

Latent Homeless Risk Profiles of a National Sample of Homeless Veterans and their Relation to Program Referral and Admission Patterns

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Although homelessness has been an important national problem in the United States for more than 3 decades,^{1,2} and various homeless services have been developed,³ there is little understanding of the matching of the diverse needs of this heterogeneous population to different types of services. Studies have shown that there are different patterns of needs among homeless adults; developing a taxonomy of individuals based on modifiable homeless risk factors may enhance the fit and quality of services provided to this population.⁴

One commonly cited study used cluster analysis to examine 73 000 homeless public shelter users in New York City and developed a 3-group typology: transitionally homeless, episodically homeless, and chronically homeless.⁵ Another cluster analytic study of homeless shelter users in the Midwest found 4 groups, each with different problems: criminality, psychiatric history, transiency, or criminal victimization.⁶ A handful of other studies using small homeless samples in other settings found other groups, such as those who are economically disadvantaged, those with mental health or substance abuse problems, and those with relatively few problems.^{7,8} A few studies included sociodemographic characteristics in their cluster analyses that contributed to the literature, but did not identify groups with modifiable characteristics or specific needs that could be directly addressed with services.^{9,10}

However, there has not been a comprehensive attempt to classify homeless individuals based on their risk profiles; that is, basing the classification on well-known modifiable risk factors for homelessness. Modifiable risk factors do, in essence, reflect needs that can be addressed with services.¹¹ Thus, developing such a classification may allow better matching of needs and services to serve this diverse population and to guide the continued

Objectives. We identified risk and need profiles of homeless veterans and examined the relation between profiles and referrals and admissions to Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) homeless service programs.

Methods. We examined data from the VA's new Homeless Operations Management and Evaluation System on 120 852 veterans from 142 sites nationally in 2011 and 2012 using latent class analyses based on 9 homeless risk factors. The final 4-class solution compared both referral and admission to VA homeless services.

Results. We identified 4 latent classes: relatively few problems, dual diagnosis, poverty–substance abuse–incarceration, and disabling medical problems. Homeless veterans in the first group were more likely to be admitted to the VA's permanent supportive housing program, whereas those in the second group were more likely to be admitted to more restrictive VA residential treatment. Homeless veterans in the third group were more likely to be admitted to the VA's prisoner re-entry program, and those in the fourth group were more likely to be directed to VA medical services.

Conclusions. The heterogeneous risk and need profiles of homeless veterans supported the diversity of VA homeless services and encouraged the development of specialized services to meet their diverse needs. (*Am J Public Health*. Published online ahead of print October 22, 2013; e1–e9. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2013.301322)

development of new services that can address their needs.

A body of literature has identified numerous modifiable risk factors for homelessness, including alcohol or drug use disorders, incarceration histories, poverty, poor physical health, history of adverse childhood events, inadequate health insurance, and schizophrenia or bipolar disorder.^{12–20} Schizophrenia and bipolar disorder may have the most impact on the risk for homelessness at the individual level (i.e., highest relative risk), whereas substance abuse may have the most impact on risk at the population level (i.e., highest attributable risk).¹⁹

Military veterans are an important and overrepresented segment of the homeless adult population.^{21,22} Ending homelessness among veterans has become a national concern and a top priority of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). In 2009, the VA declared a goal of ending homelessness among veterans and

has dramatically ramped up funding for a variety of programs and services for homeless veterans.²³ Thus, it is an opportune time to further examine the risks and needs of homeless veterans and the VA-funded services created to address them.

Identified modifiable risk factors for homelessness among veterans are similar to those found among homeless adults in the general population. Among veterans, risk factors include unemployment, disability, poor physical health, psychiatric disorders (especially schizophrenia or bipolar disorder), substance use disorders, and negative childhood experiences, whereas having a college education, being married, and having a total income of \$600 a month or higher are protective factors.^{24–28}

One study that conducted cluster analysis on psychosocial characteristics of a national sample of 565 homeless veterans found 4 groups: alcoholic, psychiatrically impaired, multiproblem, and best-functioning groups.⁴ However,

that study was based on data collected more than 2 decades ago from a specialized program for homeless veterans with chronic mental illness. A pair of studies that used diagnostic data on a sample of homeless veterans in the northeast and conducted separate cluster analyses for medical and psychiatric diagnoses found 3 psychiatric clusters consisting of addiction, psychosis, and personality disorders,²⁹ and 4 medical clusters consisting of generalized illness, hepatic disease, lung disease, and neurologic disorders.³⁰ However, these studies treated medical and psychiatric problems separately, and did not include assessments of psychosocial problems beyond diagnoses.

