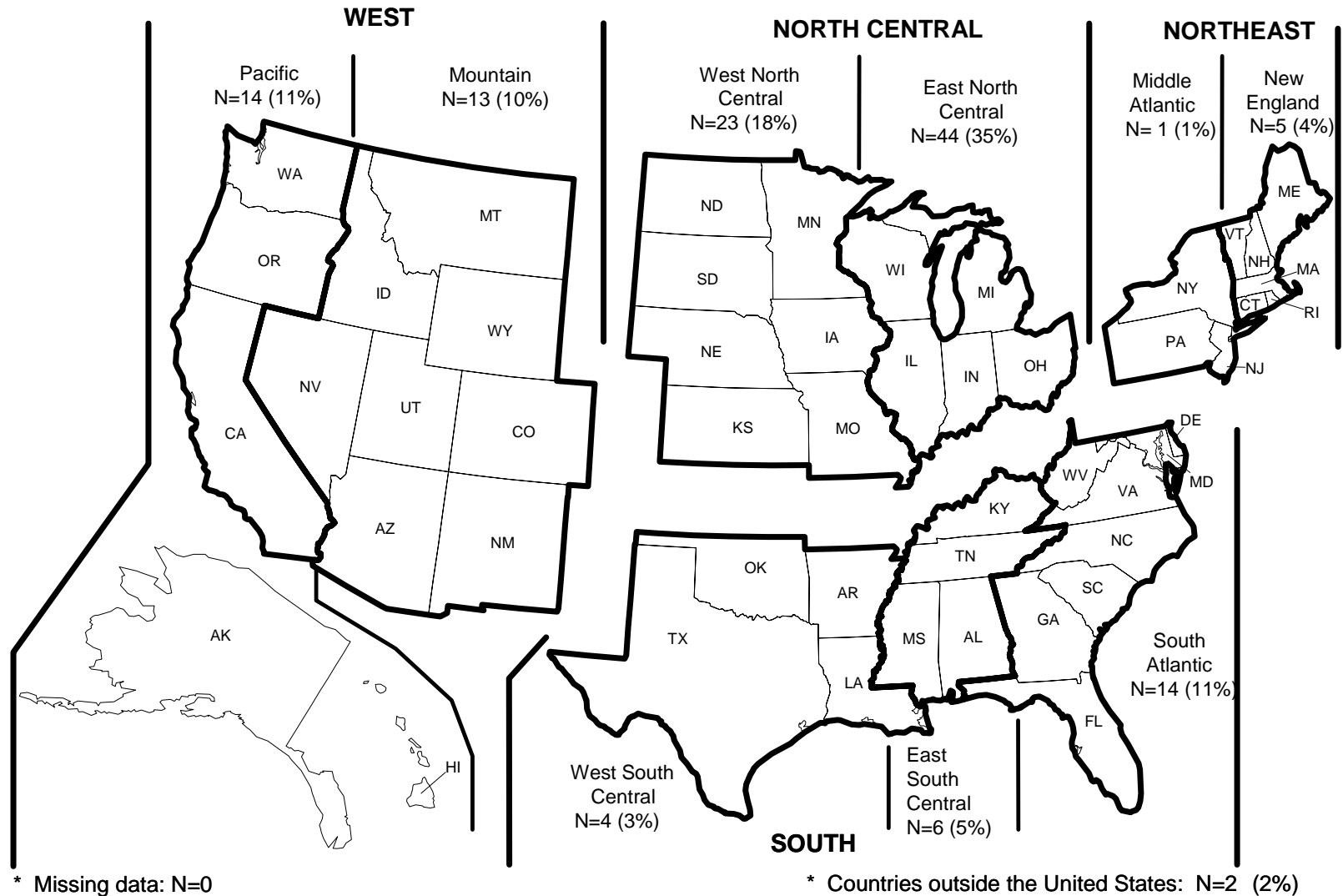


* Missing data: N=2 (1%)

* Countries outside the United States: N=2 (1%)

