



# The Face of Homelessness in El Paso



**A Report on the 2011 Point in Time  
Survey conducted by the  
El Paso Coalition for the Homeless**

**January 27, 2011**

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***Camille Castillo***  
***Grants Planner***

## **The Face of Homelessness in El Paso - 2011**

### **Introduction**

Every year for over 13 years the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless has taken an annual “Point In Time” (“PIT”) Count of the homeless in El Paso, both those who are in shelters and those who are living on the street or unsheltered on a given night in January. On January 27, 2011, the Coalition performed its 2011 PIT Count, including shelters, streets, arroyos, and desert areas in both the city limits and the county. The data from this count are included in this report. A breakdown of the sheltered count by shelter is attached.

At the same time as the annual PIT Count, Coalition agencies and volunteers approach each person they count in order to gather detailed information via a voluntary anonymous survey. In 2011, the Coalition was able to get detailed survey information from interviewing over 800 adults. The data from these surveys are included in this report.

The Coalition uses the PIT Count and survey data to better understand the extent and causes of homelessness in El Paso as part of a comprehensive, year-round planning process. Information from the PIT Count is reported in El Paso’s annual application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for funding for housing and services for the homeless. HUD compiles the information from communities across the nation and uses it to support programs and funding requests to Congress.

For the past year, the Coalition has also been collecting data on attendance at shelters each night and has been furnishing the data to HUD for its “Annual Homeless Assessment Report” (AHAR) provided to Congress. This AHAR data enables El Paso to count the number of persons who use homeless emergency shelters or transitional housing at some point during a period of time. Similar to national data, the number of persons who use homeless shelters or transitional housing at some point during the year is several times greater than the number in shelter on a given night.

### **Section 1. The extent of homelessness in El Paso**

According to the 2011 PIT Count, 1,499 persons were homeless on a given night in the city and county. These included 1,138 persons (76%) staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing and 182 persons (12%) living on the streets. As directed by HUD, not included in this total are an additional 19 children temporarily residing in El Paso’s Child Crisis Center and an additional 160 formerly homeless adults now residing in permanent housing or permanent supportive housing. Also not included are persons who have been evicted or forced to leave home, but wind up doubling up with friends or relatives or in a motel, as HUD does not yet consider these persons to be “literally homeless.”

#### **Sheltered and Unsheltered Point in Time Count**

Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
1,138	182	For HUD Count 1,320
Child Crisis 19	0	19
Permanent Housing 160	0	160
		Total persons served as Homeless 1,499

**Attachment 1** provides a breakdown of the PIT Count of those living in shelters by shelter.

As shown in the chart below, El Paso has seen a steady increase in the number of homeless persons since 2001. For consistent comparison purposes, the 2011 number does not include the 19 children in Child Crisis Center. The increase in the sheltered count is clearly due to the significant increase of families experiencing homelessness.

**Point in Time Count 2001 - 2011**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sheltered	755	818	822	946	928	1017	986	968	964	968	1,138
Unsheltered	89	145	235	223	143	229	299	273	296	283	182
Total Homeless	844	963	1057	1169	1071	1246	1285	1,241	1,260	1,251	1,320

The increase from 2010 in the number of sheltered persons is attributable to a significant increase of families experiencing homelessness in emergency and transitional shelters. We began to notice a significant number of families experiencing homelessness in 2010 and their primary cause of homelessness was due to economic reasons.

According to the U.S. Conference of Mayors 2010 Status Report on Hunger & Homelessness in American Cities – in their annual assessment of 26 American cities – has tallied a 9 % overall increase in the number of families in the U.S. in the past year. In El Paso we have experienced a 21% increase of homeless families in the past year. There is another reason to believe the numbers might actually be higher; homeless families often double up with other families. This causes them to be exempt from the federal definition of homelessness. Therefore, many homeless families are not counted and prevented from receiving assistance.

