
2013 RENTAL MARKET STUDY: HOUSING NEEDS OF HOMELESS FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS

Prepared for
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April 7, 2013

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1. Introduction and Summary of Findings

This section of the Rental Market Study estimates the number of homeless individuals and families in Florida. Traditionally, this report has included estimates of individuals and families with children in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and unsheltered locations from the Continuum of Care plans submitted to HUD by Florida's local homeless coalitions. This year, the report also includes an estimate of homeless families and unaccompanied youth who are doubled up with friends or family or living in hotels and motels, based on data on homeless students collected by the Florida Department of Education (FDOE).

According to these two sources, the statewide homeless counts are as follows:

- 42,476 homeless individuals. This includes 36,771 sheltered and unsheltered individuals from the Continuum of Care counts, including single adults, married adults without children, unaccompanied youth, children in sibling groups or other similar groups, and adolescent parents with children.¹ It also includes 5,705 unaccompanied youth doubled up with others and in hotels and motels, as estimated from the FDOE homeless student count.
- 31,148 homeless families with children. This includes 6,333 sheltered and unsheltered families from the Continuum of Care point-in-time counts. It also includes 24,815 families doubled up with others and in hotels and motels, as estimated from the FDOE homeless student count.

The report then estimates the supply of transitional housing and permanent supportive housing units. Unit counts come from the Housing Inventory Counts in the Continuum of Care plans and the Shimberg Center's Assisted Housing Inventory. Based on these sources, Florida has 15,503 transitional housing and permanent supportive housing beds for individuals and 4,124 transitional and permanent supportive housing units for family households.

¹ Children in groups, whether siblings, a teenage parent and children, unrelated, or in any other groups cannot be counted as a household in Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS). The HMIS systems identify family members in relation to a head of household, and groups of children are not considered to have a head of household even if one of the minors is a parent. Therefore, children in any type of group are classified as individuals. See HUD's *Annual Homeless Assessment (AHAR) Frequently Asked Questions* at <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/HRE2012AHARFAQs.pdf>.

2. Methodology

The counts of homeless households and housing supply are based on four data sources:

- 2012 Point-In-Time counts of homeless individuals and families submitted by Florida’s local homeless coalitions to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as part of the annual Continuum of Care plan. Each coalition represents a county or a group of counties in Florida.² Sixty-four of Florida’s 67 counties are represented by homeless coalitions. Baker, Union, and Dixie Counties were unrepresented in the 2012 Continuum of Care plans. The plans are required by HUD as part of the coalitions’ applications for McKinney-Vento Act homeless assistance funds. The point-in-time count is a one-day census of homeless persons in each Continuum of Care region during the last 10 days of January. HUD does not allow the use of multipliers or other estimating methods to produce a population number.
- Florida Department of Education’s (FDOE) 2011-2012 Homeless Students Count, which is based on data submitted by homeless liaisons from all Florida school districts. Data are available at <http://www.fldoe.org/bsa/title1/titlex.asp>. The counts include students identified as homeless at any point during the 2011-2012 school year. For each county, students are categorized by place of nighttime residence (shelters, unsheltered locations, doubled up, hotels/motels, etc.) and accompaniment status (unaccompanied youth vs. living with family). The students are counted once per school year the first time they are identified as homeless, regardless if they have more than one instance of homelessness.
- 2012 Housing Inventory Counts of transitional and permanent supportive housing units, also submitted by local homeless coalitions as part of the Continuum of Care plans.
- The Shimberg Center’s Assisted Housing Inventory, which identifies subsidized rental housing developments reserved for homeless individuals and families.

The use of the FDOE count of homeless students as a supplement to the point-in-time count data is new to the Rental Market Study. By combining a portion of the estimates of homeless individuals and families derived from student data and the point-in-time counts, this report attempts to provide a broader picture of homelessness than in previous Rental Market Studies. In particular, we seek to count the “hidden homeless” among families with children and unaccompanied youth who are doubled up other family and friends or in hotels and motels. By limiting the FDOE data to these categories, we avoid double-counting those already included in the point-in-time counts. Note that the FDOE data include only students enrolled in school. It excludes babies and young children, as well as school-age children not attending school. This limitation is discussed in more detail in Section 5 below.

² Polk County is represented by two separate Continuum of Care plans, one representing Lakeland and the other representing the rest of Polk County. The Polk County data used in this report represent the summation of the two plans.

In 2009, the State of Florida adopted a definition of homelessness that is more expansive than the federal definition used in the Continuum of Care plans. The federal definition includes persons living in shelters, transitional housing, temporary institutional settings, or in public or private places not designed for regular sleeping accommodations. The state definition includes these persons but also those who are doubled up with others due to economic hardship; those living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or campgrounds; and those leaving settings such as prison, mental health facilities, or foster care settings who do not have subsequent housing.

