

**M E M O R A N D U M**

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**DATE:** August 22, 2012

**TO:** Bruce D. Glasscock, City Manager  
Frank F. Turner, Deputy City Manager

**FROM:** Christina Day, Community Services Manager

**CC:** Phyllis Jarrell, Director of Planning

**RE:** **2012 Collin County Point-In-Time Homeless Count**

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In an effort to meet the goals of the 2010-14 Consolidated Plan of housing and community development needs, the City participates in and supports the Collin County Homeless Coalition. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development requires an bi-annual count of persons experiencing homelessness, and Plano exceeds this minimum requirement by participating in a regional count annually. Attached please find the results of these efforts in both a county-wide report format, and in a special break-out of data for Plano.

Chairman Cara Mendelsohn, of the Collin County Homeless Coalition, will present the results to the City Council at the August 27, 2012 meeting.

Attachments: Collin County 2012 Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count  
City of Plano 2012 Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count

**Collin County**  
**2012 Annual Point-in-Time**  
**Homeless Count**



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## Special Acknowledgement

The Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count could not have been completed without the assistance of:

Volunteer site coordinators who gave generously of their time and talents to coordinate the details related to their city and lead the volunteer training at their location:

Gary Rodenbaugh	Allen	Christine Ortega	Frisco
P.J. Holland-Rasor	McKinney	Terry Hockenbrough	McKinney
Shannon Wiser	Plano	Cara Mendelsohn	Plano

City staffers who served as professional advisors and assisted volunteer leaders in planning an effective and thorough count:

Patrick Blaydes	Allen	Chris Bohlen	Frisco
Terri Brown	Frisco	Stacy Brown	Frisco
Christine Lawton	McKinney	Shirletta Best	McKinney
Renette Lee	Plano	Christina Day	Plano

Police Departments who showed their outstanding service to the communities and helped volunteers complete their task in a safe environment:

Allen Police department	Frisco Police department
McKinney Police department	Plano Police department

GIS departments for all the maps created for volunteer teams

Thank you to Starbucks Preston/Frankford location for providing and volunteer servers and coffee to volunteers in the Plano, Allen and Frisco locations.

Thank you to Highland Oaks Church of Christ in Plano for providing M&M packages to the volunteer teams in several cities.

Many thanks to all the incredible volunteers who spent a cold, wet night out looking for people that need to be counted as a way to strengthen our community and serve people in need of assistance.

Thank you to Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance's Mike Faenza and Paula Maroney for technical support and Cindy Crain of Tarrant County Homeless Coalition for training materials.

**Special thanks to the people experiencing homelessness who were willing to share their stories and experiences so we can better understand their needs and challenges and who remind us that these numbers are real people living in extremely difficult situations.**

## Overview

A point-in-time count of homeless persons is conducted annually throughout the United States. The Collin County Point-in-Time Homeless Count was led by the Collin County Homeless Coalition and held on the last Thursday of January, meeting HUD's date guidelines and in coordination with surrounding counties. The Collin County Homeless Coalition's goal for the count was to raise awareness about homeless issues and guide appropriate planning toward solutions that will safely shelter people.

In 2011, the Collin County Homeless Coalition (CCHC) initiated a collaborative effort to use volunteer surveyors in partnership with city police and city staff to seek out known locations that people experiencing homelessness frequent and search as many additional parts of the city as possible. This



Some of the hundreds of donated care packages to be distributed to people found on the night of the Point-in-Time Count

method was employed as a pilot program in the City of Plano, inspired by the best practices established by the Tarrant County Homeless Coalition. The result was a fuller reporting of homeless persons, which resulted in a 275% spike in the number of homeless persons in Plano.

With the success of 2011's pilot program, the Collin County Homeless Coalition (CCHC) expanded the collaborative volunteer model to include Plano, Allen, Frisco and McKinney in 2012. Each city and police department was an active partner in assisting the coalition volunteers in designing a safe, effective and meaningful search of their respective cities. Areas outside of the four cities were not searched for homeless persons, although there are several areas where people are known to sleep and seek shelter. Although additional cities were searched by volunteer teams, the



Volunteer team heading out for the 2012 Annual Homeless Point-in-Time Count

2012 Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count resulted in a reduced number of surveys, so increases in the homeless population found in 2012 were not attributed to the expanded geographic area searched by volunteers. Instead, the increases found were attributed to the increasing number of families experiencing homelessness, which caused more people to be counted on fewer surveys. The CCHC hopes to geographically expand the point-in-time survey again in 2013 to add additional cities and unincorporated areas to the point-in-time homeless count effort in order to present the most complete picture of homelessness in Collin County possible.

Because the 2012 Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count was staffed primarily by volunteers accompanied by police officers and the survey process was voluntary for people experiencing homelessness, not all people experiencing homelessness were found and full information about each person was not always possible to ascertain. Volunteers participated in an annual training on what to expect, how to best interact with people experiencing homelessness, how to find people, where to look, how to point people to resources, what to do if they found a minor and how to ensure volunteer safety.

Volunteers worked in teams and looked for people who were experiencing homelessness within a specific geographical boundary. They greeted people with a care package which was donated by community organizations and faith groups and asked for their assistance in completing the survey information.



Frisco teams get trained for the Annual Point-in-Time Count. 2012 is the first year Frisco, Allen and McKinney used volunteer surveyors to help with the Point-in-Time Count

In some cases, only the gender or race of the person was able to be collected. Other times, a full survey was able to be completed. Additionally, anyone who resided in a homeless or domestic abuse transitional program or shelter in Collin County that evening completed a point-in-time survey.



Volunteer teams heading out for the 2012 Point-in-Time Homeless Count.



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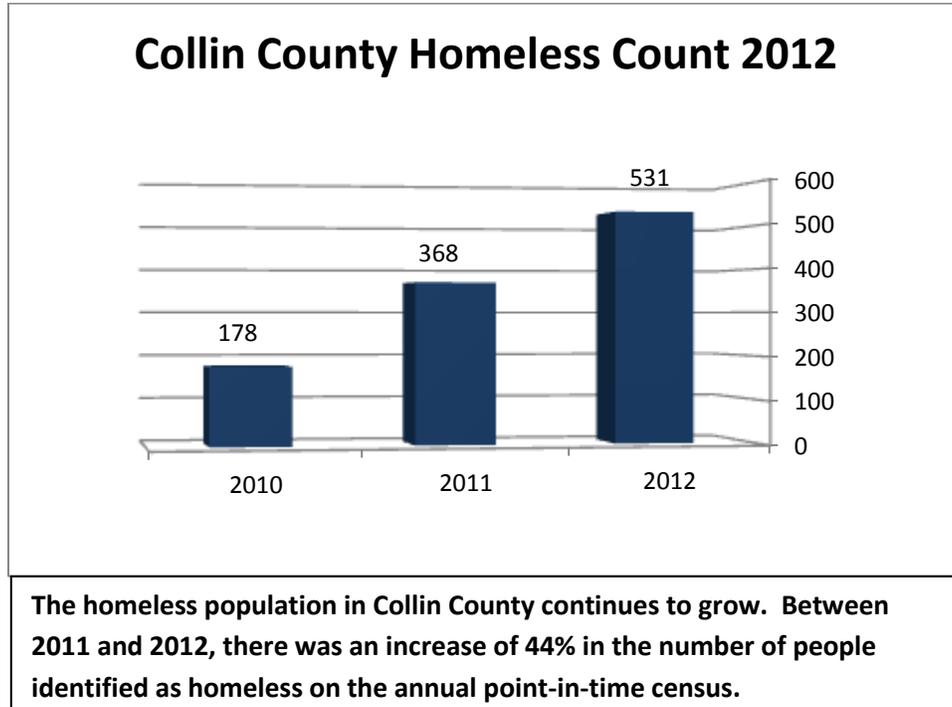
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Note: for brochure of Quick Facts on the Collin County 2012 Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count, go to [www.collincountyhomelesscoalition.com](http://www.collincountyhomelesscoalition.com)

## The Basics

There were 531 homeless individuals in Collin County reported, which was a 44% increase over last year's reported number. Last year there were 368, and in 2010 there were 178.



## Survey Size

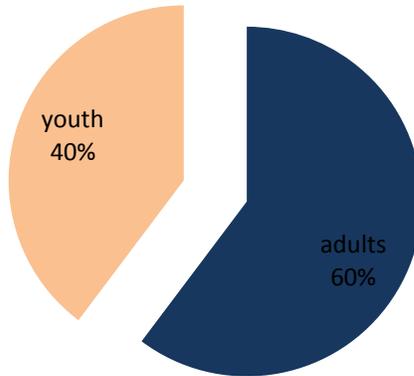
In 2012, 315 surveys were completed, representing a 5.5% decrease in the number of surveys completed from the previous year. Although volunteers were utilized to seek out the homeless for the first time in Allen, Frisco and McKinney, the number of people found to be homeless through these efforts did not dramatically increase.

Severe weather from a storm the evening prior to the Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count left known encampments under water and people familiar to the police officers and some volunteers missing from this report.

In prior years, people who became homeless while living in a Collin County city but were sheltered in Dallas were counted as part of the Collin County report. This year, they were counted as part of Dallas.

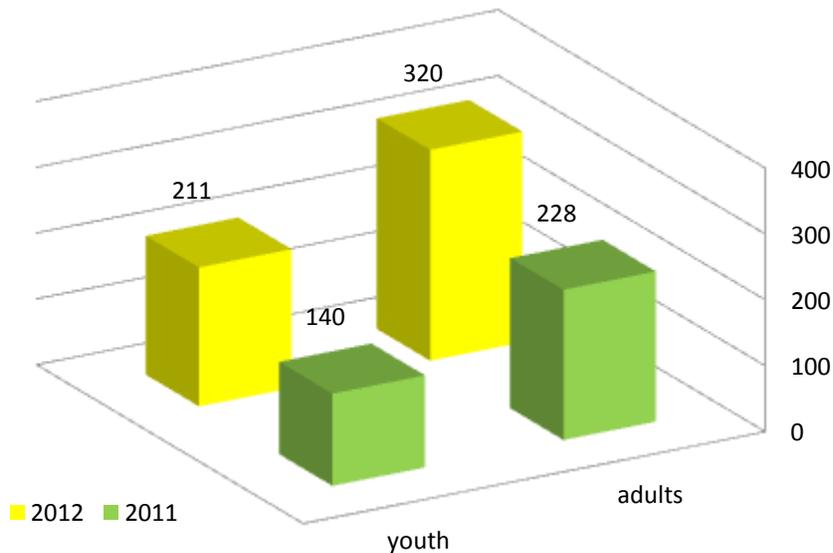
A total of 531 people were identified for the 2012 Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count. This total includes 320 adults and 211 children. The total for children includes 186 children identified on surveys plus the 25 unaccompanied children that were identified by Collin County ISD records on the day of the count and unduplicated on Point-in-Time Homeless Count surveys.

