

**Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance
2010 Annual "Point in Time" Homeless Count and Census
Dallas County**



For further information, contact:

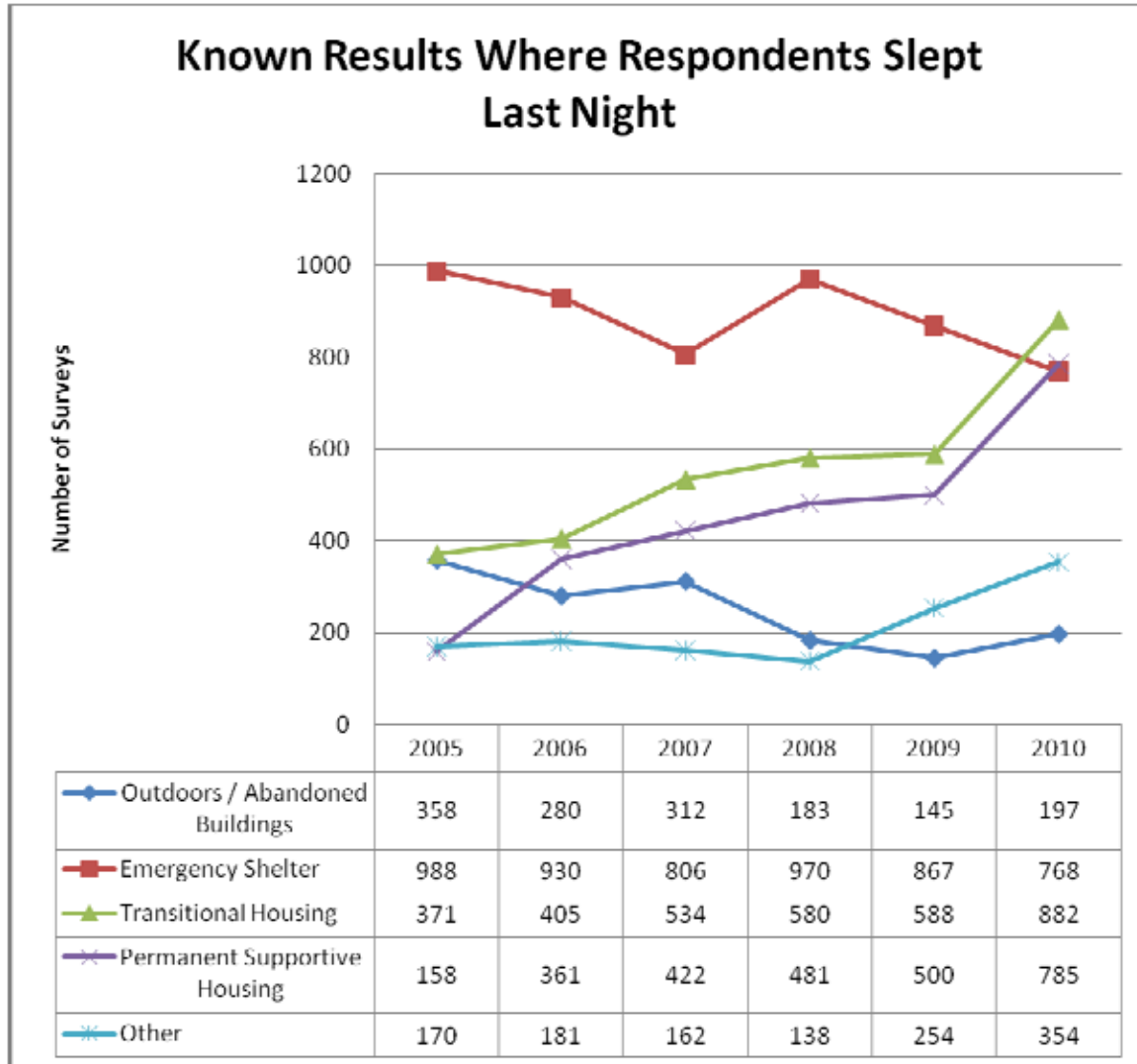
Kit Lowrance
Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance
KLowrance@mdhadallas.org

Paula Maroney
Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance
PMaroney@mdhadallas.org

Executive Summary

I. Positive Trends from Streets to Housing

Each year since the passage of the 10-Year Plan in 2004, the Dallas County Homeless population has shown a positive shift from living outdoors or in Emergency Shelters to Transitional Housing and (most significantly) Permanent Supportive Housing.



It is also worth noting as well that over **64% of respondents who indicated that they have been homeless for 1 year or longer are in Transitional Housing or Permanent Supportive Housing.** This further supports our success in moving people to more stable housing.

Transitional Housing is defined as housing in which homeless persons live and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. Typically, a maximum limit of 24 months is assigned for each resident/family unless extenuating circumstances exist. Projects may set their own limits for length of residency. The key components of transitional housing as compared to Emergency Shelter are the extended length of stay and the ubiquitous presence of supportive services, whether on or off-site. The Dallas County homeless population has shown a **138% increase** in

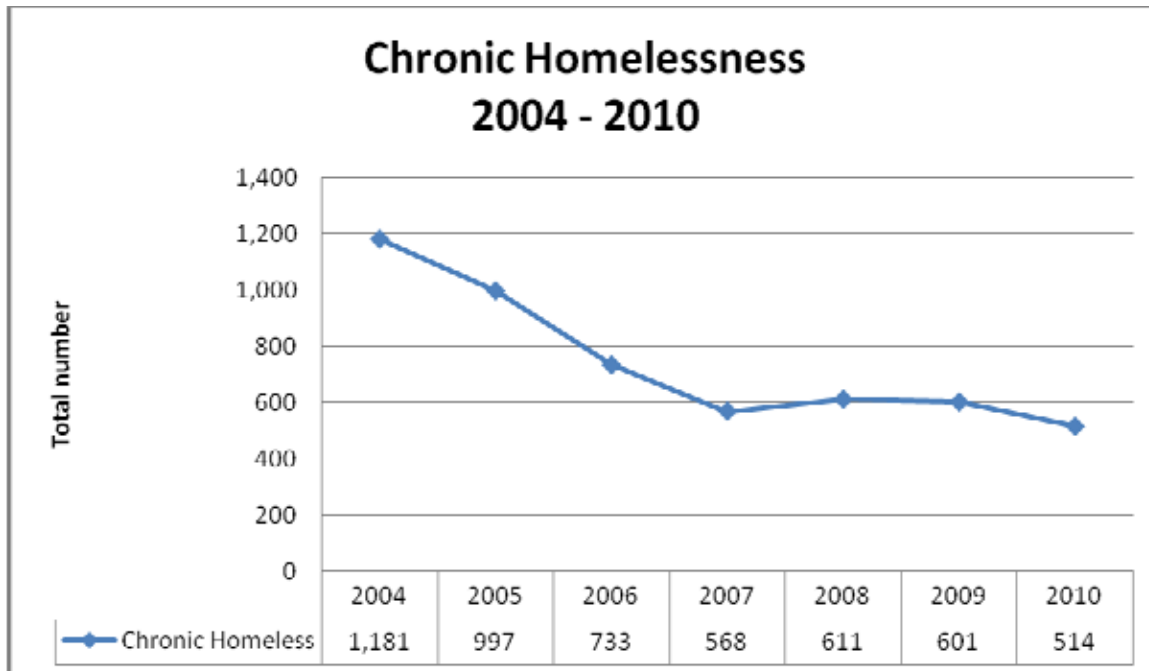
homeless households who live in Transitional Housing compared with numbers from 2005. This is an encouraging trend, as it shows that we are helping to move homeless residents into more sustainable, long-term housing options which provide them with the support they need to exit homelessness.

Permanent Supportive Housing is housing in which homeless persons with disabilities live and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. The key components of Permanent Supportive housing as compared to Transitional Housing are that residents must have a disability in order to qualify, and can continue to live in that facility and receive services for as long as they choose to, without time limits. As such, these residents are technically no longer homeless. However, we collect information on them as part of the homeless census in order to determine the resources which are needed to meet the needs of our homeless and formerly homeless community on a given night and track changes in that population. Again, we have seen an encouraging trend in the number of formerly homeless persons who report living in Permanent Supportive Housing, with **an increase of almost 400%** since 2005.

II. Decrease in Chronic Homelessness

In 2010, there were **514 Chronically Homeless** individuals in Dallas, a **decrease of 14%** from 2009. Since 2004, the number of Chronically Homeless individuals has decreased 57% due in part to the community's focus on addressing the issues effecting this population.