We used the VA's recently implemented national database system and drew on all its specialized homeless programs to (1) describe and classify over 120 000 homeless veterans on known modifiable risk factors utilizing latent class analysis (LCA), and (2) examine the relation between homeless veteran characteristics and program referral and admission patterns in a real-world context. There has been no previous study of this kind—identifying latent classes among such a large heterogeneous sample of homeless veterans in relation to such a broad array of available homeless services. Our results might be informative for public health efforts to address homelessness among US veterans.

METHODS

The VA Homeless Operations Management and Evaluation System (HOMES) is a recently implemented online VA data collection system. HOMES is one of several data streams to a comprehensive homeless registry that offers a near-real-time resource for service providers, policymakers, administrators, and researchers. HOMES reflects the primary data collection of specialized homeless programs and may provide numerous benefits, including the ability to track the care of homeless veterans, evaluate the effectiveness of interventions, target resources that can be used to prevent homelessness, and identify best practices. The homeless registry is designed to provide a facility-, regional-, and national-level snapshot of progress toward the VA's plan to end homelessness among veterans. We used client-level data from April 2011 to November 2012. The

original data set included 148 465 records. Some clients had more than 1 record; in those cases, a random record was sampled. The total sample used in this study included 120 852 homeless veterans across 142 national sites.

Program Descriptions and Measures

Five main VA programs that fall under the umbrella of VA homeless services are briefly described.¹ The Housing and Urban Development-Veterans Affairs (HUD-VA) Supportive Housing program offers homeless veterans HUD Housing Choice vouchers to subsidize their rent and supportive case management from VA staff to help them acquire and retain permanent housing.² The Grant & Per Diem program funds community agencies to provide structured transitional housing for homeless veterans where they can stay for up to 2 years with the goal of helping them achieve residential stability, receive treatment for mental and addictive disorders, increase their skill levels and incomes, and obtain greater capacity for community reintegration.³ The Healthcare for Re-Entry Veterans program assists incarcerated veterans soon to be re-entering the community by connecting them to needed VA health services to prevent recidivism and homelessness through outreach, pre-release assessments, and post-release referrals and linkages to medical, psychiatric, and social services.⁴ The Veterans Justice Outreach program, in contrast, serves veterans recently involved in the criminal justice system to avoid the unnecessary criminalization of mental illness and extended incarceration by providing direct outreach, assessment, diversion, and case management services, along with acting as a liaison with local courts, jails, and local justice system partners.⁵ The Domiciliary Care for Homeless Veterans program provides time-limited residential rehabilitation and treatment services on VA grounds, including medical, psychiatric, substance abuse treatment, and vocational rehabilitation. Additional details about these programs can be found in other sources.^{31–33}

VA homeless staff conduct assessment interviews with all homeless veterans who are prospective clients of VA homeless programs using the measures described in the following.

