2018
Point-In-Time
A Snapshot of Homelessness in
Oklahoma City
Prepared by the Oklahoma City Planning Department - Housing & Community Development Division
The Oklahoma City Continuum of Care Point In Time Planning Committee would like to thank all of the individuals and agencies who contributed their time, staff, resources and effort toward this important event. This count could not have been completed without the support and dedication of the many service providers who work daily to provide safe housing for people experiencing the crisis of homelessness in Oklahoma City. A distinct acknowledgement is made to the volunteers who administered the Point In Time survey and to The Homeless Alliance who recruited and helped organize and train volunteers.

The following contributed to help make the 2018 Point In Time Count a success.

The Homeless Alliance
City Care
Be The Change
The Salvation Army
OKC Metro Alliance
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services
Upward Transitions
Catholic Charities
Oklahoma Department of Corrections
Neighborhood Services Organization
North Care
Community Health Centers
EMBARK
HOPE House OKC
Jesus House
Pivot
Heartline 211
Mental Health Association-Oklahoma
SISU Youth
HOPE Community Services
Grace Rescue Mission
United States Department of Housing and Urban Development-Oklahoma Field Office
YWCA of Oklahoma City
Oklahoma City Police Department Homeless Outreach Unit
Oklahoma City Public Schools
Oklahoma Department of Human Services
Urban League of Greater Oklahoma City
Goodwill Industries of Central Oklahoma
United States Department of Veterans Affairs
City Rescue Mission
State Representative Cyndi Munson

Finally, this report would not have been possible without the assistance of the respondents who completed surveys and provided us with information about their experiences and reasons for homelessness. Together, these people provide all of us with a better understanding of the local magnitude of homelessness and inspire us to continue working to ensure that homelessness in Oklahoma City is brief, rare, and non-recurring.
In Memory

Eugene “Junebug” Eddins was given his nickname from his mother and it stuck with him the remainder of his life. Junebug loved to make people laugh and would never turn anyone away who needed his help. After being one of the first people housed through the Journey Home initiative, Junebug had a roof over his head for 5 years until the time of his death. He was very proud of his apartment, his neighborhood, and his new life. Unfortunately, many citizens who experience homelessness are not so lucky and die on the street with no place of their own. Dying on the street is not peaceful. Given that members of the homeless population experience disproportionately high rates of stress, violence, health problems and the inability to control food and medication intake, it is reasonable to believe that the list below would be shorter if those on it had a home and regular access to health care.

- Amanda Kay Money
- Barbara Pereya
- Barry Mackey
- Bonnie Edwards
- Cameron Stewart
- Charles Woods
- Clark Streetman
- David Murell
- Don Bayliss
- Gary Randol
- Jamie Sue Robideau
- Lee Anderson
- Melinda Brookey
- Michelle Lanham
- Randy Smith
- Richard Puhr
- Robert Hollis
- Steven Rowe
- Tristan Bingham
- William Reno

2018 Point In Time - Definitions

*These definitions are based on guidelines from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

**Area Median Income (AMI)** is the midpoint of a region’s income distribution. Half of the families in a region earn more than the median and half earn less than the median. Extremely low incomes are considered to be those at or below 30% of the AMI.

**Continuum of Care (CoC)** refers to the local planning body responsible for coordinating the full range of homeless services in a geographic area.

**Emergency Shelter** is short-term lodging for people experiencing a housing crisis.

**Fair Market Rent (FMR)** is the rental amount for an area below which 40 percent of typical, standard-quality housing units in that area are rented for.

**Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)** is a computerized data collection application designed to capture client-level information on the characteristics and service needs of adults and children experiencing homelessness over time.

**Housing Inventory Count (HIC)** is a report on the number of program beds and/or housing units available and in use on the night of the count.

**Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)** is housing with integrated wrap-around services that is not time limited for persons who are homeless and have a disabling condition.

**Transitional Housing (TH)** is time-limited temporary housing and services for persons who have multiple barriers to obtaining housing and employment.