## Adult & Child Percentages of Homeless Population



The homeless population documented on the 2012 point-in-time count is comprised of 320 adults (60%) and 211 children (40%).

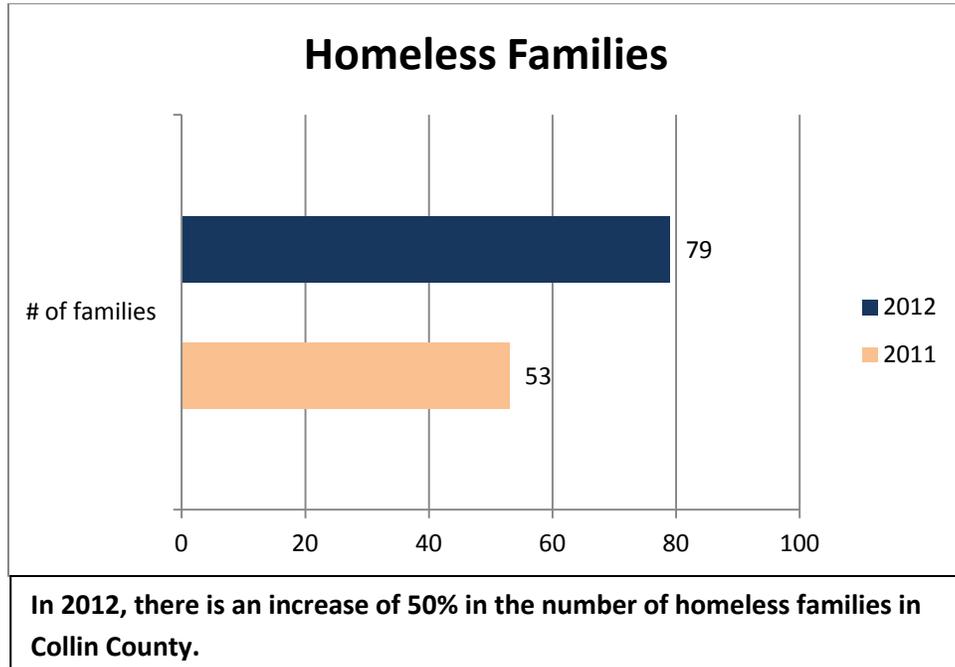
## Increase in Homelessness for Children and Adults between 2011 & 2012



The number of people experiencing homelessness increased for both the adult and child populations. The child population grew from 140 children (38%) in 2011 to 211 children (40%) in 2012. The adult population grew from 228 adults (62%) in 2011 to 320 adults (60%) in 2012.

## Families & Youth

In 2012, there were 79 families who had children living with them on the night of the count. This represents a 50% growth in family homelessness since 2011, when 53 families were identified as homeless in Collin County. 53 respondents were unwilling to talk about their family composition or it was unsuitable for the volunteer surveyor to ask.



186 children were represented in the surveys and an additional 25 unaccompanied children who were unduplicated were identified by the ISDs for a total of 211 children.

2 unaccompanied youth were represented in surveys along with 25 identified and unduplicated by ISDs for a total of 27 unaccompanied youth.

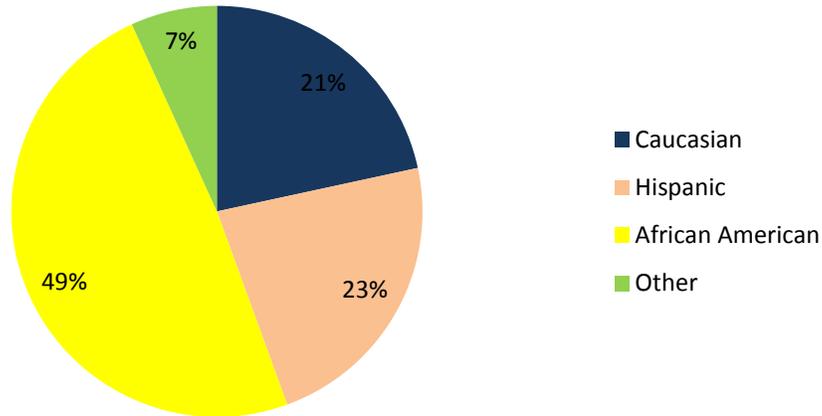
40% of the total homeless population was comprised of children based on survey data and identification by ISDs.

## Racial Profile of Homeless Youth

Of the children experiencing homelessness that were identified on the surveys, 162 (77%) shared their racial profile. Of those, 35 identified as Caucasian, 37 identified as Hispanic, 79 children identified as African American and 11 identified as either multiple races, American Indian or Asian.

African American children were disproportionately represented in the youth homeless population in Collin County. While the percentage of homeless children that were identified as African American was 49% in this survey, the 2010 U.S. Census reports that only 9% of the children in Collin County were African American.

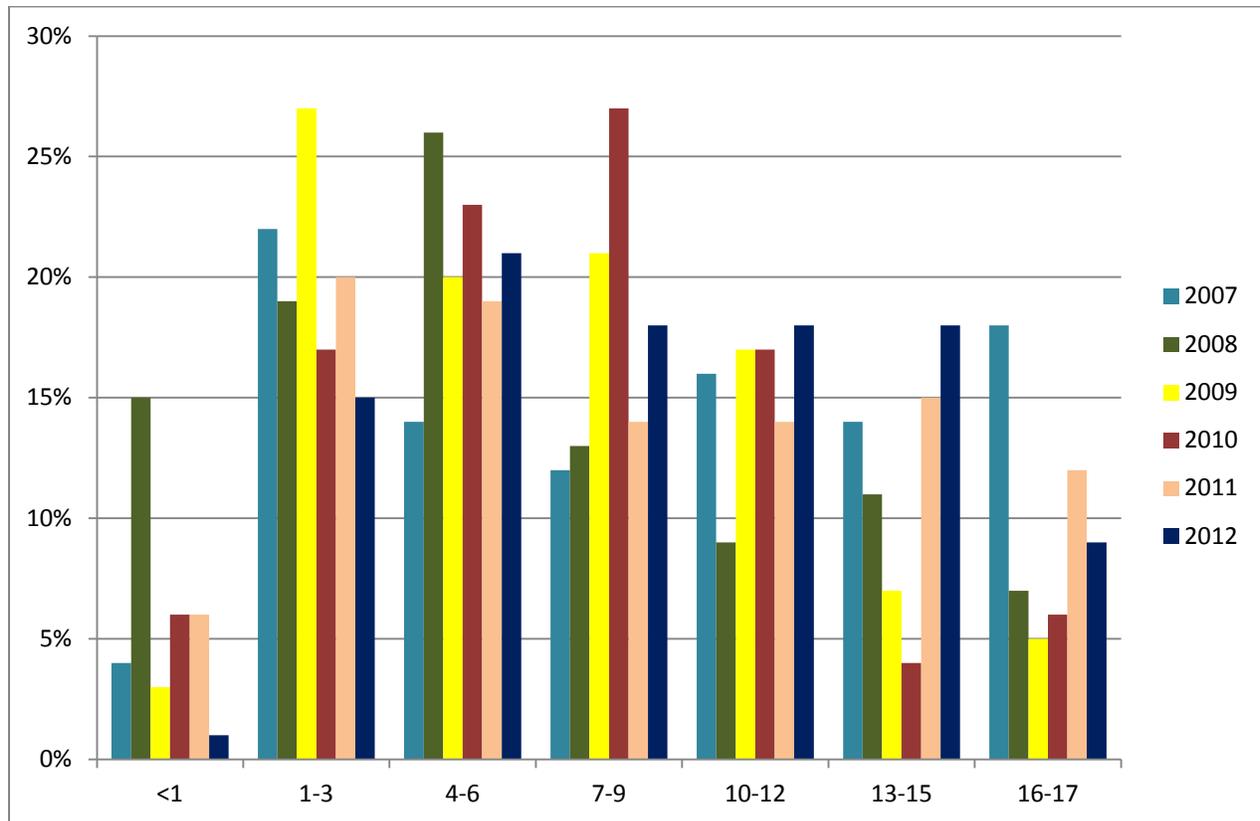
### Racial Profile of Homeless Children



**Of the people identified on surveys where race was included in their information, the majority of homeless children were African American, although the majority of the homeless adults were Caucasian. African American children were disproportionately experiencing homelessness.**

## Historic Perspective: Youth Homeless Population Racial Profile

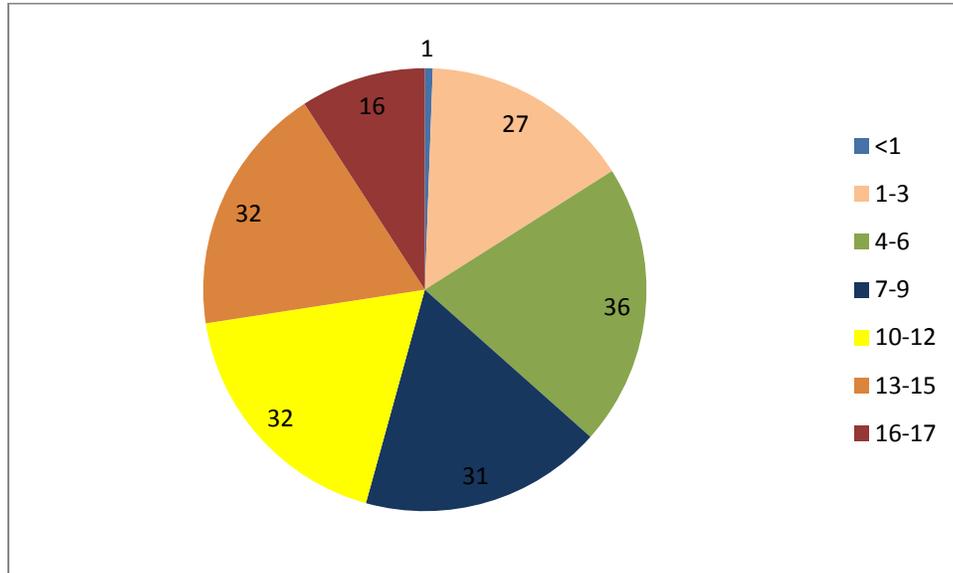
Here is a view of the history of the ages of children experiencing homelessness:



	<1	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-17
2012	1%	15%	21%	18%	18%	18%	9%
2011	6%	20%	19%	14%	14%	15%	12%
2010	6%	17%	23%	27%	17%	4%	6%
2009	3%	27%	20%	21%	17%	7%	5%
2008	15%	19%	26%	13%	9%	11%	7%
2007	4%	22%	14%	12%	16%	14%	18%

## Ages of Homeless Youth

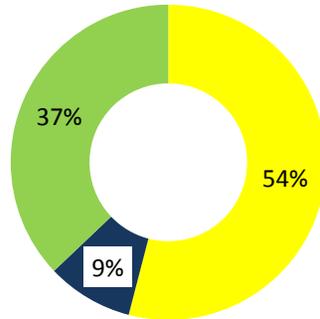
Children experiencing homelessness were prevalent and fairly evenly disbursed through every age group.