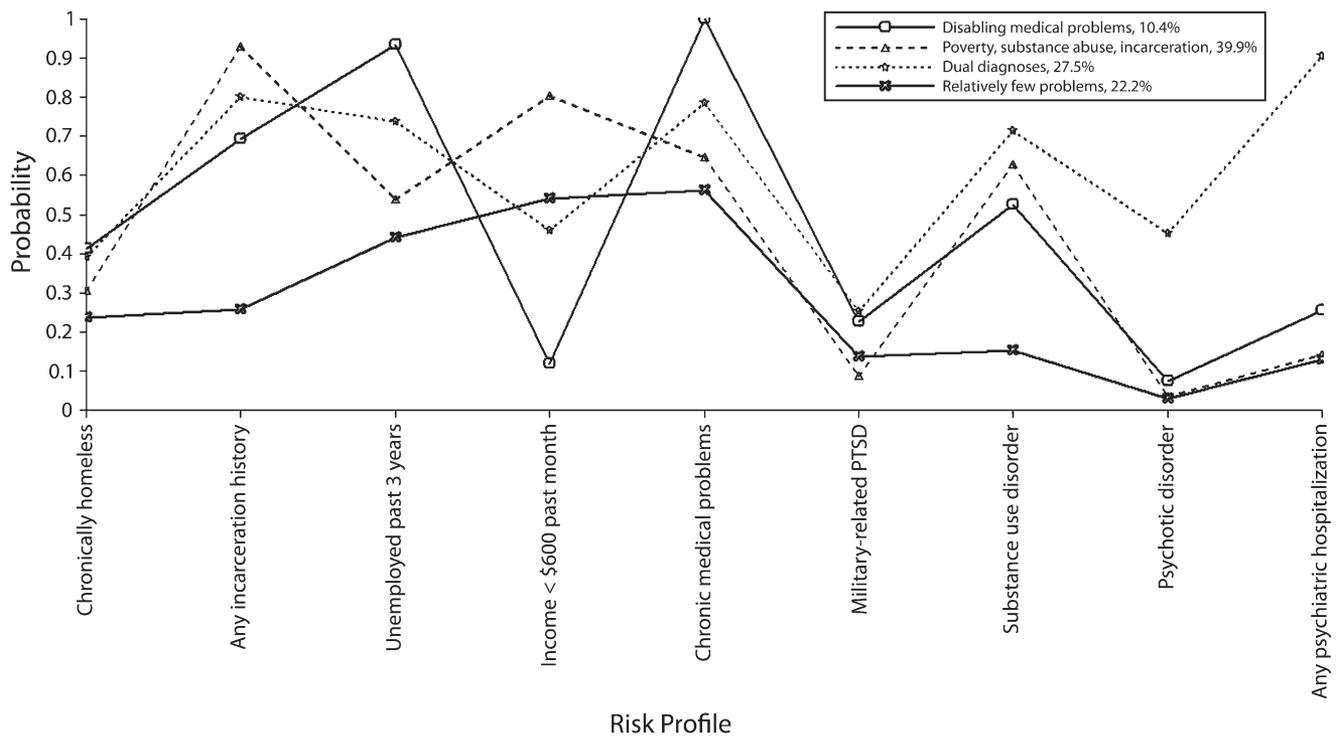
For recent housing history, clients were asked where they spent each of the past 30

days from a list of 20 living arrangements. For this analysis, we collapsed these living arrangements into 5 categories: own place (own or rented apartment or house), someone else's place (family or friend's house or apartment), residential treatment or transitional housing (VA or non-VA residential treatment, domiciliary, transitional housing, or hotel), an institution (hospital, prison, or jail), or homeless (shelter, outdoors, or automobile). For a history of chronic homelessness, clients were asked how long their most recent episode of homelessness was for and how many episodes of homelessness they experienced in the past 3 years. Consistent with the federal definition, chronic homelessness was defined as being continuously homeless for 1 year or more or having 4 or more episodes of homelessness in the past 3 years.³⁴

Incarceration history was assessed by asking clients how much total time they spent in jail or prison during their lifetime. Then, responses were coded dichotomously as having an incarceration history or not.

Employment history and current income were assessed by asking clients to describe their employment pattern in the last 3 years and what their total income was in the past month. Employment history was coded as either employed full-time, part-time, or not employed. Clients were asked about various sources of income, including income from employment, VA disability compensation, non-VA disability insurance programs (e.g., Social Security Disability), child support, and other support, which were summed for total income. Total income was then coded as either equal to or greater than \$600 a month or less than \$600 a month, based on a recent study that determined \$600 was an important cutoff point for homeless veterans among the population of VA service users in 2010.²⁸

Medical history was assessed by asking clients whether a doctor or nurse had ever told them they had the following medical conditions: HIV/AIDS, HCV, tuberculosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, seizures, chronic pain, or other medical conditions. Clients were also asked to rate their physical health in the past month on a 5-point scale from poor to excellent, which was categorized as excellent or very good, good or fair, and poor.



Note. PTSD = posttraumatic stress disorder.

FIGURE 1—Four latent classes of homeless veterans, risk profiles, and relation to program referral and admissions: Homeless Operations Management and Evaluation System, Department of Veterans Affairs, United States, 2011–2012.

Psychiatric history was assessed by clinicians in their assessment interview and through review of existing medical records. Psychiatric diagnoses were categorized as affective disorders (including depression), military-related posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), other anxiety disorders, substance use disorders (alcohol use or drug use disorder), and psychotic disorders (schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or other psychotic disorder). Clients were further asked whether they had ever been hospitalized for a psychiatric problem.

Data Analysis

LCA is a statistical modeling technique used to find groups, subtypes, or latent classes of cases in multivariable categorical data. Unlike cluster analysis, which assigns individuals to orthogonal groups using ad hoc distance measures for classification and assumes observed variables have direct relationships, LCA is based on a probabilistic model that assigns probabilities of membership to individuals and considers observed variables as related to

latent variables.³⁵ LCA not only allows for greater flexibility in modeling but formalizes classification, arguably provides a more realistic view of nature, and is considered superior to traditional clustering methods.^{36,37}

LCAs were conducted on 9 dichotomous, modifiable risk factors for homelessness to characterize risk and need profiles of homeless veterans in the following domains (specific risk factors in parentheses): homeless history (chronically homeless or not), incarceration history (any incarceration or none), unemployment history (no work, or full-time or part-time work in past 3 years), income (received less than \$600 in the past month or \$600 or more), medical history (any chronic medical condition), and psychiatric history (any military-related PTSD, any substance use disorder, any psychotic disorder, and any psychiatric hospitalizations).

