

**Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance
2009 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

On January 29, 2009, 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 45 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 2009 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 2009, 5,675 homeless persons were counted during the "Point in Time" event. This represents a 3% decrease from the 5,869 count total in 2008.
- There were 601 Chronically Homeless individuals identified during the count. This represents a decrease of 2% from the 611 identified in 2008.

Percentages in housing programs increased for the **fifth 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 2009 shows a:

- **59% decrease** in those sleeping **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings**
- **12% decrease** in those sleeping in **Emergency Shelters**
- **58% increase** in those sleeping in **Transitional Housing (TH)**
- **216% increase** in those sleeping in **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)**

The 2009 decrease in those sleeping outdoors can be attributed to two factors:

1. The increase in housing placements described above.
2. The opening in May, 2008 of The Bridge Homeless Assistance Center.

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 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.

The Bridge:

- The Bridge Homeless Assistance Center opened in May 2008 as a central entry point to homeless services & housing. Bridge guests are placed into housing as soon as possible through coordinated efforts with other Transitional Housing & Permanent Supportive Housing providers.
- Of those surveyed, 1,268 (52%) people reported they have been homeless for more than one year, and 786 (32%) people stated that they became homeless for the first time during the past year.

There were 2,444 surveys completed in 2009, representing a 5% decrease over last year. There were 3,313 total people represented on surveys this year, representing a 2% decrease over last year. 58% of the homeless persons counted on January 29 were represented on surveys. This large sample size strengthens statistical validity.

- 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 (18%).
- The 2009 results demonstrate that African-Americans still represent the largest percentage of the total adult and children homeless population. For the fifth 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 20% of the total minor age population; whereas, only 7% of the total homeless adult population are Hispanic.
- Below is a comparison of selected demographics between the general homeless population and the chronic homeless population:

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

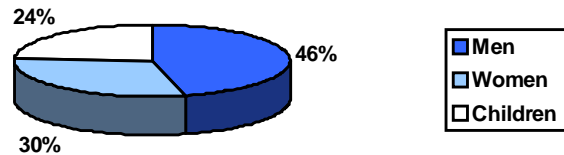
MDHA 2009 Point-in-Time Homeless Count and Census Report – Dallas County

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 **5,675**. This includes **4,320** adults, **1,319** children and **36** unaccompanied youth.

This represents a **3% decrease** over last year's total number of 5,869. For the fourth year in a row, women and children represent slightly over half of the total homeless population (54%). The number of homeless children grew by 4% compared to 2008.

2009 Homeless Population



Survey / Sample Size

In 2009, **2,444 surveys** were completed, representing a **5% decrease** when compared with the number of surveys completed last year.

In 2009, **3,313 total people** were represented on surveys, representing a **2% decrease** when compared with the number of people represented last year.

58% of the homeless individuals counted on January 29 were represented on surveys.

Adult Population

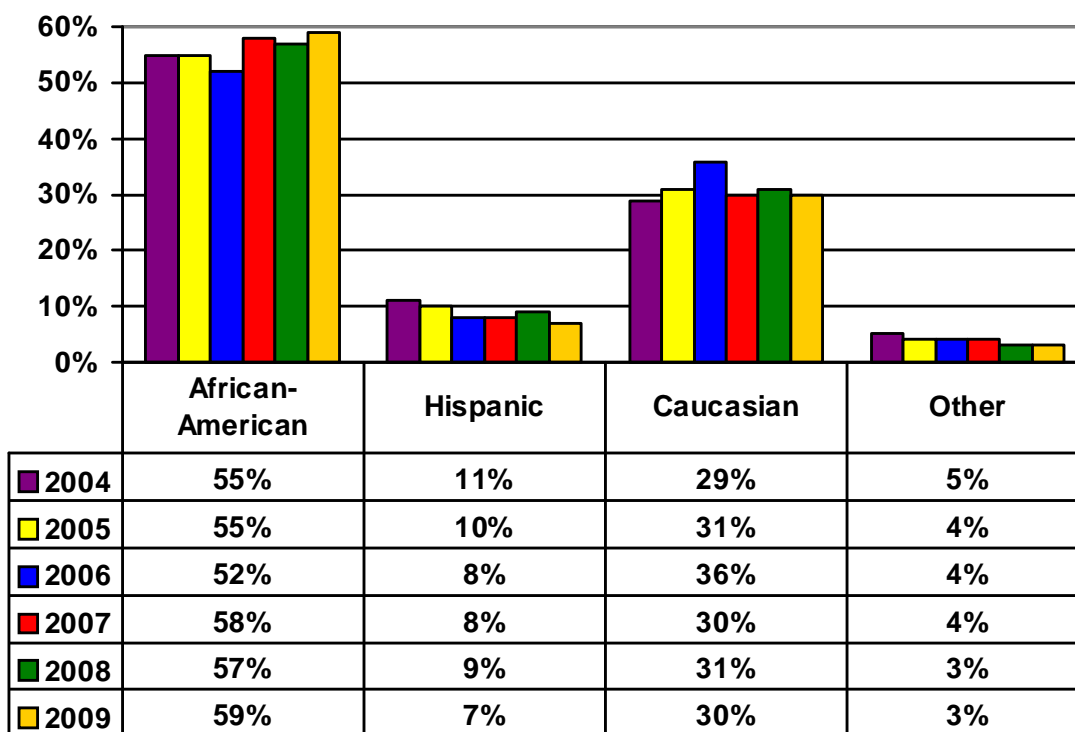
- **2,522 Adults** were represented on the surveys.
- **Adults** made up **76%** of the total homeless population.

