



DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELESSNESS AND
SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

2019 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

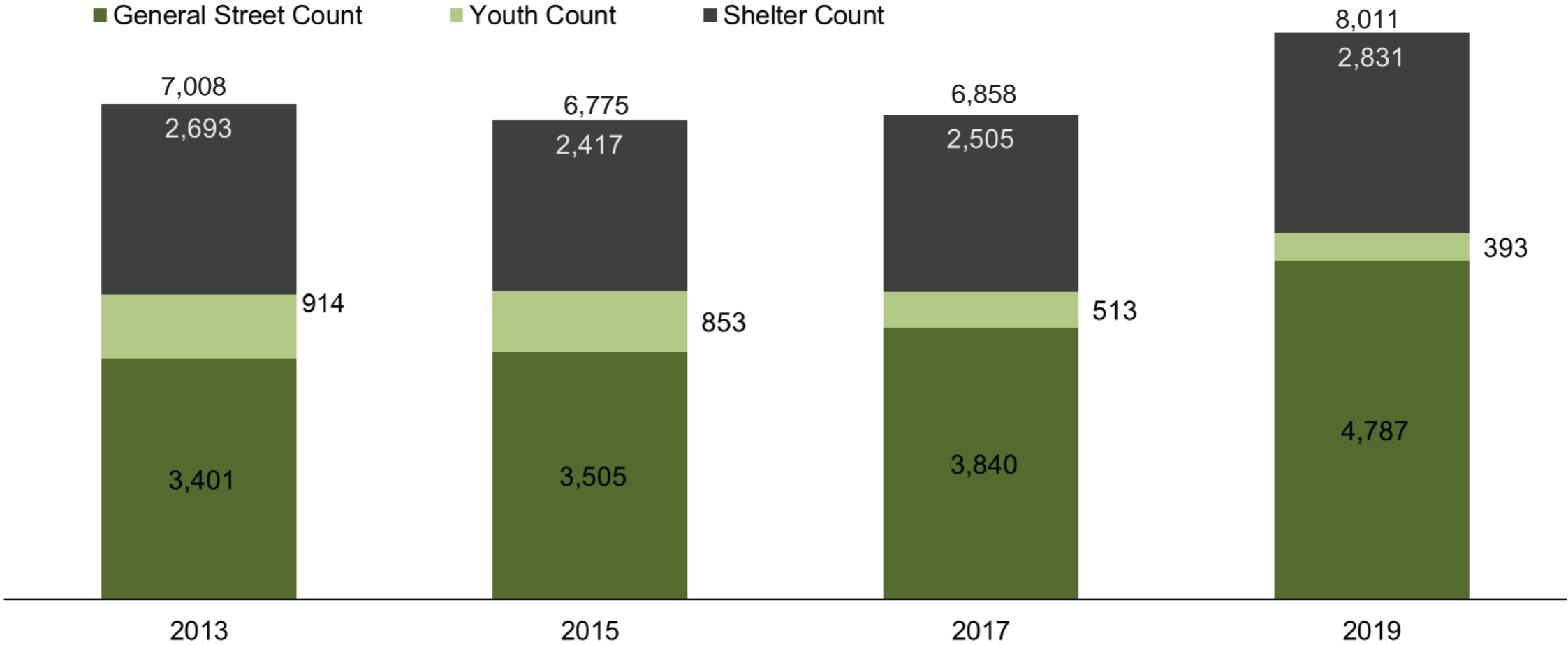
JUNE 2019

- ▶ What is the PIT Count?
 - ▶ Why do we conduct the PIT Count?
- ▶ Findings

WHAT IS THE PIT COUNT?

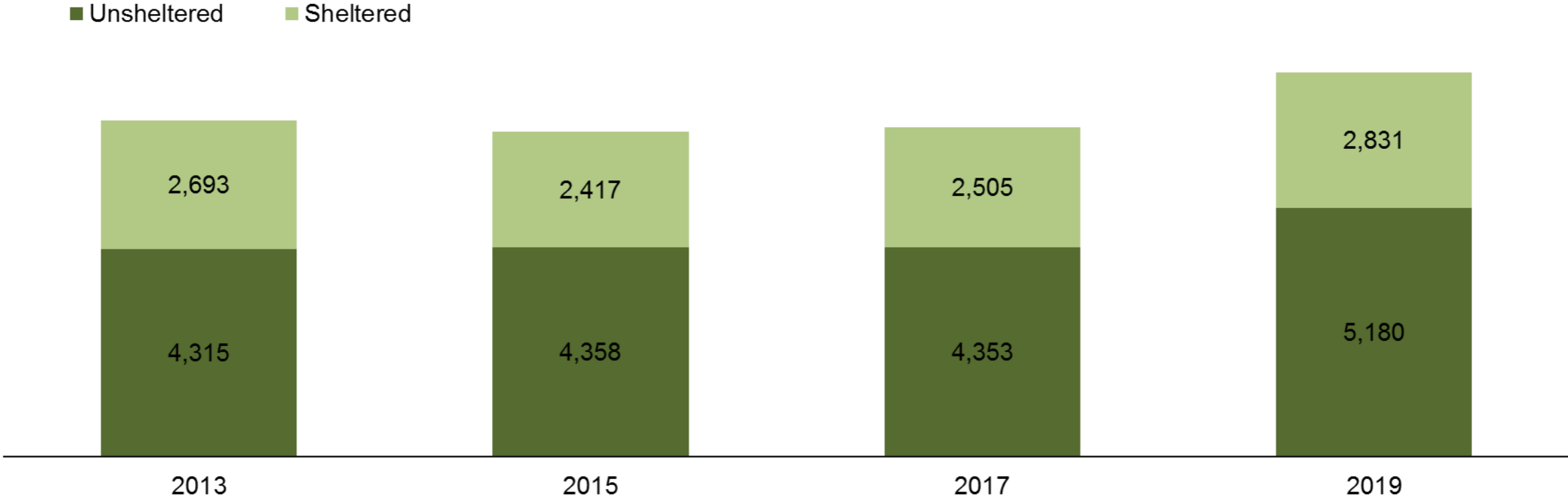
- ▶ An effort to measure homelessness in our community.
- ▶ Impacts funding for homeless services and meets federal data reporting requirements.
- ▶ Generates data regarding individuals and families experiencing homelessness in our community.
- ▶ Is a HUD requirement for Continuum of Care (CoC) grantees.
- ▶ HSH contracts with Applied Survey Research to conduct the count and uses federally recognized best-practice methodologies, including: Biennial Count, Blitz Method, Total Coverage, Youth Count.
- ▶ Is comprised of: Sheltered Count, Street Count, Survey.