Like prior years, more than half of the children identified in the homeless count were elementary school age or younger.

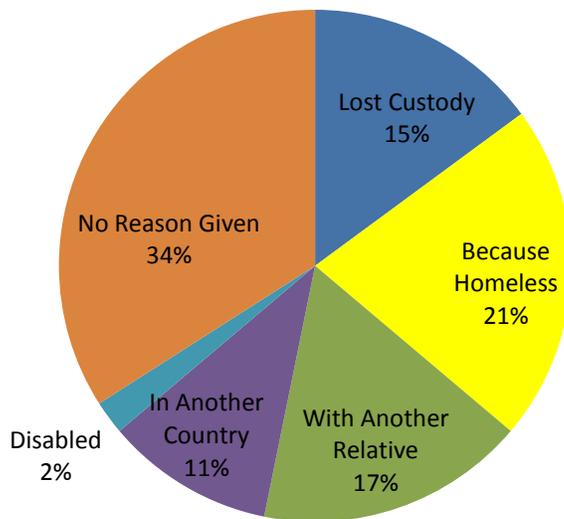
## Family/Child Cohesiveness

■ Families ■ Adults separated from their Children ■ Adults without Children



54% of the adults counted in the survey were part of a family with children. 37% were adults without children. 9% were separated from their minor children for a variety of reasons. Below are the responses that were shared.

## Parents Separated From Minor Children

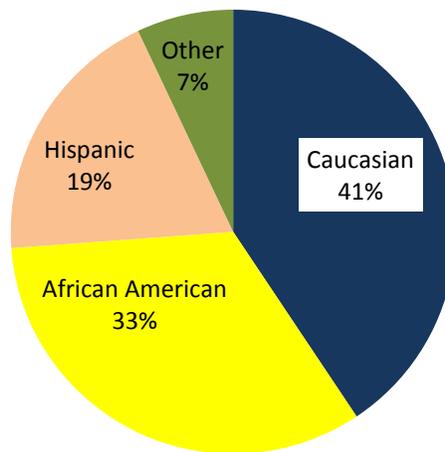


## Adults

Of the adults experiencing homelessness that were identified on the surveys in 2012, 256 (48%) shared their racial profile. Of those, 104 adults identified as Caucasian, 85 identified as African American, 49 identified as Hispanic, 7 identified as all or part American Indian, and 11 identified as either multiple races or Asian.

African American adults were disproportionately represented in the adult homeless population in Collin County. While the percentage of homeless adults that identified as African American in this survey was 33%, the 2010 U.S. Census reports that only 8% of the adults 18 years and older in Collin County were African American.

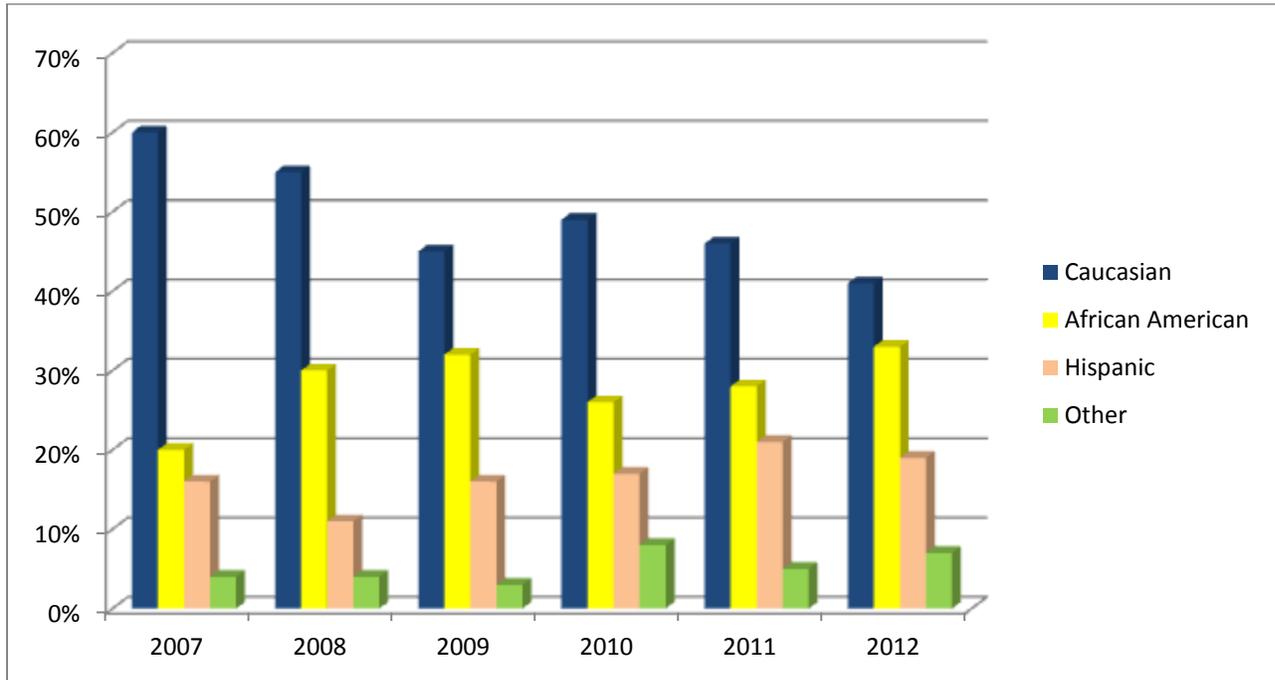
### Racial Demographics of Homeless Adults 2012



**The majority of homeless adults indicated they were Caucasian. Of the 256 adults out of 320 that indicated their race, 104 (41%) were Caucasian, 85 (33%) were African American, 49 (19%) were Hispanic and 18 (7%) indicated multiple races, Asian or American Indian. African American adults were disproportionately experiencing homelessness.**

## Historic Perspective: Adult Homeless Population Racial Profile

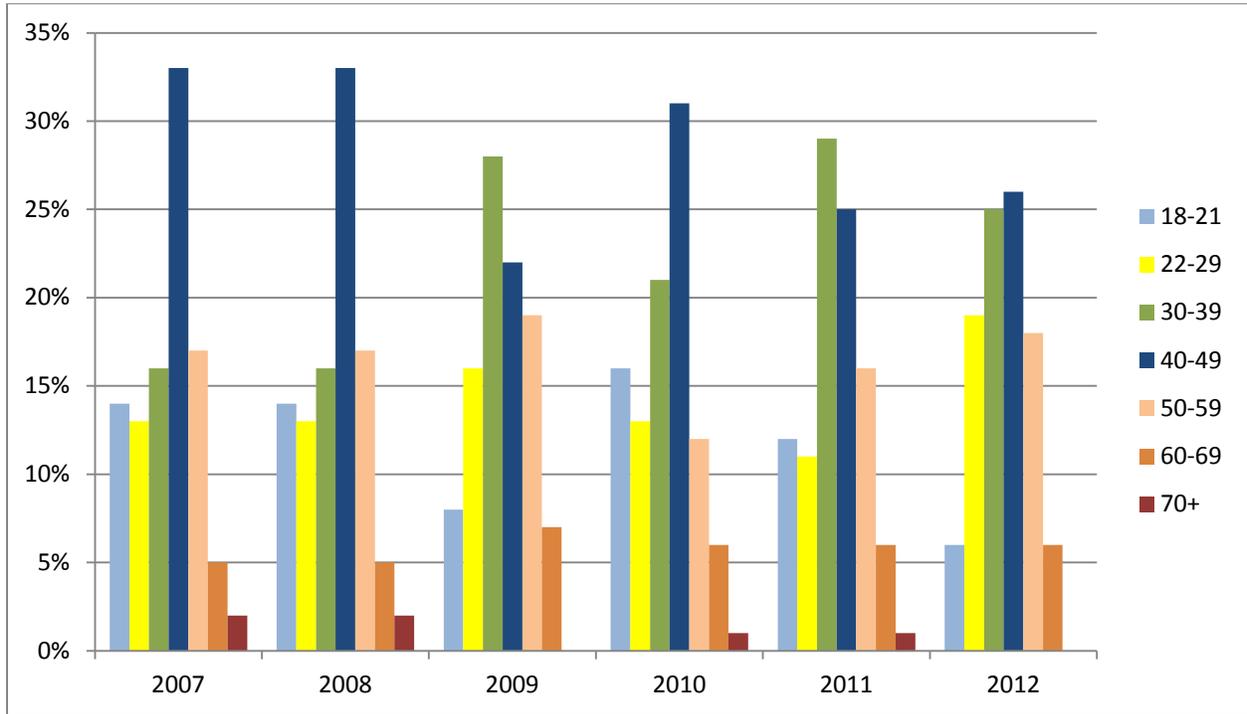
Here is a historic look at the racial profile of homeless adults for the Collin County Homeless Coalition Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count:



	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Other
2012	41%	33%	19%	7%
2011	46%	28%	21%	5%
2010	49%	26%	17%	8%
2009	45%	32%	16%	3%
2008	55%	30%	11%	4%
2007	60%	20%	16%	4%

## Historical Perspective: Age of Homeless Adults

The age of the adults experiencing homelessness did not change significantly. There was a reduction in the number of adults ages 18-21 and an increase in homelessness for those 22-29 but the percent of adults under 40 remained consistent at approximately 50%. 216 adults out of 320 shared their age on the survey. Here is a historical perspective on the age of homeless adults:



	18-21	22-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
2012	6%	19%	25%	26%	18%	6%	0%
2011	12%	11%	29%	25%	16%	6%	1%
2010	16%	13%	21%	31%	12%	6%	1%
2009	8%	16%	28%	22%	19%	7%	0%
2008	14%	13%	16%	33%	17%	5%	2%
2007	14%	13%	16%	33%	17%	5%	2%

## Veterans & Foster Care

28 adults served in the armed forces, 6 served in the National Guard. 60 respondents were unwilling to talk about their participation in the military or it was unsuitable for the volunteer surveyor to ask.

