



2013 Point-In-Time Homeless Count and Census

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MDHA 2013 Point-in-Time Homeless Count and Census Report

Executive Summary

The Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance (MDHA) and Solutions to Homelessness

MDHA is the Dallas area's public-private alliance and membership organization with the mission to prevent and end homelessness. The Alliance engages nonprofit and public service organizations, policy makers, people experiencing homelessness and the general public to make continuous progress toward its mission. Our efforts to develop housing and services have helped thousands of formerly homeless children and families and individuals recover from homelessness over the last decade.

The Alliance has been central to the development of more than 2,000 units of permanent supportive housing for homeless families with children and single adults with disabling conditions and more than 1,800 units of transitional supportive housing in the Dallas area. MDHA provided implementation planning and private sector fundraising for The Bridge, Dallas' homeless assistance center. MDHA opened The Bridge in May 2008 and operated the center until it became a separate entity in October 2011.

MDHA is the lead nonprofit agency designated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to coordinate and plan local homeless services. The Alliance provides stewardship and management of approximately \$15 million in federal funds annually through the HUD-MDHA Continuum of Care for Dallas and Collin counties. The annual Point-In-Time Homeless Count is one of our responsibilities. The data-based, objective role that MDHA plays in this initiative is largely funded by local philanthropy and not taxpayer dollars.

The Alliance is committed to using data to drive continuous improvement of the Dallas area's efforts to overtake and end homelessness. The Point-In-Time Homeless Count and Census is a building block for effectively leveraging federal funds, local government resources and philanthropy.

Introduction and Methodology

The annual Point-In-Time Count and Census is a community initiative to gather and analyze data on homelessness in Dallas and Collin Counties. The information is used by healthcare providers, nonprofit organizations, faith-based groups and local, state and federal governmental agencies. Separate reports are published for each of the counties. This report is the Dallas County report.

Each year, the Alliance works with local service providers to get a head count at each shelter, transitional housing site and permanent supporting housing development. Dozens of volunteers also visit outdoor encampments where homeless people live. The volunteers gather additional information from homeless people who agree to be surveyed. The information provides a snapshot of homelessness in our community on a given night. However, it does not represent everyone experiencing homelessness because many cannot be located.

MDHA appreciates the valuable support of the City of Dallas in conducting the Count. The City's Department of Housing and Community Services, the Dallas Police Department including the outreach and Crisis Intervention Team make the Annual Count possible. Heartfelt thanks to the more than 150 volunteers who served in a variety of roles on the night of the Count; to the staff members of the 43 participating agencies; and to the 113 data entry volunteers who entered more than 3,800 surveys this year.

Special thanks this year to Fannie Mae and The Real Estate Council Foundation, TREC, for their volunteer and financial support of the Count.

2013 Highlights

The 2013 results and comparisons with previous counts help identify trends, successes and challenges ahead. The report includes the following findings:

- The number of chronically homeless individuals, those homeless longer than one year with a disability, totaled **568** -- an increase from 2012's total of 407.
- The number of chronic homeless individuals has **decreased 52 percent** since **2004** when the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness was prepared.
- The number of people sleeping outdoors or in abandoned buildings has dropped **45 percent** from 2005 to 2013.
- The number of people living in permanent supportive housing increased **1,363 percent** from 2005 to 2013. (Two thousand three hundred and twelve (2,312) adults and children are now living in Permanent Supportive Housing).
- The total homeless population number of **2,972** declined 13 percent in 2013 from the **3,447** counted in 2012.
- Of homeless adults who answered surveys, 28% reported becoming homeless within the last year.
- The number of homeless families increased. A total of **345** adults who responded to the surveys reported children living with them on the night of the Count. This figure has risen **36 percent** since 2010.
- The Count identified **twenty-three** chronically homeless families, those homeless longer than one year with a parent who has a disability. HUD expanded the definition of chronically homeless to include families and this information is being reported for the second year. Families experiencing homelessness can be more difficult to identify because they often stay in their cars or other places that are not as visible as living on the streets.
- The number of homeless youth, which includes runaways, unaccompanied by a parent or guardian increased to **241**. This 27 percent increase is likely due to a new effort to count this population, which often remains invisible and additional Dallas County school districts providing their information as of the date of the Count.

Brief Analysis

The community has made substantial progress in reducing the number of chronically homeless individuals through coordinated services and permanent supportive housing. These efforts should remain strong while more attention is focused on families with children and veterans.

- The Dallas community has made substantial progress in moving chronically homeless single adults into permanent supportive housing. Permanent supportive housing (PSH) includes a mental health professional to help residents succeed in housing. Success in housing means fewer homeless individuals on the streets and in emergency shelters, reduced jail and criminal justice costs and reduced psychiatric and other hospitalizations.
- The decrease in chronic homelessness since 2004 can be attributed to the increased number of permanent supportive housing units for chronically homeless individuals. Chronically homeless individuals have long histories of homelessness and disabilities.
- The Dallas area developed **175** additional units of permanent supportive housing during 2012 that helped reduce chronic homelessness. These homes were funded primarily through the Continuum of Care, a collaboration of local homeless services providers that receive U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding. An alliance with the Dallas Housing Authority and NorthStar, the local behavioral healthcare system, was instrumental in adding the housing units.
- The Bridge, Dallas' multi-service campus for single adults experiencing homelessness, helped **268** people transition to permanent housing.
- MDHA has a plan to add **1,800** units of permanent supportive housing for individuals and families by 2015. Permanent supportive housing provides services, such as a mental health professional to help residents, remain successful in housing. MDHA is working with its Homeless Policy Alliance of elected officials to gain support for the plan from local governmental entities.
- The most difficult to count and an almost invisible homeless population are the families with children and youth 17 years of age and younger living on their own. Our efforts to track the unmet needs of families who are homeless and to articulate clearer solutions need to be redoubled.
- The need for more short-term transitional housing or rapid re-housing is apparent for youth and young adults who do not qualify for permanent supportive housing. Many of them have the capacity to become gainfully employed and fully self-sufficient, once short-term problems are addressed and resolved.

