



Homeless Leadership Alliance of Pinellas

Working to prevent, divert, and end homelessness

2023

POINT IN TIME COUNT

Pinellas County, Florida
06.16.2023

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1 Key Terms

1. Point in Time Count – The Point in Time Count (PIT) is a count of unsheltered and sheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. During the unsheltered count, teams of volunteers are deployed into the community to survey people experiencing homelessness.
2. Housing Inventory Count - The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is a point-in-time inventory of sheltered individuals and families on the same night as the PIT Count. The HIC includes an inventory of provider programs within a Continuum of Care to document the number of occupied and available beds to for people who have previously or are currently experiencing homelessness.
3. Pinellas County Jail Homeless Data – Pinellas County Jail data reflects individuals who have self-identified as being unhoused or lacking a permanent residence.
4. Sheltered – Refers to people experiencing homelessness who reside in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or other temporary settings.
5. Unsheltered – Refers to a place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation (e.g., abandoned buildings, train stations, cars, streets, or camping grounds).

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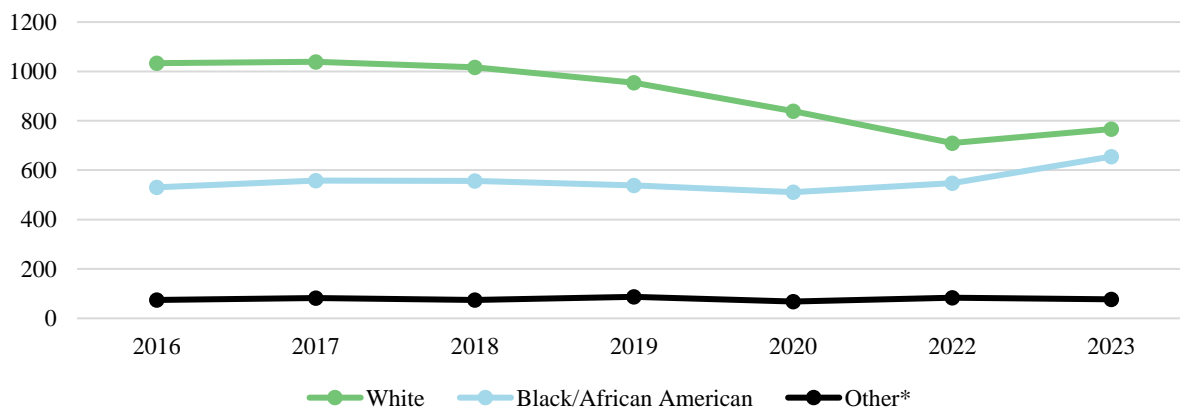
2 Executive Summary

Homelessness is a complex problem that affects nearly every community across the United States (U.S.). The Continuum of Care (CoC) model was established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to promote partnerships between local-level providers and coordinate, plan, and pursue strategies to address homelessness. The Homeless Leadership Alliance of Pinellas, Inc. (HLA) is the lead agency in the Pinellas CoC. HLA organizes a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons, which occurs on a single night in January. The count – a national event that CoCs across the U.S. participate in annually – provides key insights into the scope of homelessness (e.g., prevalence, demographics, and the needs of persons who experience homelessness). Findings from the count are used to improve targeted outreach efforts and community planning initiatives. The following summary provides a list of key findings from the 2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count.

• Sheltered Count

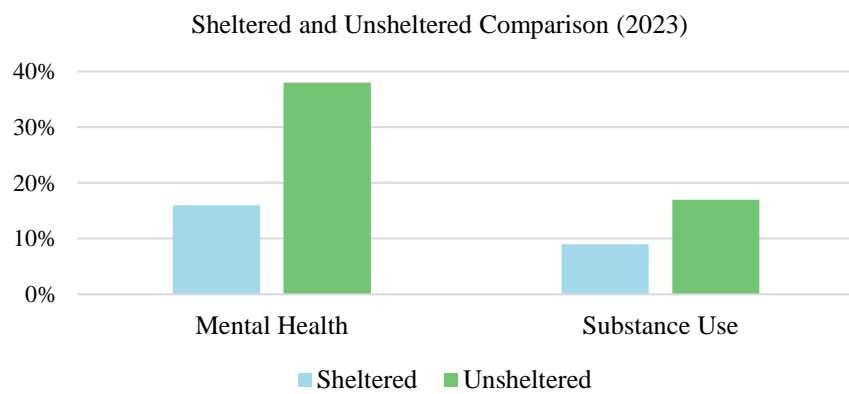
- 1,498 people were sheltered. Shelters included emergency shelters ($n=1,186$), transitional housing ($n=254$), and safe havens ($n=58$).
- 62% identified as male and 38% identified as female.
- 51% identified as White and 44% identified as Black/African American.
- Approximately 16% reported they had a serious mental illness, and approximately 9% reported they had a substance use disorder.
- The household types with the largest number of people experiencing chronic homelessness were households without children and veteran households without children.
- The total number of sheltered persons has trended downward; however, the total number of persons who identified as Black/African American has slightly increased.

Sheltered Race Trends (2016-2023)



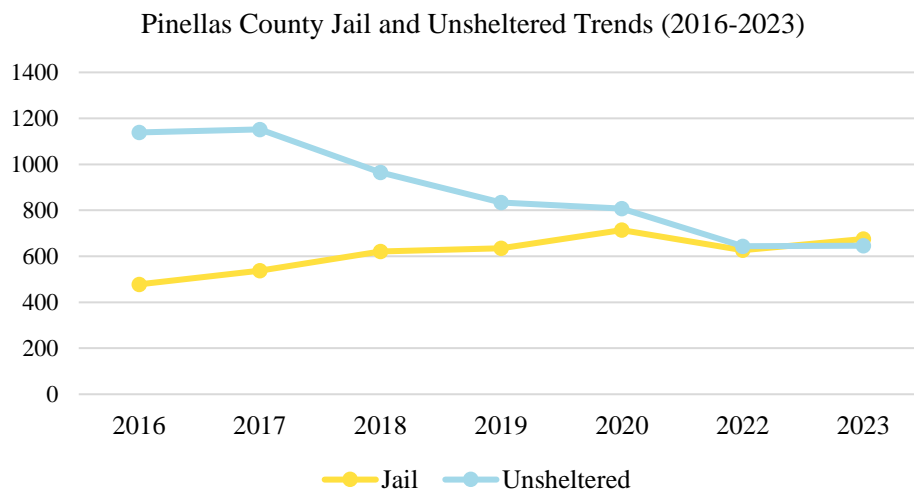
- **Unsheltered Count**

- 646 people were identified as experiencing unsheltered homelessness.
- The top five self-reported reasons housing was lost included: 1) financial problems/lost job, 2) family issues, 3) medical/disability issues, 4) eviction, and 5) jail/prison or criminal history.
- 17% reported drug use, 38% reported a mental health problem, 38% reported a chronic disability, and 35% reported a physical disability.
- Most persons reported access to health services; however, persons who identified as Black/African American represented the smallest proportion of persons with access to health services.



- **Pinellas County Jail Count**

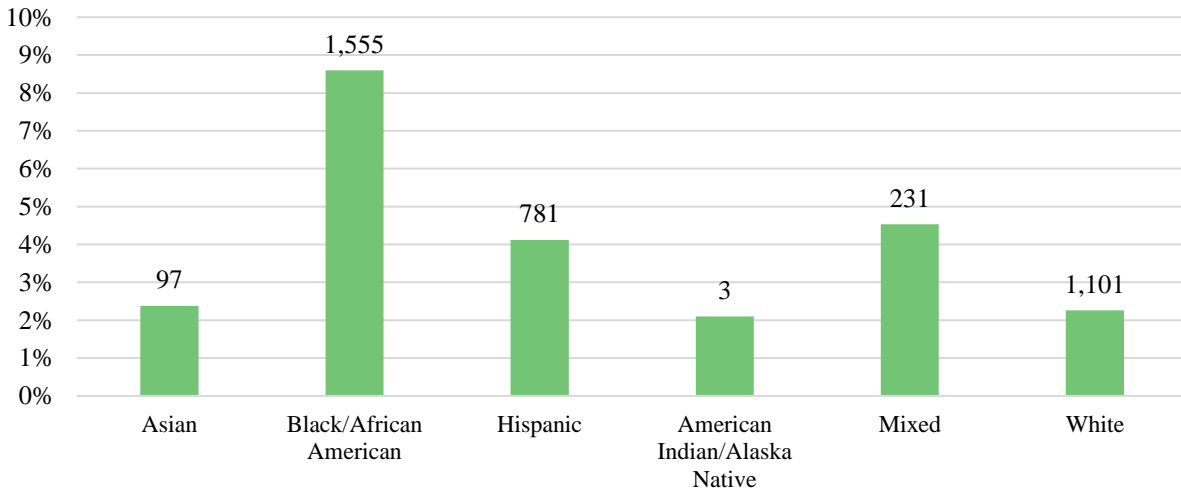
- 675 people did not disclose having a permanent residence at their time of booking, which represented approximately 25% of the jail population on the night of the count.
- Most individuals in jail identified as White and/or male.
- Trend data highlights that while the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness has decreased, the number incarcerated has increased.



- **Pinellas County School Count**

- Approximately 4% of Pinellas County School students (all ages) were identified as experiencing homelessness.
- Most students experiencing homelessness identified as Black/African American (8.59%).
- Students who identified as Black/African American made up the largest number of students experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness.

Pinellas County Students Experiencing Homelessness by Race (2023)



Note. “Hispanic” was counted as a race category in the data provided by the Pinellas County School Board.

Recommendations

The Pinellas CoC and providers across the system of care have worked to reduce homelessness in Pinellas County through several initiatives and inclusive practices, which have helped to reduce homelessness and give a voice to those who are underrepresented. The following recommendations are designed to expand upon the Pinellas Continuum of Care’s existing efforts and establish a foundation for system-wide coordination/collaboration. Recommendations are described in further detail in the [Recommendations](#) section of this report.

1. Enhance the work being done with Built for Zero to detect incidents of homelessness and promptly connect individuals with housing.
2. Utilize a plain-clothed approach by law enforcement when conducting the unsheltered Point in Time Count and Survey.
3. Design an advocacy, community outreach, and communications strategic plan with measurable outcomes to address the stigma towards stable housing initiatives and people experiencing homelessness.

4. Be proactive, creative, and collaborative when identifying and applying for funding to address homelessness and related issues.
5. Solicit needs from those with lived experience and non-clinical community stakeholders who frequently encounter individuals experiencing homelessness (e.g., bus operators, librarians, law enforcement officers, gas station clerks, etc.) to identify priority areas to improve upon.
6. Adapt the Point in Time Count survey methodology to match community needs.
7. Establish user-friendly interface to publicize de-identified data so individuals/providers can access and expand upon findings.
8. Convene regular and sustained planning meetings with criminal justice system personnel to review policies/procedures and strategies to address homelessness.
9. Increase family outreach services in shelters to address non-homeless related parenting issues (e.g., reading/writing skills, disciplinary practices, etc.).
10. Develop and expand formal partnerships with colleges/universities to conduct health outreach services.
11. Implement and strengthen self-care initiatives for homeless service providers.
12. Map the gaps/resources along the homeless system of care to improve targeted outreach for minority populations.
13. Foster partnerships across municipal boundaries within Pinellas County to improve buy-in from cross-jurisdictional leadership.

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3 Introduction

Homelessness is a complex problem that affects every community across the United States (U.S.). In 2022, approximately 600,000 people were homeless throughout the U.S. and nearly 26,000 people were homeless in Florida (National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2023). Homelessness is associated with several public health and safety consequences including behavioral health issues (e.g., mental health disorders, substance misuse, suicide, etc.), physical disabilities, lowered life expectancy, crime (e.g., property offenses), as well as stigma and victimization (Ayano et al., 2019; Ellsworth, 2019; Tsai & Wilson, 2020). The challenges that local communities face in addressing homelessness include (1) identifying and engaging all persons at risk of homelessness, (2) diverting persons at risk of homelessness from the homeless service system, (3) reducing barriers for individuals/families entering transitional housing, emergency shelters, safe havens, and other crisis services while stable housing is secured, and (4) providing tailored assistance to ensure that stable housing can be maintained.

3.1. Continuum of Care Model

The Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) model was established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to promote partnerships between local-level providers and funders to coordinate, plan, and pursue strategies to address homelessness. Each CoC includes an array of diverse community stakeholders/providers within a specified geographic area who work collaboratively to mitigate homelessness. CoCs across the U.S. conduct a count of sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness, which typically occurs on a single night in January. The information collected during this count is used to determine federal funding allocations and inform strategic planning efforts at the local, state, and federal levels.

Pinellas County CoC. The Pinellas CoC, through a memorandum of understanding, has selected the Homeless Leadership Alliance of Pinellas (HLA) to serve as the lead agency, also known as the Collaborative Applicant. HLA, as the Collaborative Applicant, is required to conduct a biannual count of homeless persons within its geographic area and report findings to HUD. The Pinellas CoC elects to conduct an annual count in order to be a more nimble, responsive system that utilizes the most accurate data possible. Conducting an annual count also leads to increased funding opportunities for the CoC, provides key insights into the scope of homelessness (e.g., prevalence, demographics, and the needs of persons who experience

homelessness), and is used to improve targeted outreach efforts and community planning initiatives.

3.2. Pinellas County, Florida

Approximately 972,852 people reside in Pinellas County, Florida. Pinellas County is the most densely populated county in Florida with approximately 3,523 persons per square mile (Office of Economic and Demographic Research, 2023). The population is mostly comprised of persons who identify as non-Hispanic, White (71.4%), which is substantially higher than the number of persons who identify as non-Hispanic, White across all of Florida (51.5%). The median housing costs are also substantially higher in Pinellas County compared to the rest of Florida. For example, the average home sale price in 2022 was \$410,000 in Pinellas County and \$385,000 across Florida (Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2023). Additionally, there has been a net decline in available rental units, while the average monthly rent costs have increased (Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, 2023). Consequently, many homeowners and renters are cost-burdened (i.e., pay more than 30% of their income) and at risk of eviction/foreclosure. According to data from 2-1-1 Tampa Bay Cares, Inc., the most requested services in Pinellas County included requests for housing and shelter (211 Tampa Bay Cares, Inc., 2023).

4 Methods

4.1. Data Collection

Sheltered data. Sheltered data were obtained during the Housing Inventory Count (HIC). Shelter types include transitional housing (TH), emergency shelters (ES), and safe havens (SH). Shelter types also include domestic violence shelters (DVS), which are further classified as TH, ES, or SH. Data are reported to the Homeless Leadership Alliance of Pinellas through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), which is used to track service utilization and demographic characteristics of persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness across Pinellas shelters. Domestic violence shelters do not utilize the HMIS but provided HLA with the requested count and demographic data.

Unsheltered data. The Point in Time Count and Survey (PIT) was used to count the number of unsheltered people experiencing homelessness. Approximately, 350 volunteers were deployed throughout Pinellas County on January 26th, 2023, to locate and survey individuals experiencing homelessness. Volunteers included government employees (24.69%); healthcare

employees (3.21%); police and fire department employees (10.37%); public transit employees (1.48%); social workers from community-based behavioral health, housing, and service providers (40.49%); employees from the Department of Veteran Affairs (8.15%); and non-affiliated volunteers (11.61%). Most surveys were conducted with an electronic tablet or mobile phone, which allowed the exact latitude/longitude coordinates of survey locations to be tracked. Surveys that were not completed with a mobile device were done via paper and entered electronically later that day. Therefore, a small number of respondents do not have latitude/longitude coordinates to identify the location where the survey occurred. Survey respondents were crossmatched with the HIC dataset of the sheltered population (e.g., individuals who resided in TH, ES, SH, or DVS). Individuals identified in the PIT Count who were also identified in the HIC were classified as sheltered and removed from the PIT dataset. [Appendix A](#) provides a copy of the PIT survey.

Pinellas County Jail data. Jail data were provided by the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office (PCSO). The jail count includes individuals incarcerated on the night of January 26th, 2023 who did not disclose having a permanent residence. In Pinellas County, all persons are asked to self-report their housing status during the jail booking process. Individuals were classified as unhoused if they reported they did not have a permanent residence at their time of booking. These individuals are not considered literally homeless by HUD and are not included in the HUD homelessness count.

Pinellas County School data. School data were provided by the Pinellas County School Board (PCSB), which monitors student homelessness. Student housing information is obtained by each school during enrollment through the Enrollment Residency Questionnaire (ERQ). The ERQ is a housing questionnaire that helps determine student eligibility for services provided through the McKinney-Vento Act (see [Appendix A](#) to review the ERQ). Student housing information is also obtained throughout the school year if school staff are alerted to student housing issues. All student housing information is uploaded to the Pinellas County School District's student information system, and information is updated as necessary (e.g., school social workers become alerted to housing instability issues, etc.). The Department of Education defines homelessness more broadly as a youth who lacks a fixed and regular nighttime residence and data are collected throughout the year. Therefore, Pinellas County School data are not included in the HUD homelessness count.

4.2. Data Analysis

HIC, PIT, and non-HMIS sheltered data (i.e., domestic violence shelters) were inspected to remove duplicate cases. Pinellas County Jail and School data did not include identifiable information and could not be deduplicated. Descriptive statistics were calculated using SPSS v.28 and Microsoft Excel. Geographic information was analyzed with ArcGIS.

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6 Results

A summary of results is provided under each figure/table. [Appendix B](#) provides the raw data used to calculate figures/tables. Sheltered data were obtained from the Housing Inventory Count (HIC), unsheltered data were obtained from the Point in Time Count and Survey (PIT), jail data were obtained from the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office (PCSO), and school data were obtained from the Pinellas County School Board (PCSB). Jail and school data do not meet HUD inclusion criteria but contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of homelessness in Pinellas County. Results are organized in the following sections:

[6.1 – Sheltered data](#)

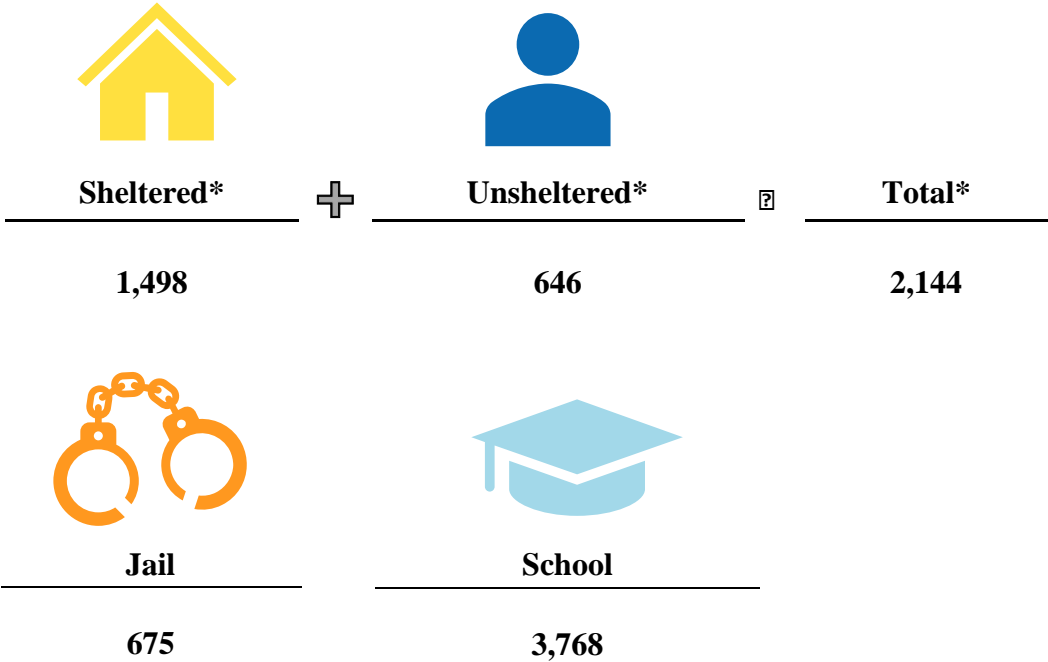
[6.2 – Unsheltered data](#)

[6.3 – Jail data](#)

[6.4 – School data](#)

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Fig. 1. Overall Homelessness in Pinellas County, Florida



Note. Sheltered includes transitional housing (TH), emergency shelters (ES), safe havens (SH), and domestic violence shelters (DVS). Unsheltered data represents deduplicated data from the PIT Count. The total number of persons who experienced homelessness on the night of the Pinellas County PIT Count was 2,144, which equals a rate of approximately 220 per 100,000 people¹.

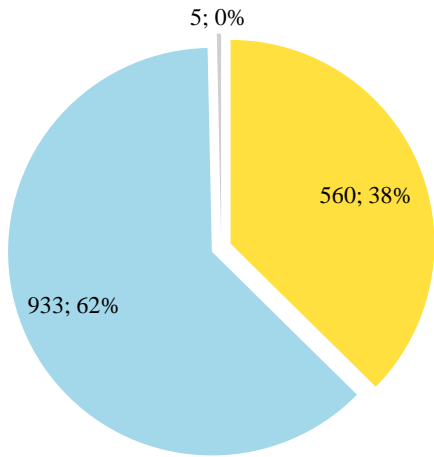
* Excludes the jail and school counts.

1. Rate per 100,000 = (Total Homeless ÷ Pinellas County Population) x 100,000.

6.1 Sheltered Data

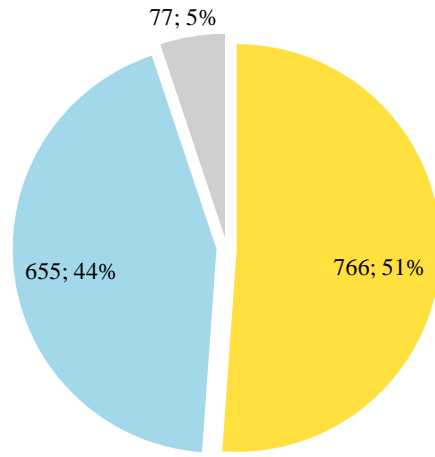
6.1.1 All Households (N=1,498)

Fig. 2. Gender



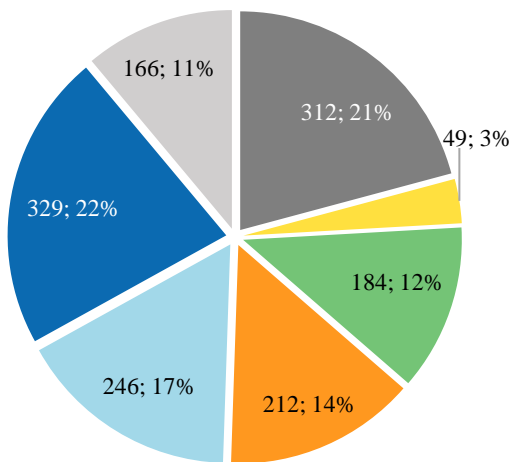
Female Male Other

Fig. 3. Race



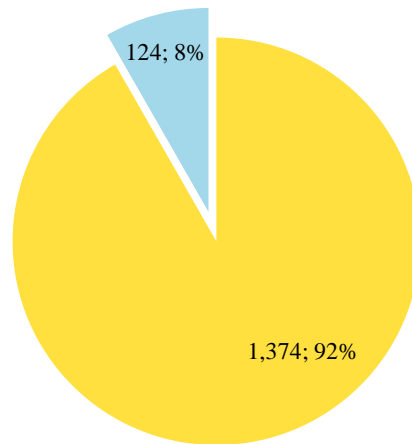
White Black/African American Other

Fig. 4. Age



<18 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+

Fig. 5. Ethnicity



Non-Hispanic Hispanic

Note. Figures 2-5 provide the demographic characteristics of all persons who resided in a shelter at the time of the PIT Count. There were 1,498 persons and 1,174 households. Most sheltered persons identified as male and non-Hispanic. There was a similar proportion of individuals who identified as Black/African American and White, and a relatively even age distribution. [Table 1](#) provides the raw data for Figures 2-5.

Fig. 6. Gender

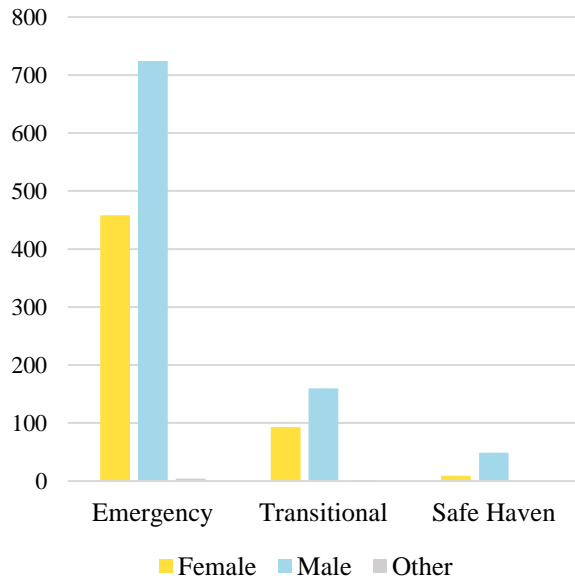


Fig. 7. Race

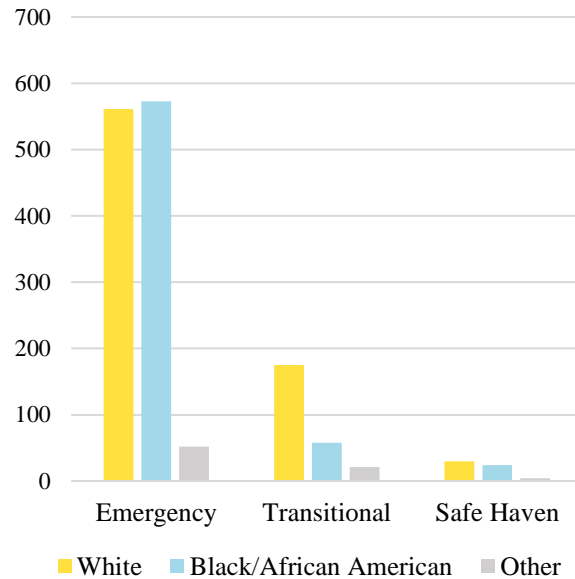


Fig. 8. Age

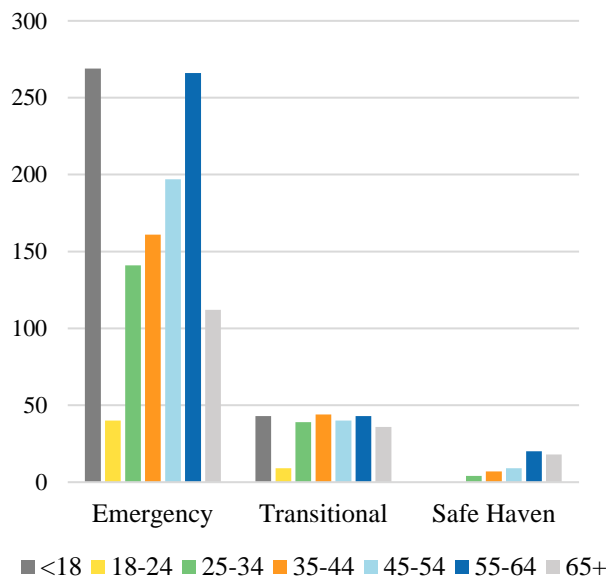
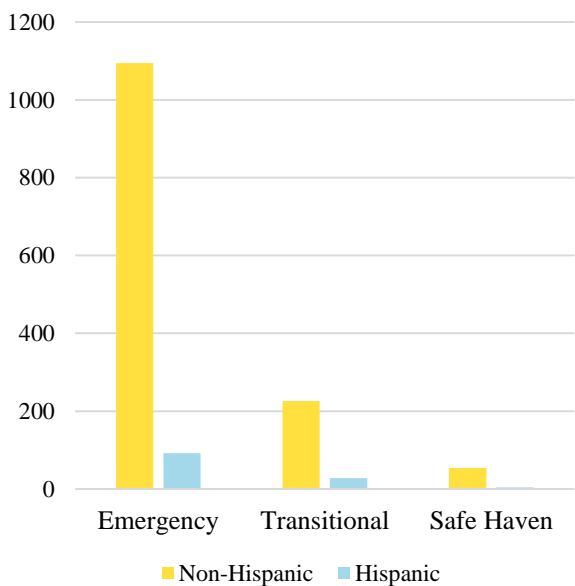


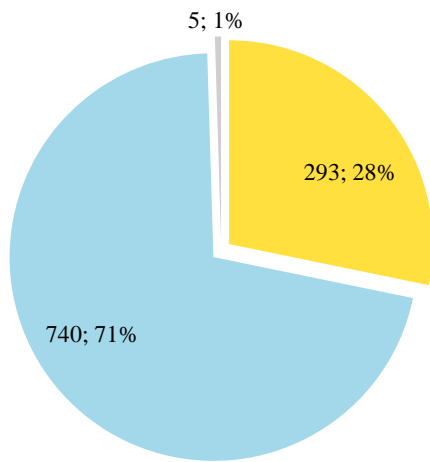
Fig. 9. Ethnicity



Note. Figures 6-9 provide the demographic characteristics of all persons who resided in a shelter at the time of the PIT Count. Shelters included emergency shelters ($n=1,186$), transitional housing ($n=254$), and safe havens ($n=58$). Persons who resided in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or safe haven designated for survivors of domestic violence were included in the totals. Most individuals in transitional housing and safe havens identified as male, White, and non-Hispanic. There were slightly more persons who identified as Black/African American in emergency shelters; however, nearly 70% of individuals residing in a transitional shelter identified as White ($175/254 = 0.69$). A similar number of persons younger than 18 years old and between 55-64 years old resided in an emergency shelter. There was a relatively even age distribution among persons who resided in transitional housing, although significantly fewer persons in transitional housing were between 18-24 years old. [Table 1](#) provides the raw data for Figures 6-9.

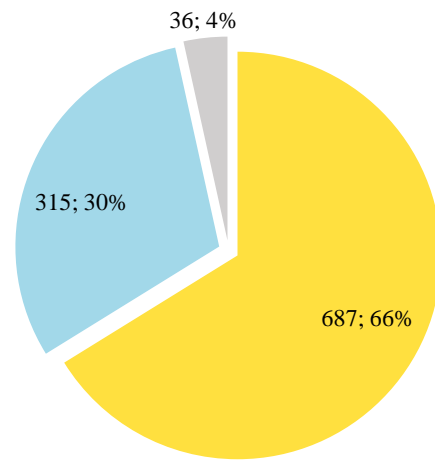
6.1.2 Households without Children (N=1,038)

Fig. 10. Gender



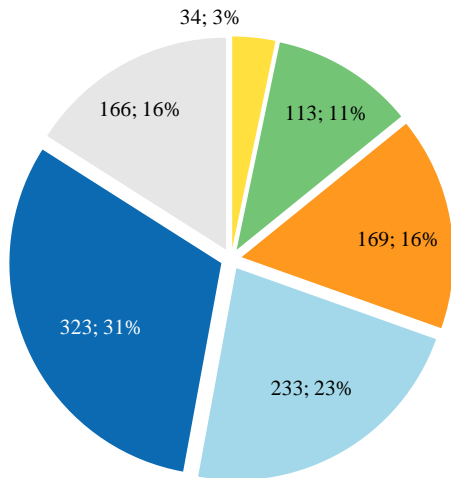
Female Male Other

Fig. 11. Race



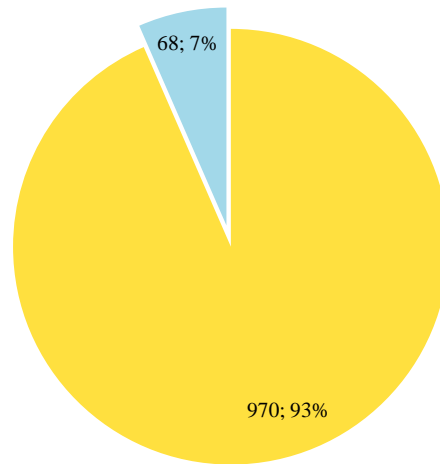
White Black/African American Other

Fig. 12. Age



18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+

Fig. 13. Ethnicity



Non-Hispanic Hispanic

Note. Figures 10-13 provide the demographic characteristics of all sheltered persons in households without children. There were 1,038 persons and 1,036 households. Most persons identified as male, White, non-Hispanic, and over 45 years old. [Table 2](#) provides the raw data for Figures 10-13.

Fig. 14. Gender by Shelter Type

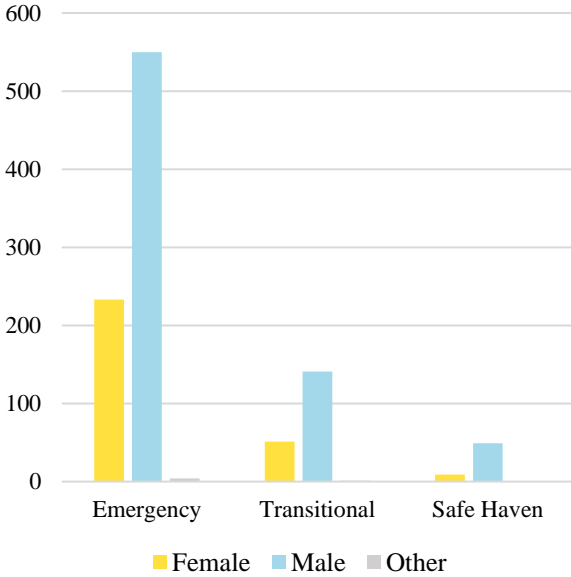


Fig. 15. Race by Shelter Type

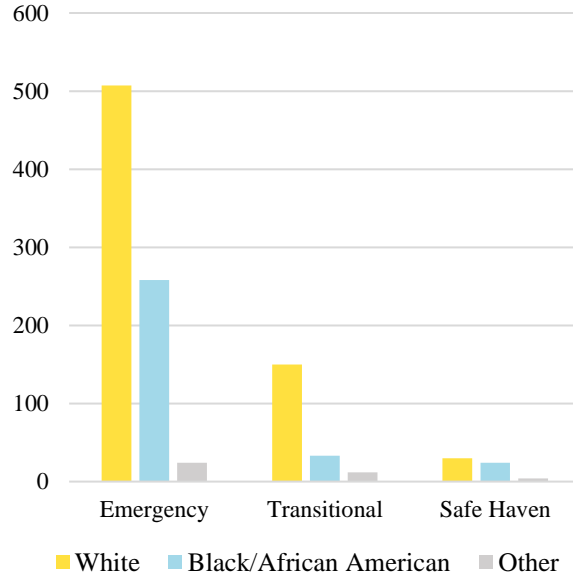


Fig. 16. Age by Shelter Type

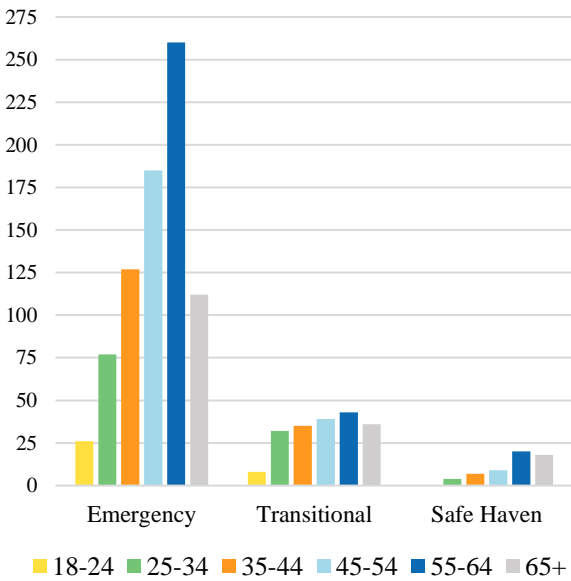
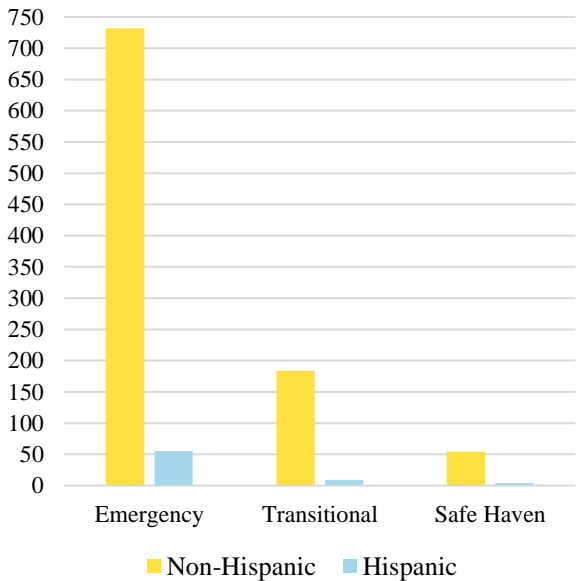


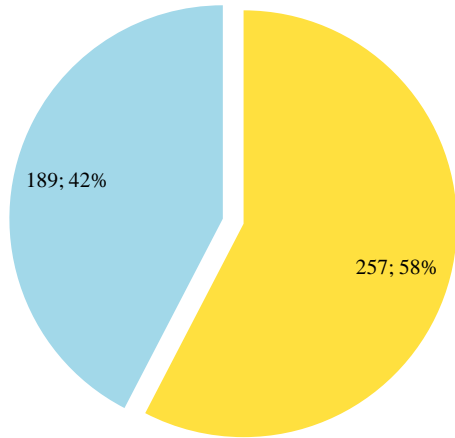
Fig. 17. Ethnicity by Shelter Type



Note. Figures 14-17 provide the demographic characteristics of persons in households without children separated by shelter type. Shelters included emergency shelters ($n=787$), transitional housing ($n=193$), and safe havens ($n=58$). Persons who resided in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or safe haven designated for survivors of domestic violence were included in the totals. Most persons resided in an emergency shelter, identified as male, White, non-Hispanic, and were between 55-64 years old. [Table 2](#) provides the raw data for Figures 14-17.