Below is a comparison of the actual number of Chronically Homeless:



III. Total Homeless Population Remained Level

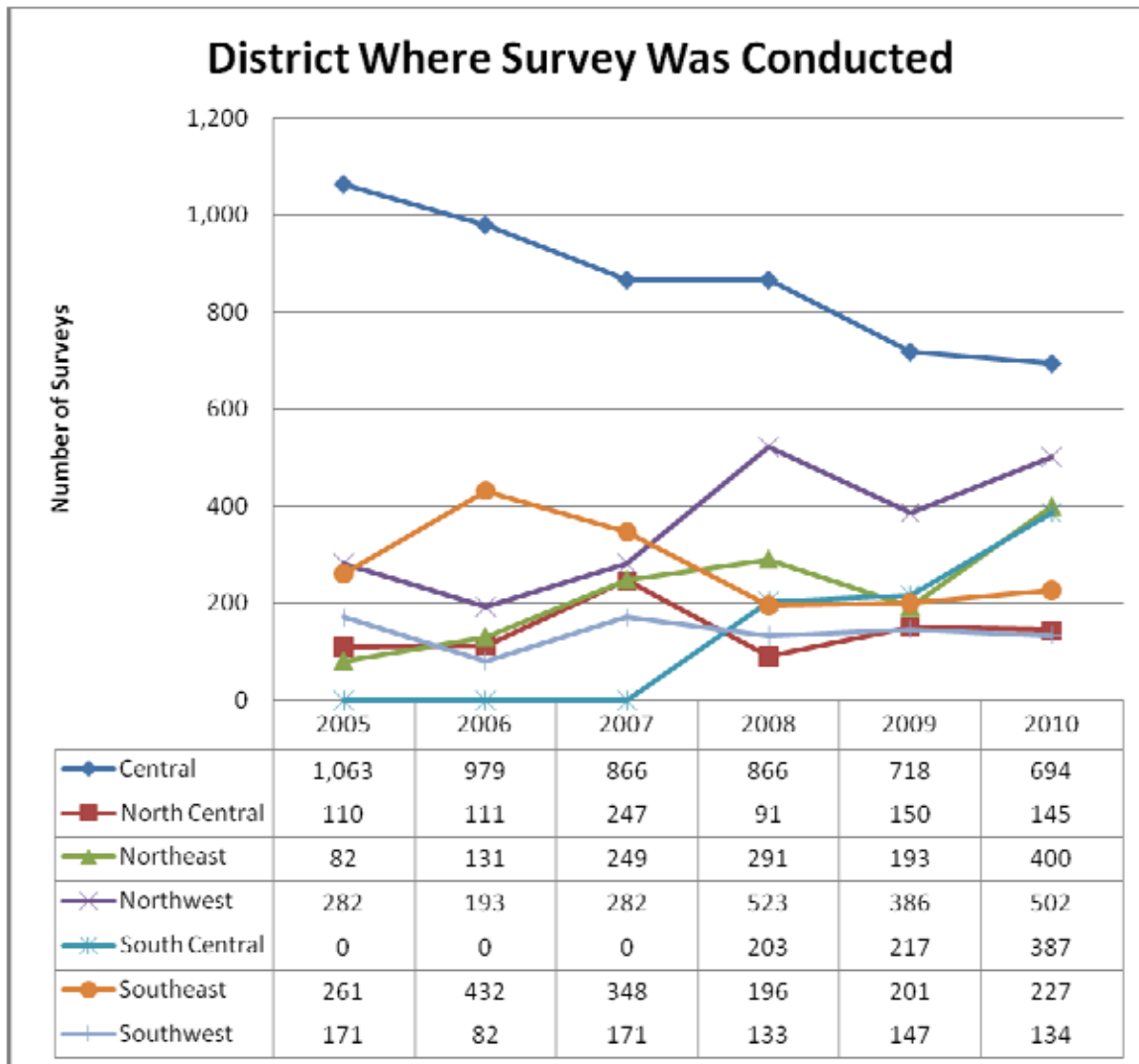
In 2010, **5,750 homeless persons** were counted during the "Point in Time" event. This represents a **1% increase** from the 5,675 count total in 2009.

IV. Approximately 1,850 people (32% of the total homeless population) became homeless for the first time in 2009.

As a percentage of the overall population, this number remains consistent with last year's data. 76% of this population who were captured on surveys indicated that they were in Emergency Shelters or Transitional Housing.

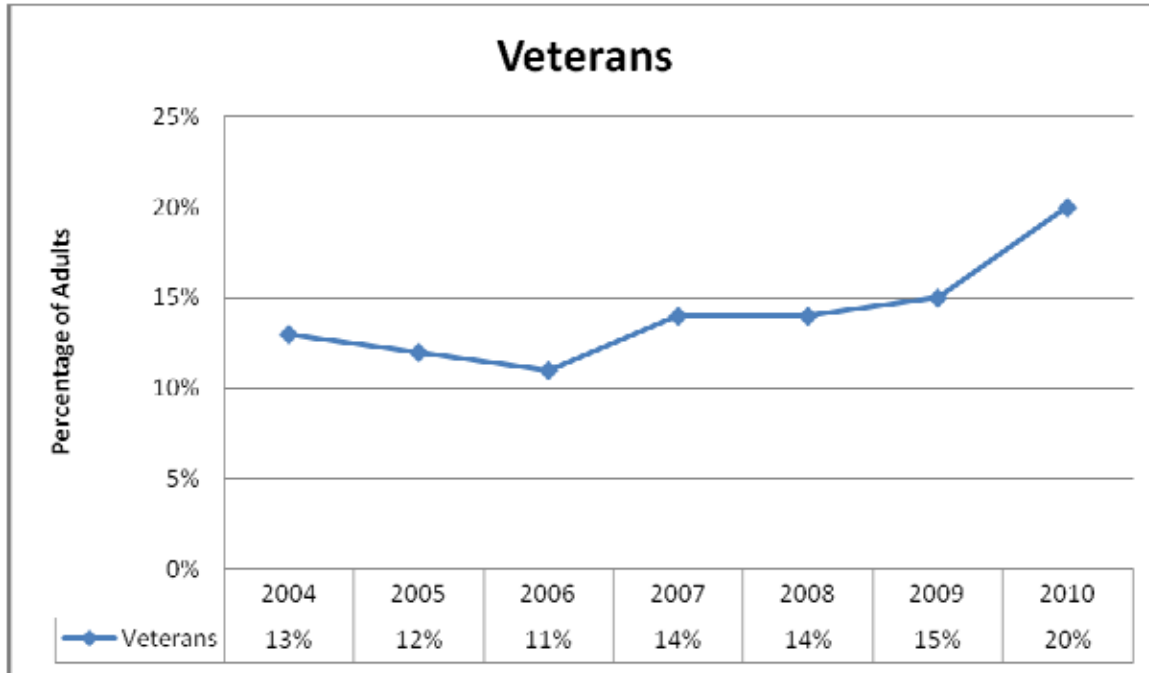
V. The homeless & formerly homeless population in the City of Dallas is more geographically diverse

As housing opportunities are created for homeless and formerly homeless populations across the city, the number of homeless individuals in the Central Police District has declined. **PLEASE NOTE:** As demonstrated in the chart below, boundaries for police districts were changed in 2008, and a South Central Division was added.



VI. Veterans are an increasing sub-population

The percentage of adults who are reporting Veteran status has increased this year, as indicated in the chart below. This is likely due to the increase in veterans returning from the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as a specific effort by the VA Comprehensive Homeless Center to ensure that veterans in each of their programs were represented in this year's surveys.



VII. Conclusion

The report indicates that the Dallas County community has been successful in moving households into transitional and permanent supportive housing.

With this in mind, we need to evidence more commitment to developing permanent housing with services attached for people who are homeless and need extra help because of disabilities. We consistently see that the more permanent supportive housing units we develop in Dallas, the fewer chronically homelessness individuals we count.

Additionally, the need for more short-term transitional housing is evident, particularly for families and single adults who have the capacity to become gainfully employed and fully self-sufficient once short-term issues are addressed.

As a community we need to support and welcome the addition of new housing with state of the art services for our citizens who need our support the most. And creating additional affordable housing for low income people in Metropolitan Dallas and a better funded system of mental health and substance abuse services will help prevent the tragedy of homelessness in the first place.

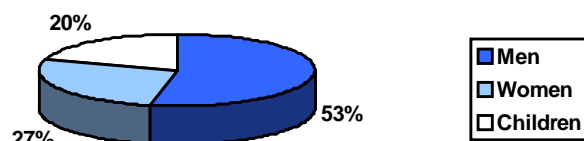
MDHA 2010 Point-in-Time Homeless Count and Census Report – Dallas County FULL REPORT

Total Homeless Population

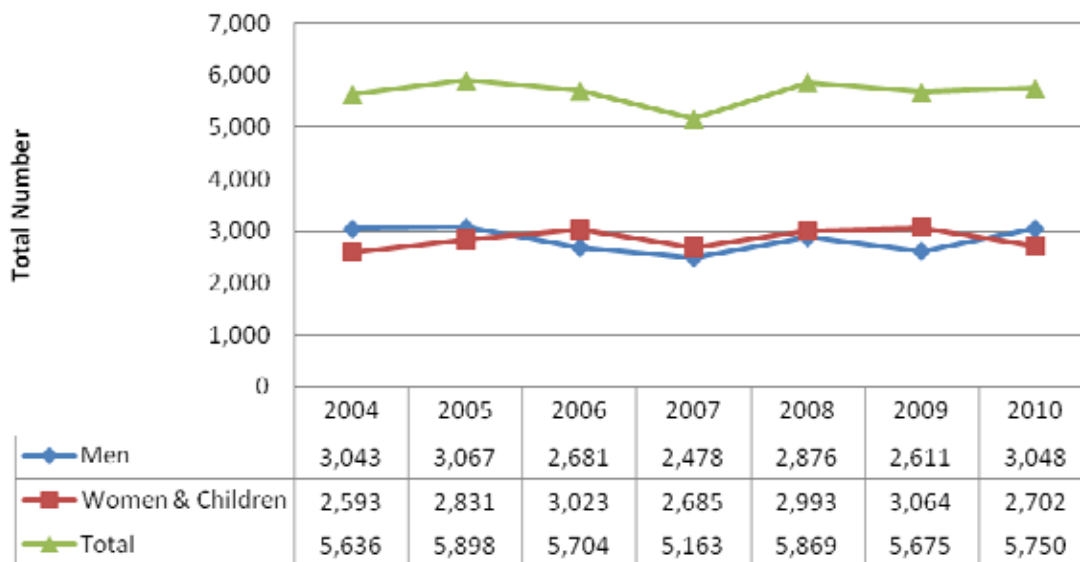
For the annual Point-in-Time Count, the total homeless population counted in Dallas County on the January 29, 2009 was **5,750**. This includes **4,589** adults, **1,137** children and **24** unaccompanied youth.