2009 - Total Adults of Known Gender			
Number / %	Adult Males	Adult Females	Total Known Gender
Number	1,386	888	2,274
% of Known Gender	61%	39%	100%

2009 - Total Adults of Known Race						
Number / %	African American	Caucasian (White)	Hispanic (Latino)	American Indian	Other	Total Known Race
Number	1,332	692	167	28	61	2,281
% of Known Race	59%	30%	7%	1%	3%	100%

The 2009 results demonstrate that African-Americans still represent the largest percentage of the total adult homeless population.

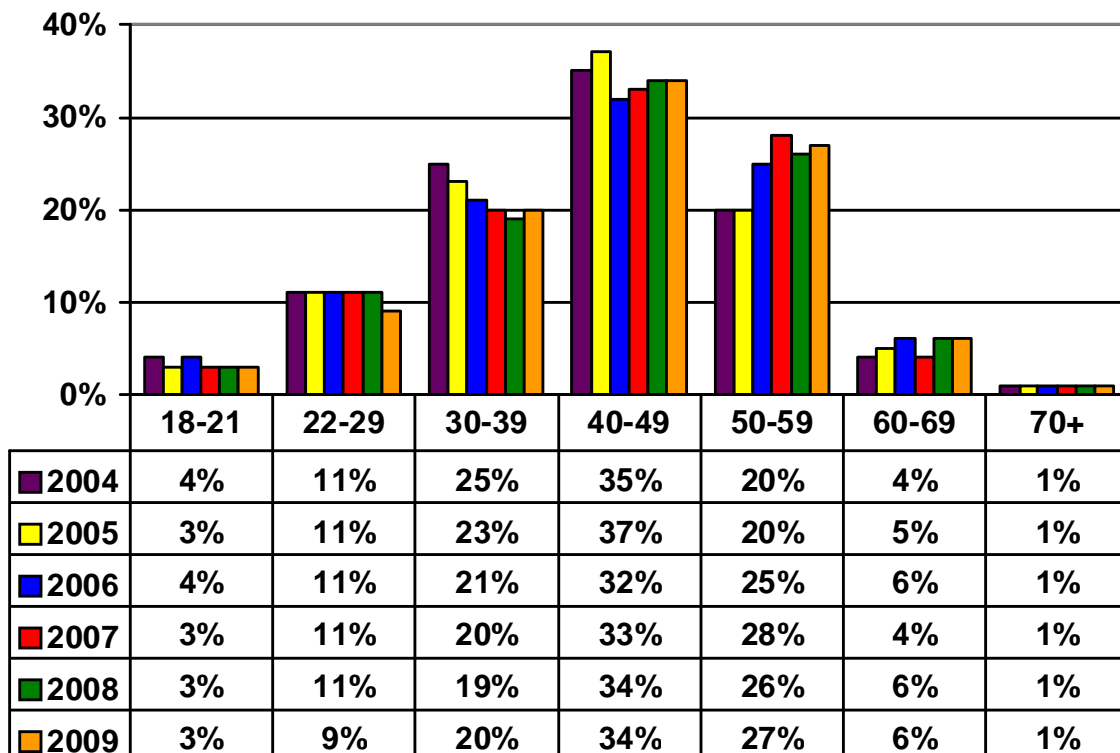
Homeless Adult Racial Demographics



2009 - Total Adults of Known Age		
Age	Number	% of Total Known Age
18-21 Years	77	3%
22-29 Years	212	9%
30-39 Years	447	20%
40-49 Years	762	34%
50-59 Years	618	27%
60-69 Years	127	6%
70 + Years	9	1%
Total Known Age	2,252	100%

The 2009 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 "22-29" decreased by two percentage points while ages "30-39" increased by one percentage point from 19% to 20%, and ages "50-59" increased by one percentage point from 26% to 27%. Ages "40-49" stayed the same at 34%

Age of Homeless Adults



2009 - Total Known Marital Status		
Marital Status	Number	% of Total
Divorced	507	22%
Married	150	7%
Separated	286	12%
Single	1,259	55%
Widowed	84	4%
Total Known Marital Status	2,286	100%