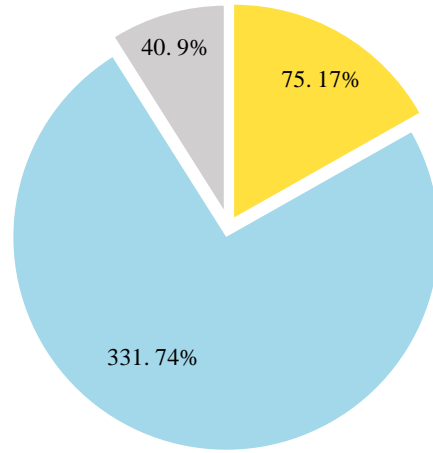
6.1.3 Households with at least one Adult and one Child (N=446)

Fig. 18. Gender



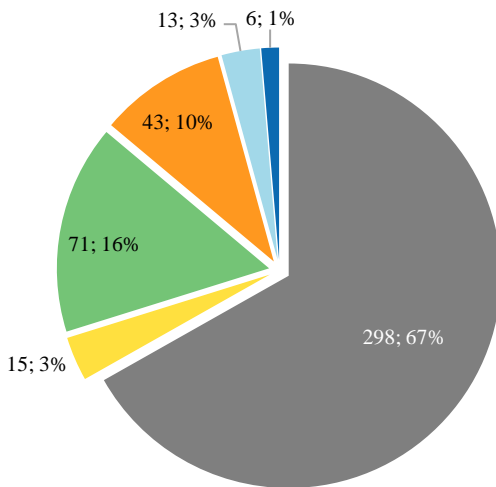
Female Male

Fig. 19. Race



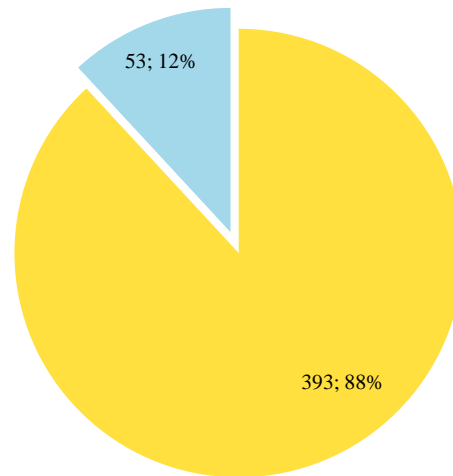
White Black/African American Other

Fig. 20. Age



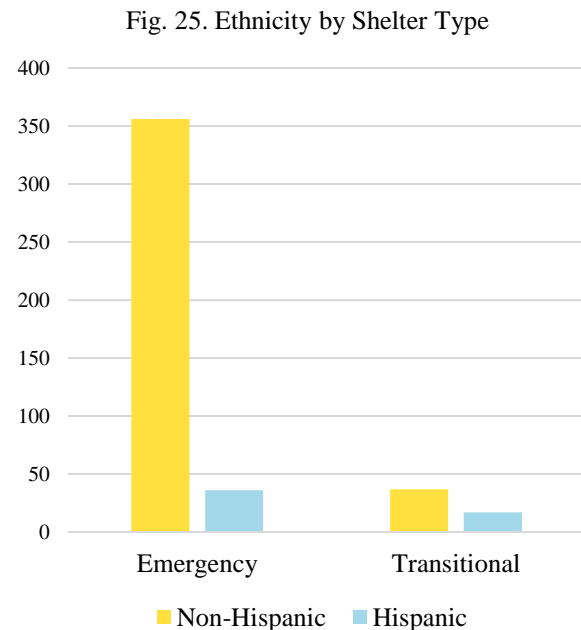
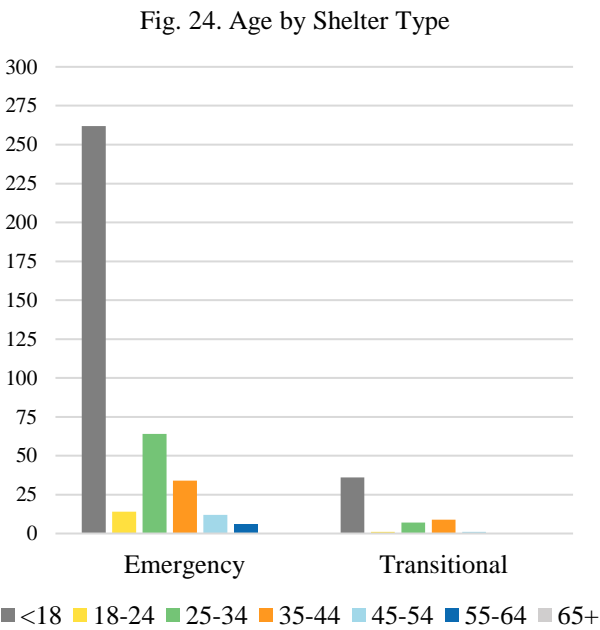
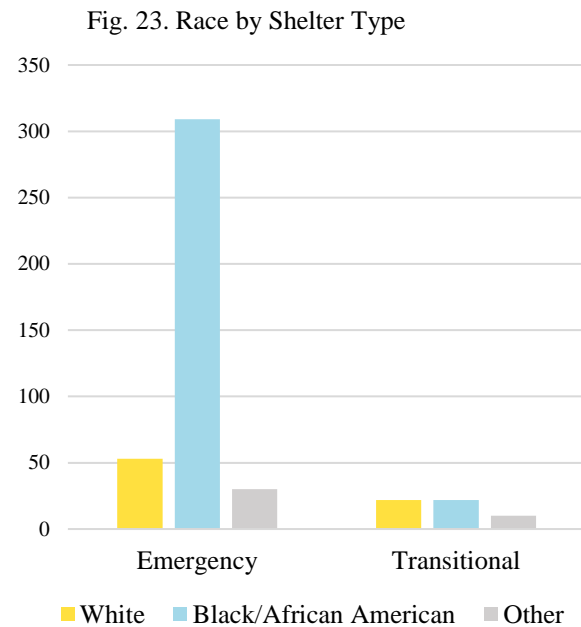
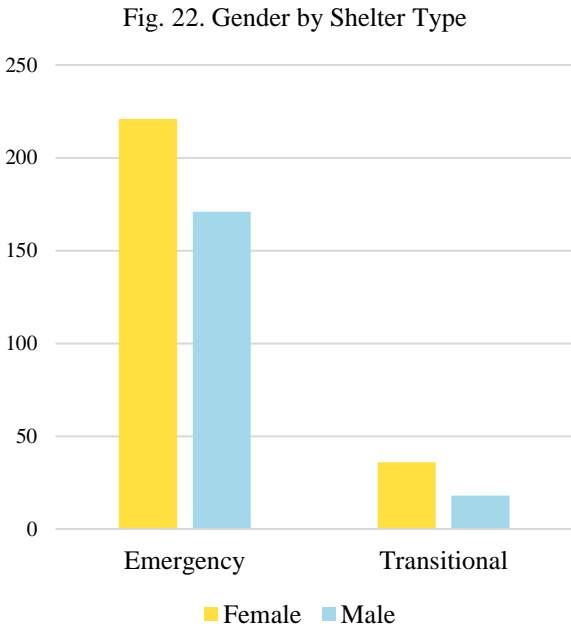
<18 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+

Fig. 21. Ethnicity



Non-Hispanic Hispanic

Note. Figures 18-21 provide the demographic characteristics of all sheltered persons in households with at least one adult and one child. All persons identified as either male or female. There were 446 persons and 126 households. There are major differences compared to other household types. Specifically, most persons identified as female, Black/African American, and were younger than 18 years old. [Table 3](#) provides the raw data for Figures 18-21.



Note. Figures 22-25 provide the demographic characteristics of persons residing in a household with at least one adult and one child by shelter type. Shelters included emergency shelters ($n=392$) and transitional housing ($n=54$). No persons in households with at least one child and one adult resided in safe havens on the night of the count. Persons who resided in emergency shelters and transitional housing for survivors of domestic violence were included in the totals. Most children (younger than 18 years old) resided in an emergency shelter that was not meant specifically for survivors of domestic violence ($n=220$; 84%)¹. There was an equal number of White and Black/African American persons who resided in transitional housing despite the significantly larger number of persons who identified as Black/African American persons residing in an emergency shelter. [Table 3](#) provides the raw data for Figures 22-25.

1. 220 = 84% of 262

6.1.4 Households with only Children younger than 18 years old (N=14)

Fig. 26. Gender

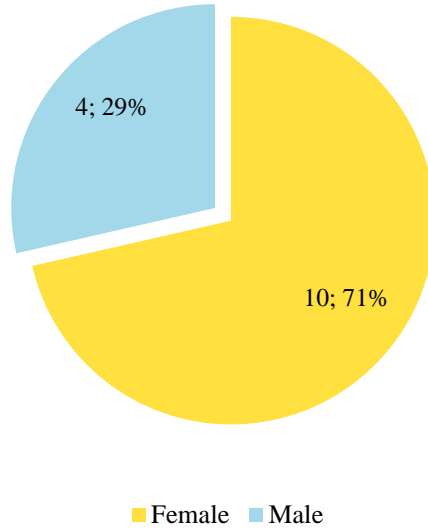


Fig. 27. Race

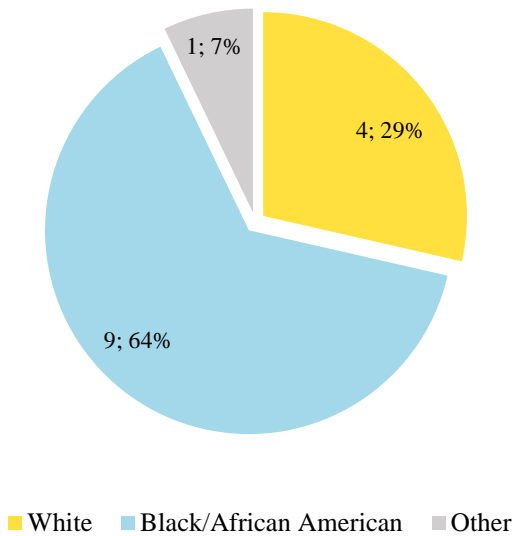
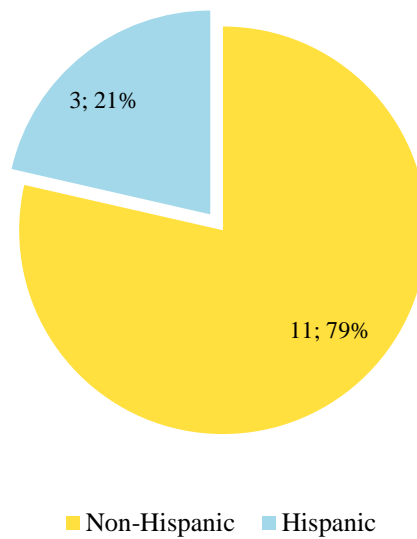


Fig. 28. Ethnicity



Note. Figures 26-28 provide the demographic characteristics of all sheltered persons in households with only children younger than 18 years old. All persons identified as either male or female. There were 14 children and 12 households. Most persons identified as female, Black/African American, and non-Hispanic. [Table 4](#) provides the raw data for Figures 26-28.

Fig. 29. Gender by Shelter Type

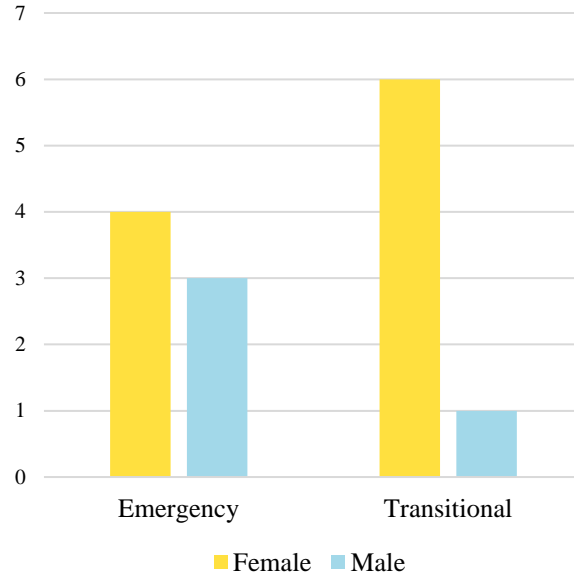


Fig. 30. Race by Shelter Type

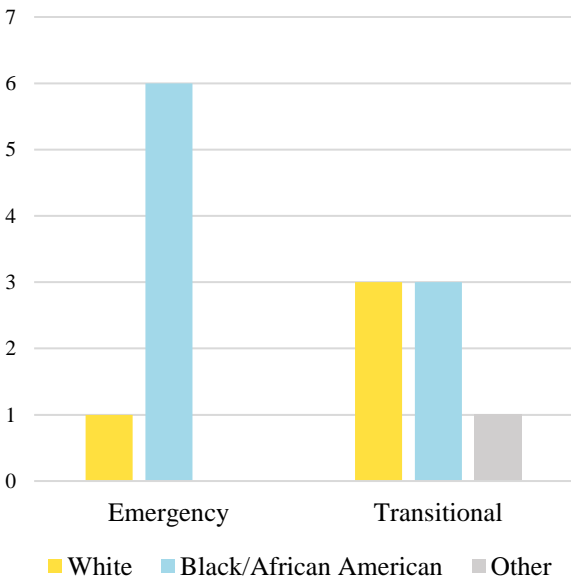
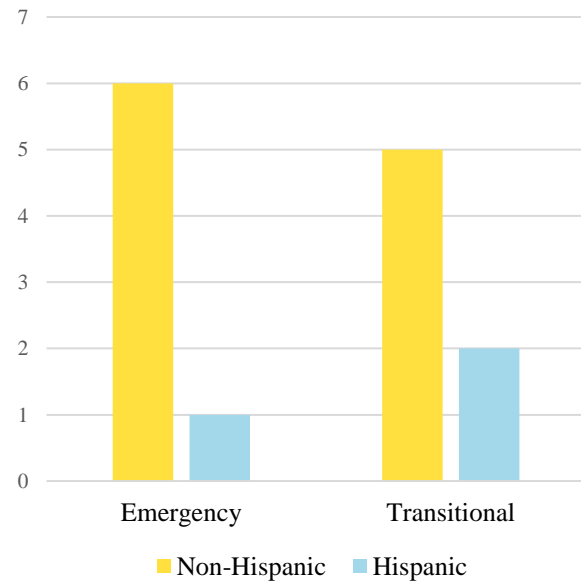


Fig. 31. Ethnicity by Shelter Type



Note. Figures 29-31 provide the demographic characteristics of children younger than 18 years old who resided in an emergency shelter ($n=7$) or transitional housing ($n=7$). No children resided in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or safe haven designated for survivors of domestic violence victims on the night of the count. An equal number of children resided in either an emergency shelter or in transitional housing. Most children in transitional housing identified as female and non-Hispanic. An equal number of children in transitional housing identified as White or Black/African American. However, substantially more Black/African American children resided in an emergency shelter. [Table 4](#) provides the raw data for Figures 29-31.

6.1.5 Veteran Households without Children (N=217)

Fig. 32. Gender

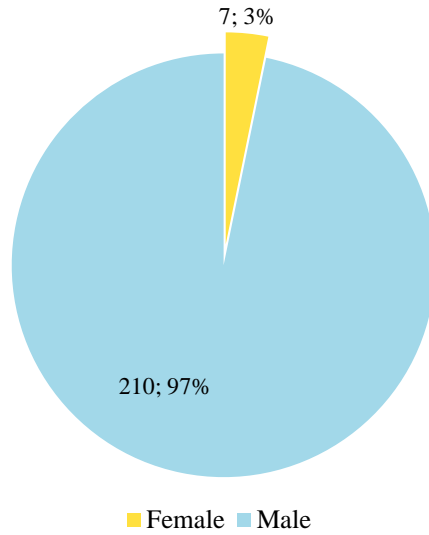


Fig. 33. Race

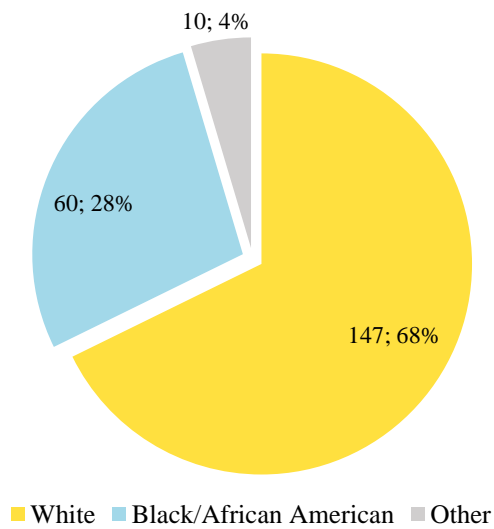
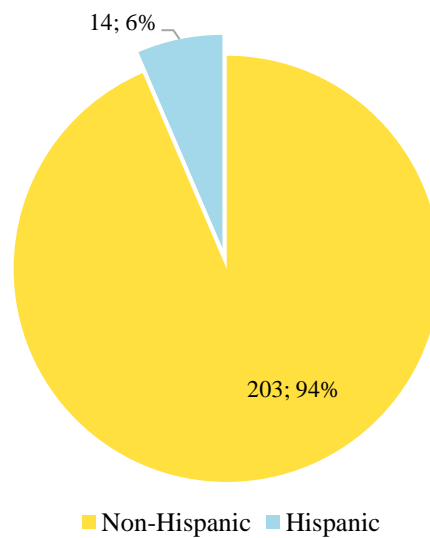


Fig. 34. Ethnicity



Note. Figures 32-34 provide the demographic characteristics of all sheltered persons in veteran households without children. All veterans identified as male or female. There were 217 veterans and 217 households. Most persons identified as male, White, and non-Hispanic. No veteran households that included children were identified on the night of the PIT count. [Table 5](#) provides the raw data for Figures 32-34.

Fig. 35. Gender by Shelter Type

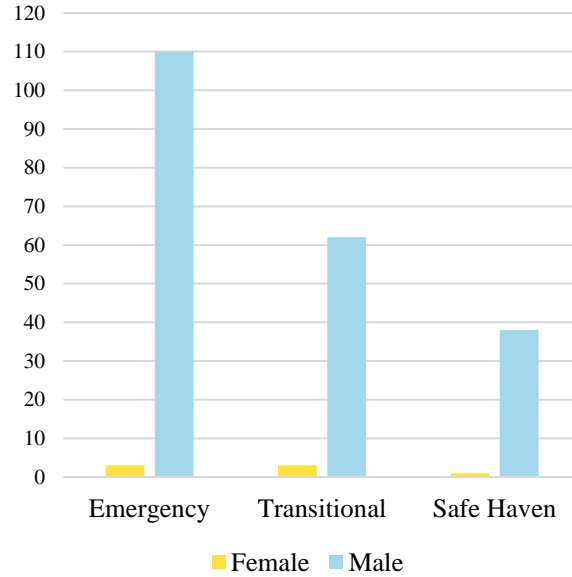


Fig. 36. Race by Shelter Type

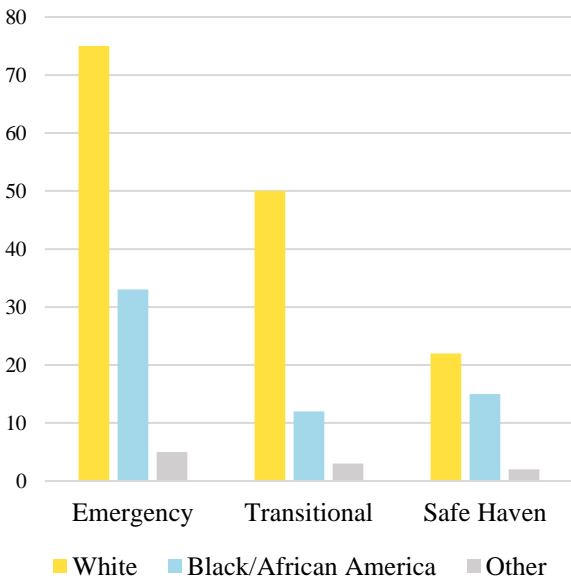
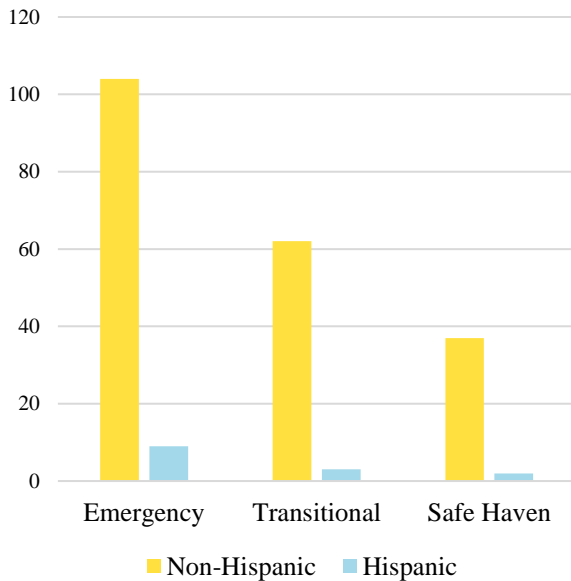


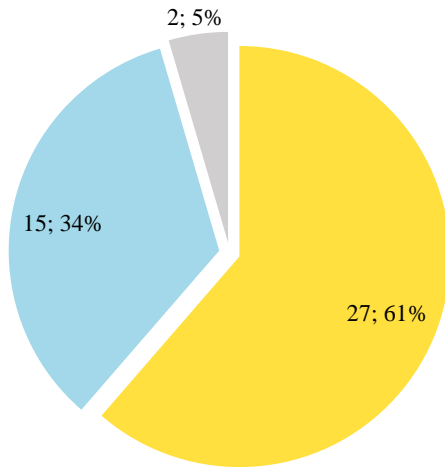
Fig. 37. Ethnicity by Shelter Type



Note. Figures 35-37 provide the demographic characteristics of veterans who resided in an emergency shelter ($n=113$), transitional housing ($n=65$), or safe haven ($n=39$). Most veterans resided in an emergency shelter. A similar proportion of White and Black/African American veterans resided in a safe haven. [Table 5](#) provides the raw data for Figures 35-37.

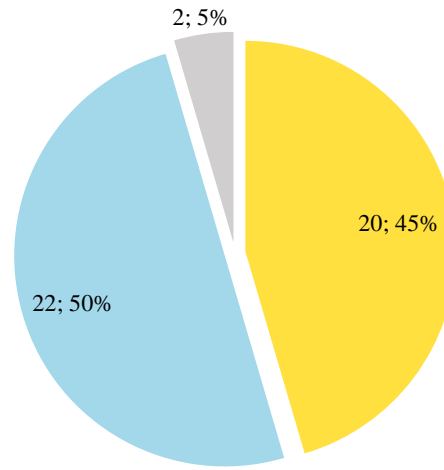
6.1.6 Unaccompanied Youth Households (N=44)

Fig. 38. Gender



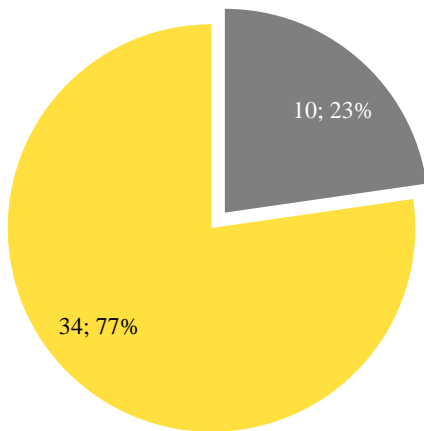
Female Male Other

Fig. 39. Race



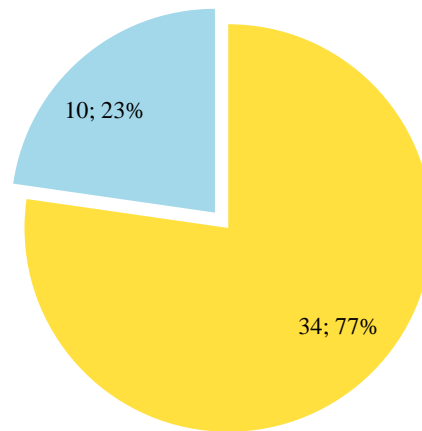
White Black/African American Other

Fig. 40. Age



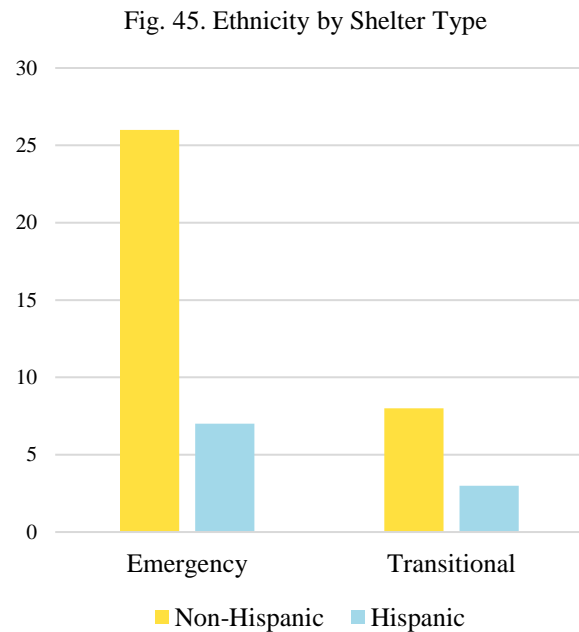
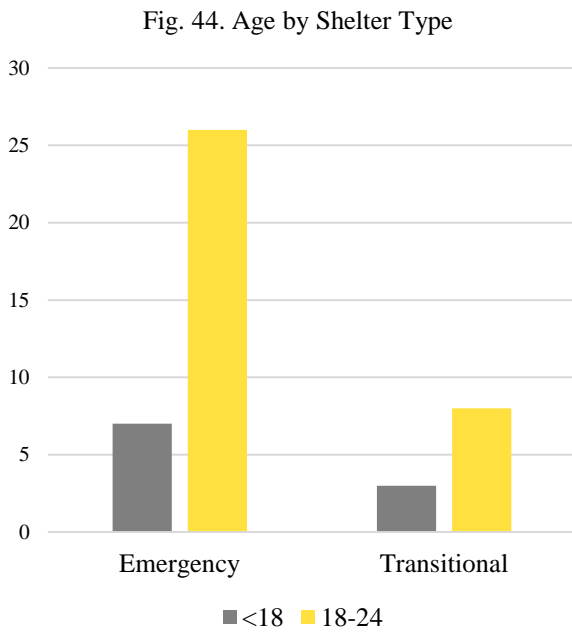
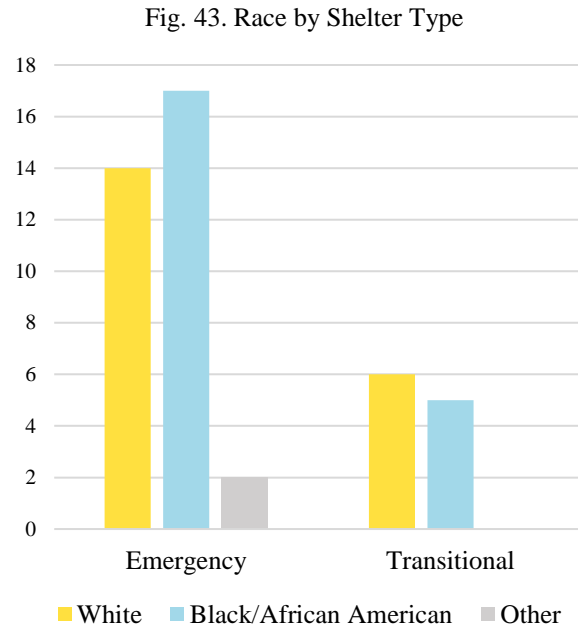
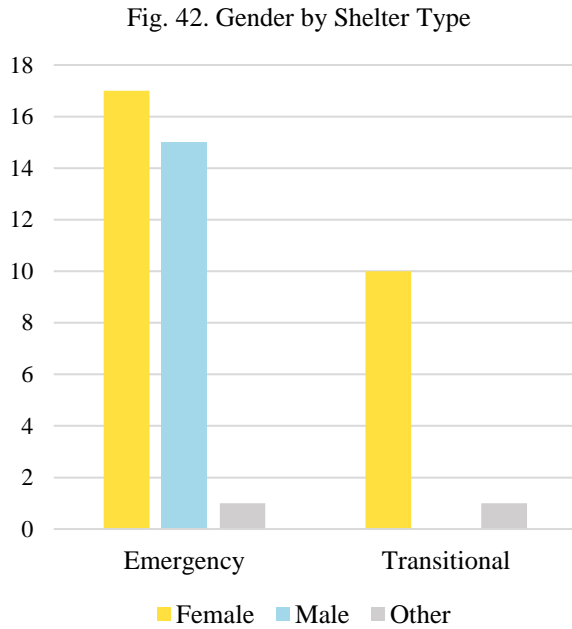
<18 18-24

Fig. 41. Ethnicity



Non-Hispanic Hispanic

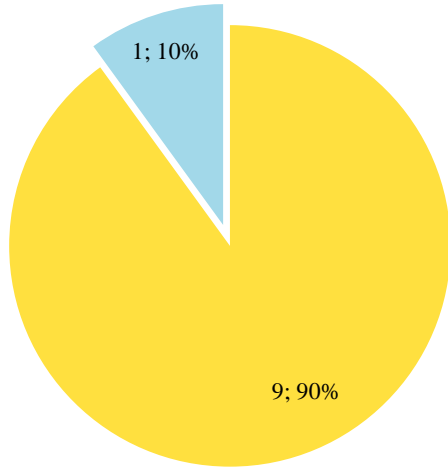
Note. Figures 38-41 provide the demographic characteristics of all sheltered persons in unaccompanied youth households. There were 44 unaccompanied youth and 44 households. Most identified as female, Black/African American, and non-Hispanic. Slightly less than 25% of persons in youth households reported they were younger than 18 years old. [Table 6](#) provides the raw data for Figures 38-41.



Note. Figures 42-45 provide the demographic characteristics of unaccompanied youth who resided in an emergency shelter ($n=33$) or transitional housing ($n=11$). There were not any unaccompanied youth who resided in a safe haven. No youths who identified as male resided in transitional housing on the night of the count. Most youth who identified as Black/African American resided in emergency shelters. [Table 6](#) provides the raw data for Figures 42-45.

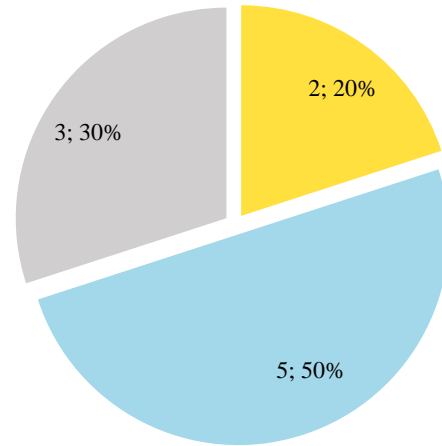
6.1.7 Parenting Youth Households, Youth Parents Only (N=10)

Fig. 46. Gender



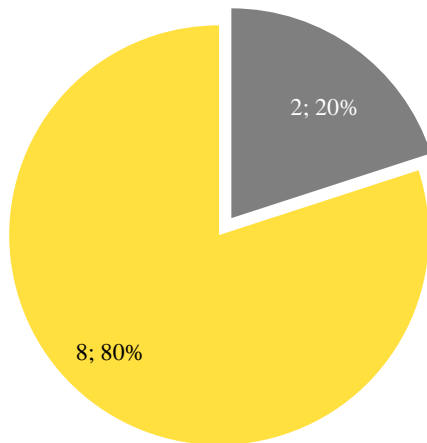
■ Female ■ Male

Fig. 47. Race



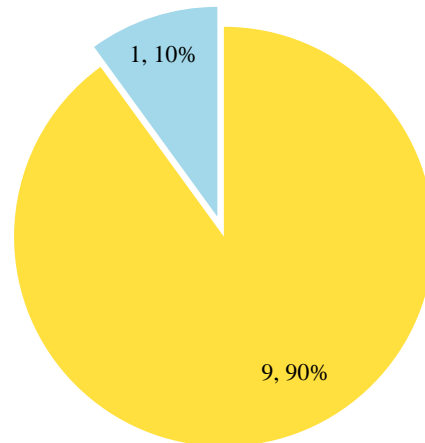
■ White ■ Black/African American ■ Other

Fig. 48. Age



■ <18 ■ 18-24

Fig. 49. Ethnicity



■ Non-Hispanic ■ Hispanic

Note. Figures 46-49 include youth parents younger than 18 years old ($n=2$) and between 18-24 years old ($n=8$). Figures 46-49 do not include the demographic characteristics of the children who resided in youth parent households ($n=14$). There were 24 youth persons (including parents and children) in 10 households. All youth parents identified as male or female. Most youth parents identified as female, Black/African American, and were 18-24 years old. [Table 7](#) provides the raw data for Figures 46-49.