This represents a **1% increase** over last year's total number of 5,675. For the first time in 5 years, the percentage of men who are homeless (53%) is larger than the percentage of homeless women and children. **The number of homeless children decreased by 14% compared to 2009 numbers.**

2010 Homeless Population



Comparison of Men to Women & Children



Survey / Sample Size

In 2010, **3,009 surveys** were completed, representing a **23% increase** when compared with the number of surveys completed last year.

In 2010, **3,839 total people** were represented on surveys, representing a **16% increase** when compared with the number of people represented last year.

67% of the homeless individuals counted on January 29 were represented on surveys.

Adult Population

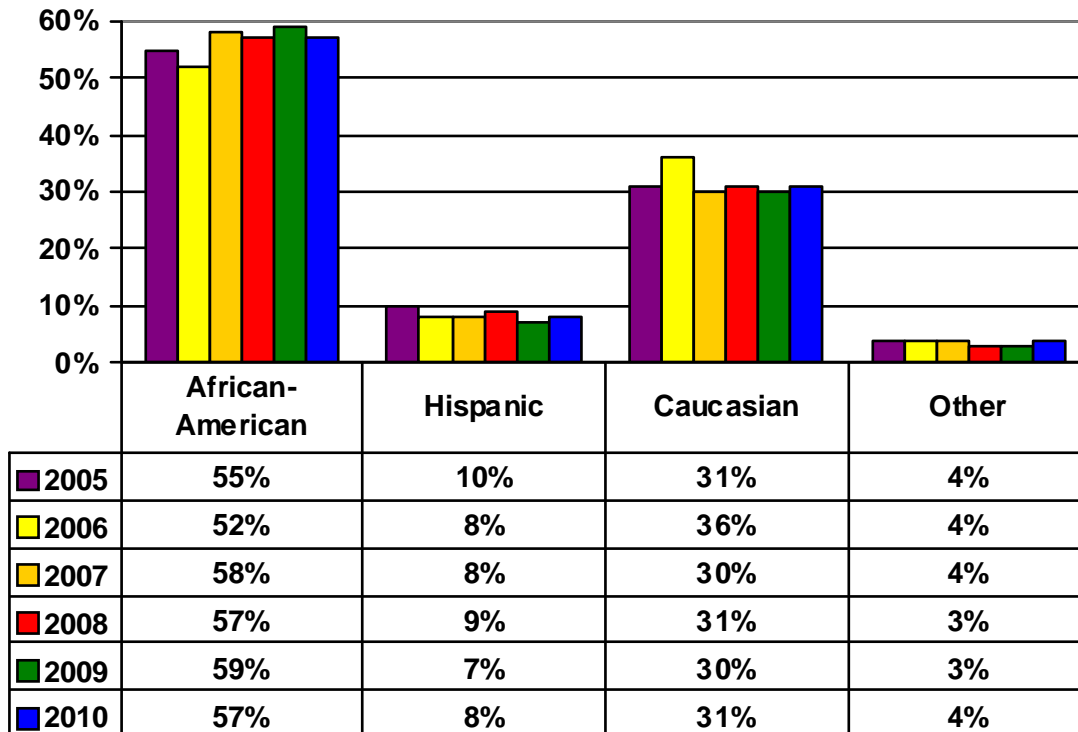
- **3,064 Adults** were represented on the surveys.
- **Adults** made up **80%** of the total homeless population.

2010 - Total Adults of Known Gender			
Number / %	Adult Males	Adult Females	Total Known Gender
Number	1,815	937	2,752
% of Known Gender	66%	34%	100%

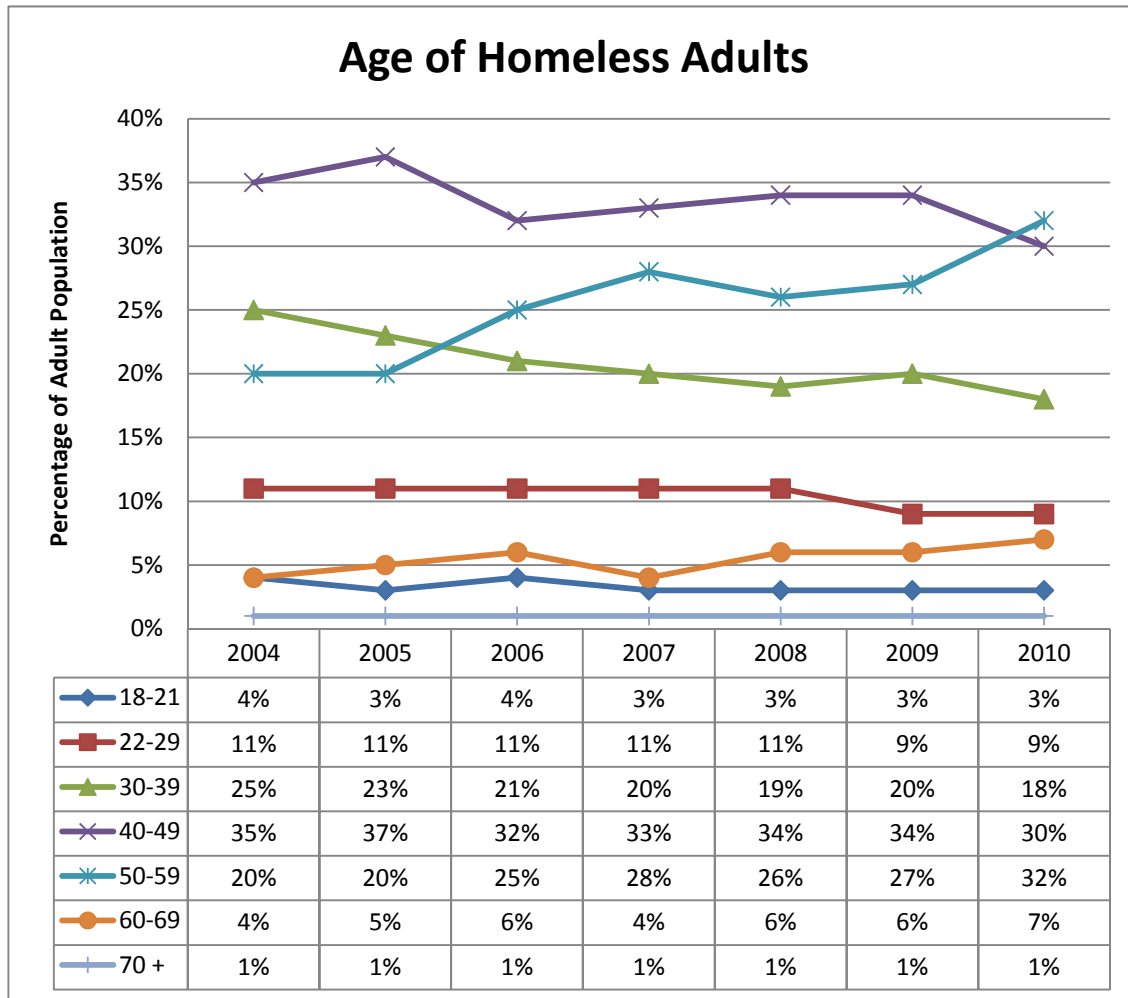
2010 - Total Adults of Known Race						
Number / %	African American	Caucasian (White)	Hispanic (Latino)	American Indian	Other	Total Known Race
Number	1,498	804	222	31	87	2,642
% of Known Race	57%	31%	8%	1%	3%	100%

The 2010 results demonstrate that African-Americans still represent the largest percentage of the total adult homeless population.

Homeless Adult Racial Demographics



2010 - Total Adults of Known Age		
Age	Number	% of Total Known Age
18-21 Years	88	3%
22-29 Years	251	9%
30-39 Years	491	18%
40-49 Years	814	30%
50-59 Years	854	32%
60-69 Years	181	7%
70 + Years	11	1%
Total Known Age	2,690	100%



The 2010 results support that the homeless population is aging along with the mainstream national population. The largest clusters of age are in the age groups of "40-49" and "50-59." Ages "22-29" stayed steady at 9%. Ages "30-39" decreased by two percentage points from 20% to 18%, while those aged forty & older showed the most significant change. Those Aged "40-49" decreased by 4% (from 34% to 30%) and ages "50-59" increased by five percentage points from 27% to 32%.