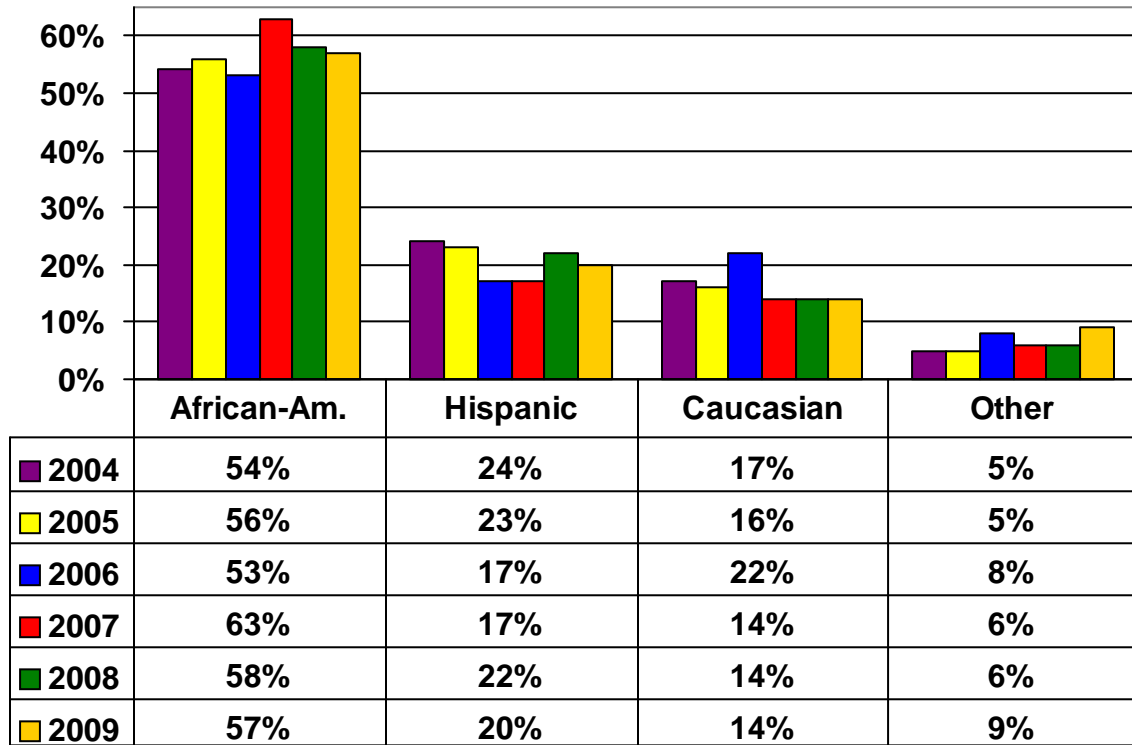
Child / Youth Population

- **675 Respondents** indicated that they **had children living with them** on the night of the count
- **791 Children** were represented on the surveys.
- **21 Unaccompanied Youth** were represented on the surveys.
- **Children & Youth** made up **24%** of the total homeless population.

2009 - Total Children / Youth of Known Gender			
Number / %	Minor Males	Minor Females	Total Known Gender
Number	388	419	807
% of Known Gender	48%	52%	100%

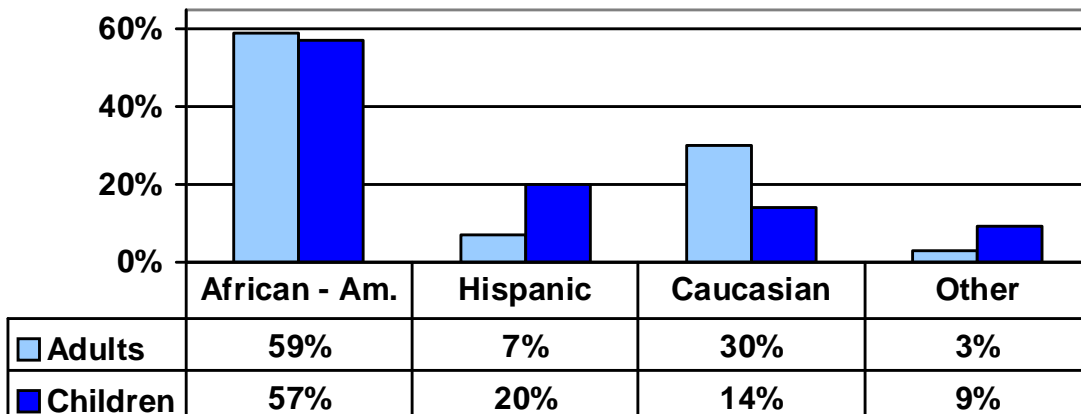
2009- Total Children / Youth of Known Race						
Number / %	African American	Caucasian (White)	Hispanic (Latino)	American Indian	Other	Total Known Race
Number	458	114	164	4	67	807
% of Known Race	57%	14%	20%	1%	8%	100%

Homeless Children & Youth Racial Demographics



The following table illustrates that, for the fifth 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.