**Sheltered Homeless** refers to people who are living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements.

**Unsheltered Homeless** refers to people with a nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

A special thanks to the volunteers who gathered at the WestTown Resource Center early on the cold morning of January 25th for the 2018 Point In Time count. The Point In Time is a day long event that begins at 4 AM with street outreach and camp visits and continues throughout the day and into the evening at feeding sites, shelters and other locations.
Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) mandates that all communities receiving federal funds through McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants conduct a Point In Time (PIT) Count. Each community is required to individually plan and carry out their PIT on a single day during the last 10 days in January every other year. Oklahoma City has opted to conduct the count annually. The date for this year’s count was January 25, 2018. This one-day count is only a snapshot and is not designed to be a complete analysis of the issues surrounding homelessness. This report provides a longitudinal analysis of Oklahoma City’s PIT data from the 2014 to 2018 counts. The findings in this report are one perspective on the state of homelessness in the city on only one day. Data gathered during the PIT and described in this report should not be viewed as an exact number, but rather a useful tool that is utilized to understand the scope of the problem, assess the effectiveness of current practices and identify areas for improvement.

The PIT collects data from three different household types; households with at least one adult and one child, households without children, and households with only children. The report includes a sheltered count of how many people are in shelters (emergency housing, transitional housing) and an unsheltered count of how many people are living in places not meant for human habitation. Data from households who are “doubling up” with family or friends, incarcerated, in treatment facilities, emergency rooms or hotel rooms are not included in this report.

Methods

In 2018, the count had several components including standardized survey forms that were used to collect information from people found living on the streets, at meal sites, or in locations that do not participate in the community’s Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HMIS was employed to collect information for the 24-hour period from agencies that enter data about people who are homeless. The survey instruments were designed to mirror the HMIS data elements, this allowed the data collected on the surveys to be consistent with the sheltered data collected from HMIS. All PIT volunteers were trained how to properly administer the survey.

To reduce the number of duplicate surveys, the instrument included the first name, last initial and birthday. Information from the surveys was entered into a database and subsequently merged with HMIS data. Duplicates were identified electronically and then data was reviewed by members of the PIT Committee to check for data quality.

The Homeless Alliance was the location for real-time data entry of the surveys. Guided by the Journey Home OKC Project Manager, community volunteers entered the information from the surveys into an online database. Entering the data on the same day allows for easily checking for duplication and reviewing preliminary numbers with a matter of days.
Locations

Emergency Shelter Count: Of Oklahoma City’s emergency shelters, Jesus House, Grace Rescue Mission and City Rescue Mission enter information about daily usage of emergency shelter beds into HMIS. A survey was utilized to gather data on residents staying in shelters that do not participate in HMIS.

Transitional Housing Count: Transitional housing data for the night of the count is compiled from the HMIS database. For agencies not using HMIS, transitional housing staff completed computer based survey forms and returned the data to the PIT committee. This data was counted separately and then aggregated to determine total counts after duplicate entries were eliminated.

Meal Site Count: On January 25, volunteers visited sites where free meals were served to the public throughout the day. The meal site count was focused on identifying and interviewing people who were homeless but did not stay in one of Oklahoma City’s homeless shelters that night.

Street Count: Prior to the count, a list of locations where people who are homeless were known to sleep and congregate was compiled. These locations included homeless camps, parks, bridges, libraries, abandoned buildings and the downtown transit center. Teams of volunteers led by trained outreach workers visited these locations to engage individuals.

Day Shelter Count: Volunteers visited the city’s largest day shelter on the Westown Homeless Resource Campus and conducted surveys throughout the day.

Journey Home OKC

Journey Home OKC is a collaborative initiative that combines the efforts of over 40 government, faith-based and non-profit organizations to more effectively address homelessness in Oklahoma City. Over a year ago this collaborative launched the Coordinated Entry System (CES) and have been streamlining it ever since. Through this system all participating organizations now work together to house clients using a single, prioritized by-name list. The CES system has also allowed these agencies to pool their resources and use them more efficiently to house clients faster. From March 2017 to March 2018 this group housed over 300 people.

