

**Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance  
2008 Annual "Point in Time" Homeless Count and Census  
Dallas County**



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## Executive Summary

On January 22, 2008, Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance, in conjunction with the City of Dallas, conducted our annual count and census of the homeless population in Dallas County. Volunteers from the community and 54 agencies which provide services to the homeless participated with us to make this year's census a success. Below are some of the highlights for the 2008 Homeless Count. This count is a "point-in-time" count and provides a good snapshot of the homeless population that can be identified in one night and what resources are needed on that night. It does not reflect the number of unduplicated homeless people throughout the year.

The census information is self-reported by each individual to a census surveyor; therefore, it is understandable that many of the more sensitive issues may have been under-reported. Data from the service provider network and the MetSYS Homeless Information System demonstrate that the categories of mental illness, substance abuse and domestic violence are significantly higher than reflected through self-reporting.

- In 2008, 5,869 homeless persons were counted during the "Point in Time" event. This represents a 14% increase from the 5,163 count total in 2007.
- There were 611 Chronically Homeless individuals identified during the count. This represents an increase of 8% from the 568 identified in 2007.
- Even though the numbers increased, the percentage of chronic homeless to the overall homeless population stayed the same. These increases were most likely a result of the following variables:
  - Community contributions provided through the First Presbyterian Church of Dallas, City of Dallas and MDHA began paying the shelter "per night" fees in November 2007 for those who could not pay them, thus eliminating a substantial barrier to receiving shelter. This directly impacted an increase in the number of individuals in Emergency Shelters this year. This supports what has been predicted about the utilization of the Bridge Homeless Assistance Center...shelter or emergency housing will be utilized at a higher rate (rather than sleeping outdoors) if payment is not a barrier.
  - The City's Day Resource Center, which was not available for sleeping during the 2007 Homeless Count, provided Emergency Shelter for an additional 120 individuals in 2008. Once again, if beds are available, people will use them...another indicator of the need for The Bridge.
  - January 22<sup>nd</sup> was the coldest night the Dallas area had experienced at that point this winter (28°) and followed several days of freezing or near freezing temperatures. Shelters reported that they were above normal capacity, and we believe more people came out into the open in order to survive the weather.
  - The combination of the removal of the "fee barrier," the opening of the Day Resource Center for sleeping and the dangerous weather resulted in a 39% increase in the number of individuals living in Emergency Shelters, yet the number of individuals living outdoors decreased by 41% when compared to last year. These same variables are seen as encouraging a higher percentage of people who are homeless to come in out of the remote areas (woods, abandoned buildings, etc.) to seek shelter and assistance.

- Of those surveyed, 1,114 (43%) people reported they have been homeless for more than one year, and 809 (32%) people stated that they became homeless for the first time during the past year.
- There were 2,566 surveys completed in 2008, representing a 6% increase over last year. There were 3,385 total people represented on surveys this year, representing a 5% increase over last year. This large sample size strengthens statistical validity.
- As the population in Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing continues to rise, the numbers counted outdoors continue to drop. Percentages in housing programs increased for the **fourth consecutive year** (since the implementation of the 10-Year Plan). A comparison of 2004 to 2008 shows a:
  - 56% increase in Transitional Housing. (2004 = 371; 2008 = 580)
  - 204% increase in Permanent Supportive Housing. (2004 = 158; 2008 = 481)
- The largest representation of children was in the age group of 1 – 3 years (23%), with the second largest age group being 4 – 6 years (22%).
- The 2008 results demonstrate that African-Americans still represent the largest percentage of the total adult and children homeless population. For the fourth year in a row, there appears to be an over-representation of homeless Hispanic children and youth as compared to the homeless adult Hispanic population. Hispanic children / youth represent 22% of the total minor age population; whereas, only 9% of the total homeless adult population are Hispanic.
- The number of persons who stated that they are homeless due to Hurricanes Katrina or Rita is 46 in 2008. Of these 46 people, 37% stated that they were homeless before the hurricanes. For more information, please see the special section on Katrina evacuees.
- Below is a comparison of selected demographics between the general homeless population and the chronic homeless population:

Characteristic	Total Homeless Population			Chronic Homeless Population		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Male:	60%	62%	63%	83%	79%	88%
Female:	40%	38%	37%	17%	21%	12%
African American:	52%	58%	57%	47%	62%	63%
Caucasian:	36%	30%	31%	43%	29%	28%
Hispanic:	8%	8%	9%	7%	4%	5%
Other Race/Ethnicity:	4%	4%	3%	3%	5%	4%
Substance Abuse:	34%	38%	38%	70%	64%	56%
Mental Illness:	26%	29%	29%	38%	35%	34%
Physical Disability:	18%	24%	21%	41%	47%	37%

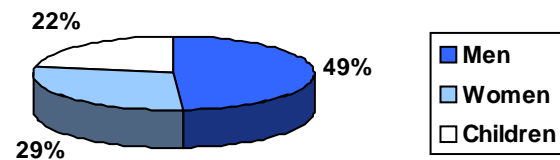
## MDHA 2008 Point-in-Time Homeless Count and Census Report – Dallas County

### Total Homeless Population

For the annual Point-in-Time Count, the total homeless population counted in Dallas County on the night of the census was **5,869**. This includes **4,563** adults, **1,273** children and **33** unaccompanied youth.