Under guidelines from the U.S. Department of Education, Florida DOE uses a similarly expansive definition to identify homeless students. FDOE classifies homeless students in five categories according to their place of nighttime residence:

- Living in emergency or transitional shelters, FEMA Trailers, abandoned in hospitals.
- Sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason; doubled-up.
- Living in cars, parks, temporary trailer parks or campgrounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings or similar settings.
- Living in hotels or motels.
- Awaiting foster care.³

The student data can help fill in some gaps in the Continuum of Care plans, at least for households including school-age children. We use the student data to add families with children and unaccompanied youth who are doubled up with others or living in hotels or motels (second and fourth bullets above) to the homeless estimates. These are common circumstances for homeless children and families, but they are excluded from the point-in-time counts for the Continuum of Care plans. Student data for the other categories are not used in the report; the point-in-time counts should already include persons described in the first and third categories, and the last category, “awaiting foster care,” is not part of the state homeless definition that went into effect in 2009.

As the results in the *Summary of Findings* show, excluding the DOE data would greatly reduce the number of families counted. The estimated number of families who are doubled up or in hotels/motels based on the student data is nearly four times higher than the number of sheltered/unsheltered families identified in the point-in-time counts.

³ Florida Department of Education, *DOE Information Database Requirements Volume I: Automated Student Information System*, http://www.fldoe.org/eias/dataweb/database_1213/129525.pdf.

Need: Counts for Families and Individuals

The need estimates divide homeless persons into two groups: 1) families with dependent children, referred to as “family households” in this report, and 2) persons in households without dependent children, including single individuals, unaccompanied youth, and other adults such as a married couple without children. The latter group is generally referred to as “individuals” in this report.

The estimate of family households is the sum of two components:

- 1) The total number of sheltered and unsheltered families with dependent children reported in the Continuum of Care plans for each region.
- 2) An estimate of families with school-age children who are doubled up and in hotels and motels based on the FDOE student count. The student counts are classified by place of nighttime residence, with doubled up and hotels/motels as two of the categories. We summed these categories to obtain the total number of students of interest.

Two additional steps were necessary to translate the number of students who are doubled up or in hotels/motels into a number of families. First, public data from FDOE indicate that 89 percent of all homeless students are identified as living in families. The remaining 11 percent are unaccompanied youth.⁴ Therefore, we multiplied the sum of homeless students with place of residence as doubled up and hotels/motels by .89 to find the number of students living with their families in these locations for each county.

Second, a household may have more than one student; nationwide, HUD statistics show that sheltered homeless families include an average of 1.86 children per family.⁵ We divided the number of students in families by 1.86 to derive an estimate of the number of families. In short, for each county,

Families = (Students * Percentage of students in families)/(Students per family) = (Students * .89)/1.86

Finally, we aggregated the county-level estimates into Continuum of Care region estimates. A table showing the county-level student data and their conversion to estimates for families and unaccompanied youth are included as Appendix 1.

⁴ Florida Department of Education, Bureau of Student Assistance, *Homeless Students Identified in Florida, 2011-2012*, <http://www.fldoe.org/bsa/title1/pdf/1112HomelessStudentsCount.pdf>. Detailed data on accompaniment status by place of nighttime residence is not included in the report.

⁵ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. *The 2011 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*. November 2012. Available at https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/2011AHAR_FinalReport.pdf. The 1.86 children per family figure is derived by dividing the estimate of 321,548 children in families by 172,767 families (p. 40).

Similarly, the estimates of individuals consist of two components:

- 1) The total number of individuals reported in the Continuum of Care plans for each region. This is a count of persons, not households.
- 2) An estimate of unaccompanied youth who are doubled up and in hotels and motels based on the FDOE student count. As noted above, DOE data indicate that 11 percent of homeless students in the state are unaccompanied. We multiplied the number of homeless students with place of residence as doubled up and hotels/motels by .11 to estimate the number of individuals who are unaccompanied youth living in these locations. Again, county-level figures were then aggregated into totals for the Continuum of Care regions.

Supply: Housing Inventory Counts

Estimates of transitional and permanent supportive housing come from the 2012 Housing Inventory Counts (HIC) created for each Continuum of Care plan and from the Assisted Housing Inventory (AHI), which includes 25 developments with funding from Florida Housing Finance Corporation with “homeless” as the target demographic. In most cases, the AHI homeless units were also included in the Continuum of Care plans. AHI homeless units that did not appear in the Continuum of Care plans were added to the county totals; most were in properties that are still under development.⁶

The report counts *units* for families with children and *beds* for persons in other households. The transitional and permanent housing units for families in the HIC have the capacity for an average of 2.9 family members. An individual bed, whether in its own housing unit or in a shared facility, by definition houses one person.

