2018

Point-In-Time

A Snapshot of Homelessness in

Oklahoma City

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

2018 Point In Time-Acknowledgements

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

Eugene "Junebug" Eddins (right): July 27, 1971 - January 17, 2018. Pictured with Jonathan Roberts of Be The Change.

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.

Lenny Vile with the Department of Veteran's Affairs conducts surveys during the morning outreach of the 2018 Point In Time Count.

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.

A guest grabs lunch at the Westtown Day Shelter. The Homeless Alliance anticipated serving 150 people when they built the Day Shelter; they are currently serving an average of 300 people daily, a majority of whom are unsheltered.

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

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.

Total Count 2014-2018

YEAR	SHELTER	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
2014	1,029	194	258	1,481
2015	908	192	200	1,300
2016	963	241	307	1,511
2017	888	212	268	1,368
2018	635	154	394	1,183

Chronically Homeless

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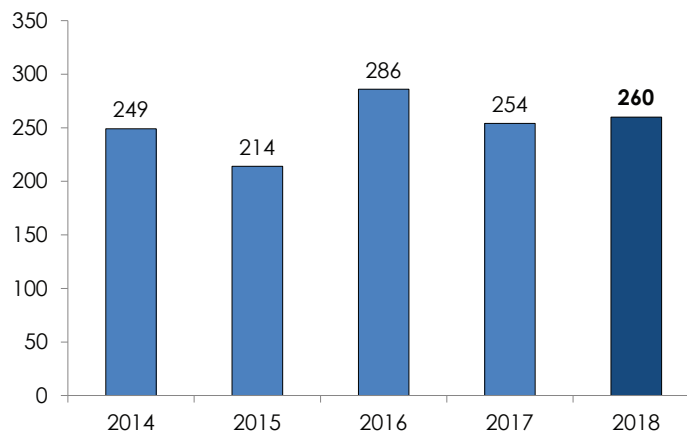
- Of the 260 chronically homeless individuals counted in 2018, 77% were staying in an unsheltered environment

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.

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.

- 30% of homeless veterans were unsheltered.

- 21% of veterans met the definition for chronically homeless.

Veterans bar chart: 2014: 178, 2015: 125, 2016: 157, 2017: 147, 2018: 121
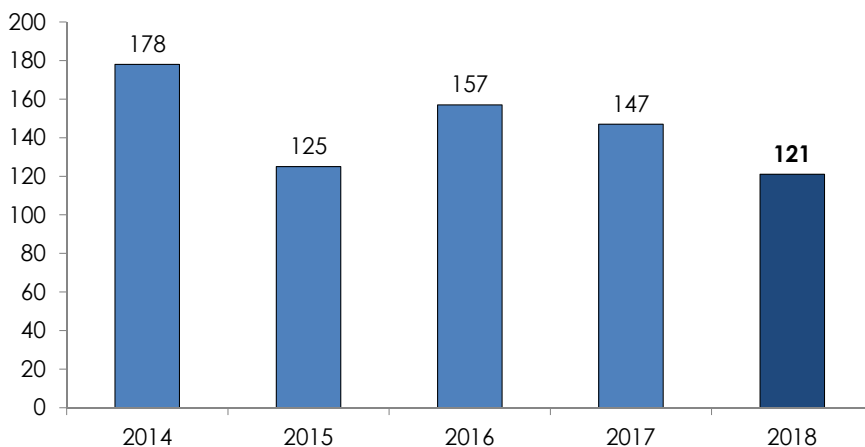
Families

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.