KEY FINDINGS: TOTAL HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS BY COUNT COMPONENT, 2013-2019



Overall, there was a 17% increase in the Point-In-Time Count between 2017 and 2019.

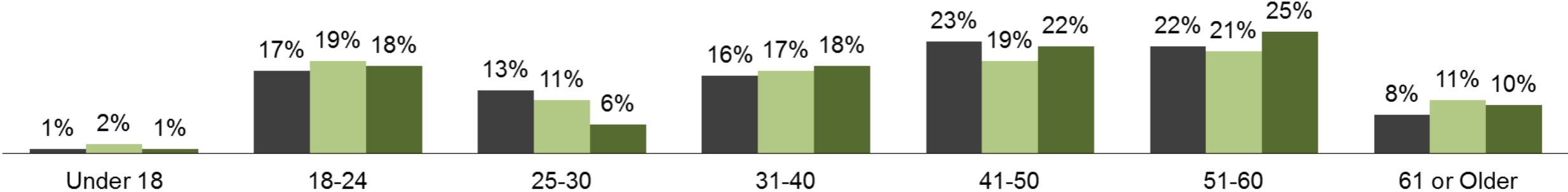
KEY FINDINGS: TOTAL HOMELESS BY SHELTER STATUS, 2013-2019



In 2019, 35% of individuals were sheltered and 65% were unsheltered.

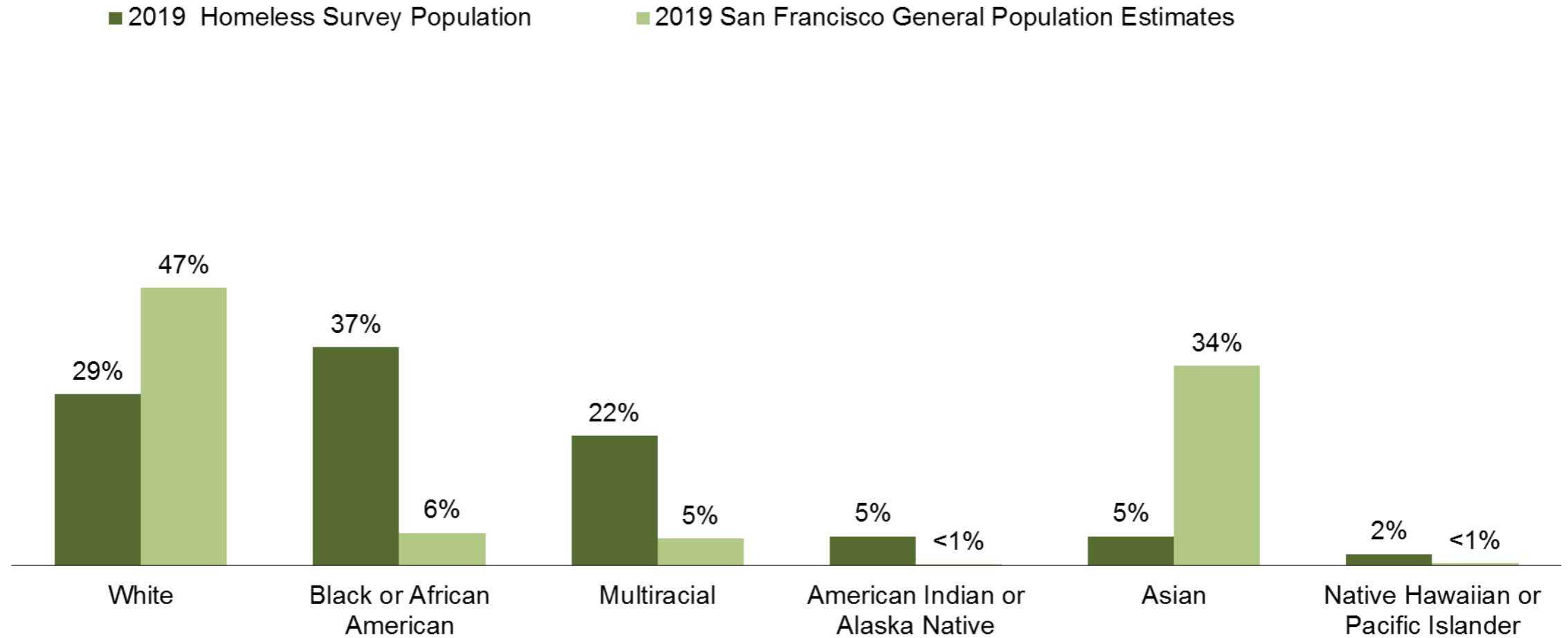
DEMOGRAPHICS: AGE

■ 2015 ■ 2017 ■ 2019



The age distribution has remained fairly consistent in the past three counts.

DEMOGRAPHICS: RACE

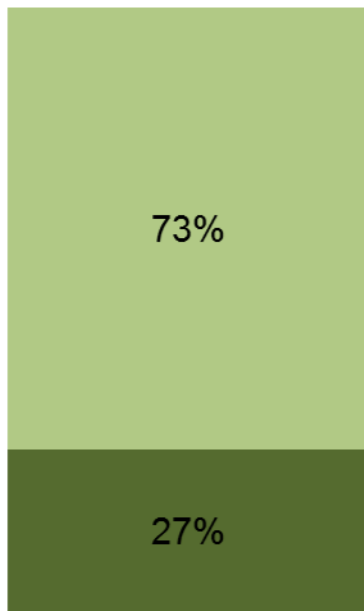


Racial disparities exist between those experiencing homelessness and the general population.