**Breakdown of Sheltered Count 2005-2011**

	Pers in Fams Emergency Shel	Pers in Fams Transl Housing	Indivs in Emerg Shelter	Indivs in Transl Housing	Total Sheltered
2005	194	262	359	113	928
2006	209	284	409	115	1017
2007	191	246	456	93	986
2008	174	252	332	115	873
2009	225	261	342	116	944
2010	195	284	369	120	968
2011	276	346	394	122	1138

The number of persons who are homeless in El Paso at some point in time during the year is several times greater than the PIT Count. As shown in the chart below from attendance data at El Paso’s transitional living programs, about 3 times as many individuals/families are homeless at some point during a year than are homeless on a given night. National research indicates that the reason families stay longer in shelters is because it is harder for them to find affordable housing and living on the street with children is not a viable option.

### PIT Count compared to AHAR for Transitional Shelters

	PIT Count of unique persons (AHAR Shelters)	AHAR Average 1 night count of unique persons	AHAR 1-year count of unique persons	Multiple 1 year compared to average night
Transitional Shelters	435	331	982	2.96 times

For homeless individuals/families in emergency shelter, the “turnover” rate is huge. As shown in the chart below for shelters who have been recording AHAR data for over one year, for the emergency shelters, the one-year count of unique homeless persons is 7.52 times greater than the PIT (single day) count.

### Count compared to AHAR for Emergency Shelters

	PIT Count of unique persons (AHAR Shelters)	AHAR Average 1 night count of unique persons	AHAR 1-year count of unique persons	Multiple 1 year compared to average night
Emergency Shelter	570	527	3964	7.52 times

Taking these multipliers into consideration, the Coalition can estimate the number of persons who are homeless in the County at some point during the year and the breakdown of this population. For all individuals and families in transitional shelter, a multiplier of 3 was used. For families in emergency shelter, a multiplier of 5 was used. For migrant workers, a more stable population; amount of farmworkers vary from season to season. During the PIT, the farming season is at a down time, reason for low numbers, a multiplier of 19.7 was used. For individuals living on the street, a multiplier of 1.5 was used.

The chart below illustrates the resulting estimate of “one year” homeless. Similar to national data, long-term homeless comprise a much higher percentage of the “one night count” than of the “one year count.”

### Extrapolation of One-Year Count

	One Night Count – Unique Persons	One Year Count – Unique Persons
Persons in Families – Emergency Shelter	276	1,380
Persons in Families – Transitional Housing	346	1,038
Individuals in Emergency Shelter	356	1,780
Individuals in Transitional Housing	122	366
Migrant Farm workers	38	749
Individuals Living on the Street	182	273
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>5,586</b>

## Section 2. Characteristics of El Paso’s Homeless population

Using the PIT Count and the individual surveys, the Coalition knows quite a lot about persons who are homeless in El Paso. Contrary to how most people envision “the homeless,” the characteristics of homeless persons in El Paso demonstrate that they are very diverse. To describe “the homeless” in El Paso in any meaningful way, at least four sub-groups should be recognized, as follows: Families in Shelter, Migrant Workers in shelter, Individuals in shelter, Individuals living on the streets.

### Homeless Population by Sub-Group

Sub-Group	Total Persons, including children	Percentage of Total homeless population
Families in Shelter	622	46%
Migrant Workers in Shelter	38	3%
Individuals in Shelter	478	36%
Individuals living on the Streets	182	13%
Total	1,320	

Real differences among these groups relate not only to demographics, but more importantly to what assistance might have prevented their homelessness and what services or housing they need to return to housing stability. Included in several of the charts below is similar data for the population of El Paso County as a whole. Such information can help assess the impact of demographics and poverty on those who are homeless in El Paso.

There are significant differences in demographics between these sub-groups. Unaccompanied individuals in shelters or on the streets comprise 51% of the homeless population. The overwhelming majority of these individuals (63%) are middle-aged men - the classic image of a homeless person. Surprising to many is that 19% of these homeless individuals are middle-aged women. The percentage of Anglos among homeless individuals (39%) as compared to the population of the County as a whole (13.6%).