After 2 years of homelessness, Greg, Rhonda, and Greg Jr. were reunited under the same roof. It is common for families to find themselves split-up in shelters or when staying with family and friends while experiencing homelessness. Affordable and safe housing is important to the well-being, health, and future success of individuals and families.
Total Homeless

**definition**
- An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.
- An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary residence.
- An individual or family who is fleeing domestic violence and has no other residence or lacks the resources and support networks to secure one.

On January 25, 2018, there were 1,183 men, women and children identified as literally homeless in Oklahoma City. It is estimated a community’s annual number is four to five times its one-night census, in this case between 4,732 and 5,915 people in a year. While the total number of homeless appears to currently be trending downward, the number of unsheltered homeless has increased. In 2018, 394 people or 33% of the total surveyed were unsheltered. This is the largest number of unsheltered people that has been located during Oklahoma City’s Point In Time count since 2008 when the number was 418.

The fluctuation in the total number of homeless individuals and families from year to year can be the result of many factors including weather conditions on the day of the count, counting methods, changes in economic conditions, successful housing efforts by service providers and changes in the level of services available in the community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>SHELTER</th>
<th>TRANSITIONAL HOUSING</th>
<th>UNSHELTERED</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>194</td>
<td>258</td>
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<td>908</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>963</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>212</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>1,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chronically Homeless

**definition**
An unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition, or a family with a disabled adult head of household, who has either been continuously homeless for a year or on at least four separate occasions in the last three years, where the combined occasions total a length of time of at least twelve months.

In 2018, 22% or 260 individuals surveyed were chronically homeless. Despite increasing success in housing the chronically homeless, this number is a slight increase from 2017. Of all people who are homeless, those who are chronically homeless are the most frequent users of emergency rooms, most frequently hospitalized and have the most frequent contact with law enforcement. Housing significantly reduces these occurrences.

- Of the 260 chronically homeless individuals counted in 2018, 77% were staying in an unsheltered environment.
**Veterans**

In 2018, 121 people self-identified as being a veteran; this number represents an 18% decrease compared to 2017. To combat the problem of veteran homelessness, housing providers together with the Veteran’s Affairs Supportive Housing Program (VASH), Supportive Services for Veteran’s Families (SSVF) and other providers of veteran services meet several times a month for Veteran’s Coordinated Case Management (VCCM). With multiple parties in the same room, they are able to use a combination of their resources to house clients from the community’s by name list of veterans in need of housing. Over the past 12 months, members of this collaborative have been responsible for putting a roof over the head of over 236 veterans.

- Veterans make up approximately 10% of Oklahoma City’s homeless population.
- 30% of homeless veterans were unsheltered.
- 21% of veterans met the definition for chronically homeless.

**Families**

For the first time in years, Oklahoma City saw a decrease in the number of families experiencing homelessness; 82 families (243 total people) were experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. Homelessness puts children and youth on a path to hardships that can last a lifetime. Homelessness during infancy and toddlerhood has been linked to later child welfare involvement and early school failure. Oklahoma City has made efforts to address this subpopulation through the Emergency Solutions Grant and the Supportive Housing Program. These programs provide prevention assistance to help struggling families stay in their homes as well as services to re-house those who have fallen into homelessness.

- Families make up 21% of the total homeless population in Oklahoma City.
- Children account for 66% of persons in homeless families.
- 14 homeless families were unsheltered.
The special needs homeless population includes adults who self-reported as living with mental illness, alcohol or drug addiction, HIV/AIDS or are currently experiencing homelessness because they are fleeing domestic violence.