MDHA 2013 Point-in-Time Homeless Count for the Continuum of Care Part I

Total Homeless Population

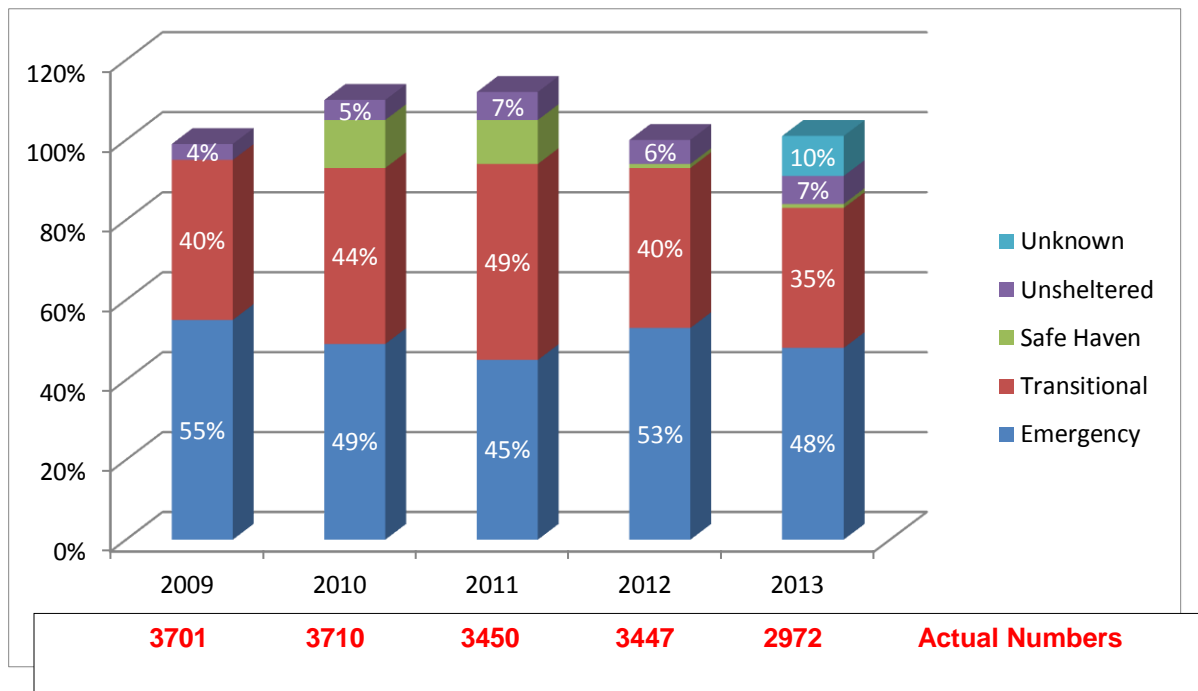
Each year the Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance conducts a Point-In-Time (PIT) Homeless Count under the direction of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It is an exhaustive community endeavor which draws on the resources of local volunteers, assets of local government agencies and contributions of private associations.

MDHA has historically utilized the opportunity of this effort to expand the scope and detail of information drawn out of the survey. The survey instrument used in Dallas is designed to comply with HUD's limited data requirement, and at the same time garner other useful information for our local planning and delivery system. One byproduct of this dual utility is a complex assortment of data.

MDHA counted a total of **2,972** homeless individuals in Dallas County on January 24, 2013. In addition, MDHA counted **2,313** *formerly homeless* people living in permanent supportive housing. MDHA's full count, including individuals settled in permanent supportive housing, now totals **5,285**.

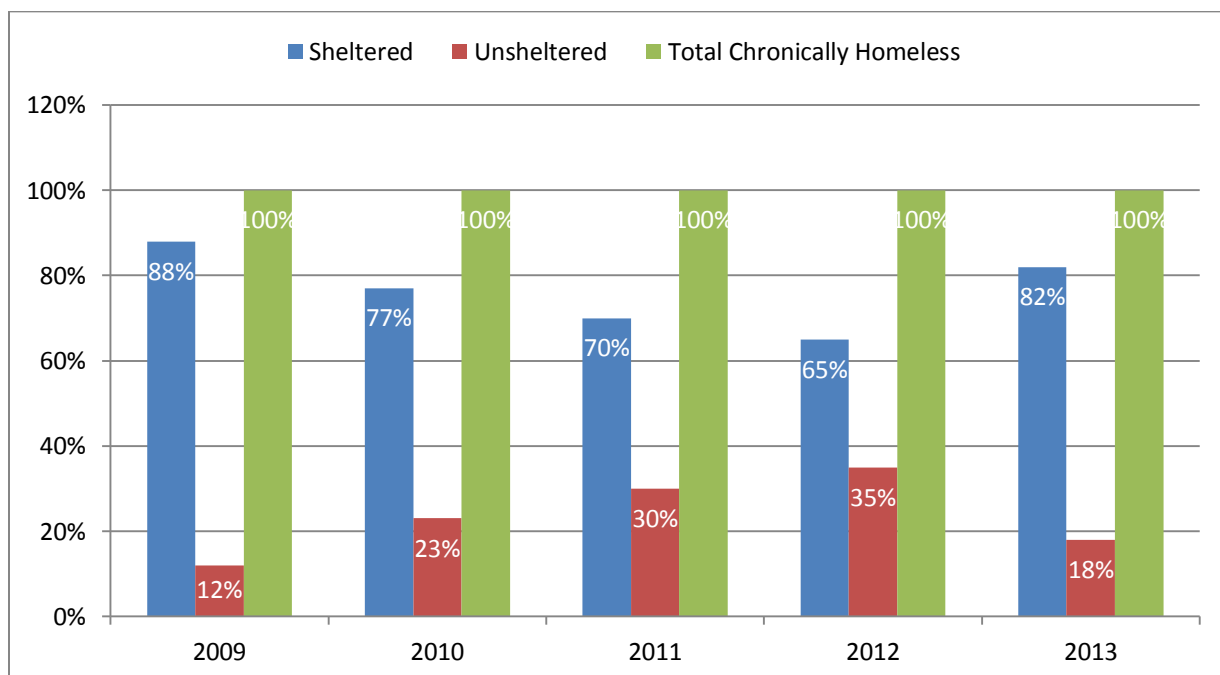
HUD's reporting requirement is succinct and limited in scope, with a primary focus on people who have not attained housing stability. HUD does not include those who are in Permanent Supportive Housing as homeless. People who are counted as homeless under HUD's definition are those who are:

- on the street
- in abandoned buildings
- in emergency shelter
- in transitional housing

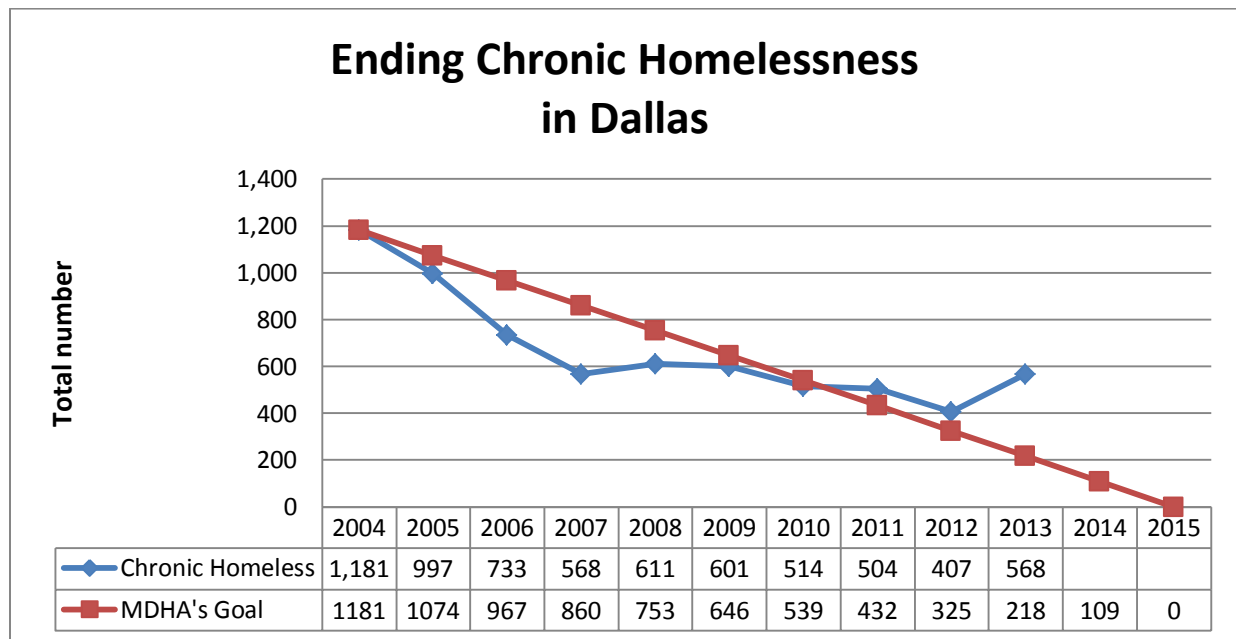


Chronic Homeless Population

In 2013, there were **568 chronically homeless individuals (463 single adults and 105 in families)** in Dallas County. The total number of persons experiencing chronic homelessness has **increased thirty-seven percent (37%)** since the last count in 2012.

