The Point In Time (PIT) count helps the City of Oklahoma City and service providers identify the needs of our homeless population and how resources can most effectively be used to help improve their situation. In addition to demographic information, data is collected on special needs, veteran status and frequency and length of homelessness.

Although every attempt is made to have the PIT reflect the total number of homeless on a specific date, it is understood that some homeless go uncounted.

The City of Oklahoma City and local homeless service providers partner together to conduct the PIT count and would like to thank all of the volunteers who contribute their time every year. Without the help of these dedicated members of the community, this task could not be completed.

The following organizations contributed to help make the 2015 Point In Time count a success.

- The Homeless Alliance
- City Rescue Mission
- City Care
- Oklahoma City Veterans Administration Medical Center
- The Salvation Army
- OKC Metro Alliance
- Red Rock Behavioral Health Services
- Upward Transitions
- Catholic Charities-Sanctuary Women’s Development Center
- Oklahoma Department of Corrections
- Be the Change
- Neighborhood Services Organization
- NorthCare
- Community Health Centers
- EMBARK
- Hope House OKC
- Jesus House
- Heartline 211
- Mental Health Association - Oklahoma
- HOPE Community Services
- Grace Rescue Mission
- United States Department of Housing and Urban Development- Oklahoma Field Office
- YWCA of Oklahoma City
- Oklahoma City Police Department Homeless Outreach Unit
- Oklahoma City Public Schools
- Oklahoma Department of of Human Services
- Urban League of Greater Oklahoma City
Individuals experiencing homelessness are three times more likely to die than the general population. The average life expectancy rate in the United States is almost 80 years but that rate for a homeless person is between 42 and 52 years. This year in Oklahoma City at least 13 individuals died without a roof over their heads. Those living with HIV/AIDS, street youth, the homeless 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 that the list below would be shorter if those on it had had a home and regular access to health care.

“This is where we have church at Grace Rescue. This is where we give thanks for food, shelter, clothing, and just being alive another day.” - Robert

Angela Clark  
Cathy Leach  
Glenn White  
Kathy Hammond  
Leroy Pleasant  
Louella Leflore  
Harold “Undertaker” Milsap  
Michelle Jones  
Steve Dow  
Timothy Farrell  
Vergy Lynn Smith  
Marvin Culwell  
Stephanie “Cheyenne” Whiteman
Oklahoma City conducted its annual Point In Time count of the homeless on Thursday January 29, 2015. The intention of this one-day census was to determine the total number of people experiencing homelessness in Oklahoma City and gather information about their characteristics and needs. It should be noted that a one day count is only a snapshot and is not designed to be a complete analysis of the issues surrounding homelessness. The count provides one perspective on the state of homelessness in the city on only one day. It is estimated that a community’s annual number is four to five time its one-night census.

Definitions:
The following definitions apply to this report:

• **Emergency Shelter.** Short-term lodging for people experiencing a housing crisis. Emergency shelters serve as the point of entry into the homeless assistance system by temporarily housing those confronted with eminent loss of housing or those who are already homeless. Emergency shelters generally have an official length of stay ranging from one to 90 days, depending on the individual program; however, some chronically homeless people manage to live in the emergency shelter environment for years. Most emergency shelters are congregate in nature, but can also include short-term hotel or motel vouchers.

• **Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).** 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. HMIS is designed to aggregate client-level data to generate an unduplicated count of clients served within a community’s system of homeless services. For those included in an unduplicated count, HMIS can provide data on client characteristics and service utilization.

• **Permanent Supportive Housing.** Housing with integrated wrap-around services that is not time limited for persons who are homeless and have a disabling condition. It differs from transitional housing because tenants of supportive housing pay rent and sign leases, and there is no limit for duration of stay. Integrated services vary by the needs of the residents but can include basic healthcare, mental healthcare, support for recovery from addiction, case management, employment services and training.

• **Transitional Housing.** Time-limited temporary housing and services for persons who have multiple barriers to obtaining housing and employment. This type of housing, as defined by HUD, can be for up to 2 years and the living arrangements are usually similar to permanent housing. With assistance, people in transitional housing work to resolve their housing issues. Once residents are stabilized, Transitional housing providers are expected to help them locate permanent housing.