definition
Homeless household living with at least one child under the age of 18.
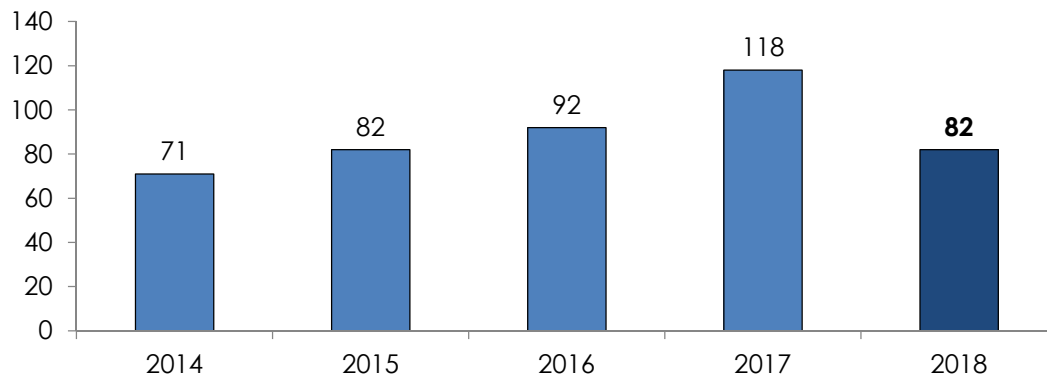
- Families make up 21% of the total homeless population in Oklahoma City.

- Children account for 66% of persons in homeless families.

- 14 homeless families were unsheltered.

Families bar chart: 2014: 71, 2015: 82, 2016: 92, 2017: 118, 2018: 82

Special Needs

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

| SELF REPORTED SPECIAL NEEDS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Severe Mental Illness	522	495	490	451	361
Substance Abuse	484	603	680	547	410
HIV/AIDS	20	36	23	23	15
Domestic Violence	181	209	194	130	117

Special Needs as Percent of Total Homeless Population
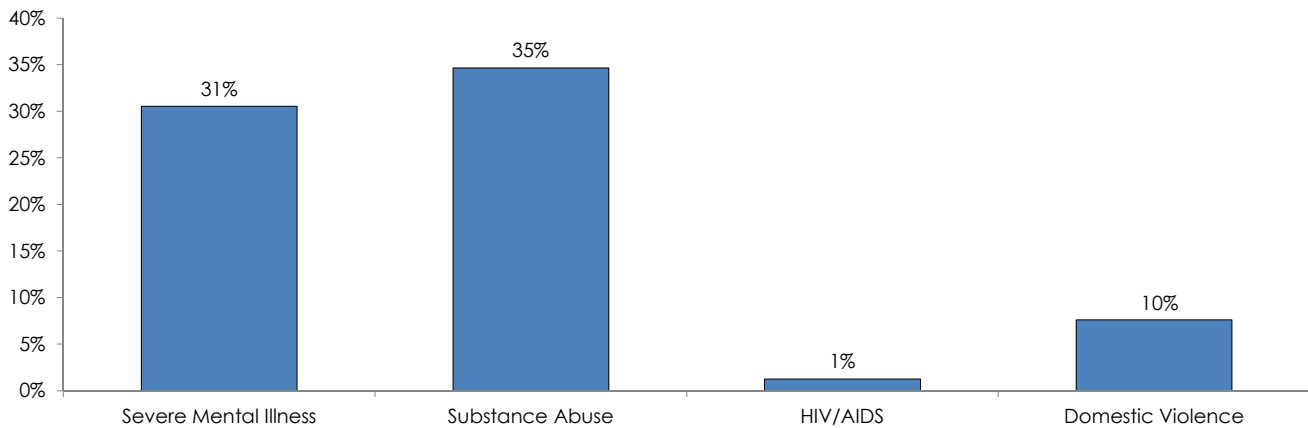
- While it appears that nearly all individuals surveyed reported they had a disabling condition, this is actually not the case. Many people reported having more than one condition and so are included in more than one category.

- 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.

