

2017

Point-In-Time

A Snapshot of Homelessness in Oklahoma City

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

2017 Point In Time-Acknowledgements

The Oklahoma City Continuum of Care Point In Time Planning Committee would like to thank the people and organizations who contributed their time, staff, resources and effort toward this important event. This count could not have been completed without the dedication of our many service providers throughout Oklahoma City. A distinct acknowledgement is made to the volunteers who administered the Point In Time survey and The Homeless Alliance who helped recruit, organize and train volunteers.

The following organizations contributed to help make the 2017 Point In Time Count a success:

The Homeless Alliance

City Care

Be The Change

Oklahoma City Veterans Administration

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

Heartline 211

Mental Health Association Oklahoma

McDonalds

HOPE Community Services

Grace Rescue Mission

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development-Okahoma 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

Finally, this report would not have been possible without the help of the respondents who provided us with information about their experiences and reasons for homelessness. Together, these individuals provide 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

The average life expectancy rate in the United States is almost 80 years, but the average age for a homeless person is between 42 and 52 years. This year in Oklahoma City at least 23 people died without a roof over their heads or shortly after being housed. Those living with HIV/AIDS, street youth, mentally ill, veterans and those who are chronically homeless are the most vulnerable subpopulations. Dying on the street is not peaceful. Given that members of the homeless population experience disproportionately high rates of violence and health problems, it is reasonable to believe the list below would be shorter if those on it had a home and regular access to health care.



Derek Prophet: October 28, 1972 - May 25, 2016. Derek was a skilled welder, fabricator and prolific artist. He was a long-time member of the Fresh stART art program and beloved guest at the WestTown Day Shelter.

Robert Patrick Barry

Mark Begley

Phillip Booth

Morgan Buxton

Stanmeisha Childs

Gloria Clark

David Clements

Daniel Cottman

Anthony Curley

Mike Henson

Wilson Herod

Kevin Johnson

Michael Cody Jordan

Steven Martinez

Michael Melton

Glen Moore

Derek Prophet

Jillian Riddle

"Ernie" Lee Sanders

Brian Sloan

Jason Spencer

Tory Stokes

Diangelo Webb

2017 Point In Time - Definitions

Chronically Homeless refers to an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition, or a family with at least one adult or child with a disabling condition, 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.

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.

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.

Veteran is someone who has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Area Median Income (AMI) is a measure used to determine income eligibility for affordable housing programs. AMI is set according to family size and varies by region.

Fair Market Rent (FMR) are determined by HUD on an annual basis and reflect the cost of housing and utilities for a standard rental unit.

Housing Wage is the estimated full-time hourly wage a household must earn to afford a decent rental home at HUD's Fair Market Rent while spending no more than 30% of their income on housing costs.

Renter Wage is the estimated mean hourly wage among renters, based on Bureau of Labor Statistics wage data.



Volunteers gather at WestTown Resource Center early on the morning of January 26th for the 2017 Point In Time count. The Point In Time is a day long event that begins at 4am with street outreach and camp visits and continues into the evening at shelters, feeding sites and other locations.

Introduction



Jonathan Roberts with Be the Change sorts through coats before he and his team leave to conduct the early morning street count and outreach. The community donated winter gear and hygiene items so that during the survey, volunteers could distribute them to people who were unsheltered.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) mandates 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 conducts the count annually. The date for this year's count was January 26, 2017. This one-day count is only a snapshot and is not a complete analysis of the issues surrounding homelessness. The count is one perspective on the state of homelessness in the city on only one day.

The PIT collects data from each of 3 household types; households with at least one adult and one child, households without children, and households with only children. The report includes those who are living in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing Programs, and those who are unsheltered. The unsheltered population are those living in places not meant for human habitation. The PIT does not include households “doubling up” with family or friends, incarcerated, in treatment facilities, emergency rooms or hotel rooms. Additionally the PIT collects demographic and subpopulation information to help us better understand the situations and extent of homelessness in our city.

The PIT collects data from each of 3 household types; households with at

Methods

In 2017, the count had several components including standardized surveys 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 from agencies that enter data about people who are homeless. The surveys were designed to mirror the HMIS data elements so the count would be more accurate.

Information from the surveys was entered into a database and 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 us to easily check for duplicates and review preliminary numbers within 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 used to gather data on residents staying in shelters that do not participate in HMIS.

Transitional Housing Count: The HMIS administrator compiled data for the night of the count from transitional housing providers that enter information into the HMIS database. For agencies not using HMIS, transitional housing staff completed computer based surveys and returned the data to the PIT committee. This data was counted separately and aggregated to determine total counts after duplicate entries were eliminated.

Meal Site Count: On January 26, volunteers visited sites where free meals were served throughout the day. This site count 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: Before the count, a list of locations where people who are homeless were known to sleep was compiled. Teams of volunteers led by trained outreach workers visited these locations to engage people.