13 adults were previously in foster care. 68 respondents were unwilling to talk about their history with foster care or it was unsuitable for the volunteer surveyor to ask.

## Long-term, Recurring & First Time Homelessness

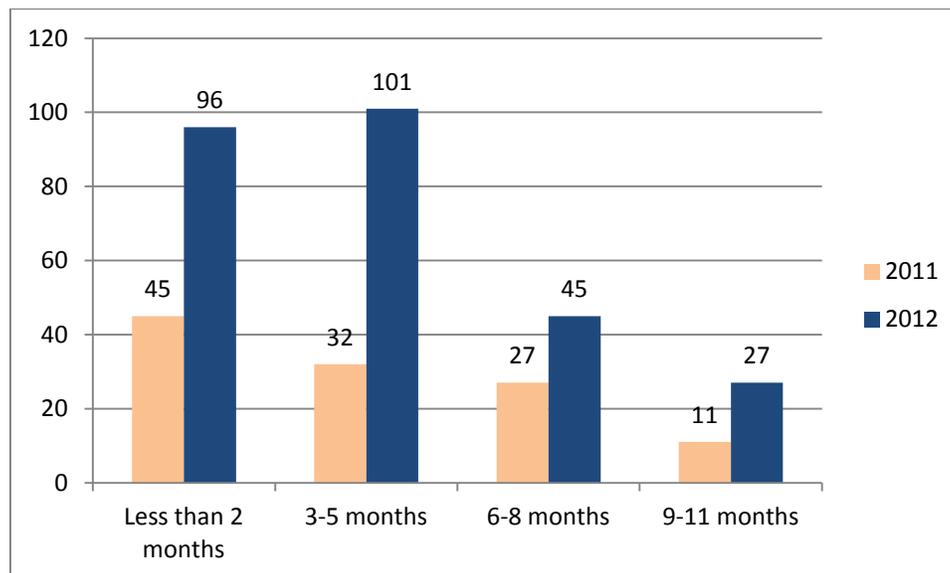
59 respondents representing 136 people did not answer questions about the length of their homelessness. Of the people that answered the questions, we learned:

106 people, comprised of 80 adults and 26 children, reported being homeless for more than one year. This was an increase of 90% since 2011.

49 people, comprised of 35 adults and 14 children, reported being homeless four or more times in the last 3 years. This was an increase of 550% since 2011.

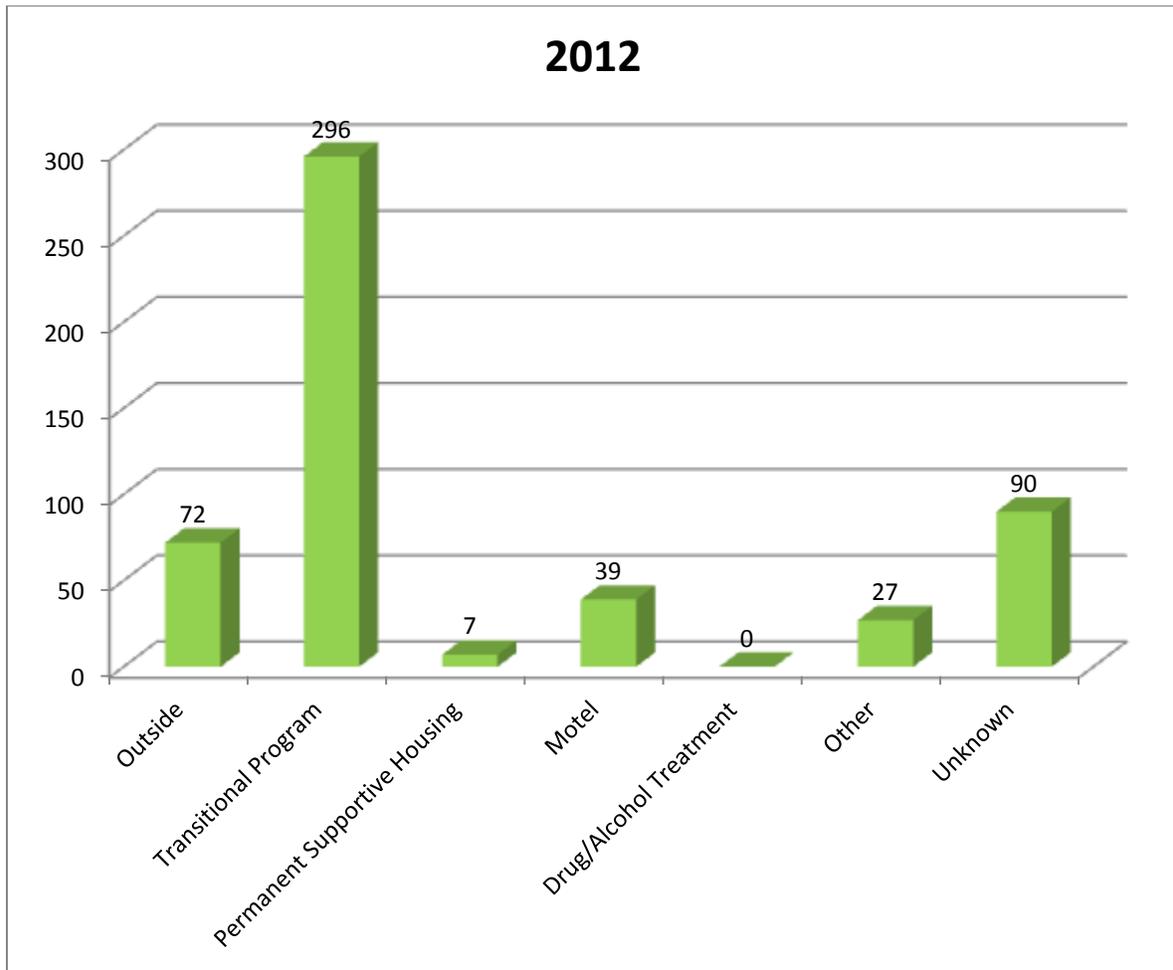
240 people, comprised of 133 adults and 107 children, reported becoming homeless for the first time in the last 12 months. This was an increase of 207% since 2011.

### Known Results for How Long Homeless if Under 1 Year



Of the 269 people who indicated they were currently homeless and had been homeless for less than one year (some had been homeless previously), more than 70% had been homeless for five months or less. In 2011, 67% were homeless for five months or less. The greatest change was the sheer number of people experiencing homelessness for less than one year.

## Sleep Location



Of the people who answered this question, the majority were sheltered by the transitional programs at Samaritan Inn, Hope's Door, City House or Family Promise. However, data indicated a growing presence of people sleeping outside in Collin County, which included people sleeping in their vehicles. The number of people sleeping outside increased 257% from 2011 to 2012. 90 respondents were unwilling to talk about their sleep location or it was unsuitable for the volunteer surveyor to ask.

## Causes of Homelessness

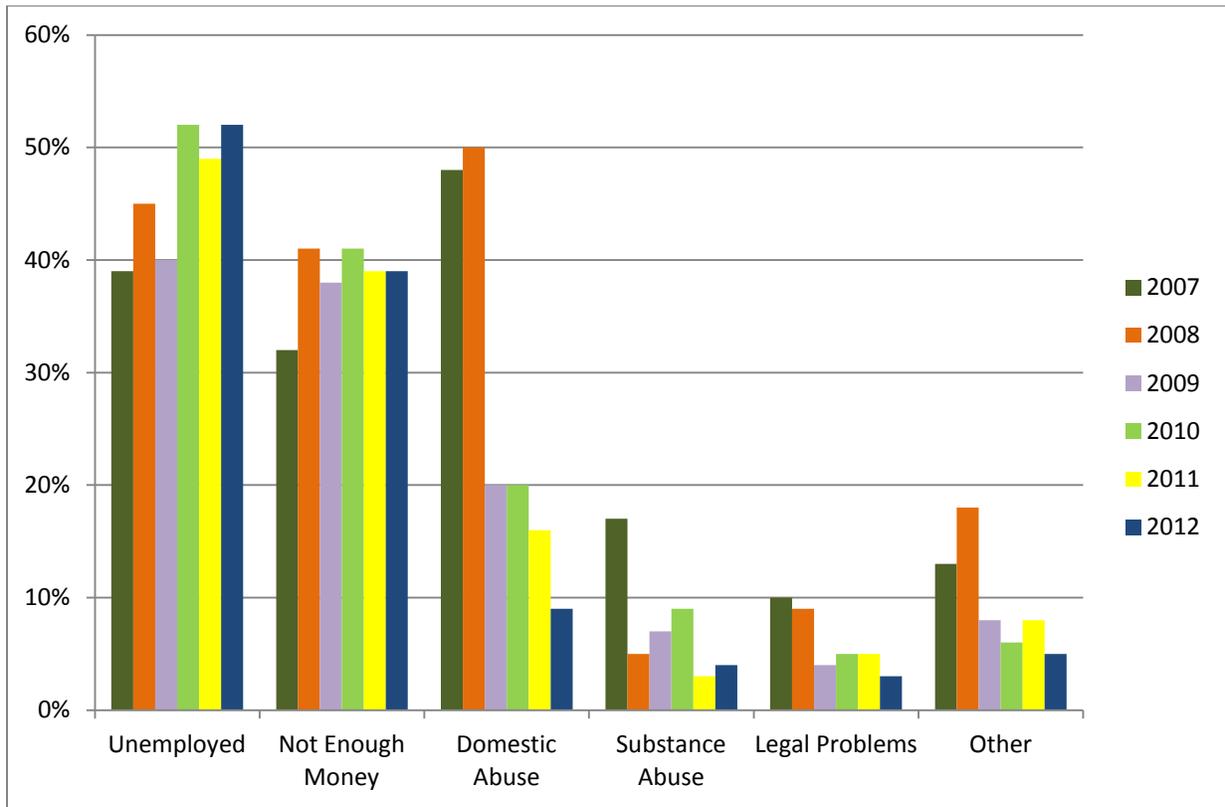
When asked to provide between one and three reasons why they were homeless, respondents provided the following information:

Reason for Homelessness	Number	Total %
Unemployed	158	52%
Not Enough Money	117	39%
Family Problems	61	20%
Eviction	46	15%
Domestic Abuse	28	9%
Medical Disability	16	5%
Mental Illness	11	4%
Substance Abuse	11	4%
Legal Problems	8	3%
Natural Disaster	3	1%
Sex Offender	1	0%
Other	14	5%

Please note that although 50 responders did not provide any information or it was unsuitable for the volunteer to ask, the percentages provided were based on the total number of surveys completed.