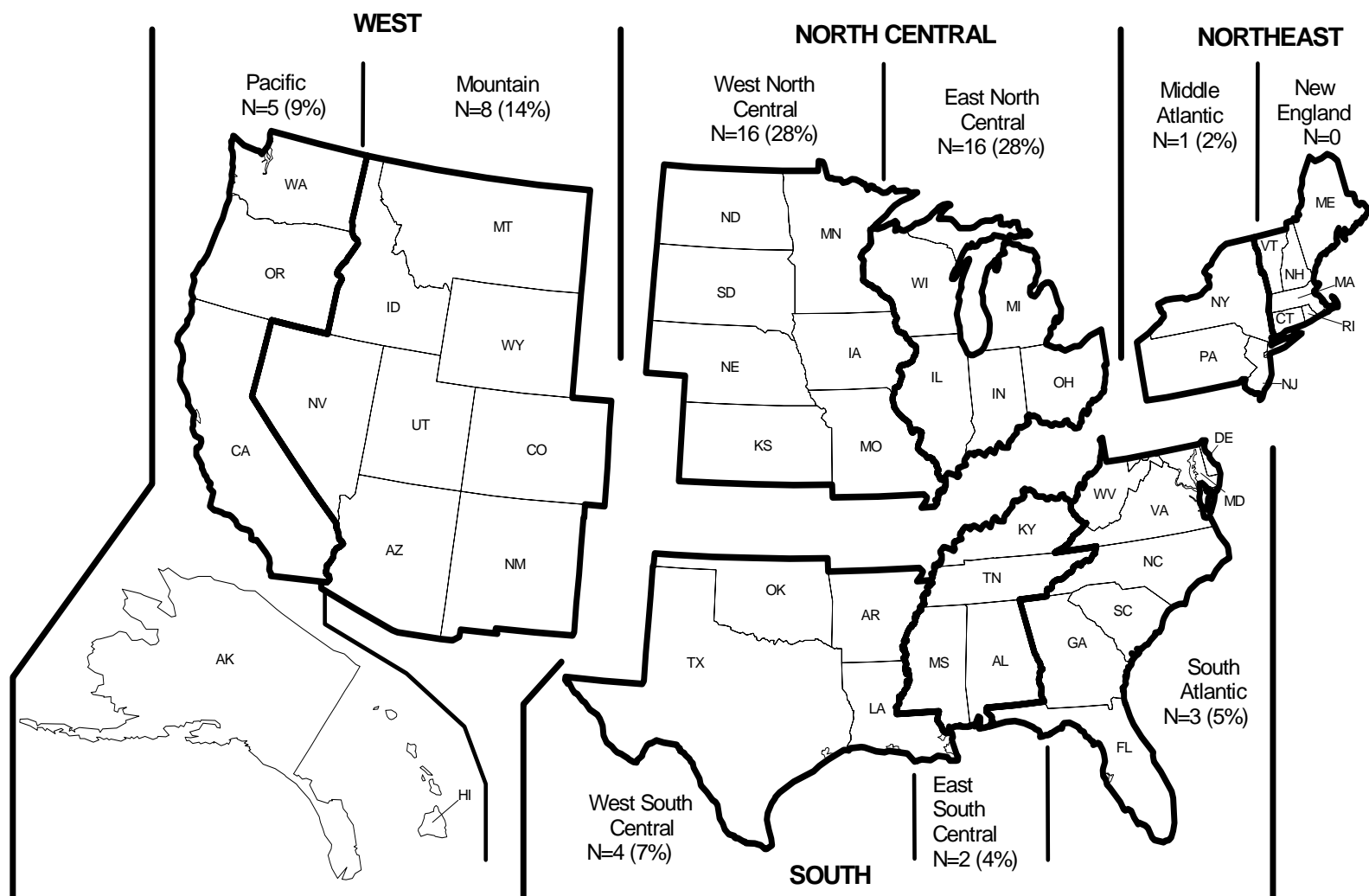
Twin Cities area homeless veterans living in Minnesota two years or less
 "Where did you live before coming to Minnesota?" N=126

US Census Bureau geographic regions



Greater Minnesota homeless veterans living in the state two years or less
 "Where did you live before coming to Minnesota?" N=57

US Census Bureau geographic regions



* Missing data: N=2 (4%)

* Countries outside the United States: N=0

Housing

Close to half of homeless veterans surveyed (46%) report being without permanent housing for more than a year. Twenty-four percent of respondents are on a waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8) or other housing that offers some type of financial assistance, and 22 percent of this group have been waiting for over a year. Another 14 percent were unable to get on a waiting list because it was closed. Four percent of adults say that they received a housing voucher in the previous two years that they could not use because they could not find a place that would accept the voucher. The majority of the homeless veterans (84%) stated that they needed only an efficiency or one-bedroom apartment.

