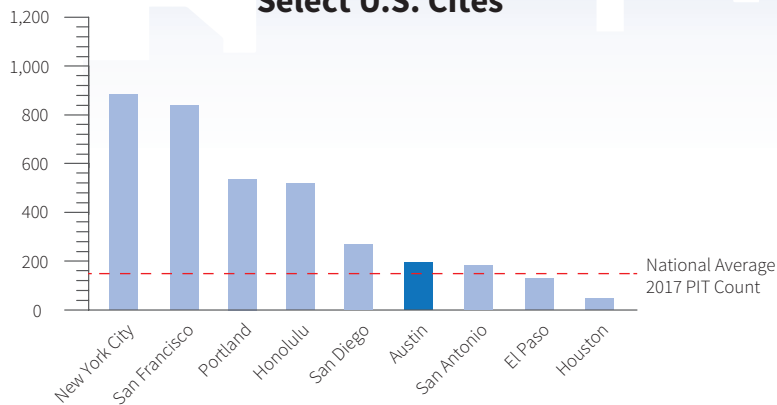
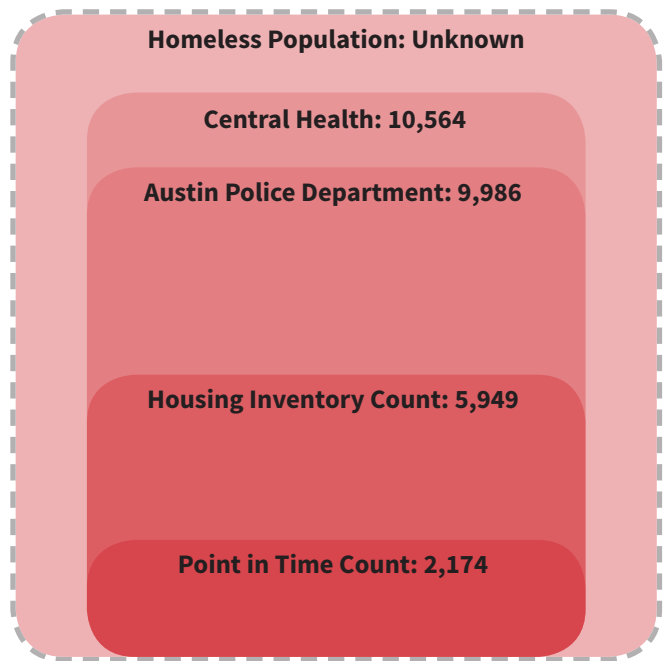
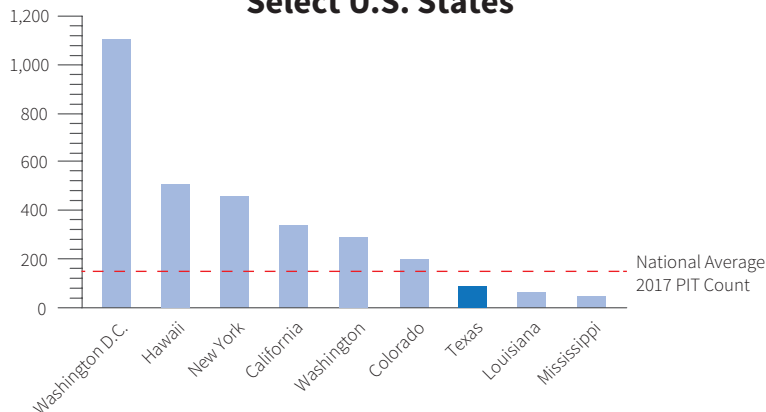


HOMELESSNESS IN AUSTIN

Rate of Homeless Per 100,000 People in Select U.S. Cites



Rate of Homeless Per 100,000 People in Select U.S. States



The PIT vs HIC

Each year as part of federal funding requirements established by the McKinney-Vento Homelessness Assistance Act, Continuums of Care (CoCs) across the country report the number of individuals experiencing homelessness in their communities. To determine this number CoCs rely on two metrics - the Point in Time Count (PIT) and the Housing Inventory Count (HIC).