2010 - Total Known Marital Status		
Marital Status	Number	% of Total
Divorced	793	28%
Married	155	6%
Separated	313	11%
Single	1,459	52%
Widowed	83	3%
Total Known Marital Status	2,803	100%

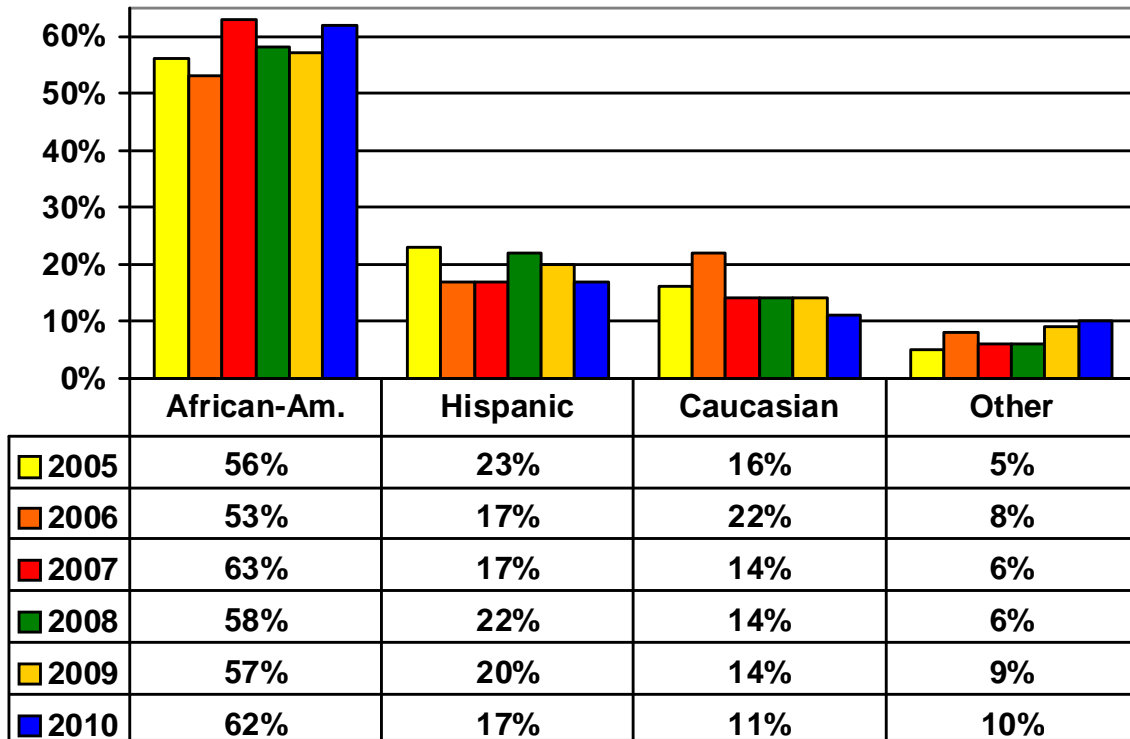
Child / Youth Population

- **364 Respondents** indicated that they **had children living with them** on the night of the count
- **759 Children** were represented on the surveys.
- **16 Unaccompanied Youth** were represented on the surveys.
- In 2010, **children and Youth** made up **20%** of the total homeless population, **down from 24% in 2009.**

2010 - Total Children / Youth of Known Gender			
Number / %	Minor Males	Minor Females	Total Known Gender
Number	373	390	763
% of Known Gender	49%	51%	100%

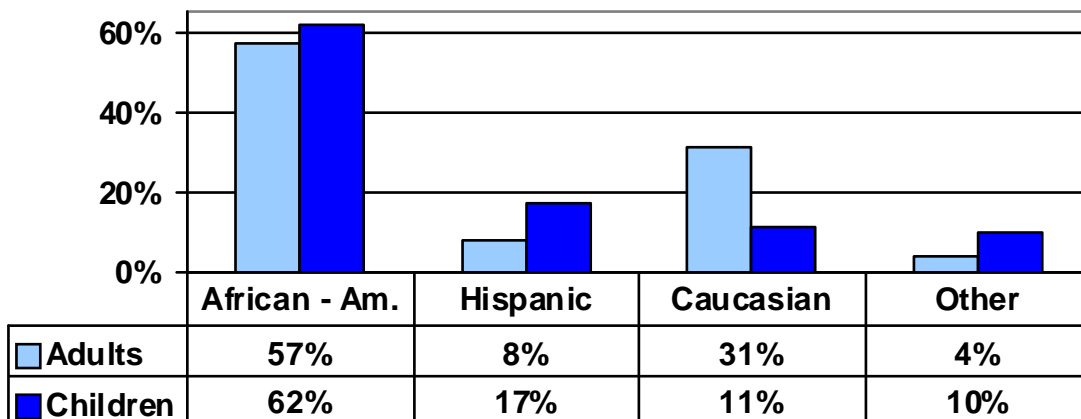
2010- Total Children / Youth of Known Race						
Number / %	African American	Caucasian (White)	Hispanic (Latino)	American Indian	Other	Total Known Race
Number	465	84	131	1	70	751
% of Known Race	62%	11%	17%	1%	9%	100%

Homeless Children & Youth Racial Demographics

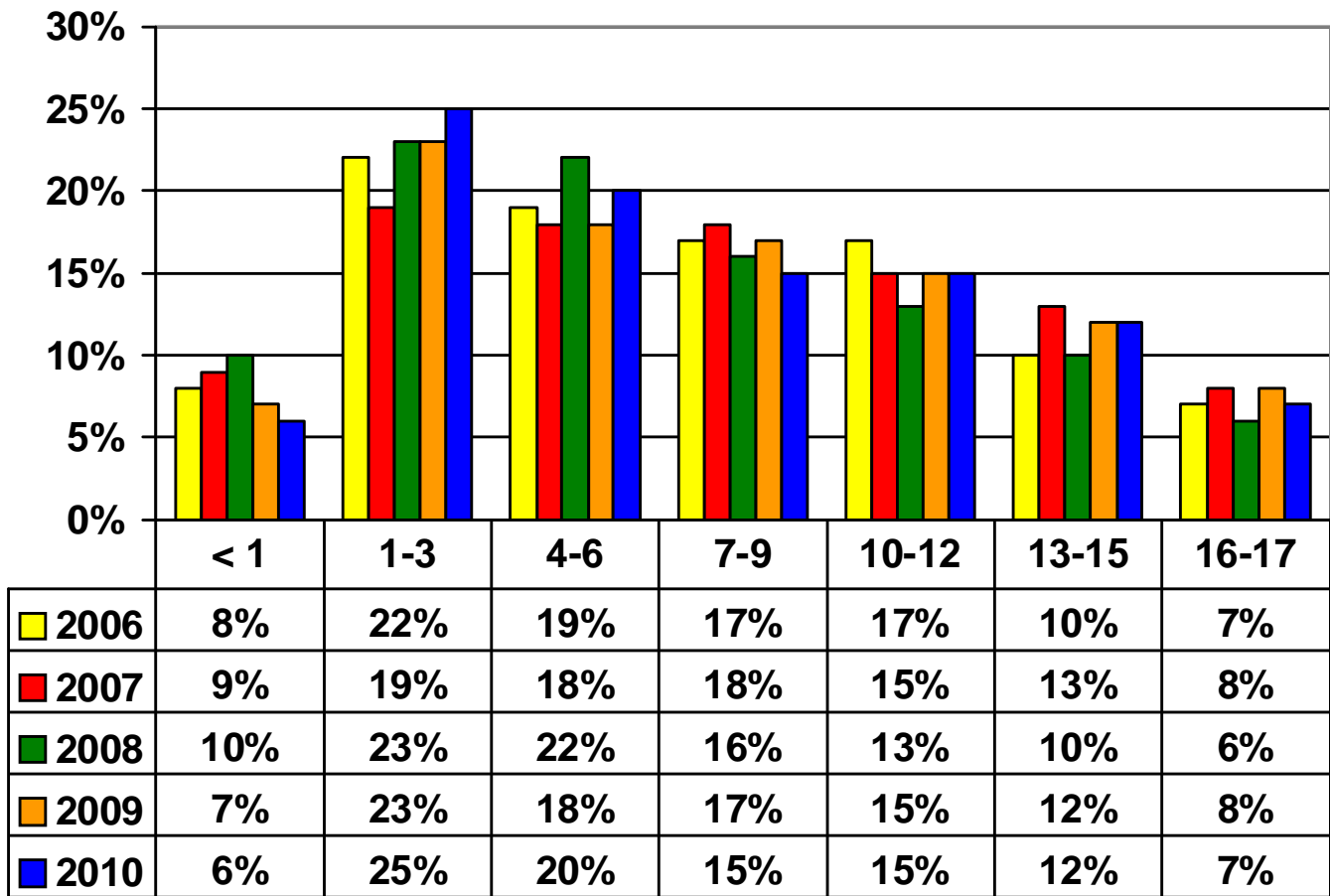


The following table illustrates that, for the sixth year in a row, there appears to be an over-representation of homeless Hispanic children and youth as compared to the adult homeless Hispanic population.

2010 Comparison of Racial Demographics between Adults and Children / Youth



Age of Homeless Children & Youth



The largest representation of children was in the age group of 1 – 3 years (25%), with the second largest age group being 4 – 6 (20%).

2010 - Total Children / Youth of Known Ages		
Age	Number	% of Total Known Age
< 1 Year	43	6%
1-3 Years	190	25%
4-6 Years	157	20%
7-9 Years	116	15%
10-12 Years	116	15%
13-15 Years	95	12%
16-17 Years	52	7%
Total Known Age:	769	100%

Causes of Homelessness

When asked to provide between one (1) and three (3) reasons why they were homeless, respondents provided the following information. Not everyone who completed a survey provided responses to this question. Percentages are based on the number of surveys completed, not the number of respondents who answered the question.

The main cause remains "Unemployed, Lost Job." In 2010, this category increased to 51% from 48% in 2009. The 3% increase in unemployment in 2010 is likely due to the current economic climate.

The percentage of respondents who indicated that they were homeless due to Substance Abuse / Dependence rose from 32% in 2009 to 34% in 2010, making it the second-highest self-reported cause of homelessness for the first time.