Also, please note that the respondents self-identified the causes of their homelessness. Agency records, experience and studies have shown that the number of individuals who are homeless due to substance abuse, domestic abuse and mental illness is higher than self-reported numbers.

## Historical Perspective: Trends in the Causes of Homelessness

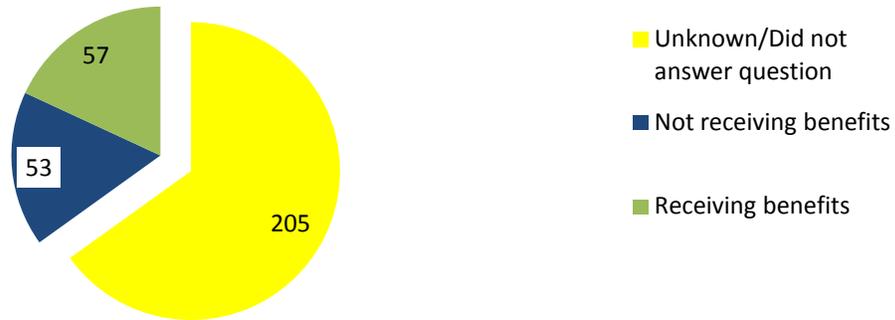


	Unemployed	Not Enough Money	Domestic Abuse	Substance Abuse	Legal Problems	Other
2012	52%	39%	9%	4%	3%	5%
2011	49%	39%	16%	3%	5%	8%
2010	52%	41%	20%	9%	5%	6%
2009	40%	38%	20%	7%	4%	8%
2008	45%	41%	50%	5%	9%	18%
2007	39%	32%	48%	17%	10%	13%

Although it appears domestic abuse was a declining reason for homelessness, the number of people surveyed in recent years has continued to grow and the only domestic violence shelter in Collin County, Hope's Door, has had a steady capacity. Additionally, clients who were residing in shelters in Dallas County on the night of the Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count that lived in Collin County at the time they sought services for domestic violence were not counted in the Collin County report, although they have been included in the past. Domestic violence clients are sometimes referred out of the county for services to ensure their safety or because the program at Hope's Door is at capacity.

## Benefits for the Homeless

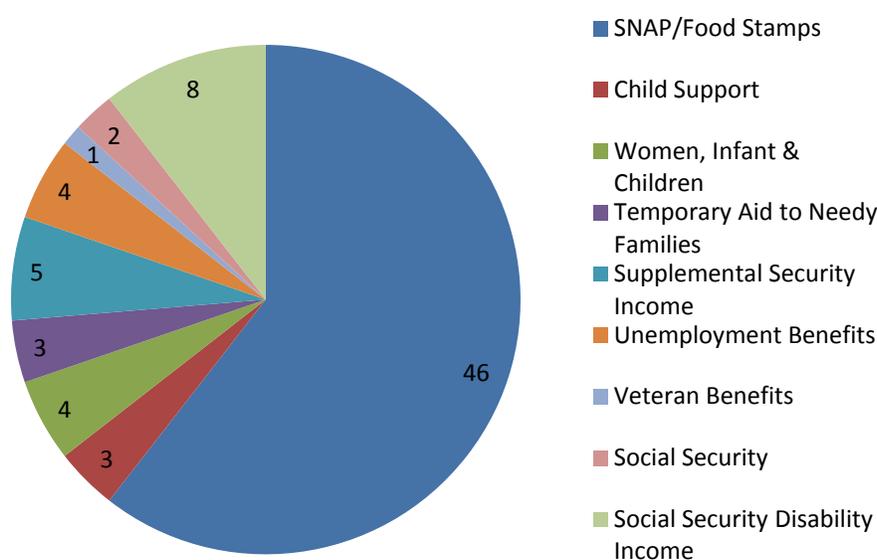
### Number of Survey Responders Receiving Benefits



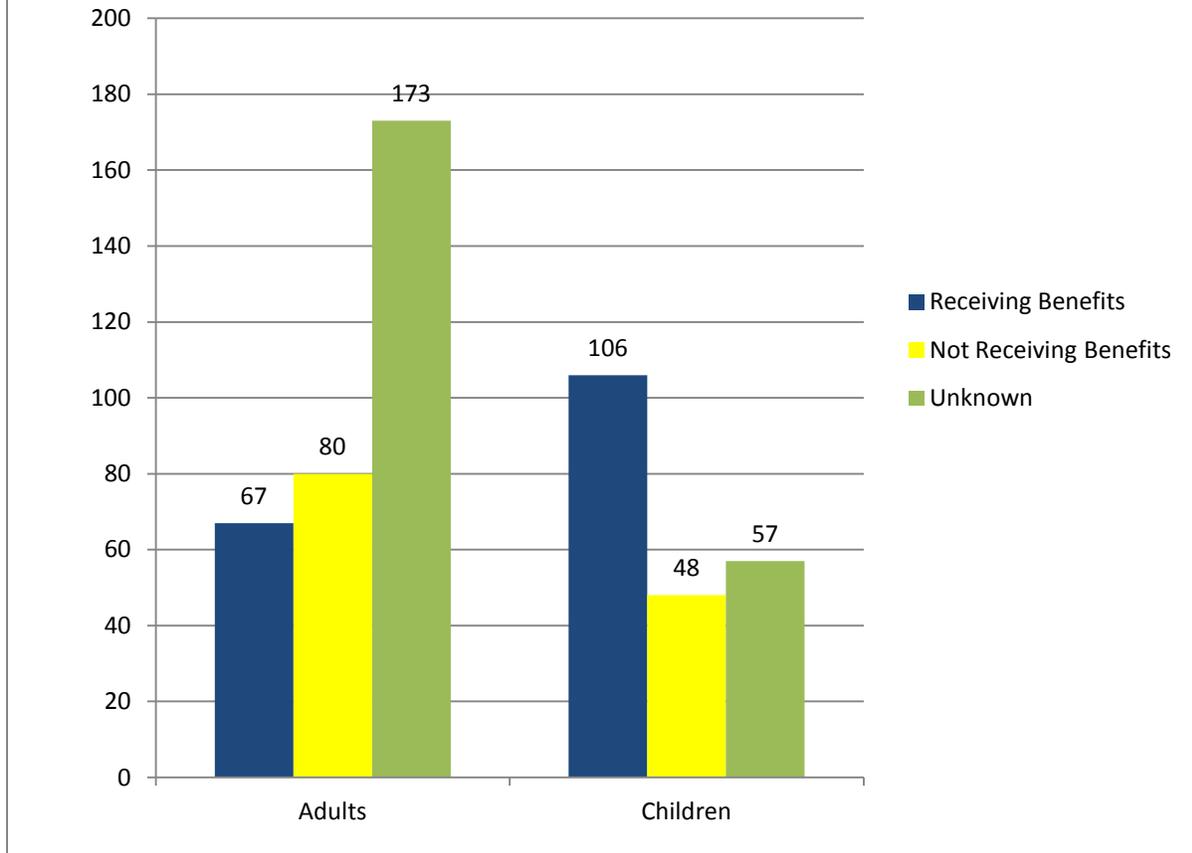
57 respondents received benefits to help 67 adults and 106 children.

Only 110 of the 315 responders to surveys answered this question. Of the respondents who answered the question, about half (57 respondents) were receiving benefits which provide aid to 173 people, of which 67 were adults and 106 were children. This means the majority of the respondents receiving benefits were single parents, often with multiple children. Of the responders to this question, the majority were receiving food benefits. Few were receiving any other government benefits or child support. Here is a breakdown of the benefits they were receiving:

### Type of Benefits Received

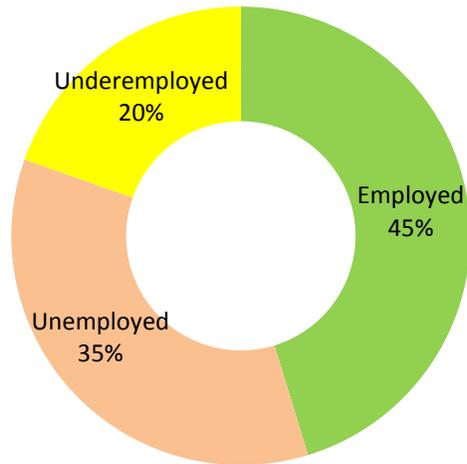


## Number of People Receiving & Not Receiving Benefits



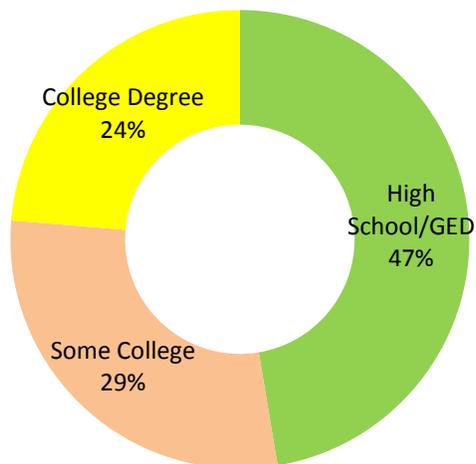
A greater number of respondents, 74, indicated they were previously but no longer receiving benefits, which provided aid to 128 people, of which 80 were adults and 48 were children. The largest number of respondents no longer receive these benefits: food stamps (45), unemployment benefits (23), Women, Infant & Children (10), Supplemental Security Income (7) and Temporary Aid to Needy Families (5).