Fig. 50. Gender by Shelter Type

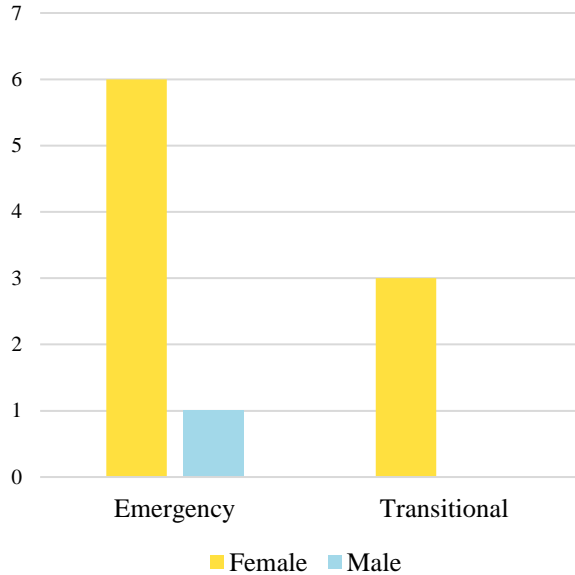


Fig. 51. Race by Shelter Type

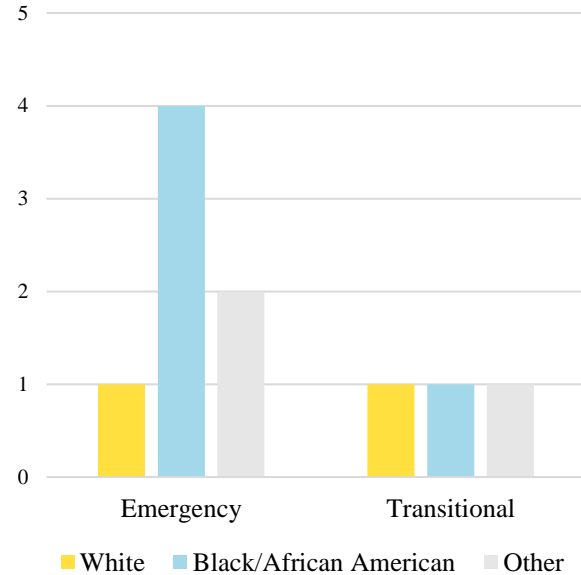


Fig. 52. Age by Shelter Type

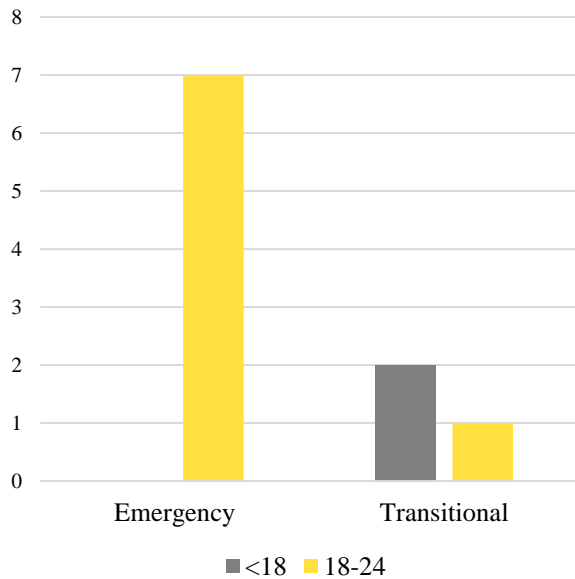
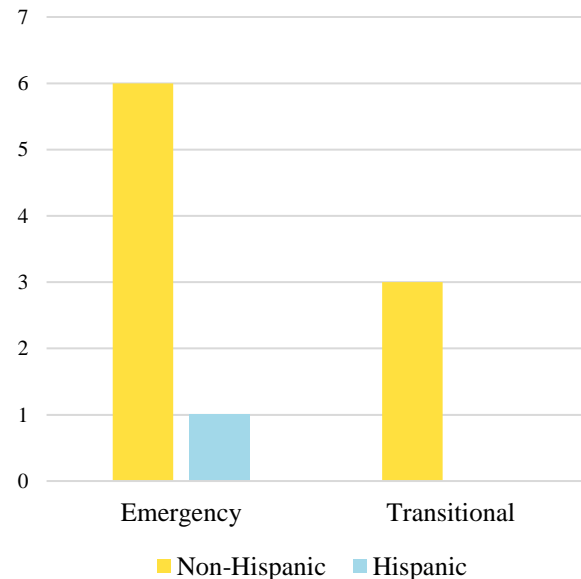


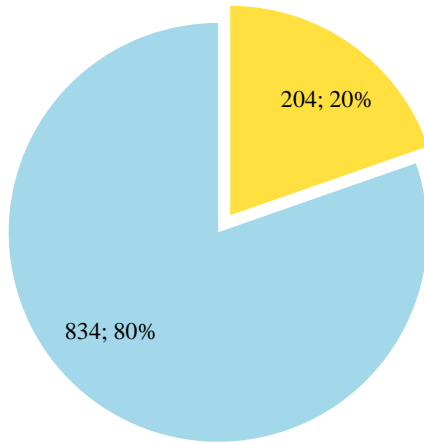
Fig. 53. Ethnicity by Shelter Type



Note. Data in Figures 50-53 only represents youth parent characteristics. Figures 50-53 provide the demographic characteristics of youth parents who resided in an emergency shelter ($n=7$) or transitional housing ($n=3$). No youth parents were identified as residing in a safe haven on the night of the count. Only one youth parent resided in a domestic violence shelter. No youth parents who identified as male resided in transitional housing on the night of the count. Most youth who identified as Black/African American resided in emergency shelters. [Table 7](#) provides the raw data for Figures 42-45.

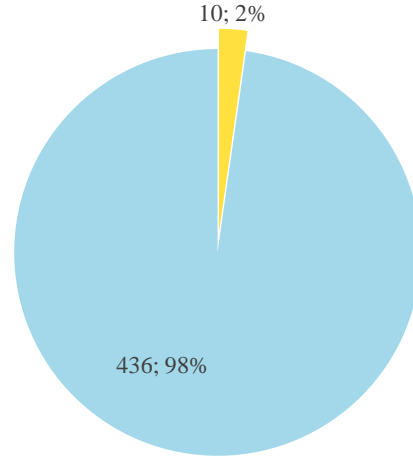
6.1.8 Chronic Homelessness

Fig. 54. Households without Children (N=1,038)



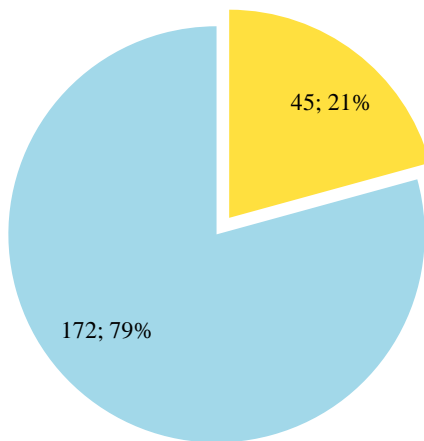
■ Chronic ■ Non-Chronic

Fig. 55. Households with at least one Child and one Adult (N=446)



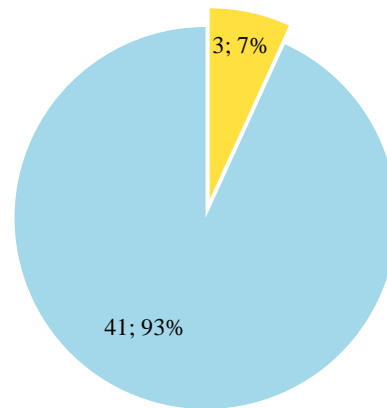
■ Chronic ■ Non-Chronic

Fig. 56. Veteran Households without Children (N=217)



■ Chronic ■ Non-Chronic

Fig. 57. Unaccompanied Youth Households (N=44)



■ Chronic ■ Non-Chronic

Note. Figures 54-57 represent the total number of persons for each household type. Chronic homelessness refers to someone who has a disabling condition and has either: 1) been homeless for at least one year or 2) had four episodes of homelessness that total 12 months in the past four years. No chronically homeless persons in households with only children (younger than 18 years old), veteran households with at least one child and one adult, or parenting youth households were identified. The household types with the largest number of people experiencing chronic homelessness were households without children and veteran households without children. [Table 8](#) provides the raw data for Figures 54-57.

Fig. 58. Households without Children (N=204)

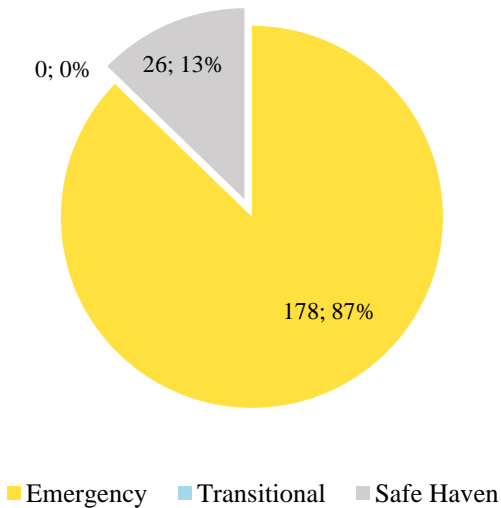


Fig. 59. Households with at least one Child and one Adult by Shelter Type (N=10)

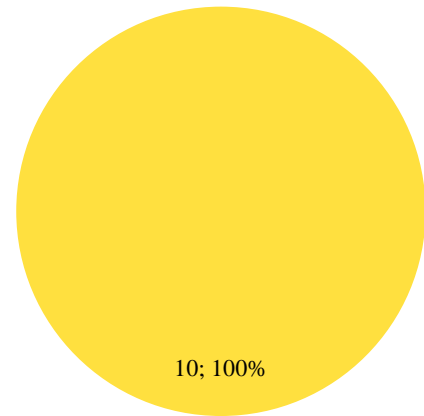


Fig. 60. Veteran Households without Children (N=45)

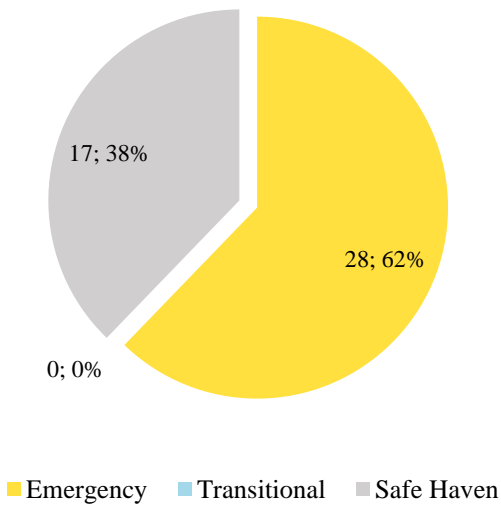
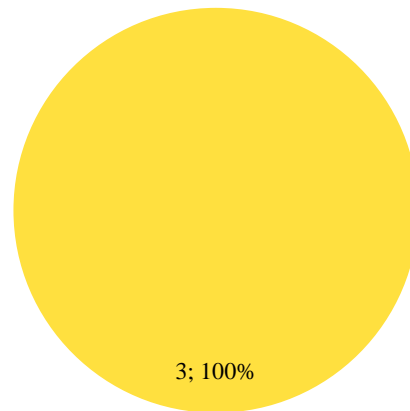


Fig. 61. Unaccompanied Youth Households by Shelter Type (N=3)



Note. Figures 58-61 represent the total number of chronically homeless persons stratified by household type. Chronic homelessness refers to someone who has a disabling condition and has either: 1) been homeless for at least one year or 2) had four episodes of homelessness that total 12 months in the past four years. No chronically homeless persons in households with only children (younger than 18 years old), veteran households with at least one child and one adult, or parenting youth households were identified. No persons classified as chronically homeless resided in transitional housing on the night of the count. [Table 8](#) provides the raw data for Figures 58-61.

6.1.9 Subpopulation Data

Fig. 62. Adults with a Serious Mental Illness

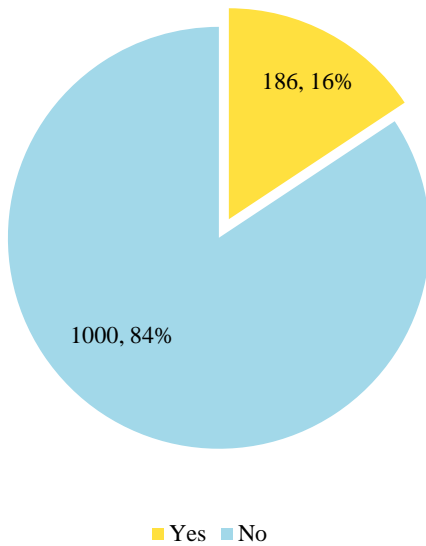


Fig. 63. Adults with a Substance Use Disorder

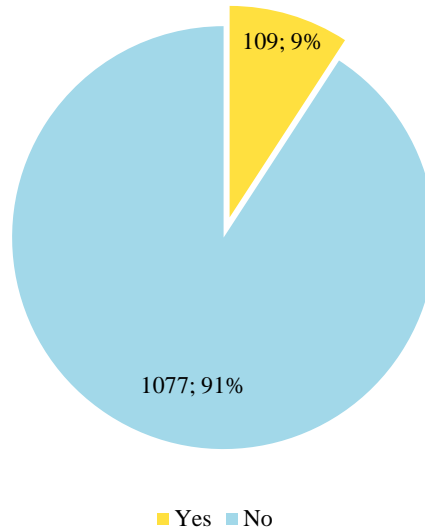


Fig. 64. Adults with HIV/AIDS

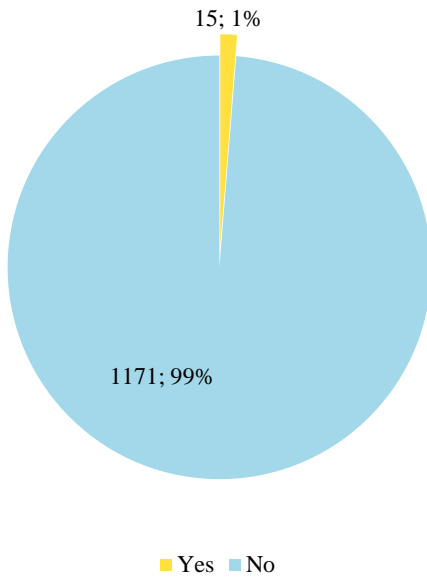
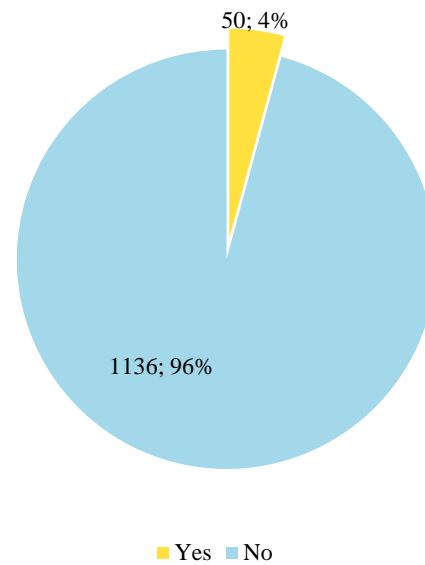
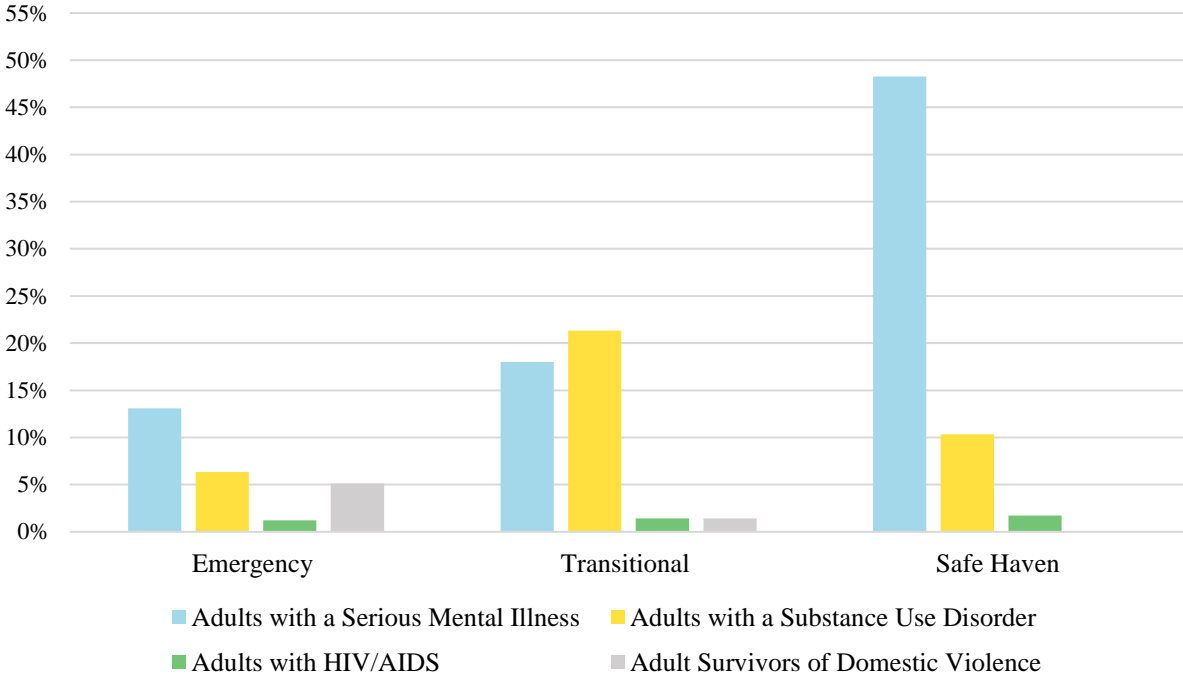


Fig. 65. Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence



Note. Figures 62-65 only includes adults (i.e., persons 18 years old or older). Percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of adults for each subpopulation characteristic (e.g., adults with a serious mental illness, substance use disorder, etc.) by the total number of adults ($N=1,186$). All data are self-reported and do not represent official diagnoses. [Table 9](#) and [Table 10](#) provide the raw data used to calculate percentages.

Fig. 66. Subpopulation Data by Housing Type, Adults Only (N=1,186)

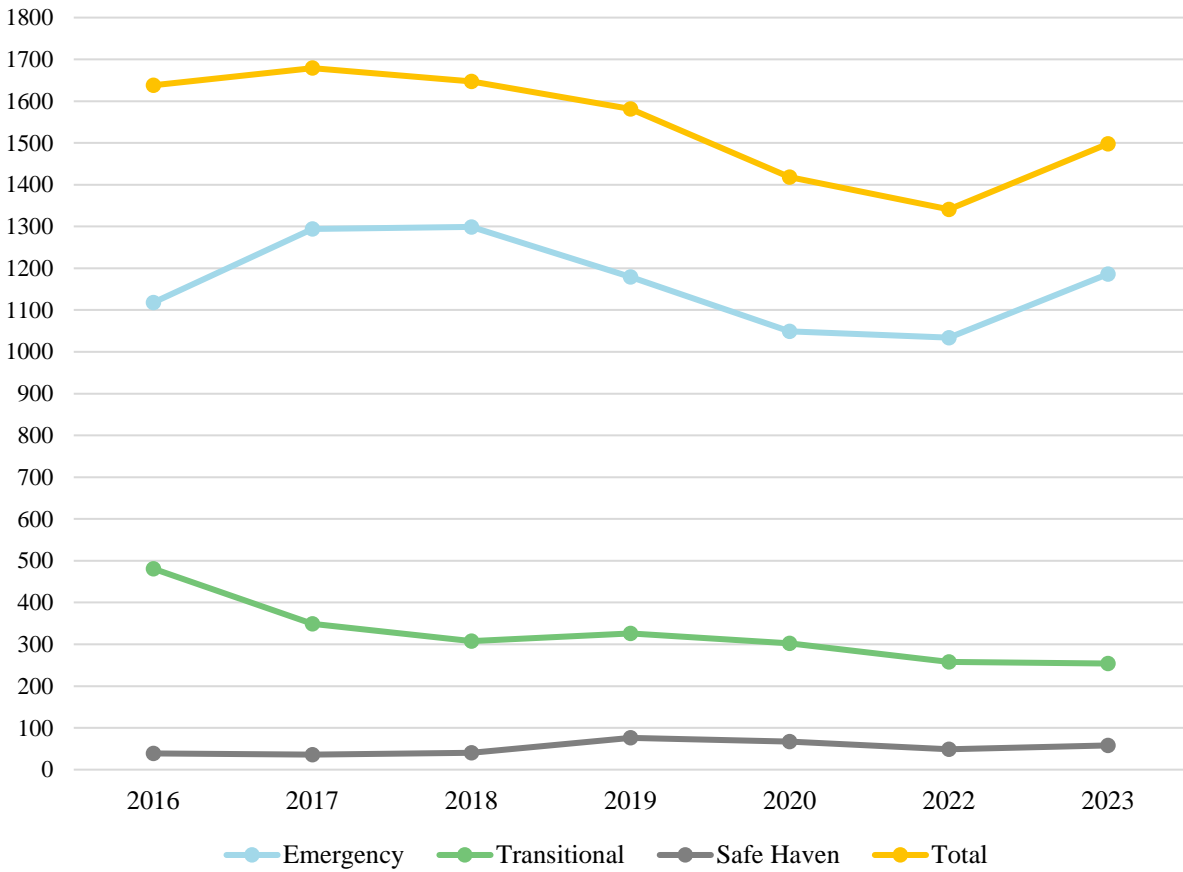


Note. Figure 66 only includes adults (i.e., persons 18 years old and older). Percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of adults for each subpopulation characteristic (e.g., serious mental illness, substance use disorder, etc.) by the total number of adults in each housing type (i.e., emergency shelter, transitional housing, or safe haven)¹. All data are self-reported and do not represent official diagnoses. Approximately 50% of adults who resided in a safe haven reported they had a serious mental illness. The highest proportion of adults with a substance use disorder resided in transitional housing. [Table 9](#) and [Table 10](#) provide the raw data used to calculate percentages.

1. Percent of adults with a serious mental illness in an emergency shelter = $(120 \div 917) \times 100$.

6.1.10 Total Sheltered Population Trends (2016-2023)

Fig. 67. Total Count by Shelter Type



Note. Figure 67 provides the total count of persons who resided in a shelter between 2016-2023. The PIT Count was not conducted in 2021 due to COVID-19. The number of sheltered persons increased from 2022. The largest increase occurred for persons residing in an emergency shelter. [Table 11](#) provides the raw data.

Fig. 68. Gender Trends (2016-2023)

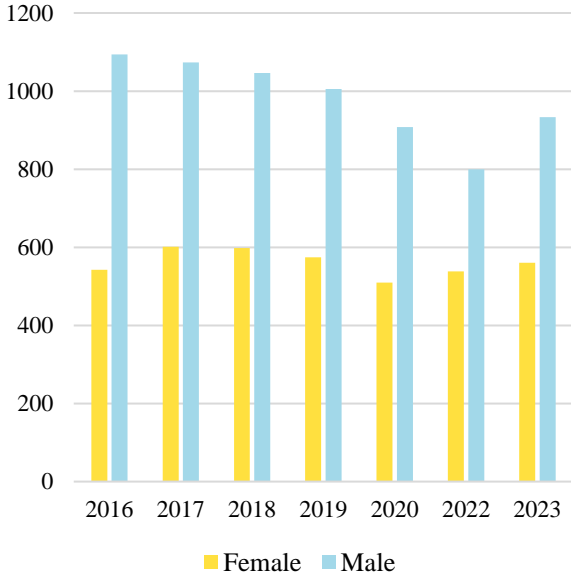


Fig. 69. Race Trends (2016-2023)

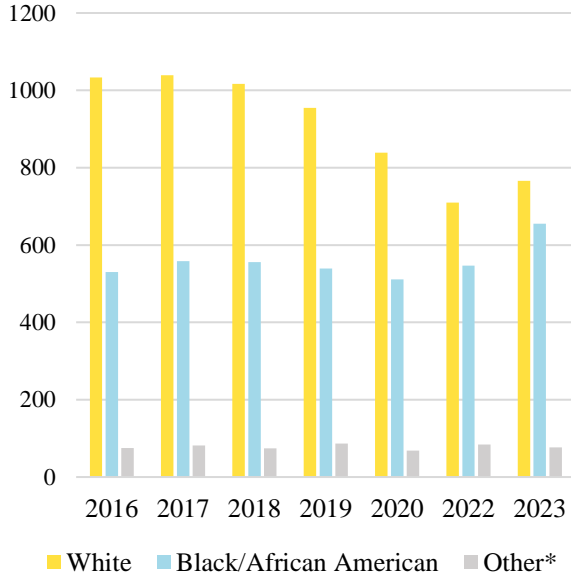


Fig. 70. Age Trends (2016-2023)

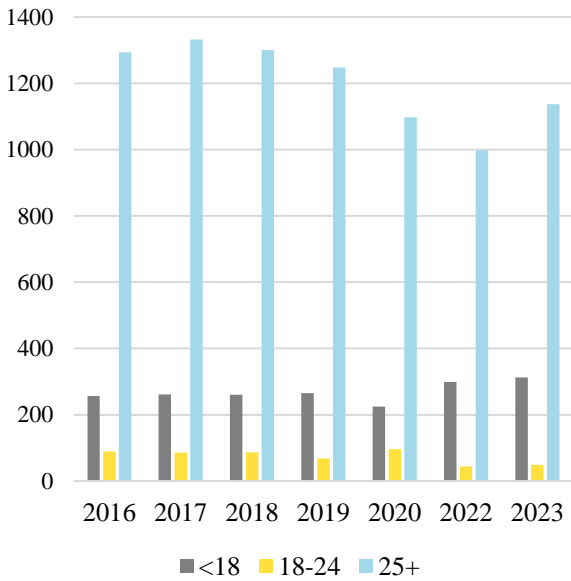
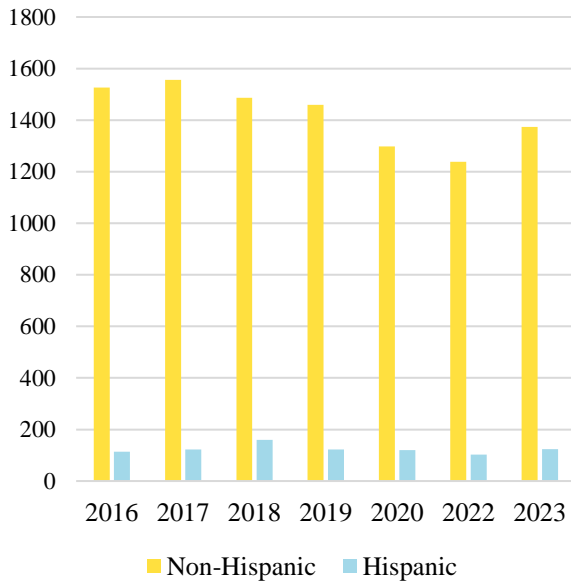


Fig. 71. Ethnicity Trends (2016-2023)



Note. Figures 68-71 provide the demographic characteristics of persons who resided in any shelter between 2016-2023. The PIT Count was not conducted in 2021 due to COVID-19. Additional gender categories (e.g., transgender, questioning, etc.) are not included in Figure 68. Numbers appear to have started trending upwards in 2023, although this remains speculative until further data are collected during future PIT Counts. [Table 11](#) provides the raw data for Figures 68-71.

6.1.11 Emergency Shelter Trends (2016-2023)

Fig. 72. Gender Trends (2016-2023)

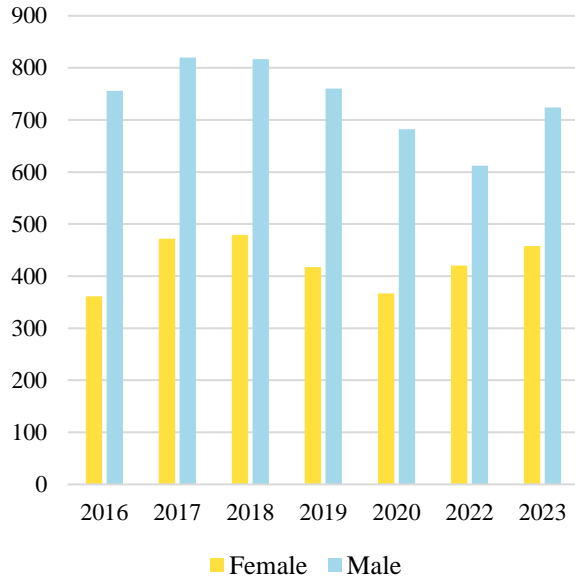


Fig. 73. Race Trends (2016-2023)

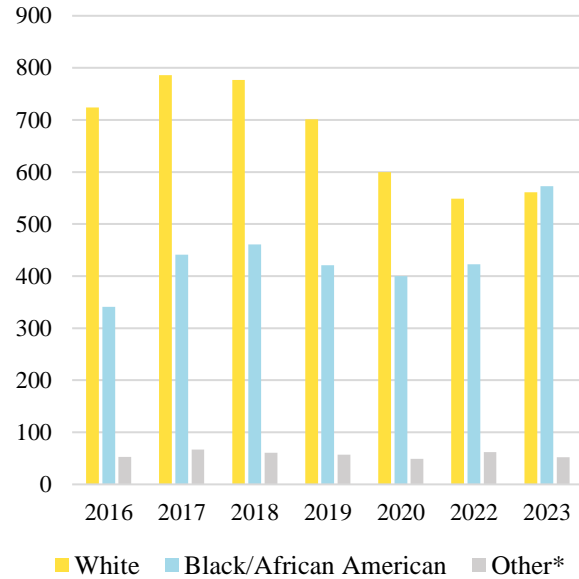


Fig. 74. Age Trends (2016-2023)

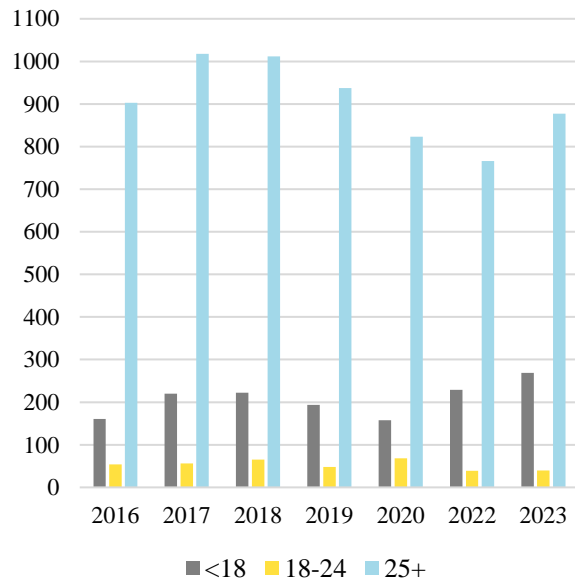
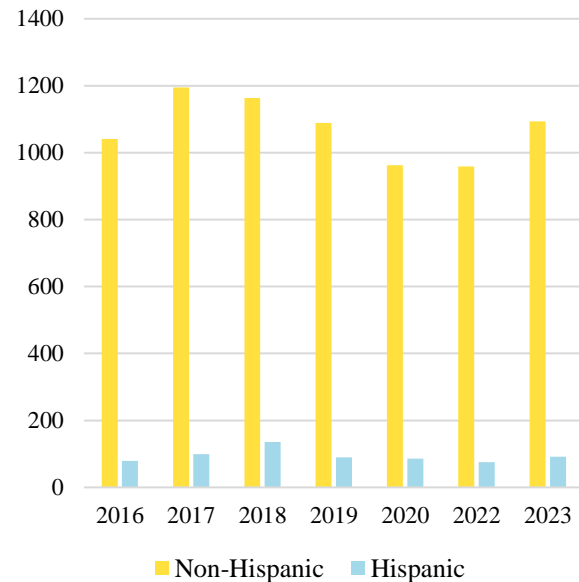


Fig. 75. Ethnicity Trends (2016-2023)



Note. Figures 72-75 provide the demographic characteristics of persons who resided in an emergency shelter between 2016-2023. The PIT Count was not conducted in 2021 due to COVID-19. Additional gender categories (e.g., transgender, questioning, etc.) are not included in Figure 72. In 2023, there was a higher number of persons who identified as Black/African American than White in emergency shelters for the first time between 2016-2023. [Table 12](#) provides the raw data for Figures 72-75.

6.1.12 Transitional Housing Trends (2016-2023)

Fig. 76. Gender Trends (2016-2023)

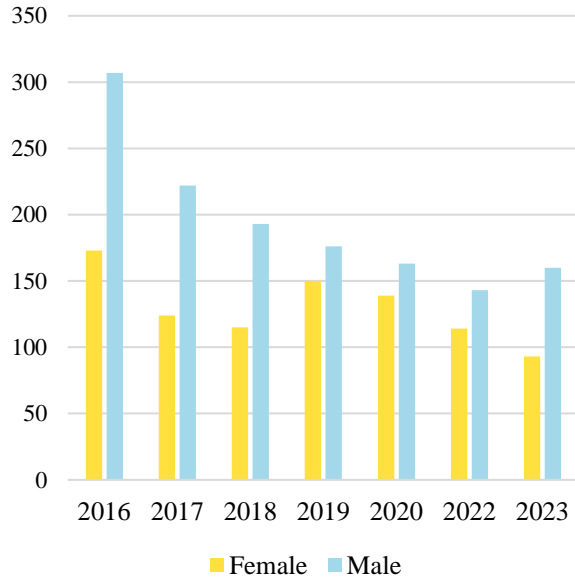


Fig. 77. Race Trends (2016-2023)

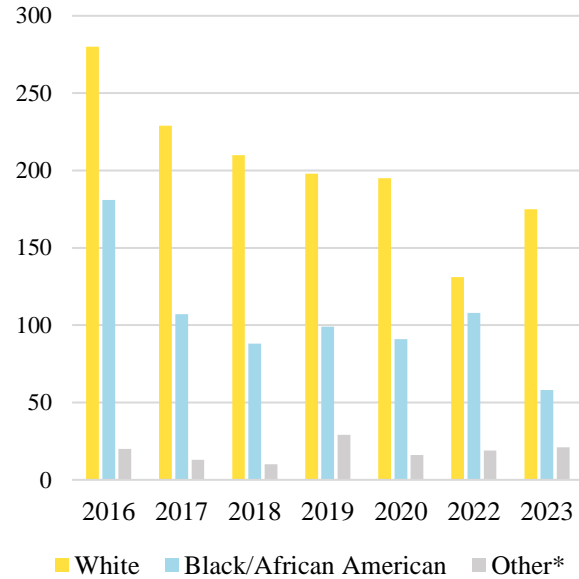


Fig. 78. Age Trends (2016-2023)

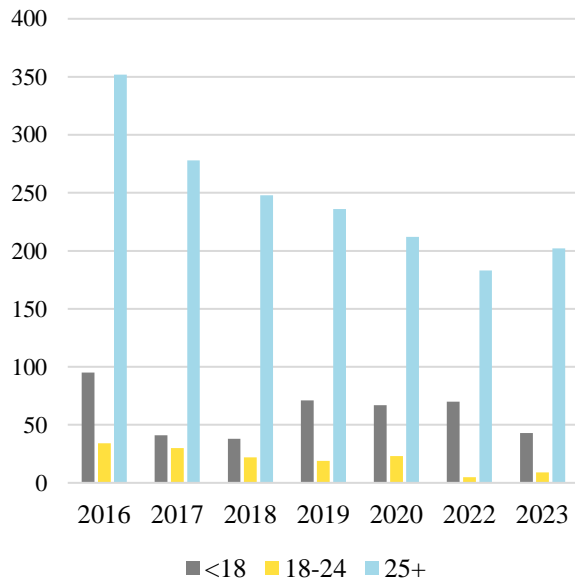
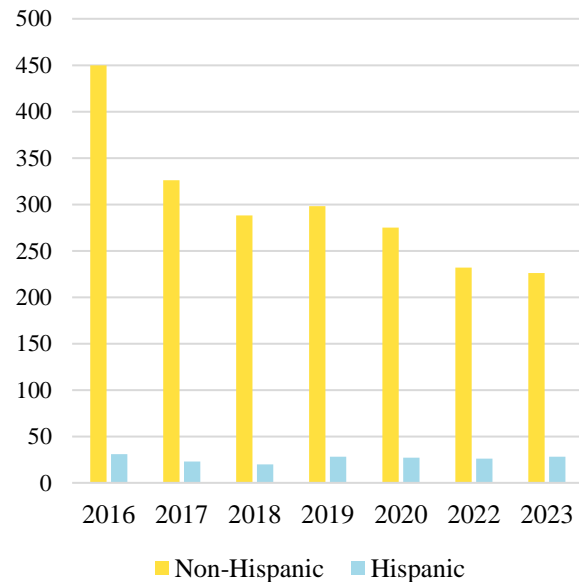


Fig. 79. Ethnicity Trends (2016-2023)



Note. Figures 76-79 provide the demographic characteristics of persons who resided in transitional housing between 2016-2023. The PIT Count was not conducted in 2021 due to COVID-19. Additional gender categories (e.g., transgender, questioning, etc.) are not included in Figure 76. The number of persons in transitional housing who identified as male increased in 2023, while the number of females has continued to trend downward. [Table 13](#) provides the raw data for Figures 76-79.