The percentage of respondents who indicated that they were homeless due to Mental Illness rose from 24% in 2009 to 27% in 2010.

See page 22 for more information about these changes.

Self-Reported Cause of Homelessness					
Reason Homeless	Number	% of Total	Reason Homeless	Number	% of Total
Unemployed, Lost Job	1,527	51%	Medical Disability	552	18%
Substance Abuse/ Dependence	1,008	34%	Eviction	347	12%
Not Enough Money	1,004	33%	Legal Problems / Prior Conviction	363	12%
Domestic Abuse / Family Problems	825	27%	Other	124	4%
Mental Illness	817	27%	Natural Disaster	31	1%

Hurricane Evacuees

In September of 2005, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita devastated the U.S. Gulf Coast, which led to the unprecedented evacuation of millions of families and individuals to new cities across the country. Our proximity to the affected area brought several thousand households into Dallas. The majority of these households were able to utilize the resources allocated by FEMA to secure housing. Some were not. Beginning in 2006, MDHA included some questions to learn about evacuees who joined those in Dallas who were already homeless. Since that time, natural disasters have continued to play a significant role in the relocation of several households throughout the region.

Which Hurricane	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gustav	--	--	2	0
Ike	--	--	6	4
Katrina	40	38	34	57
Rita	7	78	3	2

City Moved From	
Baton Rouge, LA	Jackson, MS
Leesville, LA	Columbia, MS
LaPlace, LA	Beaumont, TX
New Orleans, LA	Galveston, TX
Houston, TX	Vidor, TX

Frequency / Duration of Homelessness

- **1,763 respondents (59%)** indicated that they had been **homeless for at least 1 year**.
Of these respondents who provided sufficient information to determine where they were living:
 - **550 (32%)** were living in **Permanent Supportive Housing** (up from 27% in 2009)
 - **553 (32%)** were living in **Transitional Housing** (up from 22% in 2009)
 - **83 (5%)** were living in **Drug Treatment**
 - **346 (20%)** were living in **Emergency Shelter** (down from 34% in 2009)
 - **138 (8%)** were living **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings** (level with 2009)
 - **59 (3%)** were living in **Motels or Other Locations**

- **178 respondents (6%)** indicated that they had been **homeless 4 or more times in the past 3 years**.
Of these respondents who provided sufficient information to determine where they were living:
 - **46 (27%)** were living in **Permanent Supportive Housing** (up from 24% in 2009)
 - **42 (24%)** were living in **Transitional Housing** (down from 28% in 2009)
 - **26 (15%)** were living in **Drug / Alcohol Treatment**
 - **50 (30%)** were living in **Emergency Shelter**
 - **4 (2%)** were living **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings**
 - **5 (3%)** were living in **Motels or Other Locations**

- **947 respondents (32%)** indicated that they had become **homeless for the first time in the past 12 months**.
Of these respondents who provided sufficient information to determine where they were living:
 - **67 (7%)** were living in **Permanent Supportive Housing**
 - **332 (36%)** were living in **Transitional Housing**
 - **80 (9%)** were living in **Drug / Alcohol Treatment**
 - **369 (40%)** were living in **Emergency Shelter**
 - **43 (5%)** were living **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings**
 - **38 (3%)** were living in **Motels or Other Locations**

Of those reporting that they were homeless for the first time, **882** indicated how long they had been homeless:

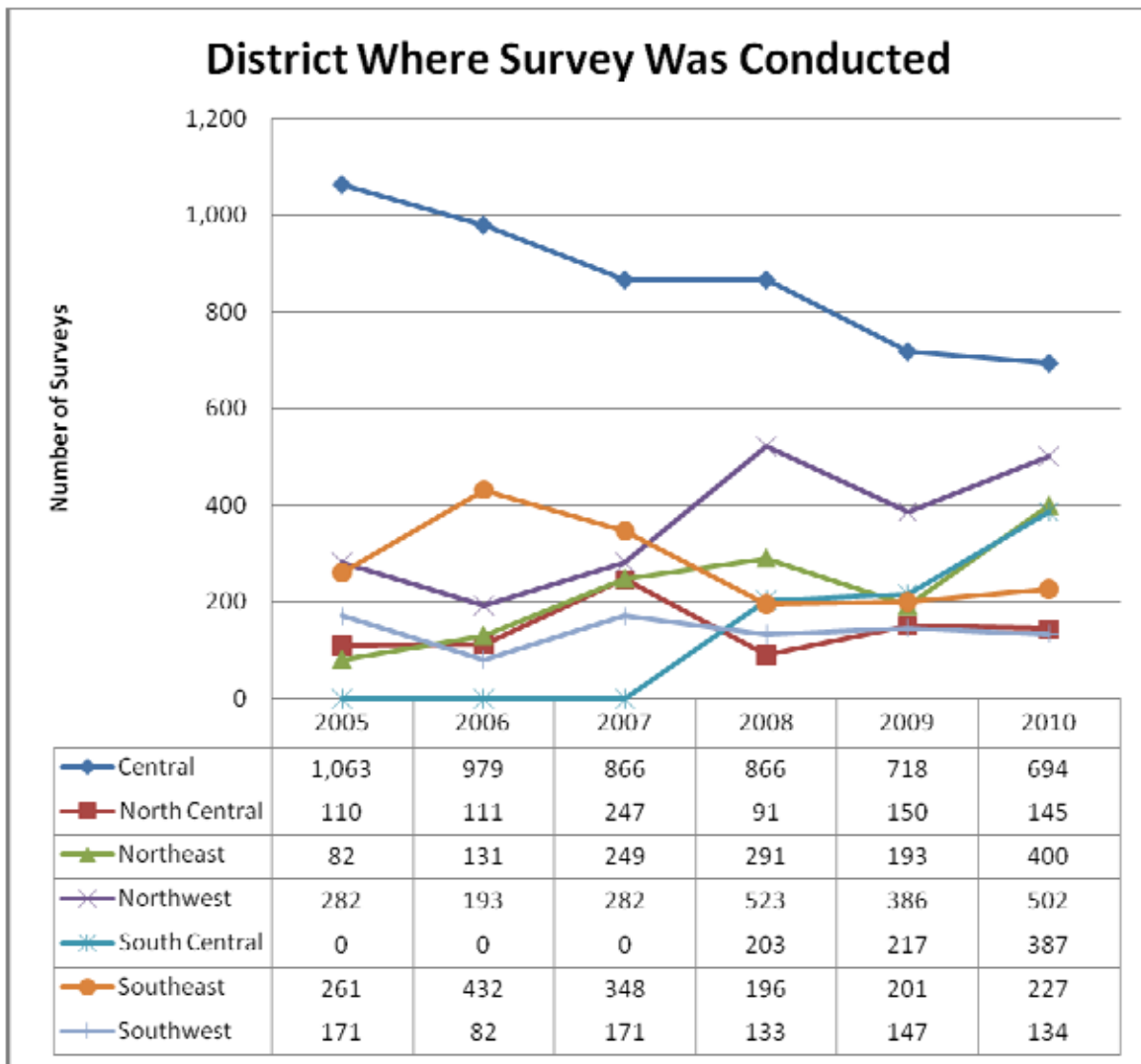
2010 - Known Results for How long Homeless (Less than 1 year)					
Number / %	< 1 month to 2 months	3 to 5 months	6 to 8 months	9 to 11 months	Total Known Time Period
Number	290	274	192	126	882
% of Total	33%	31%	22%	14%	100%

Survey Location

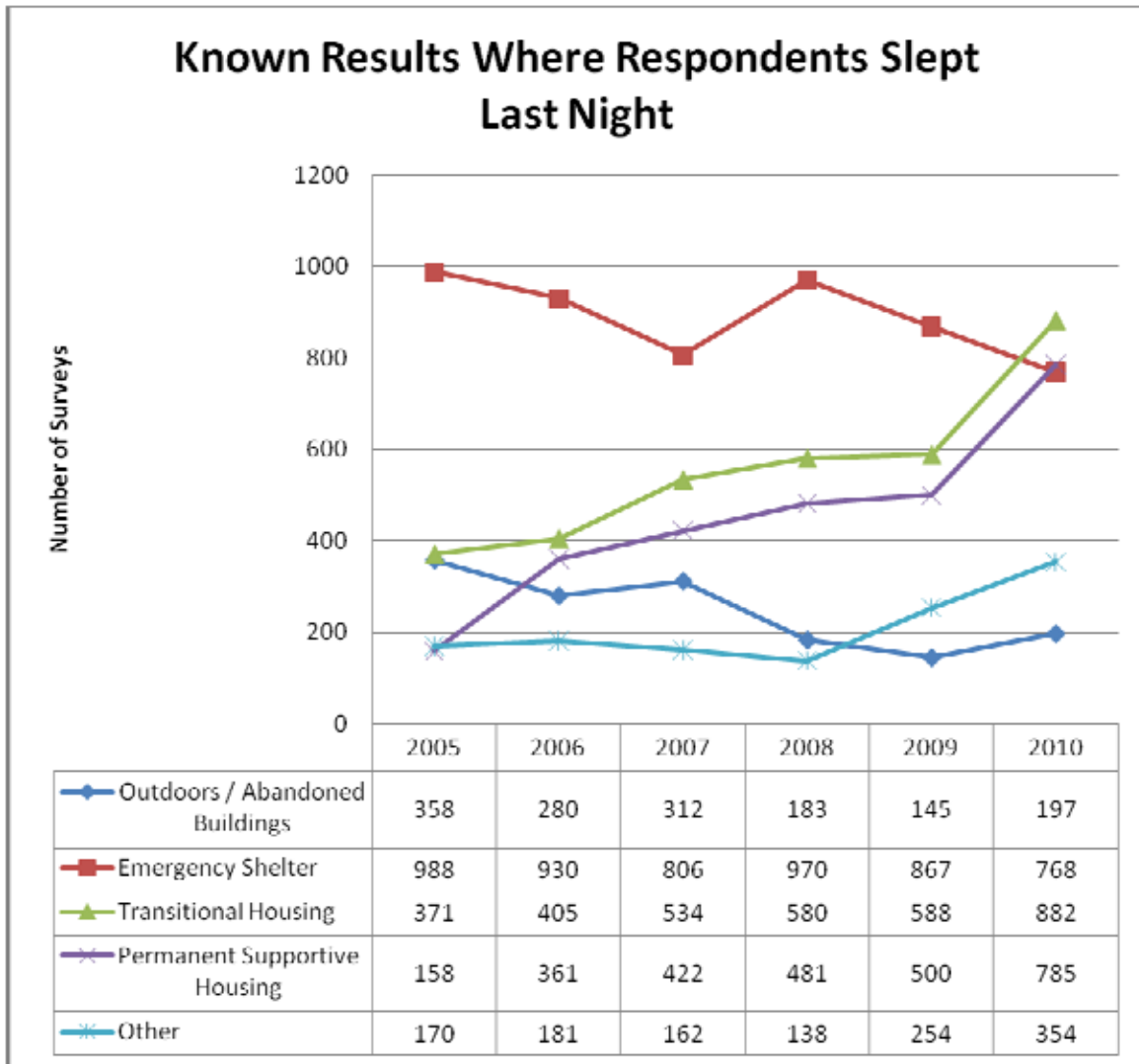
2010 – Known Results for City where survey was completed