DEMOGRAPHICS: SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY

■ Does Not Identify as LGBTQ+

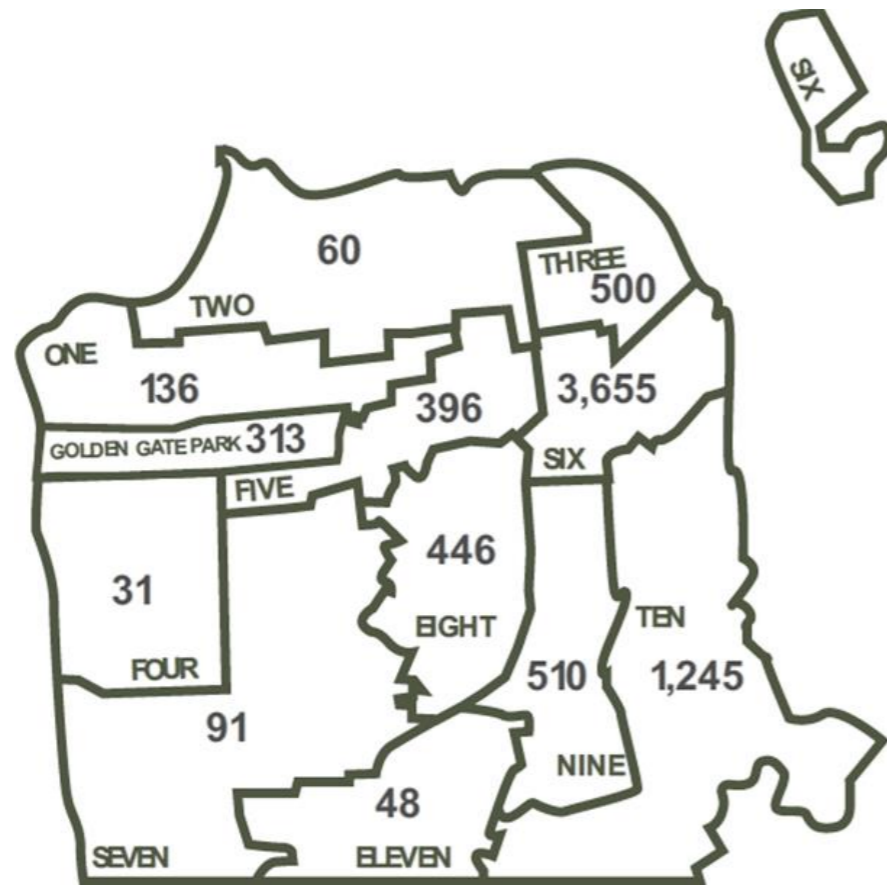
■ Identifies as LGBTQ+



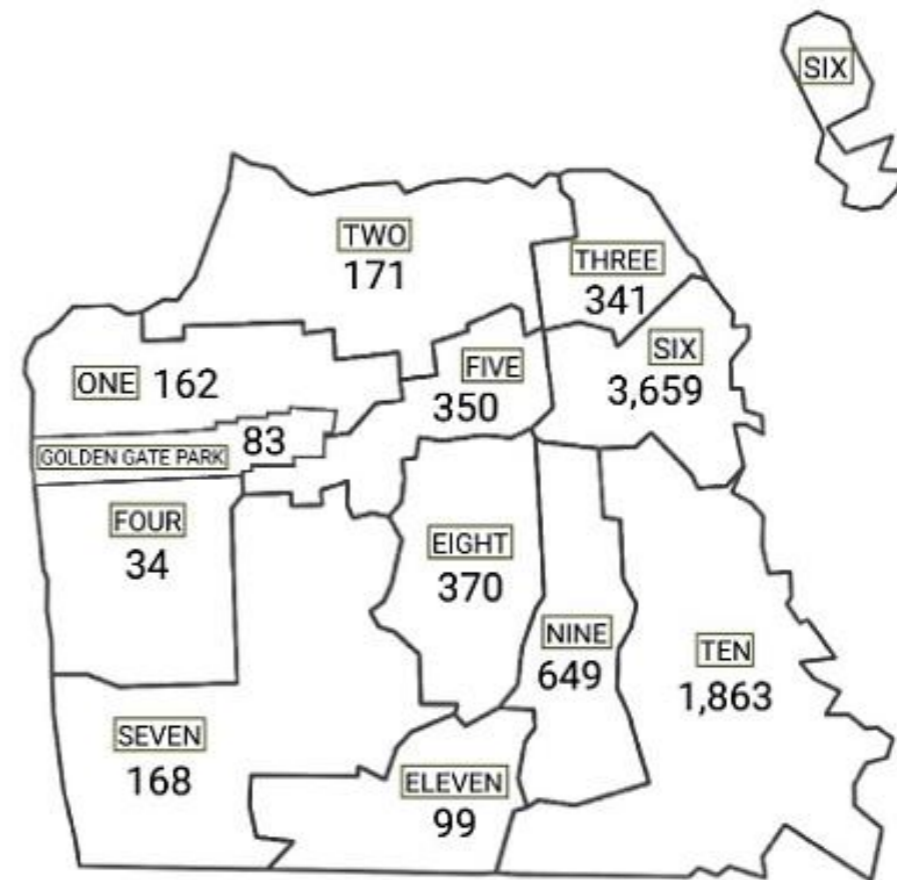
BREAKOUT OF RESPONDENTS ANSWERING YES		
Sexual Orientation	%	n
Gay/Lesbian/Same Gender Loving	55%	158
Bisexual	29%	83
Questioning	6%	16
Other	7%	21
Gender Identity	%	n
Transgender	13%	42
Genderqueer/Gender Non-Binary	3%	9

27% of people experiencing homelessness and 46% of TAY identify as LGBTQ compared to 12% of the city's population.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOMELESS POPULATION



2017



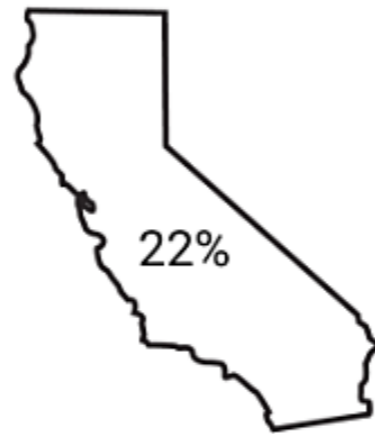
2019

Consistent with 2017, D6 and D10 have the highest numbers of individuals experiencing homelessness.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT HOUSING LOSS



