



ANALYSIS OF PINELLAS COUNTY
POINT IN TIME (PIT) DATA FROM
2015 THROUGH 2019



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Each year, the number of individuals in Emergency, Transitional, and Safe Haven Shelters in Pinellas County as well as a count of Unsheltered homeless individuals is provided to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These data, along with supplemental data collected through the Unsheltered Point in Time Homeless Survey, Pinellas County Schools, and the Pinellas County Jail are reported to provide a broader understanding of the Pinellas County homeless population. This year, we present data collected from 2015 through 2019 to examine trends across time to gain insights concerning the nature of the homeless population.

The total number of homeless individuals in the Point-in-Time (PIT) Survey Count has continued to decline to 2,415 persons in 2019 (Table 1). This continues a downtrend from 2017 onward. The decline has been driven by lower Emergency Shelter (Table 6) and Unsheltered (Table 9) homeless individuals. The decline in Pinellas Safe Harbor (Table 6) from 407 individuals in 2017 to 379 in 2018 to 315 in 2019 is associated most strongly with the decline in individuals in Emergency Shelters. Unsheltered homeless individuals declined from 1,152 in 2017 to 965 in 2018 to 834 in 2019. Declines were centered in Clearwater and St. Petersburg (Table 26).

The Pinellas County Sheriff's Jail Count (Table 16) has increased each year from 2015 to 2019. Clearwater showed the largest increases from 2015 to 2018. This trend was reversed in 2019. For the first time the Clearwater count declined from 307 in 2018 to 286 in 2019.

The School Count population (Tables 17 and 18) has grown from 2,349 children and 198 adults living with others in 2015 to 2,856 children and 201 adults living with others in 2019. These data indicate that there is a substantial population of individuals living with others or "couch surfing" that are not included in the PIT count yet are nevertheless facing challenges associated with housing.

The number of Unaccompanied Youth in the HUD data (Table 19) had increased from 118 in 2017 to 143 in 2018. This trend reversed as the number of Unaccompanied Youth declined to 94 individuals in 2019. The School data (Table 21) suggest that the number of Unaccompanied Youth may be larger if the couch surfing population is considered. The School data identify 469 Unaccompanied Youth in this cumulative count through June 1st of this year.

The count of homeless veterans (Table 22) had declined from 2015 to 2018. The veteran count then increased from 281 in 2018 to 316 in 2019. This increase of 35 individuals exactly matches the increase in veterans in Safe Havens from 17 in 2018 to 53 in 2019 as three shelters (St. Vincent de Paul South, VA Low Demand; St. Vincent de Paul South, VA Low Demand 5; and WestCare, The Mustard Seed Inn GPD) were re-classified as Safe Havens.

Prior to 2019, data suggested that approximately 20% of the Unsheltered homeless population arrived in Pinellas homeless (Table 24). 2019 data suggest that this percentage may have lowered this year to approximately 10%. **Each year approximately two-thirds of the Unsheltered homeless population reports having resided in Pinellas County for a year or longer before becoming homeless.**

Subpopulation data (Table 27) consistently indicate that a significant percentage of the overall homeless population is affected by challenges associated with a serious mental illness and/or a substance use disorder. Efforts to improve the accuracy of these data in 2019 were associated in increased estimates of prevalence from 20% in prior years to approximately 30% in 2019. The increased prevalence of disability status in the homeless population was associated with an increase in the chronic homeless population to 718 individuals in 2019.

Unsheltered homeless individuals consistently report financial problems as the most proximal cause of homelessness across years (Table 30). Family problems, medical/disability problems and alcohol/drug problems are also endorsed as the most proximal cause of homelessness between 10 and 20% of the Unsheltered population.

The 2018 Florida Council on Homelessness Annual Report indicates that Pinellas County has a large homeless population relative to other large counties in Florida (Table 31). The size of the homeless population in both HUD and School data indicate that homelessness is a central public policy issue in Pinellas County. Efforts to address issues associated with chronic homelessness continue to be central moving forward.

INTRODUCTION

Each year, each Continuum of Care (COC) is required to report the number of homeless persons within its community to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The count takes place in the last week of January and includes both sheltered and unsheltered persons. Sheltered persons are those residing in Emergency Shelters (ES), Transitional Housing (TH) or Safe Havens (SH). Unsheltered persons (UN) are those residing in places not meant for human habitation. The two primary sources for these data each year are the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and a Point in Time Homeless Survey of homeless persons.

Prior to 2017, these data along with supplemental data were submitted to the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF). While DCF now accepts data as reported to HUD, supplemental data continues to be collected to provide continuity across years in our understanding of the homeless population. The Pinellas County Jail and the Pinellas County School District also provide data each year that do not meet inclusion criteria for HUD yet are valuable toward efforts to better estimate the size and needs of the homeless population in Pinellas County.

This report examines data across each of these sources for 2015 through 2019. Doing so enhances our understanding of factors that affect changes across time in the Point-in-Time Count as well as reporting of supplemental data. Results can inform future data-driven decisions and service provision efforts to benefit the homeless population in Pinellas County.

METHOD

DATA

POINT IN TIME HOMELESS SURVEY DATA

The Point in Time Homeless Survey asks each respondent to identify where they slept on a date in the final week in January. Demographic and survey questions are asked in accord with HUD reporting requirements. Supplemental questions are included to provide useful information beyond the HUD requirements.

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS) DATA

HMIS is used to report data for individuals residing in Emergency Shelters, Transitional Shelters, and Safe Havens on the night of the PIT count. HMIS contains data necessary to report to HUD.

NON-HMIS SHELTERED DATA

For the shelters not participating in HMIS, including shelters who serve victims of domestic violence, a separate survey is administered to obtain the aggregate data necessary for the HUD count and supplemental questions.

JAIL DATA

The Jail count is comprised of individuals residing in the Pinellas County Jail on the night of the PIT count who either reported an address of “transient” at booking or were arrested while living on the street or in a place

which falls under the definition of not being meant for human habitation prior to entering the facility. These individuals are not considered literally homeless according to HUD. As such, these data are provided separately.

PINELLAS COUNTY SCHOOLS DATA

The School Count identifies students who are Living in Hotels or Motels, Living in Emergency or Transitional Shelters, Unsheltered or Sharing Housing with others. Students are identified through an initial survey at the start of the school year and are then added throughout the year as they come to the attention of district staff. The School Count is a cumulative count of all students who were identified as homeless throughout the school year. It is not a valid point in time count as a student who subsequently attained housing is not removed from the count. The School Count can also undercount the homeless population as only students are included in the count. Individuals with whom homeless students are residing are not included in the count.

This 2019 report represents a change in the process of reporting School Data. Prior to 2019 this PIT Report had presented School data that was current as of the Point in Time date of the HUD data. To avoid ambiguity associated with comparing School Counts at the PIT date, the School data in this year's report includes the final School count for 2015 through 2018, as well as the current count as of June 1st for 2019. Full year School Counts are final through the completion of the summer session. The 2019 School Count will increase through July 24th of this year.

ANALYSIS

To fulfill the requirement that the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and Point in Time (PIT) counts must match exactly, Point in Time Homeless Survey respondents who reported living in shelters are cross-checked with the sheltered dataset. If they are not found in that dataset they are designated as living in a place not meant for habitation. Additionally, Point in Time Homeless Survey respondents indicating that they are unsheltered are designated as being sheltered if they are found in the sheltered dataset.

Reporting data consistent with HUD requirements involves combining data concerning demographics, chronicity, disability status, veteran status, foster care status, and domestic violence across homeless survey data, HMIS data, and non-HMIS shelter data. Homeless survey data are included in HUD counts if the individual reported residing in a place not meant for habitation. Non-HUD Homeless Survey data for those reporting Couch Surfing are reported separately.

RESULTS

OVERALL HOMELESS DATA

Table 1

Results presented in Table 1 include the total number of households and persons for 2015-2019. Overall data for HUD, non-HUD survey (i.e., Couch Surfing), Jail, and School are presented first. These totals are then combined in a stepwise fashion to display combined results.

| Overall Homeless Data | | | | | |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|
| | Totals | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| HUD | | | | | |
| Households | 3042 | 2518 | 2568 | 2346 | 2152 |
| Persons | 3387 | 2777 | 2831 | 2612 | 2415 |
| Non-HUD Survey (i.e., Couch Surfing) | | | | | |
| Households | 381 | 238 | 231 | 198 | 204 |
| Persons | 388 | 239 | 231 | 217 | 238 |
| Jail | | | | | |
| Households | 408 | 478 | 538 | 621 | 635 |
| Persons | 408 | 478 | 538 | 621 | 635 |
| School | | | | | |
| Households | 3763 | 3508 | 4019 | 4238 | 4282 |
| Persons | 3763 | 3508 | 4019 | 4238 | 4282 |
| TOTAL HUD | | | | | |
| Households | 3042 | 2518 | 2568 | 2346 | 2152 |
| Persons | 3387 | 2777 | 2831 | 2612 | 2415 |
| TOTAL HUD and non-HUD | | | | | |
| Households | 3423 | 2756 | 2799 | 2544 | 2356 |
| Persons | 3775 | 3016 | 3062 | 2829 | 2653 |
| TOTAL HUD, non-HUD, and Jail | | | | | |
| Households | 3831 | 3234 | 3337 | 3165 | 2991 |
| Persons | 4183 | 3494 | 3600 | 3450 | 3288 |
| TOTAL HUD, non-HUD, Jail and School Data | | | | | |
| Households | 7594 | 6742 | 7356 | 7403 | 7273 |
| Persons | 7946 | 7002 | 7619 | 7688 | 7570 |

HUD totals have been trending lower from 2015 to 2019. 2019 results of 2,152 households with 2,415 persons are approximately 30% lower than 2015 results of 3,042 households with 3,387 persons. Reasons for these results will be examined in Tables 6 through 9.