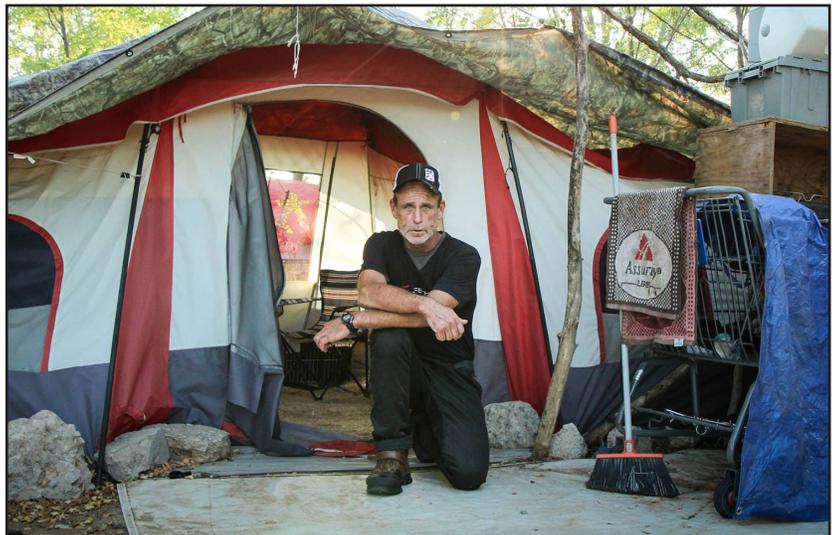
Day Shelter Count: Volunteers visited the city's largest day shelter on the WestTown Homeless Resource Campus and conducted surveys throughout the day.



"I have seizures and take a lot of medicine to keep them under control. It's terrifying being on the streets and medically vulnerable." Many people who are homeless suffer from debilitating health conditions that can be exacerbated by spending time on the street. Oklahoma City Continuum of Care partner agencies factor mental and physical health conditions as well as length of time homeless into prioritizing individuals for housing. This helps to ensure that our most at-risk citizens are moved off of the streets as soon as possible.

Journey Home OKC

Journey Home OKC is a collaborative initiative in Oklahoma City that combines efforts of over 40 government, faith-based and non-profit organizations to end chronic and veteran homelessness. Working together, the group housed 270 veterans and 157 chronically homeless individuals between March 2016 and March 2017. In the past year, the group has also made great progress towards streamlining our Coordinated Entry Process and developing a current by-name-list of everyone experiencing homelessness in our city who has been in contact with the homeless services system.



"Get away from it (addiction). I lost about everything in my life. It's challenged me with some of my most important relationships. It's just taken so much." After struggling with addiction, James ended up homeless and eventually started a tent community. He recently transitioned back into housing with help from the Journey Home OKC initiative.

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 26, 2017, there were 1,368 people identified as literally homeless in Oklahoma City. It is estimated that a community's annual number is four to five times its one-night census, in this case between 5,472 and 6,840 people in a year. The total number of people experiencing homelessness in Oklahoma City that could be located during the count decreased by 143 from 2016 to 2017. 20% of respondents found were sleeping outside or in a place not fit for human habitation.

The fluctuation in the total number of homeless individuals and families from year to year is a result of many factors including weather conditions on the day of the count, counting methods, and successful housing efforts by service providers over the course of the previous year.

Total Count 2013-2017

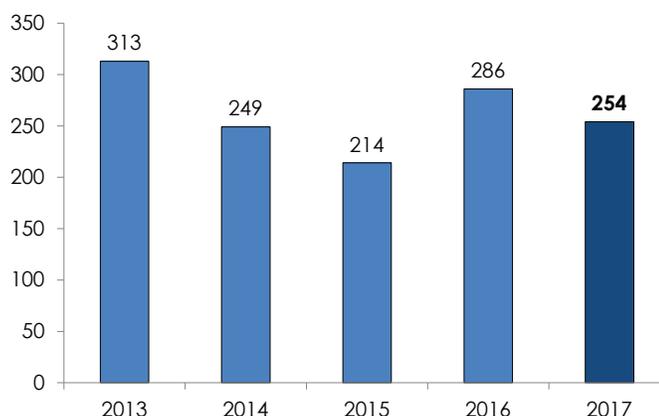
YEAR	SHELTER	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
2013	820	249	293	1,362
2014	1,029	194	258	1,481
2015	908	192	200	1,300
2016	963	241	307	1,511
2017	888	212	268	1,368