San Francisco



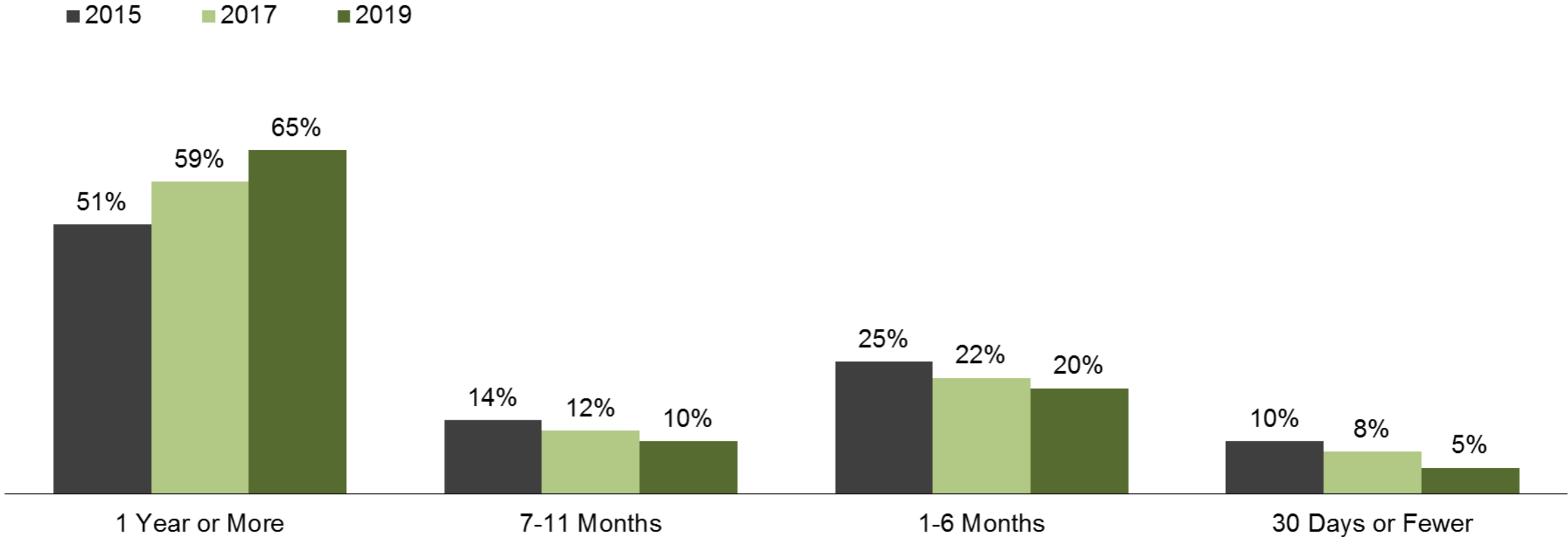
Other County in California



Out of State

70% of survey respondents indicated living in SF at the time they mostly recently became homeless.

LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS



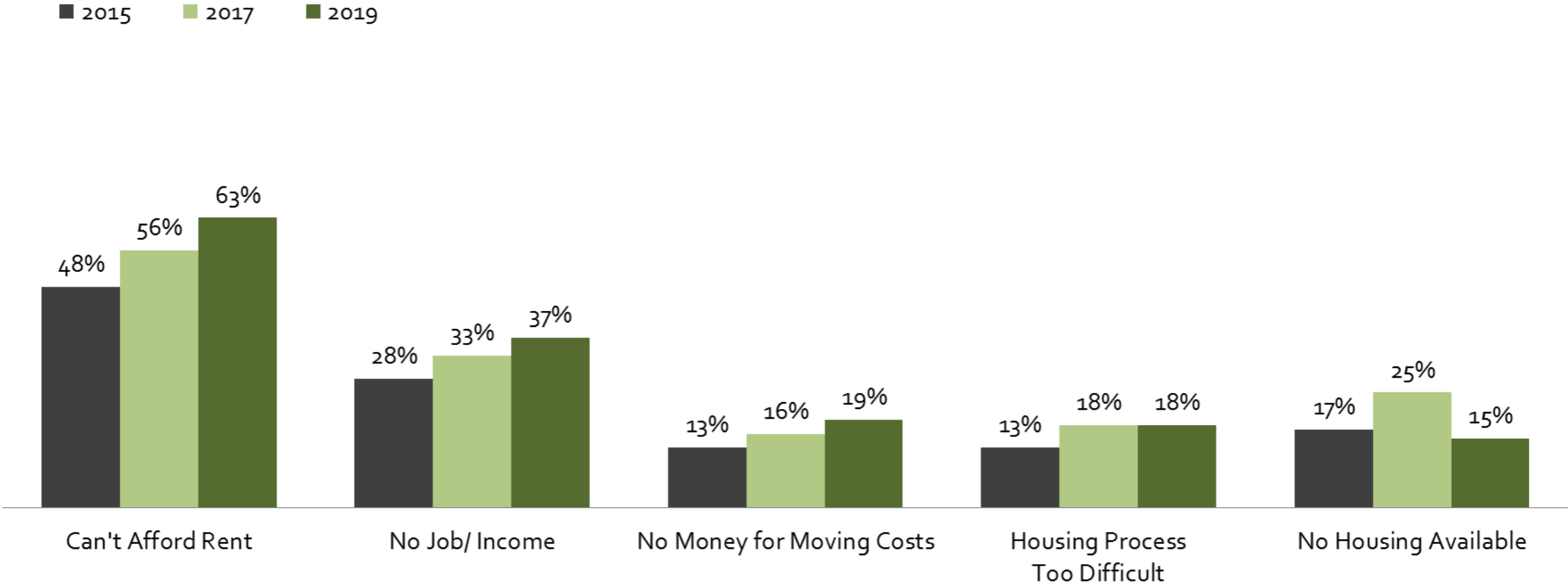
The percentage of people who report being homeless for a year or more has increased from 59% in 2017 to 65% in 2019.

PRIMARY CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS

2015	%	2017	%	2019	%
Lost Job	25%	Lost Job	22%	Lost Job	26%
Alcohol or Drug Use	18%	Alcohol or Drug Use	15%	Alcohol or Drug Use	18%
Eviction	13%	Eviction	12%	Eviction	13%
Argument with Family or Friend Who Asked You to Leave	12%	Argument with Family or Friend Who Asked You to Leave	13%	Argument with Family or Friend Who Asked You to Leave	12%
Divorce/Separation/Breakup	11%	Divorce/Separation/Breakup	10%	Mental Health Issues	8%
Mental Health Issues	5%	Mental Health Issues	6%	Divorce/Separation/Breakup	5%