Families in shelters comprise 47% of persons who are homeless and over 70% of these are children. The majority of these families are led by single mothers, somewhat younger than sheltered homeless women unaccompanied by children. The percentage of families who are Hispanic (87%) is somewhat higher than for the County as a whole (81%).

The average age of migrant workers in shelter is higher than the average age of other homeless men. As shown below, virtually all of these men have been working as migrants for over 5 years. As they continue to work and age, healthcare issues most likely become significant. Migrant workers are a small, but distinct sub-group of El Paso’s homeless population. With little or no education, they turn to migrant work for years. With an average annual salary of just under \$6,000, they cannot afford nor maintain permanent housing. Rather than abandon them to sleeping on the streets, emergency overnight shelter is justified and should be maintained. With El Paso located on the border in an agricultural region, the size of this group will vary more from agricultural and immigration issues than from efforts to “end homelessness.”

### Demographics of Sub-Groups

	Families in Shelter	Migrant Workers in Shelter	Individuals in Shelter	Individuals Living on the Streets
Male Adults	40%	97%	71%	85%
Female Adults	87%	3%	29%	15%
Avg age- Men	45	56	47	48
Avg age – Women	31	58	44	45
White Hispanic	87%	100%	64%	27%
White Non-Hispanic	7%	0%	27%	51%
Black or African American	6%	0%	9%	22%

The chart below illustrates the significant differences between the groups as to their social and educational characteristics. The families in shelter are more “disadvantaged” than the County population generally. They are less educated and less likely to have English skills needed for jobs. By contrast, the majority of the individuals in shelters and living on the streets are non-Hispanic, with English as their primary language, and are much closer to the County average for the percentage with high school diplomas or better. These “advantages” are clearly offset by the fact that a greater percentage of homeless individuals are convicted felons or have a disability and therefore may have more trouble finding employment.

### Resources and disabilities

	Adults in Families in Shelter	Migrant Workers in Shelter	Individuals in Shelter	Individuals Living on the Streets
English as Primary Language	43%	8%	67%	87%
Spanish as Primary Language	57%	92%	33%	13%
Less than a high school diploma	59%	83%	41%	38%
High School diploma or more	41%	17%	47%	62%
Military Veteran	6%	0	18%	26%
Convicted of a Felony	11%	19%	24%	31%
Reported NO Income	47%	54%	78%	49%
Reported having a Disability	13%	46%	53%	42%

As shown in the chart below, the majority of families remain homeless for extended periods; however, over half of the families counted in shelters were participating in Transitional Living

programs, which encourage stays of up to two years so that self-sufficiency skills can be established. Most disconcerting is that almost fifty percent of adults in families had been homeless longer than five years.

As for individuals living on the street, the picture is quite different. Nearly 80% of those living on the street had been homeless for more than one year.

**Length of Time Homeless**

	Adults in Families in Shelter	Migrant Workers in Shelter	Individuals in Shelter	Individuals Living on the Streets
Less than 1 month	6%	5%	37%	4%
Between 1 month and 1 year	19%	10%	30%	17%
Over 1 year	27%	7%	18%	32%
Over 5 years	47%	76%	14%	47%

**Section 3. El Paso’s “chronically homeless” population**

HUD defines “chronically homeless” as an unaccompanied homeless individual, living on the streets or in an emergency shelter, who is disabled and has been homeless for more than 1 year or homeless at least 4 times in the last 3 years. New this year is the addition of families to the definition of Chronically Homeless.

*Chronically Homeless Person or Family.* An unaccompanied homeless individual (18 or older) with a disabling condition or a family with at least one adult member (18 or older) who has a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

HUD continues to focus resources on the chronically homeless and expects cities to continue with the implementation of the plan to end chronic homelessness within ten years. HUD’s research shows that chronically homeless individuals utilize a disproportionately high amount of public resources, including shelter beds, emergency room services, ambulance calls, police calls, psychiatric beds, and detox beds. At the same time these individuals are the hardest to serve through the traditional model that moves an individual gradually through outreach, emergency shelter, and transitional shelter to permanent housing.