City	Dallas	Irving	Garland	Grand Prairie	Carrollton	Cedar Hill	Richardson	Total
Number	2,861	91	44	9	1	2	1	3,009
% of Total	95%	3%	2%	>1%	>1%	>1%	>1%	100%

As housing opportunities are created for homeless and formerly homeless populations across the city, the number of homeless individuals in the Central Police District has declined. **PLEASE NOTE:** As demonstrated in the chart below, boundaries for police districts were changed in 2008, and a South Central Division was added.



Sleep Location



Percentages in housing programs increased for the **sixth consecutive year**. Dallas has successfully increased the numbers of persons who have achieved housing placement each year since the 2004 implementation of the Dallas 10-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness. A comparison of 2005 figures to 2010 shows a:

- **30% decrease** in those sleeping **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings**
- **17% decrease** in those sleeping in **Emergency Shelters**
- **138% increase** in those sleeping in **Transitional Housing (TH)**
- **396% increase** in those sleeping in **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)**

The 2010 increase in those sleeping in Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing can be attributed to two factors:

1. Targeted increase in housing placements and development.
2. The stimulus funds received by the area for Rapid Re-Housing of homeless households.

Increased Housing Placements & Development:

The variables leading to these positive results are most likely due to three strategies outlined in the 10-Year Plan:

- The development of **355 additional PSH units**. These additional beds / homes were funded primarily through the HUD Continuum of Care and in partnership with NorthStar, the local administrator for public funds in the area of behavioral healthcare, and the Dallas Housing Authority.
- Ongoing efforts in outreach engagement provided by the Assertive Homeless Crisis Outreach Unit.
- Utilization of The Bridge, Dallas' multi-service campus for people experiencing homelessness, to help people residing in shelters address their health and income needs and transition to housing.

358 people transitioned from shelters to housing, through utilization of The Bridge, in 2009.

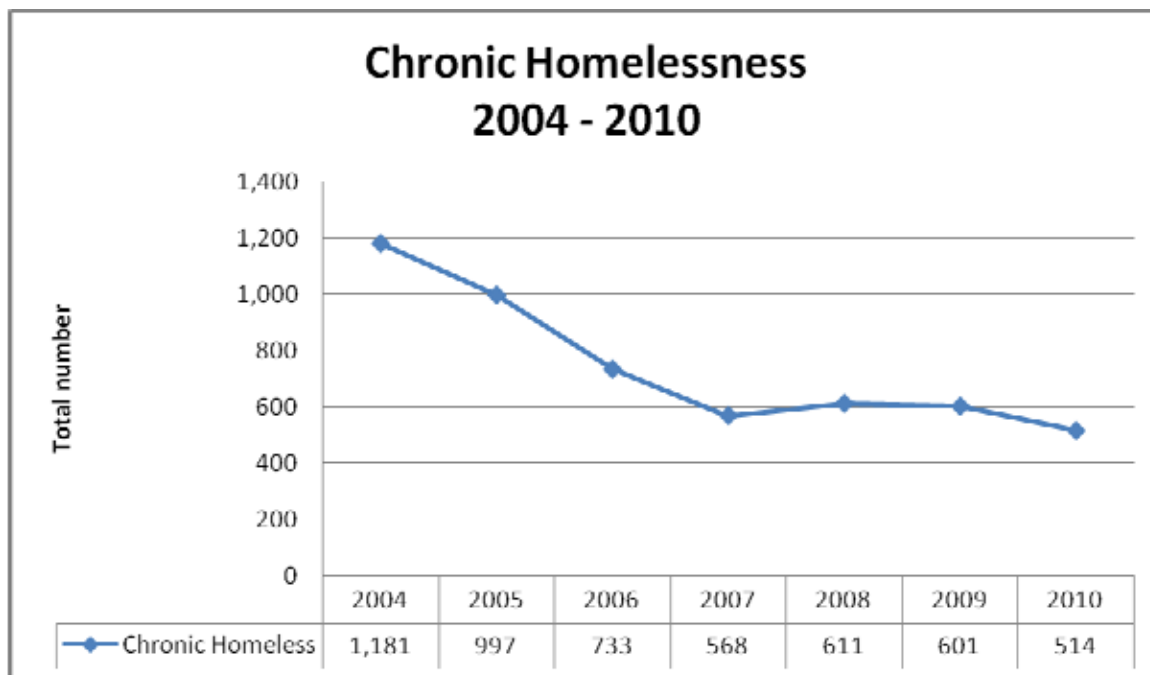
Rapid Re-Housing Funds

Stimulus funding from the Federal government which was targeted to re-housing households who had become recently homeless was responsible for providing short-term transitional housing to 17 households which were identified on the night of the Homeless Census.

Chronic Homeless Population

In 2010, there were **514 Chronically Homeless** individuals in Dallas, a **decrease of 14%** from 2009. Since 2004, the number of Chronically Homeless individuals has **decreased 57%** due in part to the community's focus on addressing the issues effecting this population.

Below is a comparison of the actual number of Chronically Homeless:



Comparison of Chronic Homeless to the Overall Homeless Population

Below is a comparison of selected demographics in the total homeless population and the chronic homeless population:

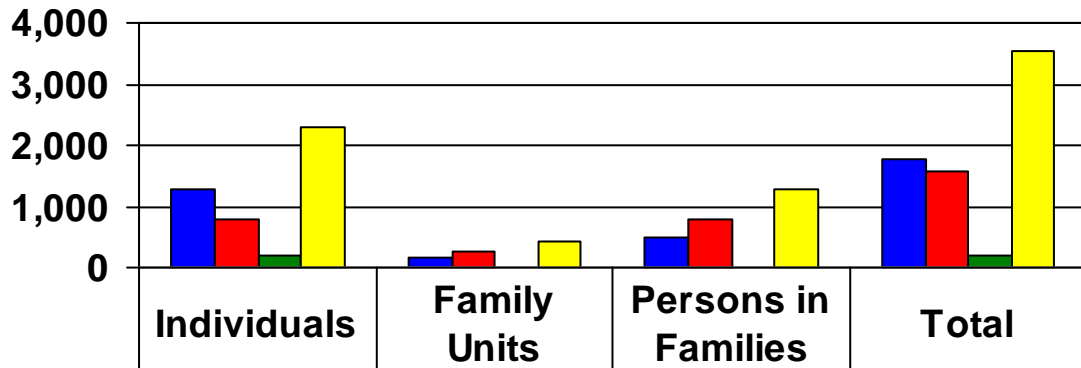
Characteristic	Total Homeless Population				Chronic Homeless Population			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Male:	62%	63%	61%	66%	79%	88%	81%	85%
Female:	38%	37%	39%	34%	21%	12%	19%	15%
African American:	58%	57%	59%	57%	62%	63%	65%	58%
Caucasian:	30%	31%	30%	31%	29%	28%	27%	32%
Hispanic:	8%	9%	7%	8%	4%	5%	4%	5%
Other Race/Ethnicity:	4%	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%
Substance Abuse:	38%	38%	37%	41%	64%	56%	56%	55%
Mental Illness:	29%	29%	33%	38%	35%	34%	44%	40%
Physical Disability:	24%	21%	26%	24%	47%	37%	44%	37%

Comparison of Veteran Demographics to the Overall Homeless Population

As the community becomes more aware of the needs of veterans from previous wars and returning veterans from the current war, the following demographics are being reported for this unique sector of the homeless population.