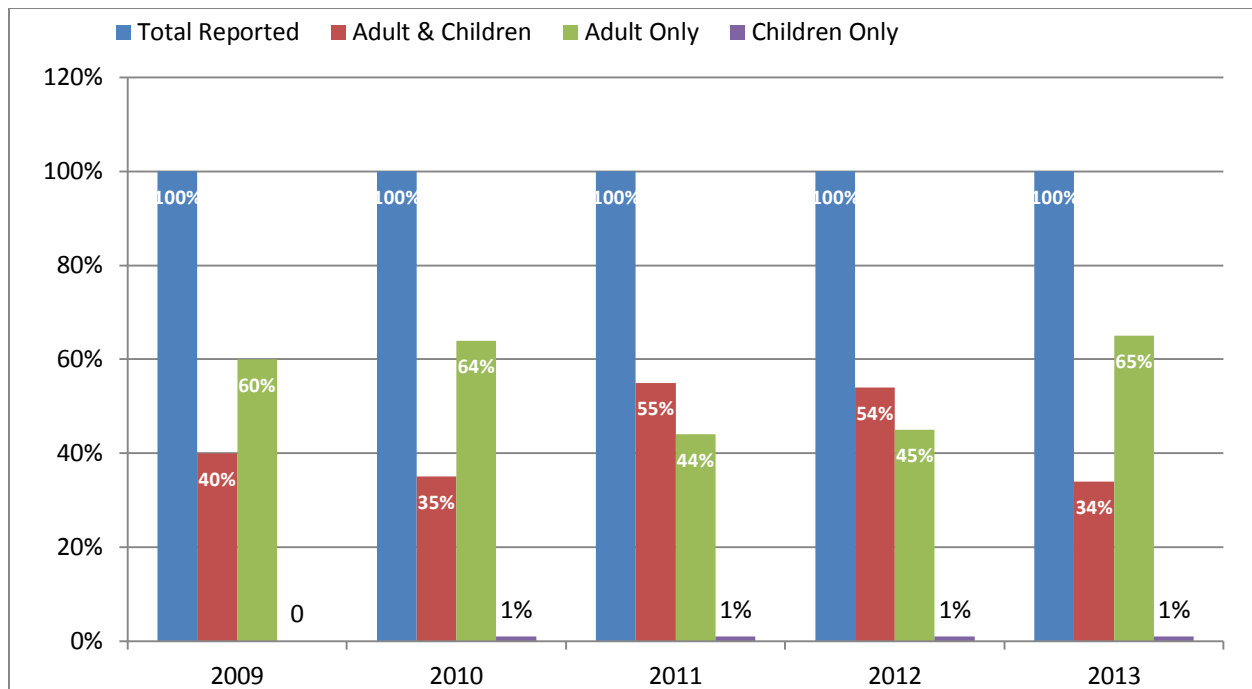


Compared to those counted in 2004, the number of chronically homeless individuals has **decreased 52%**. The blue line in the chart below illustrates the progress we have made in Dallas under our goal of eliminating chronic homelessness. The red line illustrates the challenge we must meet in doing so.

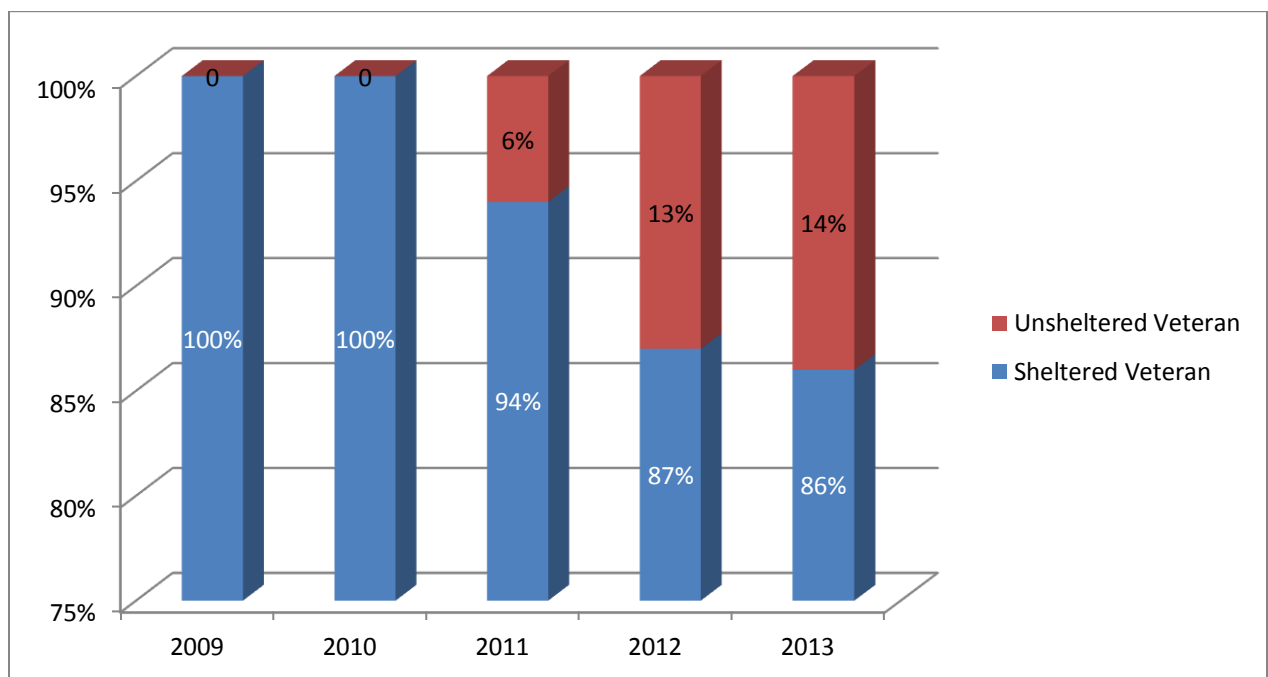


Homeless Families

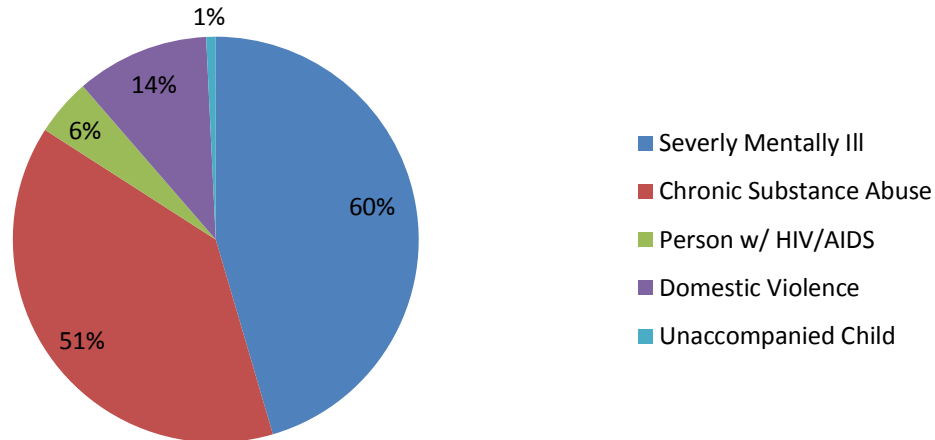
The data below offers a view of the **familial status** of the actual homeless population by grouping: single adults, those with children and unaccompanied children. Again, PSH residents are not included in this report. Although the total reported number of families with children was lower than in the past, the dramatic increase (187%) in chronically homeless families is a call to action.