6.1.13 Safe Haven Trends (2016-2023)

Fig. 80. Gender Trends (2016-2023)

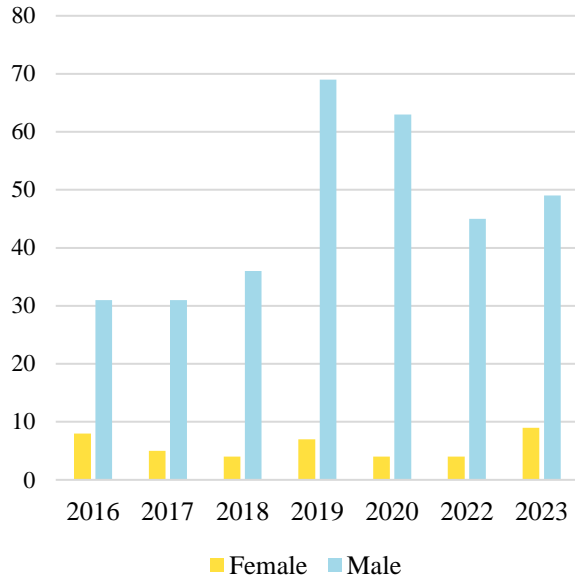


Fig. 81. Race Trends (2016-2023)

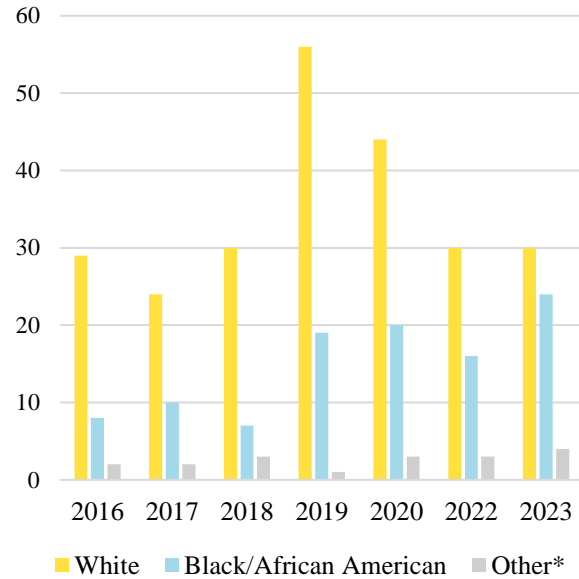


Fig. 82. Age Trends (2016-2023)

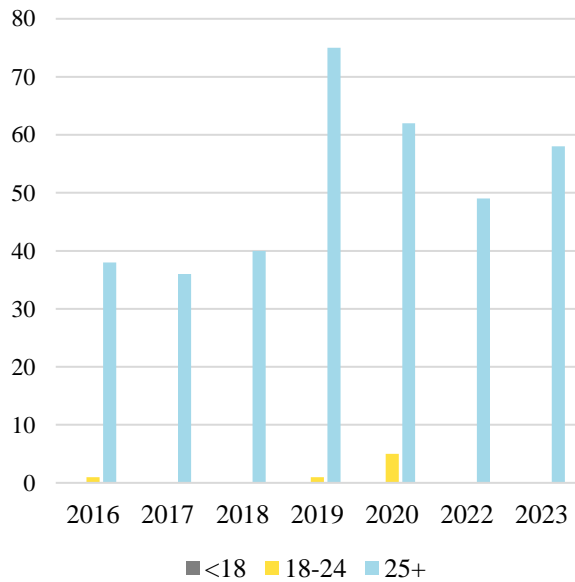
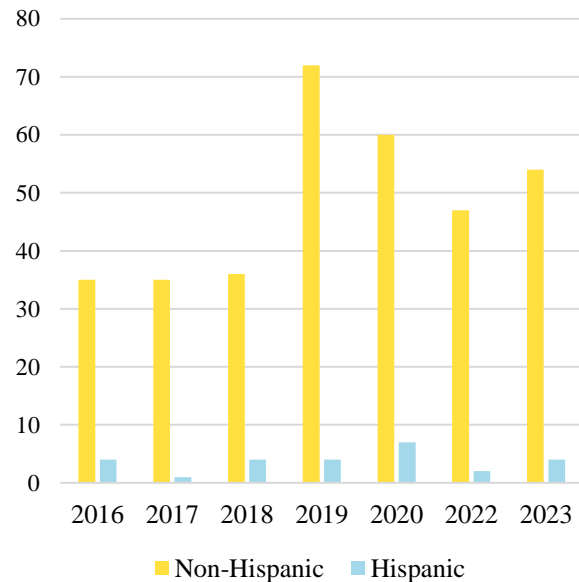


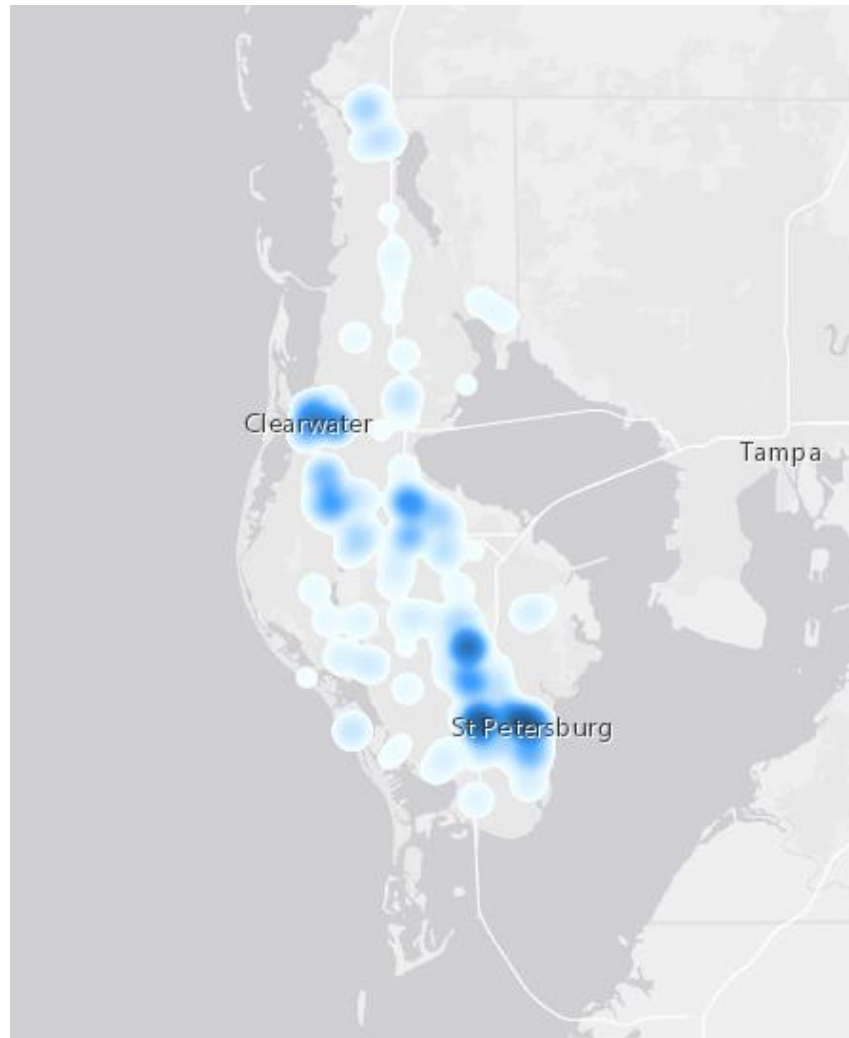
Fig. 83. Ethnicity Trends (2016-2023)



Note. Figures 80-83 provide the demographic characteristics of persons who resided in an emergency shelter between 2016-2023. The PIT Count was not conducted in 2021 due to COVID-19. Additional gender categories (e.g., transgender, questioning, etc.) are not included in Figure 80. Nearly all persons who have resided in a safe haven between 2016-2023 have been over 25 years old. [Table 14](#) provides the raw data.

6.2 Unsheltered Data

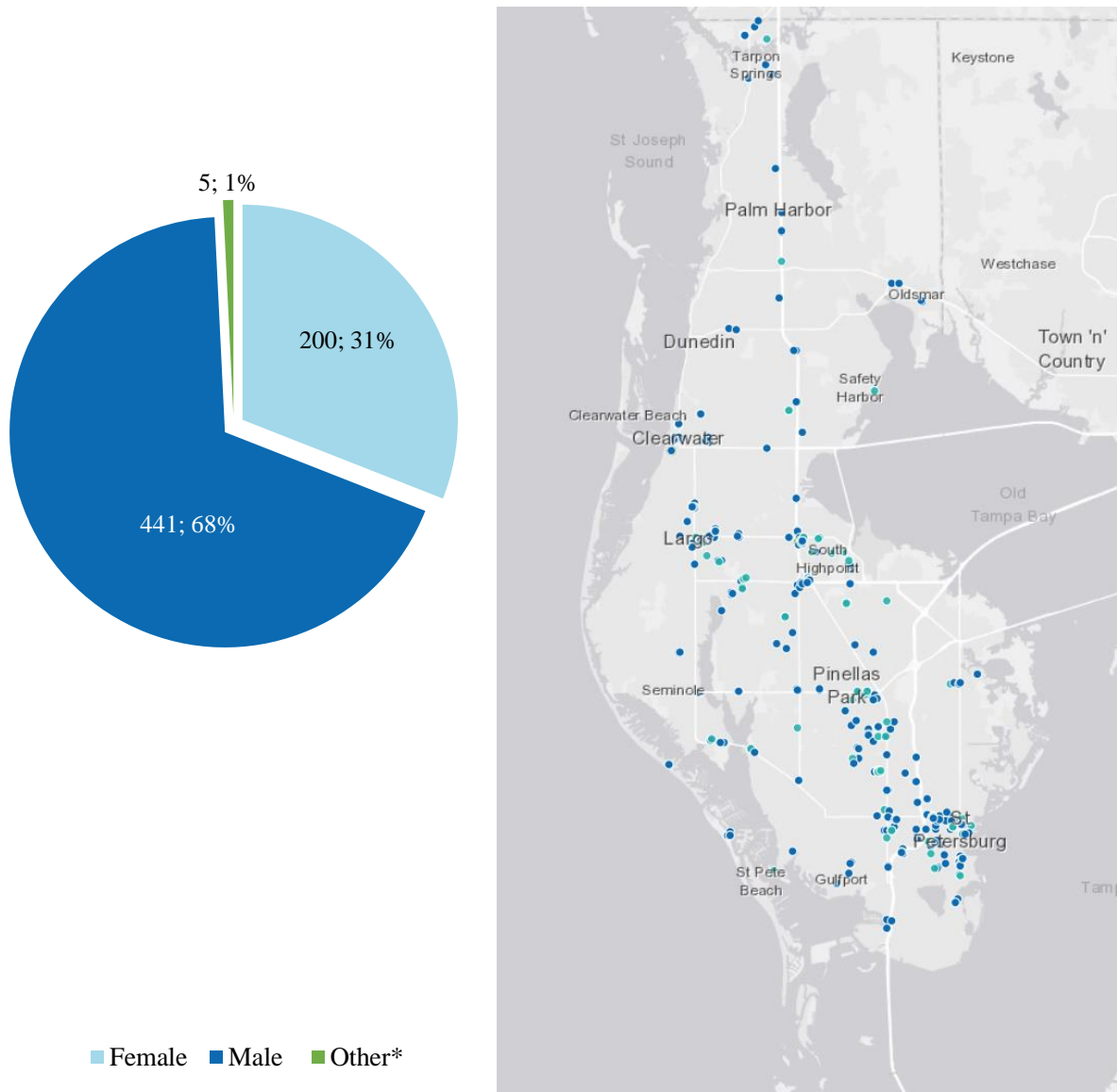
Fig. 84. Heat Map of Unsheltered Homeless Population in Pinellas County, FL



Note. Figure 84 represents a snapshot of where PIT Count surveys were administered on January 26, 2023. During the PIT Count, 646 unsheltered persons were identified. Darker areas represent a higher concentration of surveyed persons.

6.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

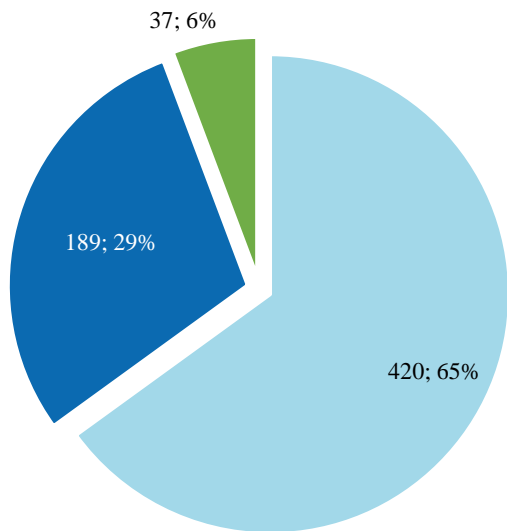
Fig. 85. Gender with Location



Note. All data are self-reported. Most respondents identified as male. [Table 15](#) provides the raw data.

An interactive map is provided with the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, Gender](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

Fig. 86. Race with Location



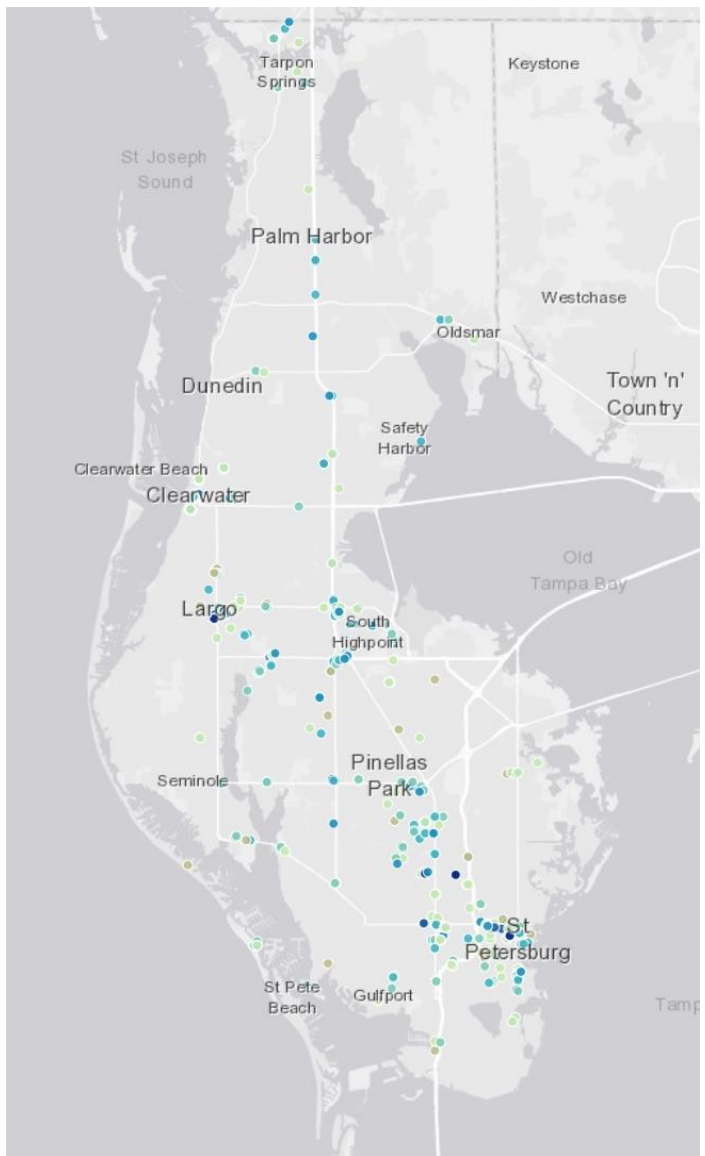
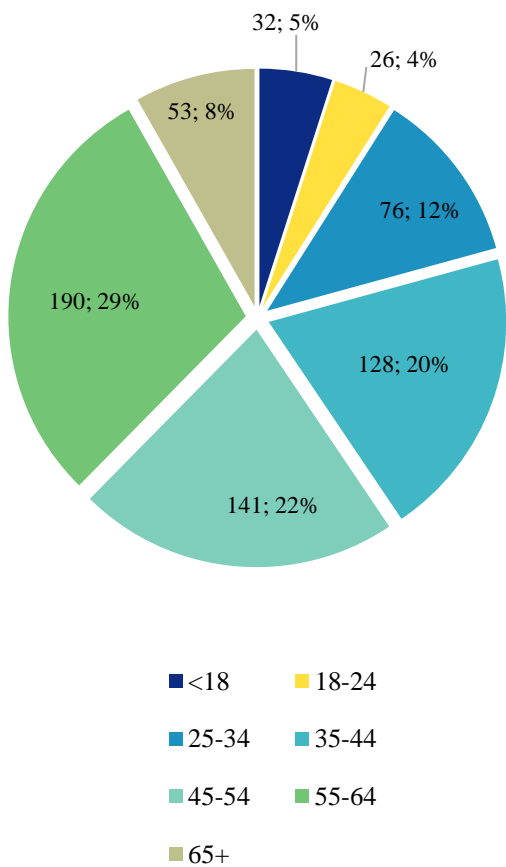
■ White ■ Black/African American ■ Other*



Note. All data are self-reported. Most respondents identified as White. [Table 15](#) provides the raw data.

An interactive map is provided with the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, Race](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

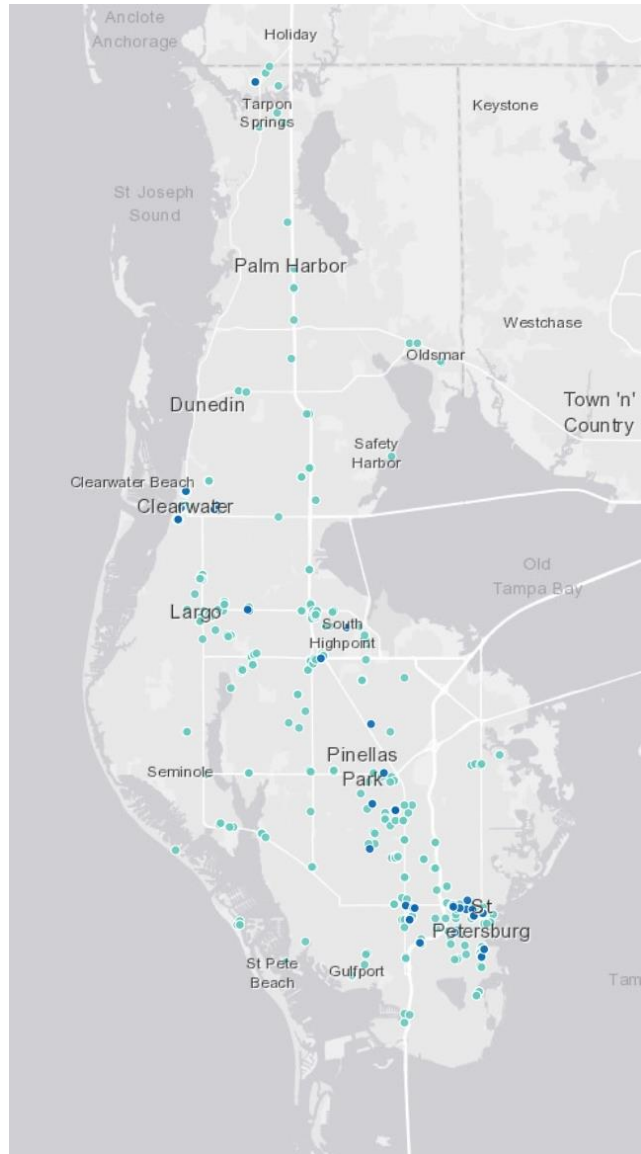
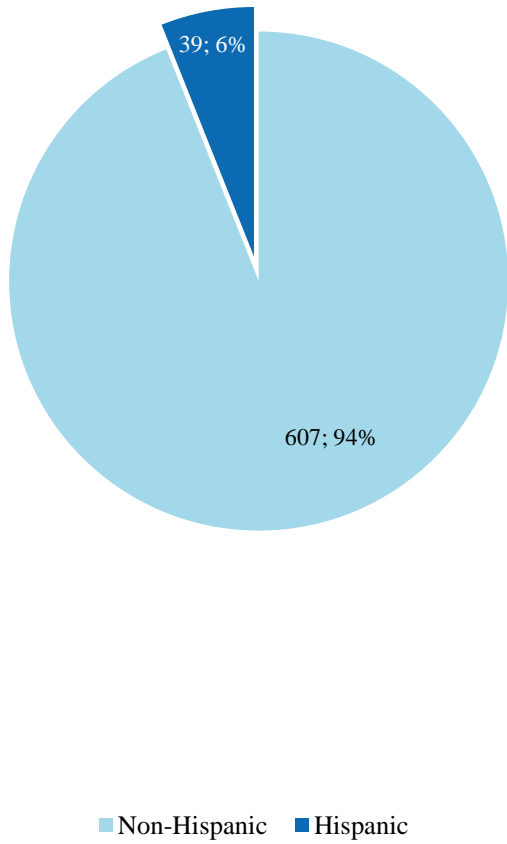
Fig. 87. Age with Location



Note. All data are self-reported. The largest proportion of respondents were 55-64 years old. [Table 15](#) provides the raw data.

An interactive map is provided with the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count. Age.](#) Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

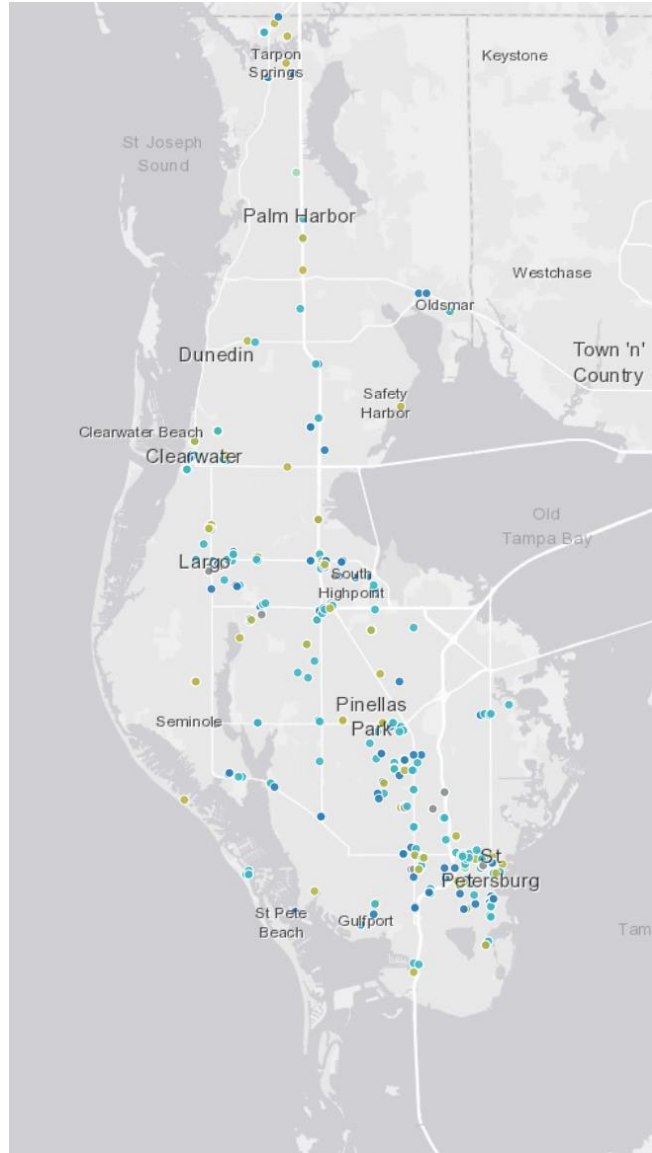
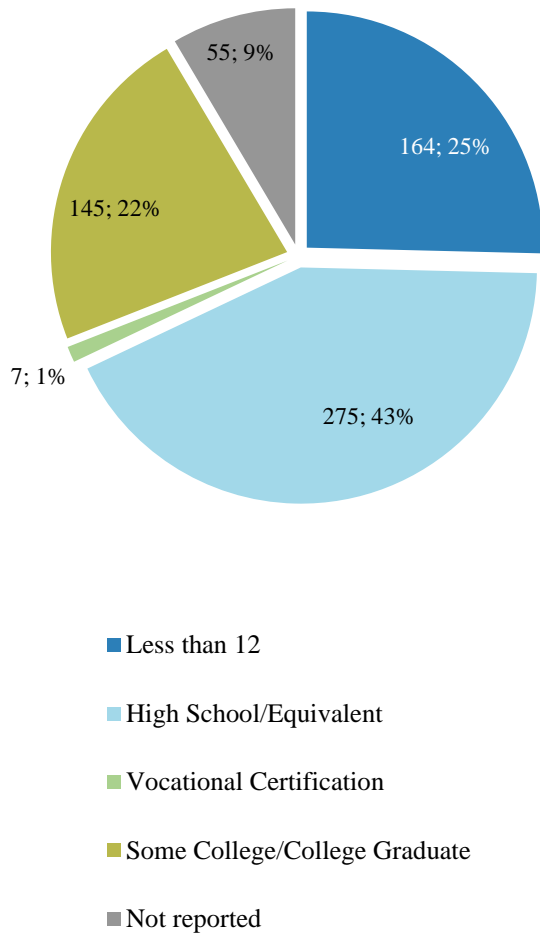
Fig. 88. Ethnicity with Location



Note. All data are self-reported. Most respondents identified as non-Hispanic. [Table 15](#) provides the raw data.

An interactive map is provided with the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, Ethnicity](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

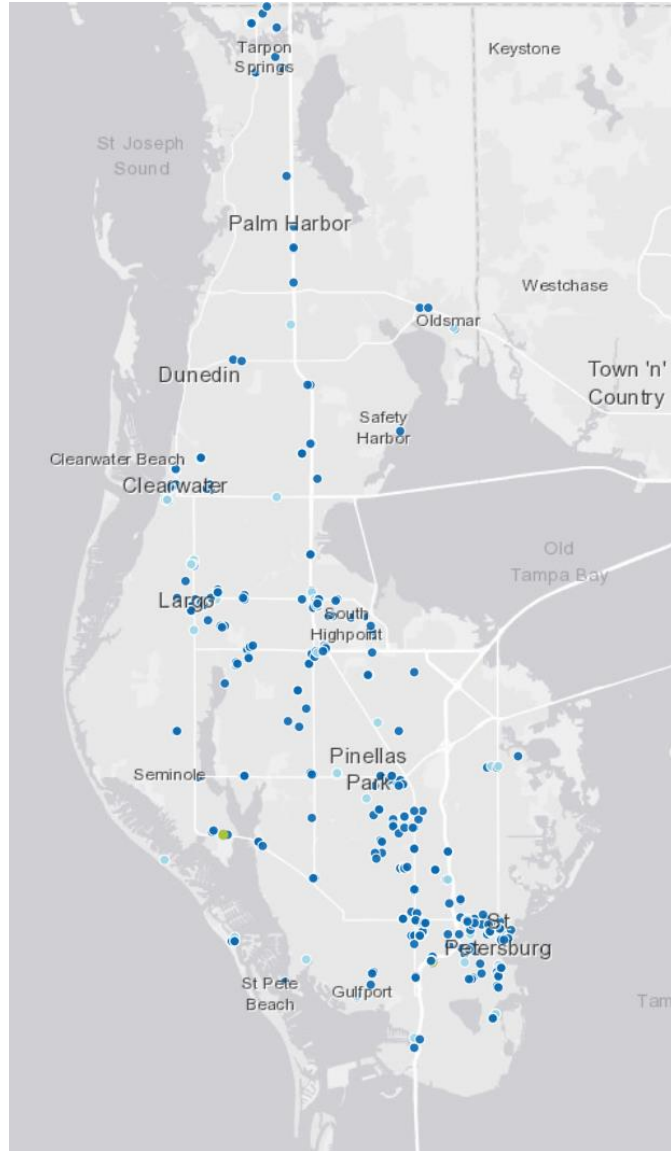
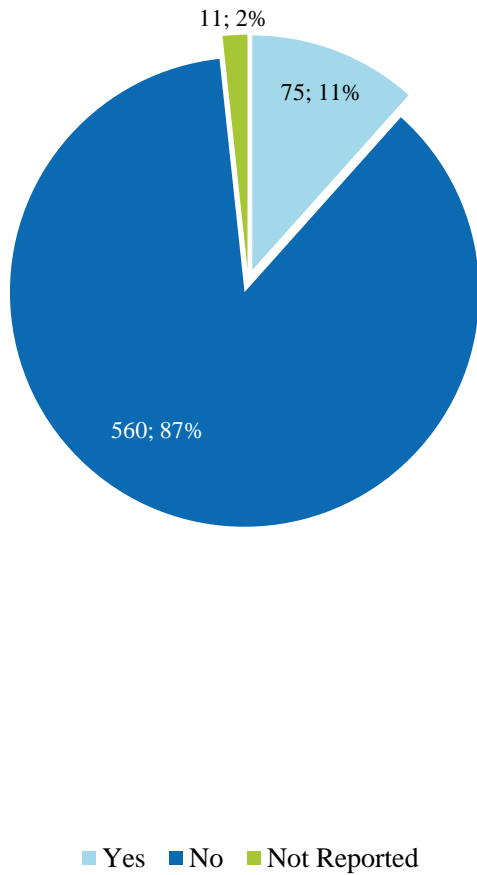
Fig. 89. Education with Location



Note. All data are self-reported. “Less than 12” includes the following categories: 5th grade or less ($n=4$), grades 5-6 ($n=9$), grades 7-8 ($n=25$), and grades 9-11 ($n=126$). “Some College/College Graduate” includes the following categories: some college ($n=83$), associate’s degree ($n=29$), bachelor’s degree ($n=26$), and graduate degree ($n=7$). [Table 16](#) provides the raw data.

An interactive version of the map is provided in the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, Education](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

Fig. 90. U.S. Military with Location



Note. All data are self-reported. Most respondents denied military involvement. [Table 16](#) provides the raw data.

An interactive map is provided in the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, US Military](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

6.2.2 Health Characteristics

Fig. 91. Alcohol Use

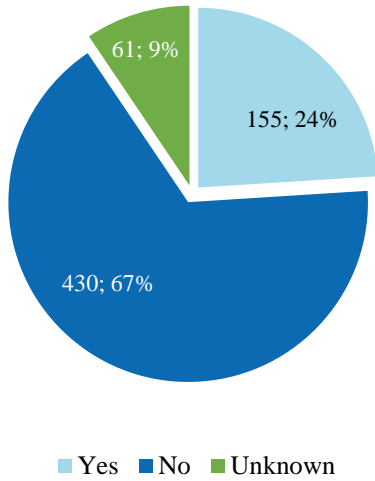


Fig. 93. Alcohol Use by Race

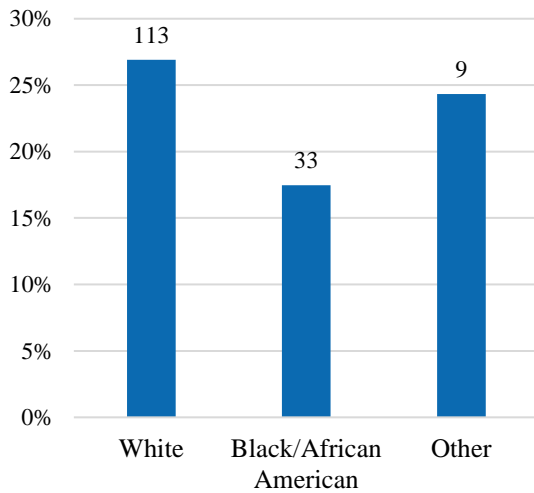
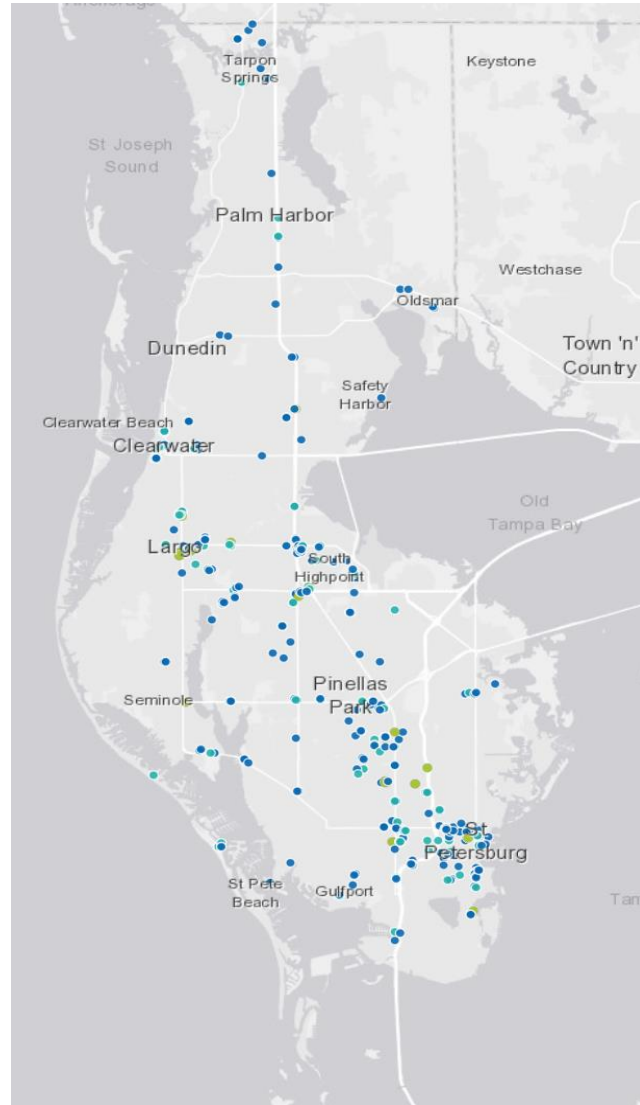


Fig. 92. Alcohol Use by Location



Note. Data in Figure 93 represents the percentage of respondents who reported alcohol use per race. The total count is provided above each bar. All data are self-reported. Less than 25% of respondents reported alcohol use. Persons who identified as White had the highest alcohol use count and represented the racial group with the largest proportion of alcohol use. [Table 16](#) and [Table 17](#) provide the raw data for Figures 91 and 93.

