



# 2019

## Point-In-Time

## A Snapshot of Homelessness in

## Oklahoma City

Prepared by the Oklahoma City Planning  
Department - Housing & Community Development Division

# 2019 Point In Time-Acknowledgements

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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, the Data Committee of the Coalition to End Poverty who helped develop this year's survey, the Coordinated Outreach Team who helped map street count locations, and to The Homeless Alliance who helped recruit and train volunteers.

The following contributed to help make the 2019 Point In Time Count a success.

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

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

Art Reyes, pictured center, passed away just months after painting this mural. Art was a fun-loving man who brought a smile to everyone's face. He loved to meet new people and enjoyed spending time with his family. Art was a high school quarterback and attend the University of Texas to study journalism and then sociology at the University of Oklahoma. He worked most of his life as a carpenter. Art was a talented Fresh stART artist, a vendor for The Curbside Chronicle, a beloved friend, brother, son, and father. Thankfully Art was housed several years before his death. Unfortunately, many people 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.



**Arturo "Art" Reyes (center): Dec. 6, 1959 - Feb. 4, 2019.** Several Curbside Chronicle vendors and Fresh stART artists teamed up with local artist Dusty Gilpin to paint this mural in the Westtown Day Shelter. Pictured left to right: Quincy, Donato, Art, Mark, Dusty.

Amanda Kay Money

Anthony G.

Barbara Pereya

Barry Mackey

Bonnie Edwards

Cameron Stewart

Charles Woods

Clark Streetman

David Murell

Don Bayliss

Fred J.

Gary Randol

James N.

James P.

Jamie Sue Robideau

Joshua B.

Lee Anderson

Melinda Brookey

Michelle Lanham

Randy Smith

Richard Puhr

Robert Hollis

Rocky W.

Steven Rowe

Tori Givens

Travis S.

Tristan Bingham

William Reno

# 2019 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.



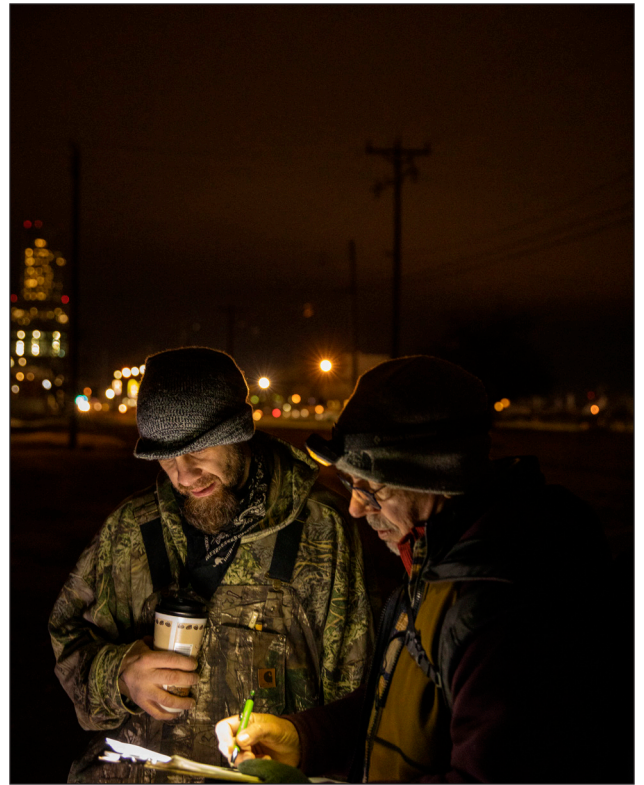
A special thanks to the volunteers who gathered at the WestTown Resource Center early on the cold morning of January 24th for the 2019 Point In Time count. The Point In Time is a day long event that begins at 4 AM with street outreach and camp visits and continues throughout the day and into the evening 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 24, 2019. 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 2015 to 2019 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.



Volunteers conducted surveys on the street and in camps throughout Oklahoma City during the morning outreach of the 2019 Point In Time Count.

## Methods

In 2019, 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.

Volunteers entered the information from the surveys into an online database in real-time as survey teams returned them. Entering the data on the same day allows for staff to easily check for duplication and review preliminary numbers with a matter of days.

# Locations

**Emergency Shelter Count:** Nearly all of Oklahoma City's emergency shelters enter information about daily usage of emergency shelter beds into HMIS and gather that data for the count. 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 24, 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 WestTown Day Shelter and the Sanctuary Women's Development Center and conducted surveys throughout the day.



Each year the VA Health Care System teams with service organizations to hold the "Sooner Stand Down," an event that offers services, care and supplies to low income homeless veterans. In addition to the complex set of factors affecting all people who are experiencing homelessness, a large number of displaced and at-risk veterans live with lingering effects of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and substance abuse which can be compounded by lack of family and social support networks.