The report does not include emergency shelter beds as part of the housing supply. HUD and Florida Housing Finance Corporation consider shelter beds to be temporary housing. Persons residing in emergency shelters are counted in the homeless population.

⁶ Developments receiving funding from the Florida Housing Link Initiative, which may serve homeless residents, were not included.

3. Homeless Individuals and Families

According to the point-in-time and student counts, 42,476 individuals were homeless in Florida in 2012. This includes 36,771 sheltered and unsheltered individuals from the Continuum of Care point-in-time counts, including single adults, married adults without children, unaccompanied youth, children in sibling groups or other similar groups, and adolescent parents with children. It also includes an estimated 5,705 unaccompanied youth doubled up with others and in hotels and motels identified in the FDOE homeless student count.

Seven counties or multi-county regions included more than 2,000 homeless individuals: Hillsborough, Orange-Osceola-Seminole, Duval-Clay-Nassau, and Volusia-Flagler.

Among families with children, 31,148 households were homeless in 2012. This includes 6,333 sheltered and unsheltered families from the Continuum of Care point-in-time counts. It also includes 24,815 families doubled up with others and in hotels and motels, as estimated from the FDOE homeless student count.

Eleven counties or multi-county regions included more than 1,000 homeless families: Orange-Osceola-Seminole, Hillsborough, Citrus-Hernando-Lake-Sumter, Miami-Dade, Pinellas, Escambia-Santa Rosa, Pasco, Volusia-Flagler, Duval-Clay-Nassau, Manatee-Sarasota, and Desoto-Glades-Hardee-Hendry-Highlands-Okeechobee.

Table 3.1 and Figures 3.1 and 3.2 on the following pages show the number of homeless individuals and families by county or multi-county region.