Persons in Non-HUD locations in the Point in Time Homeless Survey have remained consistent overall from 239 persons in 2016 to 238 persons in 2019. The number of persons in the Jail homeless population has increased each year from 408 persons in 2015 to 635 persons in 2019. The School total declined from 2015 to

2016 but has been trending upward from 2016 onward. The 2019 School total of 4,282 persons is current as of June 1, 2019. The final count for the year will be taken on July 24th.

The overall totals for each year are influenced mostly by the HUD and School data as these contribute the largest numbers to the count. The overall total declined from 2015 to 2016 as both the HUD and School totals declined. The overall total increased from 2016 to 2017 as the HUD and School totals both increased. The overall total increased from 2017 to 2018 as Jail and School increases were larger than the HUD decline. The overall total declined from 2017 to 2018 as the HUD decline was larger than the non-HUD, Jail, and School increases combined. However, as the school count increases through July 24th of this year, the final number for 2019 will likely be higher than 2018 rather than lower as it currently stands.

Non-HUD Point in Time Homeless Survey, Jail, and School data will be examined in further detail in Tables 15 through 18.

HOMELESS DATA BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Results presented in Tables 2 through 5 separate the total number of households and persons across household types.

Table 2

The School data only includes students. These data do not include others with whom students may be living. Adult and Child student totals are included below as having households of unknown composition.

| Overall Homeless Data for Households of Unknown Composition | | | | | |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|
| | Totals | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Adult | | | | | |
| Households | 241 | 230 | 253 | 315 | 259 |
| Persons | 241 | 230 | 253 | 315 | 259 |
| Child | | | | | |
| Households | 3522 | 3278 | 3766 | 3923 | 4023 |
| Persons | 3522 | 3278 | 3766 | 3923 | 4023 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Households | 3763 | 3508 | 4019 | 4238 | 4282 |
| Persons | 3763 | 3508 | 4019 | 4238 | 4282 |

Table 3

| Overall Homeless Data for Households with No Children | | | | | |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|
| | Totals | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| HUD | | | | | |
| Households | 2821 | 2338 | 2425 | 2198 | 1994 |
| Persons | 2827 | 2343 | 2435 | 2214 | 2003 |
| Non-HUD Survey (i.e., Couch Surfing) | | | | | |
| Households | 377 | 238 | 224 | 189 | 194 |
| Persons | 377 | 239 | 224 | 191 | 195 |
| Jail | | | | | |
| Households | 408 | 478 | 538 | 621 | 635 |
| Persons | 408 | 478 | 538 | 621 | 635 |
| TOTAL HUD | | | | | |
| Households | 2821 | 2338 | 2425 | 2198 | 1994 |
| Persons | 2827 | 2343 | 2435 | 2214 | 2003 |
| TOTAL HUD and non-HUD | | | | | |
| Households | 3198 | 2576 | 2649 | 2387 | 2188 |
| Persons | 3204 | 2582 | 2659 | 2405 | 2198 |
| TOTAL HUD, non-HUD, and Jail | | | | | |
| Households | 3606 | 3054 | 3187 | 3008 | 2823 |
| Persons | 3612 | 3060 | 3197 | 3026 | 2833 |

Households with No Children are the highest prevalence household type. The downtrend in HUD totals for Households with No Children mirror the downtrend seen overall in HUD data from 2015 to 2019. Non-HUD data totals for Households with No Children have also declined from 2015 through 2019. All jail data include Households with No Children and have increased from 2015 to 2019.

Table 4

| Overall Homeless Data for Adult/Child Households | | | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|------|------|
| | Totals | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| HUD | | | | | |
| Households | 151 | 143 | 115 | 110 | 127 |
| Persons | 484 | 394 | 365 | 359 | 381 |
| Non-HUD Survey (i.e., Couch Surfing) | | | | | |
| Households | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 |
| Persons | 9 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 43 |
| Jail | | | | | |
| Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL HUD | | | | | |
| Households | 151 | 143 | 115 | 110 | 127 |
| Persons | 484 | 394 | 365 | 359 | 381 |
| TOTAL HUD and non-HUD | | | | | |
| Households | 153 | 143 | 115 | 117 | 137 |
| Persons | 493 | 394 | 365 | 383 | 426 |
| TOTAL HUD, non-HUD, and Jail | | | | | |
| Households | 153 | 143 | 115 | 117 | 137 |
| Persons | 493 | 394 | 365 | 383 | 426 |

The number of persons in Adult/Child households in Table 4 had declined each year from 2015 to 2018 in the HUD data. This trend is reversed in 2019 with the addition of data from Florida Resurrection House and an increase in persons reported by the Salvation Army Clearwater Hope Crest Transitional Living Center. Persons in Adult/Child households also increased from 0 persons in 2017 to 24 persons in 2018 to 43 persons in 2019 in the non-HUD Point in Time Homeless Survey data. Jail data contain no Adult/Child households.

Table 5

| Overall Homeless Data for Households with Children Only | | | | | |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|
| | Totals | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| HUD | | | | | |
| Households | 70 | 37 | 28 | 38 | 31 |
| Persons | 76 | 40 | 31 | 39 | 31 |
| Non-HUD Survey (i.e., Couch Surfing) | | | | | |
| Households | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Persons | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Jail | | | | | |
| Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL HUD | | | | | |
| Households | 70 | 37 | 28 | 38 | 31 |
| Persons | 76 | 40 | 31 | 39 | 31 |
| TOTAL HUD and non-HUD | | | | | |
| Households | 72 | 37 | 35 | 40 | 31 |
| Persons | 78 | 40 | 38 | 41 | 31 |
| TOTAL HUD, non-HUD, and Jail | | | | | |
| Households | 72 | 37 | 35 | 40 | 31 |
| Persons | 78 | 40 | 38 | 41 | 31 |

HUD households with Children Only have contained between 31 and 40 children for each year from 2016 to 2019. The HUD sample for 2019 contains 16 children from Alpha House, 7 children from Brookwood, 2 children from Family Resources in Clearwater and 6 children from Family Resources in St. Petersburg. Non-HUD data have contained between 0 and 7 children across years. Jail data contain no child households.

HOMELESS DATA BY SHELTER TYPE

Emergency and Transitional tables below are divided into two sections for clarity- shelters included across years and shelters that vary across years. Shelters included across years contributed to the PIT count for each year from 2015 through 2019. Shelters that vary across years were not included for each of the years from 2015 to 2019.

Table 6

| HUD Homeless Count by Shelter- EMERGENCY SHELTERS | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| EMERGENCY SHELTERS INCLUDED ACROSS YEARS | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Catholic Charities, Pinellas Hope | 181 | 158 | 168 | 189 | 176 |
| Pinellas Hope, Medical Respite Services | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Family Resources, SafePlace2B, Clearwater | 23 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| Family Resources, SafePlace2B, St. Petersburg | 11 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Homeless Empowerment Program (HEP) Emergency Shelter | 107 | 83 | 96 | 82 | 90 |
| Homeless Empowerment Program (HEP) Homeless Outreach | 23 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 23 |
| Pinellas County Sheriff's Office, Pinellas Safe Harbor | 464 | 393 | 407 | 379 | 315 |
| Religious Community Services, Grace House | 79 | 64 | 71 | 76 | 55 |
| St. Vincent de Paul South Family Shelter Program | 13 | 45 | 47 | 68 | 63 |
| St. Vincent de Paul South Nighttime Shelter | 72 | 86 | 72 | 68 | 69 |
| WestCare, Turning Point Inebriate Intervention Center | 65 | 60 | 65 | 59 | 66 |
| Community Action Stops Abuse | 29 | 105 | 116 | 112 | 100 |
| The Haven of RCS, Emergency Safe House | 20 | 35 | 35 | 27 | 35 |
| TOTAL FOR EMERGENCY SHELTERS INCLUDED ACROSS YEARS | 1093 | 1070 | 1118 | 1100 | 1005 |
| EMERGENCY SHELTERS THAT VARY ACROSS YEARS | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| 2-1-1 Family Service Initiative Homeless Specialist | 1 | | | | |
| 2-1-1 Family Service Initiative | 31 | | | | |
| Directions for Living, Street Outreach Team | 31 | | | | |
| Operation PAR, St Pete Homeless Street Outreach Team | 8 | | | | |
| Personal Enrichment Through Mental Health Services | 134 | | | | |
| YWCA Family Village Emergency Housing Program | 46 | | | | |
| Salvation Army St. Petersburg Emergency Shelter | 20 | 28 | | | |
| St. Vincent de Paul South VA 10 Emergency Shelter | | 7 | 9 | | |
| St. Vincent de Paul South VA 10 Emergency Shelter 2 | | 9 | 9 | | |
| People That Love Church and Mission, Men's Shelter | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | |
| HLB Disaster Related Services | | | | 27 | |
| Salvation Army, St. Petersburg Residential Center, Families | | | 21 | 16 | 19 |
| Salvation Army, St. Petersburg Residential Center, Individuals | | | 78 | 81 | 75 |
| Salvation Army, St. Petersburg VA Medical Respite | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Family Promise of Pinellas County | | | 17 | 13 | 8 |
| St. Petersburg Free Clinic, Family Housing Program | | | 41 | 41 | 50 |
| St. Vincent de Paul South VA 20 Emergency Shelter | | | | 18 | 19 |
| TOTAL FOR EMERGENCY SHELTERS THAT VARY ACROSS YEARS | 274 | 48 | 176 | 199 | 174 |
| TOTAL ACROSS ALL EMERGENCY SHELTERS | 1367 | 1118 | 1294 | 1299 | 1179 |

Emergency shelter HUD data have been in a downtrend from 1,367 persons in 2015 to 1,179 persons in 2019. This trend is consistent with the downtrend in data from Pinellas Safe Harbor with 464 persons in 2015 to 315 persons in 2019.