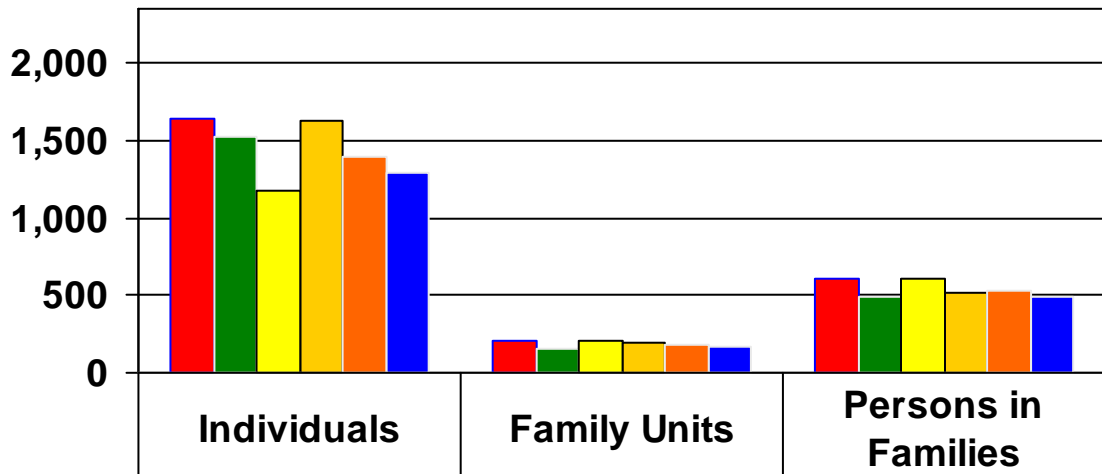
Veterans	Veteran Population as a % of the Total Homeless Population		Veteran Population as a % of the Total Chronic Homeless Population	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Year				
% of Total:	15%	21%	22%	24%
Male:	90%	94%	99%	97%
Female:	10%	6%	1%	3%
African American:	59%	63%	52%	72%
Caucasian:	34%	31%	42%	23%
Hispanic:	3%	3%	2%	2%
Other Race / Ethnicity:	4%	3%	4%	3%
Substance Abuse:	53%	61%	64%	65%
Mental Illness:	53%	46%	45%	38%
Physical Disability:	31%	29%	53%	38%

2010 Location by Housing Type



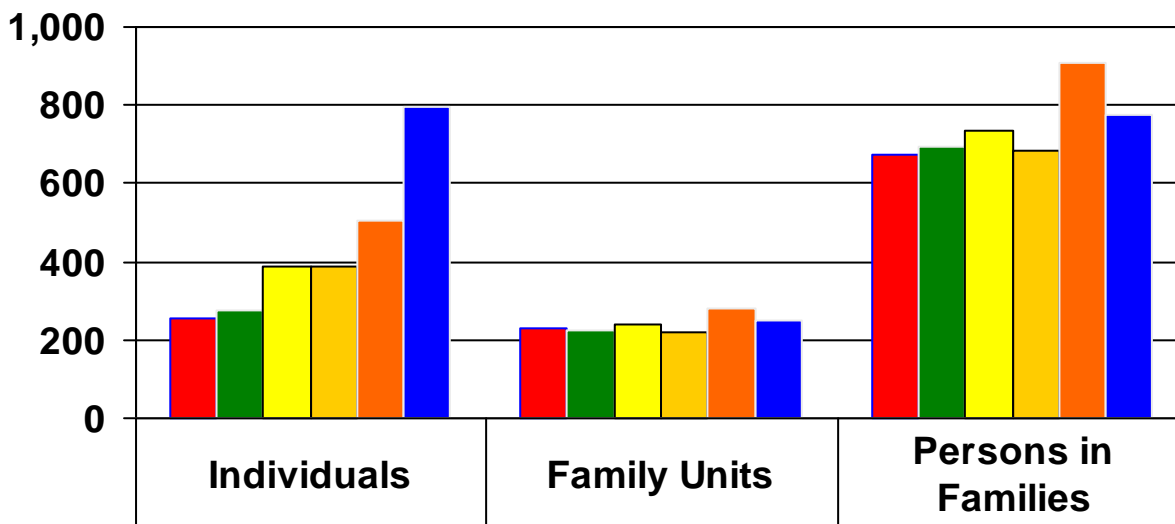
	Individuals	Family Units	Persons in Families	Total
Shelter	1,292	167	490	1,782
TH	795	251	777	1,572
Unsheltered	193	4	8	201
Total	2,280	422	1,275	3,555

Comparison of Emergency Shelter



	Individuals	Family Units	Persons in Families
Shelter 2005	1,642	202	606
Shelter 2006	1,519	155	494
Shelter 2007	1,174	202	612
Shelter 2008	1,632	190	512
Shelter 2009	1,394	178	531
Shelter 2010	1,297	167	490

Comparison of Transitional Housing



	Individuals	Family Units	Persons in Families
TH 2005	256	229	672
TH 2006	276	223	695
TH 2007	386	240	735
TH 2008	388	221	686
TH 2009	505	280	907
TH 2010	795	251	777

Population Characteristics

Respondents completed a personal profile that applied to them or their spouses. Below are the responses representing adults and unaccompanied youth.

Population Characteristics					
Category	Number	% of Total*	Category	Number	% of Total*
Employed (Working right now)	335	11%	Substance Abuse History	1,250	41%
Unemployed (No job at all)	1,832	59%	Mental Illness	1,168	38%
Underemployed (Part Time/Low Pay)	329	11%	Been Tested for HIV/AIDS	1,122	36%
Veteran	629	20%	Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS	195	6%
Disabled	737	24%	Domestic Abuse Victim	342	11%
Ex-Offender	681	22%	High School Diploma or GED	832	27%
On Parole	131	4%	Some College	773	25%
On Probation	205	7%	College Graduate / Diploma	252	8%
Medical Problems	1,069	35%	Pregnant	1	<1%
			Ever in Foster Care	74	2%

*These percentages were gathered based on the total number of adults and unaccompanied youth represented on the surveys. However, not everyone who completed a survey provided answers to the questions in this section.

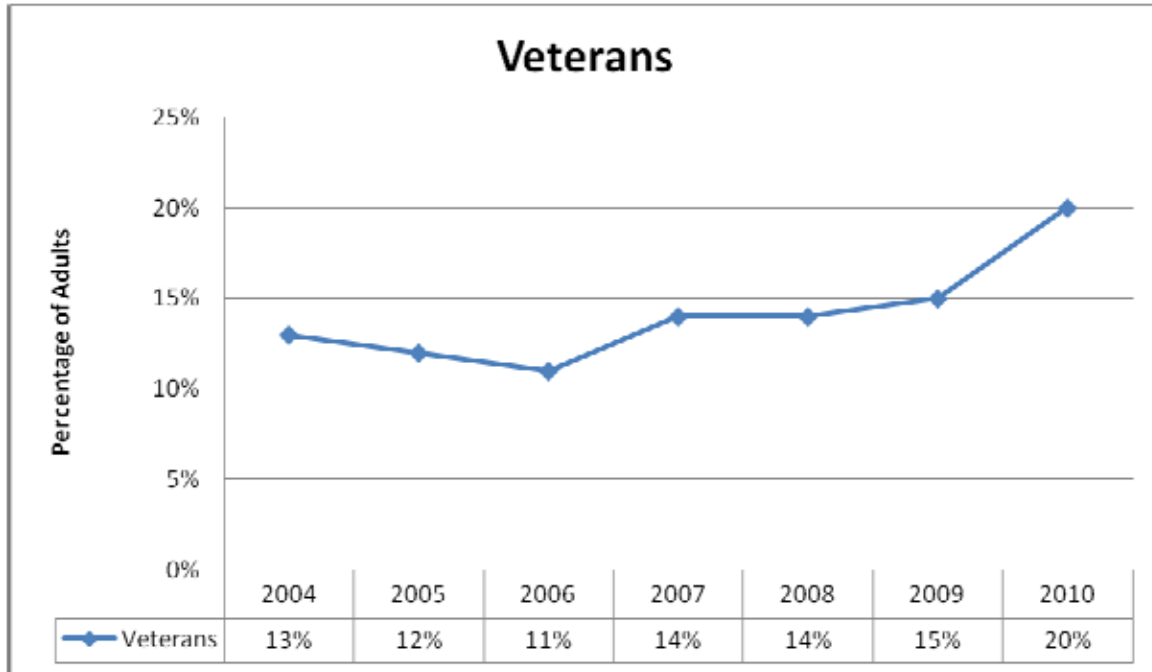
The percentage of respondents indicating *Unemployed, No job at all* decreased in 2010 from 64% to 59%. This is likely a result of the increased number in Transitional Housing placements, which often include employment in the goals set for residents and may require that a resident find employment as a condition of continued program participation.

The percentage of respondents indicating a history of *Substance Abuse* or *Mental Illness* increased significantly when compared with 2009 numbers (4% and 5% respectively). It is believed that this may be a result of two factors:

- Persons who were affected by these disorders but stably housed before becoming homeless due to increased demand on the public behavioral health system as a direct result of the current economic climate.
- As more residents affected by these disorders are placed into Permanent Supportive Housing, the percentage of respondents to whom these characteristics apply will also increase. See page 15 for more details.

Readers should also note that almost a quarter (22%) of the population indicated that they are ex-offenders, which presents a significant barrier to both employment and sustainable housing.

The percentage of adults who are reporting Veteran status has also increased this year, as indicated in the chart below. This is likely due to the increase in veterans returning from the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as a specific effort by the VA Comprehensive Homeless Center to ensure that veterans in each of their programs were represented this year.