An interactive version of the map is provided in the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, Alcohol](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

Fig. 94. Drug Use

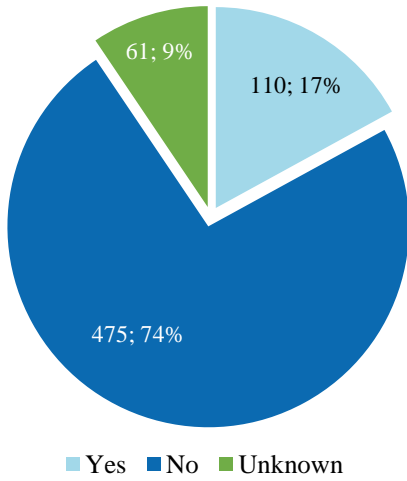


Fig. 96. Drug Use by Race

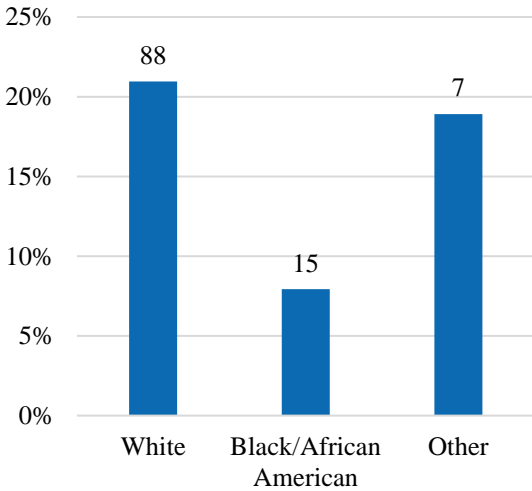
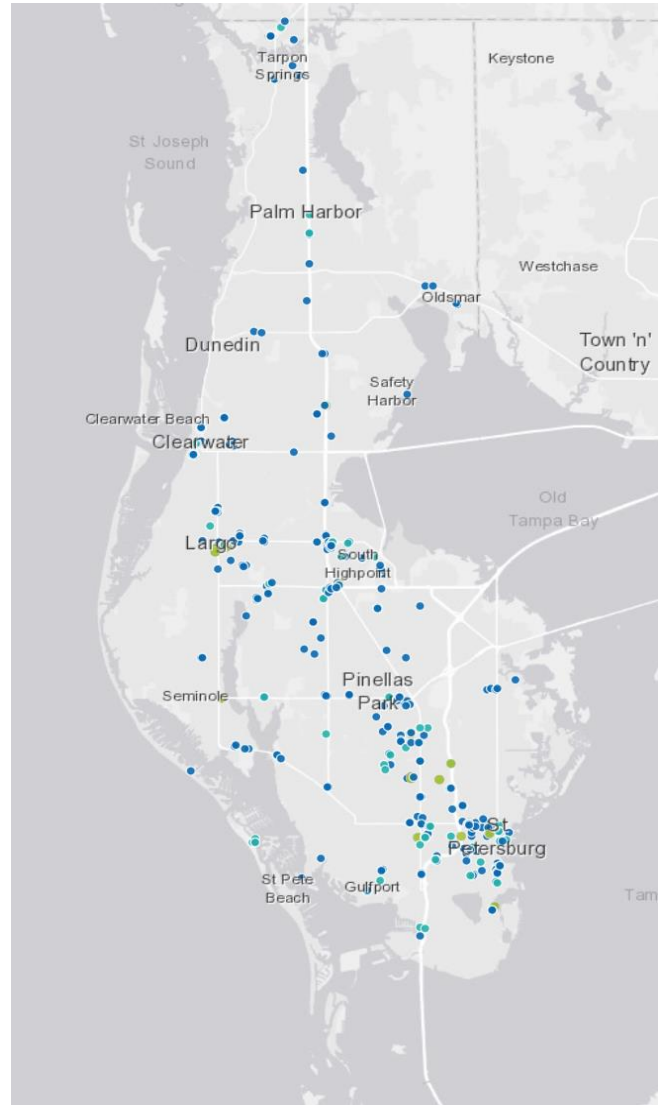


Fig. 95. Drug Use by Location



Note. Data in Figure 96 represent the percentages of respondents who reported drug use by race. The total count is provided above each bar. All data are self-reported. Less than 20% of respondents reported drug use. Persons who identified as White had the highest drug use count and represented the racial group with the largest proportion of drug use. Counts may be affected by a myriad of factors including perceived self-incrimination if surveyed by law enforcement. For example, a smaller proportion of persons who identified as Black/African American reported drug use; however, data were unknown for a larger proportion of persons who identified as Black/African American. [Table 16](#) and [Table 17](#) provide the raw data for Figures 94 and 96.

An interactive map is provided in the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, Drug Use](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

Fig. 97. Mental Health

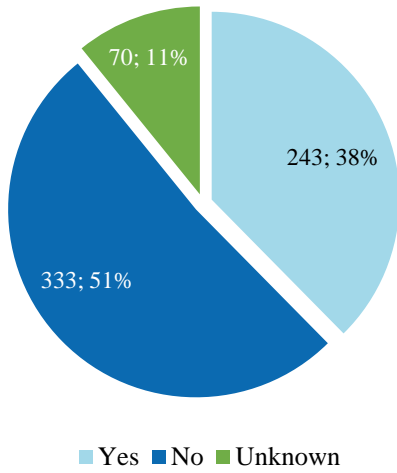


Fig. 98. Mental Health by Location

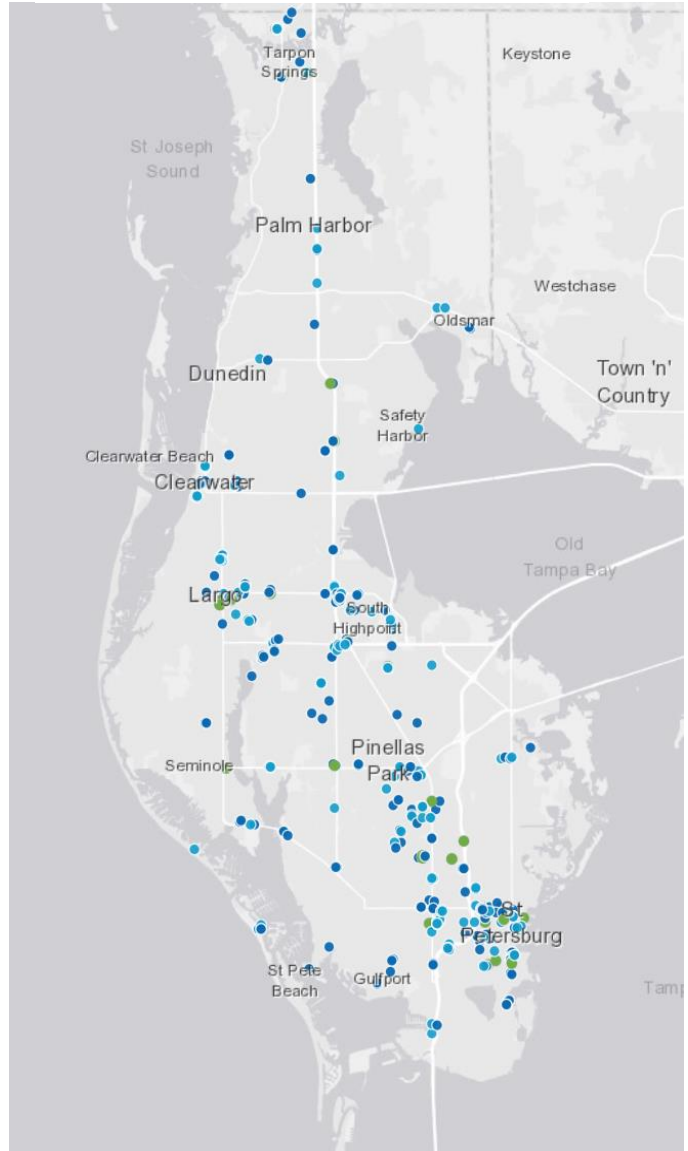
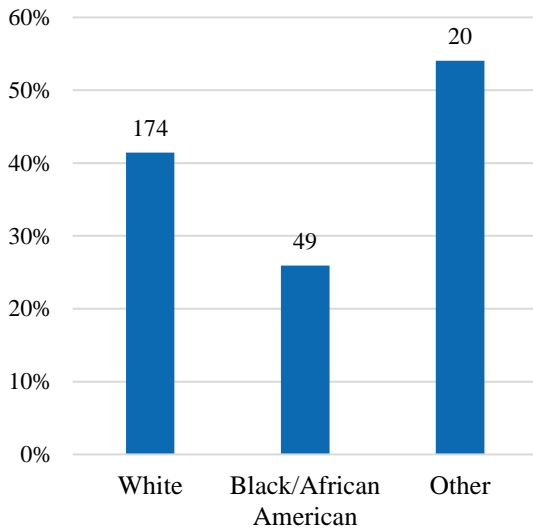


Fig. 99. Mental Health by Race



Note. Data in Figure 99 represent the percentages of respondents who reported a mental health issue by race. The total count is provided above each bar. All data are self-reported. Approximately 38% of respondents reported a mental health issue. Although persons who identified as White had the highest mental health count, persons who identified as a race other than White or Black/African American represented the racial group with the largest proportion of respondents who reported a mental health issue. [Table 16](#) and [Table 17](#) provide the raw data for Figures 97 and 99.

An interactive map is provided in the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, Mental Health](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

Fig. 100. Developmental Disability

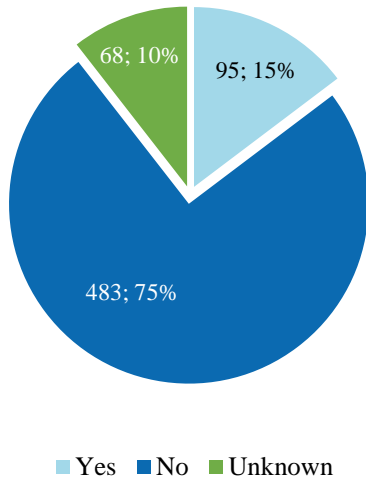


Fig. 101. Developmental Disability by Location

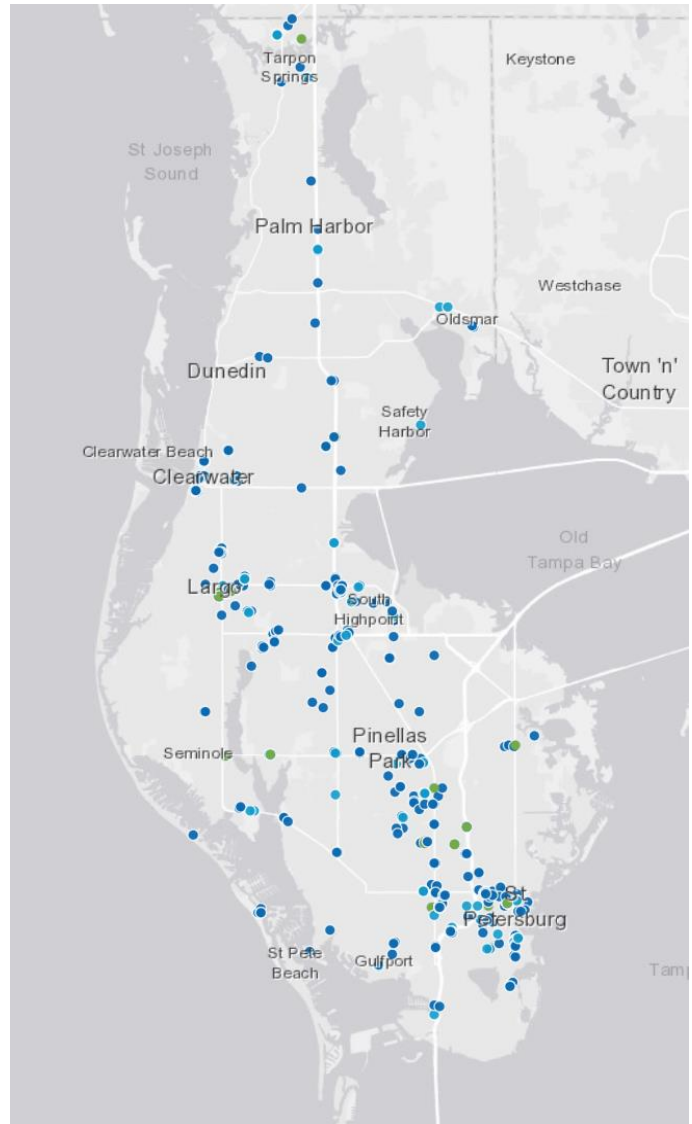
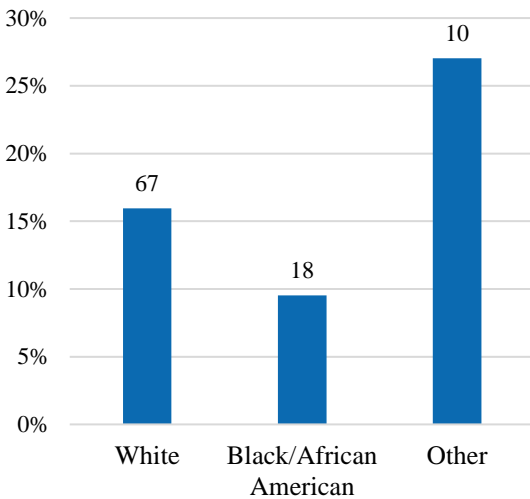


Fig. 102. Developmental Disability by Race



Note. Data in Figure 102 represent the percentages of respondents who reported a developmental disability by race. The total count is provided above each bar. All data are self-reported. Approximately 15% of respondents reported a developmental disability. Although persons who identified as White had the highest developmental disability count, persons who identified as a race other than White or Black/African American represented the racial group with the largest proportion of respondents who reported a developmental disability. [Table 16](#) and [Table 17](#) provide the raw data for Figures 100 and 102.

An interactive map is provided in the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, Developmental Disability](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

Fig. 103. Chronic Health

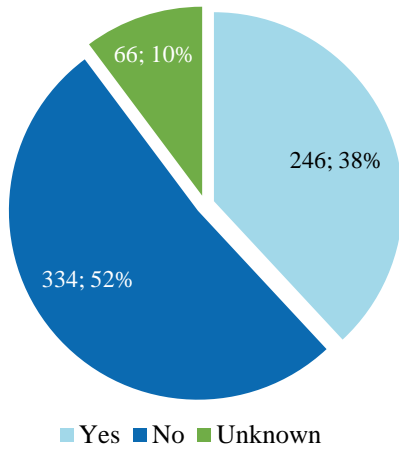


Fig. 104. Chronic Health by Location

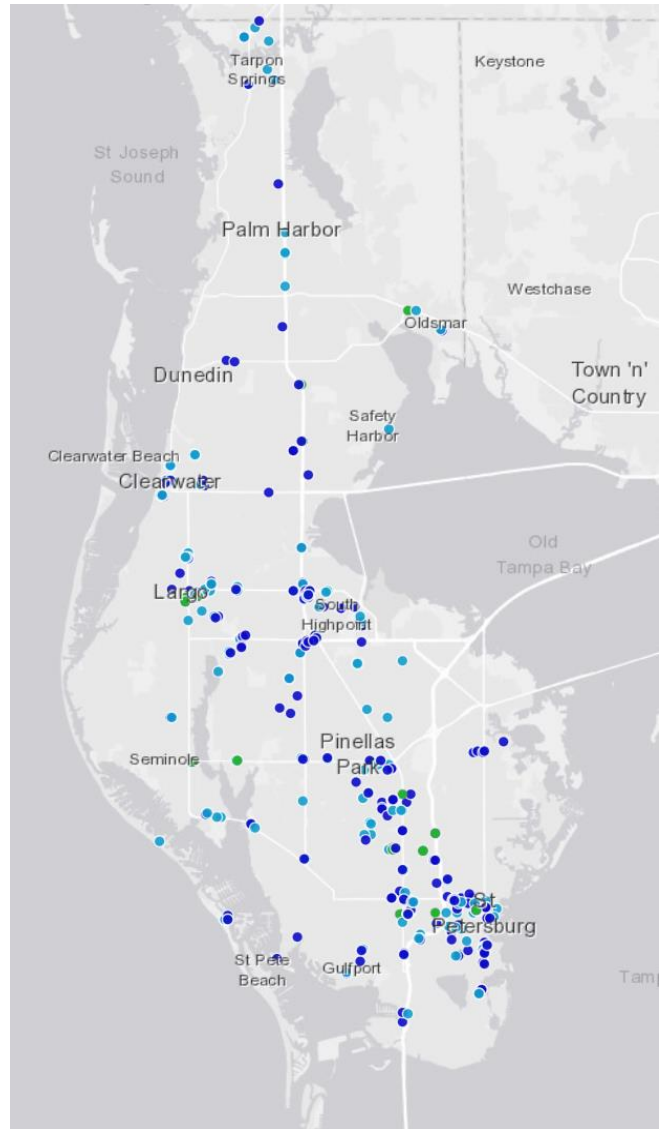
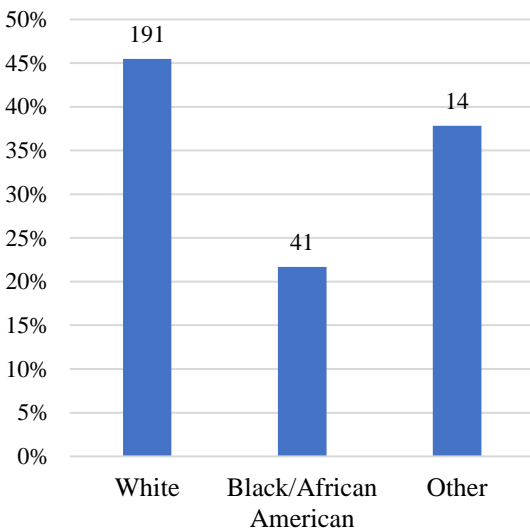


Fig. 105. Chronic Health by Race



Note. Data in Figure 105 represent the percentage of respondents who reported a chronic health issue by race. The total count is provided above each bar. All data are self-reported. Approximately 38% of respondents reported a chronic health issue. Persons who identified as White had the highest chronic health count and represented the racial group with the largest proportion of persons who had a chronic health issue. [Table 16](#) and [Table 17](#) provide the raw data for Figures 103 and 105.

An interactive map is provided in the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, Chronic Health](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

Fig. 106. HIV/AIDS

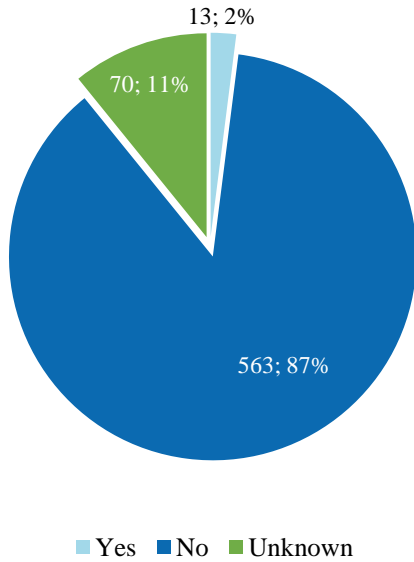


Fig. 108. HIV/AIDS by Race

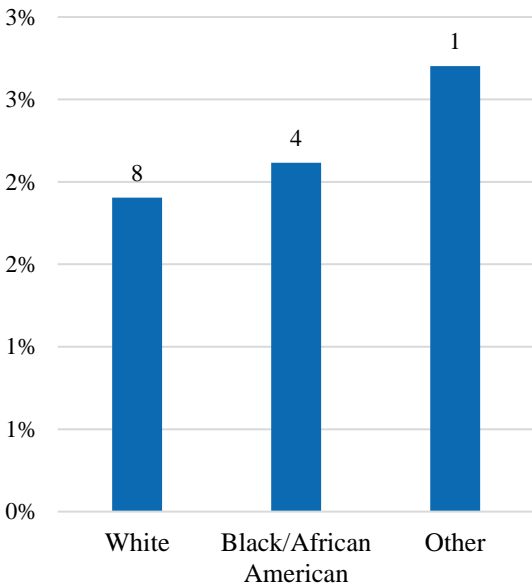
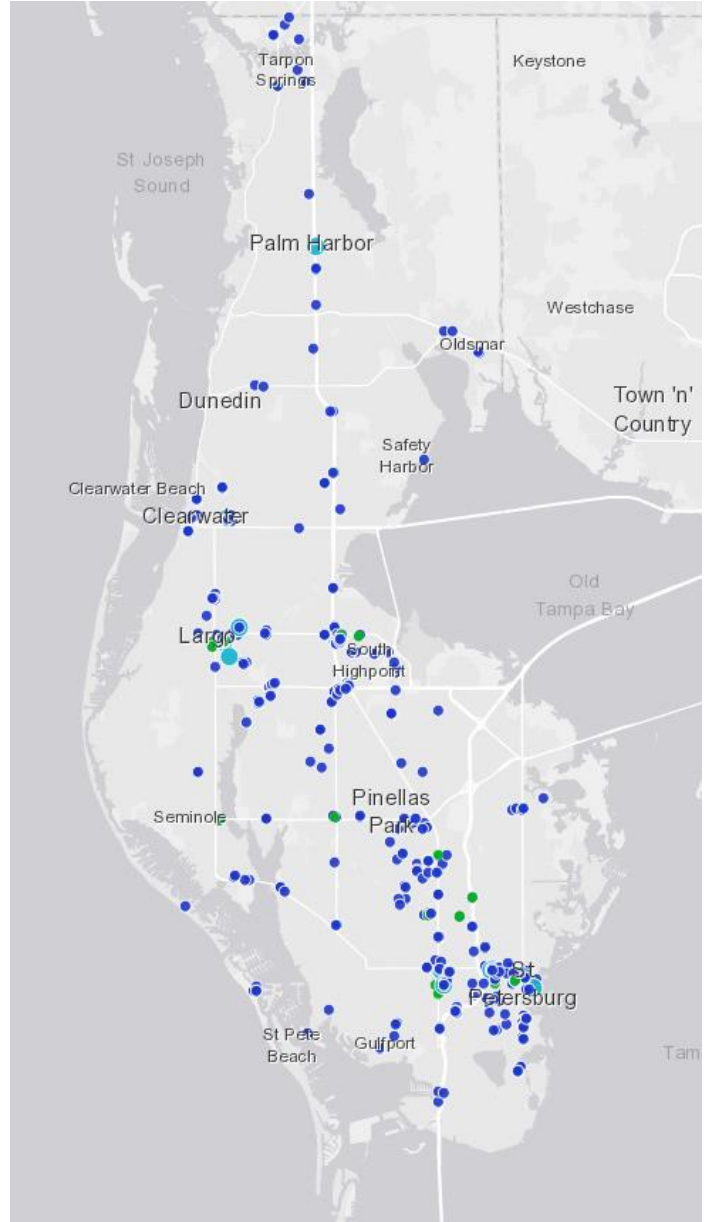


Fig. 107. HIV/AIDS by Location



Note. Data in Figure 108 represent the percentage of respondents who reported HIV/AIDS per race. The total count is provided above each bar. All data are self-reported. Approximately 2% of respondents reported an HIV/AIDS diagnosis. Although persons who identified as White had the highest HIV/AIDS count, persons who identified as a race other than White or Black/African American represented the racial group with the largest proportion of respondents who reported having an HIV/AIDS diagnosis. [Table 16](#) and [Table 17](#) provide the raw data for Figures 106 and 108.

An interactive map is provided in the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, HIV/AIDS](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

Fig. 109. Physical Disability

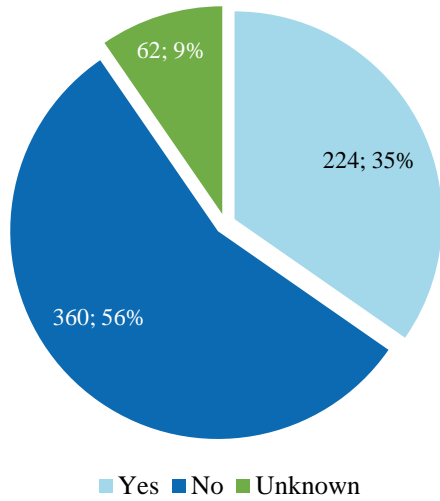


Fig. 107. Physical Disability by Location

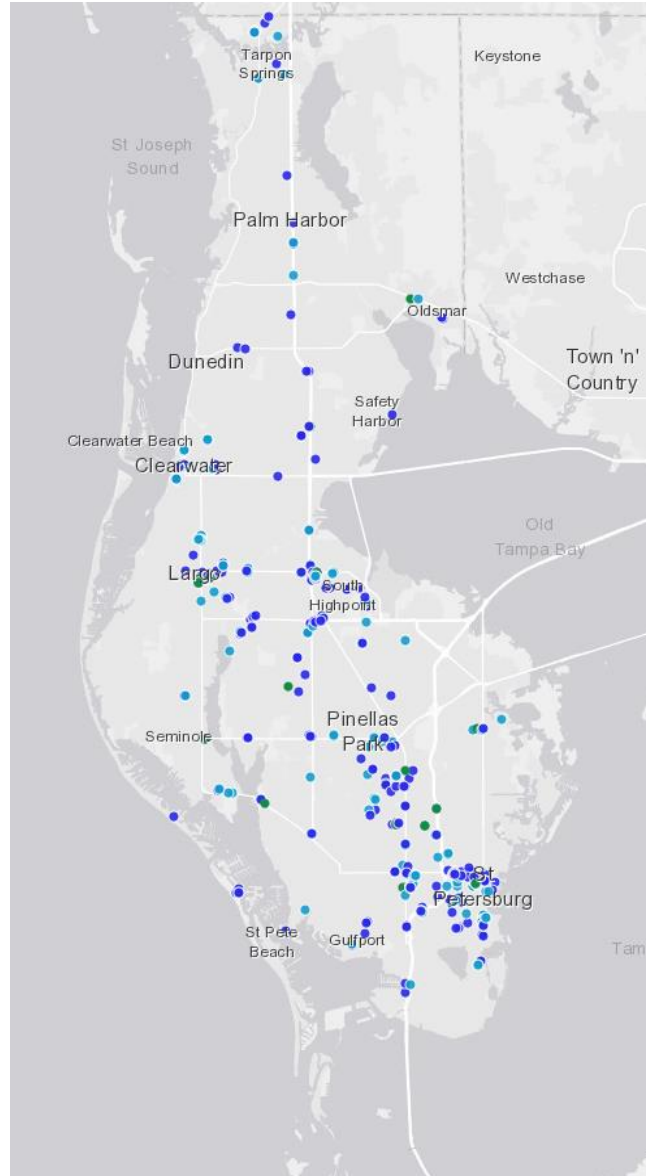
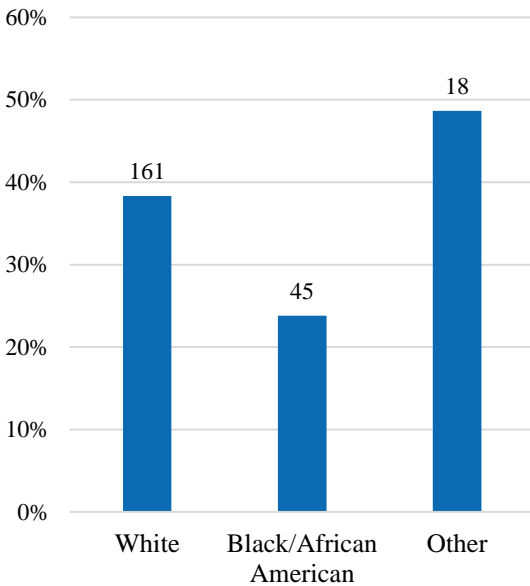


Fig. 111. Physical Disability by Race



Note. Data in Figure 111 represent the percentage of respondents who reported a physical disability per race. The total count is provided above each bar. All data are self-reported. Approximately 35% of respondents reported having a physical disability. Although persons who identified as White had the highest physical disability count. Persons who identified as a race other than White or Black/African American represented the racial group with the largest proportion of respondents who reported a physical disability. [Table 16](#) and [Table 17](#) provide the raw data for Figures 109 and 111.

An interactive map is provided in the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, Physical Disability](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

6.2.3 Additional Unsheltered Characteristics

Fig. 112. Access to Health Services

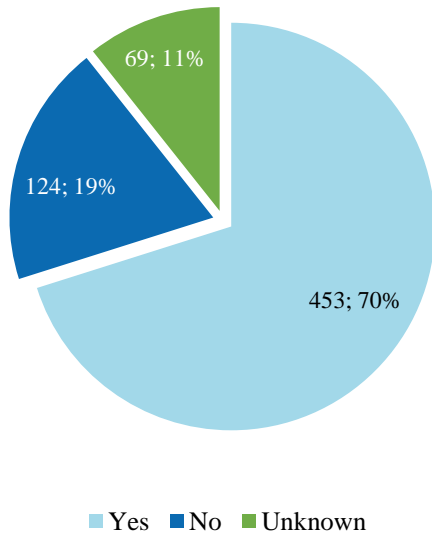


Fig. 114. Access to Health Services

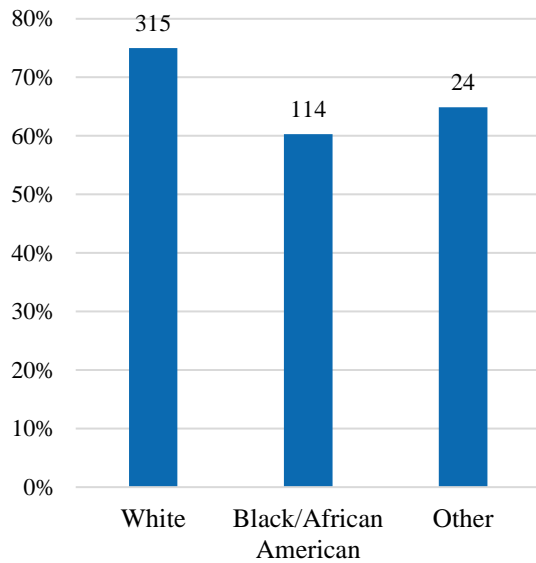
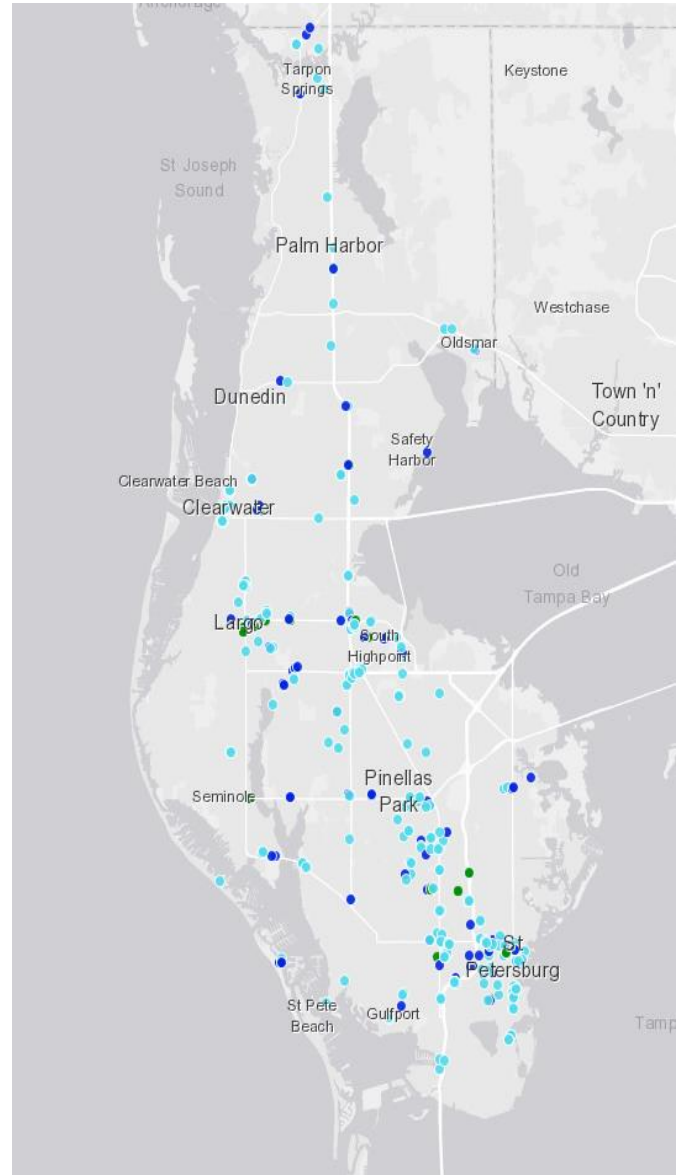


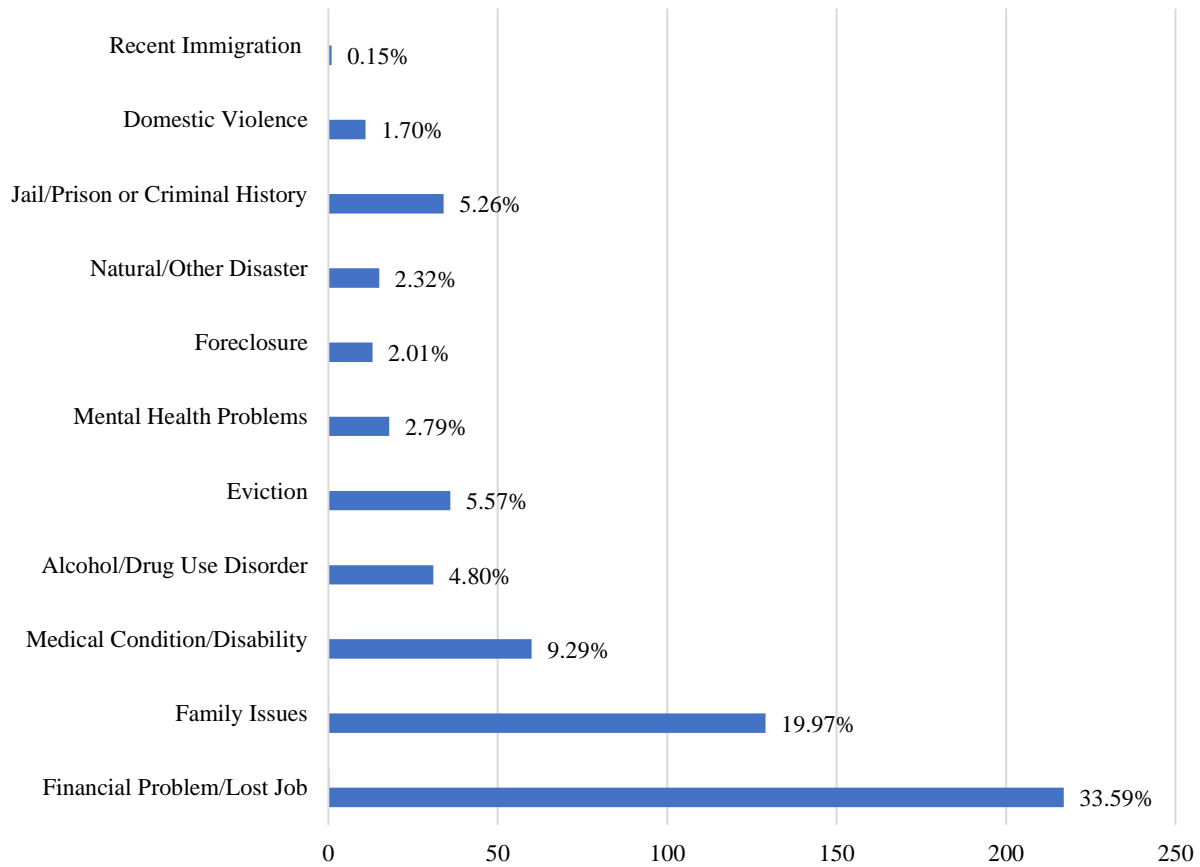
Fig. 113. Access to Health Services by Location



Note. Data in Figure 114 represent the percentage of respondents who reported access to health services or a medical clinic per race. The total count is provided above each bar. All data are self-reported. Approximately 70% of respondents reported they had access to health services or a medical clinic. Persons who identified as Black/African American reported less access to health services. [Table 16](#) and [Table 17](#) provide the raw data for Figures 112 and 114.