According to data from the PIT Count and surveys, an estimated 94 individuals and 6 families in El Paso can be characterized as “chronically homeless.” An estimate is required because not everyone provides the required survey information, those who do respond to the survey may not accurately respond whether they have a mental or physical disability or disability based on alcohol or substance abuse, and what constitutes a “disability” is not well defined or communicated.

According to the PIT Count, the 94 individuals considered “chronically homeless” represent 6% of all the homeless in El Paso and 17% of all homeless unaccompanied adults in emergency

shelter or on the streets. This is a major occurrence, a 46% decrease from the previous year. Partnerships involving the VA, El Paso MHMR and the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso have been vitally important to reducing Chronic Homelessness. In 2004 the City of El Paso adopted a plan to end chronic homelessness which focuses on both outreach and a concerted effort to add permanent housing projects that include beds earmarked for the chronically homeless. The success of having significantly reduced the number of Chronically Homeless individuals is due to the success of these projects plus the services that are included. What is clear is that these individuals must have treatment and ongoing care for both mental illness and substance abuse problems.

**Estimate of Chronically Homeless 2005 - 2011**

	Adult Individuals in Emergency Shelter (non-migrant)	Individuals Living on the Street	Total of ES + Street	Chronically Homeless Count	Chronically Homeless as % of Total
2005	292	143	435	N/a	N/a
2006	264	198	462	126	27%
2007	328	299	627	270	43%
2008	302	273	575	126	22%
2009	342	296	638	208	33%
2010	332	264	596	205	34%
2011	356	182	538	94	17%

For those individuals participating in the surveys during the PIT count, if they responded “yes” to whether they have a disability, they were asked whether the disability was mental, physical or related to substance or alcohol abuse. An individual could indicate more than one type of disability. As illustrated in the chart below, individuals living on the street report being disabled in every category substantially more than individuals in shelter. This is due in part to the fact that most shelters require residents to be “clean and sober” as a condition of residency, although the largest emergency shelter simply prohibits active use while in the shelter.

**Breakdown of Disabilities**

	Individuals in Shelter	Individuals living on the Street
Mental Disability	18%	37%
Physical or Developmental Disability	12%	23%
Substance Abuse/ Alcohol Disability	17%	47%

#### Section 4. Information to inform Prevention and Rehabilitation Efforts

For those homeless adults who responded to the detailed survey, the Coalition obtained important information that can inform planning for prevention efforts, services, and housing.

##### Primary Factor in becoming homeless (one answer per respondent)

	<b>Adults in Families in Shelter</b>	<b>Migrant Workers in Shelter</b>	<b>Individuals in Shelter</b>	<b>Individuals Living on the Streets</b>
#1 Reason cited	Domestic violence/ Abuse	Have job, can't afford housing	Unable to get a job	No form of ID
# 2 Reason cited	Have job, can't afford housing	Domestic Abuse/violence	Recent loss of job	Unable to get a job
# 3 Reason cited	Recent loss of job	Recent loss of job	Have job, can't afford housing	Recent loss of job
#4 Reason cited	Unable to get a job	Unable to get a job	Violence in Juarez	Drug or Alcohol Problems
#5 Reason cited	Moved to El Paso	Violence in Juarez	Domestic abuse/violence	Medical/Health Problems

Direct comparison of 2011 responses to those from prior years is hampered by the fact that in prior years respondents could cite more than one cause. Still, the 2011 responses are comparable to survey answers from 2007 and 2009 in that most persons gave economic reasons for becoming homeless, but a large number also report domestic violence and drug and alcohol problems as factors.

The declining number of persons reported becoming homeless due primarily or in part to release from an institution or reported having been discharged from an institution/in-patient services within the past six months. This would indicate that discharge planning efforts are paying off, but can be improved. You will notice that in the year 2010, we did not collect any discharge data.