## Coordinated Entry

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 January to December of 2018, this group housed 819 people.



"It's a big deal. It's a big difference having your own place. That's like freedom. Freedom to do what you want in your own area. I can wake up and know that everything's fine, everything's good." Trina is a single mom to two teenage boys. The youngest son has cerebral palsy. They were housed this year using the Coordinated Entry System.

# 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 24, 2019, there were 1,273 men, women and children identified as literally homeless in Oklahoma City. While this number was higher than the previous year, it was still one of the lowest total counts Oklahoma City has seen in years. However, part of this count was once again comprised of one of the highest unsheltered counts seen in years as well.

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.

**Total Count 2015 - 2019**

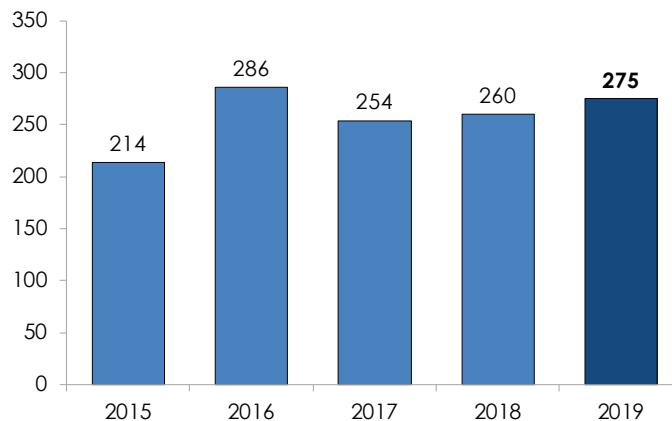
YEAR	SHELTER	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
2015	908	192	200	1,300
2016	963	241	307	1,511
2017	888	212	268	1,368
2018	635	154	394	1,183
2019	738	151	384	1,273

# 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 2019, 22% or 275 individuals surveyed were chronically homeless. Despite increasing success in housing the chronically homeless, this number is a slight increase from 2018. 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 275 chronically homeless individuals counted in 2019, 72% were staying in an unsheltered environment



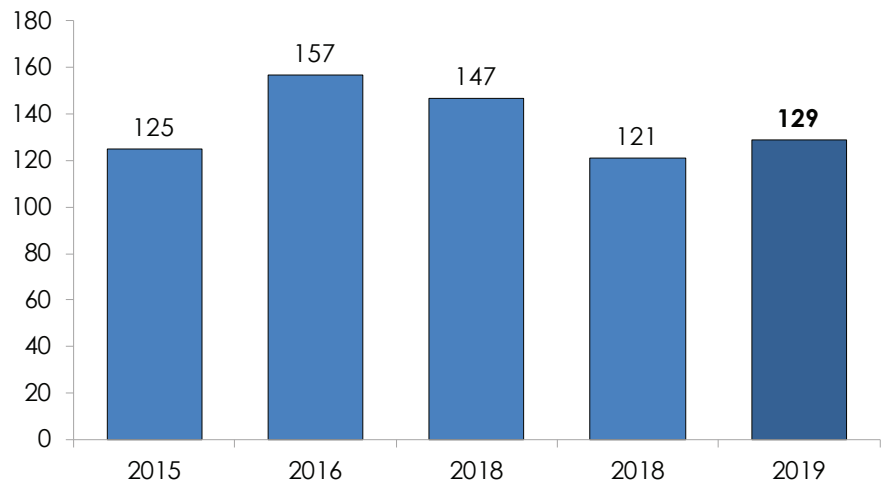
# Veterans

In 2019, 129 people self-identified as being a veteran, which is a slight increase from 2018. To combat the problem of veteran homelessness, housing providers together with the Veteran's Affairs Supportive Housing Program (VAISH), 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 use a combination of their resources to house clients from the community's by-name list of veterans in need of housing. Over the course of 2018, members of this collaborative were responsible for putting a roof over the head of more than 250 veterans.

## definition

A person who has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or National Guard unless the person was called to active duty.

- Veterans make up approximately 10% of Oklahoma City's homeless population.
- 25% of homeless veterans were unsheltered.
- 25% of veterans met the definition for chronically homeless.