Table 7

| HUD Homeless Count by Shelter- SAFE HAVENS | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Boley Centers, Mid-County Safe Haven, Morningside | 16 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| Boley Centers, Safe Haven Apartments | 22 | 23 | 18 | 23 | 22 |
| St. Vincent de Paul South, VA Low Demand 5 | | | | | 4 |
| St. Vincent de Paul South, VA Low Demand | | | | | 19 |
| Westcare, The Mustard Seed Inn GPD | | | | | 14 |
| TOTAL ACROSS SAFE HAVENS | 38 | 39 | 36 | 40 | 76 |

Safe Haven data had been consistent from 2015 to 2018. Classification of three additional shelters as Safe Havens increased the total to 76 persons in 2019. WestCare, The Mustard Seed Inn; St. Vincent de Paul South, VA Low Demand; and St. Vincent de Paul South, VA Low Demand 5 were reclassified from Transitional Shelters to Safe Haven Shelters to match funding sources associated with these shelters.

Table 8

| HUD Homeless Count by Shelter- TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS INCLUDED ACROSS YEARS | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| ALPHA House of Pinellas County, Transitional Living Program | 19 | 10 | 11 | 27 | 21 |
| Boley Centers, Jerry Howe Transitional Apartments | 12 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| Brookwood Florida, Central Transitional Housing | 20 | 22 | 10 | 6 | 14 |
| St. Petersburg Free Clinic, Beacon House Transitional Shelter | 22 | 19 | 31 | 19 | 24 |
| Homeless Empowerment Program (HEP) Transitional Housing | 181 | 70 | 35 | 31 | 30 |
| Salvation Army, Clearwater Hope Crest Transitional Living Cent | 3 | 27 | 27 | 9 | 31 |
| St. Petersburg Free Clinic, Women's Residence | 18 | 13 | 45 | 46 | 50 |
| WestCare, The Mustard Seed Inn | 55 | 54 | 38 | 36 | 33 |
| Kimberly Home, Transitional Housing, Single Females | 7 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 22 |
| TOTAL FOR TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS INCLUDED ACROSS YEARS | 337 | 236 | 225 | 200 | 234 |
| | | | | | |
| TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS THAT VARY ACROSS YEARS | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Boley Centers, The Oaks Apartments | 12 | | | | |
| Catholic Charities, Pinellas Hope Phase II | 96 | | | | |
| Family Resources, Prism Transitional Living | 3 | | | | |
| Bay Pines Domiciliary Residential Rehab & Treatment Program | 42 | | | | |
| CASA-Gateway Program | 55 | | | | |
| St. Vincent de Paul South, Center of Hope Transitional Housing | 85 | | | | |
| YWCA Family Village Transitional Housing Program | 20 | | | | |
| Florida Resurrection House | 35 | 26 | | | 27 |
| Salvation Army St. Petersburg Transitional Housing | 71 | 73 | | | |
| Faith House Florida | 26 | 23 | | | |
| St. Petersburg Free Clinic, Family Housing Program | 28 | 48 | | | |
| Catholic Charities, Per-Diem Housing Program | | 18 | 16 | | |
| Family Resources, Maternal Transitional Living Program | | 3 | 7 | | |
| Family Resources, Prism Transitional Living Program, St. Pete | | 4 | 3 | | |
| St. Vincent de Paul South VA GPD 10 Transitional Housing | | 10 | 8 | | |
| St. Vincent de Paul South VA GPD 40 Transitional Housing | | 37 | 37 | | |
| St. Vincent de Paul South, SRO Transitional Housing | | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Salvation Army, St. Petersburg Re-Entry Program | | | 7 | 3 | |
| Homeless Empowerment Program (HEP) GPD Transitional Housing | | | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Westcare, Mustard Seed Inn GPD Transitional Housing | | | 11 | 15 | |
| Boley Centers, Jerry Howe GPD Bridge Housing | | | | 2 | 4 |
| Family Resources, SafePlace2BToo | | | | 2 | |
| Family Resources, SafePlace2BToo, Demo | | | | 3 | |
| St Vincent de Paul South, VA Bridge Housing | | | | 20 | 22 |
| St Vincent de Paul South, VA Hospital to Home | | | | 6 | 7 |
| St Vincent de Paul South, VA Low Demand | | | | 22 | |
| TOTAL FOR TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS THAT VARY ACROSS YEARS | 473 | 245 | 124 | 108 | 92 |
| TOTAL ACROSS ALL TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS | 810 | 481 | 349 | 308 | 326 |

The Transitional Shelter total had declined from 810 in 2015 to 308 in 2018 as shelters were removed from HUD data due to reclassification as Rapid Re-Housing or Permanent Supportive Housing shelters. These are not included in PIT totals. The Transitional Shelter total increased to 326 persons in 2019 due to inclusion of Florida Resurrection House and an increase in persons reported by Clearwater Hope Crest.

Table 9

| TOTALS BY SHELTER TYPE | | | | | |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| EMERGENCY SHELTERS | 1367 | 1118 | 1294 | 1299 | 1179 |
| SAFE HAVENS | 38 | 39 | 36 | 40 | 76 |
| TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS | 810 | 481 | 349 | 308 | 326 |
| UNSHELTERED | 1172 | 1139 | 1152 | 965 | 834 |
| FINAL HUD TOTALS | 3387 | 2777 | 2831 | 2612 | 2415 |

The final HUD total has been in a downtrend from 2015 to 2019. The downtrend is associated with the lower number of persons reported by Pinellas Safe Harbor, the reclassification of Transitional Shelters to non-HUD shelters, and a downtrend in the number of Unsheltered persons included in the Homeless Survey count. After a decline of 187 persons from 2017 to 2018, the Unsheltered count declined by an additional 131 persons in 2019. These declines were seen in both Clearwater and St. Petersburg from 2017 to 2019 as indicated in Table 26.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Table 10

| Demographic Data for Total HUD Sample | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Total number of households | 3042 | | 2518 | | 2568 | | 2346 | | 2152 | |
| Total number of persons | 3387 | | 2777 | | 2831 | | 2612 | | 2415 | |
| Number of children (under age 18) | 377 | 11.1 | 266 | 9.6 | 261 | 9.2 | 264 | 10.1 | 271 | 11.2 |
| Number of young adults (age 18 to 24) | 158 | 4.7 | 130 | 4.7 | 116 | 4.1 | 129 | 4.9 | 89 | 3.7 |
| Number of adults (over age 24) | 2852 | 84.2 | 2381 | 85.7 | 2454 | 86.7 | 2219 | 85.0 | 2055 | 85.1 |
| Gender (adults and children) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 958 | 28.3 | 746 | 26.9 | 814 | 28.8 | 826 | 31.6 | 760 | 31.5 |
| Male | 2423 | 71.5 | 2027 | 73.0 | 2011 | 71.0 | 1781 | 68.2 | 1650 | 68.3 |
| Transgender | 6 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.1 | 6 | 2.3 | 5 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.2 |
| Gender Non-Conforming | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0.0 |
| Ethnicity (adults and children) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 3155 | 93.2 | 2595 | 93.4 | 2647 | 93.5 | 2382 | 91.2 | 2253 | 93.3 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 232 | 6.8 | 182 | 6.6 | 184 | 6.5 | 230 | 8.8 | 162 | 6.7 |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2168 | 64.0 | 1756 | 63.2 | 1716 | 60.6 | 1623 | 62.2 | 1527 | 63.2 |
| Black or African-American | 1077 | 31.8 | 880 | 31.7 | 972 | 34.3 | 858 | 32.8 | 764 | 31.6 |
| Asian | 8 | 0.2 | 8 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.1 | 7 | 0.3 | 8 | 0.3 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 31 | 0.9 | 31 | 1.1 | 25 | 0.9 | 23 | 0.9 | 17 | 0.7 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 4 | 0.1 | 9 | 0.3 | 8 | 0.3 | 9 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Multiple Races | 99 | 2.9 | 93 | 3.3 | 106 | 3.7 | 92 | 3.5 | 96 | 4.0 |

The relative percentage of children in the Total HUD sample had decreased from 11.1% in 2015 to 9.6% in 2016. However, the percentage has trended upward back to 11.2% children in 2019. This is due to a decline in the adult sample which has made the relative percentage of children larger from 2016 to 2019.