Twenty-three percent of homeless veterans indicate that they are not able to pay any amount for rent. Eight percent indicate that they could pay between \$1 and \$100 per month for rent, 11 percent say \$101 to \$200, 15 percent say \$201 to \$300, 16 percent say \$301 to \$400, 10 percent say \$401 to \$500, and 17 percent say over \$500 per month.

Seventy percent of homeless veterans indicate that their last regular or permanent housing was in Minnesota and 30 percent report that their last regular housing was in another state or country.

Respondents were asked about the reasons that they left their last housing. The main reasons homeless veterans cite include: loss of a job or reduction in work hours (38%), inability to afford the rent (37%), eviction (31%), and their own drinking or drug problem (30%). Twenty-three percent of women cited domestic violence as a reason. Men were more likely than women to cite their own drinking or drug problem (30% vs. 19%), the loss of a job (39% vs. 35%), or a relationship problem other than a breakup with a spouse or partner (18% vs. 9%). Women were more likely to cite inability to afford rent (47% vs. 36%), another household member's drinking or drug problem (23% vs. 13%), or substandard or unsafe housing (16% vs. 9%).

The main reasons homeless veterans say they cannot get housing now include: no housing they could afford (56%), credit problems (36%), no local rental history (22%), a criminal background (20%), a prior eviction (18%), and the cost of application fees (18%).

Children of homeless veterans

Although over one-half of the homeless female veterans (54%) and about one-third of the homeless male veterans (35%) reported that they *have* children under the age of 18, the proportion caring for their children while homeless is lower, especially among the men. Thirty-nine percent of the homeless female veterans and 4 percent of the male veterans were accompanied by children on the night of the survey. These 44 parents represent 6 percent of all homeless veterans surveyed. The average number of children with these parents is 2.6, with an average age of 7.7 years.

Of those who have school-age children with them, 35 percent have children with learning or school problems, 18 percent report that at least one of their children repeated a grade in school, and 6 percent have children who had trouble going to school due to housing problems. One-fourth of parents who have children with them (26%) report their children have emotional problems and 19 percent of parents report that their children have physical problems that interfere with their daily life.

Of homeless veterans who have children with them, 26 percent report they have been unable to obtain needed child care in the previous 12 months. Three percent of homeless parents report that they were unable to obtain needed health care for at least one of their children and 7 percent were unable to obtain needed dental care for their children. None of the homeless parents report that their children had to skip meals in the last month.

Chemical dependency

Nearly half of homeless male veterans (49%) and one-third of homeless female veterans (33%) report that they consider themselves to be alcoholic or chemically dependent. Nearly one-quarter (23%) of men and 6 percent of women report that they need to see a health professional about alcohol or drug problems. Fifty percent of homeless male veterans and 32 percent of homeless female veterans have been admitted to a detox center at least once. Fifty-nine percent of homeless male veterans and 32 percent of homeless female veterans report that at some time in their life they have lived in an alcohol or drug treatment facility. Thirty-one percent of homeless male veterans and 27 percent of homeless female veterans have been in residential drug treatment programs within the past two years. Fifty-nine percent of homeless male veterans and 39 percent of homeless female veterans have received outpatient drug or alcohol treatment some time in their life. Twenty-six percent of homeless male veterans and 28 percent of homeless female veterans received outpatient drug or alcohol treatment in the last two years.

Physical health

Half (50%) of homeless veterans have a chronic medical condition (high blood pressure, asthma, other chronic lung or respiratory problems, diabetes, hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, and/or tuberculosis). Of these people, 75 percent report receiving care for each reported problem in the past 12 months.

Just over three-fifths (62%) of homeless veterans say they currently need to see a dentist about tooth or gum problems, and 48 percent say they need to see a doctor for a physical health problem. One-third (34%) of homeless veterans report they have problems getting needed medical care, primarily because of a lack of money or insurance. Sixteen percent of homeless veterans report they are not taking prescribed medication. About one-third (32%) of homeless veterans have used emergency room services during the previous six months.