This represents a **14% increase** over last year's total number of 5,163. For the third year in a row, women and children represent slightly over half of the total homeless population (51%). In 2006, women and children made up 53% of the total homeless population; and 52% in 2007.

### 2008 Homeless Population



### Survey / Sample Size

In 2008, **2,566 surveys** were completed, representing a **6% increase** when compared with the number of surveys completed last year.

In 2008, **3,385 total people** were represented on surveys, representing a **5% increase** when compared with the number of people represented last year.

**58%** of the homeless individuals counted on January 22 were represented on surveys.

### Adult Population

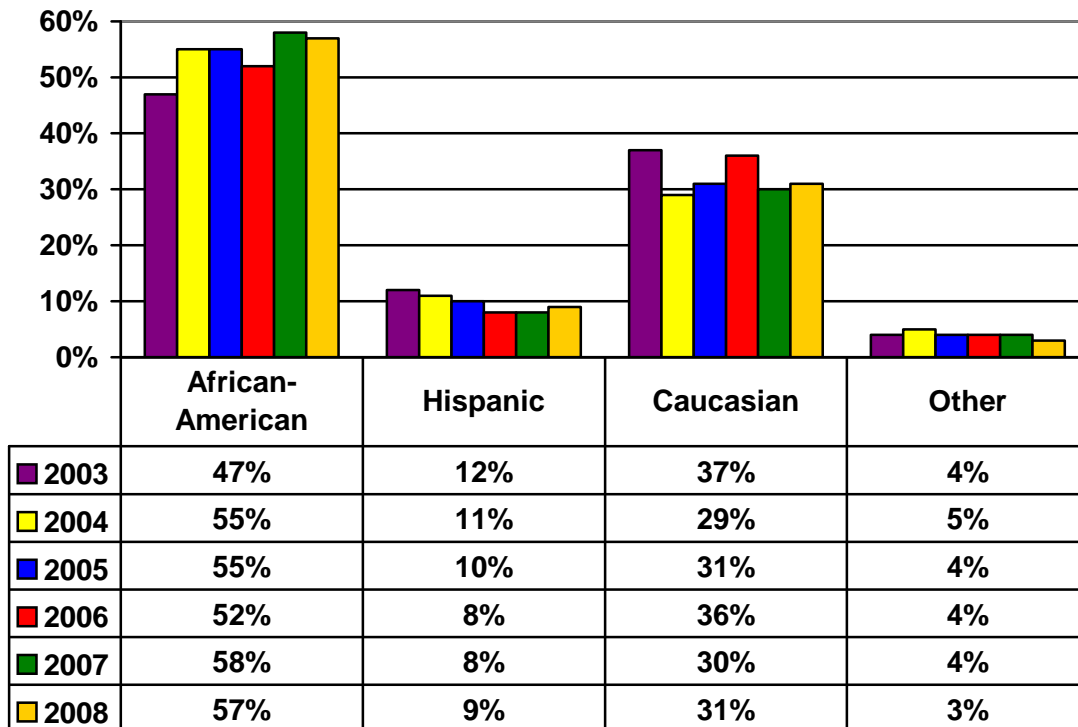
- **2,632 Adults** were represented on the surveys.
- **Adults** made up **78%** of the total homeless population.

2008 - Total Adults of Known Gender			
Number / %	Adult Males	Adult Females	Total Known Gender
Number	1,453	853	2,306
% of Known Gender	63%	37%	100%

<b>2008 - Total Adults of Known Race</b>						
<b>Number / %</b>	<b>African American</b>	<b>Caucasian (White)</b>	<b>Hispanic (Latino)</b>	<b>American Indian</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Known Race</b>
Number	1,319	708	199	19	52	2,297
% of Known Race	57%	31%	9%	1%	2%	100%

The 2008 results demonstrate that African-Americans still represent the largest percentage of the total adult homeless population.