An interactive map is provided in the following link: [2023 Pinellas County Point in Time Count, Access to Health Services](#). Coordinates will overlap when the PIT Count survey was conducted in the same location for multiple people.

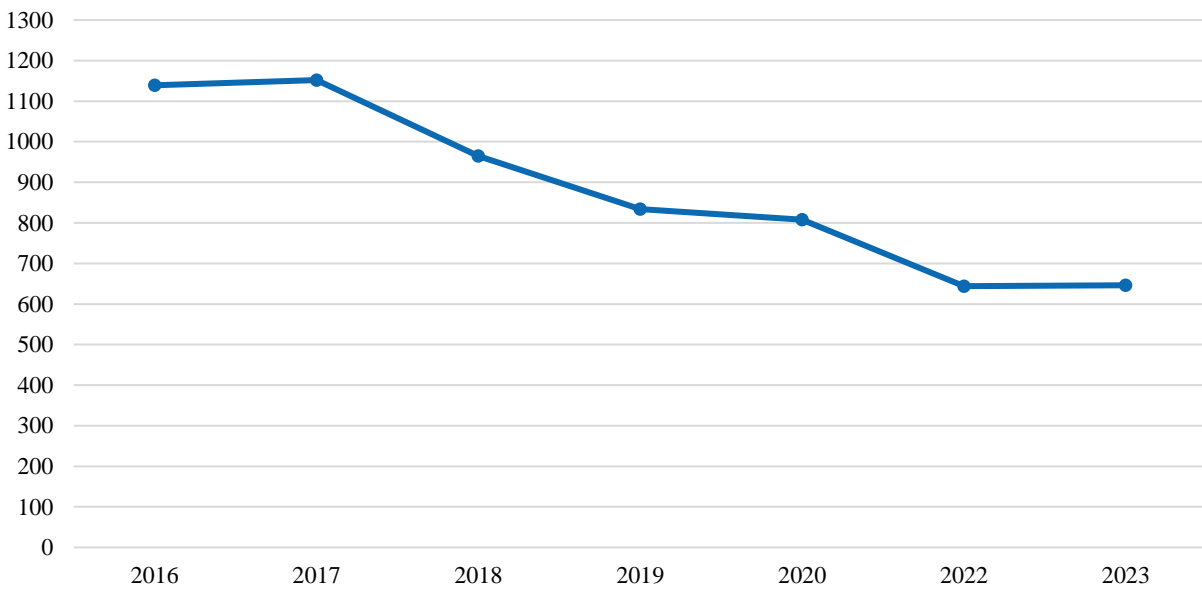
Fig. 115. Primary Reasons Housing was Lost



Note. Figure 115 represents the primary reasons that respondents indicated they lost housing. Percentages add to 100% when including missing data (i.e., 13% of respondents did not report the primary reason that housing was lost). Financial problems were the most common reason that housing was lost. Notably, mental health and substance use were not within the top five reasons that housing was lost. [Table 19](#) provides the raw data for Figure 115.

6.2.4 Unsheltered Trends (2016-2023)

Fig. 116. Total Number of Unsheltered Persons (2016-2023)



Note. Data were not collected in 2021 due to COVID-19. There was a steady downward trend in the total number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in Pinellas County between 2016-2022. [Table 18](#) provides the raw data for Figure 116.

Fig. 117. Gender Trends (2016-2023)

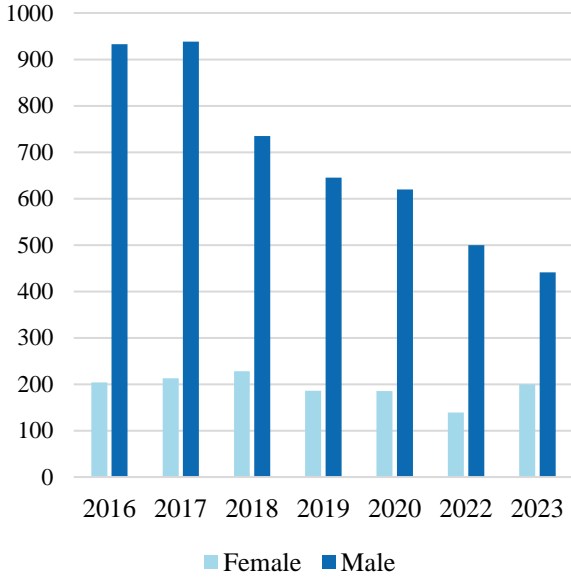


Fig. 118. Race Trends (2016-2023)

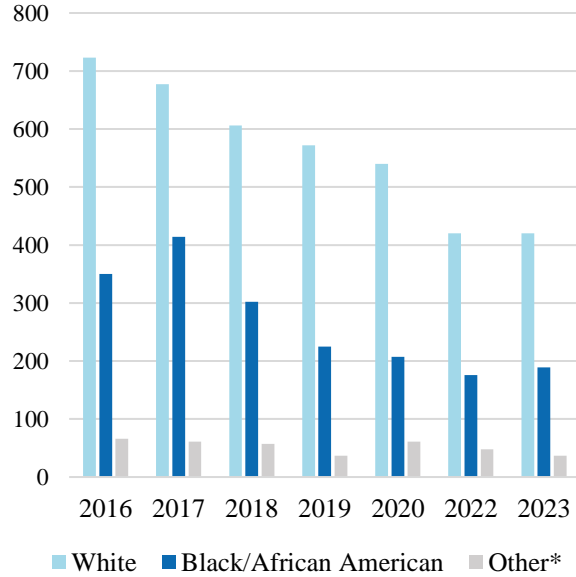


Fig. 119. Age Trends (2016-2023)

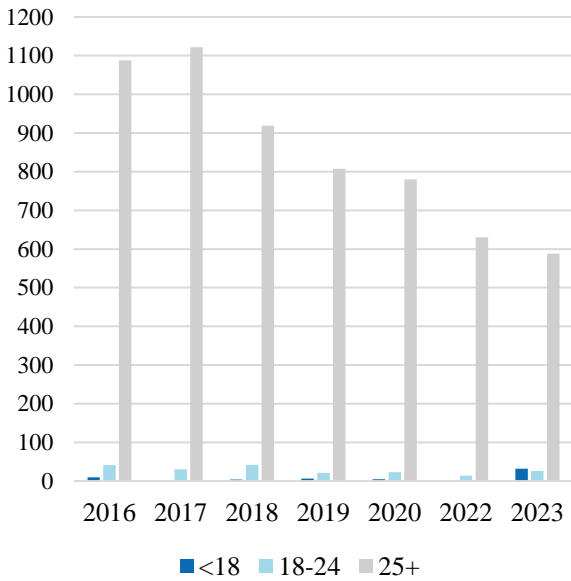
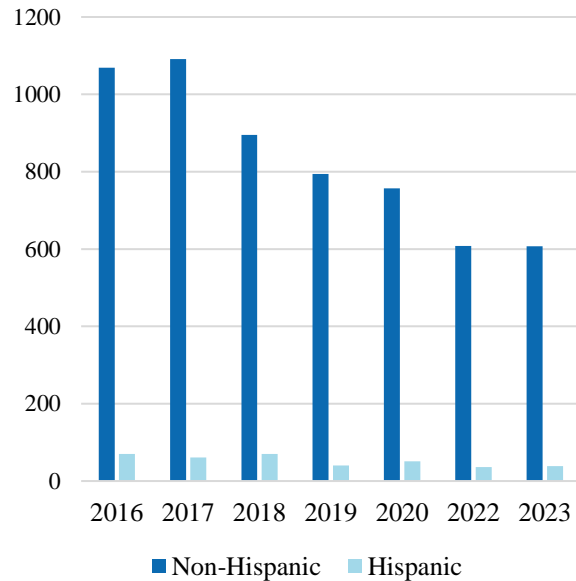
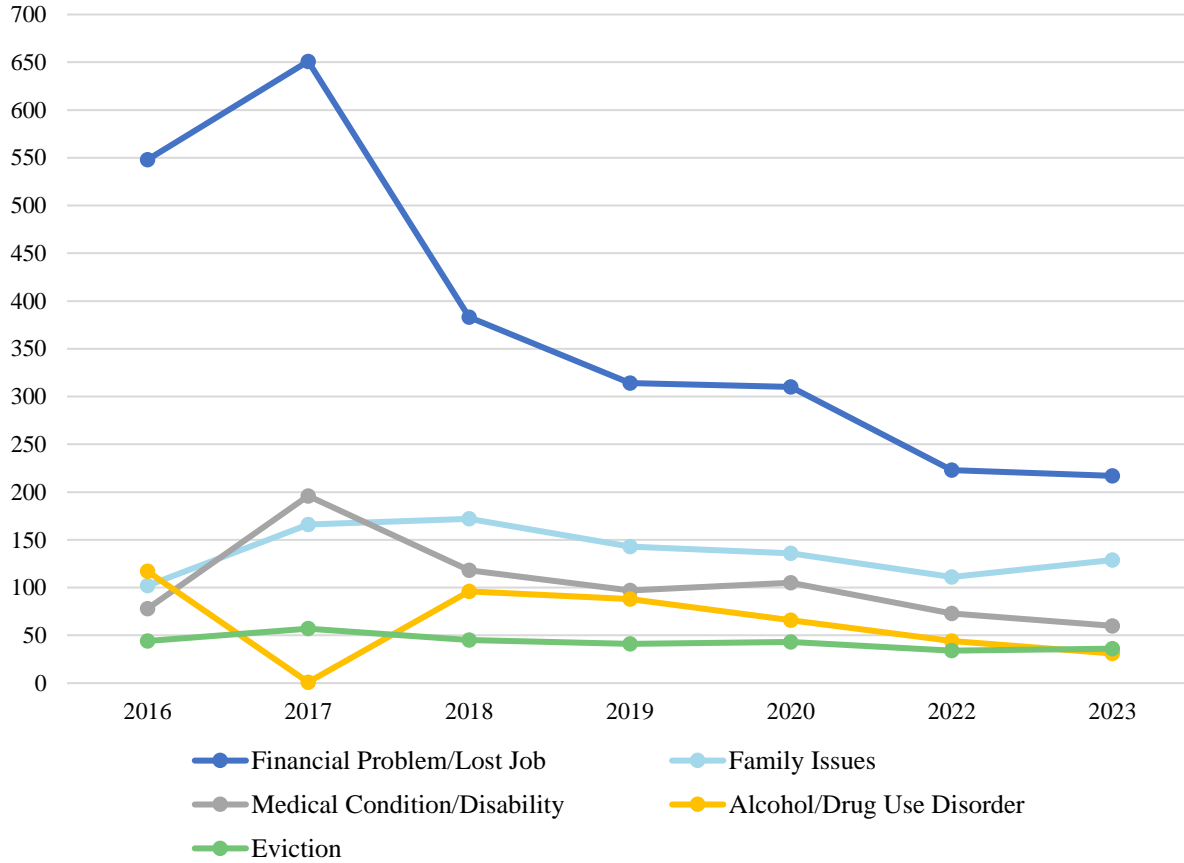


Fig. 120. Ethnicity Trends (2016-2023)



Note. Figures 117-120 provide the demographic characteristics of unsheltered persons between 2016-2023. The PIT Count was not conducted in 2021 due to COVID-19. Additional gender categories (e.g., transgender, questioning, etc.) are not included in Figure 117. [Table 18](#) provides the raw data for Figures 117-120.

Fig. 121. Primary Reasons Housing was Lost



Note. Figure 121 provides the top five primary reasons housing was lost. Although data are from 2016-2023, these data track the reasons that were identified during the 2023 PIT Count. All data are self-reported. Data were not collected in 2021 due to COVID-19. Family issues increased in 2023. Although speculative, it is possible that families who sheltered loved ones asked them to leave following the COVID-19 pandemic. [Table 19](#) provides the raw data for Figure 121.

6.2.5 Comparison between Sheltered and Unsheltered Persons

Fig. 122. Gender of Sheltered and Unsheltered

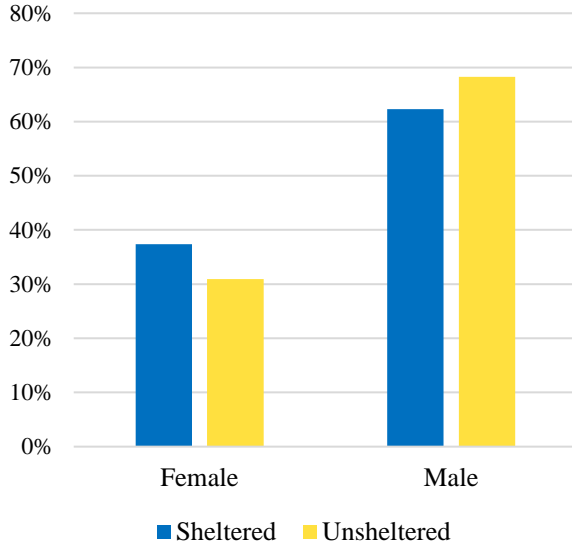


Fig. 123. Race of Sheltered and Unsheltered Persons

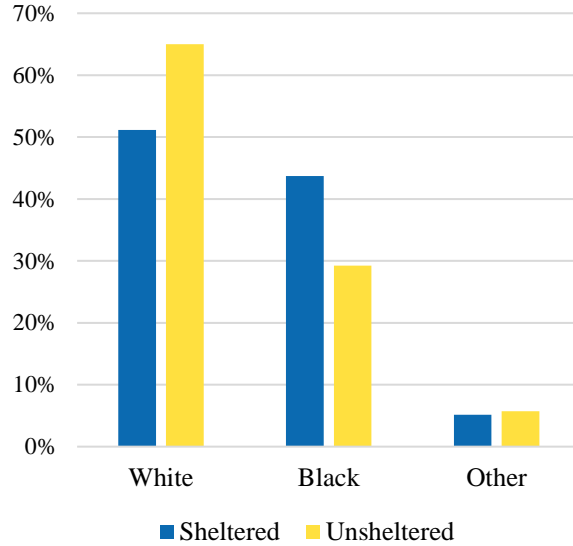


Fig. 124. Age of Sheltered and Unsheltered

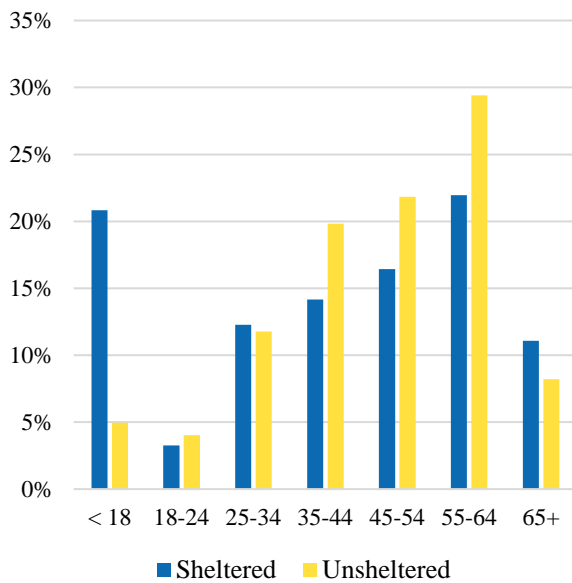
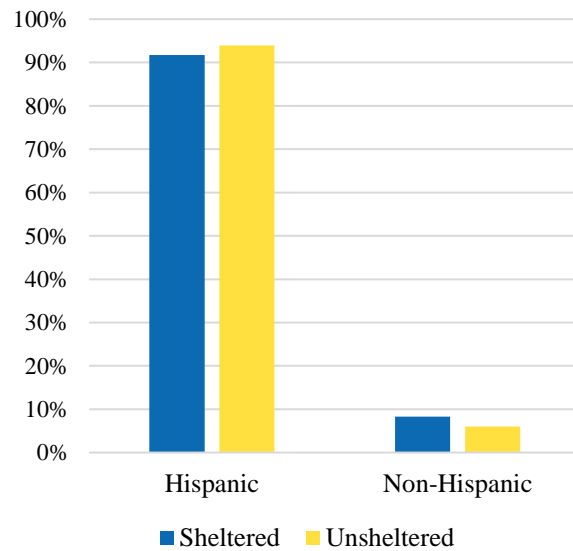


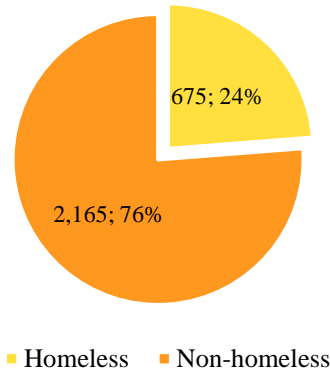
Fig. 125. Ethnicity of Sheltered and Unsheltered Persons



Note. Figures 122-125 provide the demographic characteristics of sheltered and unsheltered persons. A higher proportion of persons who identified as White, female and persons younger than 18 years old were sheltered. [Table 15](#) provides the raw data for Figures 122-125.

6.3 Pinellas County Jail Data

Fig. 126. Total Count of Unhoused (represented as "homeless") and Non-homeless Adults in Jail (N=2,840)



Note. All data are self-reported and was obtained during the jail booking process. On the day of the PIT Count, 2,840 individuals were incarcerated in the Pinellas County Jail. Approximately 25% did not disclose having a permanent residence (represented as "homeless") when booked in jail¹.

1. $[675 \div 2,840] = 0.237$

Fig. 127. Jail by Race (N=675)

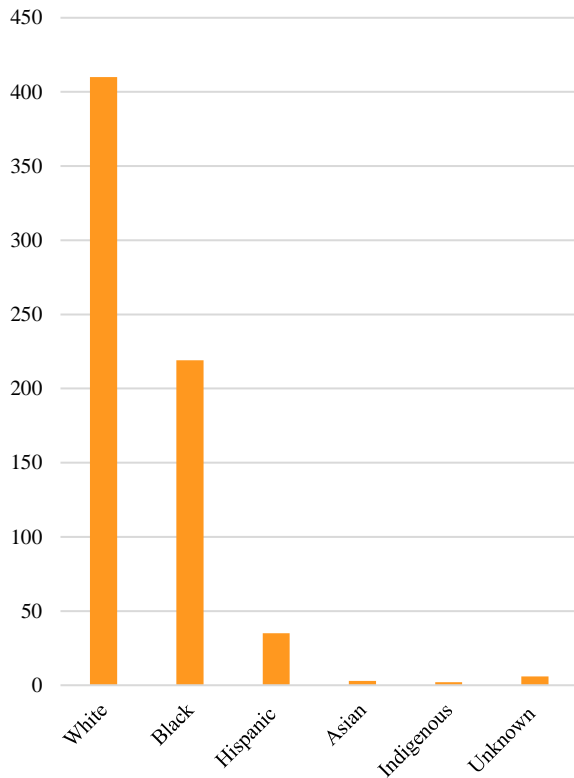
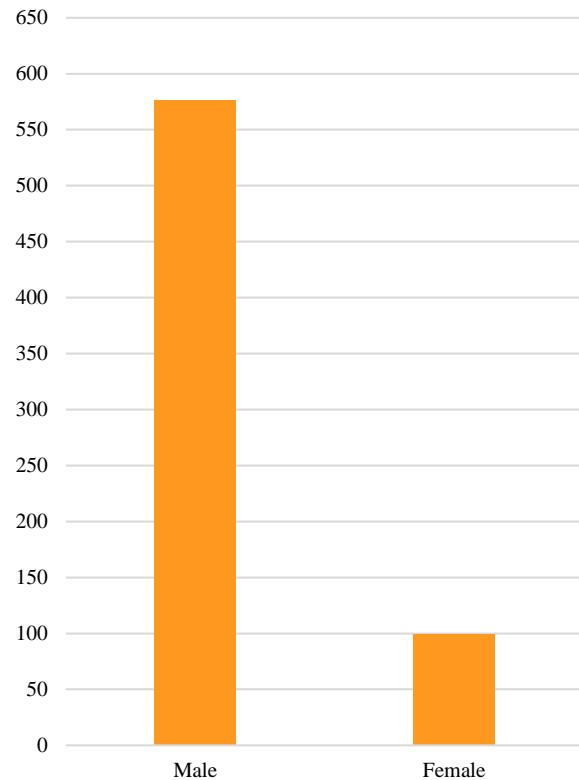


Fig. 128 Jail by Gender (N=675)



Note. All data are self-reported. Race categories provided in Figure 127 were utilized by the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office and do not reflect the race/ethnicity categories used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Proportions could not be calculated because the racial composition of jail detainees was unknown. [Table 20](#) provides the raw data for Figures 126-128.

6.3.1 Municipality

Fig. 129. Pinellas County Jail Location Data by Municipality (N=645)

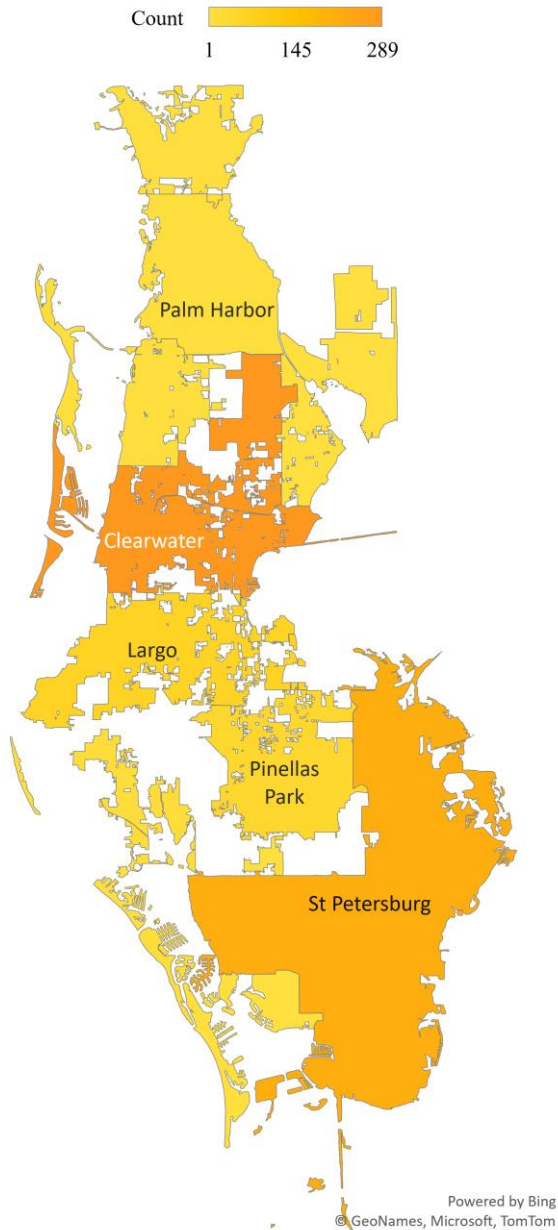
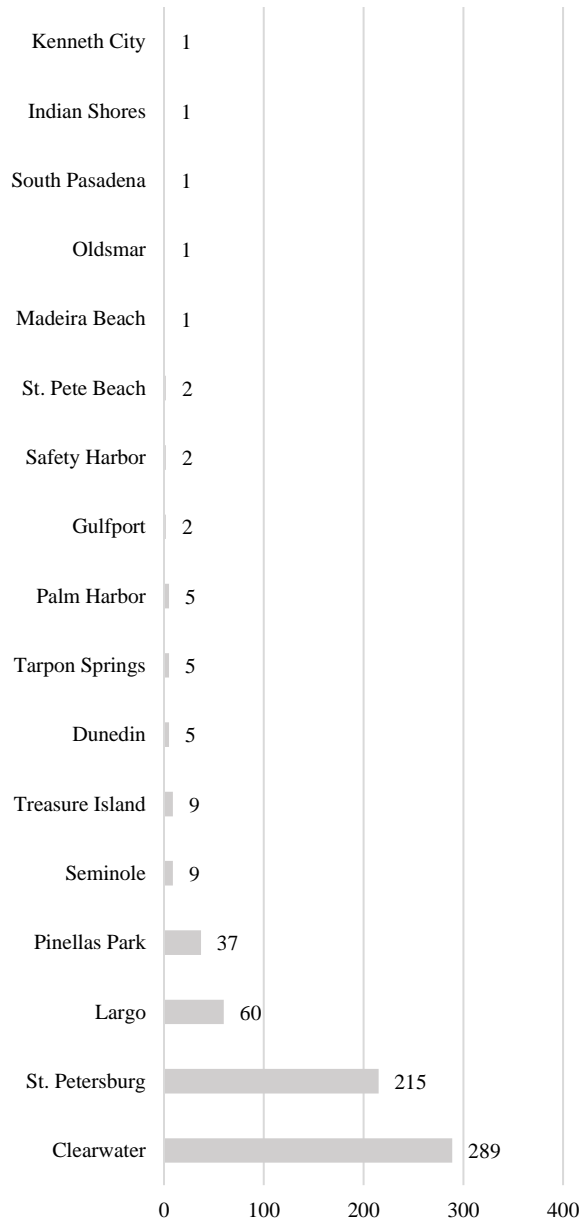


Fig. 130. Pinellas County Jail Location Data by Municipality (N=645)



Note. Figures 129-130 provide the Pinellas County Jail data by self-reported last known city of residence. Data from municipalities outside of Pinellas County and missing data were excluded from Figures 129-130 ($n=30$). Some municipality names are not shown on the map due to space limitations.

6.3.2 Zip Code

Fig. 131. Pinellas County Jail Location Data by Zip Code (N=519)

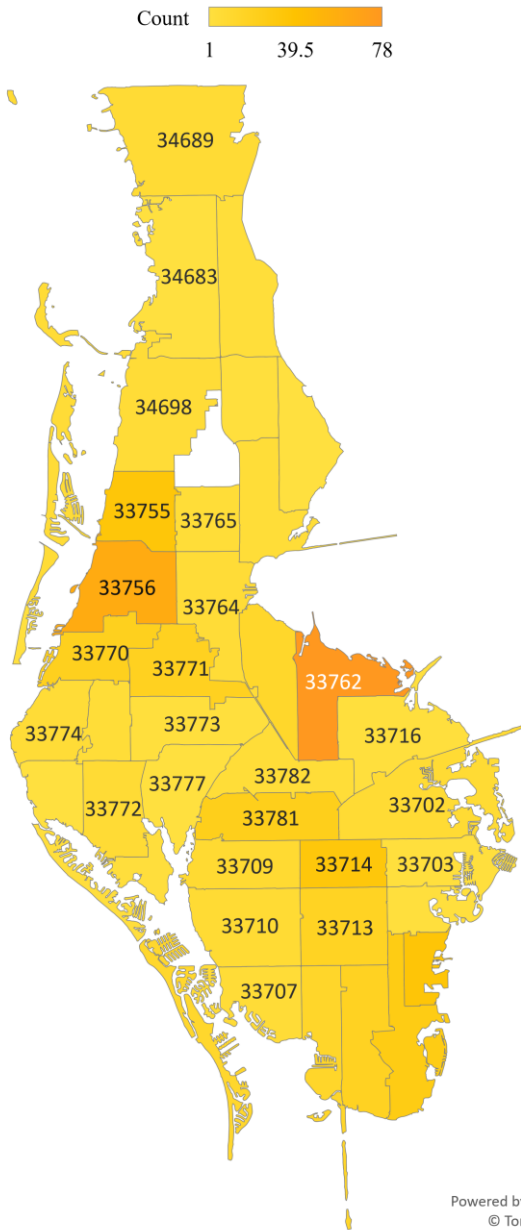
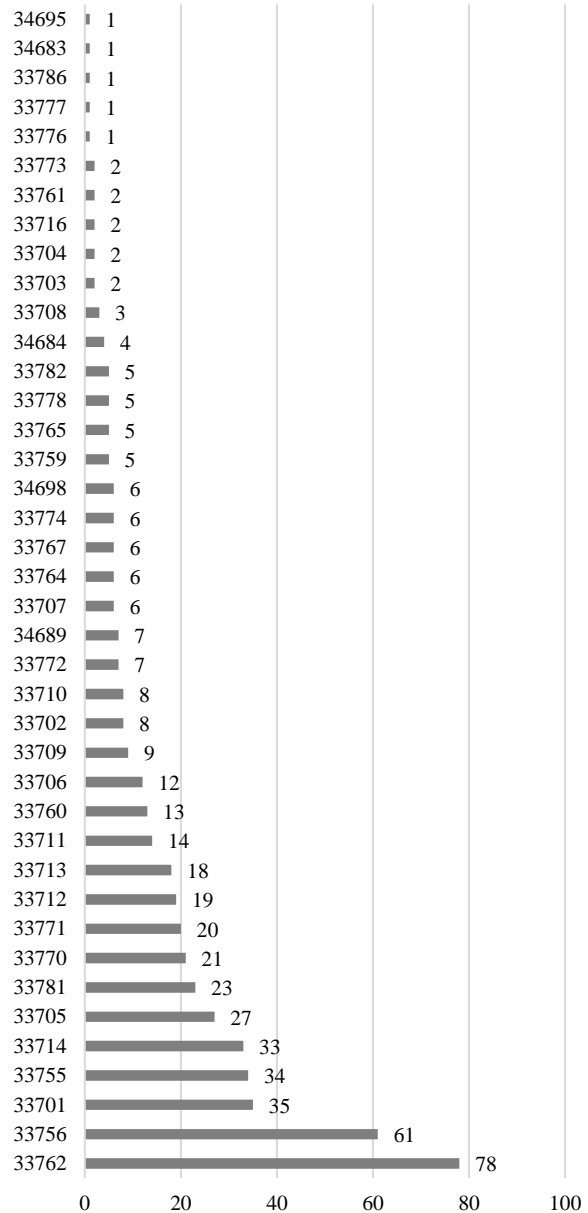


Fig. 132. Pinellas County Jail Location Data by Zip Code (N=519)



Note. Figures 131-132 provide the Pinellas County Jail data by zip code. All data are self-reported. Data from zip codes outside of Pinellas County and missing data were excluded from Figures 131-132 ($n=156$). Some zip codes are not shown on the map due to space limitations. Safe Harbor emergency shelter, operated by the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office, is located next to the Pinellas County Jail and within the 33762-zip code, which may account for the larger proportion of persons who reported they resided in that geographic region.

6.3.3 Jail Trends (2016-2023)

Fig. 133. Arrest Trends by Gender

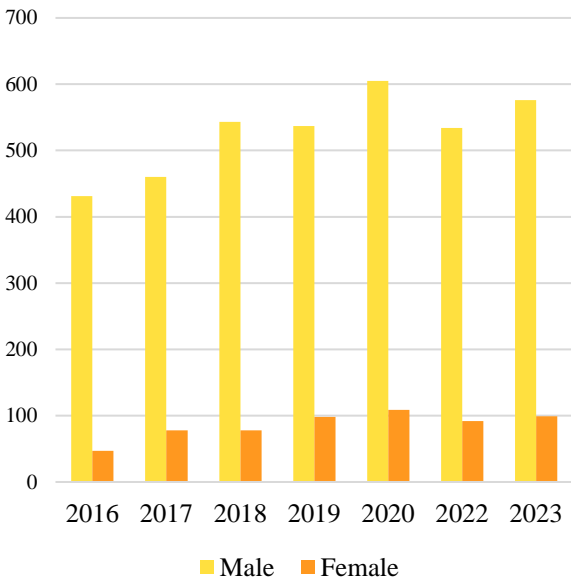


Fig. 134. Arrest Trends by Race

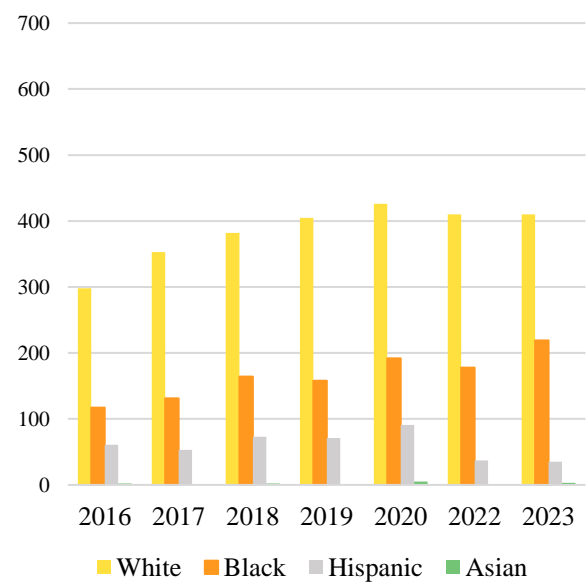


Fig. 135 Arrest Trends by Self-Reported Last Known City of Residence

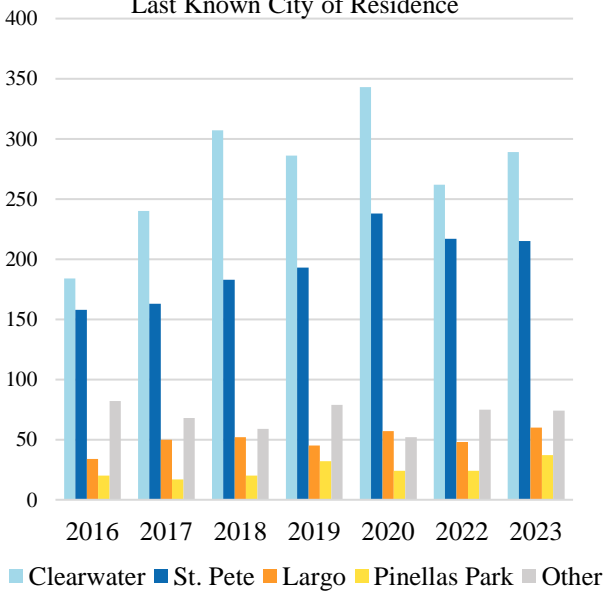
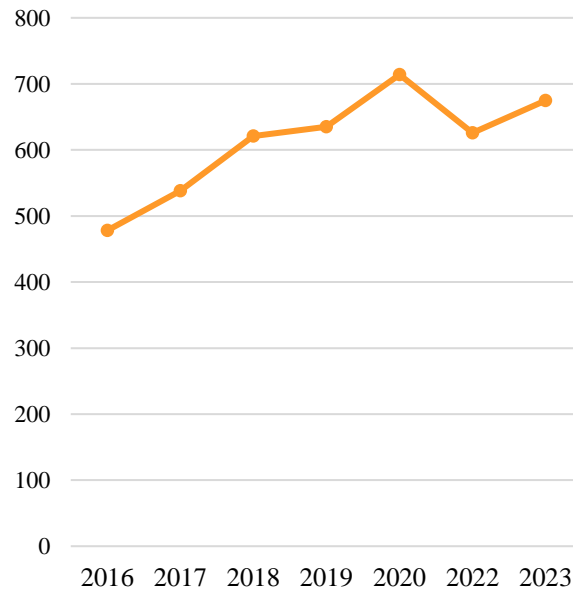


Fig. 136. Total Arrest Trends (2016-2023)



Note. Figures 133-136 provide the Pinellas County Jail trend data. All data are self-reported and location data does not reflect which police department made the arrest. There has been a steady upward trend, excluding a slight dip during COVID-19. One reason that the dip in 2021 occurred was due to a heightened focus on diversion strategies to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in the Pinellas County Jail. [Table 20](#) provides the raw data for Figures 133-136.