While the Total HUD sample has been more than two thirds male each year, the relative percentage of females in the population has trended upward from 28.3% in 2015 to 31.5% in 2019.

The relative percentage of Hispanic/Latino individuals has remained similar in the 6 to 7% range from 2015 to 2019, with the exception of an increase to 8.8% reported in 2018. The increase in 2018 was associated with those served by FEMA Disaster Related Services of which 25 of the 27 individuals served were Hispanic/Latino.

The relative percentage of African American individuals had increased from 31.7% in 2016 to 34.3% in 2017. This trend has been reversed with lower relative percentages of African American individuals reported particularly in the Unsheltered data in 2018 and 2019.

Table 11

| Demographic Data for Emergency Shelters | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Total number of households | 1137 | | 957 | | 1067 | | 1053 | | 980 | |
| Total number of persons | 1367 | | 1118 | | 1294 | | 1299 | | 1179 | |
| Number of children (under age 18) | 243 | 17.8 | 161 | 14.4 | 220 | 17.0 | 222 | 17.0 | 194 | 16.5 |
| Number of young adults (age 18 to 24) | 82 | 6.0 | 54 | 4.8 | 56 | 4.3 | 65 | 4.9 | 48 | 4.1 |
| Number of adults (over age 24) | 1042 | 76.2 | 903 | 80.8 | 1018 | 78.7 | 1012 | 78.0 | 937 | 79.5 |
| Gender (adults and children) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 504 | 36.9 | 361 | 32.3 | 472 | 36.5 | 479 | 36.9 | 417 | 35.4 |
| Male | 863 | 63.1 | 756 | 67.6 | 820 | 63.4 | 817 | 62.9 | 760 | 64.5 |
| Transgender | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.2 |
| Gender Non-Conforming | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ethnicity (adults and children) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 1267 | 92.7 | 1041 | 93.1 | 1195 | 92.3 | 1163 | 89.5 | 1089 | 92.4 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 100 | 7.3 | 79 | 7.1 | 99 | 7.7 | 136 | 10.5 | 90 | 7.6 |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 913 | 66.8 | 724 | 64.8 | 786 | 60.7 | 777 | 59.9 | 701 | 59.5 |
| Black or African-American | 398 | 29.1 | 341 | 30.5 | 441 | 34.1 | 461 | 35.4 | 421 | 35.7 |
| Asian | 6 | 0.4 | 5 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.4 | 4 | 0.3 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 7 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.1 | 7 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.2 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Multiple Races | 43 | 3.1 | 42 | 3.8 | 65 | 5.0 | 47 | 3.6 | 48 | 4.1 |

Both the raw total and the relative percentage of children under age 18 has declined in Emergency Shelters from 2015 (243, 17.8%) to 2019 (194, 16.5%).

The raw total and relative percentage of females in Emergency Shelters declined from 2018 (479, 36.9%) to 2019 (417, 35.4%).

The Hispanic/Latino population in Emergency Shelters has mirrored the overall sample with similar representation each year with the exception of the increase that was seen in 2018 related to FEMA Disaster Related Services.

The percentage of African American individuals in Emergency Shelters has increased each year from 2015 to 2019 relative to the Caucasian population.

Table 12

| Demographic Data for Transitional Shelters | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Total number of households | 699 | | 400 | | 320 | | 289 | | 277 | |
| Total number of persons | 810 | | 481 | | 349 | | 308 | | 326 | |
| Number of children (under age 18) | 132 | 16.3 | 95 | 19.8 | 41 | 11.7 | 38 | 12.3 | 71 | 21.8 |
| Number of young adults (age 18 to 24) | 44 | 5.4 | 34 | 7.1 | 30 | 8.6 | 22 | 7.1 | 19 | 5.8 |
| Number of adults (over age 24) | 634 | 78.3 | 352 | 73.2 | 278 | 79.7 | 248 | 80.5 | 236 | 72.4 |
| Gender (adults and children) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 265 | 32.7 | 173 | 36.0 | 124 | 35.5 | 115 | 37.3 | 150 | 46.0 |
| Male | 542 | 66.9 | 307 | 63.8 | 222 | 63.6 | 193 | 62.7 | 176 | 54.0 |
| Transgender | 3 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gender Non-Conforming | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ethnicity (adults and children) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 757 | 93.5 | 450 | 93.6 | 326 | 93.4 | 288 | 93.5 | 298 | 91.4 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 53 | 6.5 | 31 | 6.4 | 23 | 6.6 | 20 | 6.5 | 28 | 8.6 |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 507 | 62.6 | 280 | 58.2 | 229 | 65.6 | 210 | 68.2 | 198 | 60.7 |
| Black or African-American | 277 | 34.2 | 181 | 37.6 | 107 | 30.7 | 88 | 28.6 | 99 | 30.4 |
| Asian | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.6 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Multiple Races | 23 | 2.8 | 16 | 3.3 | 12 | 3.4 | 9 | 2.9 | 25 | 7.7 |

The demographics of the Transitional Shelter population has been influenced by the inclusion of Florida Resurrection House in 2015, 2016, and 2019 with larger relative representation of children and non-Hispanic, African American females in these years. The larger population at Clearwater Hope Crest in 2019 influenced these demographic trends similarly.

Table 13

| Demographic Data for Safe Havens | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Total number of households | 38 | | 39 | | 36 | | 40 | | 76 | |
| Total number of persons | 38 | | 39 | | 36 | | 40 | | 76 | |
| Number of children (under age 18) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Number of young adults (age 18 to 24) | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.3 |
| Number of adults (over age 24) | 37 | 97.4 | 38 | 97.4 | 36 | 100.0 | 40 | 100.0 | 75 | 98.7 |
| Gender (adults and children) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 8 | 21.1 | 8 | 20.5 | 5 | 13.9 | 4 | 10.0 | 7 | 9.2 |
| Male | 30 | 78.9 | 31 | 79.5 | 31 | 86.1 | 36 | 90.0 | 69 | 90.8 |
| Transgender | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gender Non-Conforming | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ethnicity (adults and children) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 36 | 94.7 | 35 | 89.7 | 35 | 97.2 | 36 | 90.0 | 72 | 94.7 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 2 | 5.3 | 4 | 10.3 | 1 | 2.8 | 4 | 10.0 | 4 | 5.3 |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 32 | 84.2 | 29 | 74.4 | 24 | 66.7 | 30 | 75.0 | 56 | 73.7 |
| Black or African-American | 3 | 7.9 | 8 | 20.5 | 10 | 27.8 | 7 | 17.5 | 19 | 25.0 |
| Asian | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 1 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Multiple Races | 2 | 5.3 | 1 | 2.6 | 2 | 5.6 | 3 | 7.5 | 1 | 1.3 |

Safe Haven data have remained consistent from 2015 to 2019 with the population being primarily adult, non-Hispanic males. In 2019, 73.7% of the Safe Haven population were Caucasian and 25% were African American.

Table 14

| Demographic Data for Unsheltered Persons | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Total number of households | 1168 | | 1122 | | 1145 | | 964 | | 819 | |
| Total number of persons | 1172 | | 1139 | | 1152 | | 965 | | 834 | |
| Number of children (under age 18) | 2 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.4 | 6 | 0.7 |
| Number of young adults (age 18 to 24) | 31 | 2.6 | 41 | 3.6 | 30 | 2.6 | 42 | 4.4 | 21 | 2.5 |
| Number of adults (over age 24) | 1139 | 97.2 | 1088 | 95.5 | 1122 | 97.4 | 919 | 95.2 | 807 | 96.8 |
| Gender (adults and children) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 181 | 15.4 | 204 | 17.9 | 213 | 18.5 | 228 | 23.6 | 186 | 22.3 |
| Male | 988 | 84.3 | 933 | 81.9 | 938 | 81.4 | 735 | 76.2 | 645 | 77.3 |
| Transgender | 3 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.2 |
| Gender Non-Conforming | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0.1 |
| Ethnicity (adults and children) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 1095 | 93.4 | 1069 | 93.9 | 1091 | 94.7 | 895 | 92.7 | 794 | 95.2 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 77 | 6.6 | 70 | 6.1 | 61 | 5.3 | 70 | 7.3 | 40 | 4.8 |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 716 | 61.1 | 723 | 63.5 | 677 | 58.8 | 606 | 62.8 | 572 | 68.6 |
| Black or African-American | 399 | 34.0 | 350 | 30.7 | 414 | 35.9 | 302 | 31.3 | 225 | 27.0 |
| Asian | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.2 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 21 | 1.8 | 23 | 2.0 | 24 | 2.1 | 16 | 1.7 | 13 | 1.6 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 4 | 0.3 | 8 | 0.7 | 8 | 0.7 | 7 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Multiple Races | 31 | 2.6 | 34 | 3.0 | 27 | 2.3 | 33 | 3.4 | 22 | 2.6 |

The decline in representation of adult, African American males seen from 2017 to 2018 continued in 2019 among the Unsheltered population.