As recommended in LCA for large sample sizes,^{38–40} fit statistics, parsimony, theory and interpretability, and percentage of participants in each class were examined to guide model

selection. More specifically, the number of classes in the final model solution was determined by

1. relatively low Akaike information criterion (AIC) and Bayesian information criterion (BIC) values, high entropy values, and significant Lo-Mendell-Rubin (LMR) and bootstrapped likelihood ratio (BLR) tests;
2. graphing different class solutions to visually examine meaningful divisions of classes;
3. guidance from previous classificatory work in this area^{5–8,41};
4. requiring a 10% minimum in the smallest class; and
5. using the smallest (most parsimonious) number of classes necessary.

After a latent class solution was identified, different classes were compared on sociodemographic characteristics, clinical diagnoses, and the programs to which they were referred or admitted to using analysis of variance and the χ^2 test. Post hoc analyses were conducted

TABLE 1—Characteristics of 4 Latent Classes of Homeless Veterans, Risk Profiles, and Relation to Program Referral and Admissions: Homeless Operations Management and Evaluation System, Department of Veterans Affairs, United States, 2011–2012

Individual characteristics	Total Sample (n = 120 852) No. (%) or Mean ±SD	Relatively Few Problems (n = 26 888) No. (%) or Mean ±SD	Dual Diagnosis (n = 33 245) No. (%) or Mean ±SD	Abuse-Incarceration (n = 48 183) No. (%) or Mean ±SD	Poverty-Substance Abuse-Incarceration (n = 48 183) No. (%) or Mean ±SD	Disabling Medical Problems (n = 12 536) No. (%) or Mean ±SD	Group Comparison ^a P < .001
Age, y	49.92 ± 11.54	47.82 ± 13.35	50.04 ± 10.94	49.33 ± 10.49	56.38 ± 10.39		4 > 2 > 3 > 1
Gender							
Male	103 109 (92.23)	19 554 (82.46)	28 336 (92.32)	43 853 (96.68)	11 366 (94.50)		3 > 4 > 2 > 1
Female	8684 (7.77)	4158 (17.54)	2357 (7.68)	1508 (3.32)	661 (5.50)		
Race							
White	63 529 (55.15)	13 011 (55.12)	18 701 (57.74)	25 408 (54.11)	6409 (52.39)		2 > 1 > 4; 2 > 3
Black	47 612 (41.33)	9708 (41.13)	12 593 (38.88)	19 902 (42.38)	5409 (44.22)		
Other	4045 (3.51)	886 (3.75)	1095 (3.38)	1649 (3.51)	415 (3.39)		
Married	12 758 (10.92)	3680 (15.31)	3008 (9.17)	4705 (9.89)	1365 (11.01)		1 > 4 > 2, 3
Years of education	12.95 ± 1.85	13.30 ± 1.97	12.90 ± 1.87	12.82 ± 1.70	12.89 ± 2.01		1 > 2, 3, 4
Days living in past mo							
Own place	4.20 ± 9.84	6.54 ± 11.85	3.87 ± 9.38	2.76 ± 8.18	6.03 ± 11.36		1 > 4 > 2 > 3
Someone else's place	7.77 ± 12.11	10.69 ± 13.43	7.03 ± 11.50	6.68 ± 11.48	8.31 ± 12.44		1 > 4 > 2 > 3
Residential/transitional	6.20 ± 11.27	4.99 ± 10.34	7.70 ± 12.07	5.68 ± 10.94	6.58 ± 11.57		2 > 4 > 3 > 1
Institution	5.42 ± 10.80	0.74 ± 4.05	5.34 ± 10.16	8.71 ± 13.05	1.95 ± 6.45		3 > 2 > 4 > 1
Homeless	6.94 ± 11.57	6.94 ± 11.57	6.05 ± 10.80	6.16 ± 11.12	7.11 ± 11.65		1, 4 > 2, 3
Chronically homeless	37 623 (32.38)	5577 (23.49)	12 707 (38.90)	14 506 (30.62)	4833 (38.96)		4, 2 > 1, 3
Any incarceration history	81 361 (71.59)	1242 (5.33)	25 788 (80.84)	45 216 (97.27)	9115 (76.24)		1 > 4 > 2 > 3
Employment history, past 3 y							
Not employed	71 628 (61.23)	13 875 (58.17)	7322 (22.21)	24 165 (50.69)	0 (0.00)		1 > 3 > 2 > 4
Full-time/part-time	45 362 (38.77)	9979 (41.83)	25 646 (77.79)	23 510 (49.31)	12 493 (100.0)		
Income							
< \$600/mo	66 509 (57.71)	11 936 (50.86)	13 995 (43.23)	40 531 (86.36)	47 (0.38)		3 > 1 > 2 > 4
≥ \$600/mo	48 734 (42.29)	11 533 (49.14)	18 380 (56.77)	6401 (13.64)	12 420 (99.62)		
Income sources, \$							
Employment	125.67 ± 635.70	224.65 ± 947.77	84.56 ± 413.31	115.41 ± 595.91	61.78 ± 348.44		1 > 3 > 2 > 4
Disability	350.61 ± 906.76	240.80 ± 655.68	623.35 ± 1249.25	75.46 ± 405.05	920.39 ± 1181.74		4 > 2 > 1 > 3
Rating of physical health							
Excellent/very good	19 855 (17.22)	4609 (19.65)	3959 (12.20)	10 269 (21.82)	1018 (8.25)		3 > 1 > 2 > 4
Good/fair	76 498 (66.33)	15 538 (66.23)	21 951 (67.62)	30 916 (65.70)	8093 (65.57)		
Poor	18 968 (16.45)	3312 (14.12)	6552 (20.18)	5873 (12.48)	3231 (26.18)		