Homeless Veteran Totals with Shelter Status



Sub-Population Data within the Total Homeless Population



The chart above illustrates the prevalence of circumstances that lead to homelessness. One notable trend has been the rise in numbers of person presenting with behavioral health conditions (mental illness and chronic substance abuse).

HUD's interest is in the total incidence of these factors.

MDHA 2013 Point-in-Time Homeless Count for Dallas County Part II

The second part of the Point-in-Time count includes information from **3,892** surveys of persons experiencing homelessness conducted by MDHA volunteers during the January 24, 2013 census. The surveys represent **5,285** individuals as some of the surveys included families with children.

The surveys were answered on a voluntary basis and are not intended to provide a statistically valid sample. However, they represent a majority of the homeless population counted on January 24th and provide useful information to identify demographic information, trends and progress related to ending homelessness in Dallas County.

All of the information in Part II is based on the completed surveys and does not represent the entire county's homeless population.

Survey / Sample Size

In 2013, **3,892 surveys** were completed, representing a **32% increase** compared to the number of surveys completed last year.

In 2013, **5,285 total people** were represented on surveys, representing a **30% increase** when compared with the number of people represented last year.

Adult Population

- **3,995 Adults** were represented on the surveys.
- **Adults** made up **76%** of the total homeless population.
- **12%** reported having formerly been in foster care.

2013 - Total Adults of Known Gender			
Number / %	Adult Males	Adult Females	Total Known Gender
Number	1,952	1,446	3,398
% of Known Gender	57%	43%	100%

2013 - Total Adults of Known Race						
Number / %	African American	American Indian	Caucasian (White)	Hispanic (Latino)	Other	Total Known Race
Number	2,134	23	963	241	90	3,451
% of Known Race	62%	<1%	28%	7%	3%	100%

Age of Homeless Adults

The 2013 results support that the homeless population is aging along with the mainstream national population. The largest clusters by age are in the age groups of "40-49" and "50-59." Percentage increases were found in the "22-29", "50-59" and the "60-69" age groups while those 70 and older remained the same as 2012 at 1%.

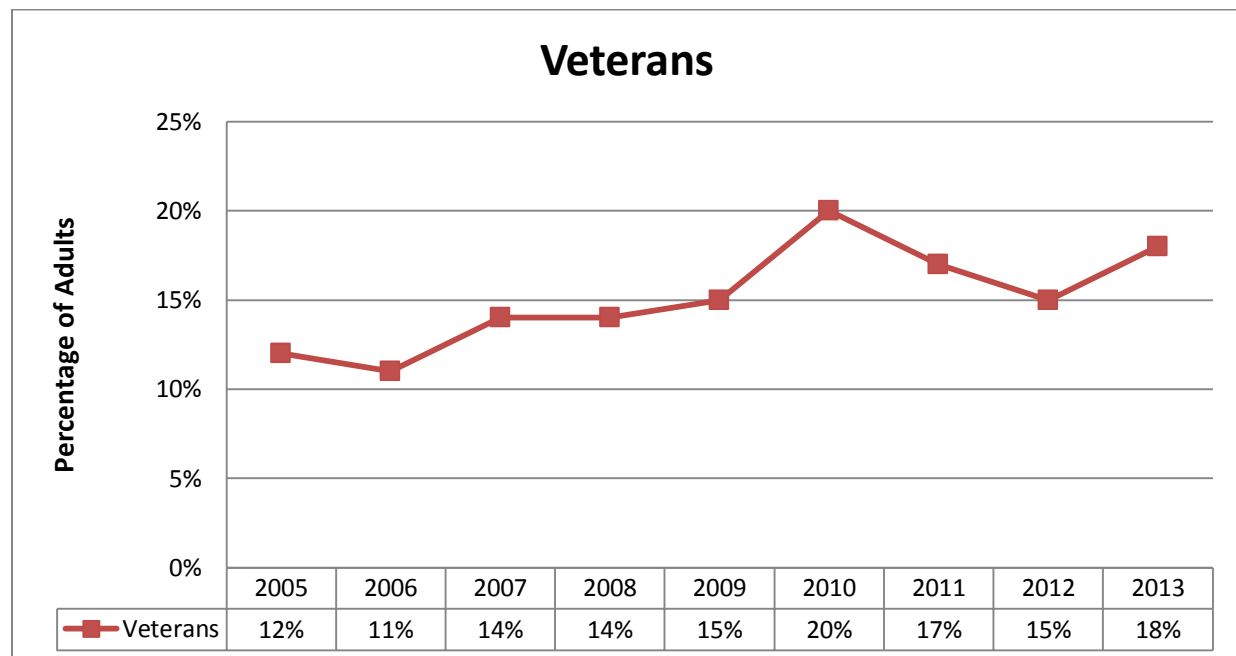
2013 - Total Adults of Known Age		
Age	Number	% of Total Known Age
18-21 Years	195	5%
22-29 Years	437	12%
30-39 Years	611	18%
40-49 Years	851	25%
50-59 Years	1,044	30%
60-69 Years	305	9%
70 + Years	30	1%
Total Known Age	3,473	100%

Marital Status of Surveyed Homeless Population

2013 - Total Known Marital Status		
Marital Status	Number	% of Total
Divorced	852	22%
Married	226	6%
Separated	390	10%
Single	2,285	59%
Widowed	106	3%
Total Known Marital Status	3,859	100%

Veterans

The percentage of adults surveyed who reported U.S. Veteran status increased this year from 15% to 18%.



In 2013, 721 survey respondents reported being veterans. Of those, 40% were determined to be chronically homeless individuals. As the community becomes more aware of the needs of veterans, it is important to understand the Veterans population in comparison to the total homeless adult population.

Comparison of Veteran Demographics to the Overall Homeless Population

Veterans	Veteran Sub-Population as a % of the Total Homeless Adult Population		
	2011	2012	2013
Year			
% of Total:	17%	15%	18%
Male:	23%	16%	13%
Female:	3%	3%	2%
African American:	10%	9%	10%
Caucasian:	7%	6%	4%
Hispanic:	3%	1%	<1%
Other Race / Ethnicity:	6%	<1%	<1%
Substance Abuse:	18%	23%	10%
Mental Illness:	12%	22%	8%
Physical Disability:	12%	22%	6%