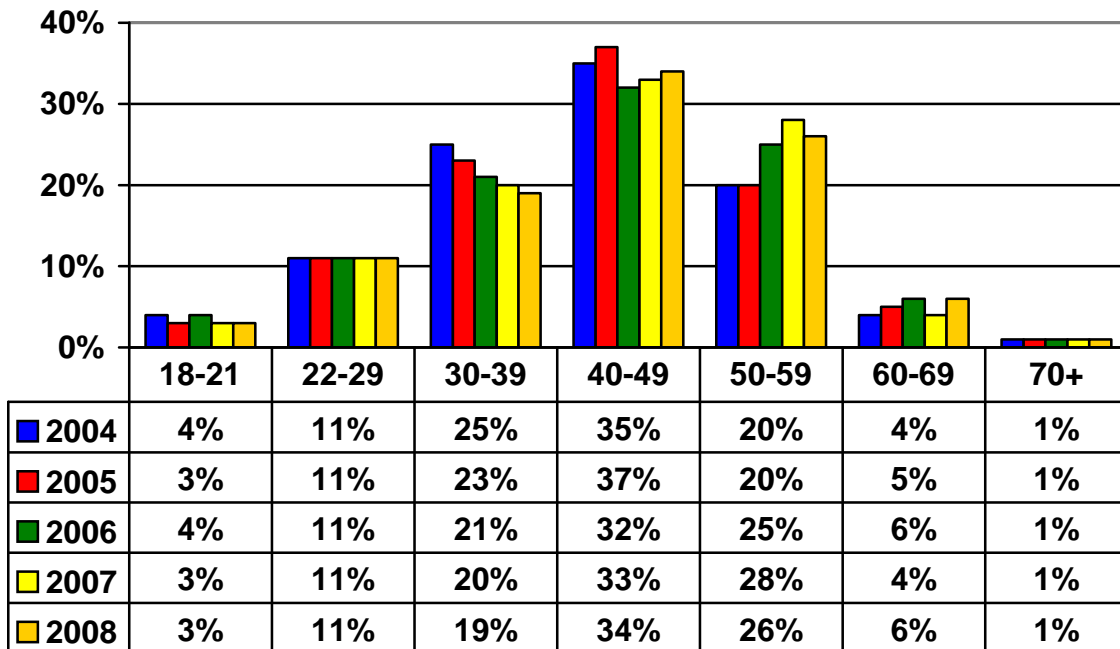
### Homeless Adult Racial Demographics



<b>2008 - Total Adults of Known Age</b>		
Age	Number	% of Total Known Age
18-21 Years	69	3%
22-29 Years	254	11%
30-39 Years	448	19%
40-49 Years	773	34%
50-59 Years	594	26%
60-69 Years	135	6%
70 + Years	9	1%
Total Known Age	2,282	100%

The 2008 results show very little change within most age groups; however, it does 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 "50-59" decreased by two percentage points from 28% to 26%, while "60 - 69" increased two percentage points from 4% to 6%.

### Age of Homeless Adults



<b>2008 - Total Known Marital Status</b>		
Marital Status	Number	% of Total
Divorced	525	23%
Married	151	6%
Separated	268	12%
Single	1,282	56%
Widowed	64	3%
<b>Total Known Marital Status</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>100%</b>

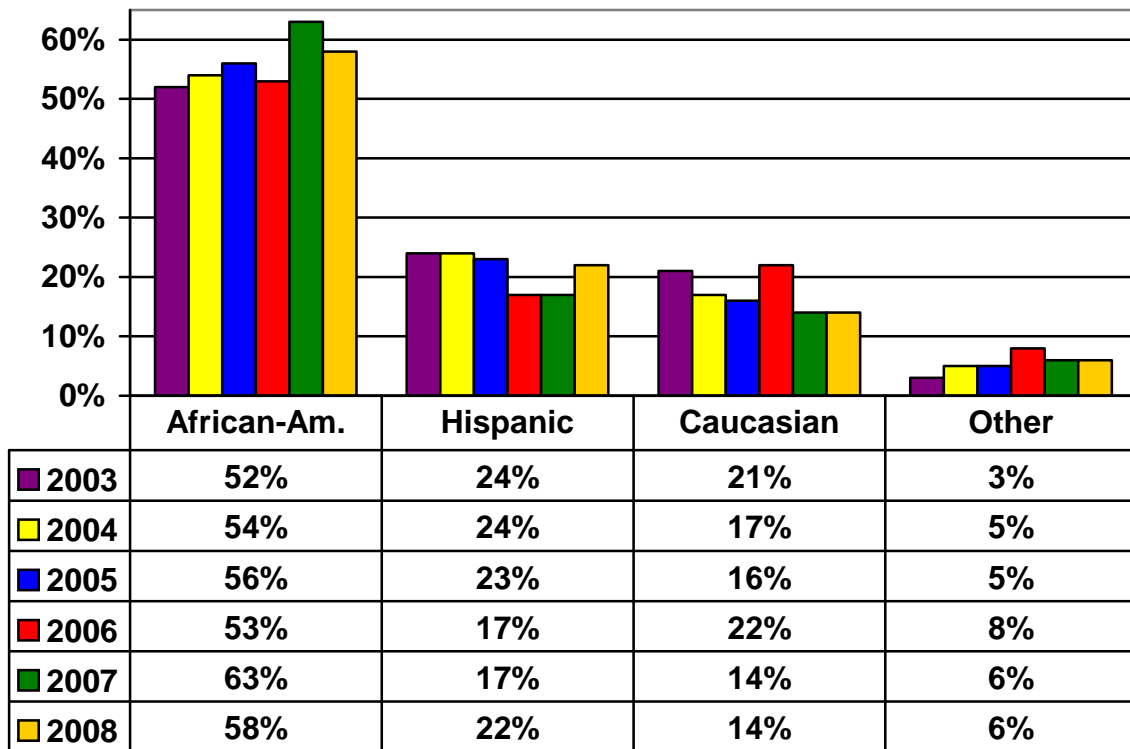
### Child / Youth Population

- **362 Respondents** indicated that they **had children living with them** on the night of the count
- **734 Children** were represented on the surveys.
- **19 Unaccompanied Youth** were represented on the surveys.
- **Children & Youth** made up **22%** of the total homeless population.