The PIT counts the number of individuals experiencing homelessness on a single night in January, measuring individuals that are staying in shelter in addition to counting the number of individuals that are sleeping in places that not suitable for human habitation such as sidewalks, cars, bus stops, tents, etc.

The Housing Inventory Count measures the number of shelter beds that Continuums of Care have available in addition to utilizations rates, which are documented in the CoC's Homelessness Management Information System. This information is used to determine demographics and the number of unique individuals engaging in homelessness services.

Both methodologies have limitations. The PIT does not measure individuals that are incarcerated, doubled up with friends or families, living in a motel, or hospitalized. The HIC only captures individuals engaged in shelter and does not provide a picture of individuals who have gone off grid or are engage in other services. The limitations in the PIT and HIC methodologies, as well as the mobility of partners like the Austin Police Department and Austin Travis County EMS is one of the reasons why there is discrepancy in the number of individuals reported as experiencing homelessness.

APD



9%
of incidents

The largest single charge in 2017 was Criminal Trespassing. It makes up for roughly a quarter of all charges. There were also over 40,000 calls from the public related to homelessness.

EMS



7%
of incidents

There were 9,373 homeless incidents recorded in EMS in 2017. The majority of incidents were unspecified conditions followed by Overdose or Poisoning. There were 18 deaths and 11 births.

CODE



288
incidents (2016)

There was high correlation between incidents with trash, abandoned or vacant properties, and over grown vegetation. In both 2015 and 2016 there was a spike in the third quarter from July to September.

HOST



784
individuals

There was a total of 1,369 contacts in fiscal year 2017. There majority of interactions, 273, were links to health care and medical providers, which resulted in 69 diversions from hospital emergency rooms.

DACC



308
individuals

There was a total of 1,447 charges related to individuals experiencing homelessness. Over a 25% of charges were related to sitting, lying down, or sleeping outdoor, followed by 22% of charges related to possession of drug paraphernalia. 46% of individuals were White and 42% were Black.

Gender

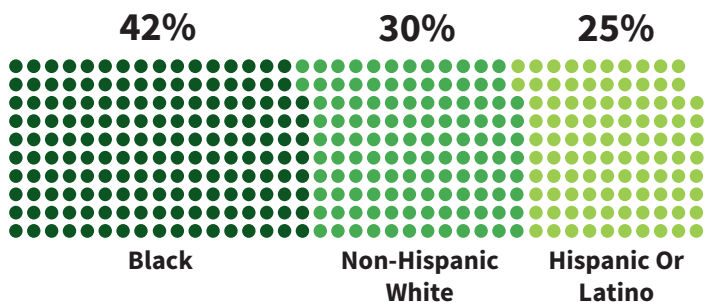
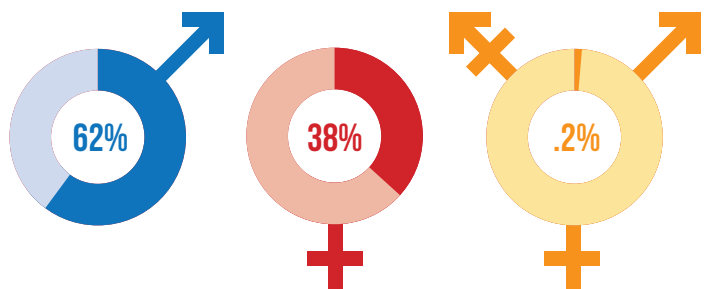
Even though gender is largely 50% male and 50% female in Travis County, the majority of individuals experiencing homelessness are male. This overrepresentation is only present among the adult population. The gender breakdown for youths experiencing homelessness is roughly even as reported by the CoC's 2017 Housing Inventory Count.

Race

Even though the Black community makes up only 9% of Travis County, they make-up 42% of the homeless population. White and Hispanic communities are underrepresented and make up roughly 30% of the population (Non-Hispanic) and 25% respectively.

Age

The majority of individuals experiencing homelessness are between the ages of 45 and 64. They make 37% of the homeless population.



- Under 18: 21%
- 18 - 24: 6%
- 25 - 44: 33%
- 45 - 64: 37%
- 65+: 3%