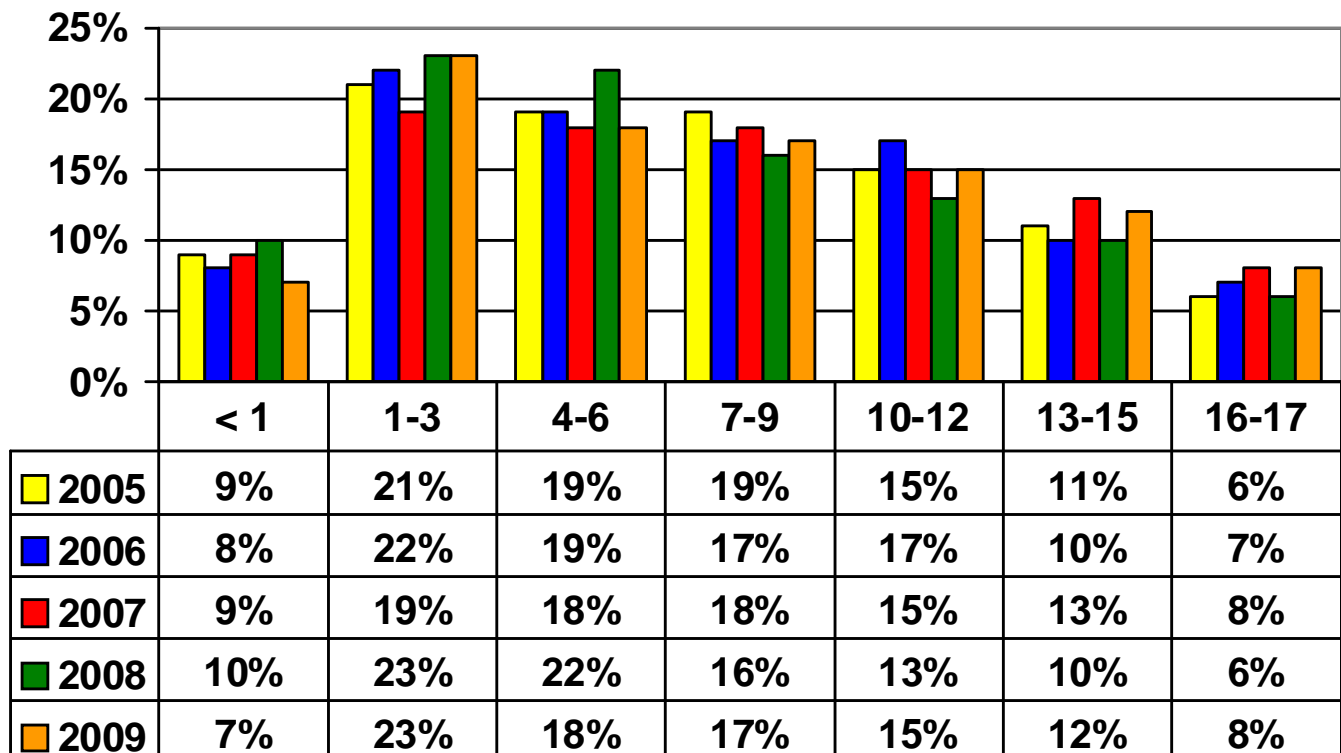
2009 Comparison of Racial Demographics between Adults and Children / Youth



The largest representation of children was in the age group of 1 – 3 years (23%), with the second largest age group being 4 – 6 (18%).

2009 - Total Children / Youth of Known Ages		
Age	Number	% of Total Known Age
< 1 Year	53	7%
1-3 Years	187	23%
4-6 Years	146	18%
7-9 Years	139	17%
10-12 Years	122	15%
13-15 Years	97	12%
16-17 Years	66	8%
Total Known Age:	810	100%

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."

The percentage of respondents who indicated that they were homeless due to eviction rose from 7% in 2008 to 13% in 2009. It is believed that this is an effect of the current economic climate.

Domestic Abuse / Family Problems increased from 24% in 2008 to 32% in 2009.

Self-Reported Cause of Homelessness					
Reason Homeless	Number	% of Total	Reason Homeless	Number	% of Total
Unemployed, Lost Job	1,162	48%	Medical Disability	398	16%
Not Enough Money	793	32%	Eviction	309	13%
Substance Abuse/ Dependence ***	789	32%	Legal Problems / Prior Conviction	305	12%
Domestic Abuse / Family Problems	772	32%	Other	147	6%
Mental Illness **	595	24%	Natural Disaster	38	2%

***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. 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
Gustav	--	--	2
Ike	--	--	6
Katrina	40	38	34
Rita	7	78	3

City Moved From		
Ft. Meyers, FL	Jackson, MS	Galveston, TX
Leesville, LA	Ridgeland, MS	Houston, TX
Monroe, LA	Beaumont, TX	Orange, TX
New Orleans, LA	Center, TX	Vidor, TX

Frequency / Duration of Homelessness

- **1,268 respondents (52%)** indicated that they had been **homeless for at least 1 year**.
Of these respondents who provided sufficient information to determine where they were living:
 - **334 (27%)** were living in **Permanent Supportive Housing**
 - **267 (22%)** were living in **Transitional Housing**
 - **69 (6%)** were living in **Drug Treatment**
 - **417 (34%)** were living in **Emergency Shelter**
 - **102 (8%)** were living **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings**
 - **46 (3%)** were living in **motels or other locations**

- **225 respondents (9%)** 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:
 - **53 (24%)** were living in **Permanent Supportive Housing**
 - **61 (28%)** were living in **Transitional Housing**
 - **22 (10%)** were living in **Drug / Alcohol Treatment**
 - **63 (29%)** were living in **Emergency Shelter**
 - **8 (4%)** were living **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings**
 - **10 (5%)** were living in **Motels and Other Locations**

- **786 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:
 - **43 (6%)** were living in **Permanent Supportive Housing**
 - **288 (37%)** were living in **Transitional Housing**
 - **46 (6%)** were living in **Drug / Alcohol Treatment**
 - **328 (43%)** were living in **Emergency Shelter**
 - **31 (4%)** were living **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings**
 - **34 (4%)** were living in **Motels or other Locations**

Of those reporting that they were homeless for the first time, **746** indicated how long they had been homeless:

2009 - 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	220	248	178	100	746
% of Total	30%	33%	24%	13%	100%

Survey Location

2009– Known Results for City where survey was completed							
City	Dallas	Irving	Garland	Grand Prairie	Duncanville	DeSoto	Total
Number	2,333	63	36	8	0	3	2,444
% of Total	95%	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 was added. Therefore, only two years of comparative data are available.