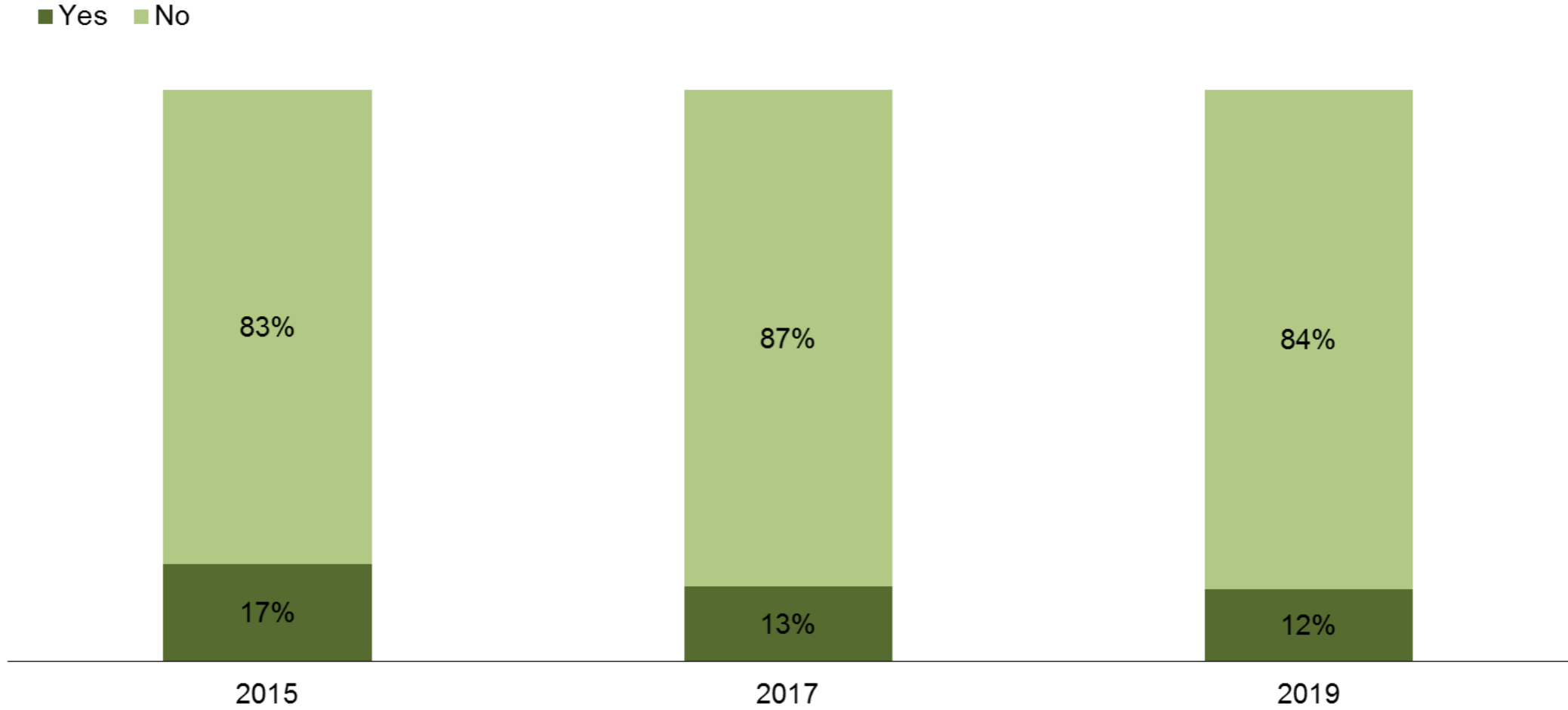
The primary causes of homelessness have remained relatively consistent since 2015.

OBSTACLES TO OBTAINING HOUSING



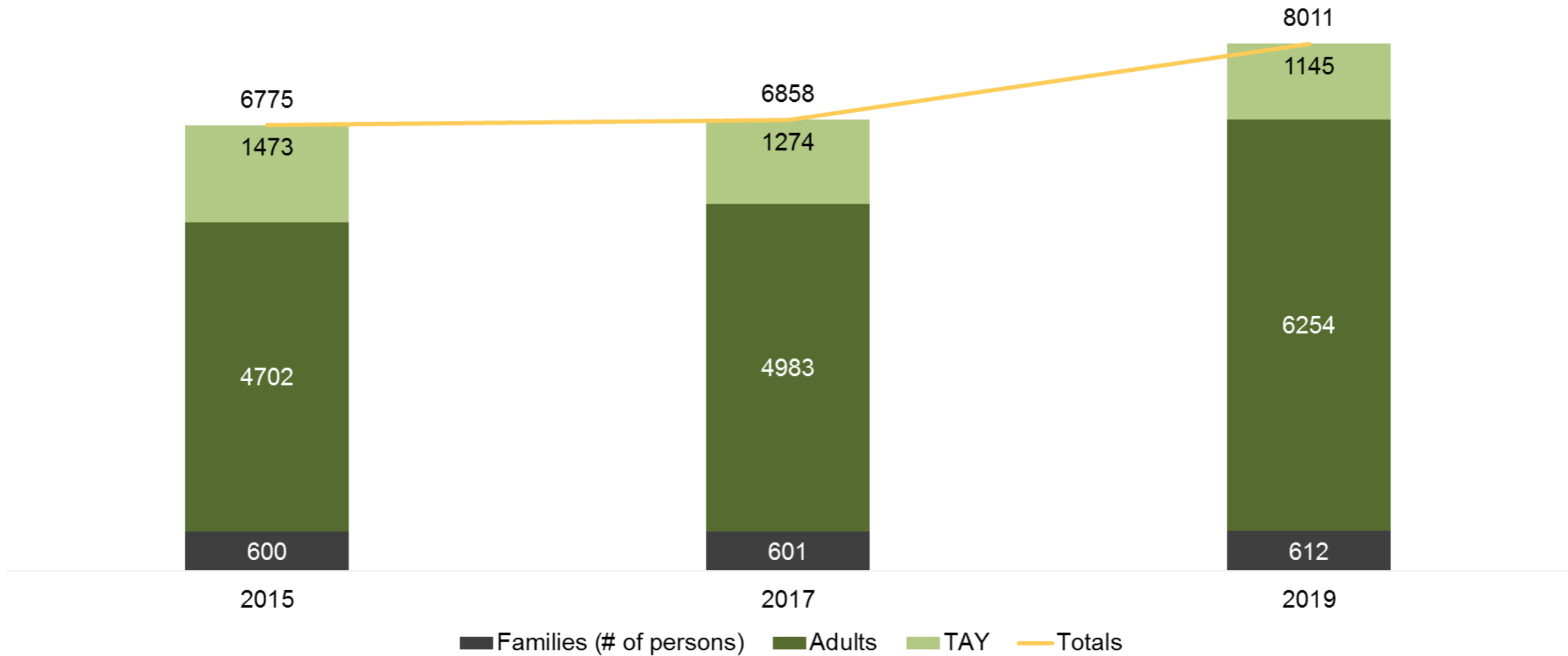
Individuals increasingly cite that the largest barrier to obtaining permanent housing is that they cannot afford rent.