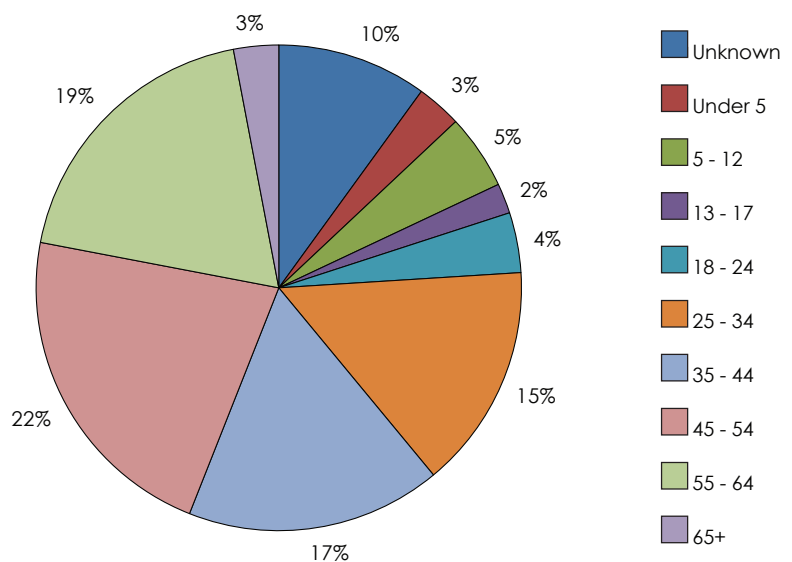0.1%

31%

69%

- Male
- Female
- Transgender
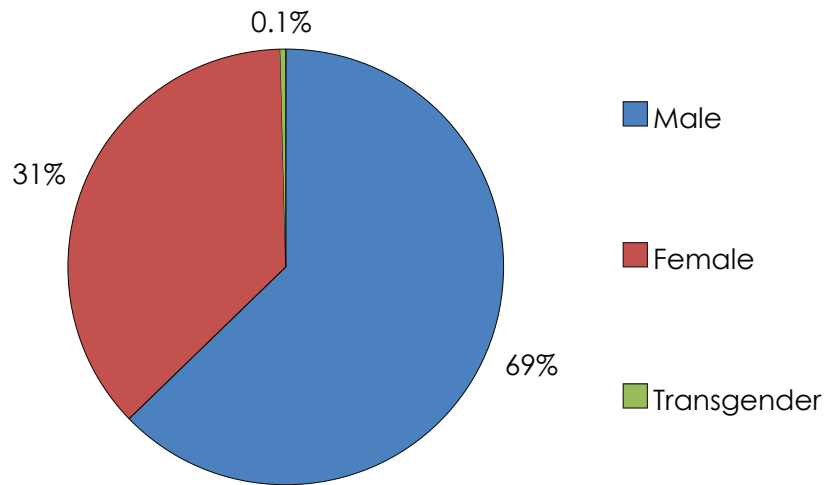
Race and Ethnicity

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.

5%

7%

26%

62%

- White
- Black
- Native American
- Other/Multiple Races
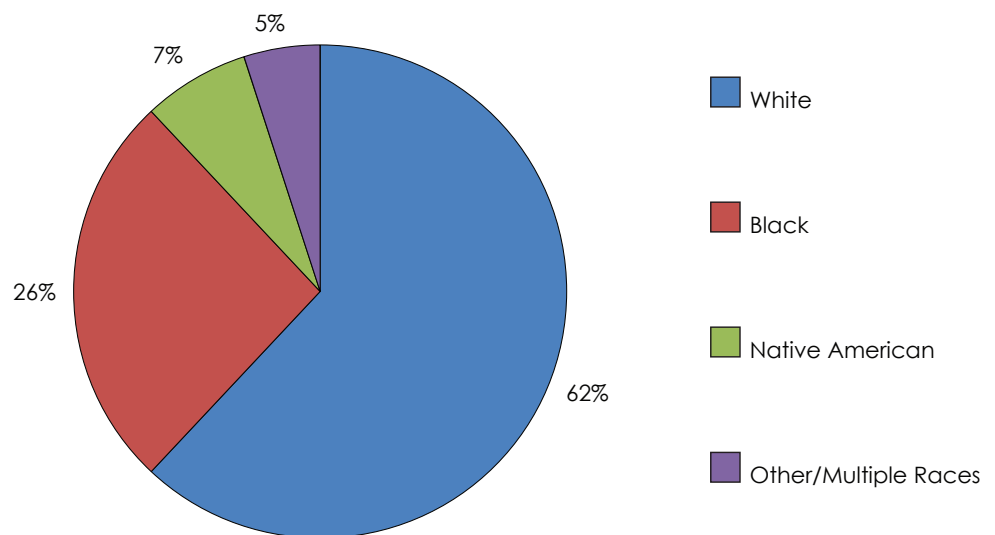
Age

Though the overall number of invididuals 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.