NON-HUD RESPONSES TO THE POINT IN TIME HOMELESS SURVEY

Table 15

| Non-HUD Responses to the Point in Time Homeless Survey | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Couch surfing | 340 | 217 | 198 | 217 | 238 |
| Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility | 5 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher | 36 | 17 | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 388 | 239 | 231 | 217 | 238 |

The Non-HUD responses to the Point in Time Homeless Survey include those persons whose reported status is not classified as being homeless by HUD definitions. These persons are mainly reported as couch surfing. While the overall non-HUD population has remained similar from 2016 to 2019, the couch surfing population has increased from 2017 to 2019.

JAIL HOMELESS POPULATION

Table 16

| Jail Data Across Years | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asian | 3 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Black | 102 | 25 | 117 | 24.5 | 131 | 24.3 | 164 | 26.4 | 158 | 24.9 |
| Hispanic | 42 | 10.3 | 61 | 12.8 | 53 | 9.9 | 73 | 11.8 | 71 | 11.2 |
| White | 261 | 64 | 298 | 62.3 | 353 | 65.6 | 382 | 61.5 | 405 | 63.8 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 34 | 8.3 | 47 | 9.8 | 78 | 14.5 | 78 | 12.6 | 98 | 15.4 |
| Male | 374 | 91.7 | 431 | 90.2 | 460 | 85.5 | 543 | 87.4 | 537 | 84.6 |
| Location | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearwater | 134 | 32.8 | 184 | 38.5 | 240 | 44.6 | 307 | 49.4 | 286 | 45.0 |
| Largo | 27 | 6.6 | 34 | 7.1 | 50 | 9.3 | 52 | 8.4 | 45 | 7.1 |
| Pinellas Park | 28 | 6.9 | 20 | 4.2 | 17 | 3.2 | 20 | 3.2 | 32 | 5.0 |
| Saint Petersburg | 136 | 33.3 | 158 | 33.1 | 163 | 30.2 | 183 | 29.5 | 193 | 30.4 |
| Other | 83 | 20.3 | 82 | 17.2 | 68 | 12.6 | 59 | 9.5 | 79 | 12.4 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| Youth (18 to 24yo) | 39 | 9.6 | | | | | | | | |
| Adult (over 24yo) | 369 | 90.4 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 408 | | 478 | | 538 | | 621 | | 635 | |

While the Jail population has increased consistently from 2015 to 2019, the overall rate of increase slowed in 2019 with the Clearwater population declining from 307 in 2018 to 286 in 2019. The increase from 2018 to 2019 was centered on the White, female population with declines in totals for African Americans and males.

PINELLAS COUNTY SCHOOLS STUDENT HOMELESS DATA

Table 17

| School Homeless Data for Students Age 17 and Younger | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| | N | N | N | N | N |
| Living in Hotels or Motels | 468 | 460 | 470 | 545 | 443 |
| Living in Emergency or Transitional Shelters | 604 | 500 | 612 | 578 | 527 |
| Awaiting Foster Care | 59 | 37 | 38 | NA | NA |
| Unsheltered | 42 | 70 | 60 | 92 | 197 |
| Sharing Housing | 2349 | 2211 | 2586 | 2708 | 2856 |
| Homeless Total | 3522 | 3278 | 3766 | 3923 | 4023 |
| Not Homeless | 101260 | 101445 | 100657 | 99689 | 97521 |
| Total | 104782 | 104723 | 104423 | 103612 | 101544 |
| Percentage Reported as Homeless | 3.36% | 3.13% | 3.61% | 3.79% | 3.96% |

School data have indicated an increase both overall and in the population of children Sharing Housing, or Couch Surfing, from 2016 through 2019.

Table 18

| School Homeless Data for Students Age 18 and Older | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| | N | N | N | N | N |
| Living in Hotels or Motels | 13 | 20 | 23 | 15 | 19 |
| Living in Emergency or Transitional Shelters | 26 | 17 | 39 | 39 | 25 |
| Awaiting Foster Care | 1 | 1 | 0 | NA | NA |
| Unsheltered | 3 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 14 |
| Sharing Housing | 198 | 180 | 186 | 255 | 201 |
| Homeless Total | 241 | 230 | 253 | 315 | 259 |
| Not Homeless | 8626 | 8563 | 8146 | 7825 | 7759 |
| Total | 8867 | 8793 | 8399 | 8140 | 8018 |
| Percentage Reported as Homeless | 2.72% | 2.62% | 3.01% | 3.87% | 3.23% |

Population data for adults in the School sample show increased homeless numbers from 2015 through 2018 both overall and in the population sharing housing. 2019 totals are not yet final and will increase through July 24th.

UNACCOMPANIED AND PARENTING YOUTH

Unaccompanied Youth and Parenting Youth in the HUD data are reported in Tables 19 and 20. Unaccompanied Youth in the School data are presented separately in Table 21. These results are not combined with the HUD data as they are collected throughout the school year and students are not removed from the dataset if they obtain housing.

Table 19

| Total Unaccompanied Youth Across Years | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Number of unaccompanied youth households | 193 | | 127 | | 115 | | 140 | | 94 | |
| Total number of unaccompanied youth | 200 | | 127 | | 118 | | 143 | | 94 | |
| Number of unaccompanied children | 74 | 37.0% | 34 | 26.8% | 31 | 26.3% | 37 | 25.9% | 31 | 33.0% |
| Unaccompanied young adults (age 18 to 24) | 126 | 63.0% | 93 | 73.2% | 87 | 73.7% | 106 | 74.1% | 63 | 67.0% |
| Gender (unaccompanied youth only) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 106 | 53.0% | 60 | 47.2% | 56 | 47.5% | 58 | 40.6% | 49 | 52.1% |
| Male | 92 | 46.0% | 67 | 52.8% | 60 | 50.8% | 85 | 59.4% | 45 | 47.9% |
| Transgender: male to female | 2 | 1.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 1.7% | 0 | | 0 | |
| Ethnicity (unaccompanied youth only) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 181 | 90.5% | 116 | 91.3% | 106 | 89.8% | 125 | 87.4% | 82 | 87.2% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 19 | 9.5% | 11 | 8.7% | 12 | 10.2% | 18 | 12.6% | 12 | 12.8% |
| Race (unaccompanied youth only) | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 109 | 54.5% | 72 | 56.7% | 65 | 55.1% | 80 | 55.9% | 55 | 58.5% |
| Black or African-American | 76 | 38.0% | 42 | 33.1% | 45 | 38.1% | 49 | 34.3% | 28 | 29.8% |
| Asian | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | | 1 | 1.1% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2 | 1.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 2.5% | 0 | | 0 | |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 1.6% | 1 | 0.8% | 3 | 2.1% | 0 | |
| Multiple Races | 13 | 6.5% | 11 | 8.7% | 4 | 3.4% | 11 | 7.7% | 10 | 10.6% |

The total number of Unaccompanied Youth in the HUD data has trended downward from 200 in 2015 to 94 in 2019. Gender of Unaccompanied Youth have been split evenly across years with the exception of 2018 in which there was an increase in males relative to females. Ethnicity and Race of Unaccompanied Youth are similar across years.

Table 20

| Total Parenting Youth Across Years | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|-------|------|---------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Number of parenting youth households | 19 | | 14 | | 10 | | 16 | | 21 | |
| Persons in parenting youth households | 52 | | 37 | | 29 | | 47 | | 58 | |
| Parenting youth (youth parents only) | 23 | | 14 | | 12 | | 17 | | 22 | |
| Number of parenting youth (under age 18) | 1 | 4.3% | 3 | 21.4% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 5.9% | 0 | 0.00% |
| Number of parenting youth (age 18 to 24) | 22 | 95.7% | 11 | 78.6% | 12 | 100.0% | 16 | 94.1% | 22 | 100.00% |
| Number of children with parenting youth | 29 | | 23 | | 17 | | 30 | | 36 | |
| Gender (parenting youth only) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 20 | 87.0% | 14 | 100.0% | 10 | 83.3% | 15 | 88.2% | 20 | 90.9% |
| Male | 3 | 13.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 16.7% | 2 | 11.8% | 2 | 9.1% |
| Transgender | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Ethnicity (parenting youth only) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 23 | 100.0% | 14 | 100.0% | 11 | 91.7% | 14 | 82.4% | 18 | 81.8% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 8.3% | 3 | 17.6% | 4 | 18.2% |
| Race (parenting youth only) | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 7 | 30.4% | 7 | 50.0% | 3 | 25.0% | 9 | 52.9% | 5 | 22.7% |
| Black or African-American | 14 | 60.9% | 7 | 50.0% | 8 | 66.7% | 8 | 47.1% | 17 | 77.3% |
| Asian | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Multiple Races | 2 | 8.7% | 0 | | 1 | 8.3% | 0 | | 0 | |

The total number of Parenting Youth and persons in Parenting Youth households in the HUD data had declined from 2015 to 2017. However, these totals have risen from 2017 to 2019. These are small sample sizes, yet the Parenting Youth population is generally female and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino. 77.3% of the population was African American in 2019 whereas the sample had been almost evenly split in 2018.

