

The Southeastern Oklahoma Continuum of Care

The Southeastern Oklahoma Continuum of Care is committed to prevent and end the tragedy of homelessness among individuals and families.

Serving Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, Marshall, McCurtain, McIntosh, Murray, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, and Pushmataha Counties.

Initial Racial Disparity Summary

This summary provides an overview of initial findings after review of the HUD CoC Racial Equity Analysis Tool. The data presented here only represents the first stage of a full racial equity analysis.

Racial and Ethnic Composition of Continuum of Care

Data taken from the American Community Survey (2011-2015 5 year estimates) shows the racial breakdown of the Continuum area to be as follows:

	All (ACS)		In Poverty (ACS)	
	All	In Families with Children	All	In Families with Children
Race				
White	70%	74%	63%	63%
Black	5%	4%	8%	8%
Native American	12%	12%	14%	14%
Asian/PI	1%	1%	0%	0%
Other/Multi	12%	10%	15%	15%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	5%	5%	8%	8%
Non-Hispanic	95%	95%	92%	92%

Upon examination, the chart shows White and Asian/Pacific Islander persons have a reduced rate of poverty when compared to all persons. While Black, Native American, and Other/Multi-Racial persons have an increased rate of poverty. When reviewing data for families with children, the same trend holds true.

Racial and Ethnic Disparity in Occurrence of Homelessness

The following chart shows data taken from the Southeastern Oklahoma Continuum of Care 2017 Point in Time Count. Upon review, it is noted that White persons in poverty have a higher rate of homelessness, but it is still slightly lower than the general population percentage of White persons. Black and Other/Multi-race persons have a lower rate of homelessness as compared to the percentage in poverty. Native American persons experience a higher rate. Persons of Hispanic

dissent experience a very slight decrease in homeless percentage, while Non-Hispanic demonstrate an increase.

General Population

	Experiencing Homelessness (PiT)		Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness (PiT)		Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness (PiT)	
	All	In Families with Children	All	In Families with Children	All	In Families with Children
Race						
White	68%	69%	66%	58%	72%	100%
Black	6%	4%	4%	5%	8%	0%
Native American	20%	15%	21%	19%	18%	0%
Asian/PI	1%	4%	2%	5%	0%	0%
Other/Multi	5%	9%	7%	12%	2%	0%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	7%	7%	7%	9%	2%	0%
Non-Hispanic	93%	93%	93%	91%	98%	100%

Breaking the information down further, White persons showed a higher rate of unsheltered homelessness. Within the parameters of the PiT Count, the only unsheltered families counted were White. Black individuals show a higher rate of unsheltered homelessness when compared to the percentage of all Black persons who are homeless. Other/Multi-Race persons show a higher rate of sheltered homeless when compared to the percentage of all Other/Multi-Race persons who are homeless. Non-Hispanic persons show a higher rate of unsheltered homelessness.

Youth (18-24 years of age, Unaccompanied or Parenting)

	All (ACS)		Experiencing Homelessness (PiT)		Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness (PiT)		Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness (PiT)	
	All Youth	In Families with Children	All	In Families with Children	All	In Families with Children	All	In Families with Children
Race								
White	59%	-	59%	50%	55%	33%	75%	100%
Black	6%	-	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Native American	16%	-	34%	25%	36%	33%	25%	0%
Asian/PI	0%	-	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Other/Multi	20%	-	4%	25%	5%	33%	0%	0%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	9%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non-Hispanic	91%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Numbers for Youth in Families with Children were not available

When reviewing youth numbers, it is immediately evident that Native Americans are experiencing all types of homelessness at a disproportionate rate. White youth are experiencing unsheltered homelessness at a significantly higher rate. Other/Multi-Race youth have a higher rate of sheltered homelessness in families with children. It is important to note that the sample size is small. There were 56 youth experiencing homeless in the 2017 Point in Time Count.

In Summary

These charts show the rates of poverty, homelessness, and types of homelessness by race and ethnicity. This information reveals who is experiencing homelessness within the Continuum and what type of homelessness. It cannot reveal disparity in services or outcomes.

In summary, Native American persons experience homelessness at a higher rate than any other race or ethnicity. The same is true for Native American youth, but at an even higher rate. Further investigation must be conducted to determine why Native Americans are experiencing a higher rate and why other populations have a higher rate in certain types of homelessness.