Chronically Homeless

definition

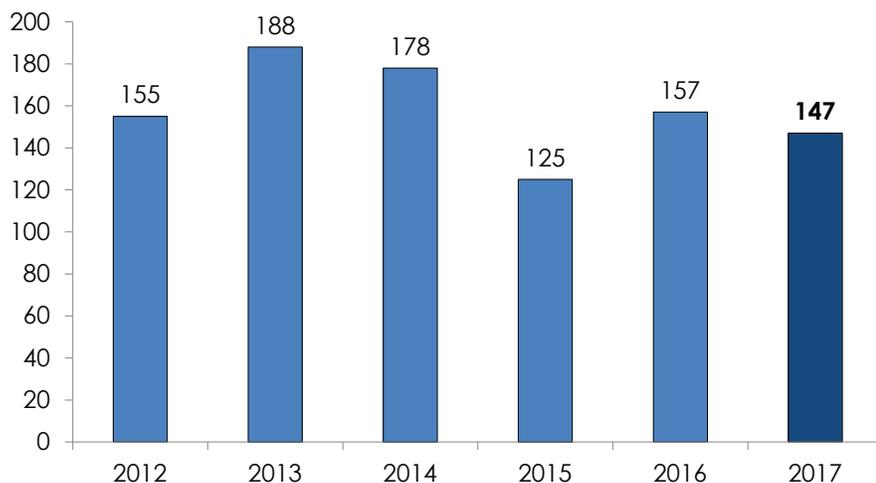
- Refers to an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition, or a family with at least one adult or child with a disabling condition, who has either been continuously homeless for a year or on at least four separate occasions in the last three years, where the combined occasions total a length of time of at least twelve months.
- Of the 254 chronically homeless individuals counted in 2017, 139 or 55% were staying in an unsheltered environment.

254 individuals counted in 2017 were chronically homeless. This represents a 12% decrease from 2016, and a 21% decrease from 2013. That is the year Oklahoma City joined the 100,000 Homes campaign, now locally known as Journey Home OKC. The emphasis of this campaign is to house our community's most medically-vulnerable chronically homeless individuals and veterans. Since that time, homeless service providers in OKC have housed hundreds of chronically homeless individuals.



Veterans

The total number of homeless veterans located during the count decreased by 10 people from 2016 to 2017. To combat the problem of veteran homelessness, local housing providers have partnered with the Veteran's Affairs Supportive Housing Program (VASH), Supportive Services for Veteran's Families (SSVF) and other providers of veteran services. These organizations meet several times a month for Veteran's Coordinated Case Management (VCCM). With multiple parties in the same room, they are able to combine 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 has put a roof over the head of over 270 veterans.

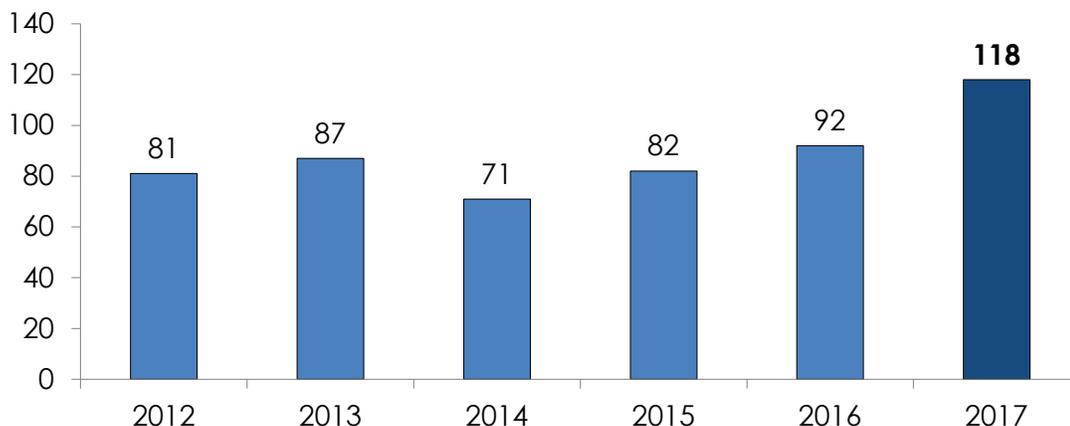


definition

- 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 11% of Oklahoma City's homeless population.
- 24% of homeless veterans were unsheltered.
- 14% of homeless veterans identified as female.

Families

118 families consisting of 359 people were experiencing homelessness. Homeless families are exposed to substantial amounts of stress that impacts the health and well-being of both adults and children and increases the chances that they will disband. 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 rapidly rehouse those who have fallen into homelessness.



definition

- Homeless household living with at least one child under the age of 18.
- People within a homeless family currently make up 26% of the total homeless population in Oklahoma City
- In 2017, the average size of a homeless family was three people.

