The Tulsa Point-in-Time Count is an annual count of individuals and families experiencing homelessness completed as a mandate from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The count is completed on one day during the last 10 days in January using a combination of survey responses and Homeless Management Information System data.

### 2020
- Total: 1,221
- Single Adults: 953
- In Families with Children: 192
- Partners: 76

### 2021
- Total: 1,043
- Single Adults: 770
- In Families with Children: 192
- Partners: 81

### 2022
- Total: 1,063
- Single Adults: 707
- In Families with Children: 238
- Partners: 118

### Residence Prior to Homelessness
- 86% in Oklahoma

### Race / Ethnicity
- Total respondents by Race/Ethnicity:
  - White: 54%
  - Black: 26%
  - Native: 14%
  - Latinx: 8%
  - Non-Latinx: 88%
  - Unknown: 54%

### Needs
- **Housing & Shelter**
- **Case Management**
- **Transportation**
- **Dental Care**
- **Medical Care**

### Top Needs

### Foster Care
- 18% of respondents have been in the foster care system.

### Disabling Conditions
- 67% of respondents have a disabling condition.

### Justice Involvement
- 55% of respondents mentioned a personal history of incarceration.

### Domestic Violence
- 50% of respondents have a history of domestic violence.

### Veterans
- 8% of respondents were veterans.

### Employment
- 22% employed at the time of the survey.

### Causes of Homelessness
- **Relationship Breakdown**: 38%
- **Loss of Income**: 31%
- **Job Loss, Mental Health**: 30%
- **Eviction, COVID-19, Substance Use**: 21%
- **Domestic Violence**: 20%
- **Criminal Justice Involvement**: 16%

*Multiple choice question, results may not add up to 100%.*

Note: Some percentages have been rounded. For more information about A Way Home for Tulsa and the efforts to address homelessness, visit www.housingsolutionstulsa.org.
Emergency Shelter Utilization

Newly Homeless

In 2021, 2,879 of the 4,181 people within Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, & Permanent Housing were experiencing homelessness for the first time in two years, a 9% increase relative to 2020.

69%

Evictions

The Eviction Lab listed as the 11th in the country for number of evictions in 2016.

17.16

EVICTIONS PER DAY

7.77%

EVICTION RATE

+5.43 U.S. average

4,214 evictions granted in 2020.

3,316 evictions granted in 2021.

Eviction Prevention

The Social Services Hub at Iron Gate on Archer opened in August 2021 across the street from where eviction court is held. It connects landlords, tenants, and legal representatives to services and resources to reduce evictions.

Multi-Family Market

Rent growth is at record levels, trending at 11.3%, above neighboring Oklahoma City. Looking ahead, rent growth is expected to slow but remain above pre-pandemic averages.

A Way Home for Tulsa's 2020-2024 Strategic Plan

The strategies outlined in this plan emphasize not only housing people currently experiencing homelessness in Tulsa, but also proactively preventing future homelessness among Tulsa's citizens. This plan calls for actions to reduce homelessness inflow, expedite housing placement, and increase access to housing for people who are homeless. With the right mix of energy and intentionality, Tulsa and its leaders can reduce the housing gap and make homelessness rare, brief and non-recurring.

1 Stop Homelessness Before It Begins by a) reducing unnecessary evictions and supporting those who are or might be evicted to avoid homelessness, and b) improving discharge policies and supports to reduce the number of individuals that exit institutions and systems of care and end up in homelessness.

2 Transform the Homeless System of Care to be More Effective, Equitable, and Person-Centered by a) understanding the need, allocating resources, and supporting implementation at the system level, and b) providing services to reduce barriers to housing.

3 Increase Access to Housing by a) revising policies to prioritize affordable housing and b) connecting tenants to units.

4 Partner Across Tulsa to Build Solutions and Access Resources by a) increasing community support and b) increasing state and federal support.