## Employment Status

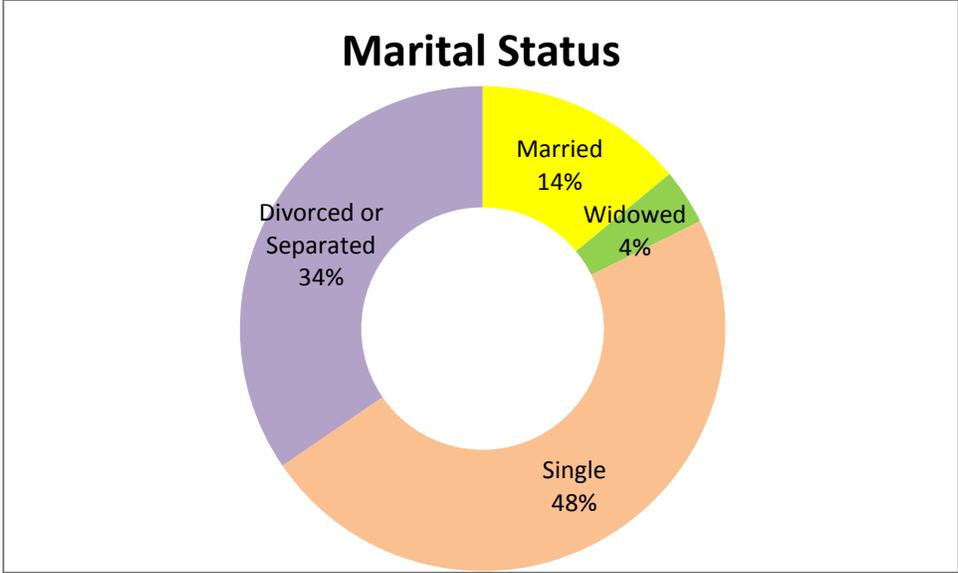


Of the respondents who shared information about their employment status, 45% were currently employed, 35% were unemployed/no job at all and 20% were underemployed/part-time or low pay. 148 of the 320 adults shared their employment status on the survey.

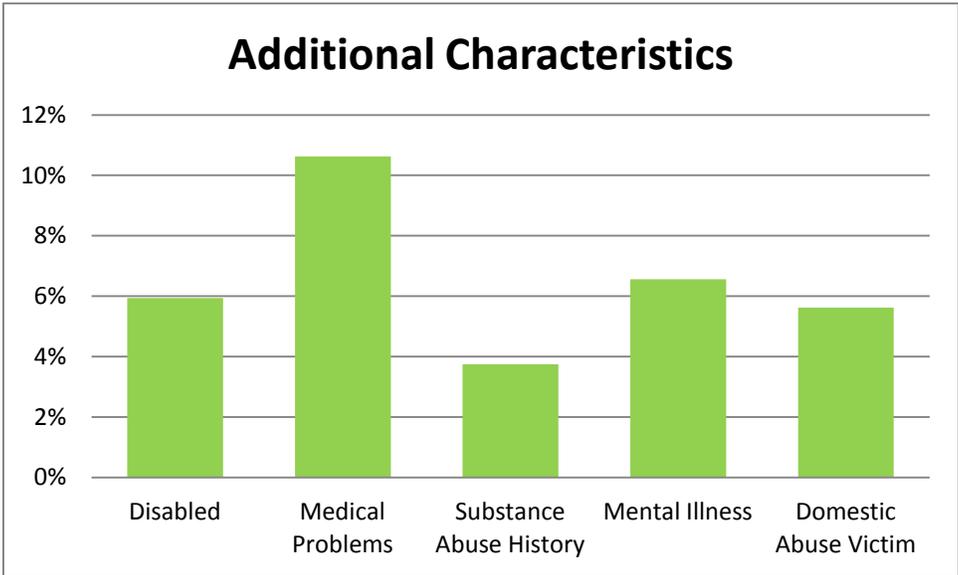
## Educational Attainment



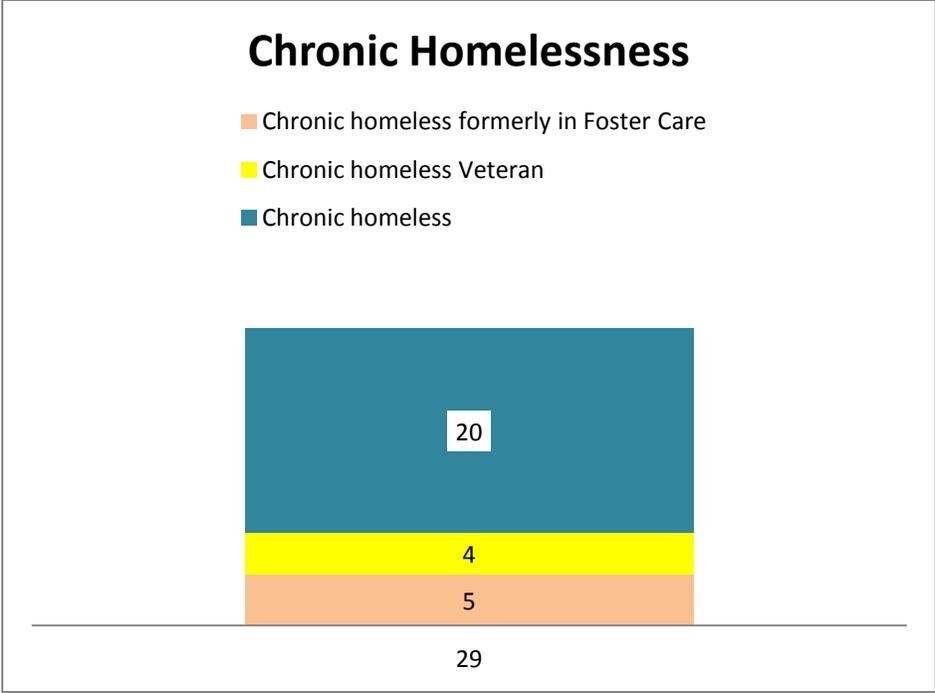
Of the 152 respondents who shared information about their educational attainment, 47% received a high school diploma or GED, 29% completed some amount of college and 24% had a college degree.



Of the respondents who shared their marital status, 14% were married, 4% were widowed and 48% were single and 34% were divorced or separated. 254 out of 320 shared their marital status.

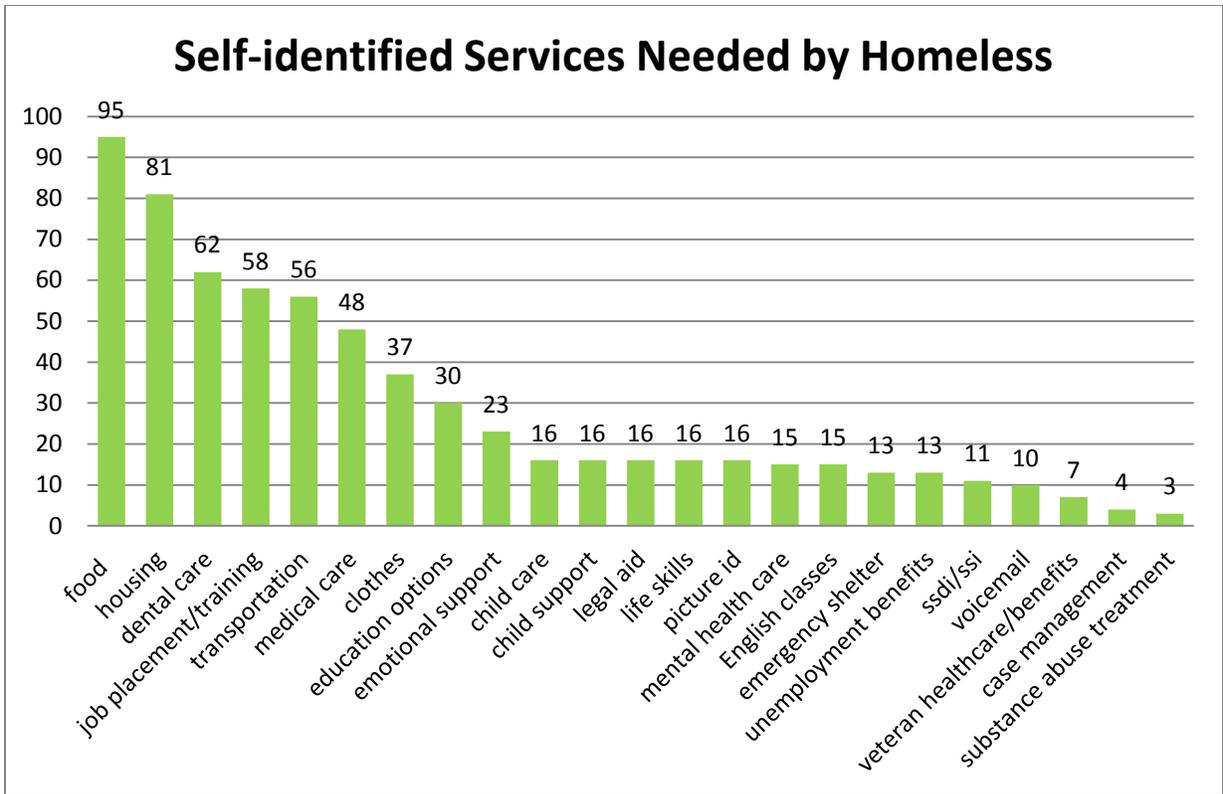


Of the respondents who answered the questions about additional characteristics, we learned that 11% had medical problems, 6% were disabled, 7% had a mental illness, 6% had a substance abuse history and 6% were victims of domestic abuse.



Twenty-nine respondents shared information on their survey that met the definition of chronic homelessness. Of the respondents who were chronically homeless, 5 had previously been part of the Foster Care system and 4 were Veterans. In 2011 and in 2010, there were 7 people identified as chronically homeless. This represents an increase of 429% in chronic homelessness in 2012.

The definition of a chronically homeless person per the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in use at the time of the 2012 Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count was: An unaccompanied adult who has been homeless for at least one year or has experienced four episodes of homelessness in the last three years and has a disabling condition. For the purposes of this definition, these individuals must either live on the streets or in emergency shelters.



