

Introduction

- Anthropogenic climate change is making hurricanes and storm surge more powerful¹
- Hillsborough county government regularly issues hurricane evacuation orders to people living in coastal areas²
- Households often cite a disability or living with older people as the reason they chose not to evacuate^{3,4}
- Individuals with less social capital evacuate less often and have more difficulty recovering⁵
- Do public housing residents meet the above criteria of common vulnerable populations?
- How have public housing residents acted in previous hurricanes?

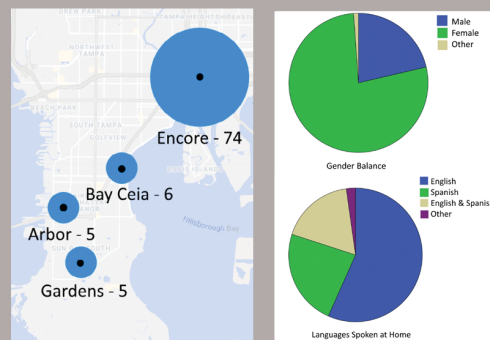


fig. 1: Survey Locations

fig. 2: Gender Balance
fig. 3: Languages Spoken

Methods

Survey Design

- 15-minute, mixed-methods, survey used to collect previous evacuation experiences, social capital data, and demographic information
- Surveys were conducted of residents at the Tampa Public Housing sites, Arbors, Bay Ceia, Encore, and Gardens (fig. 1)

Sample

- A total of 90 surveys were collected in 4 public housing sites, all of which are located in Evacuation Zone A in South Tampa

Data

- SPSS used to analyse mixed-method data

Social Capital

- Likert scale questions asked participants to assess how often they talked with Neighbors in their community. As well as Friends and Family, both in Tampa, in Florida, and outside of Florida
- For frequency of interactions with Friends, Family, and Neighbors "Not at all in the past YEAR" was assigned the value 0, "About once per MONTH", was assigned the value 1, "About once per WEEK" assigned 2, and "About once per DAY" assigned 3. The sum of these values are the residents "Total Social Capital"

Resident Vulnerability

- Asked participants to assess the people and relief resources they would depend on to recover after a hurricane
- The 13 categories of people included; friends, family, neighbors, government, social clubs, and others
- The 5 categories of relief resources included; financial, shelter, temporary housing, emotional support, and repair
- For each of the aforementioned categories of relief resources and people, residents reported if they expected that resource from that source. E.x. "Would you depend on Neighbors for Emotional support?"

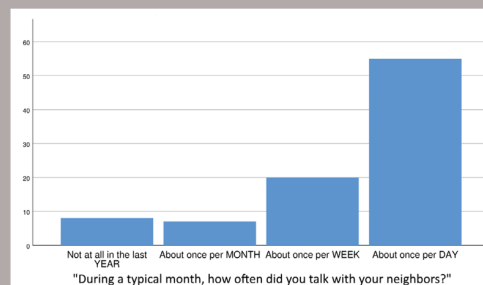


fig. 4: Social Capital Neighbors

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	29	32.2
	Disagree	42	46.7
	Agree	14	15.6
	Strongly Agree	5	5.6
	Total	90	100.0

"I would like to move out of this community"

fig. 5: Leave Community

Analysis

Social Capital

- Residents are socially interconnected with 61% of residents talking with their neighbors at about once per day (fig. 4), and 79% of residents wanting to say in their community (fig. 5)

Vulnerability

- Resident mean age is 66 years old (fig. 6)
- 40% of resident heads of households have a disability (fig. 7)
- 37% of residents have no friends or family that they could stay with during a hurricane (fig. 8). Of the remaining 63% of residents, 47% would stay with friends and family less than 50 miles away (fig. 9)
- More social residents have access to more resources post-hurricane (fig. 10)

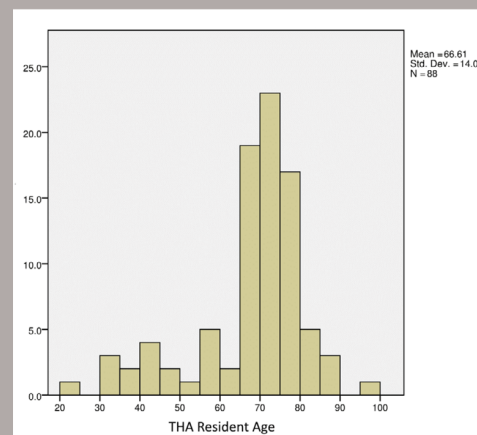


fig. 6: Resident Age

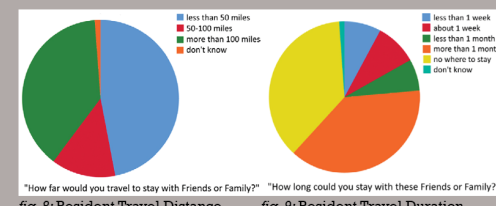


fig. 8: Resident Travel Distance

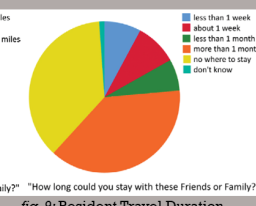


fig. 9: Resident Travel Duration

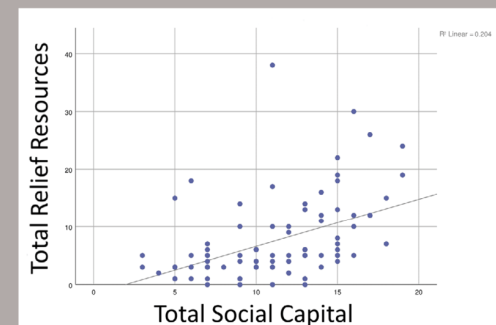


fig. 10: Social Capital Correlated with Relief Resources

Recommendations

- THA should acknowledge that many of their residents have no one to stay with during a hurricane and many households have a member with a disability that may make evacuation difficult
- THA should publish evacuations details in English and Spanish (fig. 3)

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References

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