### Special Needs Total Count, 2014-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELF REPORTED SPECIAL NEEDS</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
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<tr>
<td>Severe Mental Illness</td>
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<td>495</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>451</td>
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<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>410</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Special Needs as Percent of Total Homeless Population

- While it appears that nearly all individuals surveyed reported they had a disabling condition, this is actually not the case. Many people reported having more than one condition and so are included in more than one category.
- 53% of those who self-reported living with HIV/AIDS were unsheltered on the night of the count, compared to 13% in 2017.
- Previously, individuals were included in the domestic violence special needs count if they reported ever experiencing domestic violence. In 2018, HUD required that the data reported on survivors of domestic violence be limited to reporting on those who are currently experiencing homelessness because they are fleeing domestic violence.
Gender

The percentage of females counted decreased 27% from 506 to 371 from 2017 to 2018. The percentage of males counted saw a smaller decrease of 5% from 855 to 811. Additionally, one transgendered person was identified during the count. Men are less likely to be sheltered than women. In 2018, 37% of all homeless men surveyed were unsheltered compared to 23% of women.

Race and Ethnicity

While the percentage of respondents identifying as Other/Multiple Races increased from 2017 to 2018, all other groups showed a slight reduction. Only 6 respondents identified as Asian this year which is under 1% of the total homeless population. People indicating Hispanic ethnicity accounted for 8%, which is consistent with the percentage in 2017.

Age

Though the overall number of individuals in each age category may fluctuate from year to year, the percentage that each group makes up of the overall total population typically remains fairly stable. On the night of the count, 31 children under the age of 18 years old were sleeping outside.
Unaccompanied Youth

The methods regularly used for counting homeless adults do not accurately capture the number of youth experiencing homelessness as they tend to make greater effort not to be located. Homeless youth often do not access services due to lack of knowledge of or about them and/or apprehensions about mandated reporting and the perceived rules. Unaccompanied homeless youth are exposed to higher rates of violence, involvement in illegal activities, sexual assault and physical illness, and are more likely to experience severe anxiety and depression than non-homeless youth. Only 53 unaccompanied youth were counted in 2018 compared to the 64 in 2017. However, that number does not take into account youth who are couch homeless (temporarily staying with a friend, relative or acquaintance). Data from Oklahoma City Public schools showed that 5,031 homeless youth were enrolled at the end of the 2017 school year. Of that number, approximately 94% were couch homeless.

- Unaccompanied youth made up 4% of the total homeless population counted in Oklahoma City in 2018.
- 22% of unaccompanied youth that were located slept in a place not meant for human habitation on the night of the count.
- 12 of the 53 youth are chronically homeless.

Parenting Youth Households

**definition**

Youth who identify as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as the youth parent, where there is no person over the age of 24 in the household.

- 2 households with parenting youth were identified in the count, both were sheltered.
Oklahoma City uses information obtained from the annual Point In Time count to help quantify and prioritize housing and service needs of homeless persons. Simultaneously, Oklahoma City completes a Housing Inventory Count that details the number of units and beds available in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing.

This snapshot allows Oklahoma City to track trends and information concerning subpopulations to better assess our community needs for housing. The Cost of Homelessness Study conducted by the city in 2010 reinforced the cost effectiveness of permanent supportive housing by pointing out that it costs 20% less to provide permanent supportive housing to people who are homeless with disabilities than to keep them in emergency shelter or leave them on the street.

With the findings of the Cost of Homelessness Study in mind, the Oklahoma City Continuum of Care (CoC) began the Journey Home initiative in 2013. Since that time, partner agencies have housed more than 1,500 veterans and chronically homeless people, and over 250 additional permanent supportive housing beds have been added in Oklahoma City.

Additionally, local agencies have successfully used Emergency Solutions Grant funds to rapidly re-house newly homeless individuals and families or prevent them from becoming homeless in the first place. After initial assistance, a case manager works with each person or family to help them stabilize their housing situation and, hopefully, not have to need assistance again in the future. ESG funds are used to provide these kinds of services to several thousand people every year.

However, the level of assistance that local service agencies are able to provide is still dwarfed by the problem of homelessness itself in nearly every city throughout the United States. A factor that stands to compound this problem is that quality affordable housing throughout the country is becoming increasingly scarce as growth in home values and rents outpace incomes. While Oklahoma City has typically been regarded as an affordable city to live in, a study by the Oklahoma City Housing Authority not only found that it (the City) faces these same issues but that they could conceivably become a significant problem here sooner than in most other comparable metropolitan areas.
The study shows that between 2010 and 2015, median home value as well as median gross rent in Oklahoma City increased by 11% and 16% respectively. Compared with the 50 most populated cities in the U.S. during this period, Oklahoma City ranked number 3 in growth of median home value and number 11 in growth of median rent. At the same time, per capita income dropped 3% and median household income increased by only 1%. As of 2016, this combination of factors had already resulted in Oklahoma City having the 20th highest eviction rate out of America’s 100 largest cities.