“This torn flag was given to me and I’m trying to repair it so that it represents life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness again” - John
Methods

The Point In Time Planning Committee is responsible for organizing the count every year. This process entails locating counting sites, recruiting volunteers, developing survey instruments, entering survey data, locating and distributing incentives and reporting results. Members of this committee include representatives from Oklahoma City government, The Coalition to End Poverty, as well as the Homeless Alliance and other community providers. Planning begins several months prior to the count and concludes with the release of the PIT annual report later in the year.

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires communities to conduct the Point In Time counts on a day in the last week of January every other year, so it can collect national data that is used to calculate funding for housing and supportive services. Oklahoma City has opted to conduct the count annually.

In 2015, 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 ender data about people who are homeless. The survey instruments were designed to mirror the HMIS data elements so that the count would be more accurate.

Information from the surveys was entered into a database and subsequently merged with HMIS data. Duplicates were identified electronically and then reviewed by members of the Data Committee to check for data quality.

The Homeless Alliance was the location for real-time data entry of the surveys. Guided by the HMIS administrator from the Homeless Alliance, community volunteers assisted with entering the information from the surveys into an online database. Entering the information on the same day allows for easily checking for duplication and reviewing preliminary numbers within a matter of days instead of weeks or months as in past counts.

“I walk this bridge every day to get from my campsite to different places downtown. I like to come here at night to sit and sing hymns. It brings me peace.” - Booker
Emergency Shelter Count: Currently the three largest emergency shelters, City Rescue Mission, Salvation Army, and Grace Rescue Mission, enter information about the daily usage of emergency shelter beds into HMIS. This totals approximately 70% of the number of shelter beds available. In shelters that do not participate in HMIS, surveys were conducted or volunteers directly interviewed the residents of the shelter.

Transitional Housing Count: HMIS was used to collect data from transitional housing providers who participate in HMIS. 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 eliminated duplications.

Meal Site Count: On January 29, 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 homeless people were known to sleep was identified. Teams of trained outreach workers visited these locations to engage homeless individuals.

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

In August 2014, members of the Oklahoma City Police Department started the OKCPD Homeless Outreach Team. Previously, homeless individuals were often arrested and/or fined for minor offenses. While this still may happen in some cases, the Outreach Team works with local service providers to try to connect people to services instead. From August 2014 - February 2015 the Outreach Team connected 87 homeless individuals with services, took 376 calls, and visited 138 homeless camps.
Oklahoma City uses the information from the Point In Time count to identify possible trends in homelessness as well as the necessary resources to combat the problems that lead to homelessness. The total number of persons experiencing homelessness decreased by 12% in 2015 from 2014. 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 2011-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>SHELTER</th>
<th>TRANSITIONAL HOUSING</th>
<th>UNSHELTERED</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>1,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>1,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>1,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,029</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>1,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sixteen percent of the city’s homeless population are chronically homeless. This percentage represents a 14% decrease from last year and a 32% decrease since 2013. The success of housing the chronically homeless population can be attributed to the community joining 100,000 Homes and Zeso: 2016 campaigns aimed at housing the most medically-vulnerable chronically homeless individuals and homeless veterans.

- An individual or family who lack 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 the resources and support networks to secure one.

### Chronically Homeless

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 more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

- Of the 214 chronically homeless individuals counted in 2015, 74 or 34% were staying in an unsheltered environment.
The total number of homeless veterans decreased from 178 in 2014 to 125 in 2015. To combat the problem of veteran homelessness, local housing providers work in partnership with HUD and the Veteran’s Affairs Supportive Housing Program (VASH) to put more homeless veterans into permanent housing. In an effort to end veterans’ homelessness by the end of 2015, the community has formed a Veterans Task Force. This task force will make a coordinated and concerted effort to house all homeless veterans.

- Veterans make up approximately 10% of Oklahoma City and the national homeless population.
- On the night of the count, 20% of homeless veterans were unsheltered.
- 9% of the homeless veterans counted identified as female.

On the night of the count in Oklahoma City 82 families were experiencing homelessness. Homeless families are exposed to substantial amounts of stress impacting the health and well-being of adults and children. Homelessness increases the chances that a family will separate or disband. Oklahoma City has focused their efforts to decrease this subpopulation through the Emergency Solutions Grant and the Supportive Housing Program.