Two-thirds of homeless veterans (68%) report that they have medical coverage. Forty-four percent of those with coverage have Veterans Administration Medical Care, 36 percent have Medical Assistance, 12 percent have Medicare, 20 percent have General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC), 8 percent have MinnesotaCare, and 8 percent have insurance through an employer. One-third of homeless veterans say they are unable to get needed health care, primarily because of the lack of money or insurance.

Mental health

Mental illness is a significant problem for nearly half (49%) of the homeless veterans in the survey. Forty-five percent of homeless veterans have been told by a doctor or nurse (within the previous two years) that they have schizophrenia, manic-depression, some other type of delusional disorder, major depression, anti-social personality disorder or post-traumatic stress disorder. Thirty-three percent of homeless veterans in this survey have received outpatient mental health services and 30 percent have lived in a facility for persons with mental health problems within the preceding two years. Two-fifths of homeless veterans (40%) say they currently need to see a doctor about a mental or emotional health problem. By comparison, community surveys of the general population show that at any given time, approximately 20 percent of U.S. adults are experiencing some form of mental illness, including 5.4 percent experiencing a severe mental illness.¹⁰

¹⁰ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1989). *Mental health: A report of the Surgeon General – Executive summary*. Rockville, MD: Author.

Mental health characteristics of homeless adults

	Percentage with characteristics		
	Emergency shelters (N=285)	Transitional housing (N=323)	Street (N=87)
Schizophrenia	6.6%	9.5%	3.4%
Paranoid or delusional disorder, other than schizophrenia	7.5%	9.1%	3.4%
Manic episodes or manic depression, also called bipolar disorder	8.7%	21.0%	11.5%
Major depression	24.7%	37.2%	25.3%
Anti-social personality, obsessive-compulsive personality, or any other severe emotional disorder	14.3%	18.4%	8.0%
Post-traumatic stress disorder	19.2%	25.1%	16.3%
Any of the above	35.0%	56.0%	40.2%
Alcohol abuse disorder	16.1%	45.6%	41.4%
Drug abuse disorder	12.3%	33.9%	12.6%
Dual diagnosis (chemical dependency and mental illness)	13.4%	36.6%	24.1%

Effect of combat experience

Recent research on veterans exposed to combat indicates that they are at increased risk for mental health disorders (especially posttraumatic stress disorder and major depression), substance abuse disorders, job loss and unemployment, and divorce, separation, and spouse or partner abuse.¹¹ In the 2003 Minnesota survey, one-third of homeless veterans (34%) reported that they had combat experience. Compared to homeless veterans who did not serve in a combat zone, combat veterans were more likely to have a serious mental illness (55% vs. 46%) and to be separated or divorced (63% vs. 52%). They were equally likely to be currently employed (36% for both groups), to have had a job lasting at least three months (52% vs. 54%), and (if not employed) to have been laid off within the past six months (11% vs. 12%). There was also no statistically significant difference between the two groups in the proportion with a current diagnosis of alcohol or chemical abuse, although the combat veterans reported slightly lower rates of substance abuse than did the non-combat veterans (33% vs. 40%).

¹¹ Prigerson, H.G., Maciejewski, P.K., & Rosenheck, R.A. (2002). "Population attributable fractions of psychiatric disorders and behavioral outcomes associated with combat exposure among US men." *American Journal of Public Health*, 92, (1): 59-63.

Serious or chronic disability

As described above, 49 percent of homeless veterans have serious mental health problems (indicated by recent diagnosis or treatment), 37 percent have a diagnosed alcohol or drug abuse disorder, and 50 percent have a chronic physical health condition.

For the first time in 2003, additional questions were asked to help understand more about the level of serious or chronic disabilities experienced by homeless people. According to many homeless veterans interviewed, physical, mental, or other health conditions limit the amount or kind of work they can do (46%), limit their daily activities (15%), or interfere with memory or daily decision-making (26%).

Pooling all of the above, four-fifths (81%) of homeless veterans report having at least one serious or chronic disability (mental illness, substance abuse disorder, chronic medical condition, cognitive impairment, or other condition that limits work or activities of daily living).