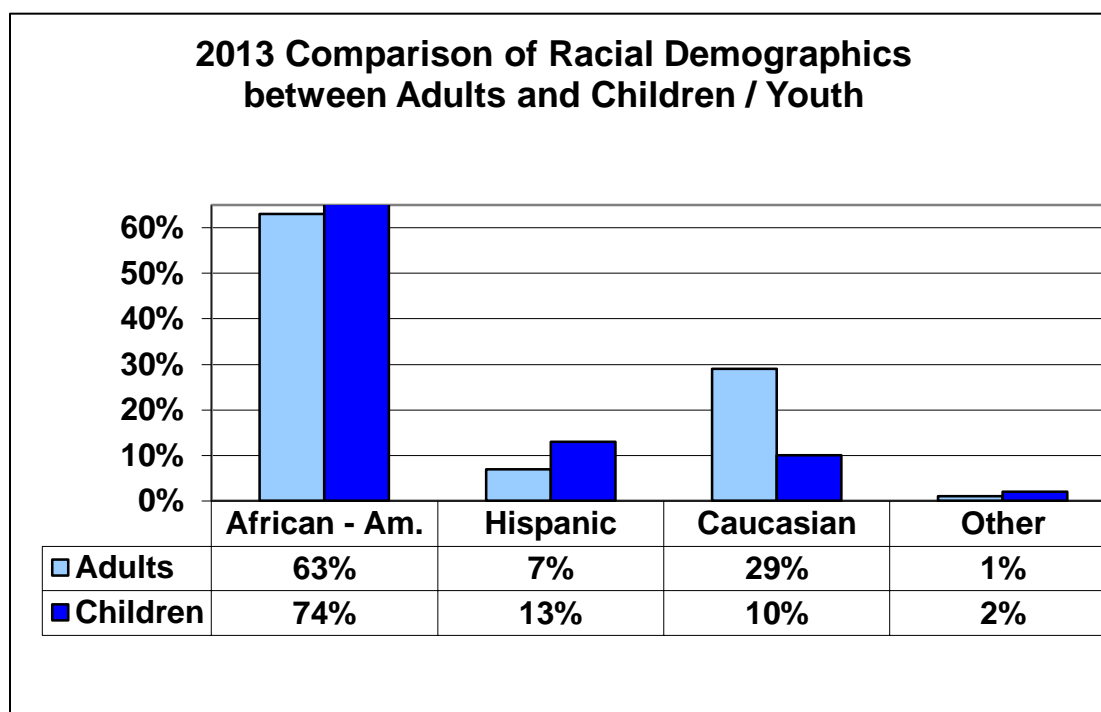
Child / Youth Population

- **663** respondents indicated that they **had children living with them** on the night of the count which was an increase of 33% from 2012.
- **241 Unaccompanied Children were discovered representing a 27% increase from 2012 to 2013.**
 - **19 of the Unaccompanied Children** were represented on surveys.
 - **94 of the Unaccompanied Children** were identified by the Dallas ISD which represented a 30% decrease from 2012.
 - **75 of the Unaccompanied Children** were identified by the Mesquite ISD which represented a 92% increase in the Mesquite ISD from 2012.
 - **51 were identified by the Irving ISD**
 - **2 were identified by the Richardson ISD**
- In 2013, **children and youth** made up 24% of the total homeless population, **up 2% from 2012.**

2013 - Total Children / Youth of Known Gender			
Number / %	Minor Males	Minor Females	Total Known Gender
Number	614	626	1,240
% of Known Gender	50%	50%	100%

2013 - Total Children / Youth of Known Race						
Number / %	African American	Caucasian (White)	Hispanic (Latino)	American Indian	Other	Total Known Race
Number	868	121	164	3	73	1,229
% of Known Race	71%	10%	13%	<1%	6%	100%

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



The largest representation of children was in the age group of 1 – 3 years (24%), with the second largest age group being 4 – 6 (21%). The Census shows that 50% of children experiencing homelessness are age six or younger.

2013 - Total Children / Youth of Known Ages		
Age	Number	% of Total Known Age
< 1 Year	64	5%
1-3 Years	310	24%
4-6 Years	269	21%
7-9 Years	211	16%
10-12 Years	200	16%
13-15 Years	144	11%
16-17 Years	89	7%
Total Known Age:	1,287	100%

Dallas County School Districts Information Related to Student Homelessness

In an effort to provide a more comprehensive picture of homelessness among children in Dallas County, school districts in Dallas County were requested to provide data on students experiencing homelessness. Data received from Coppell ISD, Dallas ISD, Highland Park ISD, Irving ISD, Mesquite ISD, and Richardson ISD was provided by the homeless liaison who also reports data to the U.S. Department of Education.

A small percentage of the students reporting homelessness were housed in transitional housing programs for homeless families, but the majority was living in a “doubled-up” or “sofa surfing” situation. Of the 2,949 students, 7.5% were unaccompanied and not living with a parent or guardian.

The U.S. Department of Education uses a broader definition for homelessness than that utilized by HUD. Most notably, the Department of Education includes additional provisions for persons who:

- share the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason;
- live in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations.¹

The numbers below represent homeless children reported by participating Dallas County School Districts who did not complete surveys during the Count on January 24th.

School District All Grades	Total # of Homeless Children on January 24, 2013
Dallas ISD	1,739
Coppell ISD	41
Highland Park ISD	0
Irving ISD	693
Mesquite ISD	398
Richardson ISD	78
Total	2,949

School District	# of Unaccompanied Children 17 and younger enrolled in school on the day of the Count
Dallas ISD	94
Coppell ISD	Data Unavailable
Highland Park ISD	0
Irving ISD	51
Mesquite ISD	75
Richardson ISD	2
Total	222

¹ *Questions and Answers on Special Education & Homelessness*. U.S. Department of Education. February, 2008.
<http://www.ed.gov/policy/speced/guid/spec-ed-homelessness-q-a.doc>

Unaccompanied Children from Point-in-Time Count Surveys

2013 – Known Ages of Children		
Age	Number	% of Total Known Age
Infants	1	5%
12 Years	0	0%
13 Years	3	16%
14 Years	1	5%
15 Years	4	21%
16 Years	3	16%
17 Years	7	37%
Total Known Age:	19	100%

2013 - Known Gender of Youth			
Number / %	Minor Males	Minor Females	Total Known Gender
Number	7	12	19
% of Known Gender	37%	63%	100%

2013 - Known Race of Youth						
Number / %	African American	Caucasian (White)	Hispanic (Latino)	American Indian	Other	Total Known Race
Number	9	3	7	0	0	19
% of Known Race	47%	16%	37%	0%	0%	100%

Causes of Homelessness based on the Point-In-Time Count and Census Surveys

When asked to provide reasons why they were homeless, respondents provided the following information. **Everyone who completed a survey did not provide responses to this question and the table below reports only one response from each respondent. In previous years, up to three causes per respondent were reported.** Subsequently, the total number of causes and their percentages are lower in this report. 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."

Self-Reported Cause of Homelessness					
Reason Homeless	Number	% of Total	Reason Homeless	Number	% of Total
Unemployed, Lost Job	681	19%	Medical Disability	200	5%
Substance Abuse/ Dependence	455	12%	Eviction	469	13%
Not Enough Money	487	13%	Legal Problems	104	3%
Family Problems	266	7%	Other	460	13%
Mental Illness	259	8%	Natural Disaster	8	<1%
Domestic Abuse	238	6%	Sex Offender	15	<1%