Known Results for District Where Survey was Conducted (City of Dallas only)				
District	Number		% of Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Central	866	718	38%	36%
North Central	91	150	3%	7%
Northeast	291	193	13%	10%
Northwest	523	386	23%	19%
South Central	203	217	9%	11%
Southeast	196	201	8%	10%
Southwest	133	147	6%	7%
Total	2,303	2,012	100%	100%

2009 - Known Results for Location Where Survey was Conducted		
Location	Number	% of Total
Outdoors / Abandoned Building	194	8%
Emergency Shelter	877	36%
Transitional Housing	644	27%
Permanent Supportive Housing	486	20%
Motel	10	<1%
Drug / Alcohol Treatment	151	6%
Other	42	2%
Total	2,404	100%

Sleep Location

Known Results for Where Respondents Slept Last Night										
Location	Number					% of Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Outdoors / Abandoned Building	358	280	312	183	145	17%	13%	14%	8%	6%
Emergency Shelter	988	930	806	970	867	48%	43%	36%	41%	37%
Transitional Housing	371	405	534	580	588	18%	19%	24%	25%	25%
Permanent Supportive Housing	158	361	422	481	500	8%	17%	19%	20%	21%
Motel	17	18	13	38	16	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Drug / Alcohol Treatment	80	106	104	72	150	4%	5%	4%	3%	6%
Other	73	57	45	28	88	4%	2%	2%	1%	4%
Total	2,045	2,157	2,236	2,352	2,353	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NOTE: Percentages in housing programs increased for the **fifth 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 2009 shows a:

- **59% decrease** in those sleeping **Outdoors or in Abandoned Buildings**
- **12% decrease** in those sleeping in **Emergency Shelters**
- **58% increase** in those sleeping in **Transitional Housing (TH)**
- **216% increase** in those sleeping in **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)**

The 2009 decrease in those sleeping outdoors can be attributed to two factors:

1. The increase in housing placements described above.
2. The opening in May, 2008 of The Bridge Homeless Assistance Center.

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 PSH units. These additional beds / homes were funded primarily through the HUD Continuum of Care. In 2008, the City of Dallas added 70 new units of Permanent Supportive Housing.
- 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.

The Bridge:

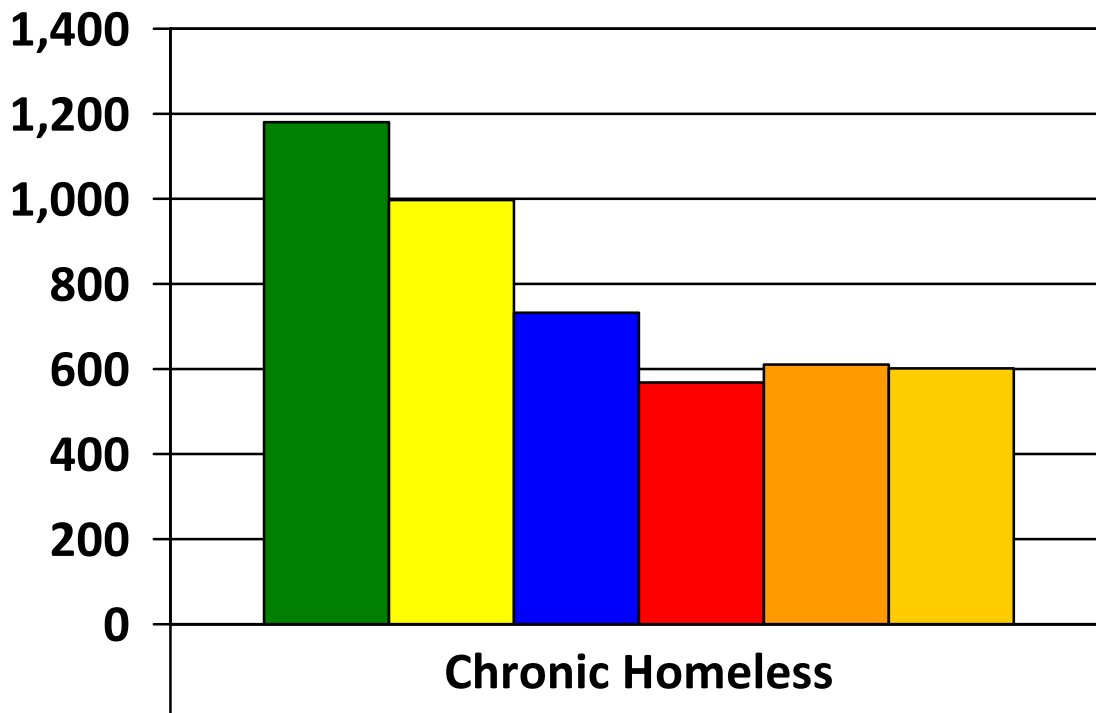
- The Bridge Homeless Assistance Center opened in May 2008 as a central entry point to homeless services & housing. Bridge guests are placed into housing as soon as possible through coordinated efforts with other Transitional Housing & Permanent Supportive Housing providers.

Of those referenced in the chart above (on the previous page), **91 (4%)** indicated they would not sleep in the same place tonight.