<b>2008 - Total Children / Youth of Known Gender</b>			
Number / %	Minor Males	Minor Females	Total Known Gender
Number	382	342	724
% of Known Gender	53%	47%	100%

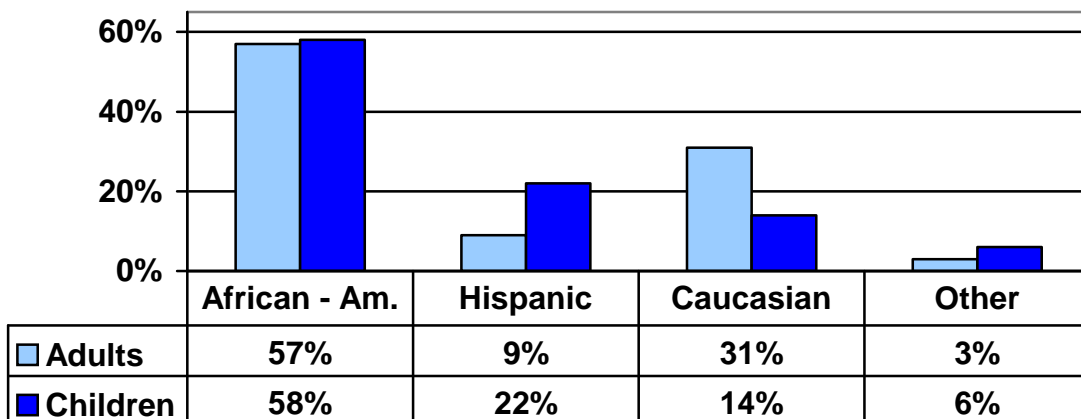
<b>2008 - Total Children / Youth of Known Race</b>						
Number / %	African American	Caucasian (White)	Hispanic (Latino)	American Indian	Other	Total Known Race
Number	403	101	153	5	38	700
% of Known Race	58%	14%	22%	1%	5%	100%

## Homeless Children & Youth Racial Demographics



The following table illustrates that, for the fourth 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.

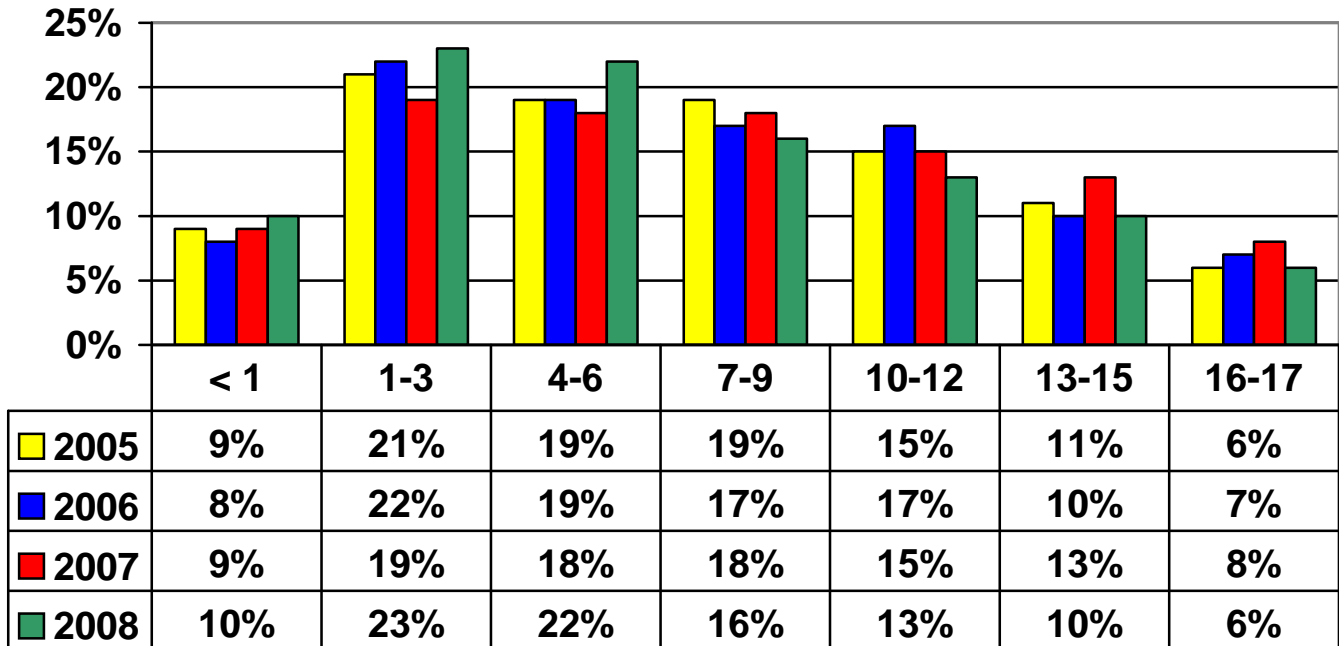
### 2008 Comparison of Racial Demographics between Adults and Children / Youth



The largest representation of children was in the age group of 1 – 3 years (23%), with the second largest age group being 4 – 6 (22%).

<b>2008 - Total Children / Youth of Known Ages</b>		
<b>Age</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of Total Known Age</b>
< 1 Year	72	10%
1-3 Years	170	23%
4-6 Years	158	22%
7-9 Years	118	16%
10-12 Years	94	13%
13-15 Years	77	10%
16-17 Years	43	6%
<b>Total Known Age:</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Age of Homeless Children & Youth



## Causes of Homelessness

When asked to provide between one (1) and three (3) reasons why they were homeless, respondents provided the following information:\* 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	1,101	43%	Medical Disability	417	16%
Substance Abuse/ Dependence ***	792	31%	Legal Problems / Prior Conviction	291	11%
Not Enough Money	693	27%	Other	186	7%
Domestic Abuse / Family Problems	611	24%	Eviction	182	7%
Mental Illness **	570	22%	Natural Disaster	27	1%

\***NOTE:** 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.