Continued

TABLE 1—Continued

Psychiatric diagnoses									2 > 4 > 3 > 1
Affective disorder	42 202 (34.92)	7446 (27.70)	15 955 (47.99)	14 077 (29.22)	4724 (37.68)				
Military-related PTSD	18 738 (15.51)	3865 (14.38)	8711 (26.20)	3779 (7.84)	2383 (19.01)				
Other anxiety disorder	20 445 (16.92)	3866 (14.38)	7996 (24.05)	6429 (13.34)	2154 (17.18)				
Substance use disorder	63 435 (52.49)	3180 (11.83)	23 949 (72.04)	29 499 (61.22)	6807 (54.30)				
Psychotic disorder	17 077 (14.13)	485 (1.80)	14 135 (42.52)	1686 (3.50)	771 (6.15)				
Any psychiatric hospitalizations	40 064 (34.73)	2496 (10.67)	31 873 (97.19)	4637 (9.86)	1058 (8.71)				2 > 1,3 > 4

Note. PTSD = posttraumatic stress disorder. Percentages may not sum to 100% because of rounding.
^aAnalysis of variance was conducted on continuous variables and χ^2 test on categorical variables. Post hoc comparisons were conducted with Tukey's honestly significant difference test and pairwise χ^2 test.

with the Tukey honestly significant different test and the pairwise χ^2 test. To adjust for multiple comparisons and inflated type I error, the significance for all analyses was conducted at the .01 level.

RESULTS

Fit indexes of the LCA showed an increasing number of classes provided better fit (lower log-likelihood, AIC, BIC, and adjusted BIC values, and significant LMR and BLR tests) with the entropy values plateauing at 4 classes (fit indexes and graphs of alternative latent class solutions are available upon request from the author). Based on theory, parsimony, and clinical significance, the 4-class model was determined to provide the most meaningful differentiation and was selected as the final solution (Figure 1). Of the total sample, 26 888 veterans (22.25%) were classified as having “relatively few problems,” 33 245 (27.51%) as “dual diagnosis,” 48 183 (39.87%) as “poverty–substance abuse–incarceration,” and 12 536 (10.37%) as “disabling medical problems.”

Table 1 shows the individual characteristics of the total sample by each latent class. In terms of sociodemographic characteristics, the relatively few problems group was significantly younger, more likely to be female, more likely to be married, and had more years of education than other groups. The disabling medical problems group was the oldest group, whereas the dual diagnosis group was most likely to be White (all test statistics are available upon request from the author).

Veterans in the relatively few problems group were characterized as having the lowest probability for all 9 homeless risk factors, except for low income and military-related PTSD, for which they also had relatively low prevalences. Veterans in the dual diagnosis group were characterized as having the highest rates of substance use disorders, psychotic disorders, and psychiatric hospitalizations. Veterans in the poverty–substance abuse–incarceration group were characterized as being most likely to receive less than \$600 in the past month, as having a relatively high rate of substance use disorders, and being most likely to have a lifetime history of incarceration. Lastly, veterans in the disabling medical problems group were characterized as being

most likely to have a chronic medical condition and being most likely to be unemployed in the past 3 years (likely the result of disability because this group also received the largest amount of disability income).