6.4 Pinellas County School Data

6.4.1 Pinellas County Students (All Ages)

Fig. 137. Student Housing Status

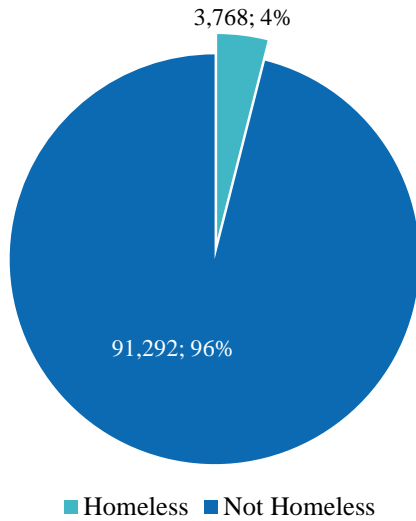


Fig. 138. Type of Homelessness

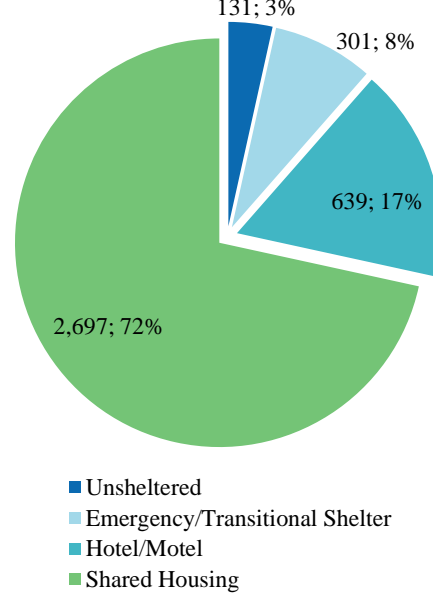
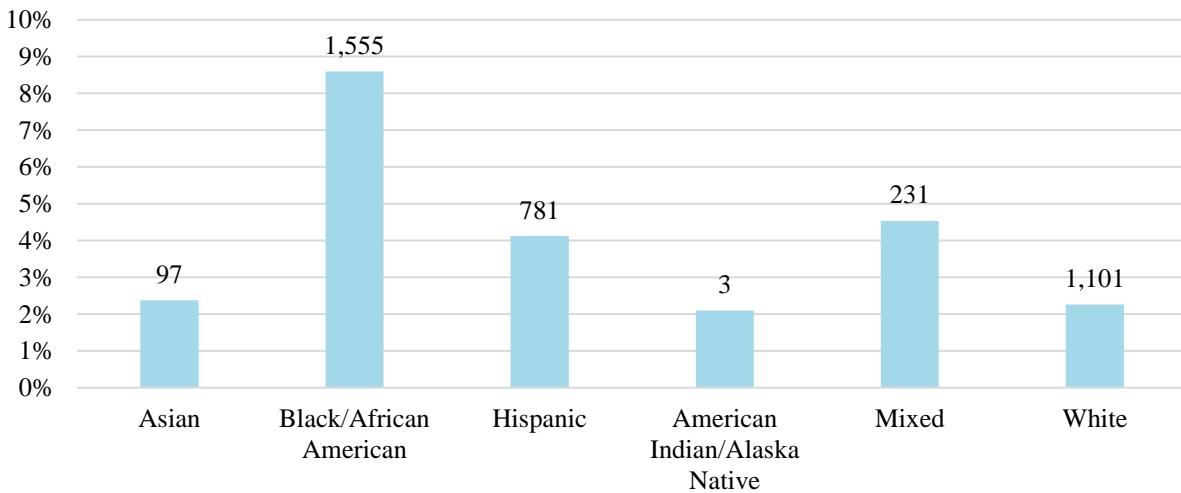


Fig. 139. Homelessness by Race



Note. Figures 137-139 provide the demographic characteristics of all Pinellas County students. Figure 139 includes any type of homeless (e.g., unsheltered, emergency/transitional shelter, hotel/motel, or shared housing). “Unsheltered” refers to a public or private space not ordinarily used as a sleeping accommodation for human beings. Hotels/motels are paid for by another individual or agency, not by the family/student. Approximately 4% of students in Pinellas County were identified as experiencing homelessness (including unsheltered, hotel/motel, emergency/transitional, and shared housing). However, approximately 9% of students who identified as Black/African American were identified as experiencing homelessness. Most students who were identified as experiencing homelessness lived in shared housing. [Table 21](#) provides the raw data for Figures 137-139.

Fig. 140. Unsheltered by Race (N=131)

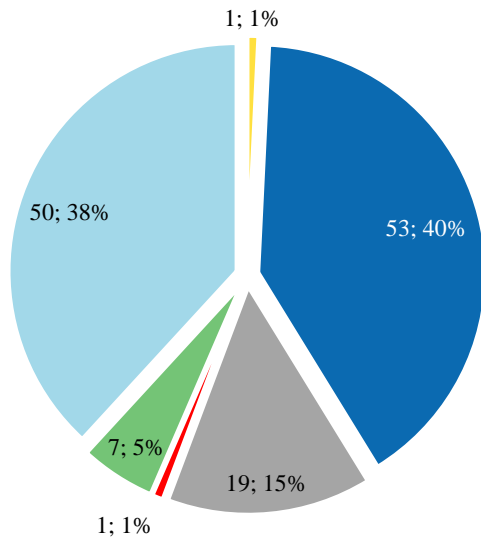


Fig. 141. Emergency/Transitional (N=301)

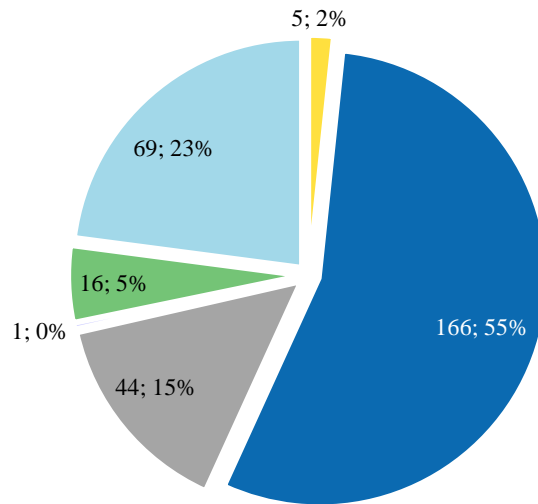


Fig. 142. Hotel/Motel by Race (N=639)

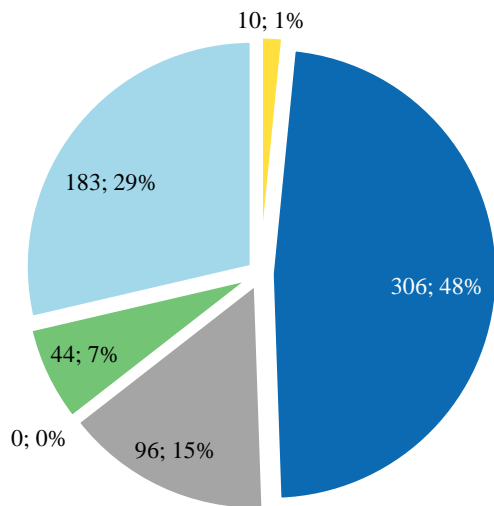
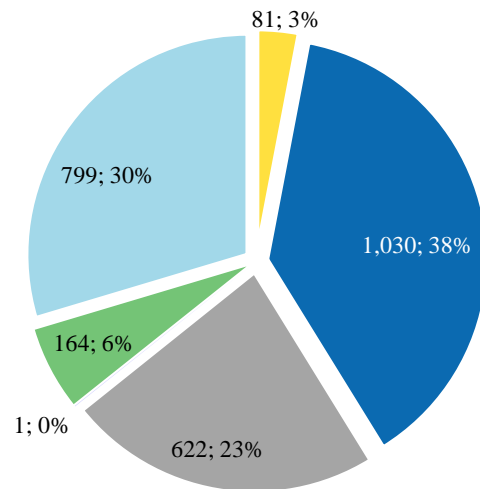


Fig. 143. Shared Housing by Race (N=2,697)



■ Asian
 ■ Black/African American
 ■ Hispanic
 ■ American Indian/Alaska Native
 ■ Mixed
 ■ White

Note. Figures 140-143 provide the demographic characteristics of all Pinellas County students. “Unsheltered” refers to a public or private space not ordinarily used as a sleeping accommodation for human beings. Hotels/motels are paid for by another individual or agency, not by the family/student. Students who identified as Black/African American made up the largest proportion of students identified as experiencing homelessness across all housing/shelter types. For reference, the Pinellas County student body, including all ages ($N=95,060$), is broken down into the following characteristics: Asian ($n=4,081$; 4.29%), Black/African American ($n=18,093$; 19.03%), Hispanic ($n=18,960$; 19.95%), American Indian/Alaska Native ($n=143$; 0.15%), mixed race ($n=5,098$; 5.36%), and White ($n=48,685$; 51.22%). [Table 21](#) provides the raw data for Figures 140-143.

6.4.2 Pinellas County Students (younger than 18 years old)

Fig. 144. Student Housing Status (N=90,615)

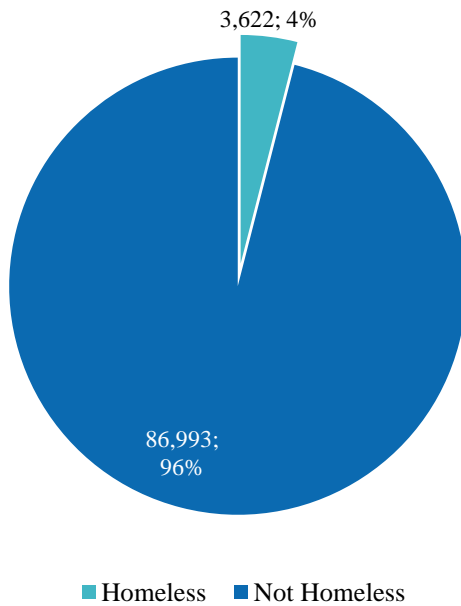


Fig. 145. Type of Homelessness (N=3,622)

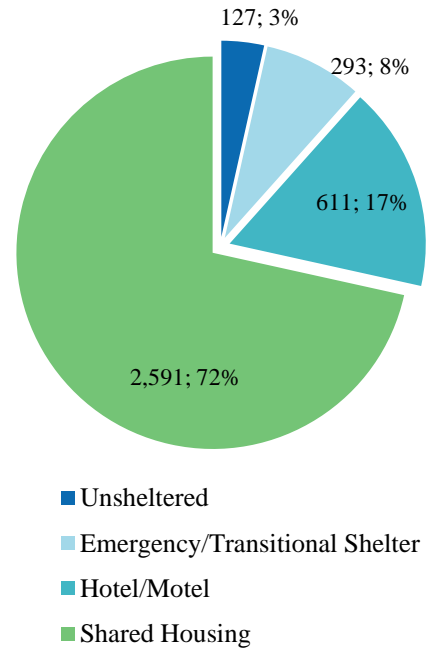
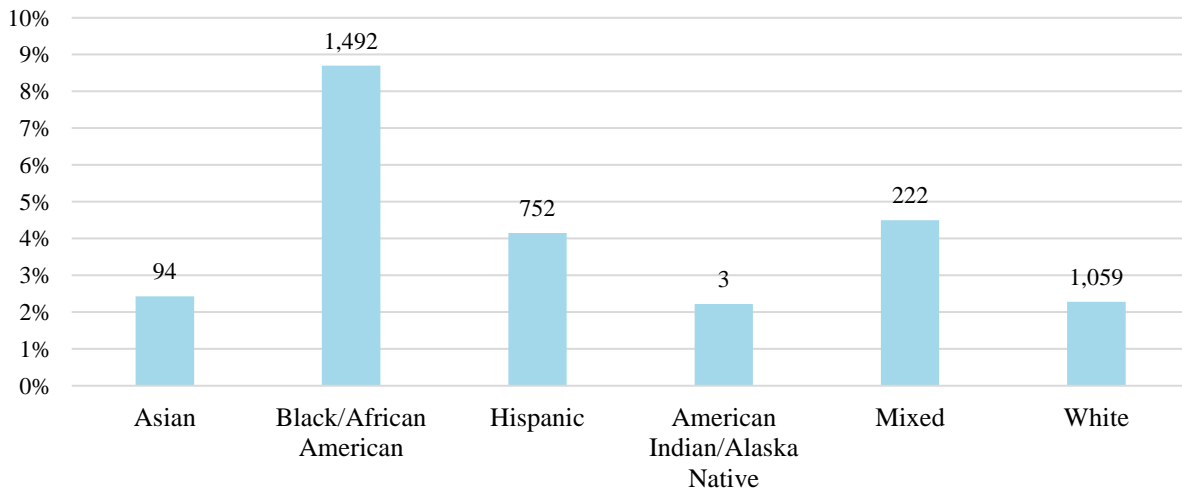


Fig. 146. Homelessness by Race (N=3,622)



Note. Figures 144-146 provide the demographic characteristics of students younger than 18 years old. Figure 146 includes any type of homelessness (i.e., unsheltered, emergency/transitional shelter, hotel/motel, and shared housing). “Unsheltered” in Figure 145 refers to a public or private space not ordinarily used as a sleeping accommodation for human beings. Hotels/motels are paid for by another individual or agency, not by the family/student. Most students (younger than 18 years old) identified as experiencing homelessness resided in a shared household. Additionally, the largest number and proportion of students (younger than 18 years old) experiencing some form of homelessness identified as Black/African American. [Table 21](#) provides the raw data for Figures 144-146.

Fig. 147. Unsheltered by Race (n=127)

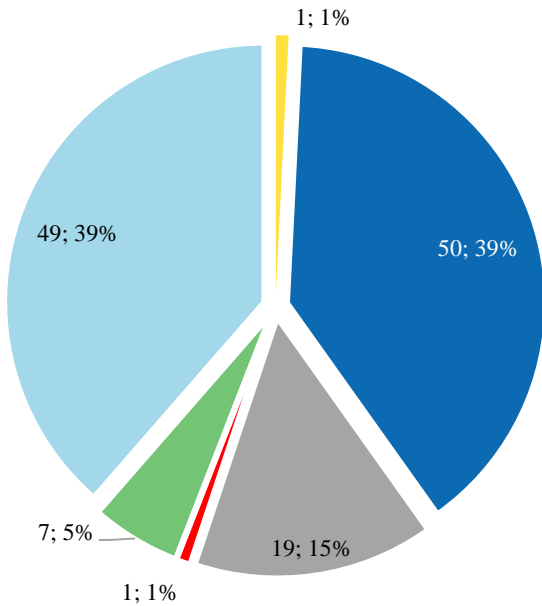


Fig. 148. Emergency/Transitional Shelter by Race (n=293)

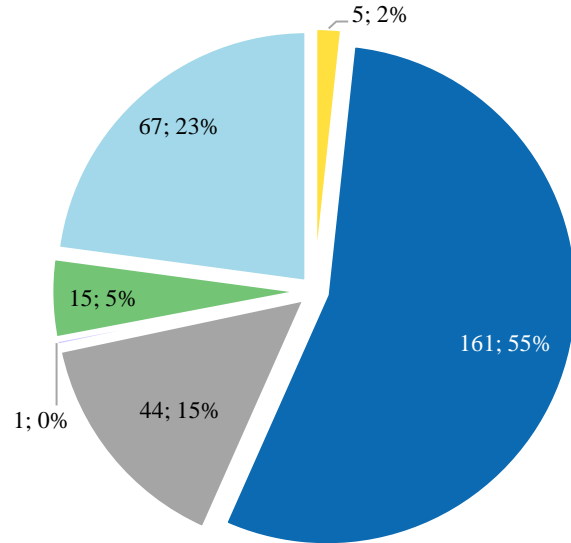


Fig. 149. Hotel/Motel (n=611)

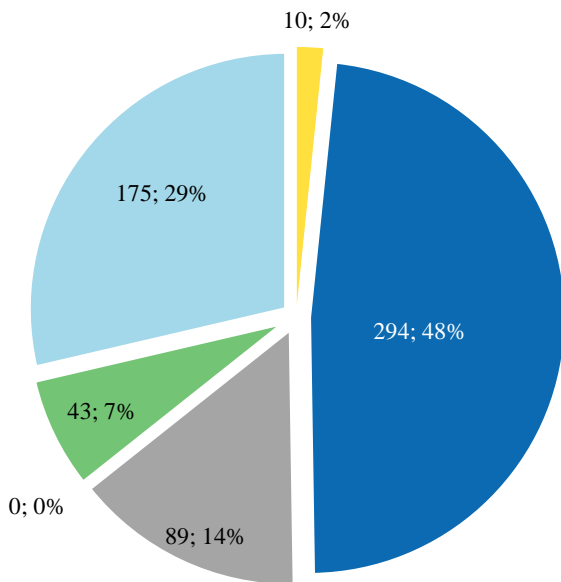
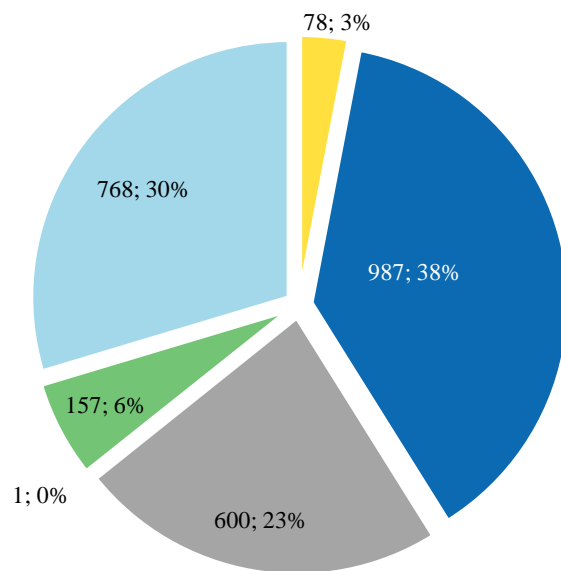


Fig. 150. Shared Housing (n=2,591)



■ Asian
 ■ Black/African American
 ■ Hispanic
 ■ American Indian/Alaska Native
 ■ Mixed
 ■ White

Note. Figures 147-150 provide the demographic characteristics of students younger than 18 years old. “Unsheltered” in Figure 147 refers to a public or private space not ordinarily used as a sleeping accommodation for human beings. Hotels/motels are paid for by another individual or agency, not by the family/student. Students who identified as Black/African American made up the largest proportion of students identified as experiencing homelessness across all housing/shelter types. [Table 21](#) provides the raw data for Figures 147-150.

6.4.3 Pinellas County Students (18 years old and older)

Fig. 151. Student Housing Status (N=4,445)

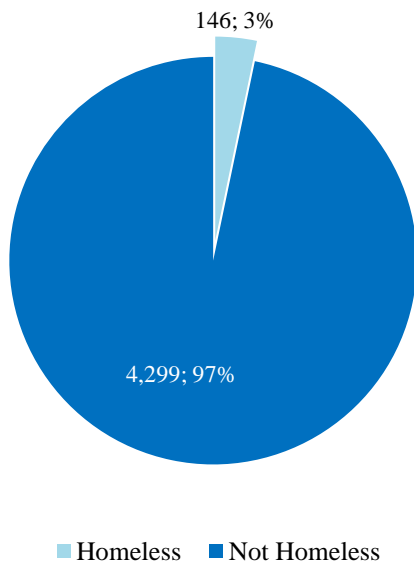


Fig. 152. Type of Homelessness (N=146)

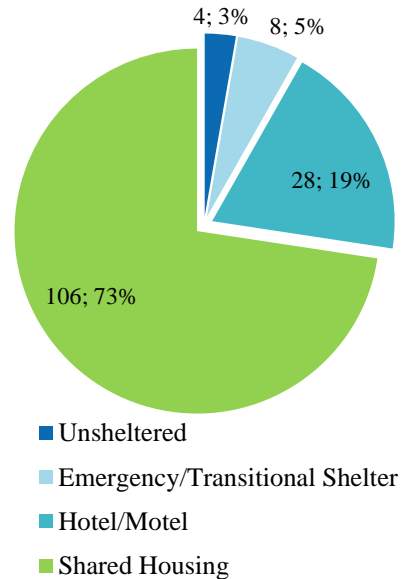
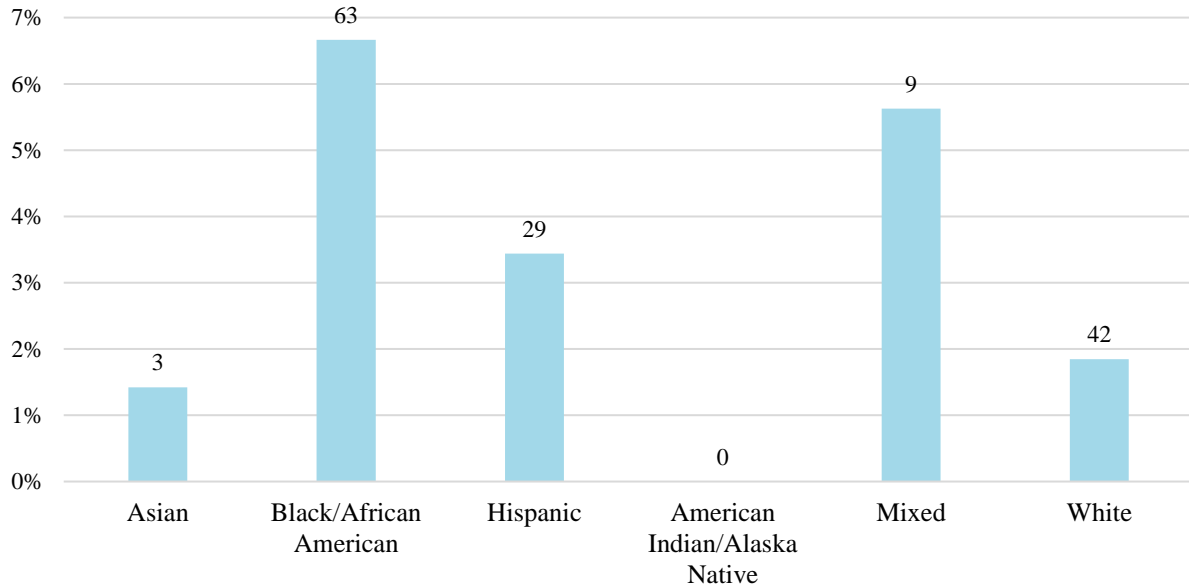


Fig. 153. Homelessness by Race (N=146)



Note. Figures 151-153 provide the demographic characteristics of students 18 years old and older. Hispanic and non-Hispanic were counted as racial categories in the data provided by the PCSB. Figure 153 includes any type of homelessness (i.e., unsheltered, emergency/transitional shelter, hotel/motel, and shared housing). “Unsheltered” refers to a public or private space not ordinarily used as a sleeping accommodation for human beings. Hotels/motels are paid for by another individual or agency, not by the family/student. Most students (18 years old and older) identified as experiencing homelessness resided in a shared household. Additionally, the largest number and proportion of students (18 years old and older) who identified as Black/African American were identified as experiencing homelessness. [Table 21](#) provides the raw data for Figures 151-153.

Fig. 154. Unsheltered by Race (n=4)

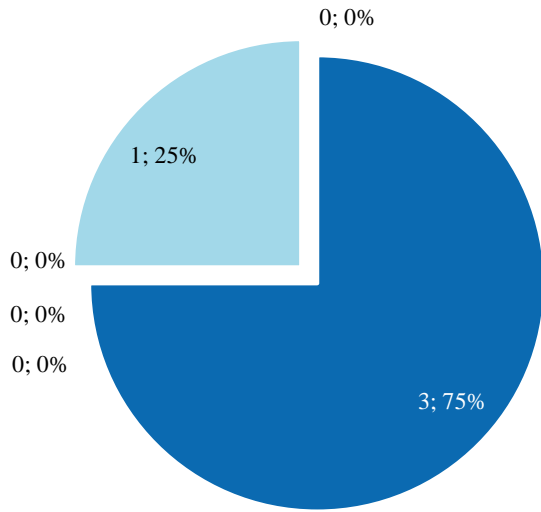


Fig. 155. Emergency/Transitional Shelter by Race (n=8)

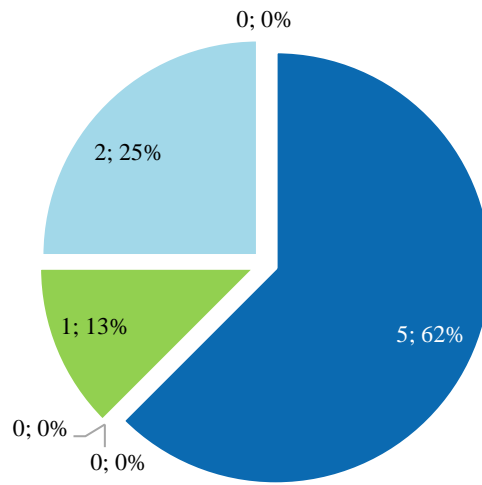


Fig. 156. Hotel/Motel by Race (n=28)

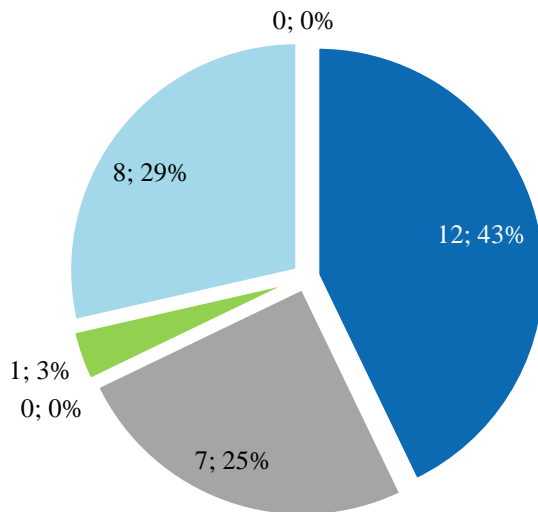
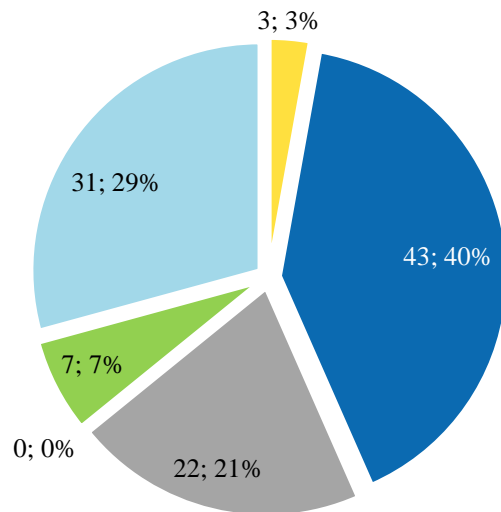


Fig. 157. Shared Housing by Race (n=106)



■ Asian ■ Black/African American ■ Hispanic ■ American Indian/Alaska Native ■ Mixed ■ White

Note. Figures 154-157 provide the demographic characteristics of students 18 years old and older. “Unsheltered” refers to a public or private space not ordinarily used as a sleeping accommodation for human beings. Hotels/motels are paid for by another individual or agency, not by the family/student. Students (18 years old and older) who identified as Black/African American made up the largest proportion of students identified as experiencing homelessness across all housing/shelter types. [Table 21](#) provides the raw data for Figures 154-157.

6.4.4 Pinellas County School Trends (2016-2023)

Fig. 158. Student Trends (younger than 18 years old), 2016-2023

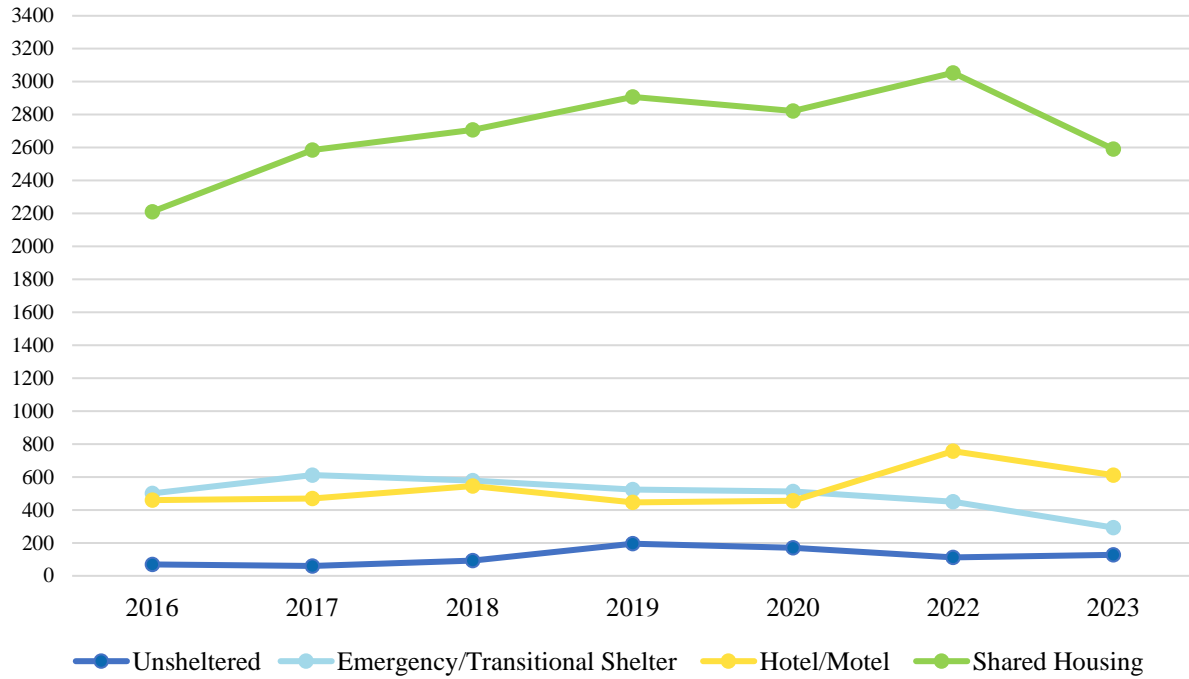
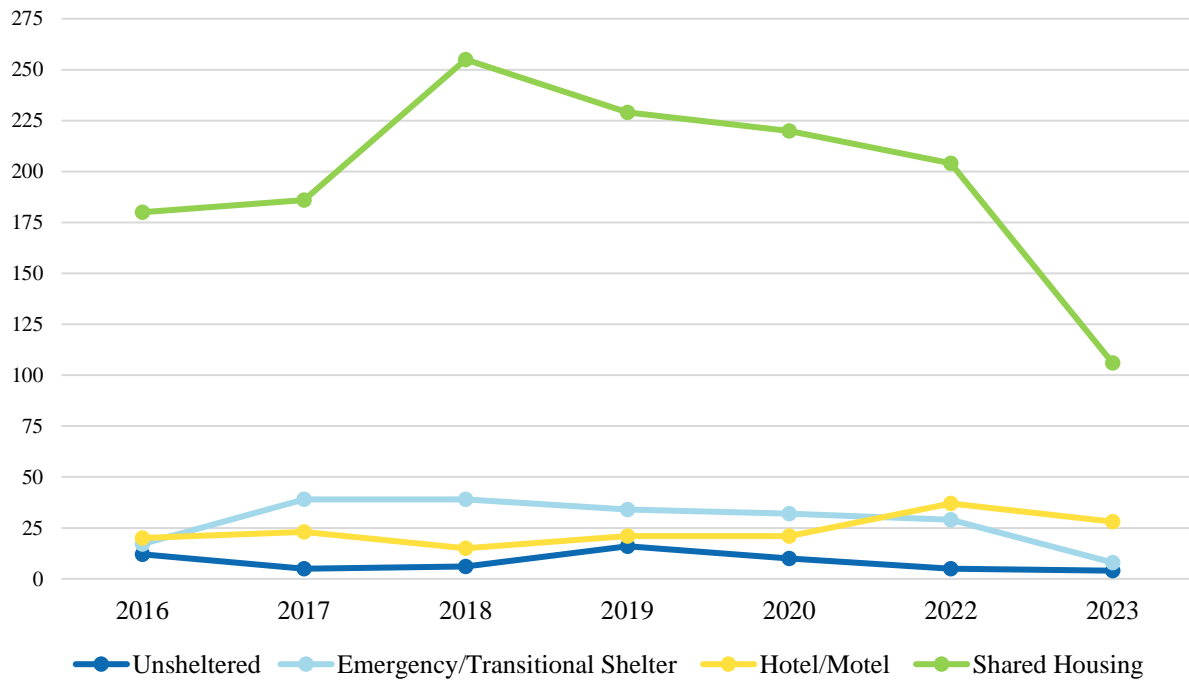


Fig. 159. Student Trends (18 years old and older), 2016-2023



Note. There was a substantial decrease in the number of students in shared housing in 2023. [Table 22](#) provides the raw data for Figures 158-159.

7 Discussion

On the night of January 26th, 2023, the Pinellas County Point in Time Count identified 2,144 persons who were experiencing sheltered ($n=1,498$) and unsheltered ($n=646$) homelessness in Pinellas County. In addition to the Point in Time Count, 3,768 Pinellas County School students and 675 persons in the Pinellas County Jail were identified as experiencing homelessness. Overall, efforts to decrease homelessness in Pinellas County have successfully reduced incidents of homelessness between 2016-2023, though racial disparities are evident. For example, the total number of persons experiencing homelessness who identified as White has decreased since 2016, while the number of persons experiencing homelessness who identified as Black/African American has increased. Although Pinellas County is mostly comprised of persons who identify as non-Hispanic, White (71.4%), there was an approximately equal proportion of sheltered persons experiencing homelessness who identified as Black/African American or White. Additionally, there were a higher number of persons who identified as Black/African American in emergency shelters and a higher number of persons who identified as White in transitional housing. When broken down further, sheltered households with at least one child and one adult consisted mostly of persons who identified as female and/or Black/African American. Racial disparities were also evident across Pinellas County School students. For example, a substantially higher proportion of students who were identified as experiencing homelessness identified as Black/African American. Therefore, efforts should continue to focus on reducing barriers for minority populations across the Pinellas County CoC.

7.1 Limitations

Several limitations are noted. First, the Point in Time Count provides a snapshot of homelessness from a single day. Therefore, it may not be a completely accurate representation of homelessness, which tends to fluctuate throughout the year. Second, the unsheltered count included approximately 350 volunteers, who conducted a physical count within Pinellas County. Although these volunteers were trained by the Homeless Leadership Alliance of Pinellas, Inc and represent stakeholders who are familiar with the County, it is not possible to search all regions or to count all individuals who are homeless due to location and other barriers. For example, hotspot analyses revealed several areas that did not include any unsheltered people. It is unclear if this is because there were no unsheltered persons in these locations, if volunteers were unable to communicate with unsheltered individuals, or if there were too few volunteers to reach all

areas. Furthermore, many volunteers represented police and fire department officials (10.37%) and government employees (24.69%). It is possible that certain characteristics (e.g., substance use) are under-reported due to fear of legal sanctions or perceived power imbalances.

8 Recommendations

8.1 Recommendation #1

Enhance the work being done with Built for Zero to detect incidents of homelessness and promptly connect individuals with housing. Built for Zero currently provides coaching and guidance to the Pinellas CoC to achieve Functional Zero. “Functional Zero” means that the average number of people who experience homelessness per month does not exceed a community’s ability to house that many people. For example, County A will achieve Functional Zero if County A has an average monthly homeless population of 100 people and has the capacity to house 100 people.