Frequency / Duration of Homelessness

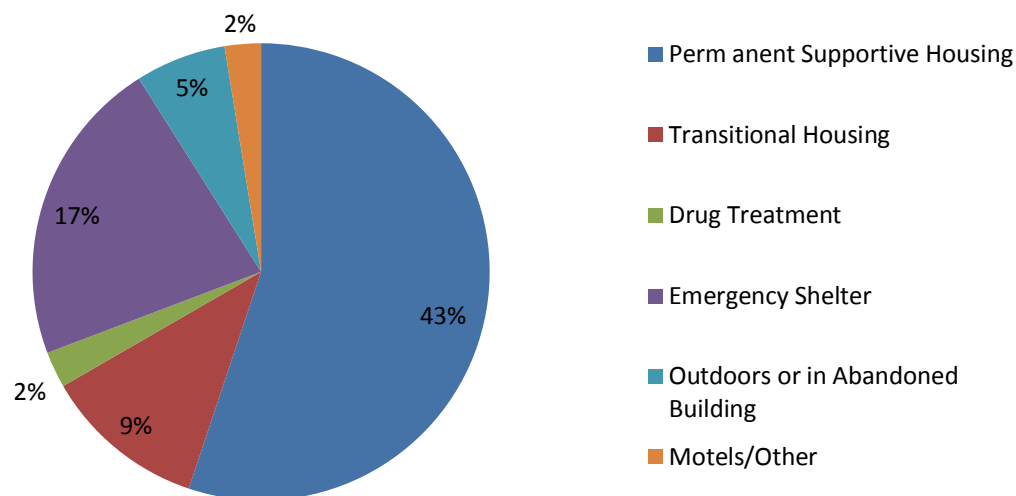
Homeless for at Least One Year

- **2,326 respondents (78%)** indicated that they had been **homeless for at least one year**, a 27% increase from 2012.

Of the respondents who provided sufficient information to determine where they were living:

- **1,281 (43%)** were living in **Permanent Supportive Housing** (down from 46% in 2012)
- **275 (9%)** were living in **Transitional Housing** (down from 20% in 2012)
- **52 (2%)** were living in **Drug Treatment** (level with 2012)
- **495 (17%)** were living in **Emergency Shelter** (down from 20% in 2012)
- **133 (5%)** were living **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings** (down from 8% 2012)
- **66 (2%)** were living in **Motels or Other Locations** (down from 4% in 2012)

Homeless for at Least One Year



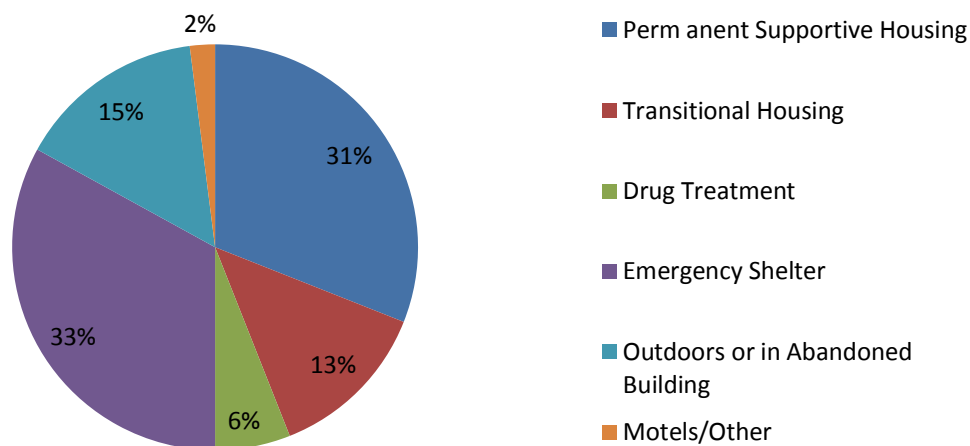
Homeless Four or More Times within the Past Three Years

- **200 respondents (7%)** indicated that they had been **homeless four (4) or more times in the past three (3) years**, a 4% decrease from 2012.

Of the respondents who provided sufficient information to determine where they were living:

- **62 (31%)** were living in **Permanent Supportive Housing** (up from 19% in 2012)
- **27 (13%)** were living in **Transitional Housing** (down from 28% in 2012)
- **12 (6%)** were living in **Drug / Alcohol Treatment** (up from 5% in 2012)
- **67 (33%)** were living in **Emergency Shelter** (up from 27% in 2012)
- **29 (15%)** were living **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings** (up from 9% in 2012)
- **3 (2%)** were living in **Motels or Other Locations** (down from 9% in 2012)

Homeless Four Or More Times Within The Past Three Years

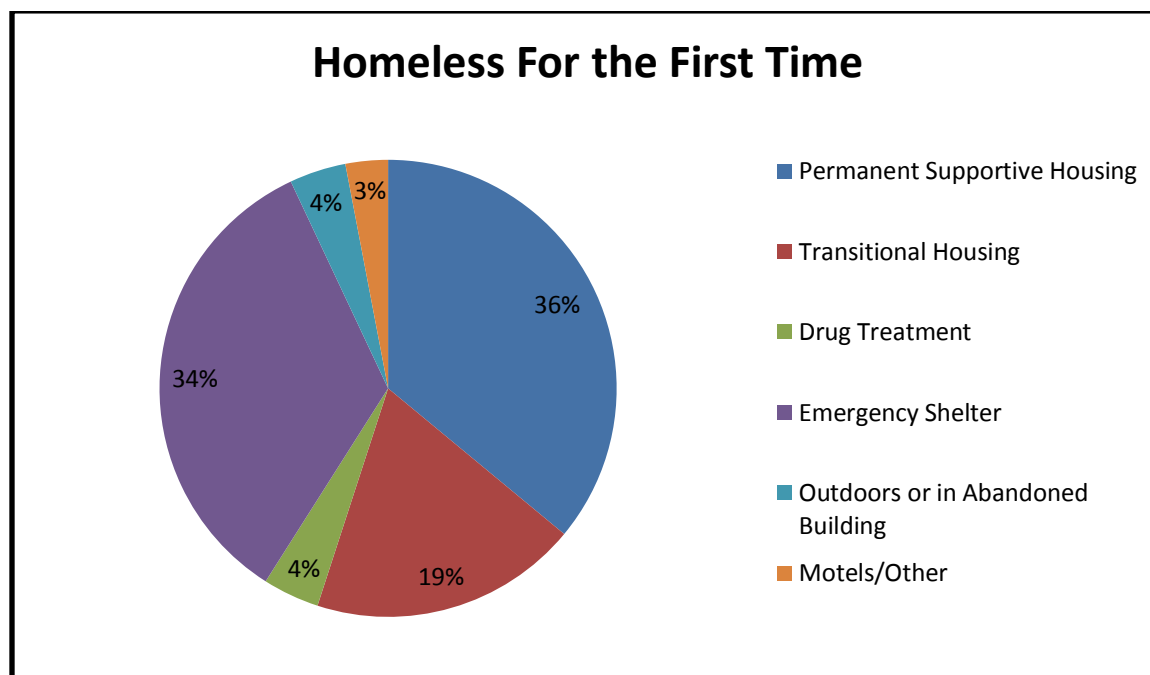


Homeless for the First Time

- **2,504 respondents (31%)** indicated that they had become **homeless for the first time in the past 12 months**, up from 25% in 2012.