In addition, 28 percent of homeless veterans have a history that suggests likely traumatic brain injury. That is, they received a serious head injury followed by the development of problems with headaches, concentration or memory, understanding, excessive worry, sleeping, or getting along with people. If these individuals are added, 83 percent of homeless veterans in Minnesota have serious or chronic disabilities.

Abuse and victimization

A history of childhood mistreatment is not uncommon for respondents in the survey. Thirty-four percent of the male veterans and 49 percent of the female veterans indicate that they were physically mistreated as children, 15 percent of the men and 53 percent of the women reported sexual mistreatment as children, and 19 percent of men and 29 percent of women indicate that as children, their parents neglected to provide food, shelter, or medical care, or consistently ignored their physical or emotional needs in other significant ways. Overall, 37 percent of men and 61 percent of women veterans were either physically or sexually mistreated as children. If individuals reporting neglect as children are added, 40 percent of men and 61 percent of women report mistreatment as children.

Eleven percent of homeless veterans interviewed (11% of men and 15% of women) report being sexual with someone only for the purpose of getting shelter, clothing, food, and other things. In the last two years, 14 percent of men and 8 percent of women report staying in an abusive situation because they did not have other housing options. In the

past year, 9 percent of men and 21 percent of women report being in a personal relationship with someone who hit them, slapped them, pushed them around, or threatened to do so. Twenty-nine percent of the women veterans report they were homeless at least in part because they were fleeing abuse.

Although 96 percent of homeless veterans reported that the place they stayed the previous night was reasonably safe (95% of men and 100% of women), the overall experience of homelessness can be a risky one, especially for women. Fourteen percent (13% of men and 32% of women) of homeless veterans report being physically or sexually attacked or beaten since they became homeless. Eight percent of homeless veterans (8% of men and 15% of women) report seeking health care due to an injury or illness caused by violence. Of those who sought health care as a result of violence, 46 report the violence was caused by someone they knew, 47 percent by a stranger, and 6 percent by both someone they knew and a stranger.

Background and notes on the 2003 tables

These tables provide detailed survey results for all military veterans interviewed as part of the 2003 Minnesota statewide survey of people without permanent shelter. The data are provided to help planners and service providers develop summary information about the characteristics of homeless veterans, their experiences and needs, and the barriers that prevent them from obtaining housing.

The statewide data tables are based on interviews with 320 male veterans and 29 female veterans in emergency shelters, battered women's shelters, and transitional housing programs, and another 87 interviews with veterans in non-shelter locations.

In the data tables, survey results have been weighted. Interviews with all homeless adult survey respondents were weighted to represent the 2,118 men and 2,032 women who were in temporary housing programs on the night of the survey. As part of this overall weighting, the 349 veterans interviewed in shelter locations were weighted to represent an estimated total of 615 homeless veterans in temporary housing programs.

Notes for interpreting the data tables

The tables contain weighted estimates. This means that the survey results have been statistically adjusted to reflect the actual populations residing in emergency shelters, battered women's shelters, and transitional housing programs on the day of the survey. (We interviewed a sample, not every person in each shelter.)

For non-shelter locations, the data are not weighted. We do not adjust the numbers to reflect the actual population, because we do not know the actual numbers of men, women, and children who were on the streets or in other non-shelter locations on the day of the survey.

You should use the percentages, not the frequencies, when interpreting these tables. Sample weighting, such as we have performed with these data, uses calculations that can result in "fractional" persons. When we use computer rounding to adjust for this, the numbers do not always add up exactly to the total for each category.

The total number of responses is different for each question, based on the number of valid responses to that question. Missing data (cases when a respondent did not answer a question) are not reported or included in the percentages.

The percentages apply only to the respondents who were qualified to answer that question. Some tables report data that were collected only from those who answered a

previous question in a certain way. For example, many questions about children are asked only of those adults who have children with them, so the percentages apply only to that group.

Weighting techniques

The 2003 survey data were weighted to reflect the actual number of homeless persons as indicated by specific site counts of people in shelters throughout the state on October 23, 2003. Only sites from which there were completed interviews were used in the weighting. The actual number of homeless persons in non-sheltered locations cannot be accurately estimated, so these cases were given a weight of 1.0.