\*\***NOTE:** Agency records, experience, and other studies have shown that the number of individuals who are homeless due to mental illness is much higher, but the point-in-time count is completed using a self-report survey, and therefore the number reported here is likely quite low.

\*\*\***NOTE:** There is a reasonable concern that Substance Abuse/Dependence is also under-reported. See explanation for "Mental Illness" above.

## 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. The results of those questions for 2006 through 2008 are below.

Which Hurricane	2006	2007	2008
Katrina	21	40	38
Rita	7	7	8

Evacuee Characteristics (Pre-Hurricane)	2006		2007		2008	
Employed	19	70%	31	66%	31	67%
Receiving Income	15	56%	35	74%	32	70%
Homeless	9	33%	7	15%	17	37%

In 2008, of those who were homeless before the hurricane:

- **3** were living in **emergency shelters**
- **3** were living in **Shelter + Care**
- **3** was living in **Transitional Housing**
- **1** was living in **Permanent Supportive Housing**
- **1** was living **Outdoors**
- **6** did not answer the question

## Frequency / Duration of Homelessness

- **1,114 respondents (43%)** indicated that they had been **homeless for at least 1 year.**

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

- **300 (28%)** were living in **Permanent Supportive Housing**
- **238 (23%)** were living in **Transitional Housing**
- **18 (2%)** were living in **Drug Treatment**
- **349 (33%)** were living in **Emergency Shelter**
- **121 (11%)** were living **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings**
- **34 (3%)** were living in **motels or other locations.**

- **330 respondents (13%)** 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:*

- **69 (23%)** were living in **Permanent Supportive Housing**
- **64 (20%)** were living in **Transitional Housing**
- **13 (4%)** were living in **Drug / Alcohol Treatment**
- **138 (43%)** were living in **Emergency Shelter**
- **22 (7%)** were living **Outdoors**
- **11 (3%)** were living in **Motels and Other Locations**

- **809 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:*

- **41 (5%)** were living in **Permanent Supportive Housing**
- **217 (28%)** were living in **Transitional Housing**
- **34 (5%)** were living in **Drug / Alcohol Treatment**
- **417 (54%)** were living in **Emergency Shelter**
- **37 (5%)** were living **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings**
- **24 (3%)** were living in **Motels or other Locations**

Of those reporting that they were homeless for the first time, **735** indicated how long they had been homeless:

<b>2008 - Known Results for How long Homeless (Less than 1 year)</b>					
<b>Number / %</b>	<b>&lt; 1 month to 2 months</b>	<b>3 to 5 months</b>	<b>6 to 8 months</b>	<b>9 to 11 months</b>	<b>Total Known Time Period</b>
Number	254	233	156	92	735
% of Total	35%	32%	21%	12%	100%

**Survey Location**

<b>2008 – Known Results for City where survey was completed</b>							
<b>City</b>	<b>Dallas</b>	<b>Irving</b>	<b>Garland</b>	<b>Grand Prairie</b>	<b>Duncanville</b>	<b>DeSoto</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number	2,433	71	18	11	0	3	2,536
% of Total	96%	3%	>1%	>1%	0%	>1%	100%

Surveys which were conducted in the City of Dallas were divided according to the police district in which they took place. The following chart shows the breakdown of that division. **PLEASE NOTE:** Boundaries for police districts were changed in 2008, and a South Central Division has been added. Therefore, we have not included comparison data about previous years in the chart.

<b>Known Results for District Where Survey was Conducted (City of Dallas only)</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Central	866	38%
Northwest	523	23%
Northeast	291	13%
South Central	203	9%
Southeast	196	8%
Southwest	133	6%
North Central	91	3%
Total	2,303	100%

<b>2008 - Known Results for Location Where Survey was Conducted</b>		
<b>Location</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Outdoors / Abandoned Building	162	7%
Emergency Shelter	1,040	43%
Transitional Housing	577	24%
Permanent Supportive Housing	497	20%
Motel	8	<1%
Drug / Alcohol Treatment	85	4%
Other	44	2%
Total	2,413	100%

## Sleep Location

Known Results for Where Respondents Slept Last Night								
Location	Number				% of Total			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
Outdoors / Abandoned Building	358	280	312	183	17%	13%	14%	8%
Emergency Shelter	988	930	806	970	48%	43%	36%	41%
Transitional Housing	371	405	534	580	18%	19%	24%	25%
Permanent Supportive Housing	158	361	422	481	8%	17%	19%	20%
Motel	17	18	13	38	1%	1%	1%	2%
Drug / Alcohol Treatment	80	106	104	72	4%	5%	4%	3%
Other	73	57	45	28	4%	2%	2%	1%
Total	2,045	2,157	2,236	2,352	100%	100%	100%	100%

**NOTE:** Percentages in housing programs increased for the **fourth 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 2004 figures to 2008 shows a:

- 56% increase in Transitional Housing (TH)
- 204% increase in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

**The 2008 decrease in those sleeping outdoors can be attributed to three factors:**

1. The increase in housing placements described above.
2. The increase in emergency shelter utilization.
3. The freezing temperatures the week of the Point-in-Time Count

### For Housing Placement:

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

- The development of additional TH beds and PSH units. These additional beds / homes were funded primarily through the HUD Continuum of Care.
- An increase in the outreach engagements provided by the Assertive Homeless Crisis Outreach Unit which is funded by the Downtown Improvement District, CDBG, and City of Dallas General Funds to assist people in moving from the streets into housing or treatment.