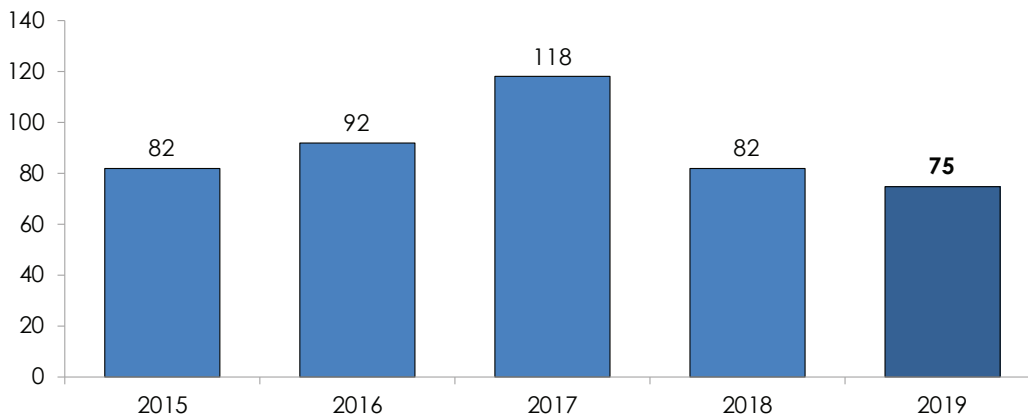
# Families

Oklahoma City once again saw a slight decrease in the number of families experiencing homelessness in 2019; 75 families (208 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.

## definition

Homeless household living with at least one child under the age of 18.

- Families make up 16% of the total homeless population in Oklahoma City.
- Children account for 63% of people in homeless families.
- 3 homeless families were unsheltered.





# Special Needs

**definition**

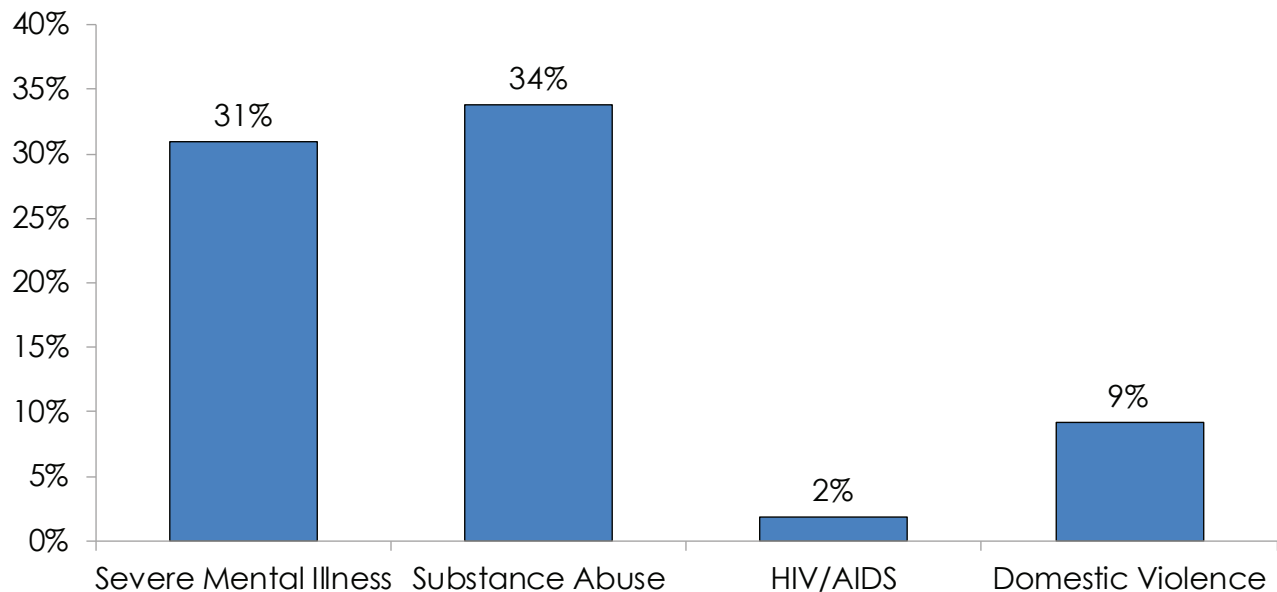
A person living in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or a place not meant for human habitation who has one or more disabling conditions.