NUMBER OF HOMELESS ON PROBATION OR PAROLE



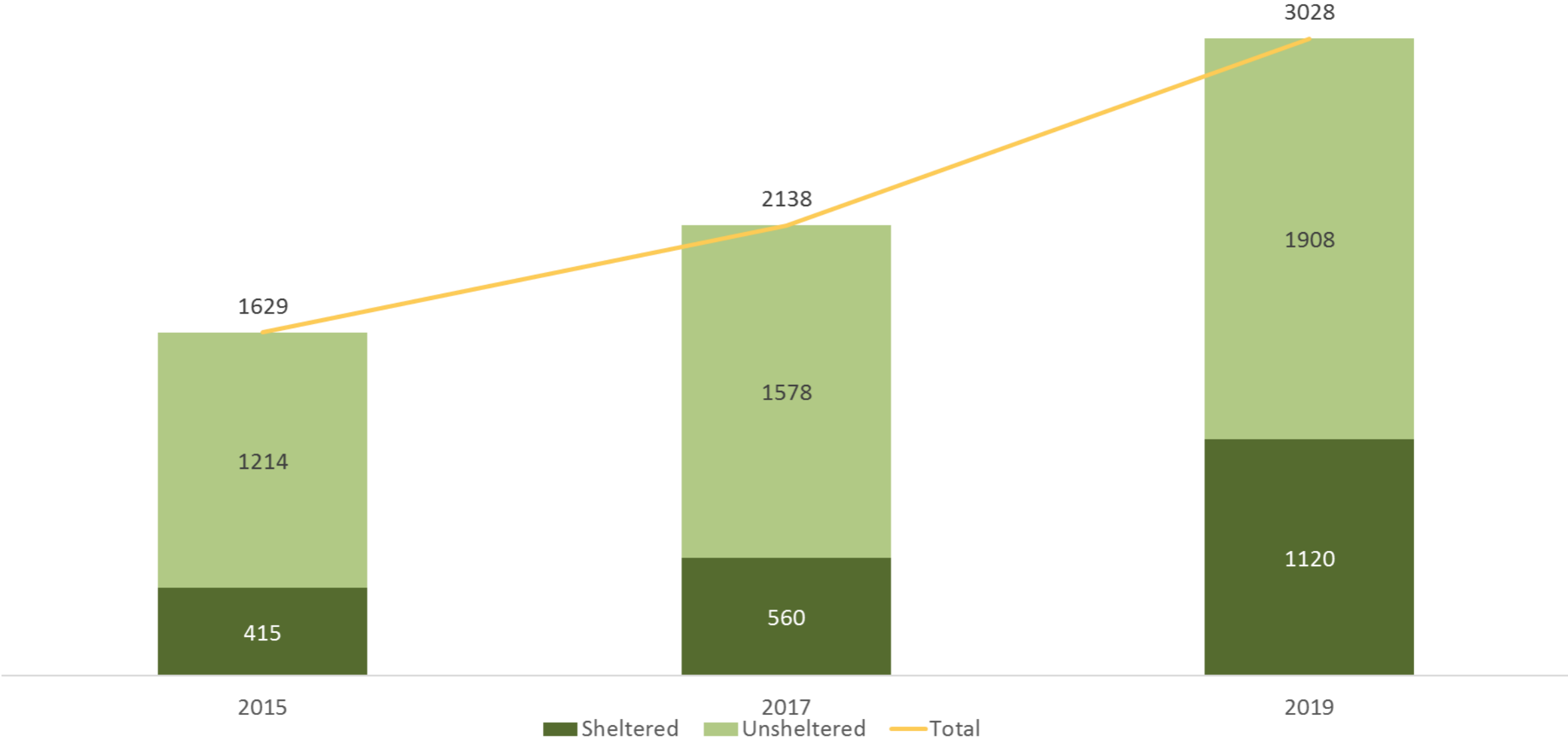
The percentage of survey respondents who indicated that they were on probation or parole at the onset of homelessness has remained fairly constant from 2017.

SUBPOPULATION CHANGES: TOTAL



The number of homeless families has remained relatively flat and the number of homeless youth has continued to decline while single adult homelessness has increased by 33% since 2015.

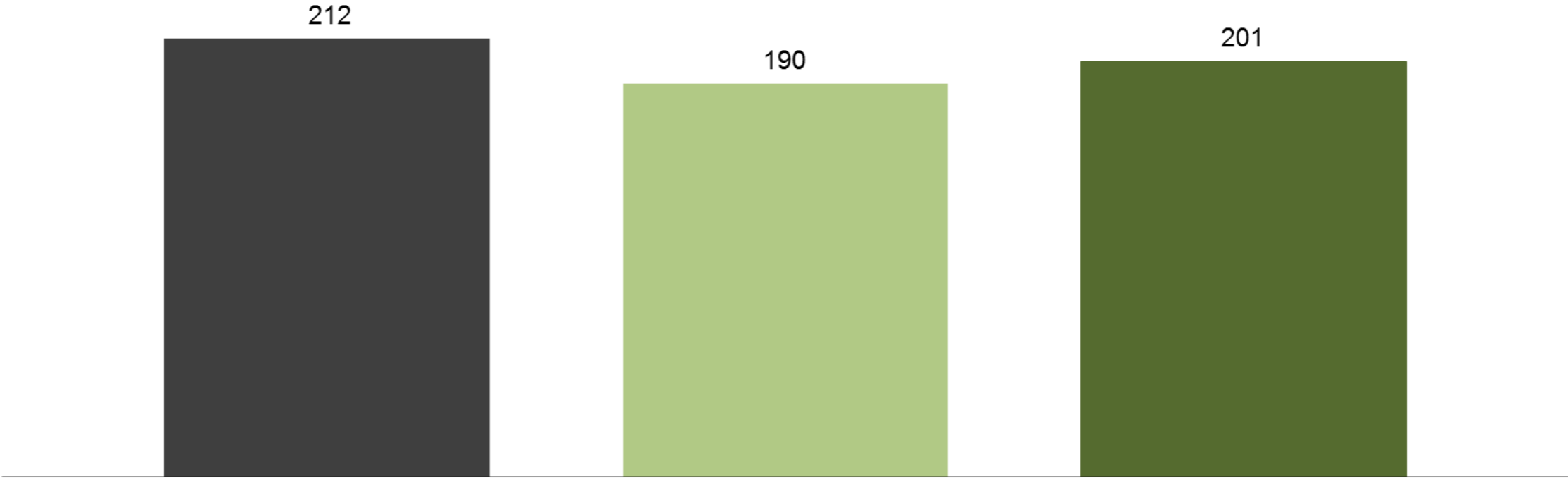
SUBPOPULATION CHANGES: CHRONIC



The number of chronically homeless individuals has increased since 2015 and represents 38% of the homeless population in 2019.