3%

10%

19%

3%

5%

2%

4%

22%

15%

17%

- Unknown
- Under 5
- 5 - 12
- 13 - 17
- 18 - 24
- 25 - 34
- 35 - 44
- 45 - 54
- 55 - 64
- 65+

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.

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 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.
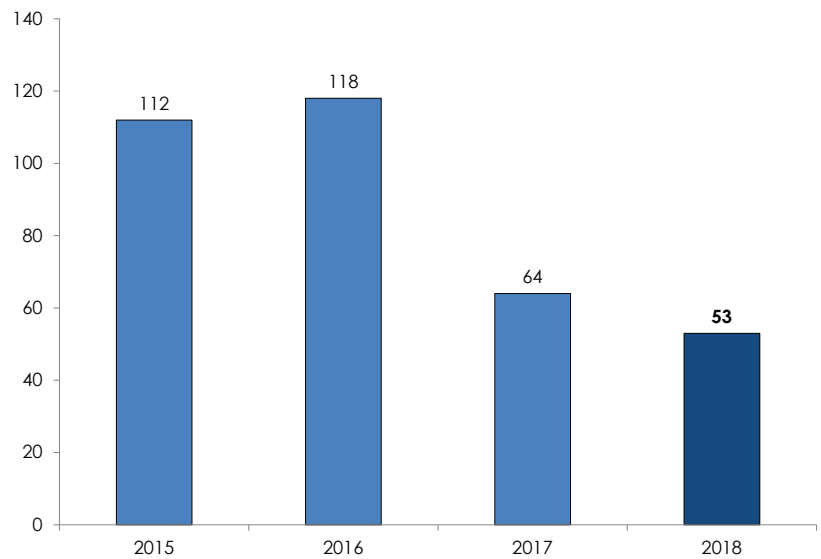
Parenting Youth Households

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.
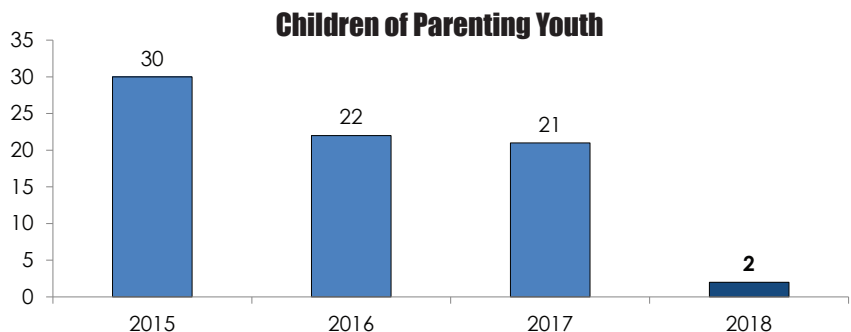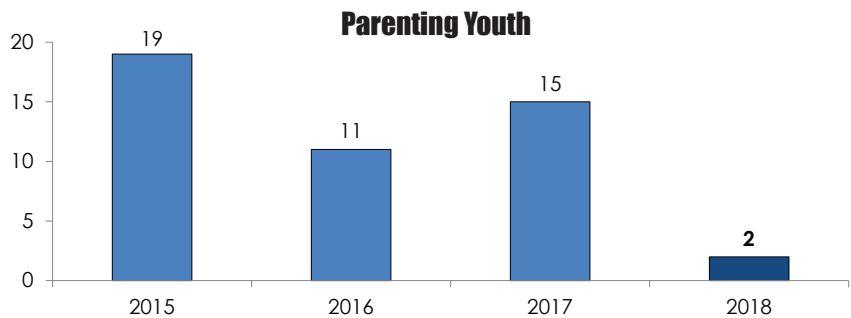
Summary and Strategies

When the outreach team interviewed Mike on the night of the Count, he was recovering from an attack by a group of teenagers the previous night. Out of 4,255 single adults who have been interviewed in Oklahoma City, 1,555 people reported that they had been attacked or beaten up since becoming homeless.