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, 2015-2019

SELF REPORTED SPECIAL NEEDS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Severe Mental Illness	495	490	451	361	394
Substance Abuse	603	680	547	410	430
HIV/AIDS	36	23	23	15	24
Domestic Violence	209	194	130	117	117

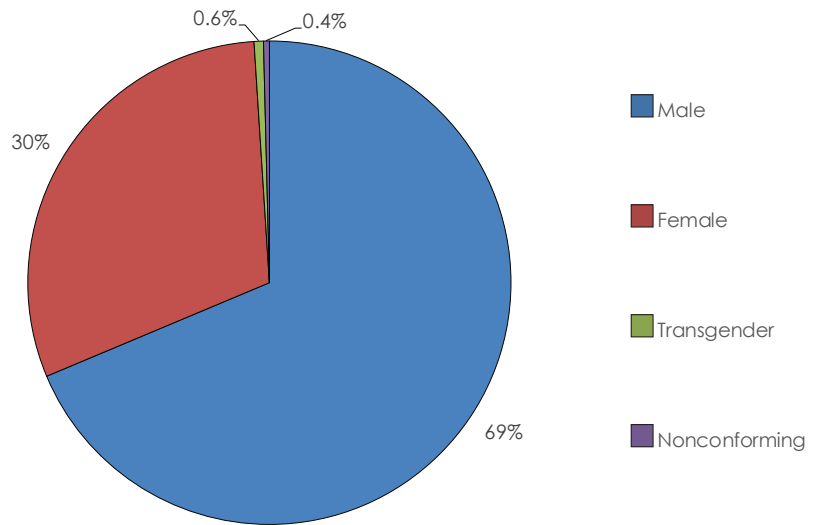
## Special Needs as Percent of Total Homeless Population



- 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.
- 25% of those who self-reported living with HIV/AIDSs were unsheltered on the night of the count, compared to 53% in 2018.
- In years prior to 2018, individuals were included in the domestic violence special needs count if they reported ever experiencing domestic violence. However, for the last 2 years 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.

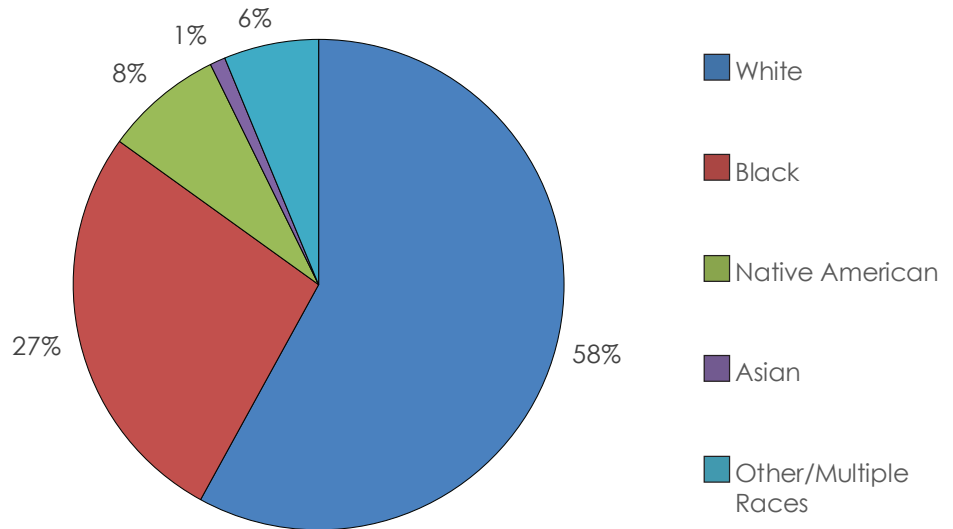
# Gender

The percentage of females counted increased slightly from 371 to 387 since 2018. The percentage of males counted saw a larger increase of nearly 8% from 811 to 877. Additionally, 5 transgendered people were identified during the count. Men are less likely to be sheltered than women. In 2018, 34% of all homeless men surveyed were unsheltered compared to 22% of women.



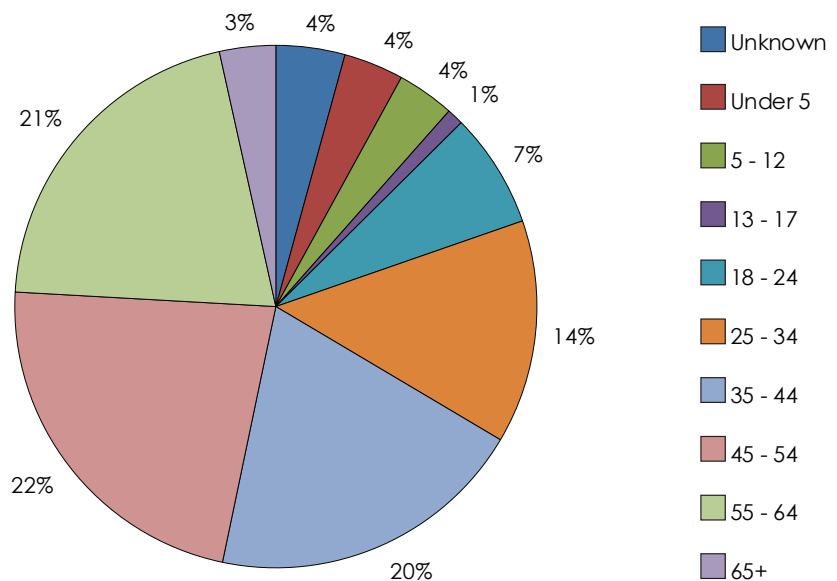
# Race and Ethnicity

While the percentage of respondents identifying as Other/Multiple Races increased from 2018 to 2019, all other groups showed a slight reduction. Only 5 respondents identified as Asian this year which is under 1% of the total homeless population. Additionally, 1 person identified as Pacific Islander. People indicating Hispanic ethnicity accounted for 9%.