Table 3.1. Homeless Individuals and Families by Region, 2012

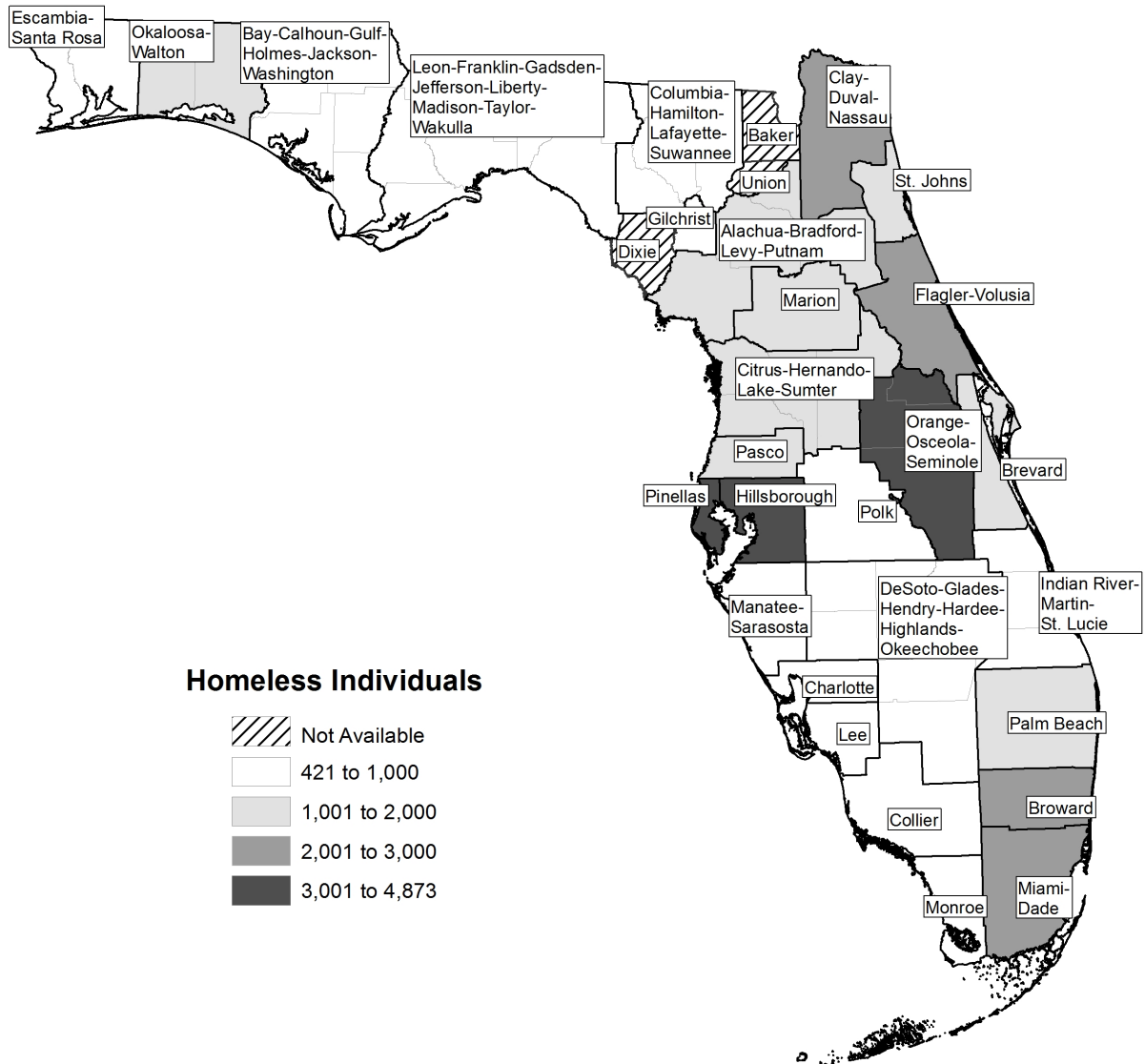
Coalition	Counties	Individuals: Sheltered & Unsheltered from Point in Time Count	Individuals: Unaccompanied Youth Doubled Up & Hotels/Motels from Student Data	Total Individuals (PIT + Student)	Family Households: Sheltered & Unsheltered from Point in Time Count	Family Households: Est. Families Doubled Up & Hotels/Motels from Student Data	Total Family Households (PIT + Student)
Big Bend	Leon, Franklin, Gadsden, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Jefferson, Wakulla	634	145	779	58	630	688
Brevard	Brevard	1,386	133	1,519	317	578	895
Broward	Broward	2,627	143	2,770	172	624	796
Central Florida	Orange, Osceola, Seminole	2,330	966	3,296	446	4,201	4,647
Charlotte	Charlotte	584	48	632	39	211	250
Collier	Collier	300	121	421	43	527	570
EscaRosa	Escambia, Santa Rosa	667	311	978	42	1,353	1,395
Heartland	Desoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Okeechobee	559	153	712	376	664	1,040
Hillsborough	Hillsborough	4,515	358	4,873	832	1,557	2,389
Jacksonville	Duval, Clay, Nassau	2,294	216	2,510	202	938	1,140
Lee	Lee	637	112	749	40	487	527
Marion	Marion	787	216	1,003	48	939	987
Miami-Dade	Miami-Dade	2,517	385	2,902	427	1,676	2,103
Mid-Florida	Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter	1,227	446	1,673	223	1,941	2,164
Monroe	Monroe	793	25	818	47	107	154
North Central	Alachua, Putnam, Bradford, Levy, Gilchrist	1,476	177	1,653	85	768	853
NW Florida	Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Washington	244	188	432	28	819	847
Okaloosa/Walton	Okaloosa, Walton	975	66	1,041	562	286	848
Palm Beach	Palm Beach	1,667	103	1,770	129	448	577

Coalition	Counties	Individuals: Sheltered & Unsheltered from Point in Time Count	Individuals: Unaccompanied Youth Doubled Up & Hotels/Motels from Student Data	Total Individuals (PIT + Student)	Family Households: Sheltered & Unsheltered from Point in Time Count	Family Households: Est. Families Doubled Up & Hotels/Motels from Student Data	Total Family Households (PIT + Student)
Pasco	Pasco	1,308	- ⁶	1,485	1,222 ⁷	- ⁶	1,222
Pinellas	Pinellas	2,922	285	3,207	279	1,239	1,518
Polk and Tri-County	Polk	750	210	960	41	913	954
St. Johns	St. Johns	996	51	1,047	107	222	329
Suncoast	Manatee, Sarasota	733	227	960	67	988	1,055
Suwannee	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee	803	138	941	149	602	751
Treasure Coast	Indian River, Martin, St. Lucie	917	50	967	272	219	491
Volusia/Flagler	Volusia, Flagler	2,123	256	2,379	80	1,112	1,192
Total		36,771	5,705	42,476	6,333	24,815	31,148

Sources: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *2012 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness: Volume I of the 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*, December 2012, <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/2753/2012-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-volume-1-2012-ahar>. Florida Department of Education, Bureau of Student Assistance, *Homeless Students Identified in Florida, 2011-2012*, <http://www.fldoe.org/bsa/title1/pdf/1112HomelessStudentsCount.pdf>.