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
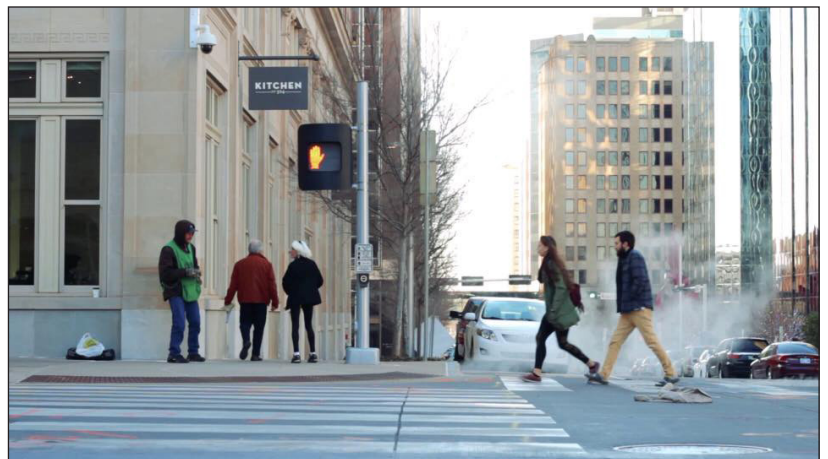
A vendor sells the Curbside Chronicle magazine in downtown Oklahoma City. The Curbside Chronicle employs homeless and low income individuals and covers homeless issues and other social topics. Curbside vendors can also be found selling wrapping paper during Christmas and flowers during both Valentine's Day and Mother's Day.

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.
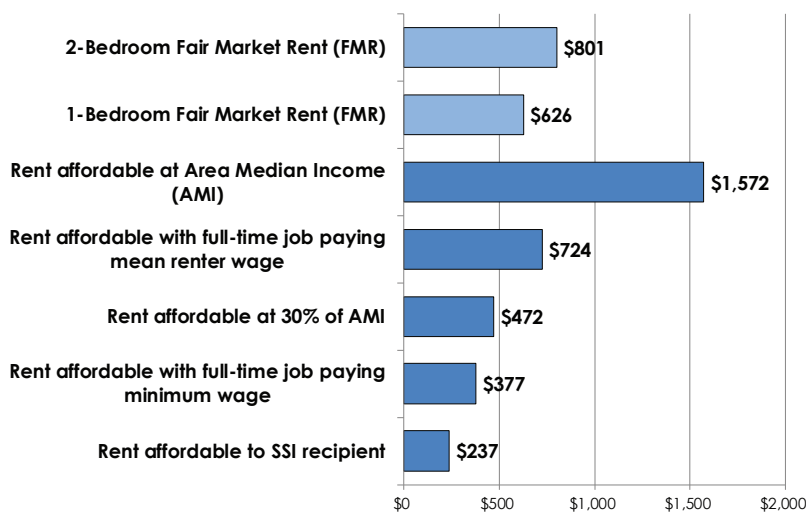
Additionally, the study found:

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

2-Bedroom Fair Market Rent (FMR)	$801
1-Bedroom Fair Market Rent (FMR)	$626
Rent affordable at Area Median Income (AMI)	$1,572
Rent affordable with full-time job paying mean renter wage	$724
Rent affordable at 30% of AMI	$472
Rent affordable with full-time job paying minimum wage	$377
Rent affordable to SSI recipient	$237

*Out of Reach 2018

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)

2018 Point In Time

Summary and Strategies

Emergency Shelter

Organization	Program	Year Round Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Birth Choice	Rose Home	17	9	53%
City Rescue Mission	City Rescue Mission	525	304	58%
Grace Rescue Mission	Grace Rescue	80	58	73%
Homeless Alliance, Inc.	HOPWA	5	5	100%
Jesus House	Jesus House	97	69	71%
Neighborhood Services Organization	Carolyn Williams	6	7	117%
OKC Metro Alliance	First Step for Women	6	6	100%
OKC Metro Alliance	First Step for Men	17	17	100%
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services	Park View	6	6	100%
Salvation Army	Salvation Army Shelter	109	74	68%
Sunbeam	Elder Shelter	11	7	64%
Oklahoma Veteran's Affairs	HCHV/EH-Serenity Recovery Outreach Commuity	10	9	90%
*YWCA	Passageways	71	68	96%
	Total 2018	960	639	67%
	Total 2017	1093	888	81%
	Change from Previous Year	-139	-256	