# 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, 8 children under the age of 18 years old were found to be sleeping outside.

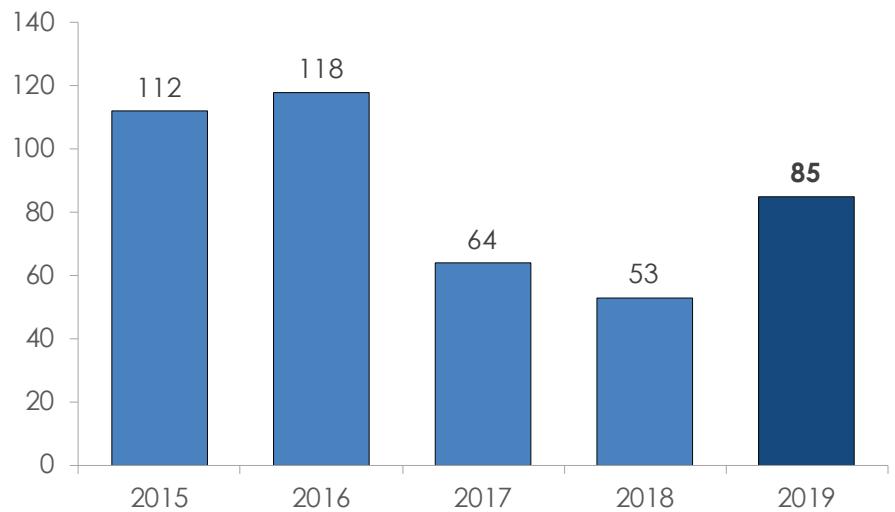


# Unaccompanied Youth

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. 85 unaccompanied youth were counted in 2019 compared to the 53 in 2018. 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 at least 3,445 homeless youth were enrolled at the end of the 2018 school year. The majority of that number were couch homeless.

**definition**  
Persons under the age of 25 who are not presenting or sleeping in the same place as their parent or legal guardian, including: single youth, youth couples, and groups of youth.

- Unaccompanied youth made up 7% of the total homeless population counted in Oklahoma City in 2019.
- 15% of unaccompanied youth that were located slept in a place not meant for human habitation on the night of the count.
- 13 of the 85 youth are chronically homeless.
- Most unaccompanied youth range between ages 18 - 24.



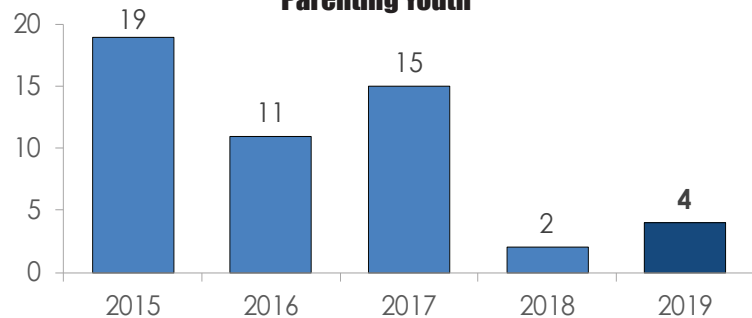
# Parenting Youth Households

**definition**

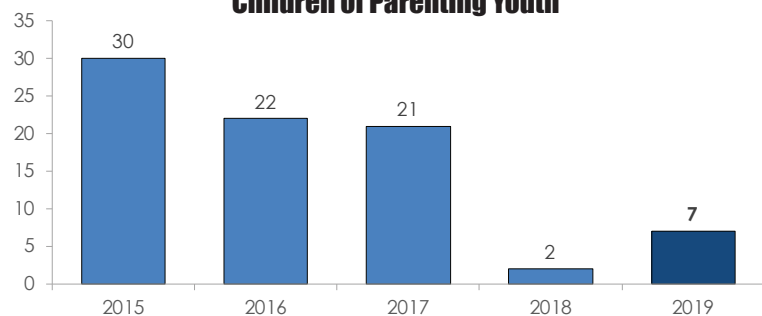
Youth who identify as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as the youth parent, where there is no person over the age of 24 in the household.