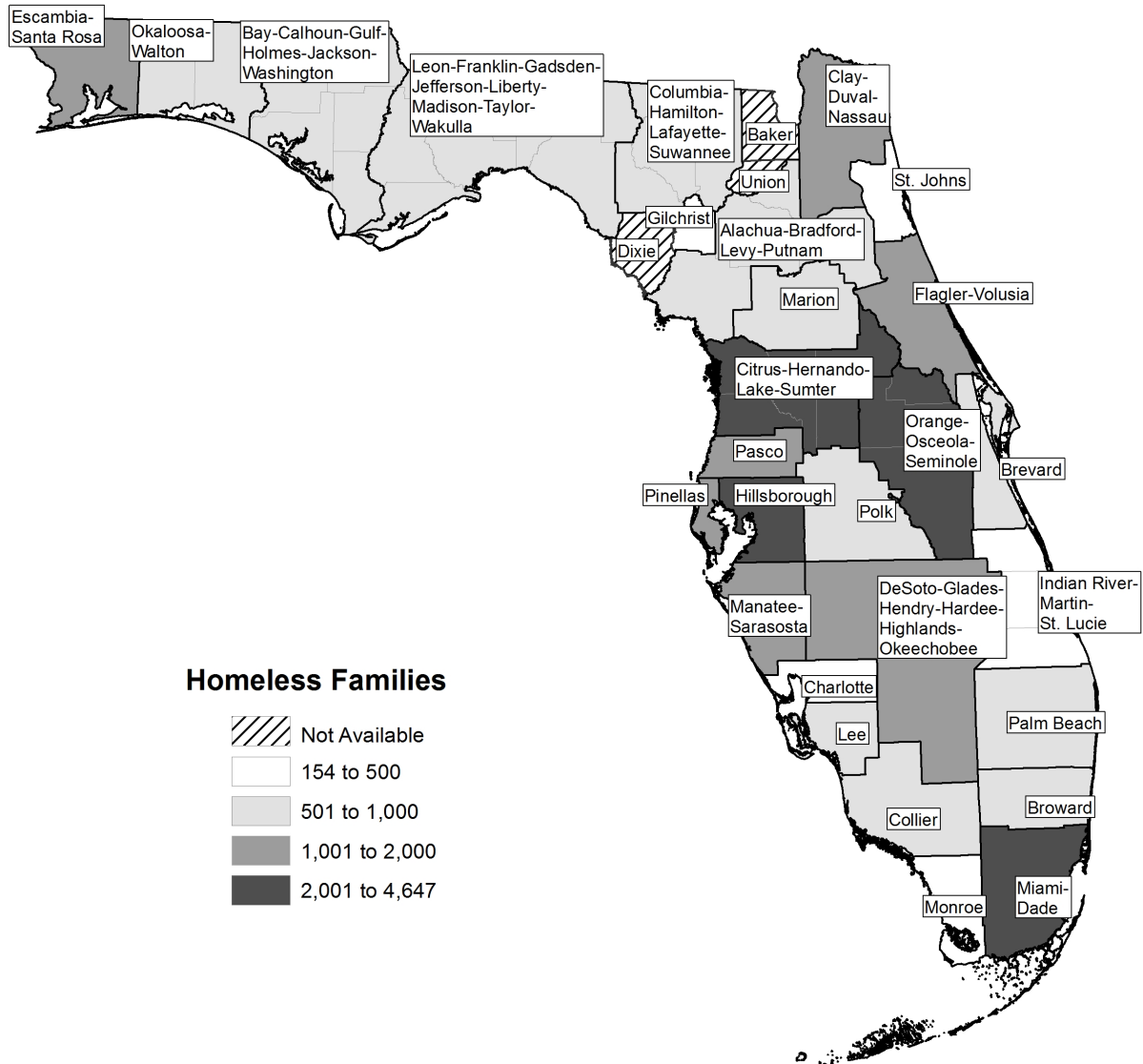
⁷ The local homeless coalition for Pasco County used methods other than the point-in-time count to identify homeless families, such as counts from the local school district and service providers. This resulted in a count of unsheltered families that appears to be out of proportion to the county's population compared to other coalitions using only the point-in-time data. Therefore, we do not include estimates for families and individuals (unaccompanied youth) from the DOE student data for Pasco County. The Okaloosa/Walton County coalition may have used similar methods, given that the coalition also reported an unusually high number of unsheltered families.