The weightings were calculated by a sample-balancing program available in the Princeton Statistical Program (P-Stat). This technique uses an iterative approximation to the least square adjustment of W.E. Deming (*Statistical Adjustment of Data*, New York: Wiley, 1943). This weighting procedure uses marginals (totals of control variables) to compute individual case weights. In order to obtain the highest possible accuracy, 5 sets of marginals were used.

These were:

- Individual sites.
- Gender (male, female).
- Region (northwest, northeast, central, west central, southwest, southeast, Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott/Carver, Washington, Ramsey, St. Louis County).
- Shelter type (emergency, transitional, battered women's shelter).
- Shelter type within region by gender (all combinations of items 2, 3, and 4 above).

Weightings were used to estimate the characteristics of all homeless persons in Minnesota's temporary housing programs on the night of the survey based on the sample of 2,343 interviews with adults. Statistical weightings could not be computed if interviews were not completed in a specific weighting category (e.g., region, shelter type, and gender). The actual number of adults in temporary housing programs on the night of the survey was 4,150. When this is combined with the results of the 624 interviews completed with adults in non-shelter locations, the total sample for which estimates are available is 4,774.

As part of this overall weighting, the 349 veterans interviewed in shelter locations were weighted to represent an estimated total of 615 homeless veterans in temporary housing programs.

We do not know the exact number of homeless veterans in Minnesota on the night of the survey. The best estimate available is the weighted total of interviews with homeless adults who identify themselves as veterans. This number is 702, which includes 615 in overnight shelters and transitional housing programs and 87 in unsheltered locations.



Appendices

Spouse, widow, or widower of military veteran data tables

Interview sites

Spouse, widow, or widower of military veteran data tables

The first table represents the percent of persons who identified themselves as a spouse, widow or widower of a military veteran in the interviews conducted on October 26, 2000 as a part of the Minnesota statewide survey of persons without a permanent shelter.

Are you the spouse or widow/widower of a military veteran?

Metro Area

	Emergency shelter				Transitional housing				Street				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	-	-	26	100.0	3	100.0	33	100.0	-	-	4	100.0	66	100.0
No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	26	100.0	3	100.0	33	100.0	-	-	4	100.0	66	100.0

Greater Minnesota

	Emergency shelter				Transitional housing				Street				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	-	-	12	100.0	-	-	8	100.0	-	-	7	100.0	27	100.0
No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	12	100.0	-	-	8	100.0	-	-	7	100.0	27	100.0

The following four tables are based on the responses of the 77 interviews in the Metro area and the 26 in greater Minnesota who identified themselves as a spouse, widow or widower of a military veteran.

If a spouse, widow or widower of a military veteran, have you had contact with a County Veterans Services Officer during the past 12 months?

Metro Area

	Emergency shelter				Transitional housing				Street				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	-	-	2	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	3	4.6
No	-	-	22	92.7	3	100.0	30	100.0	-	-	2	66.7	57	95.4
Total	-	-	23	100.0	3	100.0	30	100.0	-	-	3	100.0	59	100.0

Greater Minnesota

	Emergency shelter				Transitional housing				Street				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	-	-	2	21.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14.3	3	13.0
No	-	-	9	78.7	-	-	8	100.0	-	-	6	85.7	23	87.0
Total	-	-	12	100.0	-	-	8	100.0	-	-	7	100.0	27	100.0

If a spouse, widow or widower of a military veteran, have you received any of the following benefits?

Metro Area

	Emergency shelter				Transitional housing				Street				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No veterans' benefits	-	-	22	83.4	3	100.0	30	90.8	-	-	4	100.0	59	88.8

Greater Minnesota

	Emergency shelter				Transitional housing				Street				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No veterans' benefits	-	-	11	90.9	-	-	8	100.0	-	-	7	100.0	26	96.0
Spousal Support	-	-	1	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.0

If a spouse, widow or widower of a military veteran, have you used veteran benefits in the past year?

Metro Area

	Emergency shelter				Transitional housing				Street				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	-	-							-	-				
No	-	-	23	100.0	3	100.0	30	100.0	-	-	3	100.0	59	100.0
Total	-	-	23	100.0	3	100.0	30	100.0	-	-	3	100.0	59	100.0

Greater Minnesota

	Emergency shelter				Transitional housing				Street				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	-	-	1	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.3
No	-	-	8	88.8	-	-	8	100.0	-	-	7	100.0	23	95.7
Total	-	-	9	100.0	-	-	8	100.0	-	-	7	100.0	24	100.0

For those who have used veterans' benefits, which benefits have you used in the past year?