How can Pinellas County enhance their Functional Zero philosophy?

- Develop a user-friendly dashboard/website interface to track incidents of homelessness in real-time. This will allow providers within the CoC to target resources and dynamically respond/adapt to incidents of homelessness as they emerge.
- Establish formal data-sharing agreements between all providers within the CoC – including those who are not CoC members, such as healthcare entities, but serve Pinellas County’s residents – to share detailed person-specific information. Specific data points to track include:
 - Newly identified homeless individuals.
 - Returned homeless individuals (i.e., people who were previously housed and then had a new incidence of homelessness re-occur).
 - People who have been housed and what type of housing they obtained.
 - Qualitative data that includes consumer perceptions.
- Strengthen case conferencing meetings and practices that involve members of the CoC to coordinate resources and develop solutions for specific individuals. These meetings should focus on individuals who frequently utilize services across the CoC (e.g., emergency rooms, shelters, psychiatric hospitals, etc.) or any individual who contacts a provider within the CoC. To do this, there should be a CoC wide Standard Operating Procedure for case conferencing using Built for Zero’s best practices, which includes infrastructure to collect and measure individual-level data (e.g., demographics, number of contacts, etc.). Additionally, there should be a designated systems-liaison/boundary spanner to facilitate system-wide case conferencing meetings.

How does a Functional Zero policy align with a person’s right to privacy?

- CoCs across the United States – including the Pinellas CoC – utilize the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to track service interactions. Communities can incorporate this into a by-name list to identify individuals/families in need of services.
- Privacy is key, especially when accessing personal health information. Therefore, it is important to allow individuals to opt-in. Providers along the CoC should utilize consent forms that provide authorization to share information across necessary providers in the CoC (e.g., opportunities to sign release of information forms can be provided along intercept points across the CoC).

8.2 Recommendation #2

Utilize a plain-clothed approach by law enforcement when conducting the unsheltered PIT Count. Law enforcement agencies are essential during the PIT Count for several reasons. For example, law enforcement officers are familiar with hotspot areas as well as individuals and can use their knowledge to facilitate a more accurate count. Law enforcement officers also help to ensure a safe count of unsheltered persons by surveying encampments and similar areas. However, homeless persons are at heightened risk of arrest and may have a history of negative encounters with law enforcement (Sample & Ferguson, 2020). Although officers volunteering for the count are not executing arrests while conducting the survey, a plain-clothed approach might reduce the perceived power imbalance during the survey and improve the accuracy of responses.

8.3 Recommendation #3

Design an advocacy, community outreach, and communications strategic plan with measurable outcomes to address the stigma towards stable housing initiatives and people experiencing homelessness. Permanent supportive housing and similar initiatives have been successful in addressing homelessness (Aubry et al., 2020). However, stigma has contributed to a delayed expansion of permanent supportive housing (Freisinger et al., 2019). For example, property owners/renters may not want to reside next to what they perceive as “homeless camps” and often lobby against housing initiatives for people experiencing homelessness [e.g., the “not in my back yard” (NIMBY) phenomenon]. This directly affects the ability of communities to finance and develop a sufficient number of housing units for individuals experiencing chronic homelessness who would benefit from more comprehensive supports (e.g., permanent supportive housing). Therefore, it is important to address the underlying stigma against persons who experience homelessness. According to Rusch, Angermeyer, and Corrigan (2005), an effective

method to reduce stigma is through positive exposure with people who have lived experience. To promote this, additional efforts should be made to include persons with lived experience during local/state/federal advocacy efforts. This may include outreach efforts to recruit additional stakeholders who have experienced homelessness and currently experience homelessness to strategic planning meetings and advocacy campaigns across the community. A potential champion for these efforts may be the Pinellas County Lived Experience Advisory Committee.

8.4 Recommendation #4

Be proactive, creative, and collaborative when identifying and applying for funding to address homelessness and related issues. Providers often compete for limited funding opportunities, which perpetuates fragmentation among providers across systems of care. Therefore, it is recommended that CoC providers utilize findings from this report to guide the development of innovative projects that have the potential to be funded through BJA, SAMHSA, NIH, or other funding agencies. Example projects may include discreet syringe/needle exchange programs or safe sharp disposal boxes in high traffic areas identified by geolocation data, or trainings for CoC providers/volunteers (e.g., Narcan, trauma-informed care, and trainings to educate the public/providers to help them understand available resources).

8.5 Recommendation #5

Solicit needs from those with lived experience and non-clinical community stakeholders who frequently encounter individuals experiencing homelessness (e.g., bus operators, librarians, law enforcement officers, gas station clerks, etc.) to identify priority areas to improve upon. This can include focus groups, qualitative interviews, and community surveys to provide opportunities for additional viewpoints. This also provides an opportunity to creatively network with non-traditional stakeholders who may be able to provide insights that were not identified by this report.

Recommendation #6

Adapt the Point in Time Count survey methodology to match community needs. This involves including persons with lived experience in the design and implementation of the Point in Time Count survey, reviewing survey questions to build upon the findings from this report (e.g., including additional survey items to understand barriers and facilitators to access/engagement with services), and expanding provider support to ensure more of Pinellas County is surveyed (e.g., review cold spots identified in the heat map). Additionally, it is

important to ensure diversity across Point in Time Count survey volunteers. Individuals may be more likely to speak with individuals with similar racial/cultural backgrounds or gender.

8.6 Recommendation #7

Establish user-friendly interface to publicize de-identified data so individuals/providers can access and expand upon findings. Included in this report are prototype user interfaces to explore geographic information. An interactive and real-time GIS platform could be used by county stakeholders to review unsheltered data and focus street outreach efforts. This could be managed by an agency within the CoC and funded through state/federal grant initiatives.

8.7 Recommendation #8

Convene regular and sustained planning meetings with criminal justice system personnel to review policies/procedures and strategies to address homelessness. Data from the Pinellas County Jail suggests a steady upward trend in arrests of people experiencing homelessness. Therefore, collaboration with community providers is needed to facilitate law enforcement's jail diversion efforts. One innovative approach that should be considered is a specialized court docket for homeless individuals (i.e., homeless problem-solving court) to leverage interagency partnerships (Troeger et al., 2021). At minimum, it will be necessary to collect and analyze arrest data (e.g., types of offenses, location of offenses, number of offenses, etc.) to decrease instances of arrests amongst individuals experiencing homelessness in Pinellas County.

8.8 Recommendation #9

Increase family outreach services in shelters to address non-homeless related parenting issues (e.g., reading/writing skills, disciplinary practices, parenting skills, financial literacy, etc.). There is a well-documented connection between illiteracy and criminal justice system involvement (Governors Early Literacy Foundation, 2023). For example, approximately 66% of children who are illiterate in 4th grade will be arrested or receive welfare (Governors Early Literacy Foundation, 2023). Therefore, shelters and resource centers should consider partnering with family service providers to provide in-reach family support services.

8.9 Recommendation #10

Develop and expand formal partnerships with colleges/universities to conduct health outreach services. These services can utilize medical/nursing students to work with and enhance existing outreach health care through mobile clinics that target hotspot areas (e.g., Pinellas County Healthcare for the Homeless' Mobile Medical Unit and Street Outreach Medicine Team).

Services can target high-risk populations, persons with behavioral health issues, and survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking. University partnerships can also promote data collection and analysis to track processes and outcomes.

8.10 Recommendation #11

Implement and strengthen extant self-care initiatives for homeless service providers. The foundation to the Pinellas CoC is a motivated and resilient workforce. Compassion fatigue exerts a tremendous toll on social service employees and can be mitigated through workforce development and spotlight initiatives. For example, the Pinellas CoC may consider celebrating consumer and provider success stories on a monthly basis to boost morale and highlight employee efforts across providers.

8.11 Recommendation #12

Map the gaps/resources along the homeless system of care to improve targeted outreach for minority populations. Planning meetings should involve a wide variety of providers across the CoC and include a facilitator to help map the gaps/resources. Include persons with lived experience, concerned citizens, advocacy groups, and other racial/ethnic minority populations in planning meetings. This can be used to guide culturally competent outreach strategies to ensure the equitable delivery of services.

8.12 Recommendation #13

Foster partnerships across municipal boundaries within Pinellas County to improve buy-in from cross-jurisdictional leadership. People experiencing homelessness are not confined to one location and often travel between municipalities and utilize many services across Pinellas County. Findings from this report highlight the wide dispersion of people experiencing homelessness across Pinellas County and point to a need for increased collaboration. Coordination between municipalities can help to track service utilization and target outreach efforts. The first step to establish partnerships and buy-in to a more coordinated system of care is to conduct a community impact study to assess the financial costs and public health and safety consequences of homelessness. Findings from a community impact study can be used to incentivize/leverage cross-jurisdictional leadership to work collaboratively to address homelessness.

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Pinellas County Homeless Survey

Unable to Complete Survey



Hello, my name is _____ and I am a volunteer for the Homeless Leadership Alliance of Pinellas. We are conducting a brief survey of where people slept last night to help us better provide programs and services for persons experiencing homelessness. Please understand that you can refuse to answer any question and your participation is voluntary. Do you have a few minutes to complete this survey?

Volunteer Name: _____ Time of Day: _____ AM/ PM (nearest ¼ hour)

Location: Street Camp Public building Bus Stop Meal site Other: _____

City where completed: _____ Survey Zone: _____ Team Lead Name: _____

1. Where did you sleep last night? (Do not read categories. Select the best response based on what you are told).

- On the street, in a car, park, camp, etc. In jail/prison
 Staying in a shelter, name: _____ In a hospital/treatment facility
 Transitional housing, name: _____ In a house/apartment you rent/own
 Hotel/motel, paid for by: _____ Couch surfing

If respondent answers in jail, a hospital/treatment facility, or a house/apartment they rent/own STOP and thank them for their time. Otherwise, continue to question 2.

2. Have you completed this survey earlier today?

- No, I have not participated (Read Consent – on back of clipboard – & Continue to Question 3)
 Yes Where? _____ (If Yes, thank respondent for their participation and conclude the survey.)

NOTE: Every person who is 18 or older and present needs to complete their own survey.

3. First Name: _____ Last Name: _____ Doesn't know Refused

4. Date of Birth: ____ / ____ / ____ (birth month and year are required) Doesn't know Refused

5. SSN: ____ -- ____ -- ____ (last 4 digits are required) Doesn't know Refused

6. How do you identify your gender (check all that apply)? Female Male A gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender) Transgender Questioning Doesn't Know Refused

7. Are you Hispanic or Latino? Yes No Doesn't Know Refused

8. With what race do you identify? (check all that apply): American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Indigenous Asian or Asian American Black, African American, or African Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander White Doesn't know Refused

9. Are you currently, or have you ever served, in the United States Military? Yes No Doesn't Know Refused

If yes, please thank them for their service.

10. What was the last grade you completed in school?

- Less than 5 5-6 7-8 9-11 High School GED Some College Associate Degree
 Bachelor's Degree Graduate Degree Vocational Certification Doesn't know Refused

11. How long were you in Pinellas County before you became unhoused? I arrived unhoused Less than 1 month
 1 to 3 months More than 3 months, less than 12 months 1 year or longer Lifetime Resident Doesn't Know
 Refused

12. What area do you mainly stay in? Clearwater Dunedin Gulfport Kenneth City Largo Lealman
 Tarpon Springs Safety Harbor Pinellas Park St. Pete Beach St. Pete Hillsborough County
 Pasco County Other Cities/Counties/States: _____ Doesn't Know Refused

13. Were you ever in Foster Care? Yes No Doesn't Know Refused

14. Do you identify yourself to be Straight or heterosexual Gay or lesbian Bisexual Unsure or questioning
 Other/not listed, please specify: _____ Refused

15. If housing-related opportunities are available, would you like to provide contact information, so we can contact you?

Phone Number: _____ Email Address: _____

Turn Over 

16. What was the primary reason that caused you to lose your housing this time? **(Check only one)**

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lost job, financial problems, not enough income | <input type="checkbox"/> Lost Home through Foreclosure | <input type="checkbox"/> Eviction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> Family Issues | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural/Other Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Left to Escape Abuse (Domestic Violence/other) | <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Immigration | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol or Drug Problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Disabling Condition | <input type="checkbox"/> Jail/Prison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal History (Including DJJ) | <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Refused |

17. How many times, if ever, have you been evicted? _____

18. **(If they have ever been evicted)** Have you been evicted in Pinellas County? Yes No Doesn't Know Refused

19. How long have you currently been unhoused?

Only include continuous time spent in shelters or on the streets since the individual's last housing (rental, owned, staying with family/friends) or time spent in a hospital or jail/prison.

_____ Years _____ Months _____ Days Doesn't Know Refused

20. Including this time, how many separate times have you stayed on the streets or in shelters in the last 3 years?

1 Time 2 Times 3 Times 4 or More Times Doesn't Know Refused

21. In the past 3 years, how many months in total do you think you have been unhoused?

One month (this is the first month) 2 months 3 months 4 months 5 months 6 months 7 months
 8 months 9 months 10 months 11 months 12 months More than 12 months Doesn't know Refused

22. Do you suffer from or have any of the following conditions or health issues: **(Read all categories and check all that apply)**

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Alcohol Use Disorder..... | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Refused |
| Drug Use Disorder..... | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Refused |
| Chronic Health Condition..... | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Refused |
| Developmental Disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Refused |
| HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Refused |
| Mental Health Disorder..... | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Refused |
| Physical Disability..... | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Refused |

23. Do you have access to health services or a medical clinic?

Yes No Doesn't Know Refused

24. Have you ever been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking?

Yes No Doesn't Know Refused

25. **If yes**, is your current unhoused situation a result of fleeing from domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking?

Yes No Doesn't Know Refused

26. Do you currently have any other adults or children under the age of 18 in your household, who are unhoused with you?

Yes No

27. If yes, how many adults (18 or older) _____ and children (under 18) _____

Please complete the information below for household members so the survey can be matched with the supplemental form.

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____ Age: _____

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____ Age: _____

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____ Age: _____

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____ Age: _____

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____ Age: _____

Complete the GREEN supplemental survey for any household member under the age of 18 or any adults not currently present.

If no further members need to be added to the household, thank the respondent for their participation and conclude the survey.

10.2 Appendix B

The following tables represent the raw data used to calculate figures in the narrative. All data interpretation by the author is provided in the narrative. The author encourages additional exploratory analyses to assist with data-driven policies and procedures across the Pinellas CoC.

10.2.1 Table 1. All Households

	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven	Total
Total Number of Households	898	218	58	1,174
Total Number of Persons	1,186	254	58	1,498
Age				
<18	269	43	0	312
18-24	40	9	0	49
25-34	141	39	4	184
35-44	161	44	7	212
45-54	197	40	9	246
55-64	266	43	20	329
65+	112	36	18	166
Gender (adults and children)				
Female	458	93	9	560
Male	724	160	49	933
Transgender	4	0	0	4
Questioning	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	1
Ethnicity (adults and children)				
Non-Hispanic	1,094	226	54	1,374
Hispanic	92	28	4	124
Race (adults and children)				
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	3	0	5
Asian/Asian American	5	3	1	9
Black/African American	573	58	24	655
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0	2
White	561	175	30	766
Multiple Races	43	15	3	61
<i>Note.</i> Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender). Most sheltered persons resided in an emergency shelter.				

10.2.2 Table 2. Households without Children										
	Sheltered			DV Sheltered			Total Sheltered			Total
	ES	TH	SH	ES	TH	SH	ES	TH	SH	
Households	762	192	58	23	1	0	785	193	58	1,036
Persons	764	192	58	23	1	0	787	193	58	1,038
Age										
18-24	24	8	0	2	0	0	26	8	0	34
25-34	72	31	4	5	1	0	77	32	4	113
35-44	121	35	7	6	0	0	127	35	7	169
45-54	177	39	9	8	0	0	185	39	9	233
55-64	258	43	20	2	0	0	260	43	20	323
65+	112	36	18	0	0	0	112	36	18	166
Gender										
Female	212	50	9	21	1	0	233	51	9	293
Male	548	141	49	2	0	0	550	141	49	740
Other*	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Questioning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Ethnicity										
Non-Hispanic	710	184	54	22	0	0	732	184	54	970
Hispanic	54	8	4	1	1	0	55	9	4	68
Race										
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Asian/Asian American	4	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	5
Black/African American	246	33	24	12	0	0	258	33	24	315
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
White	497	149	30	10	1	0	507	150	30	687
Multiple Races	13	8	3	1	0	0	14	8	3	25
<i>Note.</i> Emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), and safe haven (SH). Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender).										

10.2.3 Table 3. Households with at least one Child and one Adult							
	Sheltered		DV		Total Sheltered		Total
	ES	TH	ES	TH	ES	TH	
Total Number of Households	86	13	20	7	106	20	126
Total Number of Persons	331	33	61	21	392	54	446
Age							
<18	220	21	42	15	262	36	298
18-24	13	1	1	0	14	1	15
25-34	56	5	8	2	64	7	71
35-44	25	6	9	3	34	9	43
45-54	11	0	1	1	12	1	13
55-64	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender							
Female	184	22	37	14	221	36	257
Male	147	11	24	7	171	18	189
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity							
Non-Hispanic	306	24	50	13	356	37	393
Hispanic	25	9	11	8	36	17	53
Race							
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Asian/Asian American	1	0	0	3	1	3	4
Black/African American	274	22	35	0	309	22	331
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	37	6	16	16	53	22	75
Multiple Races	19	4	10	2	29	6	35
<i>Note.</i> Emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), and safe haven (SH). Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender).							

10.2.4 Table 4. Households with only Children (younger than 18 years old)							
	Sheltered		DV		Total Sheltered		Total
	ES	TH	ES	TH	ES	TH	
Households	7	5	0	0	7	5	12
Persons	7	7	0	0	7	7	14
Gender							
Female	4	6	0	0	4	6	10
Male	3	1	0	0	3	1	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity							
Non-Hispanic	6	5	0	0	6	5	11
Hispanic	1	2	0	0	1	2	3
Race							
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Asian American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black/African American	6	3	0	0	6	3	9
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	1	3	0	0	1	3	4
Multiple Races	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Note.</i> Emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), and safe haven (SH). Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender).							

10.2.5 Table 5. Veteran Households without Children				
	Sheltered			Total
	ES	TH	SH	
Total Number of Households	113	65	39	217
Total Number of Persons	113	65	39	217
Total Number of Veterans	113	65	39	217
Gender (veterans only)				
Female	3	3	1	7
Male	110	62	38	210
Other	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (veterans only)				
Non-Hispanic	104	62	37	203
Hispanic	9	3	2	14
Race (veterans only)				
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	1	0	2
Asian/Asian American	0	0	0	0
Black/African American	33	12	15	60
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
White	75	50	22	147
Multiple Races	4	2	2	8
<i>Note.</i> Emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), and safe haven (SH). Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender).				

10.2.6 Table 6. Unaccompanied Youth Households										
	Sheltered			DV			Total Sheltered			Total
	ES	TH	SH	ES	TH	SH	ES	TH	SH	
Total Number of Households	31	11	0	2	0	0	33	11	0	44
Total Number of Persons	31	11	0	2	0	0	33	11	0	44
Age										
<18	7	3	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	10
18-24	24	8	0	2	0	0	26	8	0	34
Gender										
Female	15	10	0	2	0	0	17	10	0	27
Male	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Questioning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ethnicity										
Non-Hispanic	24	8	0	2	0	0	26	8	0	34
Hispanic	7	3	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	10
Race										
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Asian/Asian American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black/African American	16	5	0	1	0	0	17	5	0	22
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	13	6	0	1	0	0	14	6	0	20
Multiple Races	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Note.</i> Emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), and safe haven (SH). Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender).										

10.2.7 Table 7. Parenting Youth Households							
	Sheltered		DV		Total Sheltered		Total
	ES	TH	ES	TH	ES	TH	
Total Number of Parenting Youth Households	6	3	1	0	7	3	10
Total Number of Persons in Parenting Youth Households	15	6	3	0	18	6	24
Total Parenting Youth (youth parents only)	6	3	1	0	7	3	10
Total Children in Parenting Youth Households	9	3	2	0	11	3	14
Number of Parenting Youth (<18)	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Children in Households with Parenting Youth (<18)	0	2	2	0	2	2	4
Number of Parenting Youth (18-24)	6	1	1	0	7	1	8
Children in Households with Parenting Youth	9	1	2	0	11	1	12
Gender (youth parents only)							0
Female	6	3	0	0	6	3	9
Male	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Other*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (youth parents only)							0
Non-Hispanic	6	3	0	0	6	3	9
Hispanic	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Race (youth parents only)							0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Asian American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black/African American	4	1	0	0	4	1	5
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
Multiple Races	1	1	1	0	2	1	3
<i>Note.</i> Emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), and safe haven (SH). Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender).							

10.2.8 Table 8. Chronic Homelessness by Household and Shelter Type				
Household	Shelter			Total
	ES	TH	SH	
Households without children	178	0	26	204
Households with at least one child and one adult	10	0	0	10
Households with only children (<18)	0	0	0	0
Veteran households without children	28	0	17	45
Veteran households with at least one child and one adult	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied youth households	3	0	0	3
Parenting youth households (youth parents only)	0	0	0	0
<i>Note.</i> Emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), and safe haven (SH). All data represent persons identified as chronically homeless. Chronic homelessness refers to someone who has a disabling condition and has either: 1) been homeless for at least one year or 2) had four episodes of homelessness that total 12 months in the past four years.				

10.2.9 Table 9. Homeless Subpopulation Data										
	Sheltered			DV			Sheltered Total			Total
	ES	TH	SH	ES	TH	SH	ES	TH	SH	
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	120	38	28	0	0	0	120	38	28	186
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	58	45	6	0	0	0	58	45	6	109
Adults with HIV/AIDS	11	3	1	0	0	0	11	3	1	15
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	18	3	0	29	0	0	47	3	0	50
Total	207	89	35	29	0	0	236	89	35	360
<i>Note.</i> Emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), and safe haven (SH). Data only represents adults (i.e., 18 years old and older).										

10.2.10 Table 10. Number of Sheltered Adults by Housing Type				
	ES	TH	SH	Total
Without Children	787	193	58	1,038
One Child/One Adult	130	18	0	148
Total	917	211	58	1,186
<i>Note.</i> Data only represents adults Emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), and safe haven (SH). Data only represents adults (i.e., 18 years old and older).				

10.2.11 Table 11. Demographic Data for Total Sheltered Homeless Population (2016-2023)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Total Number of Households	1,396	1,423	1,382	1,333	1,188	.	1,174
Total Number of Persons	1,638	1,679	1,647	1,581	1,418	1,341	1,498
Age (adults and children)							
<18	256	261	260	265	225	299	312
18-24	89	86	87	68	96	44	49
25+	1,293	1,332	1,300	1,248	1,097	998	1,137
Gender (adults and children)							
Female	542	601	598	574	510	538	560
Male	1,094	1,073	1,046	1,005	908	800	933
Transgender	2	5	3	2	0	2	4
Questioning	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Other	.	.	.	0	0	1	1
Ethnicity (adults and children)							
Non-Hispanic	1,526	1,556	1,487	1,459	1,298	1,238	1374
Hispanic	114	123	160	122	120	103	124
Race (adults and children)							
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	1	7	4	6	2	5
Asian/Asian American	7	2	6	6	7	10	9
Black/African American	530	558	556	539	511	547	655
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0	2	3	2	10	2
White	1033	1039	1017	955	839	710	766
Multiple Races	59	79	59	74	53	62	61
<i>Note.</i> Data represents the combined count for all shelter types. The total number of households for 2022 was 323, which does not align with trends and was excluded from Table 11. Additional gender categories were added over the years, which is why certain gender demographics are not counted. Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender).							

10.2.12 Table 12. Emergency Shelter Data Trends (2016-2023)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Total Number of Households	957	1067	1053	980	877	.	898
Total Number of Persons	1,118	1,294	1,299	1,179	1,049	1,034	1,186
Age							
<18	161	220	222	194	158	229	269
18-24	54	56	65	48	68	39	40
25+	903	1,018	1,012	937	823	766	877
Gender (adults and children)							
Female	361	472	479	417	367	420	458
Male	756	820	817	760	682	612	724
Transgender	1	2	3	2	0	1	4
Questioning	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Other	.	.	.	0	0	1	0
Ethnicity (adults and children)							
Non-Hispanic	1,041	1,195	1,163	1,089	963	959	1,094
Hispanic	79	99	136	90	86	75	92
Race (adults and children)							
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	1	7	2	5	2	2
Asian/Asian American	5	1	5	4	6	6	5
Black/African American	341	441	461	421	400	423	573
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0	2	3	2	9	2
White	724	786	777	701	600	549	561
Multiple Races	42	65	47	48	36	45	43
<p><i>Note.</i> The total number of households residing in an emergency shelter for 2022 was 77, which does not align with trends and was excluded from Table 11. Additional gender categories were added over the years, which is why certain gender demographics are not counted. Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender).</p>							

10.2.13 Table 13. Transitional Housing Data Trends (2016-2023)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Total Number of Households	400	320	289	277	244	197	218
Total Number of Persons	481	349	308	326	302	258	254
Age							
<18	95	41	38	71	67	70	43
18-24	34	30	22	19	23	5	9
25+	352	278	248	236	212	183	202
Gender (adults and children)							
Female	173	124	115	150	139	114	93
Male	307	222	193	176	163	143	160
Transgender	1	3	0	0	0	1	0
Questioning	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
Other	.	.	.	0	0	0	1
Ethnicity (adults and children)							
Non-Hispanic	450	326	288	298	275	232	226
Hispanic	31	23	20	28	27	26	28
Race (adults and children)							
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	0	0	2	1	0	3
Asian/Asian American	1	1	1	2	1	4	3
Black/African American	181	107	88	99	91	108	58
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
White	280	229	210	198	195	131	175
Multiple Races	16	12	9	25	14	14	15
<i>Note.</i> Additional gender categories were added over the years, which is why certain gender demographics are not counted. Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender).							

10.2.14 Table 14. Safe Haven Data Trends (2016-2023)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Total Number of Households	39	36	40	76	67	49	58
Total Number of Persons	39	36	40	76	67	49	58
Age							
<18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-24	1	0	0	1	5	0	0
25+	38	36	40	75	62	49	58
Gender (adults and children)							
Female	8	5	4	7	4	4	9
Male	31	31	36	69	63	45	49
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Questioning	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Other	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
Ethnicity (adults and children)							
Non-Hispanic	35	35	36	72	60	47	54
Hispanic	4	1	4	4	7	2	4
Race (adults and children)							
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Asian American	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Black/African American	8	10	7	19	20	16	24
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	29	24	30	56	44	30	30
Multiple Races	1	2	3	1	3	3	3
<i>Note.</i> Additional gender categories were added over the years, which is why certain gender demographics are not counted. Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender).							

10.2.15 Table 15. Sheltered and Unsheltered Comparison				
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	N	%	N	%
Total Number of Households	1,174		598	
Total Number of Persons	1,498		646	
<18	312	21%	32	5%
18-24	49	3%	26	4%
25-34	184	12%	76	12%
35-44	212	14%	128	20%
45-54	246	16%	141	22%
55-64	329	22%	190	29%
65+	166	11%	53	8%
Gender				
Female	560	37%	200	31%
Male	933	62%	441	68%
Other	1	0%	2	0%
Questioning	0	0%	0	0%
Transgender	4	0%	3	0%
Ethnicity (adults and children)				
Non-Hispanic	1,374	92%	607	94%
Hispanic	124	8%	39	6%
Race (adults and children)				
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	0%	16	2%
Asian/Asian American	9	1%	3	0%
Black/African American	655	44%	189	29%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0%	6	1%
White	766	51%	420	65%
Multiple Races	61	4%	12	2%
<i>Note.</i> Sheltered data were obtained from the HIC and unsheltered data were obtained from the PIT Count survey. Total includes sheltered and unsheltered data. Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender).				

10.2.16 Table 16. Additional Demographic Characteristics	
	<i>N</i>
Education	
Grade 5 or Lower	4
Grades 5 to 6	9
Grades 7 to 8	25
Grades 9 to 11	126
GED	71
High School Graduate	204
Vocational Certification	7
Some College	83
Associate's Degree	29
Bachelor's Degree	26
Graduate Degree	7
Unknown	55
Military Veteran	75
Alcohol Use	155
Drug Use	110
Mental Health Problem	243
Developmental Disability	95
Chronic Health Condition	246
HIV/AIDS	13
Physical Disability	224
Access to Healthcare	453
<i>Note.</i> The total number represents the number of "yes" responses to the survey. Appendix A provides a sample PIT Count survey.	

10.2.17 Table 17. Health Characteristics by Race												
	American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian/Asian American		Black/African American		Native Hawaiian /Pacific Islander		White		Multiple Races	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alcohol Use	4	12	0	3	33	115	1	5	113	288	4	7
Drug Use	5	11	0	3	15	134	1	5	88	314	1	8
Mental Health Problem	9	6	2	1	49	94	3	3	174	225	6	4
Developmental Disability	6	10	0	3	18	128	2	4	67	329	2	9
Chronic Health Condition	7	7	0	2	41	107	2	4	191	207	5	7
HIV/AIDS	1	15	0	2	4	143	0	6	8	386	0	11
Physical Disability	8	8	1	2	45	104	3	3	161	237	6	6
Access to Healthcare	10	5	2	1	114	32	4	1	315	83	8	2
TOTAL	16		3		189		6		420		12	
<i>Note.</i> Data are not mutually exclusive (i.e., respondents may report multiple disabilities). The bottom row represents the total count for each race, which includes data that were classified as missing, did not know, or did not report. Therefore, in some instances the data may not match the total count in the bottom row.												

10.2.18 Table 18. Unsheltered Data Trends (2016-2023)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Total Number of Households	1,122	1,145	964	819	791	635	598
Total Number of Persons	1,139	1,152	965	834	808	644	646
Age							
<18	10	0	4	6	5	0	32
18-24	41	30	42	21	23	14	26
25+	1,088	1,122	919	807	780	630	588
Gender (adults and children)							
Female	204	213	228	186	185	139	200
Male	933	938	735	645	620	500	441
Transgender	2	1	2	2	3	2	3
Other	.	.	.	1	0	3	2
Questioning	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
Ethnicity (adults and children)							
Non-Hispanic	1,069	1,091	895	794	757	608	607
Hispanic	70	61	70	40	51	36	39
Race (adults and children)							
White	723	677	606	572	540	420	420
Black/African American	350	414	302	225	207	176	189
Asian/Asian American	1	2	1	2	1	4	3
American Indian/Alaska Native	23	24	16	13	19	27	16
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	8	8	7	0	8	2	6
Multiple Races	34	27	33	22	33	15	12
<i>Note.</i> Other gender refers to a gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender).							

10.2.19 Table 19. Primary Reason Housing was Lost Trends (2016-2023)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Financial Problem/Lost Job	548	651	383	314	310	223	217
Family Issues	102	166	172	143	136	111	129
Medical Condition/Disability	78	196	118	97	105	73	60
Alcohol/Drug Use Disorder	117	1	96	88	66	44	31
Eviction	44	57	45	41	43	34	36
Mental Health Problems	47	.	27	25	22	28	18
Foreclosure	29	13	22	4	5	13	13
Natural/Other Disaster	10	10	22	12	5	16	15
Jail/Prison or Criminal History	88	1	16	45	44	46	34
Domestic Violence	19	18	9	24	18	9	11
Recent Immigration	1	4	3	1	.	2	1
Left Foster Care at 21	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Not Disclosed	.	.	.	.	.	.	81
<i>Note.</i> Period marks represent data that was not provided in the previous Pinellas County Point in Time Count reports that were publicly available.							

10.2.20 Table 20. Pinellas County Jail Trends (2016-2023)							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Race							
White	298	353	382	405	426	410	410
Black	117	131	164	158	192	178	219
Hispanic	61	53	73	71	91	37	35
Asian	2	1	2	1	5	1	3
Indigenous	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Missing	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Gender							
Male	431	460	543	537	605	534	576
Female	47	78	78	98	109	92	99
Location							
Clearwater	184	240	307	286	343	262	289
St. Petersburg	158	163	183	193	238	217	215
Largo	34	50	52	45	57	48	60
Pinellas Park	20	17	20	32	24	24	37
Other	82	68	59	79	52	75	74
Total	478	538	621	635	714	626	675
<i>Note.</i> Race is represented by the categories used by the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office (PCSO). Period marks represent data that was not provided in the previous Pinellas County Point in Time Count reports that were publicly available.							

10.2.21 Table 21. Pinellas County School Data							
Younger than 18 years old							
	Asian	Black/African American	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan	Mixed	White	Total
Unsheltered	1	50	19	1	7	49	127
Emergency/Transitional Shelter	5	161	44	1	15	67	293
Hotel/Motel	10	294	89	0	43	175	611
Shared Housing	78	987	600	1	157	768	2,591
Not Homeless	3,776	15,656	17,365	132	4,716	45,348	86,993
18 years old and older							
Unsheltered	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
Emergency/Transitional	0	5	0	0	1	2	8
Hotel/Motel	0	12	7	0	1	8	28
Shared Housing	3	43	22	0	7	31	106
Not Homeless	208	882	814	8	151	2,236	4,299
<i>Note. "Unsheltered" refers to a public or private space not ordinarily used as a sleeping accommodation for human beings. School data included Hispanic/non-Hispanic as a racial category.</i>							

10.2.22 Table 22. Pinellas County School Trends (2016-2023)							
Younger than 18 years old							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Unsheltered	70	60	92	195	171	112	127
Emergency/Transitional Shelter	500	612	578	524	513	451	293
Hotel/Motel	460	470	545	446	455	757	611
Shared Housing	2,211	2,586	2,708	2,907	2,822	3,054	2,591
Not Homeless	101,445	100,657	99,689	96,849	95,064	91,235	86,993
Total Homeless	3,241	3,728	3,923	4,072	3,961	4,374	3,622
Total Student Population	104,686	104,385	103,612	100,921	99,025	95,609	90,615
Percent	3.10%	3.57%	3.79%	4.03%	4.00%	4.57%	4.00%
18 years old and older							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Unsheltered	12	5	6	16	10	5	4
Emergency/Transitional Shelter	17	39	39	34	32	29	8
Hotel/Motel	20	23	15	21	21	37	28
Shared Housing	180	186	255	229	220	204	106
Not Homeless	8,563	8,146	7,825	9,045	8,372	8,190	4,299
Total Homeless	229	253	315	300	283	275	146
Total Student Population	8,792	8,399	8,140	9,345	8,655	8,465	4,445
Percent	2.60%	3.01%	3.87%	3.21%	3.27%	3.25%	3.28%
All ages							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Unsheltered	82	65	98	211	181	117	131
Emergency/Transitional Shelter	517	651	617	558	545	480	301
Hotel/Motel	480	493	560	467	476	794	639
Shared Housing	2,391	2,772	2,963	3,136	3,042	3,258	2,697
Not Homeless	110,008	108,803	107,514	105,894	103,436	99,425	91,292
Total Homeless	3,470	3,981	4,238	4,372	4,244	4,649	3,768
Total Student Population	113,478	112,784	111,752	110,266	107,680	104,074	95,060
Percent	3.06%	3.53%	3.79%	3.96%	3.94%	4.47%	3.96%
<i>Note.</i> "Unsheltered" refers to a public or private space not ordinarily used as a sleeping accommodation for human beings. Table 22 does not include "Awaiting Foster Care" from the previous PIT reports that were publicly available.							