

*George H. Sheldon, Secretary*

# Homeless Conditions in Florida



*2010 Report*



*Charlie Crist, Governor*

### **The Galvin Family**

Ms. Galvin, who is raising her two grandchildren, became homeless when the family was forced to move from their rental housing due to an extreme case of black mold which made the home unfit for human habitation. The family moved into a relative's home, but could not stay there indefinitely.

After several months of not knowing where to turn, Ms. Galvin read about the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program in the newspaper. She met with Sharon McPeak, an employee of the Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc. who provides case management for HPRP funds in St. Lucie County. Ms. McPeak worked with the Galvins and with the help of HPRP funds, they were able to move into a home that suits their needs and that they love.



# Homeless Conditions in Florida

Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2009 - 2010

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## Executive Summary

The Department of Children and Families submits this annual report on homeless conditions in Florida in accordance with the requirements of section 420.623(4), Florida Statutes. The 2010 report consists of the following:

- Information on the estimated number and characteristics of persons who are homeless;
- Progress made in developing and implementing local homeless assistance continuum of care plans;
- Local programs, resources and spending plans;
- Recommendations for programs and funding.

The report is based on information provided by the local homeless coalitions in Florida. In 2010, these coalitions reported a total of 57,643 persons who are homeless on a daily basis. This data was gathered by a combination of methods including point-in-time counts conducted in 2010, and data on homeless persons served by local service providers.

The total number of homeless people is up by approximately 1% from the 2009 count. The local homeless coalitions expect the number of homeless to increase based on demands for services and other housing and economic trends, including:

- The downturn in the national economy;
- Florida's growing number of filings for foreclosure;
- Increasing numbers of applicants for cash assistance, food stamps, and other benefits;
- Rise in demand for local food and feeding programs; and
- Declining revenues for local and state government human services and housing programs.

The local homeless coalitions and their direct service agency partners are taking full advantage of federal and other sources of financing to increase the housing options to serve the homeless. Local continuum of care plans for addressing homelessness are being implemented, in part with the state's assistance.

Long term solutions to effectively reduce or end homelessness will be dependent on ensuring that each individual or family has the financial ability to find and maintain housing that they can afford. The Department of Children and Families is committed to helping the vulnerable persons we serve attain this level of economic self-sufficiency and secure safe and stable housing.

## Section 1. Homeless in Florida: 2010

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### Who is homeless in Florida?

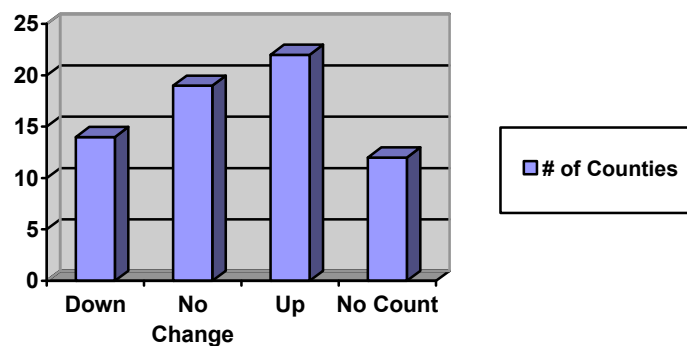
The answer to this question remains as broad and varied as it has in the past several years: individuals, families, people who struggle with substance abuse and mental illness, youth who have aged out of foster care, runaway youth...anyone, by state law, who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, or whose primary residence is:

- Sharing the housing of another person due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason;
- Living in a motel, hotel, travel trailer park, or campground due to lack of alternative, adequate accommodations;
- Living in an emergency or transitional shelter;
- A primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used for human beings;
- Living in a car, park, public space, abandoned building, bus or train station, or similar setting;
- A migratory individual who qualifies as homeless because he or she is living in circumstances described above.

Observers of social conditions in America, as well as those working directly with homeless people, note that our country's financial problems in the past four years have hit people living on the edge of homelessness particularly hard. Many people have become homeless because their housing – often the first house they have ever owned – has been foreclosed. Many individuals and families who paid their rent have been evicted because the property owner lost the house or apartment complex to foreclosure. In addition, employers have cut back on the number of employees or on employees' hours. Working people have been unable to locate affordable housing for themselves and their families because of cuts in federal housing programs and the lack of low-income housing in both rural and urban communities.

### The 2010 Results

Based on the data submitted to the Department by the local homeless coalitions in Florida, the 2010 count of persons who are homeless totals 57,643. In 2009, the count was 57,687. The difference in the 2009 and 2010 homeless survey counts is reflected in the following chart.



### Counting homeless people

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development requires that at least every two years communities conduct a one-day count of the homeless. The count is to be conducted on one day within the last week of January. For 2009, the count was mandatory, but for 2010, the count was optional. Just over half of the communities did a 2010 street count.