Table 2 shows the initial point of contact at which veterans connected with the VA homeless service teams. Among the total sample, the most common initial point of contact was through self-referrals and street or community outreach. Compared with other groups, the relatively few problems group was most likely to have been contacted through street or community outreach or referred from the VA homeless hotline, whereas the poverty–substance abuse–incarceration group was most likely to be contacted through justice system outreach or referred from the criminal justice system. The dual diagnosis group was more likely to be referred from a residential or transitional program or from a mental health or medical service provider than other groups. The disabling medical problems group was more likely to be referred from the emergency department or through self-referral than other groups.

Table 3 describes the various VA programs to which the 4 latent classes of homeless veterans were referred, and Table 4 describes the programs to which they were actually admitted to after referral. Among the 4 latent classes, the relatively few problems group was most likely to be referred to the HUD-VA Supportive Housing program, whereas the dual diagnosis group and the poverty–substance abuse–incarceration group were most likely to be referred to the Grant & Per Diem program. The poverty–substance abuse–incarceration group was more likely to be referred to the Healthcare for Re-Entry Veterans program and VA vocational services than other groups, whereas the disabling medical problems group was more likely to be referred to VA medical services. The dual diagnosis group was more likely to be referred a variety of services compared with other groups, including VA mental health services, the Veterans Justice Outreach program, the Domiciliary Care for Homeless Veterans program, VA disability compensation, and the VA emergency department.

Table 4 shows the actual admission patterns among the 4 latent classes of homeless veterans

TABLE 2—Initial Point of Contact Among 4 Latent Classes of Homeless and At-Risk Veterans' Risk Profiles and Relation to Program Referral and Admissions: Homeless Operations Management and Evaluation System, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), United States, 2011–2012

Initial Contact	Total Sample (n = 117 630), No (%)	Relatively Few Problems (n = 24 336), No (%)	Dual Diagnosis (n = 32 995), No (%)	Poverty–Substance Abuse–Incarceration (n = 47 860), No. (%)	Disabling Medical Problems (n = 12 439), No (%)
Street/community outreach	20 748 (17.64)	5062 (20.80)	5515 (16.71)	7767 (16.23)	2404 (19.33)
Justice system outreach	13 896 (11.81)	340 (1.40)	2798 (8.48)	10 281 (21.48)	477 (3.83)
Referral from residential/transitional program	14 325 (12.18)	2364 (9.71)	4898 (14.84)	5675 (11.86)	1388 (11.16)
Referral from mental health services	8469 (7.20)	1616 (6.64)	3221 (9.76)	2585 (5.40)	1047 (8.42)
Referral from medical services	8602 (7.31)	1848 (7.59)	3544 (10.74)	2221 (4.64)	989 (7.95)
Referral from emergency department	683 (0.58)	155 (0.64)	237 (0.72)	198 (0.41)	93 (0.75)
Referral from VA homeless hotline	2661 (2.26)	1290 (5.30)	367 (1.11)	734 (1.53)	270 (2.17)
Referral from criminal justice system	6419 (5.46)	423 (1.74)	1800 (5.46)	3622 (7.57)	574 (4.61)
Referral from others	14 692 (12.49)	4434 (18.22)	3347 (10.14)	5206 (10.88)	1705 (13.71)
Self-referred	27 135 (23.07)	6804 (27.96)	7268 (22.03)	9571 (20.00)	3492 (28.07)

Note. Percentages may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

after referral. Similar to their referral patterns, the relatively few problems group was more likely to be admitted to the HUD-VA Supportive Housing program than other groups, the disabling medical problems group was least likely to be admitted to the Grant & Per Diem program, the poverty–substance abuse–incarceration group was most likely to be admitted to the Healthcare for Re-Entry Veterans program, and the dual diagnosis group was most likely to be admitted to the Veterans Justice Outreach program and the Domiciliary Care for Homeless Veterans program.

DISCUSSION

We found that a national sample of over 120 000 homeless veterans could be classified into 4 groups: (1) a group with relatively low probabilities for 9 homeless risk factors; (2) a dual diagnosis group with high probabilities for severe mental illness and comorbid substance use disorder; (3) a group with high probabilities for multiple risk factors, particularly poverty, substance abuse, and history of incarceration; and (4) a group with high probabilities for disabling medical problems.