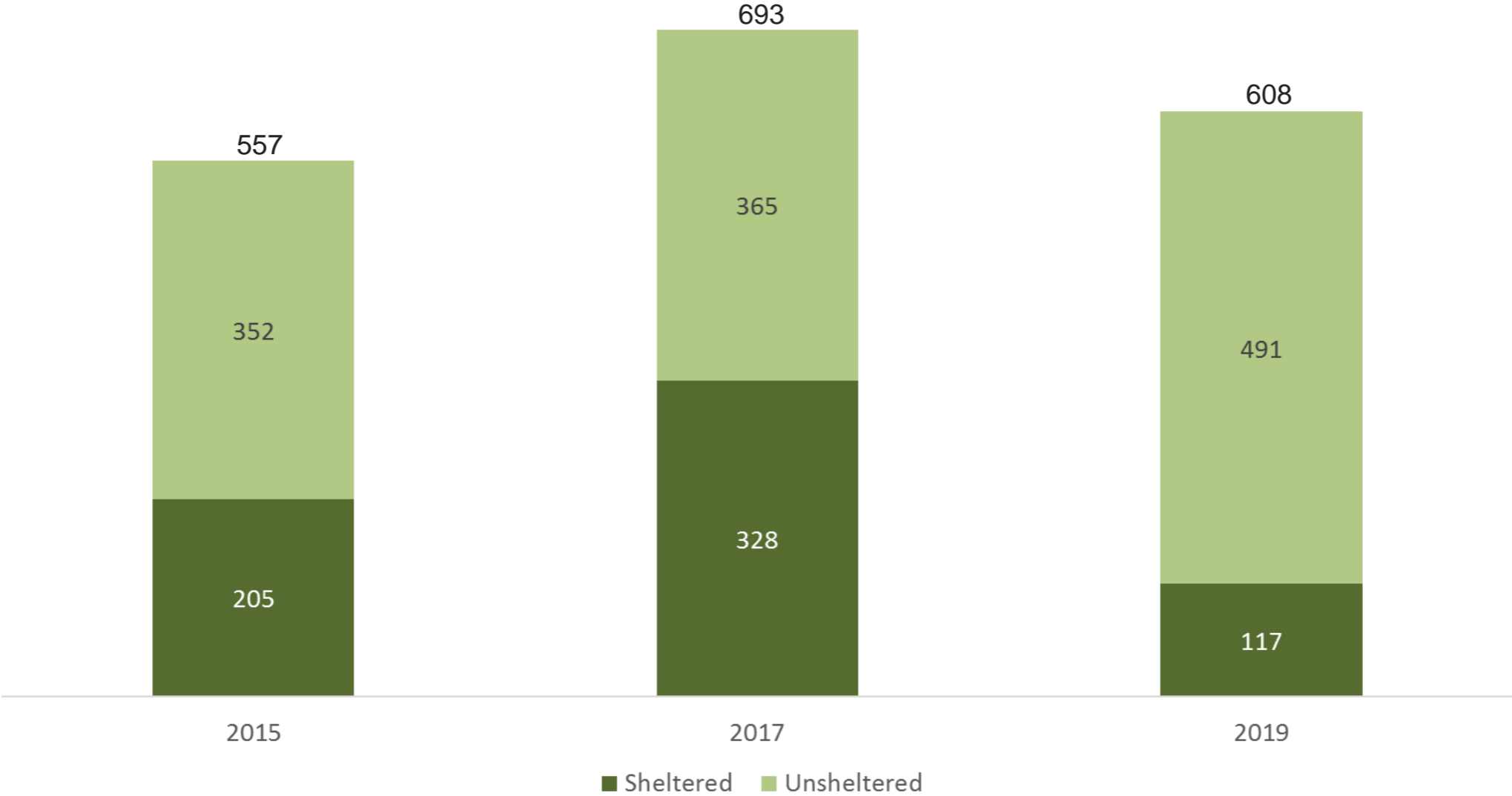
SUBPOPULATION CHANGES: FAMILIES

■ 2015 ■ 2017 ■ 2019



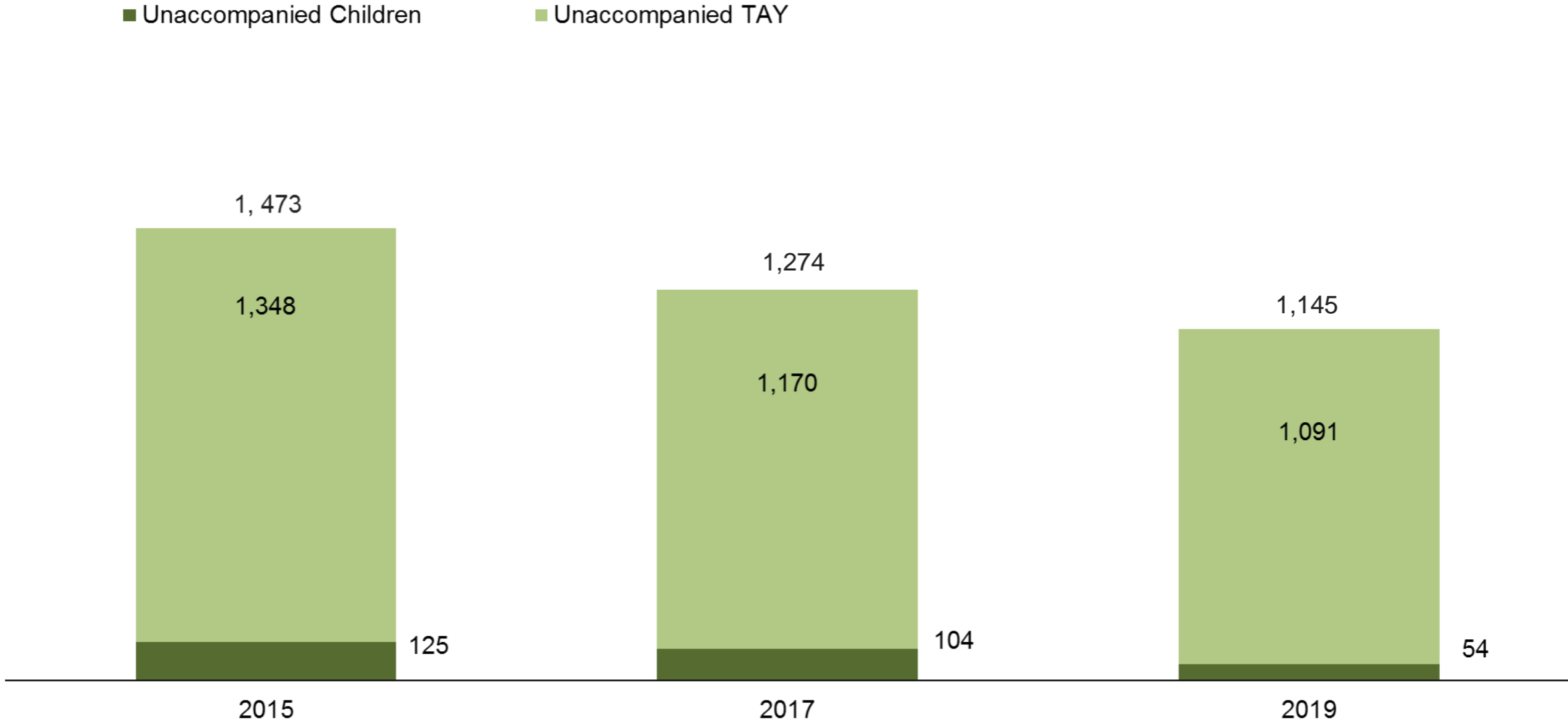
Family homelessness remained relatively flat between 2017 and 2019.