Special Needs

definition

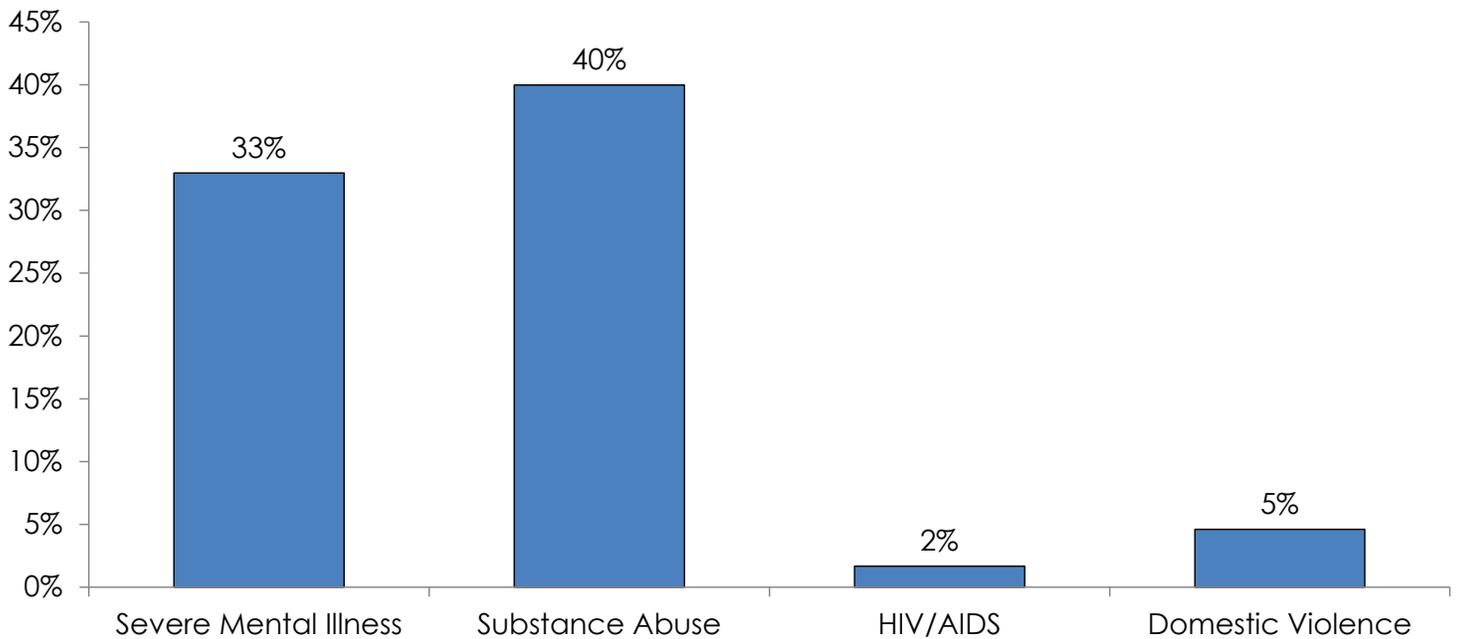
- A person living in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or a place not meant for human habitation who has one or more disabling conditions.

The special needs homeless population includes people with physical or mental disabilities, people with HIV/AIDS, people with alcohol or drug addictions and victims of domestic violence.

Special Needs Total Count, 2013-2017

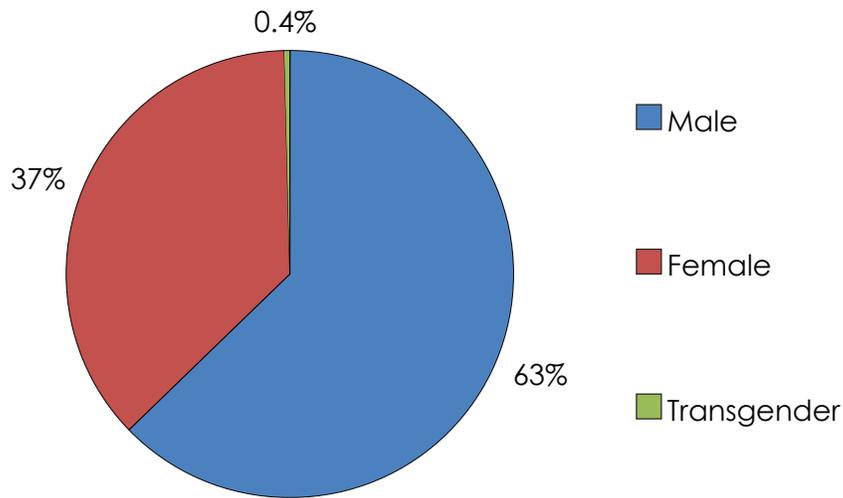
SELF REPORTED SPECIAL NEEDS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Severe Mental Illness	502	522	495	490	451
Substance Abuse	571	484	603	680	547
HIV/AIDS	25	20	36	23	23
Domestic Violence	168	181	209	194	130

Special Needs as Percent of Total Homeless Population



- While it may appear that nearly all individuals surveyed reported they had a disabling condition, that is not the case. Many people reported having more than one condition and so are included in more than one category.
- Those reporting special needs decreased from 2016 to 2017 with the only exception being in the category of HIV/AIDS which stayed the same.
- Of the 130 individuals that reported being victims of domestic violence, at least 43 were children.