Identification of these groups not only illustrated the heterogeneity of the homeless veteran population, but extended previous studies on smaller samples that found distinct homeless groups characterized by alcohol or drug abuse problems, psychiatric impairments, problems in multiple domains, and a group with few of these problems.^{4,6–8}

The 2 largest groups of homeless veterans found in this study both had high probabilities for substance use disorders (dual diagnosis group and the poverty–substance abuse–incarceration group), consistent with numerous

TABLE 3—Referral Patterns Among 4 Latent Classes of Homeless Veterans, Risk Profiles, and Relation to Program Referral and Admissions: Homeless Operations Management and Evaluation System, Department of Veterans Affairs, United States, 2011–2012

Referral	Total Sample (n = 95 757), No. (%)	Relatively Few Problems (n = 20 082), No. (%)	Dual Diagnosis (n = 26 999), No. (%)	Poverty– Substance Abuse–Incarceration (n = 39 298), No. (%)	Disabling Medical Problems (n = 9378), No. (%)	Group Comparison ^a
HUD-VA supportive housing	33 883 (35.38)	10 434 (51.96)	9089 (33.66)	9763 (24.84)	4597 (49.02)	1 > 4 > 2 > 3
Grant & Per Diem	29 034 (30.32)	5862 (29.19)	8486 (31.43)	12 325 (31.36)	2361 (25.18)	2,3 > 1 > 4
VA medical service	22 905 (23.92)	4091 (20.37)	6908 (25.59)	9519 (24.22)	2387 (25.45)	2,4 > 1; 3 > 1
VA mental health service	22 779 (23.79)	3240 (16.13)	8479 (31.40)	8793 (22.38)	2267 (24.17)	2 > 4 > 3 > 1
Healthcare for Re-Entry Veterans	11 226 (11.72)	123 (0.61)	1963 (7.27)	9012 (22.93)	128 (1.36)	3 > 2 > 4 > 1
Veterans Justice Outreach	10 223 (10.68)	833 (4.15)	3520 (13.04)	4853 (12.35)	1017 (10.84)	2,3 > 4 > 1
Domiciliary Care for Homeless Veterans	7048 (7.36)	802 (3.99)	2855 (10.57)	2906 (7.39)	485 (5.17)	2 > 3 > 4 > 1
VA vocational service	6354 (6.64)	1070 (5.33)	1883 (6.97)	3020 (7.68)	381 (4.06)	2,3 > 1 > 4
VA disability compensation	5467 (5.72)	1133 (5.64)	1761 (6.52)	2138 (5.44)	444 (4.73)	2 > 1,3,4
VA emergency department	1310 (1.37)	169 (0.84)	486 (1.80)	536 (1.36)	119 (1.27)	2 > 3 > 1

Note. HUD = Housing and Urban Development; VA = Veteran's Affairs. Rows arranged by order of total program referrals. Percentages may not sum to 100% because of rounding.
^aOmnibus χ^2 test was conducted before post hoc pairwise χ^2 test.

TABLE 4—Program Admissions Among 4 Latent Classes of Homeless Veterans, Risk Profiles and Relation to Program Referral and Admissions: Homeless Operations Management and Evaluation System, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), United States, 2011–2012

Program Admissions	Total Sample (n = 90 889), No. (%)	Relatively Few Problems (n = 18 668), No. (%)	Dual Diagnosis (n = 25 694), No. (%)	Poverty- Substance Abuse-Incarceration (n = 37 702), No. (%)	Disabling Medical Problems (n = 8825), No. (%)	Group Comparison <i>P</i> < .001
HUD-VA Supportive Housing	30 992 (34.10)	9719 (52.06)	8215 (31.97)	8883 (23.56)	4175 (47.31)	1 > 4 > 2 > 3
Grant & Per Diem	27 530 (30.29)	5565 (29.81)	7996 (31.12)	11 756 (31.18)	2213 (25.08)	1,2,3 > 4
Healthcare for Re-Entry Veterans	9342 (10.28)	107 (0.57)	1675 (6.52)	7449 (19.76)	111 (1.26)	3 > 2 > 4 > 1
Veterans Justice Outreach	8932 (9.83)	725 (3.88)	3172 (12.35)	4123 (10.94)	912 (10.33)	2 > 3,4 > 1
Domiciliary Care for Homeless Veterans	7031 (7.74)	796 (4.26)	2861 (11.13)	2902 (7.70)	472 (5.35)	2 > 3 > 4 > 1