Figure 3.1. Homeless Individuals by Region, 2012



Sources: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *2012 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness: Volume I of the 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*, December 2012, <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/2753/2012-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-volume-1-2012-ahar>. Florida Department of Education, Bureau of Student Assistance, *Homeless Students Identified in Florida, 2011-2012*, <http://www.fldoe.org/bsa/title1/pdf/1112HomelessStudentsCount.pdf>.

Figure 3.2. Homeless Families by Region, 2012



Sources: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *2012 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness: Volume I of the 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*, December 2012, <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/2753/2012-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-volume-1-2012-ahar>. Florida Department of Education, Bureau of Student Assistance, *Homeless Students Identified in Florida, 2011-2012*, <http://www.fldoe.org/bsa/title1/pdf/1112HomelessStudentsCount.pdf>.

Subpopulations

HUD's *Annual Homeless Assessment Report* also includes counts of homeless persons by subpopulation. These come only from the point-in-time counts, and do not distinguish between individuals and persons in families with children. Table 3.2 lists the statewide subpopulation counts for 2012. Not all homeless persons are included in the list of subpopulations, and a person may appear in more than one category.

Table 3.2. Homeless Persons by Subpopulation, Florida, 2012

Subpopulation	Persons
Chronically Homeless	8,682
Severely Mentally Ill	7,750
Chronic Substance Abuse	7,929
Veterans	5,331
Persons with HIV/AIDS	874
Victims of Domestic Violence	3,522
Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	856

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *CoC Maps, Contacts, Reports, and Awards*, 2012, <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>.

4. Transitional and Permanent Housing Supply

Florida has 15,503 transitional housing and permanent supportive housing beds for individuals. For families with children, there are 4,124 transitional and permanent supportive housing units statewide. These include beds and units listed in the Housing Inventory Counts submitted to HUD by local Continuum of Care coalitions plus units existing or under development for homeless households with funding from Florida Housing Finance Corporation and other public sources that are not already counted in the Continuum of Care plans.

Table 4.1 below shows the supply of transitional housing and permanent supportive housing beds for individuals, and the supply of transitional and permanent supportive housing units for families. Note that some of this supply is reserved for specific subpopulations, so not all beds and units can serve all people and households counted in the demand tables.

The table also calculates each region's "level of effort" in providing permanent supportive housing compared to the homeless population. The level of effort equals the number of permanent supportive housing units divided by the number of individuals or families who are currently homeless from Table 1. A level of effort ratio below 1.0 indicates that there are more individuals or families currently homeless than there are permanent supportive housing beds or units. A ratio greater than 1.0 would indicate that the region has more permanent supportive housing beds or units than individuals or families who are currently homeless.

Statewide, the level of effort ratio is 0.19 for housing for individuals and 0.07 for housing for families. This means that Florida has 19 permanent supportive housing individual beds for every 100 homeless individuals and seven permanent supportive housing family units for every 100 homeless families.

Table 4.1. Transitional and Permanent Housing Supply by Region, 2012

Coalition	Counties	Individuals			Families		
		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Level of Effort	Transitional Housing Units	Permanent Supportive Housing Units	Permanent Supportive Housing Level of Effort
Big Bend	Leon, Franklin, Gadsden, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Jefferson, Wakulla	279	236	0.30	46	79	0.11
Brevard	Brevard	250	57	0.04	115	57	0.06
Broward	Broward	1,007	743	0.27	125	342	0.43
Central Florida	Orange, Osceola, Seminole	789	814	0.25	246	29	0.01
Charlotte	Charlotte	94	75	0.12	40	1	0.00
Collier	Collier	73	48	0.11	13	10	0.02
EscaRosa	Escambia, Santa Rosa	403	347	0.35	38	0	0.00
Heartland	Desoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Okeechobee	23	46	0.06	38	8	0.01
Hillsborough	Hillsborough	455	539	0.11	103	135	0.06
Jacksonville	Duval, Clay, Nassau	418	735	0.29	192	232	0.20
Lee	Lee	248	96	0.13	4	200	0.38
Marion	Marion	68	13	0.01	21	36	0.04
Miami-Dade	Miami-Dade	911	2,016	0.69	241	784	0.37
Mid-Florida	Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter	166	57	0.03	24	16	0.01
Monroe	Monroe	142	162	0.20	14	14	0.09
North Central	Alachua, Putnam, Bradford, Levy, Gilchrist	136	365	0.22	51	31	0.04
NW Florida	Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Washington	94	59	0.14	41	0	0.00
Okaloosa/Walton	Okaloosa, Walton	139	75	0.07	52	0	0.00
Palm Beach	Palm Beach	271	433	0.24	49	170	0.29