### For Emergency Shelter Utilization:

The variables leading to these results are most likely due to two strategies that were developed as a “stop-gap” measure until the opening of The Bridge:

- The City's Day Resource Center was again opened for overnight sleeping this year and provided 120 new emergency shelter beds not available in 2007.
- Community contributions provided through the First Presbyterian Church of Dallas, City of Dallas and MDHA began paying the shelter “per night” fees in November 2007 for those who could not pay them, thus eliminating a substantial barrier to receiving shelter. Documentation since November has demonstrated that when this barrier was removed, persons experiencing homelessness were enthusiastically willing to leave the streets and move into a shelter.

Of those referenced in the chart above (on the previous page), **110 (5%)** indicated they would not sleep in the same place tonight.

<b>2008 - Known Results for Respondents who will Sleep Elsewhere Tonight</b>		
<b>Location</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Outdoors / Abandoned Building	4	6%
Emergency Shelter	47	75%
Permanent Supportive Housing	1	2%
Transitional Housing	1	2%
Drug / Alcohol Treatment	6	9%
Other	4	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Comparison of Chronic Homeless to the Overall Homeless Population

In 2008, there were 611 Chronically Homeless individuals in Dallas, an increase of 9% from 2007. Below is a comparison of selected demographics:

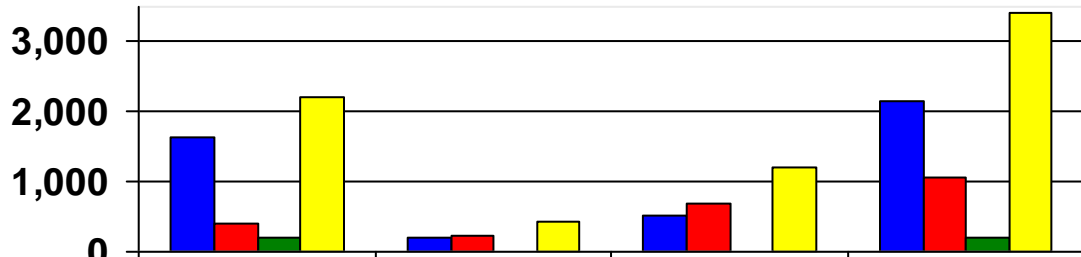
Characteristic	Total Homeless Population			Chronic Homeless Population		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Male:	60%	62%	63%	83%	79%	88%
Female:	40%	38%	37%	17%	21%	12%
African American:	52%	58%	57%	47%	62%	63%
Caucasian:	36%	30%	31%	43%	29%	28%
Hispanic:	8%	8%	9%	7%	4%	5%
Other Race/Ethnicity:	4%	4%	3%	3%	5%	4%
Substance Abuse:	34%	38%	38%	70%	64%	56%
Mental Illness:	26%	29%	29%	38%	35%	34%
Physical Disability:	18%	24%	21%	41%	47%	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.

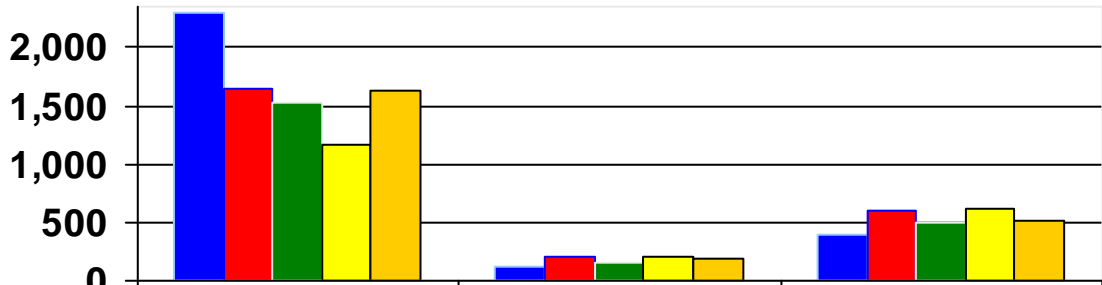
Veterans	Veteran Population as a % of the Total Homeless Population	Veteran Population as a % of the Total Chronic Homeless Population
% of Total:	14%	23%
Male:	92%	95%
Female:	8%	5%
African American:	60%	59%
Caucasian:	33%	30%
Hispanic:	3%	3%
Other Race / Ethnicity:	4%	8%
Substance Abuse:	55%	62%
Mental Illness:	39%	40%
Physical Disability:	34%	52%