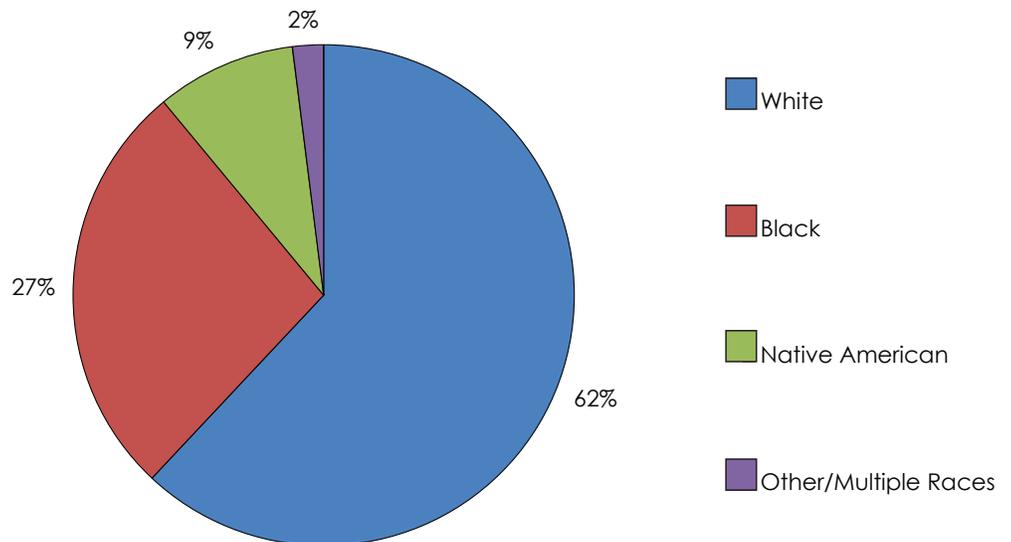
Gender



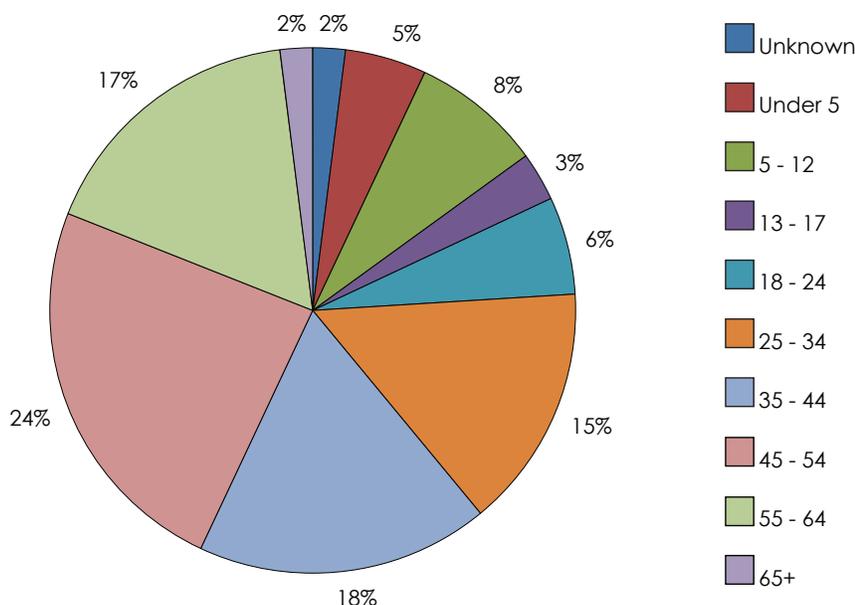
The percentage of females counted decreased 5% from 535 to 506. The percentage of males counted decreased by 12% from 974 to 855. Additionally, 6 transgendered people were identified during the count. Men are less likely to be sheltered than women. In 2017, 24% of all homeless men surveyed were unsheltered compared to 11% of women.

Race and Ethnicity

While the percentage of respondents identifying as Native American slightly increased from 2016 to 2017, most other groups showed no increase or a reduction. Only 6 respondents identified as Asian this year which is under 1% of the total homeless population. 7% of individuals identified as being of Hispanic ethnicity, which is consistent with the percentage in 2016.



Age



Though the overall number of people in each age category may fluctuate from year to year, the percentage of each group in the overall total population typically remains fairly stable. 2017 was no exception as those between the ages of 45 - 54 years of age made up the largest age group of people surveyed.