Coalition	Counties	Individuals			Families		
		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Level of Effort	Transitional Housing Units	Permanent Supportive Housing Units	Permanent Supportive Housing Level of Effort
Pasco	Pasco	44	34	0.03	0	53	0.04
Pinellas	Pinellas	667	641	0.20	83	16	0.01
Polk and Tri-County	Polk	117	96	0.10	26	31	0.03
St. Johns	St. Johns	18	41	0.04	62	0	0.00
Suncoast	Manatee, Sarasota	186	191	0.20	50	1	0.00
Suwannee	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee	43	11	0.01	2	0	0.00
Treasure Coast	Indian River, Martin, St. Lucie	12	183	0.19	38	69	0.14
Volusia/Flagler	Volusia, Flagler	180	157	0.07	75	21	0.02
Total		7,233	8,270	0.19	1,789	2,335	0.07

Sources: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *2012 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness: Volume I of the 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*, December 2012.
<https://www.onecpd.info/resource/2753/2012-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-volume-1-2012-ahar>. Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, Assisted Housing Inventory.

5. Data Limitations

Both sources of data on homeless individuals and families contain uncertainty. The point-in-time counts are difficult to perform accurately, particularly as coalitions attempt to identify unsheltered populations. Factors such as the weather on the day of the count and the coalitions' familiarity with the locations most likely occupied by unsheltered persons affect the accuracy of the count.

For the FDOE data, only students whose homeless status is known by school districts' homeless liaisons are included. Many students and their parents may not report their status because they are unaware of the services that could be available to them or because of the stigma attached to homelessness. Moreover, the student data include only children enrolled in school. This excludes children who are too young to attend school, as well as school age children who have dropped out or otherwise stopped attending school. The exclusion of young children and others not in school will result in underestimates of families with children for two reasons. First, households with only young children or others not enrolled in school are not counted at all. Second, the national average of 1.86 children per family includes both school age and younger children; a separate average for school age children is not available. Therefore, the average number of students per family is likely lower. That is, in the Families= $(\text{Students} * \text{Percentage of students in families}) / (\text{Students per family})$ equation, reducing the denominator (students per family) would result in higher family counts.

Because they are based on counts of actual beds provided by local agencies, the supply estimates in the Continuum of Care plans are more precise. It is likely that Table 4.1 above includes most if not all of the state's supply of transitional housing and permanent supportive housing. However, the supply data does not include housing for homeless persons other than the transitional and permanent supportive housing beds reserved specifically for them, such as the state's general supply of public and assisted housing. Units funded by Florida Housing's Link Initiative for special needs households are not included unless the development also is listed in the Assisted Housing Inventory with "homeless" as a target demographic.

Finally, housing facilities serving homeless persons often are directed toward a specific population. These facilities and their services may not be appropriate for other populations. For example, a supportive housing facility for single adults with HIV/AIDS is not interchangeable with a facility for youth aging out of foster care, but both would be counted in the general supply of housing for homeless individuals. Therefore, the aggregate supply numbers mask the need for a number of types of facilities matching the different types of services needed by homeless individuals and families.

Appendix 1. Estimates of Family Households and Unaccompanied Youth from FDOE Homeless Student Data

County	FDOE Data: Nighttime Residence of Homeless Students						Calculations for Rental Market Study		
	Emergency/ Transitional Shelter, FEMA Trailers, Abandoned in Hospitals	Doubled Up	Unsheltered	Hotels/ Motels	Awaiting Foster Care	Total Homeless Students	DHM: Doubled Up + Hotels/Motels	Estimated Family Households (DHM*.89)/ 1.86	Unaccompanied Youth (DHM*.11)
Alachua	147	425	12	46	0	632	471	225	52
Bay	65	1,229	27	111	45	1,477	1,340	641	147
Bradford	0	213	0	0	0	215	213	102	23
Brevard	112	1,059	22	148	0	1,350	1,207	578	133
Broward	604	1,108	151	196	99	2,158	1,304	624	143
Calhoun	0	76	0	0	0	84	76	36	8
Charlotte	40	419	0	21	0	488	440	211	48
Citrus	59	243	12	0	0	328	243	116	27
Clay	85	707	0	57	0	862	764	366	84
Collier	124	1,069	15	32	41	1,281	1,101	527	121
Columbia	50	468	15	34	0	567	502	240	55
Desoto	0	220	45	0	0	278	220	105	24
Duval	365	914	0	86	55	1,422	1,000	478	110
Escambia	99	1,179	0	142	0	1,423	1,321	632	145
Flagler	36	297	0	18	0	367	315	151	35
Franklin	0	188	0	0	0	205	188	90	21
Gadsden	13	445	92	0	0	556	445	213	49
Gilchrist	0	14	0	0	0	17	14	7	2
Glades	0	21	0	0	0	26	21	10	2
Gulf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	294	0	34	0	343	328	157	36
Hardee	0	172	0	0	0	183	172	82	19
Hendry	0	191	0	0	0	200	191	91	21
Hernando	132	450	25	29	0	645	479	229	53