2009 - Known Results for Respondents who will Sleep Elsewhere Tonight		
Location	Number	% of Total
Outdoors / Abandoned Building	7	13%
Emergency Shelter	30	56%
Permanent Supportive Housing	4	7%
Transitional Housing	0	0%
Drug / Alcohol Treatment	3	6%
Other	10	18%
Total	54	100%

In 2009, there were **601 Chronically Homeless** individuals in Dallas, a **decrease of 2%** from 2008. Since 2004, the number of Chronically Homeless individuals has decreased 51% 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:



■ 2004	1,181
■ 2005	997
■ 2006	733
■ 2007	568
■ 2008	611
■ 2009	601

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:

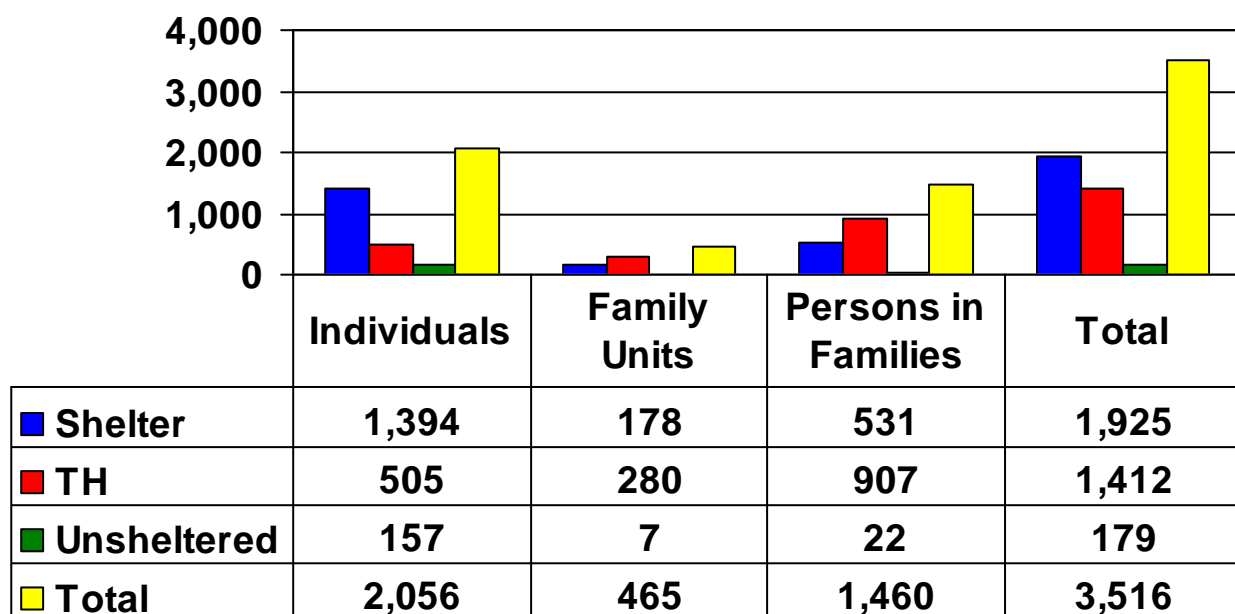
Characteristic	Total Homeless Population			Chronic Homeless Population		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Male:	62%	63%	61%	79%	88%	81%
Female:	38%	37%	39%	21%	12%	19%
African American:	58%	57%	59%	62%	63%	65%
Caucasian:	30%	31%	30%	29%	28%	27%
Hispanic:	8%	9%	7%	4%	5%	4%
Other Race/Ethnicity:	4%	3%	4%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

Comparison of Veteran Demographics to the Overall Homeless Population

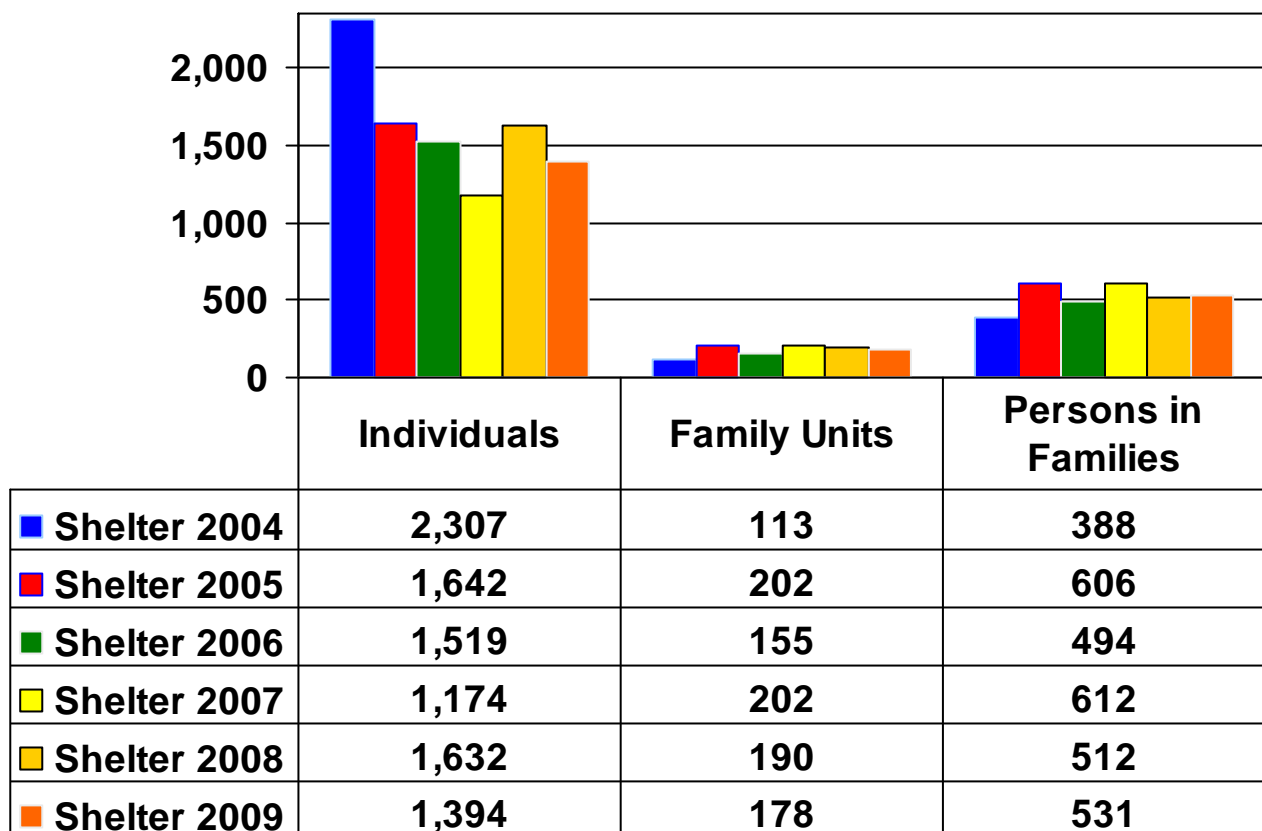
As the community becomes more aware of the needs of veterans from previous wars and returning veterans from the current war, the following demographics are being reported for this unique sector of the homeless population.