Metro Area

No responses to this question.

Greater Minnesota

	Emergency shelter				Transitional housing				Street				Total (N=1)	
	Male (N=0)		Female (N=1)		Male (N=0)		Female (N=0)		Male (N=0)		Female (N=0)			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Other state veterans' benefits	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0

Interview sites

Metro

Agency	Actual number of interviews			Weighted number of interviews		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Overnight shelter						
Catholic Charities – Dorothy Day Evening Shelter	13	-	13	35	-	35
Catholic Charities – Mary Hall	5	-	5	7	-	7
Catholic Charities – Pay for Stay	16	-	16	35	-	35
Catholic Charities Secure Waiting Space	18	-	18	24	-	24
Cornerstone Advocacy Services	-	1	1	-	2	2
Our Savior's Housing	4	-	4	5	-	5
People Serving People	2	-	2	4	-	4
Project HOME	2	-	2	3	-	3
Salvation Army Harbor Lights	16	2	18	30	3	33
Shiloh House	3	-	3	4	-	4
Simpson Housing Services – Men's Shelter	2	-	2	6	-	6
Sojourner Project	-	1	1	-	1	1
St. Stephens	8	-	8	13	-	13
Union Gospel Mission	14	-	14	63	-	63
Women of Nations	-	1	1	-	2	2
Total Overnight shelter	103	5	108	229	8	237
Transitional housing						
A. H. Wilder ROOF Project	1	-	1	2	-	2
Anoka Community Action Program	1	-	1	6	-	6
Cabrini House	-	1	1	-	3	3
Catholic Charities – Exodus Hotel	4	-	4	13	-	13
Catholic Charities Structured Residential Housing	6	-	6	7	-	7
Catholic Charities Transitional Housing	15	-	15	23	-	23
Cochran	1	-	1	1	-	1
East Metro Women's Council	-	1	1	-	2	2
Ed LaFramboise Residence Transitional Housing	1	-	1	1	-	1
Eden Programs	-	1	1	-	1	1
Elim Transitional Housing - Anoka	-	1	1	-	2	2
Freedom Place	1	-	1	2	-	2
Freeport West – Project Solo	-	1	1	-	1	1
Hart House	-	1	1	-	1	1

Metro (continued)

Agency	Actual number of interviews			Weighted number of interviews		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Transitional housing (continued)						
Hennepin County Transitional Subsidy Program	3	1	4	8	3	11
House of Charity Step-up Program	2	-	2	5	-	5
Incarnation House Transitional Housing Program	-	1	1	-	1	1
Mary's Place	3	-	3	7	-	7
Minnesota AIDS Project	2	-	2	5	-	5
Minnesota Assistance Council for Veterans Transitional Housing	26	-	26	34	-	34
Minnesota Veterans Home Transitional Housing	16	-	16	17	-	17
Mission Lodge	4	-	4	12	-	12
Our Savior's Transitional Housing	1	-	1	1	-	1
Perspectives Family Center	-	3	3	-	6	6
R.I.S.E. Transitional Housing	1	-	1	1	-	1
R.S. Eden – Alliance Apartments	6	-	6	12	-	12
Smith Lodge	3	-	3	5	-	5
Theresa Living Center	-	1	1	-	1	1
Vail Place	1	-	1	1	-	1
Wellsprings Transitional Living Center	-	1	1	-	2	2
Total Transitional housing	98	13	111	163	23	186
Total sheltered	201	18	219	392	31	423
Non-sheltered						
Non-sheltered – Minneapolis	16	-	16	16	-	16
Non-sheltered – St. Paul	12	-	12	12	-	12
Non-sheltered – Ramsey County Access	7	-	7	7	-	7
Non-sheltered – Washington County	1	-	1	1	-	1
Non-sheltered – Scott-Carver Counties	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total Non-sheltered	37	1	38	37	1	38
Total – Metro				430	31	461