- Individuals within a homeless family currently make up 18% of the total homeless population in Oklahoma City.
- In 2015, there were 237 people in a homeless family. This brings an average household size to just under three people per homeless family.
The special needs population includes persons with physical, mental, or behavioral disabilities, person with HIV/AIDS, and/or persons with alcohol or drug addictions. As of 2011, unaccompanied minors were also added to this category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIAL NEEDS</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe Mental Illness</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Minors (Under 18)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severe Mental Illness</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td></td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- While it would appear that all individuals surveyed reported they had a disabling condition, this number is actually lower. Many people reported having more than one condition and so are included in more than one category.

- The number of individuals reporting severe mental illness decreased from 522 in 2014 to 495 in 2015.

- Many unaccompanied minors make an effort to avoid contact with service providers. Only two were identified the day of the 2015 count which is less than 1% of the total homeless counted. Additional efforts and resources are being made available to identify and serve this subpopulation.
While the number of respondents identifying as Hispanic increased from 2014 to 2015, most other groups showed either moderate to no increase or a reduction. Only 5 respondents identified as Asian this year which is under 1% of the total homeless population. 7% of individuals identified as being of Hispanic ethnicity.

Though the number of females surveyed changed very little from 2014 to 2015 (an increase of only 4 from 485 to 489), the number of males counted dropped by 186 (from 996 to 810). While housing was not the only factor that contributed to this reduction, it was a significant component. Additionally, 1 transgendered person was identified during the count.

While 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. 2015 was no different as individuals ages 45-54 continued to make up the largest age group with 280 respondents.
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 be hidden and transient, often trying to blend in with peers who are not homeless. They often times do not access services due to the lack of knowledge, apprehensions about mandated reporting, and the perceived rules. These youth are often times exposed to higher rates of violence, involvement in illegal activities, sexual assault, physical illness, and are at a risk of anxiety and depression.

- A total of 112 unaccompanied youth were counted in 2015.
- These youth made up over 8% of the total homeless population in Oklahoma City.
- 18% of unaccompanied youth slept in a place not meant for human habitation on the night of the count.

Parenting Youth Households

In addition to youth individuals, 2015 was the first year that HUD required communities to report the total number of youth households (persons under age 25) who are parenting other youth and unaccompanied minors.

- 19 households with parenting youth were identified in the count.
- All 19 households were sheltered on the night of the count.
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 Chart 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 house them in emergency shelter.

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 and the Zero: 2016 Campaign in 2015. The Journey Home OKC group that is implementing these campaigns consists of more than 40 nonprofits and government agencies working in collaboration. Since 2013, 189 additional permanent supportive housing beds have been added in Oklahoma City.

Additionally, for several years 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 that receives assistance to help them stabilize their housing situation and, hopefully not have to need assistance again in the future. Last year, ESG funding was used to assist over 6,000 people.
### Emergency Shelter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Year Round Beds</th>
<th>PIT Count</th>
<th>Utilization Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth Choice</td>
<td>Rose Home</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Rescue Mission</td>
<td>City Rescue Mission</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Rescue Mission</td>
<td>Grace Rescue</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesus House</td>
<td>Jesus House</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKC Metro Alliance</td>
<td>First Step for Women</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKC Metro Alliance</td>
<td>First Step for Men</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>130%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix House</td>
<td>Phoenix House</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Rock Behavioral Health Services</td>
<td>Park View</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>Families</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeam</td>
<td>Elder Shelter</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma Veteran’s Affairs</td>
<td>HCHV/EH-Serenity Recovery Outreach</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*YWCA</td>
<td>Passageways</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total 2015                          | 1166                            | 908             | 78%       |
| Total 2014                          | 1197                            | 1039            | 87%       |
| Change from Previous Year           | -31                             | -131            |           |