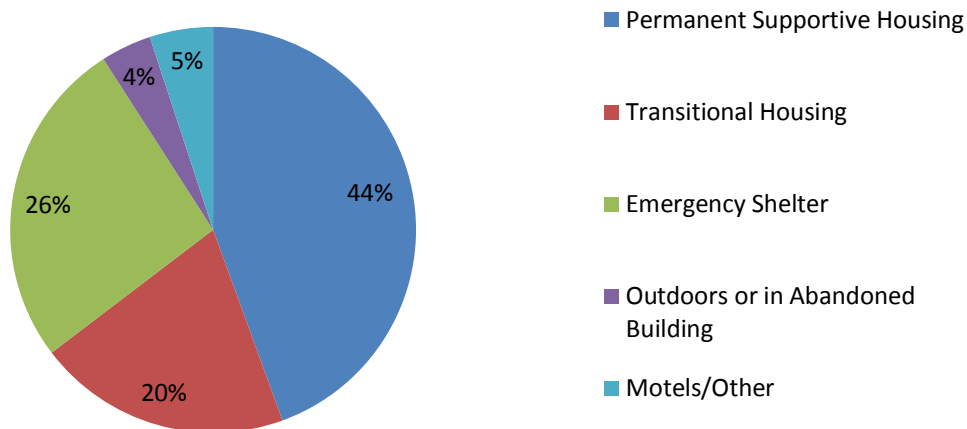
Of the respondents who provided sufficient information to determine where they were living:

- **893 (36%)** were living in **Permanent Supportive Housing** (up from 12% in 2012)
- **480 (19%)** were living in **Transitional Housing** (down from 33% in 2012)
- **92 (4%)** were living in **Drug / Alcohol Treatment** (down from 3% in 2012)
- **853 (34%)** were living in **Emergency Shelter** (down from 41% in 2012)
- **96 (4%)** were living **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings** (up from 4% in 2012)
- **80 (3%)** were living in **Motels or Other Locations** (down from 6% in 2012)



Sleep Location

Known Results Where Respondents Had Slept the Night Before



Percentages in permanent supportive housing (PSH) programs increased for the **eighth 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 2013 shows a:

- **5% decrease** in those sleeping **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings**
- **15% increase** in those sleeping in **Emergency Shelters**
- **83% increase** in those sleeping in **Transitional Housing (TH)**
- **1,363% increase** in those sleeping in **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)**

Chronic Homeless Population

As stated previously in this report, the number of chronically homeless individuals in Dallas County has increased 40% from 2012.

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			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male:	66%	64%	59%	45%	85%	82%	78%	65%
Female:	34%	36%	41%	55%	15%	18%	22%	35%
African American:	57%	56%	59%	64%	58%	53%	61%	57%
Caucasian:	31%	31%	30%	24%	32%	34%	33%	32%
Hispanic:	8%	8%	7%	4%	5%	7%	3%	7%
Other Race/Ethnicity:	4%	5%	4%	8%	5%	6%	3%	4%
Substance Abuse:	41%	38%	42%	31%	55%	57%	61%	46%
Mental Illness:	38%	38%	42%	36%	40%	49%	62%	53%
Physical Disability:	66%	64%	59%	45%	85%	82%	78%	35%

Population Characteristics

Respondents completed a personal profile that applied to them and/or their spouses.

Below are responses from the adults and the unaccompanied children.

Population Characteristics					
Category	Number	% of Total*	Category	Number	% of Total*
Employed (Working right now)	842	22%	Substance Abuse History	1,527	38%
Unemployed (No job at all)	3,020	78%	Mental Illness	1,759	44%
Underemployed (Part Time/Low Pay)	380	10%	Medical Problems	1,597	41%
Veteran	721	18%	Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS	188	5%
Disabled	2,773	72%	Domestic Abuse Victim	644	17%
Ex-Offender	899	59%	High School Diploma or GED	1,512	39%
On Parole	199	13%	Post-Secondary School	1,329	36%
On Probation	362	24%	Ever in Foster Care	484	12%
*These percentages were gathered based on the total number of adults and unaccompanied children 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)* increased in 2013 from 66% to 78%.

However, it should be noted that over 20% of the population reported are ex-offenders, which presents a significant barrier to both employment and sustainable housing.

The percentage of adults who are reporting Veteran status increased 3% 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*
Job Placement	1258	32%	Child Care	117	3%
Permanent Housing (for not disabled)	1048	27%	Laundry Facilities	84	2%
Transportation	878	23%	Birth Certificate	83	2%
Bus Pass	698	18%	Child Support	75	2%
Dental Care	650	17%	Substance Abuse Treatment	72	2%
Medical Care	496	13%	Case Management	67	2%
Clothing	436	11%	Transitional Housing	63	2%
Food Stamps	343	9%	Interviewing Skills	61	2%
Job Training	339	9%	Place to Store Belongings	52	1%
Education Options	319	8%	Social Security Card	49	1%
Permanent Supportive Housing (for disabled)	312	8%	Tutoring	41	1%
Emergency Food	263	7%	Emergency Shelter	40	1%
Emotional Support	250	6%	TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)	36	1%
SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance)	194	5%	Unemployment Benefits	34	1%
SSI (Supplement Security Income)	192	5%	Shower	25	1%
Legal Aid	172	4%	English Classes	19	<1%
Life Skills	146	4%	Social Security (62+)	17	<1%
Mental Health Care	140	4%	Apartment Placement	16	<1%
Phone #/Voicemail	131	3%	VA Benefits	14	<1%
Picture ID	129	3%	WIC (Women, Infants & Children)	8	<1%
Hygiene Supplies	125	3%	Alcohol or Drug Abuse Service	4	<1%
GED Options	121	3%	Worker's Compensation	3	<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.

The top five benefits requested remain the same as in previous years although they reposition in top priority each year.

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	2,084	55%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income)	485	13%
SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance)	438	12%
Veteran's Benefits	198	5%
WIC (Women, Infants & Children)	177	5%
Child Support	127	3%
TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)	114	3%
Social Security (62+)	107	3%
Unemployment	43	1%
Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS)	28	<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

Chronic Substance Abuse – Includes persons with a substance abuse problem (alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or both) that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs the person's ability to live independently.

Chronically Homeless Individual - An unaccompanied homeless adult individual (persons 18 years or older) with a disabling condition (see definition below) who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years. To be considered chronically homeless, persons must have been sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) and/or in an emergency shelter/Safe Haven during that time. Persons under the age of 18 are not counted as chronically homeless.

Chronically Homeless Family – A household with at least one member with a disabling condition (see definition below) and who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years. To be considered chronically homeless, persons must have been sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) and/or in an emergency shelter/Safe Haven during that time.

Disabling Condition – Any one of (1) a disability as defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act; (2) a physical, mental, or emotional impairment which is (a) expected to be of long continued and indefinite duration, (b) substantially impedes an individual's ability to live independently, and (c) of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; (3) a developmental disability as defined in Section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; (4) the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiological agency for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; or (5) a diagnosable substance abuse disorder.

Persons with HIV/AIDS – Includes persons who have been diagnosed with AIDS and/or have tested positive for HIV.

Severely Mentally Ill – Includes persons with mental health problems that are expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs the person's ability to live independently.

Unaccompanied Child (under 18) – Includes persons under the age of 18 with a household size of one.

Veteran – Includes persons who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

Victims of Domestic Violence – Includes persons who have been victims of domestic violence at any point in the past.

Acknowledgements

Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for their assistance in making the 2013 Dallas Homeless Count and Census a success.

Organizations Providing Resources and Planning Assistance

City of Dallas – event support through preparation of materials and meeting space

Community Dental Care – donated toothbrushes and toothpaste for delivery to the outdoor homeless participating in the survey

Dallas Police Department – provision of 32 officers to escort survey volunteers and training assistance for the volunteers plus identification of encampments and organizational support from the **Crisis Intervention Team**

Fannie Mae - -provision of over 25 volunteers to survey homeless clients and data entry

Metrocare Services – assistance with the identification of encampment locations and surveying of remote areas during the Count

Texas Real Estate Council Foundation – underwriting of the event through financial support and volunteers

The Stew Pot Volunteers under the leadership of Jean Jones – provision of 200 “thank you” bags for distribution to those unsheltered the night of the Count

A Special Thank You to Those in Our Community Experiencing Homelessness

We especially want to thank those citizens experiencing homelessness who were willing to share their personal experiences so a better understanding of the challenges they face daily can be gained and whose stories remind us that these numbers and statistics represent a human condition that must be remedied.