Additionally, the study found:

Compared to regional and national peer cities, Oklahoma City has fewer long-term subsidized affordable housing units, fewer per capita affordable units, and produces new units at a much slower pace. Of the units that do exist, it is estimated that one-third will lose their subsidy within 10 years. New production of affordable housing units neither keeps pace with increasing demand, nor the potential loss of subsidized units.

Homeless services organizations as well as other providers of subsidized housing will have to find ways to maintain the number of subsidized units they currently manage. For recipients of permanent supportive housing funds, that will require them to maintain or increase their already high quality of services to compete nationally with other projects. It also will require that the level of funds sufficient enough to maintain the current level of units remains available, which is predominantly out of local hands. Even if providers can maintain the current level of units, the information cited in the OCHA study appears to indicate that this alone won’t be sufficient. In order to meet the growing demand for low and very low income housing, Oklahoma City will have to see a much more rapid growth in development of new affordable units than it has in the past 5 years. If that does not occur, it is conceivable that the City could see a gradual but possibly significant rise in homeless and the working poor populations over the next 10 years. The fact that Oklahoma consistently displays some of the highest rates of mental illness, substance abuse and domestic violence in the nation will likely only exacerbate this problem.

### State Information

| Minimum Wage | $7.25 |
| Average Renter Wage | $13.92 |
| 2-Bedroom Housing Wage | $15.41 |
| Number of Renter Households | 501,339 |
| Percent Renters | 34% |

### Most Expensive Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2-Bedroom Housing Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beckham County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payne County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greer County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Work Hours Per Week at Minimum Wage to Afford a 2-Bedroom Rental Home (at FMR)

- **85**
  -(out of reach 2018)

### Work Hours Per Week at Minimum Wage to Afford a 1-Bedroom Rental Home (at FMR)

- **66**
  - (out of reach 2018)
## Summary and Strategies

### Emergency Shelter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Year Round Beds</th>
<th>PIT Count</th>
<th>Utilization Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth Choice</td>
<td>Rose Home</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Rescue Mission</td>
<td>City Rescue Mission</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>58%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grace Rescue Mission</td>
<td>Grace Rescue</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>73%</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jesus House</td>
<td>Jesus House</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>71%</td>
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<td>Carolyn Williams</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Salvation Army</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Passageways</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>96%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total 2018</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>960</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>96%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total 2017</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>81%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Change from Previous Year</th>
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<td>Change from Previous Year</td>
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### Transitional Housing

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<td>77%</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<td>Neighborhood Services Organization</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Services Organization</td>
<td>Martha's House</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix House</td>
<td>Phoenix House</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAIN OK</td>
<td>Bungalows</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Rock Behavioral Health Services</td>
<td>Parkview Apartments</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma Veteran's Affairs</td>
<td>Friendship House</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winds House</td>
<td>Winds House</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total 2018</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>170</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change from Previous Year</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change from Previous Year</td>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Year Round Beds | PIT Count | Utilization Rate |
## Permanent Supportive Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Year Round Beds</th>
<th>PIT Count</th>
<th>Utilization Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be The Change, Inc.</td>
<td>Home Now</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>144%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Care Inc.</td>
<td>Westlawn Gardens (all locations)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Care Inc.</td>
<td>Pershing Center</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Enhancement Corporation</td>
<td>CEC-302</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Enhancement Corporation</td>
<td>CEC-602</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Enhancement Corporation</td>
<td>CEC-702</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless Alliance Inc</td>
<td>Building Foundations for Families</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homeless Alliance Inc</td>
<td>Journey Home PSH</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOPE Community Services</td>
<td>Hope Housing Plus</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>140%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPE Community Services</td>
<td>Hope Chronic 32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPE Community Services</td>
<td>Hope Partners in Housing</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPE Community Services</td>
<td>Hope S+C 8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOPE Community Services</td>
<td>Shelter Plus Care Families -2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPE Community Services</td>
<td>Shelter Plus Care -39</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>147%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental Health Association Oklahoma</td>
<td>MHA Supportive Housing</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>123%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Services Organization</td>
<td>Polo Duro (all locations)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKC Metro Alliance</td>
<td>Firststep Housing Program</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Rock Behavioral Health Services</td>
<td>The Lodges</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Rock Behavioral Health Services</td>
<td>Parkside</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Oklahoma Veterans Affairs</td>
<td>Vouchers for Homeless Veterans</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total 2018                                         | 908                               | 917             | 101%      |