County	FDOE Data: Nighttime Residence of Homeless Students						Calculations for Rental Market Study		
	Emergency/ Transitional Shelter, FEMA Trailers, Abandoned in Hospitals	Doubled Up	Unsheltered	Hotels/ Motels	Awaiting Foster Care	Total Homeless Students	DHM: Doubled Up + Hotels/Motels	Estimated Family Households (DHM*.89)/ 1.86	Unaccompanied Youth (DHM*.11)
Highlands	18	394	0	0	0	429	394	189	43
Hillsborough	262	3,007	32	246	12	3,559	3,253	1,557	358
Holmes	0	88	0	0	0	90	88	42	10
Indian river	113	147	0	12	0	273	159	76	17
Jackson	0	135	29	0	0	177	135	65	15
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	0	112	83	0	0	195	112	54	12
Lake	203	2,994	0	199	135	3,541	3,193	1,528	351
Lee	262	914	54	103	59	1,392	1,017	487	112
Leon	267	325	0	54	0	650	379	181	42
Levy	11	114	0	0	0	128	114	55	13
Liberty	0	40	0	0	0	41	40	19	4
Madison	0	97	0	0	0	103	97	46	11
Manatee	102	1,374	27	88	50	1,641	1,462	700	161
Marion	220	1,798	22	164	19	2,223	1,962	939	216
Martin	66	39	0	0	0	115	39	19	4
Miami-Dade	2,238	3,295	31	207	0	5,773	3,502	1,676	385
Monroe	110	212	0	12	0	343	224	107	25
Nassau	0	196	0	0	0	210	196	94	22
Okaloosa	68	408	0	41	52	573	449	215	49
Okeechobee	0	389	0	0	0	396	389	186	43
Orange	402	3,613	25	782	22	4,844	4,395	2,103	483
Osceola	96	1,620	80	1,003	26	2,825	2,623	1,255	289
Palm Beach	476	844	28	92	196	1,636	936	448	103
Pasco	272	1,503	57	102	63	1,997	- ⁸	-	-

⁸ As noted on page 8, Pasco County student data is not used in the family and unaccompanied youth estimates because the students and their families may already have been included in the point-in-time count.

County	FDOE Data: Nighttime Residence of Homeless Students						Calculations for Rental Market Study		
	Emergency/ Transitional Shelter, FEMA Trailers, Abandoned in Hospitals	Doubled Up	Unsheltered	Hotels/ Motels	Awaiting Foster Care	Total Homeless Students	DHM: Doubled Up + Hotels/Motels	Estimated Family Households (DHM*.89)/ 1.86	Unaccompanied Youth (DHM*.11)
Pinellas	410	2,277	43	313	42	3,085	2,590	1,239	285
Polk	258	1,608	212	205	21	2,304	1,813	868	199
Lake Wales Charter (Polk)	13	96	12	0	0	136	96	46	11
Putnam	56	771	34	23	0	885	794	380	87
St. Johns	69	413	49	51	0	584	464	222	51
St. Lucie	48	227	14	32	0	324	259	124	28
Santa Rosa	52	1,484	33	22	60	1,651	1,506	721	166
Sarasota	151	546	0	56	121	877	602	288	66
Seminole	77	1,527	20	235	0	1,865	1,762	843	194
Sumter	0	141	0	0	0	155	141	67	16
Suwannee	11	317	0	0	0	346	317	152	35
Taylor	0	80	0	0	0	96	80	38	9
Volusia	173	1,830	23	179	23	2,228	2,009	961	221
Wakulla	0	88	0	0	0	99	88	42	10
Walton	0	149	16	0	0	175	149	71	16
Washington	0	73	0	0	0	79	73	35	8
Total	8,435	46,686	1,340	5,175	1,141	63,150	51,861	24,815	5,705

Source: Florida Department of Education, Bureau of Student Assistance, *Homeless Students Identified in Florida, 2011-2012*, <http://www.fldoe.org/bsa/title1/pdf/1112HomelessStudentsCount.pdf>. A small number of students from Baker, Dixie and Union Counties are excluded because these counties are not part of Continuum of Care plan regions. Cell values below 11 were suppressed in the original DOE data.



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