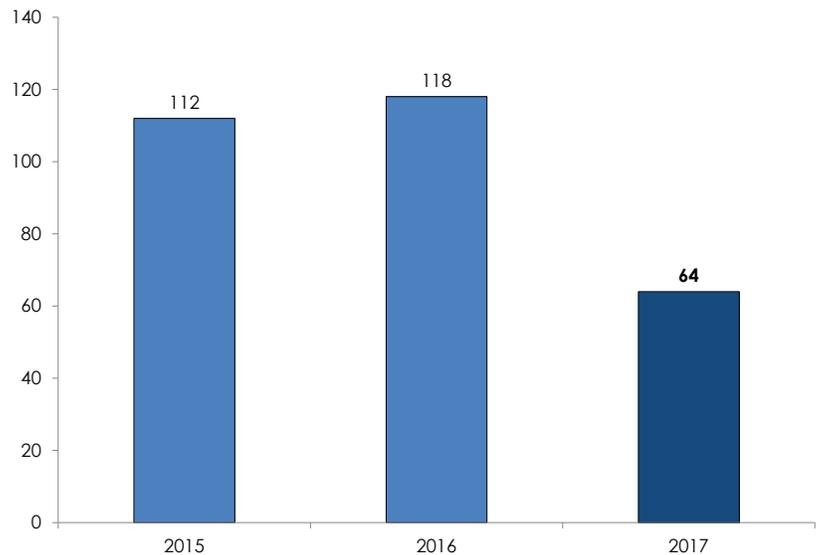
Unaccompanied Youth

The methods regularly used for counting homeless adults do not accurately capture the number of youth experiencing homelessness. The homeless youth population tends to not access services due to the lack of knowledge, apprehensions about mandated reporting, and the perceived rules. These youth are exposed to higher rates of violence, involvement in illegal activities, sexual assault and physical illness, and are at risk of anxiety and depression. Only 64 unaccompanied youth were counted in 2017 compared to the 118 in 2016, this represents a decrease of approximately 46%. Data from Oklahoma City Public Schools showed that 5,474 homeless youth were enrolled at the end of the 2016 school year. Of that number, approximately 80% were couch homeless (temporarily staying with a friend, relative or acquaintance.)

definition

- People 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 6% of the total homeless population counted in Oklahoma City in 2017.
- 21% of unaccompanied youth that were located slept in a place not meant for human habitation on the night of the count compared to 8% the previous year.
- 8 of the 64 youth are chronically homeless.

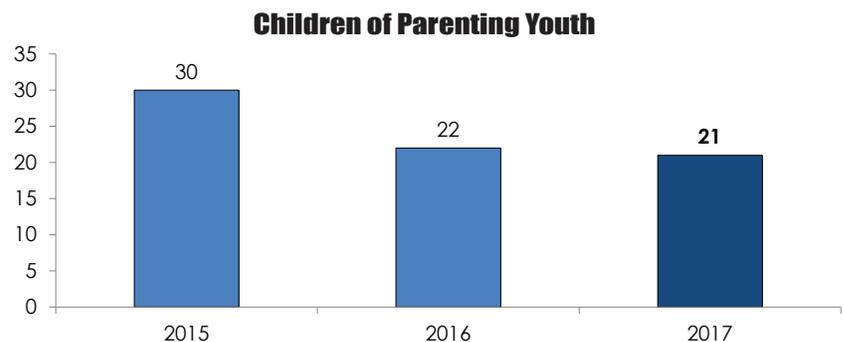
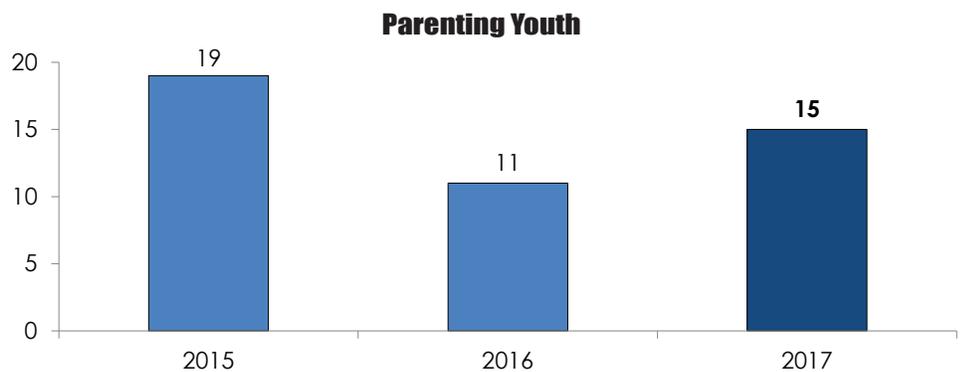


Parenting Youth Households

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.

- 15 households with parenting youth were identified in the count.
- All 15 households were sheltered on the night of the count.



Summary and Strategies



"I had never imagined being in this situation. I wasn't miss prissy, but I never imagined this." Sunshine became homeless after being in an abusive relationship. Domestic violence can frequently lead to homelessness for victims and Oklahoma has one of the highest rates of domestic violence in the U.S. Sunshine recently obtained housing and is working steadily towards new goals for her life.

Oklahoma City uses information obtained from the annual Point In Time count to 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) joined the national 100,000 Homes Campaign in 2013 which locally transitioned into the Journey Home OKC Campaign in 2015. Since 2013, 261 additional permanent supportive housing beds have been added in Oklahoma City.

Additionally, local agencies 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 stabilize their housing situation and, hopefully, avoid the need for assistance in the future. ESG funds 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 across the country is becoming increasingly scarce as growth in home values and rents outpaces 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 our city faces this same issue but that it could become



"I would come here to think sometimes. I would think about homelessness. Sometimes, I would get tired and think about ending everything here. I thought that death might be better than this." Studies on homelessness and suicide have found that longer periods of homelessness can be associated with higher rates of suicidal ideation. Robert (pictured) persevered and in the last several years transitioned out of homelessness, went back to college at OSU OKC and obtained a car and driver's license after 40 years without one.

significant 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.