| Total 2017                                         | 868                               | 901             | 104%      |

| Change from Previous Year                          | +40                               | +20             |

* The VASH program is not required to enter into HMIS. Data is collected and aggregated with supportive housing programs.
* Persons living in permanent supportive housing are not considered to be homeless and are not included in the total Point In Time count numbers.
* Client level data regarding victims of domestic violence is de-identified before aggregate reporting.

## Utilization Rates

On the night of the count, the utilization rate for Permanent Supportive Housing beds exceeded 100%. The utilization rate for Transitional Housing beds was 91% while the utilization rate for Emergency Shelter beds was 66%, leaving 322 beds underutilized.
Local Resources

If you are in need of assistance, please call HeartLine by dialing 2-1-1. They will take your information and refer you to one of the service providers listed below.

Local Service Providers:

- Be The Change
  bethechange.org
- Catholic Charities
  catholiccharitiesok.org
- City Care
  citycareinc.org
- City Rescue Mission
  cityrescue.org
- Grace Rescue Mission
  (405) 232-5766
- Greater Oklahoma City Urban League
  urbanleagueok.org
- The Homeless Alliance
  homelessalliance.org
- Hope Community Services
  hopecsi.org
- Jesus House
  jesushouseokc.org
- Latino Community Development Agency
  lcdaok.com
- Neighborhood Services Organization
  nsookc.org
- OKC Metro Alliance
  okcmetroalliance.com
- Oklahoma AIDS Care Fund
  okaidscarefund.com
- Phoenix House
  (405) 525-0201
- RAIN OK
  rainoklahoma.org
- Red Rock Behavioral Health
  red-rock.com
- Salvation Army of Central Oklahoma
  salvationarmyokc.org
- SISU Youth
  sisuyouth.org
- Sunbeam Family Services
  sunbeamfamilyservices.org
- Upward Transitions
  upwardtransitions.org
- Winds House
  windshouseokc.org
- The Wonderfully Made Foundation
  wonderfullymadefoundation.com
- Pivot
  pivotok.org
- YWCA
  ywcaokc.org
Sources


HUD Homeless Data Exchange
www.hudhx.info/


National Alliance to End Homelessness
www.endhomelessness.org/pages/issues

National Center on Family Homelessness. American Institutes for Research
www.familyhomelessness.org/facts.php?p+tm#

National Coalition for Homeless
nationalhomeless.org/category/civil-rights/violence-against-the-homeless/

National Conference of State Legislatures

“Oklahoma City Affordable Housing Strategy.” Oklahoma City Housing Authority. (2017).


http://www.ywcaokc.org/site/c.7oJELRPuFgJYG/b.8784601/k.E7AD/YW_Facts.htm
Images

Christopher “Skye” Gant

Aaron Hanzel

The Curbside Chronicle

The Homeless Alliance
Jerod Shadid  
Senior Planner  
Oklahoma City Planning Department  
Community Development Division  
(405) 297-3608  
jerod.shadid@okc.gov

Stacy Tarpley  
Associate Planner  
Oklahoma City Planning Department  
Community Development Division  
(405) 297-2128  
stacy.tarpley@okc.gov

https://www.okc.gov/departments/planning/programs/homelessness