- 4 households with parenting youth were identified in the count, all were sheltered.

**Parenting Youth**




**Children of Parenting Youth**





This year, we wanted to paint a more detailed picture of what homelessness in OKC looks like. The information below was gathered for the first time from people who were unsheltered during the 2019 Point in Time count. Unsheltered means a person living somewhere unfit for human habitation like on the street, in abandoned buildings, in a vehicle, or in a park or other public space.

**1 IN 5**     
**HAVE BEEN IN FOSTER CARE**  

**73%**   
**BECAME HOMELESS IN OKLAHOMA**

 **3 IN 4**  
**HAVE BEEN INCARCERATED**  
**#1** OK'S NATIONAL RANK FOR ADULT INCARCERATION

**TOP 5**  
**SERVICES THAT MAY HAVE PREVENTED HOMELESSNES**

- RENT HELP
- JOB HELP
- BENEFITS/INCOME
- FAMILY SUPPORT
- MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES


 **POLICE RECEIVE 36,000 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CALLS IN OKC ANNUALLY**

**21%**  **WORK**

**DIDN'T STAY IN A SHELTER BECAUSE**

- TOO CROWDED
- THEY ARE FULL
- TOO MANY RULES
- PERSONAL SAFETY
- TOO FAR AWAY

 **46**  
 OK'S NATIONAL RANK FOR MENTAL HEALTH CARE SPENDING

**4 IN 5**   
**HAVE A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA**

**61%**   
**WALK FOR TRANSPORTATION**

  
**MAIN CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS MONEY ISSUES**

# Summary and Strategies



Jessica Nuno and Jerusha Jones prepare to open the Sanctuary Women's Development Center the night of the count when weather was below freezing. Local shelters including Salvation Army, City Rescue Mission, Jesus House, Grace Rescue Mission, Sisu Youth, Be The Change, and Sanctuary all opened overflow beds over the winter when the temperatures dropped below 32 degrees. Sanctuary is typically a day shelter but opened up to provide 20 beds on these nights to help people get out of the cold.

Oklahoma City uses information from the annual Point In Time count to help quantify and prioritize housing and service needs of homeless persons. Oklahoma City also 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 and better assess our community housing needs. The City's Cost of Homelessness Study in 2010 reinforced the cost-effectiveness of permanent supportive housing by showing it costs 20% less to provide it for people who are homeless with disabilities than it does to leave them in an emergency shelter or on the street.

With those findings in mind, the Oklahoma City Continuum of Care (CoC) began the Journey Home initiative in 2013. Since then, partner agencies have housed thousands of veterans, chronically homeless people, youth and families, and over 250 additional permanent supportive housing beds have been added in Oklahoma City.

Every year, local agencies use Emergency Solutions Grant funds to rapidly re-house newly homeless people 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, avoid needing more help later. ESG funds provide these services to thousands of people every year. Through the newly developed Coordinated Entry System, service agencies can help people faster than ever when resources are available.

To help better locate and serve young people who are homeless, two youth services organizations within the last year opened shelters and drop-in centers 7 days a week, and providers worked together to bring the national Safe Place program back to Oklahoma City.

To help address Oklahoma City's unsheltered homeless, local partner City Care will open a low-barrier night shelter to add more overnight beds to the services system.

Housing remains the best solution to the problem of homelessness. The level of assistance from local service agencies is still dwarfed by the problem of homelessness



Once becoming homeless, many people are left with their vehicle as their last resort for shelter. "Car camping" has increased significantly over the last three years, particularly on the west coast where rents have skyrocketed. As a result, many cities now have ordinances that criminalize the act, most notably Los Angeles, CA which has one of the largest homeless populations in the U.S.

itself like in nearly every American city. Quality affordable housing throughout the U.S. is becoming increasingly scarce as rising costs for rent and property outpace income growth.

And while Oklahoma City has been historically regarded as an affordable city to live in, a 2017 study by the Oklahoma City Housing Authority (OCHA) found that OKC already faces these issues, and they could become a bigger problem sooner than most other comparable metro areas.

The OCHA study shows between 2010 and 2015 in Oklahoma City, median home values rose by 11% and median gross rent rose by 16%. That growth was third-highest for home values and 11th-highest for rent among the 50 biggest U.S. cities. At the same time, per capita income dropped by 3% and median household income increased by only 1%. As of 2016, this combination resulted in Oklahoma City having the 20th-highest eviction rate among America's 100 largest cities.

The OCHA study also found that Oklahoma City, compared to regional and national peers, has fewer long-term subsidized affordable housing units and per capita affordable units, and produces new units at a much slower pace. Of existing units, about one-third will lose their subsidy within 10 years. New production of affordable housing units doesn't keep pace with increasing demand or the potential loss of subsidized units.