##### Discharged to Homelessness 2005 - 2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Homeless due to release from institution	66	29	23	16	23	NA	19
Discharged from Drug/Alcohol treatment center	n/a	30	41	34	28	NA	27
Released from Jail/Prison or halfway program	78	70	66	40	45	NA	36
Discharged from Psychiatric center or facility	47	45	29	34	50	NA	15
Discharged from Hospital	82	46	56	38	23	NA	21

Survey respondents were asked, "What type of services did you need that you could not access in the last 12 months?" and could give more than one response. The 2011 responses are comparable to those for 2007 and 2009 in that help finding a place to live, help finding a job, and transportation assistance have consistently been at the top of unmet needs.

### Reported Unmet Needs

	<b>Adults in Families in Shelter</b>	<b>Migrant Workers in Shelter</b>	<b>Individuals in Shelter</b>	<b>Individuals Living on the Streets</b>
#1 Reported Unmet Need	Help find a job	Help finding housing	Help finding housing	Case Management
# 2 Reported Unmet Need	Help finding housing	Transportation assistance	Transportation assistance	Healthcare service
#3 Reported Unmet Need	Transportation assistance	Case management	Help finding a job	Help finding a job
#4 Reported Unmet Need	Dental Care	Help finding a job	Healthcare service	Dental care
#5 Reported Unmet Need	Healthcare service	Healthcare service	Case Management	Help finding housing

### Conclusion

From a review of El Paso’s PIT and AHAR data and survey information, as well as additional national PIT and AHAR data, some observations and conclusions can be made that should affect El Paso’s prevention and rehabilitation strategies.

When encountering a homeless individual on the street corner, at a convenience store, or in the desert, many El Pasoans may wonder whether the homeless in El Paso are homeless more “by chance” or “by choice” and what can be done to change their situation. The data in this report should shed some light on the answers.

For most of the families and individuals who experience homelessness at some time during the year, the data indicate they are homeless more “by chance.” Their poverty puts them at extreme risk for becoming homeless when a crisis occurs. While the solution of improved job skills, economic opportunities, and affordable housing may be clear, it is hardly easy in a community like El Paso where the demand is great and resources are few.

For a significant majority of the individuals who are homeless, especially those who are homeless for several years, it may appear that they are homeless “by choice.” However, considering data on the large number that are disabled from mental illness or chronic substance abuse and realistically have no employment prospects and almost no permanent housing options, their “choice” at best is one between a crowded emergency shelter and a sleeping bag in the desert.

The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless and its member agencies who provide housing, services, and support for the homeless are committed to furthering their own and the community’s understanding about the causes and nature of homelessness. With understanding we can act more effectively.

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## 2011 Point In Time Survey January 27, 2011

### EMERGENCY SHELTERS

	# of Fams	Pers in Fams	Indivs	Total	Men	Women	Children+ Teens	# of Indv Beds	# of Fam Beds	# of Vets	# of CH Ind	# of CH Fam
Annunciation House	5	18	12	30	7	10	13	34	20	0	2	0
Casa Vida (Recovery Alliance)	0	0	17	17	16	1	0	20	NA	1	4	0
Veteran ES (Recovery Alliance)	0	0	12	12	12	0	0	15	NA	12	6	1
Veteran ES (Aliviane)	0	0	6	6	6	0	0	16	NA	6	1	0
Center Against Family Violence	15	51	7	58	1	21	36	14	72	1	0	0
Center for Children (Runaway Shelt)	0	0	7	7	0	0	7	6	NA	0	0	0
Dame La Mano	17	55	0	55	0	17	38	2	28	2	0	1
Family Crisis Center of EP	12	47	8	55	14	15	26	4	27	0	0	0
Opportunity Center	0	0	137	137	137	0	0	150	NA	19	23	0
Opportunity Center Women's ES	0	0	42	42	0	42	0	21	NA	0	2	0
Rescue Mission of El Paso	2	7	85	92	69	18	5	110	16	14	16	3
Salvation Army	26	98	23	121	29	31	61	10	95	5	0	1
Sin Fronteras	0	0	38	38	36	2	0	120	NA	0	0	0
**First Baptist Church	2	8	0	8	2	1	5	0	5	0	0	0
**First Presbyterian Church	1	4	0	4	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL for HUD Count</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6</b>
Child Crisis Center	NA	NA	19	19	0	0	19	31	NA	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL Emergency</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total # of Individual Beds</b>			<b>522</b>			<b>Total # of Family Beds</b>	<b>258</b>					
<b>Total # of Individuals</b>			<b>394</b>			<b>Total # of Persons in Families</b>	<b>276</b>					

### TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

	# of Fams	Pers in Fams	Indivs	Total	Men	Women	Children + Teens	# of Indv Beds	# of Fam Beds	# of Vets		
Casa Vides	8	24	6	30	0	10	20	16	30	0		
Christian Home	0	0	16	16	16	0	0	32	NA	5		
Freedom House (Rescue Mission)	0	0	12	12	12	0	0	32	NA	0		
CAFV - TLC	6	20	0	20	2	6	12	NA	15	0		
Independence House (YWCA)	8	18	2	20	0	8	12	NA	22	0		
La Posada Home, Inc.	11	48	0	48	0	11	37	NA	50	0		
La Posada TLC	10	43	0	43	1	10	32	NA	42	1		
Myrtle TLC (Single Women)	0	0	16	16	0	16	0	16	NA	0		
Project VIDA	6	25	0	25	0	6	19	NA	24	0		
Reynolds House	12	43	1	44	0	13	31	2	16	0		
Safe Zone	0	0	6	6	6	0	0	12	NA	0		
Veterans TLC	0	0	20	20	19	1	0	20	NA	20		
Villa Maria	0	0	21	21	0	21	0	22	NA	0		
Victory Home-Recovery	0	0	9	9	9	0	0	13	NA	0		
Victory Outcry in the Barrio	0	0	8	8	8	0	0	15	0	0		
YWCA-TLC (Sara McKnight)	32	125	5	130	0	37	93	NA	137	0		
<b>TOTAL Transitional</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>26</b>		
<b>Total # of Individual Beds</b>			<b>222</b>			<b>Total # of Family Beds</b>	<b>294</b>					
<b>Total # of Individuals</b>			<b>122</b>			<b>Total # of Persons in Families</b>	<b>346</b>					

### PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	# of Fams	Pers in Fams	Indivs	Total	Men	Women	Children+ Teens	# of Indv Beds	# of Fam Beds	# of Vets		
IAE	2	4	7	11	7	3	1	5	6	2		
MHMR - HUD Supportive Housing	4	8	20	28	12	12	4	20	8	2		
Magoffin Avenue Safe Haven	0	0	19	19	14	5	0	20	NA	1		
Magoffin Avenue SRO	0	0	19	19	11	9	0	20	NA	3		
Missouri Street SRO	0	0	39	39	39	0	0	39	NA	5		
Myrtle SRO (Single Women)	0	0	12	12	0	12	0	12	NA	0		
Siesta Gardens - MHMR	0	0	17	17	13	4	0	22	NA	3		
Veterans Lodge	0	0	15	15	15	0	0	15	NA	15		
<b>TOTAL PSH</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>		
<b>Total # of Individual Beds</b>			<b>153</b>			<b>Total # of Family Beds</b>	<b>14</b>					
<b>Total # of Individuals</b>			<b>148</b>			<b>Total # of Persons Families</b>	<b>12</b>					

#### STREET COUNT

Chronically Homeless Individuals	40	Individuals	182
Chronically Homeless Families	0	# of Families	0
Veterans	47	# of persons in Fams	0

Total # of Surveys collected = 182

UMC            7 (3 veterans and 4 CH)

#### Unaccompanied Youth

El Paso ISD	14
Fabens ISD	1
Socorro ISD	30
Tomillo ISD	1
Ysleta ISD	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>

<b>Total Homeless Families</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>Total # of Veterans</b>	<b>164</b>
<b># of people in families</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>Total # of Chronic Ind</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Total # of Homeless Individuals</b>	<b>846</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1480</b>		