Additionally, the study found:

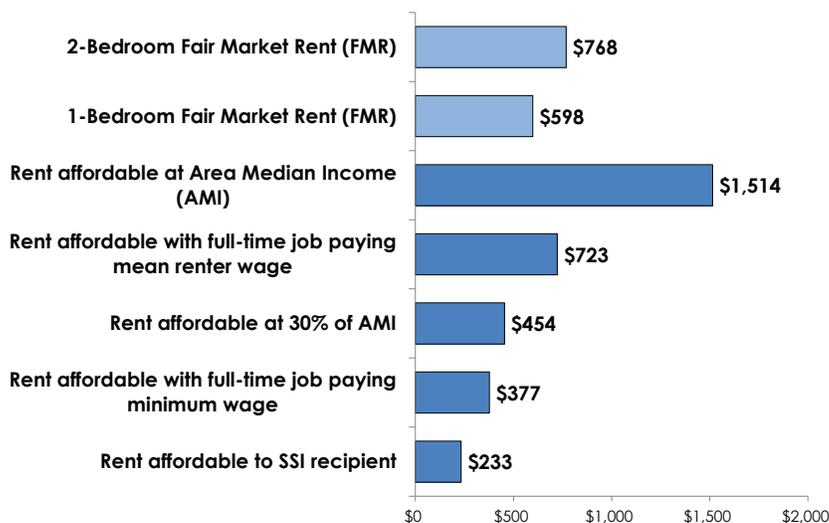
Compared to regional and national peer cities, Oklahoma City has fewer long-term subsidized affordable housing units, fewer per capita affordable units, and produces new units at a much slower pace. Of the units that do exist, it is estimated that one-third will lose their subsidy within 10 years. New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

In the future, the challenge will be for homeless services organizations and other providers of subsidized housing to maintain the number of subsidized units they currently manage. Organizations that receive federal permanent supportive housing funds will need to maintain or increase their already high quality of services to compete nationally with other projects. It is also important that sufficient funds to maintain the current number of units remains available which is predominantly out of local hands. Even if providers can maintain the current units, the information cited in the OCHA study indicates that this alone won't be sufficient. To meet the growing demand for low and very low income housing, Oklahoma City must see more rapid growth in development of new affordable units than it has in the past five years. If not, we may expect 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.

Oklahoma Affordable Housing Facts

STATE INFORMATION	
Minimum Wage	\$7.25
Average Renter Wage	\$13.91
2-Bedroom Housing Wage	\$14.78
Number of Renter Households	493,937
Percent Renters	34%

MOST EXPENSIVE AREAS	2-BEDROOM HOUSING WAGE
Beckham County	\$15.90
Tulsa	\$15.21
Oklahoma City	\$15.21
Payne County	\$15.21
Nowata County	\$15.21



82

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

63

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

Summary and Strategies

Emergency Shelter

Organization	Program	Year Round Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Birth Choice	Rose Home	17	7	41%
City Rescue Mission	City Rescue Mission	525	497	95%
Grace Rescue Mission	Grace Rescue	70	69	99%
Homeless Alliance	HOPWA	5	5	100%
Jesus House	Jesus House	86	92	107%
OKC Metro Alliance	First Step for Women	17	17	100%
OKC Metro Alliance	First Step for Men	17	17	100%
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services	Park View	6	2	33%
Salvation Army	Families	57	43	75%
Salvation Army	Men	55	46	84%
Sunbeam	Elder Shelter	11	10	91%
Oklahoma Veteran's Affairs	HCHV/EH-Serenity Recovery Outreach Community	8	8	100%
*YWCA	Passageways	120	75	63%
	Total 2017	994	888	89%
	Total 2016	1088	963	89%
	Change	-2	-75	

Transitional Housing

Organization	Program	Year Round Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate
Catholic Charities	Transitional Housing	27	20	74%
City Care	Pershing Center	60	61	102%
Hope House OKC	HopeHouse	40	17	43%
Neighborhood Services Organization	Carolyn Williams	6	4	67%
Neighborhood Services Organization	Gatewood	8	10	125%
Neighborhood Services Organization	Martha's House	28	34	121%
Phoenix House	Phoenix House	16	3	19%
RAIN OK	Bungalows	7	4	57%
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services	Parkview	26	22	85%
Oklahoma Veteran's Affairs	Friendship House	20	21	105%
Winds House	Winds House	11	3	27%
*YWCA	YES!	15	13	87%
	Total 2017	264	212	80%
	Total 2016	276	241	87%
	Change	-12	-29	