Veterans	Veteran Population as a % of the Total Homeless Population		Veteran Population as a % of the Total Chronic Homeless Population	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Year				
% of Total:	14%	15%	23%	22%
Male:	92%	90%	95%	99%
Female:	8%	10%	5%	1%
African American:	60%	59%	59%	52%
Caucasian:	33%	34%	30%	42%
Hispanic:	3%	3%	3%	2%
Other Race / Ethnicity:	4%	4%	8%	4%
Substance Abuse:	55%	53%	62%	64%
Mental Illness:	39%	53%	40%	45%
Physical Disability:	34%	31%	52%	53%

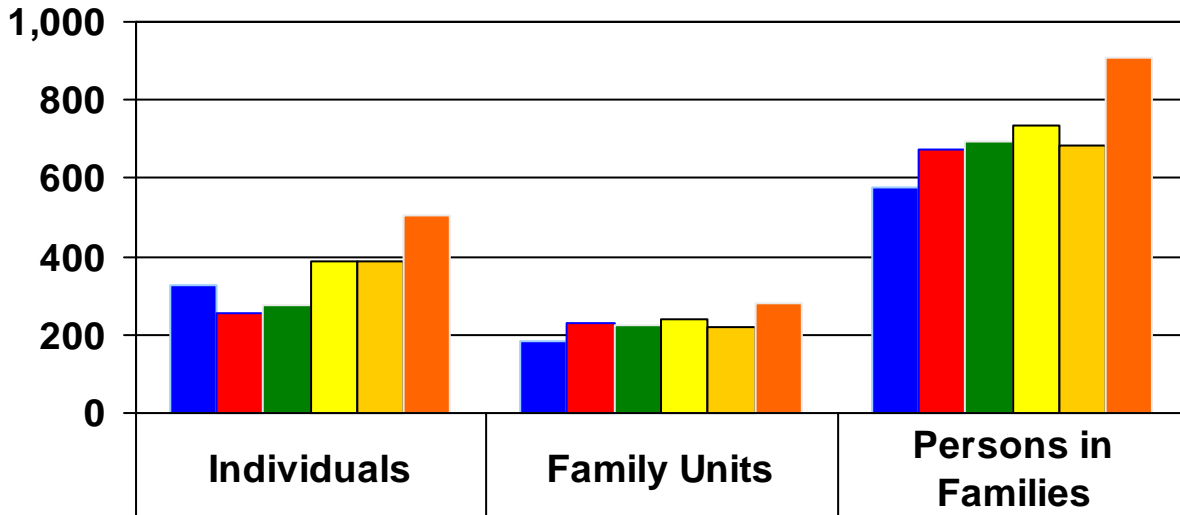
2009 Location by Housing Type



Comparison of Emergency Shelter



Comparison of Transitional Housing



	Individuals	Family Units	Persons in Families
■ TH 2004	329	184	575
■ 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

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)	340	13%	Substance Abuse History	927	37%
Unemployed (No job at all)	1,606	64%	Mental Illness	820	33%
Underemployed (Part Time/Low Pay)	269	11%	Been Tested for HIV/AIDS	872	35%
Veteran	381	15%	Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS	150	6%
Disabled	667	26%	Domestic Abuse Victim	335	13%
Ex-Offender	528	21%	High School Diploma or GED	754	30%
On Parole	134	5%	Some College	587	23%
On Probation	165	7%	College Graduate / Diploma	209	8%
Medical Problems	771	31%	Pregnant	3	<1%
			Ever in Foster Care	64	3%