SUBPOPULATION CHANGES: VETERANS



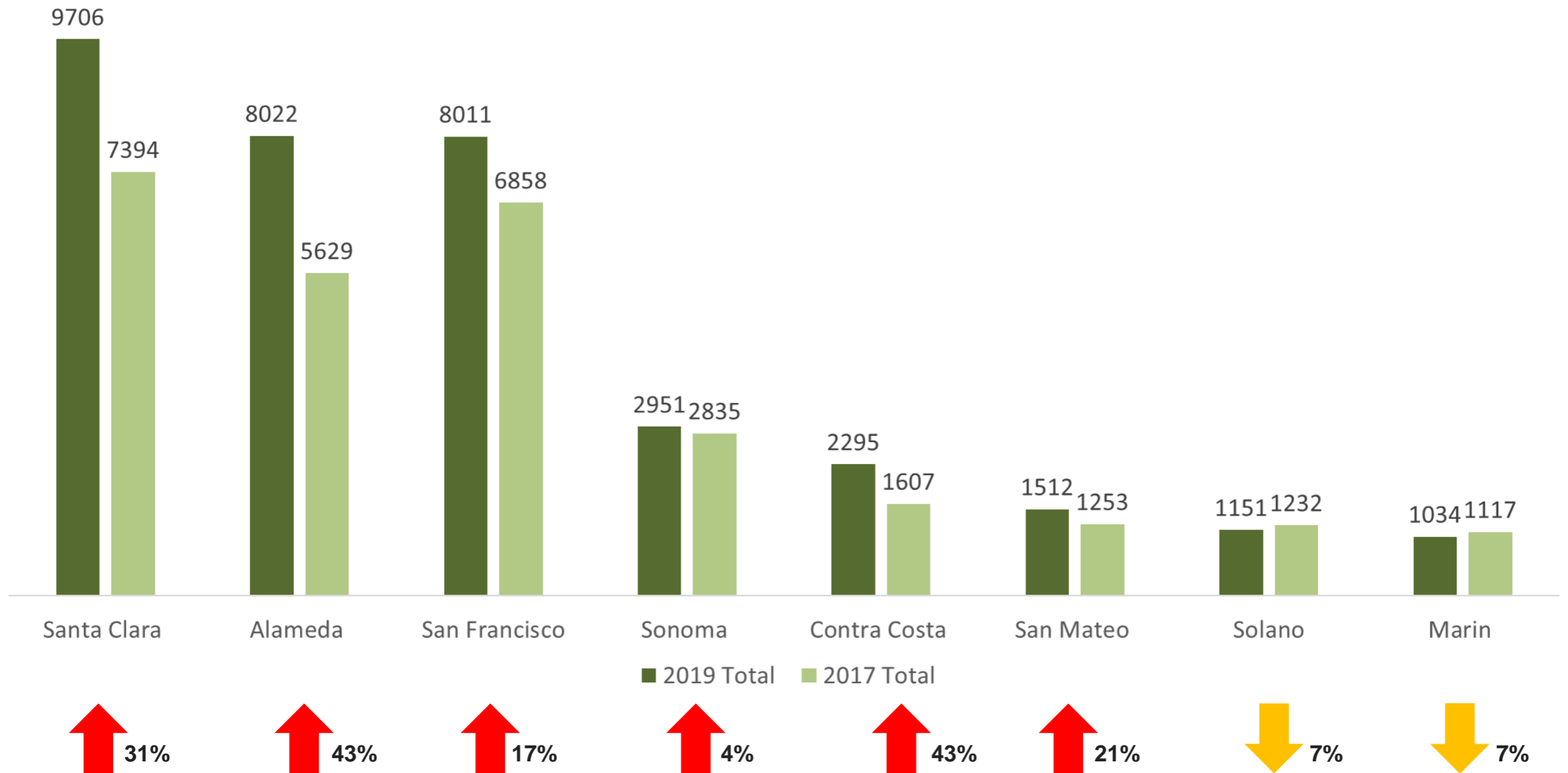
Veteran homelessness decreased between 2017 and 2019, but 81% of veterans are unsheltered.

SUBPOPULATION CHANGES: YOUTH



Youth homelessness has declined by 22 percent since 2015.

REGIONAL CONTEXT



THE PIT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE HSH STAFF, CITY FAMILY, PROVIDER PARTNERS, & VOLUNTEERS!

Thank you to the following partners:

- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
- Department of Public Health
- Human Services Agency
- SF Police Department
- SF Recreation & Parks Department
- SF Municipal Transportation Agency
- SF Public Utilities Commission
- SF Unified School District
- Applied Survey Research
- Local Homeless Coordinating Board

Thank you to the youth providers who contributed greatly to the youth count:

- At the Crossroads
- Homeless Youth Alliance
- Larkin Street Youth Services
- LYRIC
- Third Street Youth Center and Clinic



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