Summary and Strategies

Permanent Supportive Housing

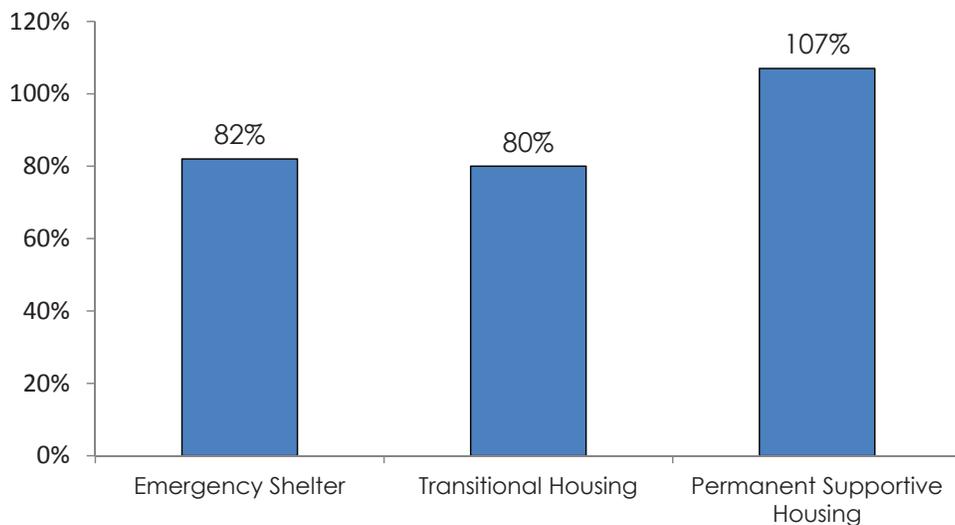
Organization	Program	Year Round Beds	PIT Count	Utilization Rate	
Be The Change	Home Now	6	6	100%	
City Care	Westlawn Gardens (all locations)	64	70	109%	
City Rescue Mission	CRM Supportive Housing	111	109	98%	
Community Enhancement Corporation	CEC-302	28	23	82%	
Community Enhancement Corporation	CEC-602	12	12	100%	
Community Enhancement Corporation	CEC-702	24	25	104%	
Homeless Alliance	Building Foundations for Families	85	90	106%	
HOPE Community Services	Hope Housing Plus	15	21	140%	
HOPE Community Services	Hope Chronic 32	32	55	172%	
HOPE Community Services	Hope Partners in Housing	25	22	88%	
HOPE Community Services	Hope S+C 8	8	11	138%	
HOPE Community Services	Shelter Plus Care Families 2	4	4	100%	
HOPE Community Services	Shelter Plus Care 39	43	53	123%	
Neighborhood Services Organization	Palo Duro (all locations)	36	31	86%	
Neighborhood Services Organization	NSO PSH Program-Men	5	11	220%	
OCHA	100K HOMES	23	20	87%	
OKC Metro Alliance	Firststep Housing Program	7	1	14%	
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services	The Lodges	14	12	86%	
Red Rock Behavioral Health Services	Parkside	12	12	100%	
*Oklahoma Veteran's Affairs	Vouchers for Homeless Veterans	285	313	110%	
		Total 2017	839	901	107%
		Total 2016	839	875	104%
		Change	-6	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 count numbers.

* Client level data regarding victims of domestic violence is de-identified before aggregate reporting.

Utilization Rates



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

Center for Employment Opportunities
ceoworks.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 City Urban League
urbanleagueok.org

Phoenix House
(405) 525-0201

RAIN OK
rainoklahoma.org

Red Rock Behavioral Health
red-rock.com

Salvation Army of Central Oklahoma
salvationarmyokcac.org

Sunbeam Family Services
sunbeamfamilyservices.org

Upward Transitions
upwardtransitions.org

Winds House
windshouseokc.org

Youth Services for Oklahoma County
ysoc.org

YWCA
ywcaokc.org

Mental Health Association Oklahoma
mhaok.org

Sources

Eynan, R., Langley, J., Tolomiczenko, G., Rhodes, A., Links, P., Wasylenki, D., Goering, P. .*The Association Between Homelessness and Suicidal Ideation and Behaviors: Results of a Cross-Sectional Survey*. Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior. 32. 418-427. (2002).

“The Hard, Cold Facts About the Death of Homeless People.” National Health Care of the Homeless Council. (2006).

Hart-Shegos, Ellen. “Homelessness and its Effects on Children.” Prepared for the Family Housing Fund by Hart-Shegos and Associates, Inc. (1999).

“Homeless & Health: What’s The Connection?” National Health Care for the Homeless Council. (2011).

HUD Homeless Data Exchange
www.hudhdx.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: Violence Against the Homeless.
nationalhomeless.org/category/civil-rights/violence-against-the-homeless/

National Conference of State Legislatures.
www.ncsl.org/research/human-services/homeless-and-runaway-youth.aspx

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

“Out Of Reach 2017: The High Cost of Housing.” National Low Income Housing Coalition. (2017).

“Vital Signs. Central Oklahoma Priorities: Mental Health and Substance Abuse.” v.3. e.1. United Way of Central Oklahoma. (2015).

Walsh, A. *Suicide Ideation and Attempt Among a Sample of Previously Homeless Individuals*. North Carolina, Chapel Hill. (2011).

“YW Facts: 2015.” YWCA of Oklahoma City.
http://www.ywcaokc.org/site/c.7oJELRPuFgJYG/b.8784601/k.E7AD/YW_Facts.htm

*Images courtesy of Katy Hayes Luke and the Curbside Chronicle.

Jerod Shadid

Associate Planner
Oklahoma City Planning Department
Community Development Division
(405) 297-3608
jerod.shadid@okc.gov

Stacy Tarpley

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

[https://www.okc.gov/departments/planning/
programs/homelessness](https://www.okc.gov/departments/planning/programs/homelessness)