Note. HUD = Housing and Urban Development. Rows arranged by order of program admissions. Percentages may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

studies documenting substance abuse as one of the strongest risk factors for homelessness.^{13,19,28} The smallest group, which had chronic medical problems that were likely to have been disabling as reflected by high monthly disability payments they received, was not previously identified in the literature, possibly because previous classificatory studies typically did not include assessments of both psychosocial and medical problems, with a few exceptions.⁸ Nonetheless, homeless veterans with chronic medical conditions might require special medical attention, especially with conditions such as HIV and tuberculosis, which are concerns among homeless populations.⁴² The fourth group, representing nearly one fifth of homeless veterans, had relatively few problems. This was a group that might be important to identify for newly developed housing interventions, such as rapid re-housing and other secondary prevention efforts.¹¹

These 4 latent classes might be important in understanding how homeless veterans differed from each other and what services might be most appropriate for each group. Examination of point of initial contact, program referral, and program admission patterns revealed noteworthy distinctions that provided some degree of validation for the 4 latent classes and supported the need for a diversity of homeless services to meet diverse client needs. For example, the relatively few problems group was more likely to be initially contacted through community outreach than other groups, suggesting community outreach was most effective for those who wanted to be found, but those with relatively more problems

might not be as easily contacted through this type of outreach. Other forms of outreach, such as through the criminal justice system for those in the poverty–substance abuse–incarceration group, might be needed.

In program referral and admission patterns, the dual diagnosis group was more likely to be referred and admitted to the Veterans Justice Outreach program (jail diversion program) than other groups, likely because of their higher probability for substance use–related crimes. The poverty–substance abuse–incarceration group was more likely to be referred and admitted to the Healthcare for Re-Entry Veterans program (prisoner re-entry program) than other groups because of their current incarceration status, and the disabling medical problems group was more likely to be referred to VA medical services and less likely to be referred to the Grant & Per Diem program (transitional housing) than other groups because of their medical conditions and low level of problems with substance use.

Interestingly, compared with other groups, the relatively few problems group was most likely to be referred and admitted to the HUD-VA Supportive Housing program, whereas the 2 groups with substance abuse problems were most likely to be referred to the more restrictive and structured programs: the Grant & Per Diem program or the Domiciliary Care for Homeless Veterans program (both transitional or residential treatment programs). These findings suggested permanent supportive housing was seen by service providers as most suitable for homeless veterans who were “housing ready.” By contrast, those with

substance use problems tended to be referred to more structured services, presumably to foster sobriety and prepare them for life in permanent housing. This approach was discussed recently as an alternative to harm reduction-oriented Housing First models.⁴³ However, this referral pattern might change because the Housing First model,^{44,45} which seeks to provide immediate housing to homeless individuals with no requirements for sobriety or treatment, is being promoted in the HUD-VA Supportive Housing program.⁴¹

Limitations

There were several limitations to this study worth noting. Administrative data from HOMES were used, including clinical diagnoses, which relied on the accurate and diligent documentation of VA clinicians. Risk factors for homelessness were dichotomized, although some variables should arguably be treated as continuous variables. Longitudinal data on client outcomes were not available, which would have been useful to examine how groups differed over time. The group labeled with relatively few problems was only based on the risk factors examined in the study, and there might be other risk factors and needs of this group that were not discovered. It was also notable that this group was younger, more highly educated, and more likely to be female than other groups, which might be related to its higher functioning status, although further research is needed to determine this. Future studies using more complex mixture modeling techniques that incorporate categorical and continuous variables and longitudinal data might provide more refined groupings and

additional meaningful information about long-term outcomes. The limitations of the study were counterbalanced by its strengths, which included a large national sample, use of a statistical technique more advanced than commonly used cluster analytic procedures, and examination of program processes in real-world conditions.

Conclusions

Four subgroups of homeless veterans were identified based on known, modifiable risk factors for homelessness, which were related to different program referral and admission patterns. The heterogeneous risk and need profiles of homeless veterans supported the diversity of VA homeless services available and encouraged the continued development of specialized services to meet their diverse needs consistent with the “matching hypothesis” in the substance abuse field.⁴⁶ The results also illustrated the utility of a national homeless registry, such as HOMES, in monitoring program development and operation. ■

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Contributors

J. Tsai conceptualized the study, analyzed the data, and wrote the article. W.J. Kasproff helped obtain the data and provide valuable feedback on the article. R.A. Rosenheck helped conceptualize the study and assisted with writing the article.

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Human Participant Protection

This study was approved by the institutional review boards of the VA Connecticut Healthcare System and Yale University.

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