**Location by Housing Type**



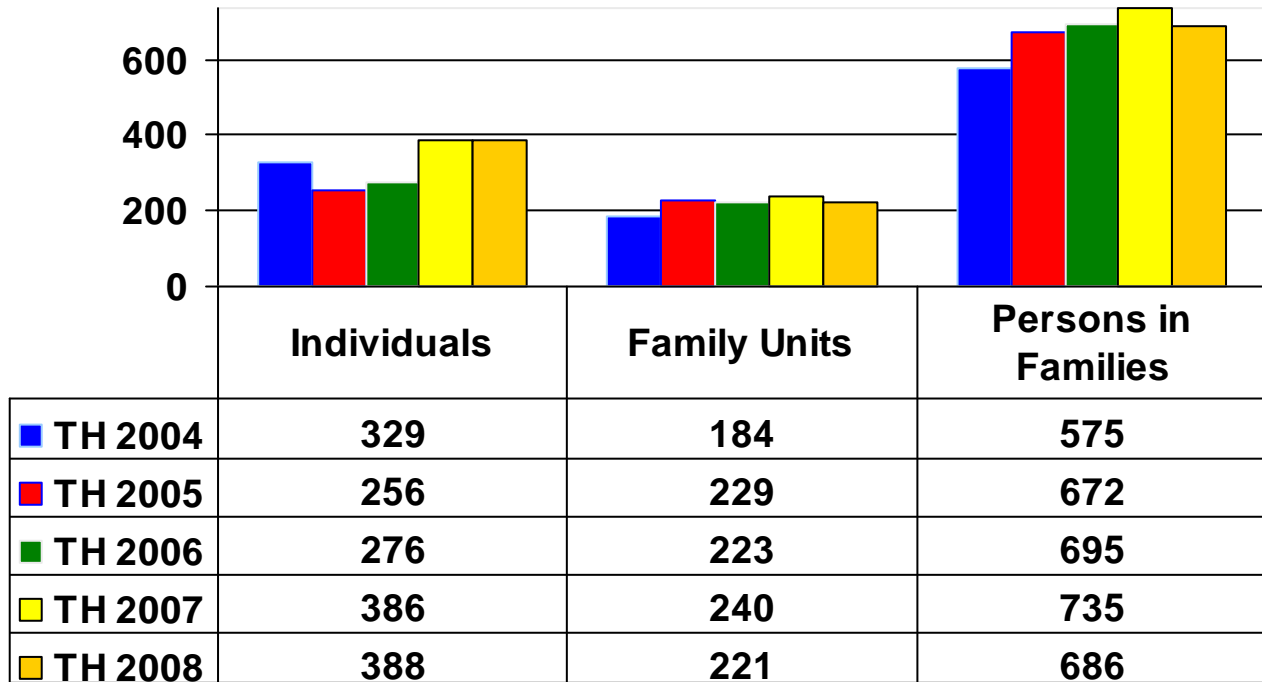
	Individuals	Family Units	Persons in Families	Total
■ Shelter	1,632	190	512	2,144
■ TH	388	221	686	1,074
■ Unsheltered	191	7	14	205
■ Total	2,211	418	1,212	3,423

**Comparison of Emergency Shelter**



	Individuals	Family Units	Persons in Families
■ Shelter 2004	2,307	113	388
■ Shelter 2005	1,642	202	606
■ Shelter 2006	1,519	155	494
■ Shelter 2007	1,174	202	612
■ Shelter 2008	1,632	190	512

### Comparison of Transitional Housing



### 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)	424	16%	Substance Abuse History	997	38%
Unemployed (No job at all)	1,349	51%	Mental Illness	775	29%
Underemployed (Part Time/Low Pay)	364	14%	Been Tested for HIV/AIDS	917	35%
Veteran	362	14%	Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS	122	5%
Disabled	553	21%	Domestic Abuse Victim	284	11%
Ex-Offender	515	19%	High School Diploma or GED	761	29%
On Parole	89	3%	Some College	573	22%
On Probation	193	7%	College Graduate / Diploma	199	8%
Medical Problems	793	30%	Pregnant	26	1%
Pets with you	26	1%	Ever in Foster Care	64	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.

## 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	887	35%	Emergency Shelter	259	10%
Permanent Housing (Not Disabled)	831	32%	Phone Messaging	251	10%
Job Placement	780	30%	Life Skills	248	10%
Dental Care	711	28%	Case Management	246	10%
Transportation	691	27%	Substance Abuse Treatment	220	9%
Food Stamps	559	22%	Mental Health Care	209	8%
Medical Care	518	20%	Unemployment Benefits	162	6%
Job Training	503	20%	GED Options	136	5%
Clothing	457	18%	Child Support	113	4%
Education Options	404	16%	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	109	4%
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) / Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	388	15%	Child Care	91	4%
Emergency Food	380	15%	Veteran's Benefits	73	3%
Permanent Supportive Housing (Disabled)	368	14%	Social Security (62+)	56	2%
Picture ID	367	14%	Women, Infants & Children (WIC)	44	2%
Transitional Housing	324	13%	English Classes	36	1%
Legal Aid	295	11%			

\* 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.

Respondents were asked to provide the 5 things they needed the most from the list above. Below are the top 5 needs, based on the surveys received.

<b>Top 5 Identified Needs</b>		
<b>Identified Need</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of Total*</b>
Permanent Housing (Not Disabled)	671	26%
Job Placement	537	21%
Bus Pass	451	18%
Dental Care	373	15%
Transportation	351	14%
* 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.		

### **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.

<b>Benefits Being Received</b>		
<b>Benefit</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of Total*</b>
Food Stamps	654	25%
SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance)	207	8%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income)	154	6%
Veteran's Benefits	84	3%
WIC (Women, Infants & Children)	84	3%
TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)	62	2%
Child Support	57	2%
DARS	42	2%
Social Security (62+)	40	2%
Unemployment	10	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.