Transitional Housing

Organization	Program	Year Round Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Catholic Charities	Transitional Housing	18	18	100%
Hope House OKC	HopeHouse	35	27	77%
Neighborhood Sercies Organization	Carolyn Williams	11	11	100%
Neighborhood Sercies Organization	Gatewood	8	6	75%
Neighborhood Sercies Organization	Martha's House	29	30	103%
Phoenix House	Phoenix House	15	15	100%
RAIN OK	Bungalows	7	2	29%
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services	Parkview Apartments	26	26	100%
Olahoma Veteran's Affairs	Friendship House	16	14	88%
Winds House	Winds House	5	5	100%
	Total 2018	170	154	91%
	Total 2017	264	212	80%
	Change from Previous	-94	-58	

Summary and Strategies

Permanent Supportive Housing

Organization	Program	Year Round Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Be The Change, Inc.	Home Now	9	13	144%
City Care Inc.	Westlawn Gardens (all locations)	71	67	94%
City Care Inc.	Pershing Center	60	59	98%
Community Enhancement Corporation	CEC-302	28	21	75%
Community Enhancement Corporation	CEC-602	12	11	92%
Community Enhancement Corporation	CEC-702	24	23	96%
Homeless Alliance Inc	Building Foundations for Families	109	109	100%
Homeless Alliance Inc	Journey Home PSH	45	44	98%
HOPE Community Services	Hope Housing Plus	15	21	140%
HOPE Community Services	Hope Chronic 32	35	35	100%
HOPE Community Services	Hope Partners in Housing	34	34	100%
HOPE Community Services	Hope S+C 8	13	13	100%
HOPE Community Services	Shelter Plus Care Families -2	4	4	100%
HOPE Community Services	Shelter Plus Care -39	43	63	147%
Mental Health Association Oklahoma	MHA Supportive Housing	61	75	123%
Neighborhood Services Organization	Palo Duro (all locations)	36	32	89%
OKC Metro Alliance	Firststep Housing Program	7	4	57%
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services	The Lodges	17	9	53%
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services	Parkside	12	11	92%
*Oklahoma Veterns Affairs	Vouchers for Homeless Veterans	282	282	100%
	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
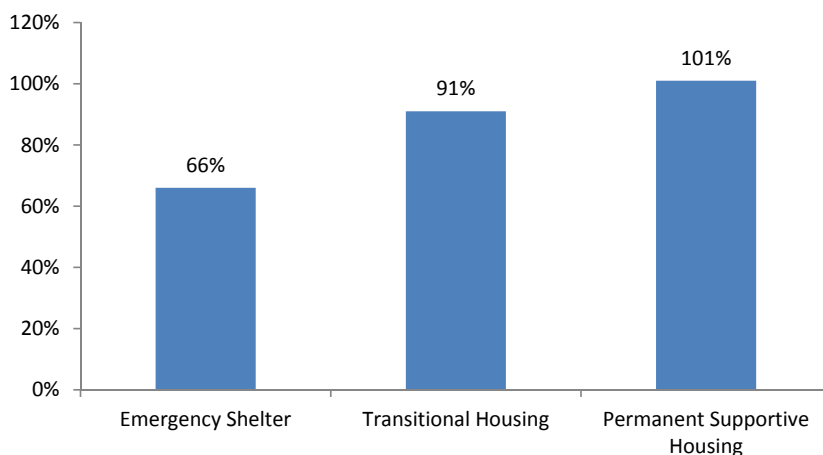
On the night of the count, the utilization rate for Permanent Supportive Housing beds exceeded 100%. The utilization rate for Transitional Housing beds was 91% while the utilization rate for Emergency Shelter beds was 66%, leaving 322 beds underutilized.

Emergency Shelter: 66%
Transitional Housing: 91%
Permanent Supportive Housing: 101%

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
salvationarmyokcac.org

SISU Youth
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Images

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The Curbside Chronicle

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