*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	942	39%	Legal Aid	252	10%
Permanent Housing (Not Disabled)	816	33%	Phone Messages	229	9%
Dental Care	787	32%	Life Skills	221	9%
Job Placement	780	32%	Emergency Shelter	193	8%
Clothing	553	23%	Substance Abuse Treatment	187	8%
Transportation	548	22%	Mental Health Care	181	7%
Food Stamps	530	22%	Unemployment Benefits	156	6%
Job Training	485	20%	GED Options	154	6%
Medical Care	409	17%	Veteran's Benefits	112	5%
SSI/SSDI	379	16%	Child Support	101	4%
Permanent Supportive Housing (Disabled)	361	15%	Temporary Assistance to Families (TANF)	87	4%
Emergency Food	358	15%	Child Care	84	3%
Picture ID	347	14%	English Classes	38	2%
Transitional Housing	347	14%	Women, Infants & Children (WIC)	36	1%
Education Options	345	14%	Social Security (62+)	22	1%
Case Management	315	13%			

* 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 third consecutive year, Bus Passes and Permanent Housing (Not Disabled) services are the top two Benefits and Services Still Needed. Job Placement also continues to be a commonly cited need.

Requests for Dental Care increased 4% when compared with numbers from 2008, and requests for Clothing increased by 5% to round out the top 5 Needs. We believe that the request for clothing is again a result of the changing economic climate, where the need for professional interview dress & attire are becoming more evident.

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	728	30%
SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance)	219	9%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income)	196	8%
Veteran's Benefits	56	2%
WIC (Women, Infants & Children)	101	4%
TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)	57	2%
Child Support	46	2%
DARS	33	1%
Social Security (62+)	58	2%
Unemployment	30	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	623	25%
Unemployment	207	8%
TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)	102	4%
WIC (Women, Infants & Children)	78	3%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income)	78	3%
SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance)	55	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 – 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 that 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 that 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

Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for their assistance in making the 2009 Dallas Homeless Count and Census a success.

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 and toothpaste 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.

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

Julie Adkins	Claudia Lemmon
Marlene Amado	Chelette McClendon
Jacob Barath	Gayle McKool
Christiane Baud	Connie McLouth
Paloma Belmarez	Sonja Parkhill
Betty Bruster	Michelle Phillips
Laura Daglish	Mary Reed
Michelle Greer	Kathy Sears
Debbie Hollie	Lee Schimmel
Lisa Irwin	Beth Taylor
Cher Jacobs	Megan Flynn Valdez
Melinda Johnson	Maria Vardon
Beverly Kissentaner	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.

49 Agencies Participated in the Count

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

134 Community Volunteer who completed the Census Survey

Petrine Abrahams	Sue Graham	Jose Padilla
Juana Acosta	Jennifer Haddock	Kristye Palmquist
Mark Agnew	Charles Harper	Jalah Parker
Elizabeth Aguilar	Alan Henderson	Leah Parker
Ricardo Aguilar	Valencia Hooper	Linda Parrish
Alma Aguinaga	Margaret Hotze	Maddie Parrish
Darius Ahmadi	Erika Hultquist	Gary Patsley
Lamout Aldridge	Hayedeh Jahansouz	Michelle Phillips
Emmanuel Alfred	Amber Johnson	Katy Pitcock
Homer Allen	Kathy Jones	Stephen Pogue
Kathy Anderson	Tom Juneman	Cynthia Porras
Bonnie Athens	Michael Katz	Sherri Pryor
David Baird	Brandon Kilgore	Gilbert Ramirez
Phillip Balfanz	Dan Khoury	Mary Reed
Tommy Benavidez	Sam Khoury	Carolyn Rekerdres
Rebecca Bird	Marie Krebs	Adam Rekerdres
Lisa Blouin	Mark Kreuzer	Lawrence Reynolds
Rick Borgers	Elaine Kyle	Cassandra Robin
Katrina Bradley	Benjamin Lack	Stephanie Rodd
Kimberly Brady	Darrell Langley	Jon Saffelder
Barney Brooks	Tony Lemons	Lameace Salmar
Gayla Burton	Christian Leon	Alexis Sanchez
Reggie Crawford	Carolyn Lennox	Patricia Scali
Carol Clyde	Kimberly Leshner	Glenn Smith
Shermon Collie	Steven Lobo	Janet Smith
Amy Coburn	Jacquelyn Loven	Terrance Staton
Matthew Corbin	Mike Lowery	Patricia Stewart-Gordon
Diana Cuellar	Hennetta Martin	Tom Stewart-Gordon
Thurman Curry	Heidi Mathews	Edward St. John
Laura Daghish	Demetria McCain	Sue St. John
Teressa Davis	Willie McDaniel	Ann Styrvoky
Sharon Dickerson	John McGlothlin	Merrilee Sweet
Aimee Downs	Connie McLouth	Beth Taylor
Adrienne Dunn	Jessica Meier	Stephanie Terrill
Jo Ann DuVall	Janie Metzinger	Sedrick Thomas
Joel Feiner	Janea Miller	Marilu Thorn
Aaron Fenderson	Jeffrey Mitchell	Catarina Torres
Paige Flink	John Monroe	Mary Tout
Donna Fisher	William Montgomery	Ryan Turner
Stephanie Fox	Tracy Montoya	Twonnette Pack
Jessica Galleshaw	Maggie Moomey	Adrian Valdez
Sharon Gilmore	Travis Moore	Claire Verchot
Roy Gomez	Eric Myers	Dan Ware
Christina Gonzales	Judy Noble	Monica Young
Joe Graham	Christine Nguyen	

For more information, or to discuss participation in the 2010 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

Susan Essary

Project Specialist – 10-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness

sessary@mdhadallas.org