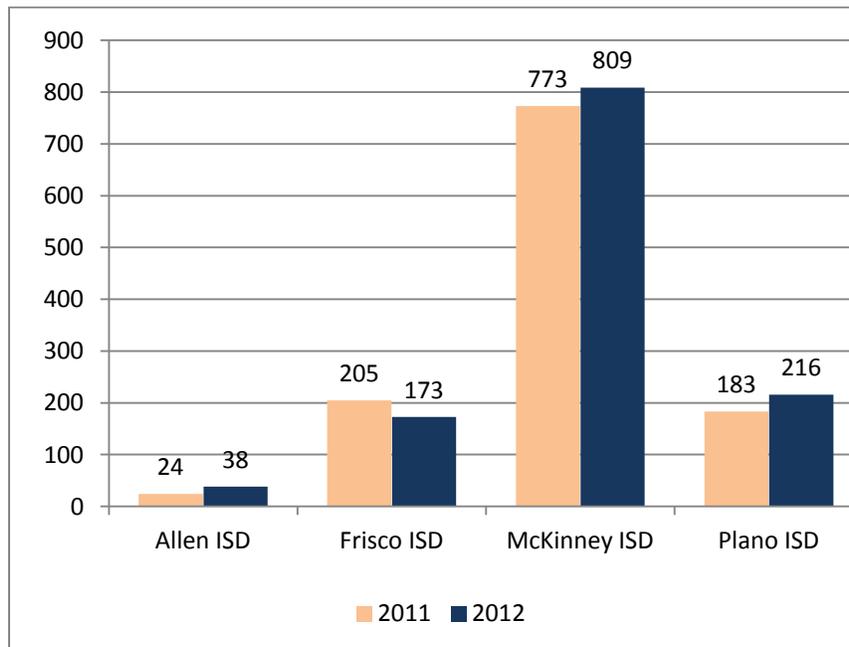
Even with many local food pantries, food was identified as the most needed item by people experiencing homelessness. Housing was rated second. The third most frequently requested service was dental care. Job placement and transportation go hand in hand and were the fourth and fifth most requested services.

## Homeless Students

The definition of homelessness by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) used at the time of the 2012 Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count often excludes students in Collin County. To give a fuller picture of local homelessness, the homeless liaisons of local ISDs provided a snapshot of their students on the same day as the Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count. The following information was provided not under the HUD definition, rather the U.S. Department of Education's broader definition of homelessness which includes students who share housing with another person due to loss of housing or economic hardship (doubled up).

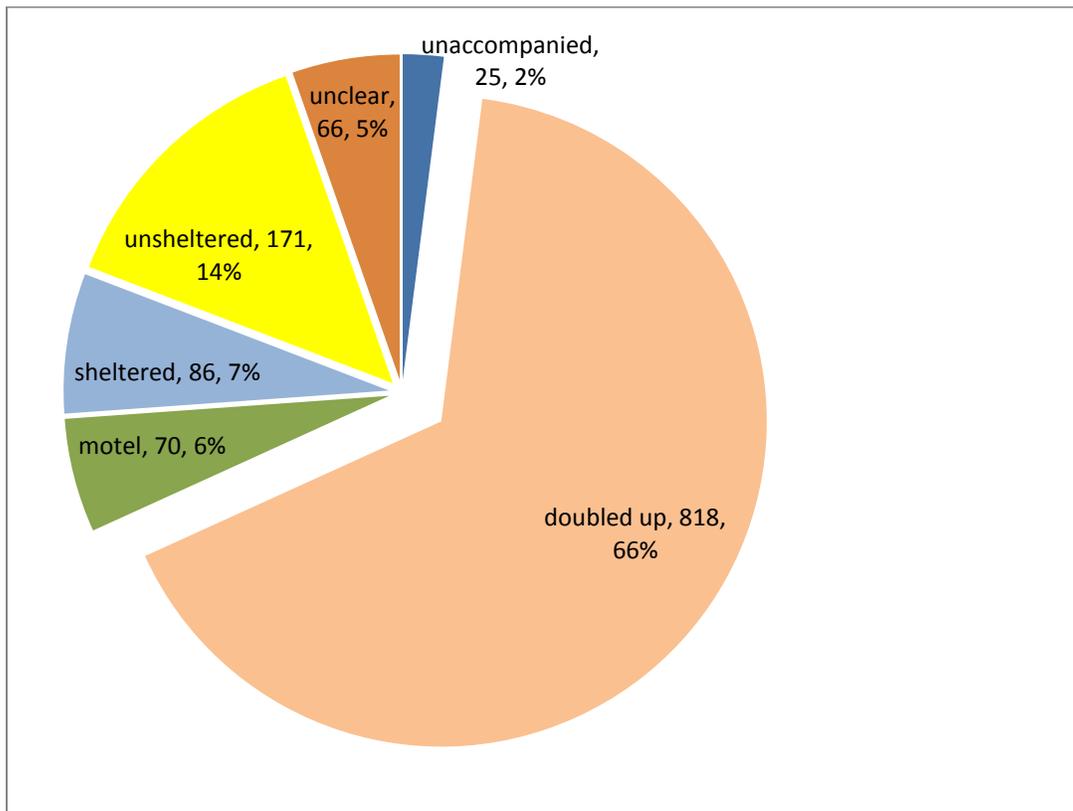
The 2012 Annual Point-in Time Homeless Count does not include people who were living doubled up. The Department of Education (DOE) definition of homelessness does include families and students who are doubled up. Using the DOE definition, the four largest independent school districts in Collin County, Plano ISD, Frisco ISD, Allen ISD and McKinney ISD reported 1236 students as homeless on the day of the Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count, including 25 students who were unaccompanied.

**Homeless Students in the Largest ISDs in Collin County**



There were 1236 students in Allen ISD, Frisco ISD, McKinney ISD & Plano ISD that were counted as homeless. This total represented an increase of 4% over 2011's Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count.

## Sheltering Status of Homeless Students



The homeless liaison in each ISD places students identified as homeless into one of several categories to further explain their sheltering status.

- The majority of students, 818, were doubled up, meaning their family has temporarily moved in with another person because they had nowhere else to go.
- 70 students were living in a motel.
- 86 students were living in a homeless or domestic violence shelter.
- 171 students were unsheltered, meaning they were literally homeless, living in places not meant for human habitation including cars, parks, alleys and storage units.
- 25 students were unaccompanied, meaning they were without any parent or guardian.
- It was not possible to document the sheltering status of 66 students.

## Homeless Prevention and Homeless Services

In Collin County, there are many non-profit groups and entities that provide duplicated services to assist those experiencing homelessness and extreme poverty, but there are also needed services that are unavailable.

Widely duplicated services include:

- Referral services to other aid organizations are offered at most food pantries, many houses of worship and nearly every non-profit, social service and sheltering organization along with telephone 2-1-1 referrals.
- Homeless prevention funds to stop evictions and disconnects of utility services are offered by several organizations and faith communities in Collin County, although funds available to be given to people in need are quite limited and at times not available at all due to budget constraints. The burden on the person or family in need to contact multiple organizations and entities, follow through with phone and in-person screening each with different forms and processes, attend case manager meetings and provide proof of income, citizenship and rent/utility documentation is quite cumbersome and stressful for families in crisis that may be struggling with multiple issues of limited transportation, education, language and mental health.
- 45 known food pantries serve residents of Collin County, yet food remains the number one needed service identified by those experiencing homelessness.
- Clothing is provided at several non-profits, faith communities and agencies.
- Seasonal back to school supplies and holiday gift programs are offered at multiple non-profits and faith communities.

Limited services include:

- Funds to assist with the purchase of prescription medication.
- Funds to assist with transportation or vehicle repair to restore transportation to those seeking or currently employed to maintain their housing and stability.
- Sheltering programs for single men, single women, families, children, domestic violence victims.
- GED, budgeting and life skills, career training, career placement, nutrition classes and civil legal aid.
- Adult and child healthcare
- Affordable housing

Service identified as needed but not currently available in Collin County include:

- Emergency sheltering for any segment of the population.
- Extended sheltering for youth (beyond 30 days).
- Host home program for youth.
- Showers/public bathing facilities.

- Free/low-cost dental care for people who are not children or senior citizens.
- Free/low-cost day care for 0-5 year old children of parents who are seeking employment or are employed.
- Storage for items for homeless families.
- Hot meal programs for dinner and weekends.
- Serving the homeless needs of people with intellectual disabilities or who are medically fragile.
- Substance abuse treatment facility.
- Residential mental health facility for youth and adults.
- Associations of faith groups to offer free loans
- Low-cost banking programs to keep people from the cycle of high interest pay-day and car title loans and escalating debt.
- City and county-wide coordinated intake, referral and information system for social service programs. This would allow better tracking of data and trends, allow for better planning and utilization of resources and provide immediate client referrals that don't simply give clients another phone number to call. This type of system would eliminate the overbearing burden on people in crisis to engage with multiple organizations who often have very limited charitable resources, intake systems unique to their organizations and a low dollar limit on their ability to help each client. Many people in crisis are not capable of navigating the complex process to weave together enough assistance to prevent homelessness or regain self-sufficiency.