Greater Minnesota

Agency	Actual number of interviews			Weighted number of interviews		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Overnight shelter						
Anna Marie's Battered Women's Shelter – St. Cloud	-	1	1	-	2	2
Care and Share – Crookston	4	-	4	5	-	5
Central Hillside United Ministry – Duluth	5	1	6	7	1	8
Central MN Receiving and Referral Center – St. Cloud	1	-	1	1	-	1
Churches United for the Homeless – Moorhead	3	-	3	4	-	4
Dorothy Day House of Hospitality – Moorhead	1	-	1	2	-	2
The Dream Center of St. Cloud	2	-	2	4	-	4
New Pathways Inc. – St. Cloud	1	-	1	2	-	2
Ours to Serve House of Hospitality – Bemidji	1	-	1	4	-	4
Place of Hope Living Center – St. Cloud	4	1	5	6	1	7
Salvation Army Emergency Shelter- St. Cloud	5	-	5	7	-	7
Union Gospel Mission – Duluth	4	-	4	6	-	6
Total Overnight shelter	31	3	34	48	4	52
Transitional housing						
AEOA Transitional Housing Program – Virginia	2	-	2	3	-	3
Bi-CAP Transitional Housing – Bemidji	-	2	2	-	3	3
Bridges – Moorhead	3	-	3	8	-	8
Care & Share Transitional Housing – Crookston	2	-	2	2	-	2
Cass County HRA – Moorhead	1	-	1	2	-	2
Churches United for the Homeless Transitional- Moorhead	1	-	1	1	-	1
Domus Transitional Housing – St. Cloud	4	1	5	7	1	8
Douglas Pace – East Grand Forks	4	-	4	6	-	6
The Dream Center of St. Cloud – Victory	3	-	3	5	-	5
The Dream Center of St. Cloud – Hospitality House	5	-	5	5	-	5
Home Again – St. Cloud	1	-	1	4	-	4
Hubbard County HRA – Park Rapids	1	-	1	3	-	3
Lakes & Prairies Community Action Partnership – Moorhead	1	-	1	2	-	2
Listening Ear Crisis Center – Alexandria	-	1	1	-	1	1
Northwest Community Action – Badger	1	-	1	1	-	1
Place of Hope Ministries Transitional Housing – St. Cloud	1	-	1	1	-	1
Range Transitional Housing – Hibbing	1	-	1	1	-	1
Red Wing Area Coalition for Transitional Housing – Red Wing	1	-	1	1	-	1
St. Cloud Veterans Administration Medical Center – St. Cloud	42	-	42	54	-	54
Veterans Outreach Northern Minnesota Transitional Housing	11	2	13	20	3	23
Violence Intervention Project – Thief River Falls	1	-	1	1	-	1
Western Community Action Council – Marshall	1	-	1	1	-	1
Women's Transitional Housing Coalition – Duluth	-	2	2	-	4	4
Total Transitional housing	87	8	95	128	12	140
Total sheltered	118	11	129	176	16	192

Greater Minnesota (continued)

Agency	Actual number of interviews			Weighted number of interviews		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Non-sheltered						
Non-sheltered – Becker County	1	-	1	1	-	1
Non-sheltered – Duluth	8	-	8	8	-	8
Non-sheltered – Crookston	1	-	1	1	-	1
Non-sheltered – Family Service Center Detox – Moorhead	4	-	4	4	-	4
Non-sheltered – Goodhue County	3	-	3	3	-	3
Non-sheltered – Itasca County	4	-	4	4	-	4
Non-sheltered – Lakes & Pines Community Action Outreach	-	1	1	-	1	1
Non-sheltered – Lost & Found Ministry – Moorhead	2	-	2	2	-	2
Non-sheltered – Marshall	1	-	1	1	-	1
Non-sheltered – Moorhead	4	-	4	4	-	4
Non-sheltered – Mora	5	-	5	5	-	5
Non-sheltered – Place of Hope Ministries	3	1	4	3	1	4
Non-sheltered – Salvation Army – Mankato	3	-	3	3	-	3
Non-sheltered – St. Cloud	1	-	1	1	-	1
Non-sheltered – Veterans Outreach Northern Minnesota	2	-	2	2	-	2
Non-sheltered – Veterans Outreach Southern Minnesota	4	-	4	4	-	4
Non-sheltered – Willmar	1	-	1	1	-	1
Total non-sheltered	47	2	49	47	2	49
Total – Greater Minnesota	165	15	178	223	18	241