Benefits / Services Still Needed

Respondents were asked to indicate which benefits and / or services they needed at the time the survey was completed. Below are the surveyed responses:

Benefits and Services Still Needed					
Benefit / Service	Number	% of Total*	Benefit / Service	Number	% of Total*
Bus Pass	1,126	37%	Legal Aid	325	11%
Job Placement	1,082	36%	Mental Health Care	257	9%
Dental Care	993	33%	Phone Messaging	249	8%
Permanent Housing (Not Disabled)	945	31%	Life Skills	249	8%
Food Stamps	815	27%	Substance Abuse Treatment	234	8%
Transportation	795	26%	GED Options	189	6%
Job Training	613	20%	Emergency Shelter	188	6%
Clothing	598	20%	Unemployment Benefits	182	6%
Medical Care	483	16%	Veteran's Benefits	165	5%
SSI/SSDI	473	16%	Child Support	107	4%
Permanent Supportive Housing (Disabled)	488	16%	Child Care	85	3%
Education Options	449	15%	Temporary Assistance to Families (TANF)	80	3%
Emergency Food	397	13%	English Classes	57	2%
Picture ID	374	12%	Women, Infants & Children (WIC)	39	1%
Transitional Housing	365	12%	Social Security (62+)	38	1%
Case Management	359	12%			

* These percentages were gathered based on the total number of surveys. However, not everyone who completed a survey provided answers to the questions in this section. In addition, not everyone who completed a survey qualifies to receive all of these services for themselves or other members of their household.

For the fourth consecutive year, Bus Passes are the top benefit still needed. Job Placement is the second-highest request, which is expected as a result of the current economic climate.

Permanent Housing (not Disabled) is the fourth greatest need, behind Dental Care. Food Stamps round out the top 5 needs.

Benefits Being Received

Respondents were asked to indicate which benefits they were currently receiving at the time of the survey. Below are the responses, based on the number of surveys received.

Benefits Being Received		
Benefit	Number	% of Total*
Food Stamps	918	31%
SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance)	271	9%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income)	304	10%
Veteran's Benefits	166	6%
WIC (Women, Infants & Children)	87	3%
TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)	64	2%
Child Support	63	2%
DARS	46	2%
Social Security (62+)	58	2%
Unemployment	39	1%

* These percentages were gathered based on the total number of surveys. However, not everyone who completed a survey provided answers to the questions in this section. In addition, not everyone who completed a survey qualifies to receive all of these services for themselves or other members of their household.

Benefits Which Have Expired

Respondents were asked to indicate which benefits they had been receiving at one point, but which had expired at the time the survey was completed. Below are the responses, based on the number of surveys received.

Benefits Which Have Expired		
Benefit	Number	% of Total*
Food Stamps	770	26%
Unemployment	215	7%
TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)	78	3%
WIC (Women, Infants & Children)	80	3%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income)	34	1%
SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance)	29	1%

* These percentages were gathered based on the total number of surveys. However, not everyone who completed a survey provided answers to the questions in this section. In addition, not everyone who completed a survey qualifies to receive all of these services for themselves or other members of their household.

Glossary of Terms

Chronically Homeless Person – An unaccompanied adult who has been homeless for at least one year or has experienced 4 episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years and has a disabling condition. For the purposes of this definition, these individuals must either live on the streets or in emergency shelters.

Drug / Alcohol Treatment Facility – A facility which has as its primary purpose to provide in-patient treatment to those suffering from substance abuse / dependence.

Emergency Shelter – A facility which has as its primary purpose providing temporary or transitional shelter for the homeless, in general, or for specific homeless populations. Among these are domestic violence shelters, family shelters, shelters for single men and women, etc. Although Emergency Shelters may provide supportive services, their primary focus is on the provision of temporary shelter.

Household – A group of individuals, of which at least one is the primary caregiver, who are living together and related by blood, marriage or self-proclamation.

Permanent Supportive Housing – Housing in which homeless persons with disabilities live and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. The key components of Permanent Supportive housing as compared to Transitional Housing are that residents must have a disability in order to qualify, and can continue to live in that facility and receive services for as long as they choose to, without time limits.

Transitional Housing – Housing in which homeless persons live and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. If the project is funded by HUD, a maximum limit of 24 months is assigned for each resident/family unless extenuating circumstances exist. Projects which are not funded by HUD may set their own limits for length of residency. The key components of transitional housing as compared to Emergency Shelter are the extended length of stay and the ubiquitous presence of supportive services, whether on or off-site.

Acknowledgements

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Organizations Providing Resources and Planning Assistance

City of Dallas – identification of encampments and organizational support from the Crisis Intervention Department
Community Dental Care – donated toothbrushes for delivery to the outdoor homeless participating in the survey
Dallas Police Department – provision of 34 officers to escort survey volunteers and training assistance for the volunteers
EagleOne Services – design and updating of the database
Metrocare Services – assist with the identification of encampment locations and surveying of remote areas during
Transicare Services – available during the point-in-time Count to transport people in crisis
United Way of Metropolitan Dallas, Inc. – office support, IT and computer lab resources
ValueOptions – on-site authorization of treatment services to those seeking assistance during the count.

23 Volunteers Assisted with Data Entry (many of whom participated on multiple days)

Julie Adkins	Beverly Kissentan
Caroline Babb	Clara McDade
Christiane Baud	Connie McLouth
Delores Boyd	Allison Ondocsin
Blanquita Chionglo	Sonja Parkhill
Marianne Chionglo	Jan Robinson
Anthony Collins	Jennifer Schimmel
Caity Colvard	Lee Schimmel
Audrey Crouch	Janet K. Smith
Abby DeCicco	Kamela Smith
Lisa Irwin	Karma Travis
Yvetta Joya	

A Special Thank-You to those in our community experiencing homelessness...

We especially want to thank the homeless citizens who were willing to share their personal experiences so that we could gain a better understanding of the challenges they face daily, and whose stories will remind us that these numbers and statistics represent a human condition that must be remedied.

49 Agencies Participated in the Count

24 Hour Club	Dallas Life	Nexus Recovery Center
ABC Behavioral Health	Dallas Metrocare Services	Parkland Hospital
AIDS Services Of Dallas	Dallas International Street Church	Our Friend's Place
Austin Street Center	Exodus	Prince of Wales
Baylor Hospital	Family Gateway	Promise House
The Bridge	The Family Place	Reconciliation Outreach
Brighter Tomorrows	Genesis Women's Center	Salvation Army
Bunkhaus	Green Oaks	Shared Housing
Center of Hope	Homeward Bound	Siedler House
Central Dallas Ministries	Housing Crisis Center	Soul's Harbor
City of Dallas	Interfaith Housing	SoupMobile
City of Garland	Lew Sterret	Turtle Creek Recovery
City of Irving	LifeNet Community Behavioral Healthcare	Union Gospel Mission
City Detention Center	Magdalen House	Veteran's Affairs
Community of Hope	Methodist Hospital	Welcome House
Dallas County	Mosaic Family Services	
Dallas Housing Authority	New Beginning Center	

108 Community Volunteers who completed the Census Survey

Salome Acosta	Roy Gomez	Leah Parker
Louis Adams	Christina Gonzales	Stephen Pogue
Mark Agnew	Melissa Gonzales	Sally Pruitt
Darius Ahmadi	Karen Hare	Gilbert Ramirez
Bonnie Athens	Brenda Hart	Mary Reed
Chad Baker	Alan Henderson	JoAnn Rodriguez
Lisa Barnett	Charlotte Hill	MaryAnn Russ
Sarah Blythe	Michelle Hodges	Karen Sales
Katrina Bradley	Dave Hogan	Phillip Sales
Mary Burnham	Jackie Holland	Alexis Sanchez
Barbara Cabrera	Valencia Hooper	Shirley Sanders
Sandra Collier	Erika Hultquist	Patti Scali
Anthony Collins	Amber Isbell	Lee Schimmel
Nicole Cooper	David Jackson	Jennifer Schimmel
Amy Coburn	Shelia James	Paul Scott
Herb Cotner	Udell Jasso	Windy Sengsatheuane
Norris Cotton	Nesbit Johnson	Taylor Shead
Ron Cowart	Mike Katz	Becky Shelton
Jana Creech	Brandon Kilgore	Sloane Skipper
Winford Cross	Marie Krebs	Janet K. Smith
Diana Cuellar	Monica Ladet	Kamela Smith
Sherry Cusumano	Carolyn Lennox	Edward St. John
Stephanie Davis	Kim Leshner	Terrance Staton
Abby DeCicco	Traswell Livingston	Paul Stauffer
Kimberly DePass	Brandon Long	Stephanie Terrill
Madison Dolph	Alli Lopez	Marilu Thorn
John Dornheim	David Maroney	Stuart Trotter
Suanne Durham	Henrietta Martin	Catherine Wall
Mark Elizondo	Connie McLouth	Heather Ward
Amanda Elliot	Janie Metzinger	Pat Washington
Joel Feiner	Ikenna Mogbo	Amy Wharton
Yekia Ferretiz	John Monroe	Ashlee Whitaker
Gloria Ford	David Mora	LaTerica White
Jessica Galleshaw	Marjorie Nance	LaDondra Wilson
Yolanda Garcia	Kristye Palmquist	Crystal Wolverton
Tonia Gaston	Jalah Parker	Monica Young

For more information, or to discuss participation in the 2011 Homeless Count and Census, please contact the Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance "Homeless Count" Staff:

Mike Faenza

President and CEO

mfaenza@mdhadallas.org

Kit Lowrance

Director of Supportive Housing and Community Services

klowrance@mdhadallas.org

Paula Maroney

Housing Coordinator – Continuum of Care

pmaroney@mdhadallas.org