Homeless services organizations and other providers of subsidized housing will have to find ways to maintain the number of subsidized units they currently manage. Recipients of permanent supportive housing funds will have to maintain or increase their already high quality of services to compete nationally with other projects. The level of funds must also remain sufficient to ensure the current number of units remains available, but that's predominantly out of local hands. Even if providers can maintain the current level of units, the OCHA study indicates it won't be sufficient.

Oklahoma City must see much more rapid growth in development of new affordable units than it has in the past five years to meet growing demand for low and very low income housing. If that doesn't happen, Oklahoma City may see a gradual but possibly significant rise in homeless and the working poor populations over the next 10 years.

That Oklahoma suffers from some of the highest national rates of mental illness, substance abuse and domestic violence will only exacerbate this problem.

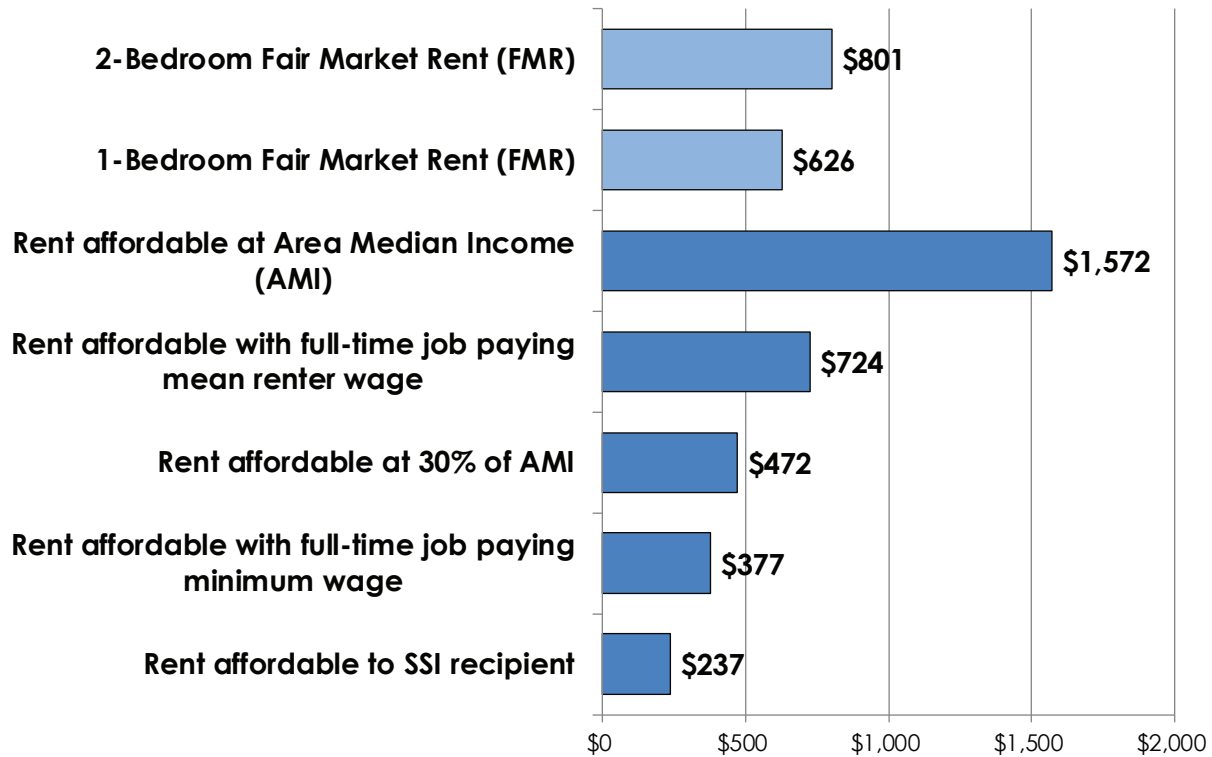
City leadership recognizes the potential for these issues to become severe within the next decade, so Mayor Holt convened a Task Force on Homelessness. Local government groups, businesses and non-profit organizations will embark on strategic planning efforts to determine how best to address sustainable services for homeless and low income citizens, and the growing gap in affordable housing. Working together, we believe we can make homelessness brief, rare and non-recurring in Oklahoma City.