Table 21

The School Dataset also specifies whether each student is Accompanied or Unaccompanied. Full year results are presented for years 2015 through 2018 with results presented through June 1st for 2019.

| Unaccompanied Youth in the School Data | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Year | Age 18 to 24 | Age 17 and Younger | Total Unaccompanied | Total Homeless | Percentage Unaccompanied |
| 2015 | 337 | 163 | 500 | 3763 | 13.3% |
| 2016 | 334 | 140 | 474 | 3508 | 13.5% |
| 2017 | 321 | 135 | 456 | 4019 | 11.3% |
| 2018 | 376 | 142 | 518 | 4238 | 12.2% |
| 2019 | 355 | 114 | 469 | 4282 | 11.0% |

Results indicate that between 11% and 13.5% of the School population are identified as Unaccompanied. Full year totals between 456 and 518 students are reported.

VETERAN HOUSEHOLDS

Table 22

| Veteran Household Totals Across Years | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | Total HUD Sample | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Total number of households | 589 | 379 | 329 | 281 | 316 |
| Total number of persons | 606 | 394 | 337 | 281 | 327 |
| Total number of veterans | 589 | 380 | 329 | 281 | 316 |
| | Emergency Shelter Totals | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Total number of households | 139 | 117 | 128 | 108 | 118 |
| Total number of persons | 152 | 127 | 135 | 108 | 126 |
| Total number of veterans | 139 | 118 | 128 | 108 | 118 |
| | Transitional Shelter Totals | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Total number of households | 291 | 135 | 115 | 108 | 77 |
| Total number of persons | 294 | 139 | 115 | 108 | 79 |
| Total number of veterans | 291 | 135 | 115 | 108 | 77 |
| | Safe Haven Totals | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Total number of households | 17 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 53 |
| Total number of persons | 17 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 53 |
| Total number of veterans | 17 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 53 |
| | Unsheltered Totals | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Total number of households | 142 | 111 | 66 | 48 | 68 |
| Total number of persons | 143 | 112 | 67 | 48 | 69 |
| Total number of veterans | 142 | 111 | 66 | 48 | 68 |

The number of Veterans in the HUD data had declined from 2015 to 2018. However, the veteran total increased from 2018 to 2019. The decrease from 2015 to 2018 was most strongly associated with declines in Transitional Shelter totals. The increase from 2018 to 2019 was seen across Emergency, Safe Haven, and Unsheltered settings.

Table 23

| Veteran Household Demographic Data Across Years | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----|---------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | Total N | % | Total N | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| Total number of households | 589 | | 379 | | 329 | | 281 | | 316 | |
| Total number of persons | 606 | | 394 | | 337 | | 281 | | 327 | |
| Total number of veterans | 589 | | 380 | | 329 | | 281 | | 316 | |
| Gender (veterans only) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 34 | 6% | 25 | 7% | 20 | 6% | 15 | 5.3% | 21 | 6.6% |
| Male | 554 | 94% | 354 | 93% | 309 | 94% | 266 | 94.7% | 295 | 93.4% |
| Transgender / Gender Non-Conforming | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ethnicity (veterans only) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 566 | 96% | 357 | 94% | 314 | 95% | 267 | 95.0% | 302 | 95.6% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 23 | 4% | 23 | 6% | 15 | 5% | 14 | 5.0% | 14 | 4.4% |
| Race (veterans only) | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 432 | 73% | 264 | 69% | 240 | 73% | 201 | 71.5% | 232 | 73.4% |
| Black or African-American | 144 | 24% | 102 | 27% | 79 | 24% | 71 | 25.3% | 75 | 23.7% |
| Asian | 2 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 4 | 1% | 4 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0.4% | 2 | 0.6% |
| Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 1 | 0% | 2 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Multiple Races | 6 | 1% | 7 | 2% | 8 | 2% | 8 | 2.8% | 7 | 2.2% |

The demographic profile of veterans in the HUD data has remained similar across years. In 2019, 93.4% of veterans were male, 4.4% were Hispanic/Latino, and 23.7% were African American.

TIMING OF HOMELESSNESS

Table 24

| How long were in you in Pinellas County before you became homeless? | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| One week or less (2015 'arrived homeless') | 236 | 20.7% | 280 | 27.7% | 65 | 5.7% | 141 | 15.2% | 82 | 10.1% |
| More than 1 week, less than 1 month | Not in Survey | | 25 | 2.5% | 33 | 2.9% | 46 | 5.0% | 27 | 3.3% |
| 1 to 3 months | 62 | 5.4% | 36 | 3.6% | 81 | 7.2% | 68 | 7.4% | 40 | 4.9% |
| More than 3 months, less than 12 months (2015 '3 to 6 months') | 68 | 6.0% | 67 | 6.6% | 92 | 8.1% | 71 | 7.7% | 82 | 10.1% |
| 1 Year or longer (2015 '6 months or longer') | 772 | 67.8% | 602 | 59.6% | 861 | 76.1% | 599 | 64.8% | 430 | 53.0% |
| Lifetime Resident | | | | | | | | | 151 | 18.6% |
| Total | 1138 | | 1010 | | 1132 | | 925 | | 812 | |
| Don't know | 17 | | 64 | | 7 | | 8 | | 6 | |
| Refused | 10 | | 15 | | 3 | | 0 | | 1 | |
| Missing | 7 | | 50 | | 10 | | 32 | | 15 | |

Responses of Unsheltered persons to the question of how long they were in Pinellas County before becoming homeless have been affected across years by how the questions were asked. However, overall trends suggest that approximately two-thirds of individuals are present in Pinellas one year or longer before becoming homeless. **The 2019 survey separated this sample between 53% who report being present in Pinellas for a year or longer and 18.6% who report being lifetime residents.**

The percentage of Unsheltered homeless persons who report arriving homeless in Pinellas has varied from 5.7% to 27.7% based on how the question was asked. The percentage reporting having arrived in Pinellas homeless in 2019 was 10.1%.

Table 25

| Number of Times Homeless in the Last Three Years | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| 1 time | 151 | 23.4% | 460 | 41.3% | 577 | 58.8% | 394 | 43.3% | 154 | 21.4% |
| 2 times | 75 | 11.6% | 186 | 16.7% | 140 | 14.3% | 158 | 17.4% | 84 | 11.7% |
| 3 times | 34 | 5.3% | 144 | 12.9% | 88 | 9.0% | 103 | 11.3% | 78 | 10.8% |
| 4 or more times | 385 | 59.7% | 325 | 29.1% | 176 | 17.9% | 255 | 28.0% | 403 | 56.1% |
| Total | 645 | | 1115 | | 981 | | 910 | | 719 | |
| Missing | 527 | | 24 | | 171 | | 55 | | 115 | |

The percentage of Unsheltered individuals reporting having been homeless 4 or more times in the Homeless Survey had decreased from 2015 to 2017. However, this trend reversed where those reporting having been homeless 4 or more times has increased from 2017 to 2019. 56.1% of valid responses indicated that homelessness has been experienced 4 or more times in the last three years.

UNSHELTERED HOMELESS LOCATION DATA

Table 26

| What Area Do You Mainly Stay In? | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| Clearwater | 222 | 19.2% | 236 | 21.3% | 229 | 20.2% | 199 | 21.5% | 163 | 20.1% |
| Dunedin | 2 | 0.2% | 2 | 0.2% | 5 | 0.4% | 5 | 0.5% | 8 | 1.0% |
| Gulfport | 2 | 0.2% | 3 | 0.3% | 4 | 0.4% | 4 | 0.4% | 2 | 0.2% |
| Kenneth City | 1 | 0.1% | 2 | 0.2% | 1 | 0.1% | 1 | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Largo | 24 | 2.1% | 41 | 3.7% | 38 | 3.4% | 39 | 4.2% | 42 | 5.2% |
| Lealman | 4 | 0.3% | 5 | 0.5% | 4 | 0.4% | 40 | 4.3% | 44 | 5.4% |
| Other | 21 | 1.8% | 10 | 0.9% | 9 | 0.8% | 4 | 0.4% | 16 | 2.0% |
| Out Of State | 5 | 0.4% | 3 | 0.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Palm Harbor | 1 | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Pasco County | 1 | 0.1% | 4 | 0.4% | 5 | 0.4% | 3 | 0.3% | 3 | 0.4% |
| Pinellas Park | 30 | 2.6% | 43 | 3.9% | 43 | 3.8% | 52 | 5.6% | 37 | 4.6% |
| St. Pete | 772 | 66.7% | 680 | 61.4% | 740 | 65.3% | 517 | 55.9% | 433 | 53.5% |
| St. Pete Beach | 27 | 2.3% | 40 | 3.6% | 23 | 2.0% | 15 | 1.6% | 13 | 1.6% |
| Tampa | 9 | 0.8% | 3 | 0.3% | 3 | 0.3% | 2 | 0.2% | 6 | 0.7% |
| Tarpon Springs | 37 | 3.2% | 35 | 3.2% | 29 | 2.6% | 44 | 4.8% | 42 | 5.2% |
| TOTAL | 1158 | | 1107 | | 1133 | | 925 | | 809 | |
| Missing | 7 | | 27 | | 9 | | 39 | | 24 | |
| Doesn't know | 5 | | 2 | | 4 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Refused | 2 | | 3 | | 6 | | 0 | | 0 | |

Across years, St. Petersburg and Clearwater have been reported as the most common location for Unsheltered individuals. The number of Unsheltered homeless individuals surveyed declined from 2017 to 2018 in both Clearwater (229 to 199) and St. Petersburg (740 to 517). This trend continued in 2019, with 163 individuals surveyed in Clearwater and 433 surveyed in St. Petersburg. There was an increase in individuals reporting

Lealman as the area where they mainly stay from 4 in 2017 to 40 in 2018. This trend was maintained with 44 individuals surveyed in 2019. This increase is associated with increased survey deployment in the Lealman area in 2018 and 2019.