### Transitional Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Year Round Beds</th>
<th>PIT Count</th>
<th>Utilization Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Charities</td>
<td>Transitional Housing</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Care Inc.</td>
<td>Pershing Center</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope House OKC</td>
<td>HopeHouse</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Services Organization</td>
<td>Carolyn Williams</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Services Organization</td>
<td>Gatewood</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Services Organization</td>
<td>Martha’s House</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix House</td>
<td>Phoenix House</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAIN OK</td>
<td>Bungalows</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Rock Behavioral Health Services</td>
<td>Parkview Apartments</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma Veteran’s Affairs</td>
<td>Friendship House</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winds House</td>
<td>Winds House</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*YWCA</td>
<td>YES!</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total 2015                          | 243                              | 192             | 79%       |
| Total 2014                          | 248                              | 194             | 78%       |
| Change from Previous Year           | -5                               | -2              |           |
## Permanent Supportive Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Year Round Beds</th>
<th>PIT Count</th>
<th>Utilization Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City Care Inc.</td>
<td>Westlawn Gardens (all locations)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Rescue Mission</td>
<td>City Rescue Mission (all locations)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>108%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Enhancement Corporation</td>
<td>CEC-302</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Enhancement Corporation</td>
<td>CEC-602</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Enhancement Corporation</td>
<td>CEC-702</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>121%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless Alliance Inc</td>
<td>Building Foundations for Families</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPE Community Services</td>
<td>Hope Housing Plus</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>133%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPE Community Services</td>
<td>Hope Chronic 32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>122%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPE Community Services</td>
<td>Hope Partners in Housing</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>140%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPE Community Services</td>
<td>Hope S+C 8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPE Community Services</td>
<td>Shelter Plus Care Families -2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>175%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPE Community Services</td>
<td>Shelter Plus Care -39</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>123%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Services Organization</td>
<td>Palo Duro (all locations)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Services Organization</td>
<td>NSO PSH Program-Men</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>120%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Services Organization</td>
<td>NSO PSH Program-Women</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>133%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>100K HOMES</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKC Metro Allicance</td>
<td>Firststep Housing Program</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Rock Behavioral Health Services</td>
<td>The Lodges</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Rock Behavioral Health Services</td>
<td>Parkside</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Oklahoma Veters Affairs</td>
<td>Vouchers for Homeless Veterans</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total 2015</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>767</strong></td>
<td><strong>714</strong></td>
<td><strong>93%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Change from Previous Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Total 2014</strong></th>
<th><strong>Change from Previous Year</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>767</strong></td>
<td><strong>655</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change from Previous Year</strong></td>
<td><strong>714</strong></td>
<td><strong>-39</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.
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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Provider</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be The Change</td>
<td>bethechangeok.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Charities</td>
<td>catholiccharitiesok.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Care</td>
<td>citycareinc.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Rescue Mission</td>
<td>cityrescue.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Rescue Mission</td>
<td>(405) 232-5756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Oklahoma City Urban League</td>
<td>urbanleagueok.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Homeless Alliance</td>
<td>homelessalliance.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope Community Services</td>
<td>hopecsi.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesus House</td>
<td>jesushouseokc.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino Community Development Agency</td>
<td>lcdaok.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Services Organization</td>
<td>nsookc.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKC Metro Alliance</td>
<td>okcmetroalliance.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma AIDS Care Fund</td>
<td>okaidscarefund.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix House</td>
<td>(405) 525-0201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAIN OK</td>
<td>rainoklahoma.publishpath.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Rock Behavioral Health</td>
<td>red-rock.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army of Central Oklahoma</td>
<td>salvationarmyokcac.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbeam Family Services</td>
<td>sunbeamfamilyservices.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upward Transitions</td>
<td>upwardtransitions.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winds House</td>
<td>windshouseokc.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wonderfully Made Foundation</td>
<td><a href="http://www">www</a>. wonderfullymadefoundation.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Services of Oklahoma County</td>
<td>ysoc3.publishpath.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YWCA</td>
<td>ywcaokc.org</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


HUD Homeless Data Exchange
www.hudhdx.info/

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

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

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

National Conference of State Legislatures.


IMAGES:

Special thanks to the Curbside Chronicle for providing images for this report.


Pg. 2: Sermon. Robert & Geovanny De Leon.


Pg. 4: Crosstown Bridge. Booker & Joshua Officer.

Pg. 5: Insider View. Robert & Geovanny De Leon.


Pg. 11: Kicking Gravel. Booker & Joshua Officer.
The Curbside Chronicle magazine is sold by homeless and at-risk individuals as a way to earn income and transition back into housing. Support Curbside vendors by purchasing the magazine for $2 around OKC. The magazine features articles written about local social issues in addition to pop culture and general interest content.

The Curbside Chronicle is employing and empowering OKC’s homeless