# Summary and Strategies

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	2-BEDROOM HOUSING WAGE
Beckham County	\$17.33
<b>Oklahoma City</b>	<b>\$16.37</b>
Tulsa	\$16.19
Payne County	\$15.67
Greer County	\$15.60



# 85

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

# 66

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

\*Out of Reach 2018

# Summary and Strategies

## Emergency Shelter

Organization	Program	Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Be The Change	Youth Shelter	22	19	86%
Catholic Charities	Sanctuary	20	6	30%
City Rescue Mission	City Rescue Mission	525	313	60%
Grace Rescue Mission	Grace Rescue	80	66	83%
Jesus House	Jesus House	97	95	98%
Neighborhood Services Organization	Carolyn Williams	6	1	17%
OKC Metro Alliance	First Step for Women	5	5	100%
OKC Metro Alliance	First Step for Men	9	9	100%
Phoenix Rev overy Institute	Phoenix House ES	4	3	75%
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services	Park View	6	6	100%
Salvation Army	Salvation Army Shelter	189	129	68%
Sisu Youth	Youth Shelter	12	13	108%
Sunbeam	Elder Shelter	11	9	82%
Oklahoma Veteran's Affairs	HCHV /EH-Serenity Recovery Outreach Community	10	9	90%
*YWCA	Passageways	136	55	40%
<b>Total 2019</b>		1132	738	65%
Total 2018		960	639	67%
Change from Previous Year		+168	-96	

## Transitional Housing

Organization	Program	Year Round Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Catholic Charities	Transitional Housing	30	15	50%
Hope House OKC	HopeHouse	38	29	76%
Neighborhood Services Organization	Carolyn Williams	11	8	73%
Neighborhood Services Organization	Gatewood	8	7	88%
Neighborhood Services Organization	Martha's House	27	20	74%
Phoenix House	Phoenix House	15	15	100%
RAIN OK	Bungalows	7	2	29%
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services	Parkview	26	25	96%
Olahoma Veteran's Affairs	Friendship House	16	16	100%
Winds House	Winds House	10	8	80%
<b>Total 2019</b>		188	145	77%
Total 2018		170	154	91%
Change from		+19	-9	

# Summary and Strategies

## Permanent Supportive Housing

Organization	Program	Year Round Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Be The Change, Inc.	Home Now	10	9	90%
City Care Inc.	Westlawn Gardens (all locations)	52	62	119%
City Care Inc.	Pershing Center	60	54	90%
Community Enhancement Corporation	CEC-302	24	15	63%
Community Enhancement Corporation	CEC-602	12	12	100%
Community Enhancement Corporation	CEC-702	24	30	125%
Homeless Alliance Inc	Building Foundations for Families	91	91	100%
Homeless Alliance Inc	Journey Home PSH	60	53	88%
HOPE Community Services	Hope Housing Plus	15	22	147%
HOPE Community Services	Hope Chronic 32	32	46	144%
HOPE Community Services	Hope Partners in Housing	34	34	100%
HOPE Community Services	Hope S+C 8	8	11	138%
HOPE Community Services	Shelter Plus Care Families -2	4	8	200%
HOPE Community Services	Shelter Plus Care -39	43	73	170%
Mental Health Association Oklahoma	MHA Supportive Housing	70	68	97%
Mental Health Association Oklahoma	LTS Apartments - OKC	10	10	100%
Neighborhood Services Organization	Palo Duro (all locations)	36	33	92%
OKC Metro Alliance	Firststep Housing Program	7	7	100%
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services	The Lodges	15	17	113%
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services	Parkside	12	12	100%
*Oklahoma Veterans Affairs	Vouchers for Homeless Veterans	324	324	100%
	<b>Total 2019</b>	943	991	105%
	Total 2018	908	917	101%
	Change from Previous Year	+35	+74	

\* The VASH program is not required to enter into HMIS. Data is collected and aggregated with supportive housing programs.

\* People 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.



# Local Resources

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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:

Catholic Charities  
catholiccharitiesok.org

City Care  
citycareokc.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  
salvationarmyokcac.org

SISU Youth  
sisuyouth.org

Sunbeam Family Services  
sunbeamfamilyservices.org

Upward Transitions  
upwardtransitions.org

Winds House  
windshouseokc.org

Pivot  
pivotok.org

YWCA  
ywcaokc.org

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HUD Homeless Data Exchange  
[www.hudhdx.info/](http://www.hudhdx.info/)

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National Alliance to End Homelessness  
[www.endhomelessness.org/pages/issues](http://www.endhomelessness.org/pages/issues)

National Center on Family Homelessness. American Institutes for Research  
[www.familyhomelessness.org/facts.php?p+tm#](http://www.familyhomelessness.org/facts.php?p+tm#)

National Conference of State Legislatures  
[www.ncsl.org/research/human-services/homeless-and-runaway-youth.aspx](http://www.ncsl.org/research/human-services/homeless-and-runaway-youth.aspx)

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# Images

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2019 Point In Time



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**To keep up with what's happening with homeless services in OKC,  
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