HUD SUBPOPULATION DATA

Table 27

| HUD Subpopulation Data Across Years | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| Total Adults 18+ Years-Old in Sample | 3010 | | 2511 | | 2570 | | 2347 | | 2144 | |
| Adults with a Serious Mental Illness | 683 | 22.7% | 583 | 23.2% | 672 | 26.1% | 483 | 20.6% | 676 | 31.5% |
| Adults with a Substance Use Disorder | 559 | 18.6% | 562 | 22.4% | 595 | 23.2% | 465 | 19.8% | 613 | 28.6% |
| Adults with HIV/AIDS | 23 | 0.8% | 24 | 1.0% | 33 | 1.3% | 37 | 1.6% | 26 | 1.2% |
| Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence | 239 | 7.9% | 188 | 7.5% | 348 | 13.5% | 184 | 7.8% | 191 | 8.9% |

Subpopulation data are difficult to assess reliably. Each year from 2015 to 2018 reports of Adults with a Serious Mental Illness and Adults with a Substance Use Disorder were in the 20% range. Increased efforts to document disability status reliably in 2019 was associated with a rate in the 30% range for these subpopulations.

Adults with HIV/AIDS are a low base rate population that nevertheless had increased in number each year from 2015 to 2018. This number declined for the first time in 2019 to 26 individuals.

Data across years have indicated that between 7 and 9% of the sample is comprised of Survivors of Domestic Violence. This number stood at 191 individuals (8.9%) in 2019. Measurement issues were associated with an increase in 2017.

Table 28

| Were you ever in Foster Care? | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | | | | |
| YES | 132 | 11.3% | 118 | 10.4% | 127 | 11.0% | 117 | 12.1% | 124 | 14.9% |
| NO | 1005 | 85.8% | 910 | 79.9% | 958 | 83.2% | 838 | 86.8% | 710 | 85.1% |
| Total | 1172 | | 1139 | | 1152 | | 965 | | 834 | |

The total number of Unsheltered homeless individuals who report having ever been in foster care has remained similar across years. However, while the overall Point in Time counts have decreased since 2017 the percentage of individuals who have been in foster care has increased since 2017.

Table 29

| Chronic Homeless Data Across Years | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 631 | 603 | 690 | 417 | 718 |
| Chronically Homeless Families | 1 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| Persons in Chronically Homeless Families | 2 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 4 |
| Chronically Homeless Veteran Individuals | 94 | 98 | 56 | 37 | 100 |
| Chronically Homeless Veteran Families | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Chronically Homeless Veteran Families | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The number of chronically homeless individuals and families are affected by the measurement of disability status. Having a disability is a prerequisite of being chronically homeless. Efforts to improve the reliability of measuring disability status were associated with an increase in the number of chronically homeless individuals in 2019 to 718. This followed a trend of increased numbers of chronically homeless individuals from 2016 onward. Measurement issues affected the lower report of chronically homeless individuals in 2018.

The report of 100 Chronically Homeless Veteran Individuals is in line with the number reported in 2015 and 2016. In 2017 and 2018 the Chronically Homeless Veteran number declined in line with the overall decline in homeless veterans. Currently 100 of the 316 veterans are chronic whereas in 2016, 98 of 380 total veterans were chronic. The veterans that remain homeless are more likely to be chronic.

Pinellas has minimized the chronicity of homeless families across years with only one chronically homeless family reported in 2019. Chronic Homeless Veteran Families have been absent each year from 2015 to 2019.

REPORTED REASON FOR HOMELESSNESS

Table 30

| Reported Reason for Current Homeless Episode | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Financial Problems | 564 | 49.0% | 548 | 50.5% | 651 | 58.3% | 383 | 41.9% | 314 | 39.5% |
| Family break-up / Family Problems / Family Issues | 96 | 8.3% | 102 | 9.4% | 166 | 14.9% | 172 | 18.8% | 143 | 18.0% |
| Medical/Disability Problems | 84 | 7.3% | 78 | 7.2% | 196 | 17.5% | 118 | 12.9% | 97 | 12.2% |
| Alcohol or drug problems | 114 | 9.9% | 117 | 10.8% | 1 | 0.1% | 96 | 10.5% | 88 | 11.1% |
| Eviction | 47 | 4.1% | 44 | 4.1% | 57 | 5.1% | 45 | 4.9% | 41 | 5.2% |
| Mental health problems | 69 | 6.0% | 47 | 4.3% | | | 27 | 3.0% | 25 | 3.1% |
| Foreclosure | 13 | 1.1% | 29 | 2.7% | 13 | 1.2% | 22 | 2.4% | 4 | 0.5% |
| Natural/other disaster | 5 | 0.4% | 10 | 0.9% | 10 | 0.9% | 22 | 2.4% | 12 | 1.5% |
| Incarceration/Jail | 82 | 7.1% | 88 | 8.1% | 1 | 0.1% | 16 | 1.8% | 45 | 5.7% |
| Domestic Violence | 12 | 1.0% | 19 | 1.8% | 18 | 1.6% | 9 | 1.0% | 24 | 3.0% |
| Recent Immigration | 2 | 0.2% | 1 | 0.1% | 4 | 0.4% | 3 | 0.3% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Left Foster Care at 21 | 2 | 0.2% | 2 | 0.2% | | | | | | |
| Other | 62 | 5.4% | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1152 | | 1085 | | 1117 | | 913 | | 794 | |

Individuals become homeless through a process influenced by multiple factors through time. Financial problems are most likely to be disclosed as the most proximal reason for homelessness. Family problems as well as medical/disability and drug/alcohol problems are the next three most likely responses in both 2018 and 2019. Mental health problems are less likely to be disclosed perhaps due to stigma as well as not being seen as a more proximal cause such as financial or family problems. Eviction is disclosed by a consistent number near 5% of individuals across years. Eviction is a specific process that is likely most salient to the number of individuals affected each year. Domestic Violence is disclosed in the 1 to 3% range. Many individuals affected by domestic violence are likely to be in shelters whereas this survey is completed by individuals in the Point in Time Homeless Survey completed by Unsheltered individuals.

DISCUSSION

TOTAL HUD PIT COUNT TRENDS

The total number of homeless individuals in the PIT count has continued to decline to 2,415 persons in 2019. This continues a downtrend from 2017 onward. The decline has been driven by lower Emergency Shelter and Unsheltered homeless individuals. The decline in Pinellas Safe Harbor from 407 individuals in 2017 to 379 in 2018 to 315 in 2019 is associated most strongly with the decline in individuals in Emergency Shelters.

Unsheltered homeless individuals declined from 1,152 in 2017 to 965 in 2018 to 834 in 2019. Declines were centered in Clearwater and St. Petersburg. The Unsheltered homeless population in Clearwater has declined from 229 in 2017 to 199 in 2018 to 163 in 2019. The Unsheltered homeless population in St. Petersburg has declined from 740 in 2017 to 517 in 2018 to 433 in 2019.

JAIL COUNT TRENDS

The Pinellas County Sherriff's Jail Count has increased each year from 2015 to 2019. Clearwater showed the largest increases from 2015 to 2018. This trend was reversed in 2019. For the first time the Clearwater count declined from 307 in 2018 to 286 in 2019. The St. Petersburg count has increased steadily from 2015 to 2019. The St. Petersburg count was 183 in 2018 and 193 in 2019.

The overall increase in the Jail Count from 621 in 2018 to 635 in 2019 was a smaller increase than seen in prior years. There was also a demographic reversal in which the Jail Count declined from 2018 to 2019 for African American individuals and males while the Jail Count increased for Caucasian individuals and females.

COUCH SURFING TRENDS

Each year the School Count provides the best insight into the population of homeless individuals living with others, which is also referred to more colloquially as Couch Surfing. This population has grown from 2,349 children and 198 adults living with others in 2015 to 2,856 children and 201 adults living with others in 2019.

These numbers are inexact in that they are cumulative counts of all individuals who report homelessness throughout the year and not a point in time count. The count is also inexact in that the children who are reported as homeless may or may not have been living with adults who were also homeless. While exact numbers are broad estimates, data do indicate that this population is significant in size and likely growing each year. Each year the Point in Time Homeless Survey captures a fraction of these individuals with 238 individuals surveyed as couch surfing in 2019.