## Participating Agencies & Organizations

3e McKinney	Forest Grove Christian Church
Allen Community Outreach	Frisco Family Services
Allen ISD	Frisco ISD
Allen Police Department	Frisco Police Department
Boy Scout Troop 380/St. Andrew UMC	Healthcare Coalition of Collin County
Chase Oaks Church	Highland Oaks Church of Christ
Christ United Methodist Church	Hope's Door
City of Allen	Houston Elementary (PISD) 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade
City of Frisco	Independent Bank
City of McKinney	Islamic Association of Collin County
City of Plano	John Stack Ministries
City House	LifePath Systems
City House Youth Board	McKinney ISD
Collin Cares	McKinney Police Department
Collin College	My Friend's House
Compassion Ministries & Family Outreach Center	Plano ISD
Crosspoint Church Men	Plano Police Department
Cub Scout Pack 200/Christ United Methodist Church	Preston Trails Community Church
Dream Weaver Academy	Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton Catholic Church
Family Promise of Collin County	The Samaritan Inn
Family Worship Center	Suncreek United Methodist Church
First Baptist Church Allen	Starbucks Preston/Frankford
First Baptist Church McKinney	TRIPS Program
First United Methodist Church Plano	Walking in Grace Ministries

## Summary of Quick Facts from the 2012 Annual Point-in-Time Count:

Based on the information the Collin County Homeless Coalition was able to gather for the 2012 Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count, here is what was learned:

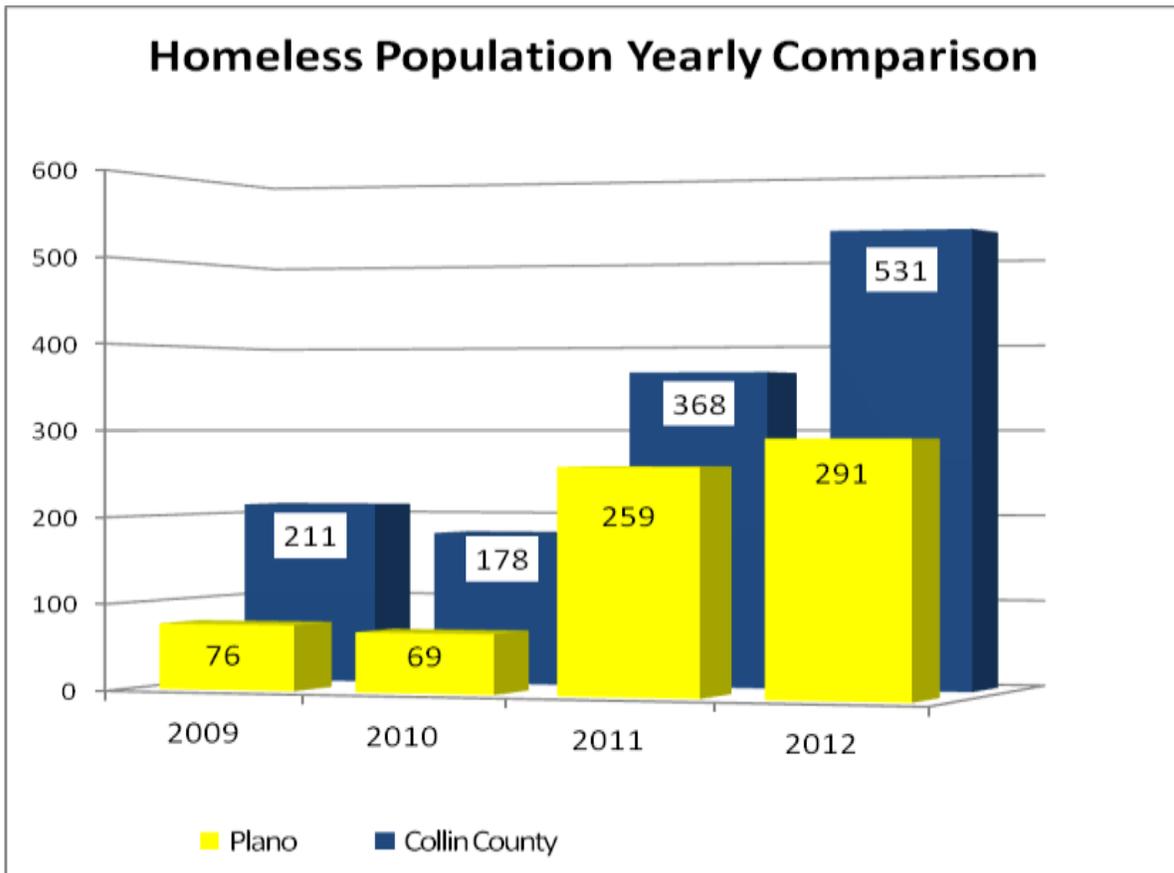
- There were 531 homeless individuals in Collin County reported, which was a 44% increase over last year's reported number. Last year there were 368, and in 2010 there were 178.
- Of the 531 individuals identified, 211 (40%) were children.
- 27 unaccompanied youth were identified. Two ISDs within Collin County identified a total of 25 unaccompanied children in school on the day of the count who were not duplicates of the two unaccompanied children surveyed by volunteers.
- 54% of the adults counted in the survey were part of a family with children.
- In 2012, there was an increase of 50% in the number of homeless families in Collin County.
- More than 70% of the homeless families in Collin County were single mothers with children.
- The largest percent of homeless children who had a race indicated were African American, although the largest percent of the homeless adults who indicated their race were Caucasian. African American adults and children were disproportionately experiencing homelessness in Collin County.
- Although the majority of the people who shared where they slept last night indicated they were sheltered in a transitional program, there was a growing presence of people sleeping outside in Collin County, which includes people sleeping in parks, storage units and their vehicles. The number of people sleeping outside increased 257% from 2011 to 2012.
- Of the homeless respondents who shared information about their employment status, only 35% were unemployed.
- Of the respondents who shared information about their educational attainment, more than half had attended some amount of college or had a college degree.
- There was a large increase from 7 to 29 in the number of respondents who were categorized as chronically homeless, a 429% increase from 2011 to 2012.
- In 2012, there was an increase of 90% in the number of people who have been homeless for one year or longer.
- In order, respondents said their biggest needs were: food, housing, dental care, job placement and transportation.
- There were 1,236 students in Allen ISD, Frisco ISD, McKinney ISD & Plano ISD that were counted as homeless according to the definition set forth by the U.S. Department of Education. This total represents an increase of 4% over 2011's Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count.
- 171 students were determined to be unsheltered, meaning they were literally homeless, living in places not meant for human habitation including cars, parks, alleys and storage units.

# City of Plano 2012 Annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count

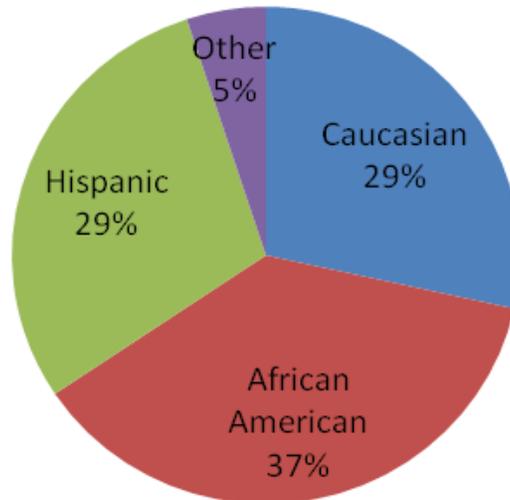
The Collin County Homeless Coalition leads the annual Point in Time Homeless Count each January with assistance from member organizations, city planning staff, police and ISDs, and hundreds of volunteers. This count provides trend data for community awareness, program planning, resource development and allocation.

A comprehensive report is produced with the results of the count. Here are highlights of the report, along with Plano-specific data:

- There were 531 homeless individuals in Collin County identified on the night of the count. Last year there were 368, a 44% increase.
- In Plano, there were 291 individuals identified as homeless in 2012, compared to 259 individuals last year, a 12.5% increase. Of the 291 individuals, 199 were adults and 92 were children.



## Racial Demographics of Plano Homeless 2012

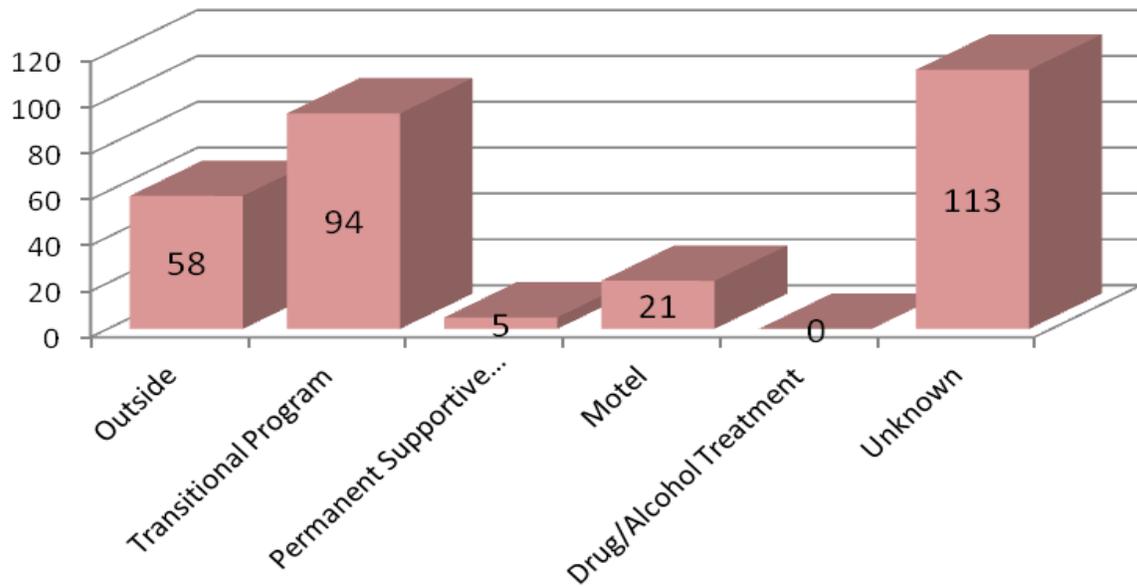


Of the people experiencing homelessness in Plano in 2012 who reported their race, the largest percent of people are African American (37%), an increase from 28% in 2011. In 2012, the percentage of Caucasian and Hispanic remained within two percentage points of 2011.

### Items of note in Plano:

- Of the people who answered the questions pertaining to military service, 11 adults were veterans
- Of the people who answered the question pertaining to foster care, 7 adults were previously in the foster care system
- There were 29 people defined as chronically homeless in Collin County in 2012, 20 of which were from Plano. In 2011 and 2010 there were 7 people from Plano defined as chronically homeless. This is a 420% increase in chronic homelessness.

## Where Homeless Sleep



- Of the 58 people found living outdoors or in their cars, 19 were children.
- 13 motel rooms in Plano were found to be occupied by people meeting the definition of homelessness, meaning they had no other place to go and a portion or all of the cost of their room was being funded by a benefactor. In the 13 motel rooms, there were 13 adults and 8 children.
- On the night of the count in 2012, 94 people were housed by a transitional program or CITY House's emergency program. In 2011 on the night of the count, a total of 53 people were housed in transitional and emergency programs, a 78% increase.

The HUD definition of homelessness and the Texas Education Agency definition differ. Although the numbers below do not count in the HUD report and are not included in the data above, the Collin County Homeless Coalition decided to capture and report on the homeless data according to the TEA definition to provide a fuller picture of local homelessness. **PISD reported on the day of the count that 216 homeless students were enrolled, an increase of 18% from 2011.**