<b>Benefits Which Have Expired</b>		
<b>Benefit</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of Total*</b>
Food Stamps	581	23%
Unemployment	143	6%
TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)	94	4%
WIC (Women, Infants & Children)	75	3%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income)	67	3%
SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance)	44	2%

\* 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** – Any facility which has as its primary purpose to provide in-patient treatment to those suffering from substance abuse / dependence.

**Emergency Shelter** - Any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary or transitional shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless. 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

**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

**Homeward Bound** – after-hour admission for those persons seeking treatment who were contacted during the count.

**Metrocare Services** – assist with the identification of encampment locations and surveying of remote areas during

**Parkland HOMES Program** – provided medical screening on-site for those seeking immediate treatment during count.

**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.

### 28 Volunteers who Assisted with Data Entry (many of whom participated on multiple days)

Petrine Abrahams	Don Maison
Julie Adkins	Carla Maldonado
Mike Anderson	Henrietta Martin
Julia Black	Genie Mitchell
Keith Easu	Lewis Owen
Denise Grant	Sonja Parkhill
Miguel Hilao	Sara Ramos
Erica Holtquist	Bridgette Shields
Jackie Jones	Beth Taylor
Bernie Keasler	Nancy Trimm
Marilyn King	James Tuney
Julie Kitchings	Katrina West
Marie Krebs	Maria Williams
Donald Madkin	Johnice Woods

**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.

**54 Agencies that Participated in the Count**

24 Hour Club	Dallas Life Foundation	New Beginning Center
ABC Behavioral Health	Dallas MetroCare Services	Nexus Recovery Center
AIDS Services Of Dallas	Dallas International Street Church	Parkland Hospital
Austin Street Center	Dallas Restoration Church	Our Friend's Place
Baylor Hospital	Day Resource Center	Presbyterian Hospital
Brighter Tomorrows	Exodus	Prince of Wales
Buckner Emergency Services	Family Gateway	Promise House
Bunkhaus	The Family Place	Prospect House
Care Center Ministries	Genesis Women's Center	Reconciliation Outreach
Central Dallas Ministries	Housing Crisis Center	Redeemed Community Ministry
City of Dallas	Homeward Bound	Salvation Army
City of Garland	Interfaith Housing	Shared Housing
City of Irving	Lew Sterret	Siedler House
City Detention Center	Life on Life's Terms	Soul's Harbor
Community of Hope	LifeNet Community Behavioral Healthcare	Turtle Creek Manor
Crossroads (BT)	Magdalen House	Union Gospel Mission
Dallas County	Methodist Hospital	Veteran's Affairs
Dallas Housing Authority	Mosaic Family Services	Welcome House

**124 Community Volunteer who completed the Census Survey**

Petrine Abrahams	Alan Henderson	
Julie Adkins	Ernie Higginbotham	Jalah Parker
Darius Ahmadi	Pierce Higinbotham	Gary Patsley
Homer Allen	Jessica Hiscutt	Phil Patsley
Kasey Anderson	Jackie Holland	Katy Pitcock
Imelda Arbelaez	Valencia Hooper	Stephen Pogue
Phyllis Ates-Dent	Thereasa House-Hatfield	Amit Pradhan
Cynthia Bailey	Cheryta Huckaby	Gilbert Ramirez
David Bailey	Jan Hunt	Sara Ramos
Margret Balfour	Saira Husain	Mitch Razansky
Paula Blackmon	Zamin Husain	Kim Roaten
Betty Bruster	Mike Itashiki	Lameace Salman
Corky Burgess	Charlotte Jackson	Alexis Sanchez
Angelina Camarrillo	Celia Jenkins	Jennifer Schimmel
Carol Childress	Mike Katz	Lee Schimmel
Elizabeth Clayton	Sam Khoury	Matthew Schimmel
Rusty Clevenger	Eric Kraft	Jheel Shah
Sherman Collie	Marie Krebs	Taylor Shead
Rod Coples	Mark Kreuzer	Bridgette Shields
Herb Cotner	Carolyn Lennox	Marla Smith
Molly Cowan	Christian Leon	Ryan Spicer
Sheri Crandall	Melissa Lewis	Katie Spicer
Winford Cross	Fonda Livingston	Watcharee Sriwipat
Diana Cuellar	John Logan	Daniel St. Clair
Matthew Curry	Daniel Mancillas	Edward St. John
Sherry Cusumano	Eloisa Mariscal	Sue St. John
Lori Davidson	Charles Martin	Marjorie Stanfield
Ivan Diggs	Alandiaz McKinnie	D. Starky
John Dornheim	Connie McLouth	Hope Stedman
Kate Dubroc	Elizabeth Medellin	Sandy Stephens
Adrienne Dunn	Janie Metzinger	Richard Sullivan
Joyce Edwards	David Moore	Beth Taylor
Loomis Eris	David Mora	Ross Taylor
Joel Feiner	Corliss Nelson	Don Thibeaux
Larry Fernandez	Judy Noble	Julia Thomas
Ryan Garcia	Peter Noble	Marilu Thorn
Calvin Gerke	Sandra Otto	Nancy Trimm
Christina Gonzales	Rochelle Owens	Michael Walker
Katie Goodell	John Ozmun	Carol Webster
Joe Graham	Twonette Pack	Ashanti Woods
Angela Harrison	Kevin Paris	Patricia Yakopenic
Leigh Anne Haugh	Leah Parker	

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