YOUTH TRENDS

The number of Unaccompanied Youth in the HUD data had increased from 115 in 2017 to 140 in 2018. This trend reversed as the number of Unaccompanied Youth declined to 94 individuals in 2019. The School data suggest that this number may be larger when the couch surfing population is included. 469 students are classified as Unaccompanied Youth in the School data for 2019. As this is a cumulative count, the number of Unaccompanied Youth at any point in time in these data is unclear.

The number of Parenting Youth have lower base rates. The number of Parenting Youth declined from 23 in 2015 to 14 in 2016 to 12 in 2017. This trend then reversed with 17 in 2018 and 22 in 2019. 17 of the 22 Parenting Youth in 2019 were African American. The majority of parenting youth across years have been female. The combination of low base rates and a single point in time measurement inhibit the ability to draw broader inferences from these data.

Results also indicate that the homeless population with a history of foster care placement has remained consistent from 2015 to 2019. However, the Point in Time counts have decreased since 2017 but the percentage of individuals who have been in foster care has increased since 2017.

VETERAN TRENDS

The count of homeless veterans had declined from 2015 to 2018 due to several factors. Cross-checking veteran status with the Department of Veteran Affairs ensured improved accuracy in measuring veteran status from 2015 to 2019. The placement of veterans in shelters not included in the PIT count reduced the number reported in Transitional Shelters. No veteran families were classified as chronically homeless from 2015 to 2019.

The veteran count increased from 281 in 2018 to 316 in 2019. This increase of 35 individuals exactly matches the increase in veterans in Safe Havens from 17 in 2018 to 53 in 2019 as three shelters were re-classified as Safe Havens. There was also an increase of veterans in the Unsheltered total from 48 in 2018 to 68 in 2019 as well as increase in Emergency Shelters from 108 in 2018 to 118 in 2019. This was offset by a decline in Transitional Shelters from 108 in 2018 to 77 in 2019.

Chronicity does affect the individual veteran homeless population. In 2015, 98 of 380 total veterans were classified as chronically homeless. In 2019, 100 of 316 veterans were classified as chronically homeless. Veterans that are not living with family members are more likely to remain homeless if they have a disability that places them at risk for being chronically homeless.

TIMING TRENDS

Understanding the length of time Unsheltered individuals were present in Pinellas County before becoming homeless has been affected by changes in measurement across years. Prior to 2019, data suggested that approximately 20% of the Unsheltered homeless population arrived in Pinellas homeless. 2019 data suggest that this percentage may have lowered this year to approximately 10%. 141 individuals reported arriving in Pinellas homeless in 2018 whereas 82 individuals reported arriving in Pinellas homeless in 2019. This may be a factor affecting the decline in the Unsheltered homeless population in 2019.

Each year approximately two-thirds of the Unsheltered homeless population reports having resided in Pinellas County for a year or longer before becoming homeless. Measurement in 2019 identified individuals reporting having been a lifetime resident of Pinellas County. This number included 151 individuals, or 18.6% of the sample responding to this question.

TRENDS IN FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOMELESSNESS

Unsheltered homeless individuals consistently report financial problems as the most proximal cause of homelessness across years. Family problems, medical/disability problems and alcohol/drug problems are also endorsed as the most proximal cause of homelessness by between 10 and 20% of the Unsheltered population.

Subpopulation data consistently indicate that a significant percentage of the overall homeless population is affected by challenges associated with a serious mental illness and/or a substance use disorder. Efforts to improve the accuracy of these data in 2019 were associated in increased estimates of prevalence from 20% in prior years to approximately 30% in 2019.

Domestic violence is less likely than other factors to be endorsed as the most proximal cause of homelessness among the Unsheltered population with 24 individuals citing domestic violence as the most proximal cause of Unsheltered homelessness. However, the prevalence of individuals in homeless shelters as a result of domestic violence continues to be prevalent across years with 191 individuals in homeless shelters reported as being homeless as a direct result of domestic violence in 2019.

Although low in base rate, the size of the homeless population reporting having HIV/AIDS had increased each year from 2015 to 2018. This trend was reversed in 2019. 37 individuals reported having HIV/AIDS in 2018 while 26 individuals reported having HIV/AIDS in 2019.

COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

Each year, Florida’s Council on Homelessness publishes an annual report that summarizes efforts to combat homelessness in Florida and publishes data associated with the PIT and School Homeless Counts by County.

Table 31

| County Comparison Data from the Council on Homelessness 2018 Annual Report | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Funding 17/18 | PIT 18 | Homeless Students 16-17 | Veteran PIT 18 | Sheltered Homeless PIT 2018 | Unsheltered Homeless PIT 2018 | Unsheltered % 2018 |
| Miami Dade | \$31,182,674.85 | 3516 | 8046 | 120 | 2486 | 1030 | 29% |
| Broward | \$10,351,420.85 | 2318 | 2742 | 189 | 1449 | 869 | 37% |
| Palm Beach | \$5,665,292.85 | 1309 | 4311 | 130 | 458 | 851 | 65% |
| Hillsborough | \$6,730,436.85 | 1795 | 3210 | 171 | 1115 | 640 | 36% |
| Orange Osceola Seminole | \$8,093,163.85 | 1539 | 6130 | 181 | 1693 | 360 | 18% |
| Clay Duval Nassau | \$5,113,347.85 | 1794 | 3348 | 121 | 1365 | 429 | 24% |
| Pinellas | \$4,674,662.85 | 2612 | 4019 | 281 | 1647 | 965 | 37% |

Data from the seven largest counties in Florida are included in Table 31. Counties are sorted by size with Miami Dade being the largest county and Pinellas being the seventh largest county. Despite being the seventh largest county, Pinellas had the second highest PIT count in 2018 as well as the highest veteran PIT count. Pinellas’ report of homeless students for the 2016-2017 school year was larger than that of Broward, Hillsborough and Duval Counties. Pinellas reported 37% of the total PIT count in 2018 as being unsheltered, which falls near the state average of 41%. Despite having the second largest PIT Count, Pinellas received the lowest level of funding from federal and state sources in 2017/2018 among the seven largest counties. Miami Dade reported approximately double the number of homeless students in 2016-2017 and received \$31,182,674.85 in funding in 2017-2018 compared to \$4,674,662.85 for Pinellas. Overall, these data suggest that Pinellas County is providing services to a homeless population that is substantial in size on a budget that is a fraction of that provided to the largest county in Florida.

CONCLUSION

Overall, Pinellas County has a homeless population that is substantial in size relative to other counties in Florida. Addressing the needs of the homeless population in Pinellas County is a central public policy issue. Each year the PIT count along with the Jail and School homeless counts provide important insights concerning the size and challenges of the homeless population.

Several factors that were highlighted in the 2018 Count showed improvement in 2019. The jail population from Clearwater had increased steadily each year from 2015 to 2018. This trend was reversed in 2019. Clearwater reported 307 individuals in 2018 compared to 286 in 2019. The percentage of individuals reporting having arrived in Pinellas County homeless declined from approximately 20% in 2018 to approximately 10% in 2019 of the overall Unsheltered homeless population. The number of Unaccompanied Youth had increased from 115 in 2017 to 140 in 2018. This trend reversed as the number of Unaccompanied Youth declined to 94 individuals in 2019. The number of homeless individuals with HIV/AIDS had increased each year from 2015 to 2018. This trend was reversed in 2019. 37 individuals reported having HIV/AIDS in 2018 while 26 individuals reported having HIV/AIDS in 2019. The number of Unsheltered African American males in Clearwater and St. Petersburg continued to decline in 2019 following a trend that began in 2018. Data show continued low base rates of homelessness among youth families and the continued absence of chronically homeless veteran families.

2019 PIT data collection included efforts to improve the reliability of data associated with disability and chronicity. These efforts resulted in higher rates of disability and chronic homelessness in 2019 relative to 2018. Adults with a Serious Mental Illness increased from 483 in 2018 to 676 in 2019. Adults with a Substance Use Disorder increased from 465 in 2018 to 613 in 2019. The number of Chronically Homeless individuals increased from 417 in 2018 to 718 in 2019. Veterans who remain Unsheltered are more likely to be chronic in nature in 2019 relative to prior years. These data continue to highlight the strong relationship between disability, substance use and homelessness in Pinellas County. Efforts to address these issues among the homeless population continue to be necessary to reduce the incidence of chronic homelessness.

The School Homeless Count continues to be the best source of data to understand the population of homeless individuals living with others or couch surfing. Reconciling the School data with the PIT data has always been inexact. The School Count is not a Point in Time Count. The McKinney-Vento Act (2015) specifies that the School Count is a sum of all individuals who report homelessness across the school year. The School Count is a count of homeless students. By definition this would undercount the total homeless population as the parents and caregivers of each student are not included in the count. Despite the inexact nature of the School Count, data indicate that the population of homeless individuals living with others has increased steadily from 2015 to 2019. These data are consistent with the PIT count indicating that there is a substantial population of individuals facing challenges associated with homelessness in Pinellas County relative to other counties in Florida.

In conclusion, while several data points suggest improvement in addressing the needs of the homeless population, the size of the homeless population in Pinellas County and the challenges associated with chronic homelessness in particular remain central public policy issues to address moving forward.