43 Agencies Participated in the Count			
24 Hour Club	City of Mesquite	Magdalen House	Salvation Army
ABC Behavioral Healthcare	Dallas County	Methodist Hospital	Shared Housing
AIDS Services of Dallas	Dallas Housing Authority	Metrocare Services	Soul's Harbor
Austin Street Centre	Dallas Life	Mosaic Family Services	The Bridge
Baylor Hospital	Exodus Ministries	New Beginning Center	The Family Place
Bridges Safe House	Family Gateway	Nexus Recovery Center	Turtle Creek Recovery Center
Brighter Tomorrows	Genesis Women's Center	Operation Relief Center	Under 1 Roof
CitySquare	Homeward Bound	Our Friend's Place	Union Gospel Mission
City of Dallas	Housing Crisis Center	Parkland Hospital	Veterans Affairs
City of Garland	Interfaith Housing Coalition	Promise House	Welcome House
City of Irving	LifeNet Community Behavioral Healthcare	Reconciliation Outreach	

159 Community Volunteers Conducted the Census Survey

Adriana Ibara	Edward St. John	Jonathan Grace	Meghan Dalton	Shane Trawick
Alex Williams	Elizabeth Ender	Jonathan Wood	Micah O'Dell	Sharon Butler
Alexandria McCounsel	Erin Pendleton	Jonte' Ross	Michael Blank	Sharon Myers
Alexis Sanchez	Frank Martin	Juana Acosta	Michael Peters	Sharon Neal
Aliah Henry	Freeda Atkins	Justus Bolo	Michele Lee	Shayla Warren
Amanda Billings	Ganiya Baruwa	Kaleigh Emerson	Miguel Figueroa	Shelby Parker
Andrew Patton	Gary Buckner	Kara Hobbs	Mikeltashikie	Shelley Meyer
Anita Green	Gary Rima	Kathy Shea	Mitzi Court	Sheri Crandall
Arianna Ortiz	Gene Grounds	Kelly Wierzbinski	Monica Dominguez	Sherry Cusumano
Ashlee McQuiston	Gilbert Guerrero	Kenneth Green	Monica Tharp	Soledad Rocha
Atala Brandao	Gini Russell	Kimberly Scott	Nell Gaither	Sonya Coleman
Benjamin Bailey III	Gloria Watkins	Kira Asel	Nikki Prince	Steven Arias
Bill Wilson	Grant Wickard	Kristen Kouk	Pamella McGrew	Synthia Franklin
Bobby Cardone	Heather Borges	Krystal Lotspeich	Peggy Rima	Synthia Stewart
Bonnie Caven	Heather Martin	Lamesa Buford	Penny Hines	Tabby Little
Bonnie Edwards	Henrietta Martin	LaQuainta Wright	Phillip Worley	Tami Davis
Brandi Billings	Hope Stedman	Larry Williams	Rachel Dudley	Tania Mejia
Brian Saldana	Jackie Baker	Layne Court	Ray Bush	Teresa House-Hatfield
Brianna Varner	Jacqui Winkel	Lee Hutchins	Rebecca Rosen	Terrence Williams
Brock Robertson	James Hetu	Leigh Lieberman	Rhonda Foreman	Thomas Amubalareal
Brooke Etie	Janet Smith	Lenna Parks	Richard Babbin	Thomas Chema
Bruce Gadd	Janie Metzinger	Linda Henderson	Rob Milano	Tiffany Reese
Carol Blackwook	Jasmaine Ingram-Dowe	Linda Wooley	Robin Minick	Tommy Malone
Claudia Lemmon	Javier Villalobos	Loretta Bollin	Sally Rosenberg	Tondala Smith
Connie McLouth	Jean Jones	Lurendia Harden	Sam Gadd	Tonie Ward
Czarvitto Rogers	Jeff Turner	Margaret Mhasvi	Samantha Province	Tory Cardone
Danielle Tooker	Jessica Castillo	Mark Rodriguez	Sarah Vukalovic	Tracey Popoff
Darius Ahmadi	Joann Joseph	Marsha Triglott	Sarena Carter	Valencia Hooper
David Jones	JoAnne Nabors	Mary Benefiel	Scholle Brown	Yoseph Lemma
Donna Flenag	Jocelyn Franklin	MaryAnn Niles	Scott Wilcox	Zach Jones
Donna Jones	Joe DiLucca	Maryjean Vicente	Sean Russell	Zoe Frost
Douglas Taylor	John Lockhart	Megan Porter	Sesh Mehta	

113 Volunteers Assisted with Data Entry (many on multiple days)

Alan Silva	Christina Quillen	Joanne Rafidi	Maria Orozco	Sakenia Beaty
Alexis Sanchez	Claudia Lemmon	John Grieger	Marie Rice	Sarena Carter
Ali Babool	Connie McClouth	Joseph Rende	Marquita Grant	Sharon Myers
Allyson Jennings	Crystal Wolverton	Josephine Murunda	Martha Eckman	Shayla Warren
Angela Akins	Denise Beckman	Karrissa Dunn	Matt Lewis	Shayan Gazianis
Angela Hamilton	Diane Isom	Kate Gabriele	Megan Jones	Stacey Ollar
Anita White	Domingo Jimenez	Katherine Merrill	Megan Singleton	Steve Deroche
Ann Northcott	Donna Jones	Keidra Church-Norwood	Mitzi Court	Synthia Franklin
Anthony Collins	Durlin Matthews	Keisha Wilkinson	Nancy Hull	Ta'Cherrie Durrant
Aqueelah Collier	Dusty Mathis	Kim Latham	Nanci Williams	Terrence Jones
Barbara Currier	Ebony Richburg	Kimberly Milson	Nancy Zoccaria	Thelma Davis
Barbara Neumann	Ericka Hightower	Lamesia Buford	Natalie Collins	Tiffany Smith
Brandon Freeman	Franklin West	Laura Carson	Nick deVoogd	Todae Charles
Brenda Hamilton	Gianiarlo Rinaldini	Laura Mendoza	Oma Conn	Tonda Smith
Brianna Varner	Ileana Noel-Ayers	Linda Henderson	Othridge McGraw	Tranaisa Scott
Brittany Mobley	Ivy Watts	Linda Hurt	Owen Carlson	Vicky Walker
Camea Dukes	Jaclyn Baker	Linda Jones	Pamella McGrew	Wendy Denney
Cassandra Hamilton	Jane Hackney	Lori Davidson	Pervez Menta	Yen Fox (Le)
Cassandra Lott	Jassem Setayesh	Lynn Jones	Phyllis Goode	Yolanda Phelps
Charles Gulley	Jennifer Chickering	Mack Magan	Rachael Sandoval	Zachary Lillard
Charletha Jordan	Jennifer Saenz	Maje Vicente	Razieh Dobbs	Zondria Mackey
Chelley Collins	Jessica Castillo	Marchand Plavets	Sabrina Hill	
Christiane Baud	Jessica Kirkpatrick	Margaret McNeil	Sahil Mittal	

For more information about this report, or to discuss participation in the 2014 Homeless Count and Census, please contact Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance:

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