The one-day count typically involves a combination of methods to identify persons who are homeless. The first source is the record of those individuals who were served on that specific day by local homeless service programs. This includes emergency shelters, feeding programs, temporary or transitional housing, and other services such as health care, education or employment. This may be produced by the computerized local homeless management information system (HMIS).

An actual street count is also conducted using volunteers to poll homeless people on the street, in parks or other public places, in makeshift camps in the woods or in abandoned buildings. These street counts can be as simple as a head count, or can entail a short questionnaire intended to capture demographic information on the individual or family. Another method is the use of a sampling process, whereby the count is targeted to specific geographic areas based on defined probabilities of concentrations of the homeless. The street count process is very labor intensive. For rural areas, the logistics are very difficult given the sheer size of the area to be covered. Further, finding the homeless is not always easy and weather conditions on the day of the count can add to the difficulty.

It is important to note that the federal definition of homelessness used for their required street count — “a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation or in an emergency shelter, and a person in transitional housing for homeless persons who originally came from the street or an emergency shelter” — is much narrower than the newly revised State of Florida definition which includes individuals or families sharing housing due to loss of income, housing, etc. The state definition also includes migratory individuals who qualify as homeless because they are living in places typically occupied by homeless people.

The definition of homelessness used by the Florida Department of Education to tally the numbers of homeless school age children in our state is closely aligned with the revised state definition, and DOE figures are based on a 9-month school period, not a single-day count.

<b>Homeless School Age Children in Florida</b>	
<b>School Year</b>	<b>Homeless Children</b>
2006-07	30,878
2007-08	34,375
2008-09	41,286

*Source: Florida Dept. of Education*

### Other Factors Impacting Florida Homelessness

Homelessness is the result of the individual's or family's inability to afford and maintain a place to live. The amount of income and the ability to find affordable housing is critical to being safely housed. Recent economic downturns have put more people at risk of becoming homeless. The foreclosure crisis in Florida has displaced many homeowners,

and renters, adding to the demand for other housing in the rental markets. In March 2010, there were 46,391 filings for foreclosure in Florida, up by 70% over March 2009 filings.<sup>1</sup> Overall, Florida again ranks second in the country in the number of foreclosures, with California at the top of the list. The top five counties in Florida for foreclosure filings in March 2010 were:

<b>Foreclosure Filings – March 2010</b>	
<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Foreclosures</b>
Miami-Dade	9,224 (1 in every 106 housing units)
Broward	6,341 (1 in every 127 housing units)
Orange	4,168 (1 in every 110 housing units)
Palm Beach	3,983 (1 in every 160 housing units)
Lee	3,961 (1 in every 92 housing units)
Total foreclosures – State of Florida	59,067 (1 in every 148 housing units)

Source: RealtyTrac

In addition to the pressure placed on private and government social service agencies to help homeless people and those about to be homeless, applications have increased for the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program and for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as “food stamps.” The Department of Children and Families data for April 2009 and April 2010, indicate a 9.3% rise in families receiving cash assistance.

<b>Florida TANF Households Served</b>	
April 2010	101,450
April 2009	94,101
Increase	7,349
Percent increase	9.3%

The number of households receiving SNAP has increased dramatically in 2010 compared to 2009.

<b>Florida SNAP Households Served</b>	
April 2010	2,634,011
April 2009	1,962,448
Increase	671,563
Percent increase	74.5%

Adding to this situation are declining government revenues. Reduced state and local budgets make it harder to fund critically needed human services. The local networks of homeless service providers report declining contributions from their donors, as well as less money from local governments.

### Homeless Characteristics

In addition to the number of persons who are homeless, the annual one-day counts provide valuable information on the characteristics of the homeless population. This data

<sup>1</sup> RealtyTrac, [www.realtytrac.com/states/florida.html](http://www.realtytrac.com/states/florida.html)



comes from survey questions asked during the count, as well as from the local homeless management information systems (HMIS). Survey responses were not provided by everyone contacted during the count. Therefore, the total responses on each data element will be less than the total number of persons reported as homeless. The data reflected in each table will vary depending on the number of people responding to the survey.

### Sex

Men are more likely to be homeless than women. For 2010, men make up 66% of the homeless population. In 2000, the U.S. Census reflected that men made up 49% of Florida's total population.

Source	Men	Women	Total
2010 Homeless	23,683	12,235	35,918
	66%	34%	100%
2009 Homeless	68%	32%	100%
2000 U.S. Census	49.0%	51.0%	100%

### Age

The great majority of the homeless population is adults, aged 18-60. They make up 79% of the homeless. Children under 18 years of age were 16% of the homeless population, and the elderly over 60 years of age were 5% in 2010.

Source	Children under 18	Adults 18 to 60	Elderly over 60	Total
2010 Homeless	5,806	28,526	1,863	36,195
	16.0%	79.0%	5.0%	100%
2009 Homeless	16.3%	78.5%	5.2%	100%
2000 U.S. Census	25.3%	52.5%	22.2%	100%

### Ethnicity

In 2010, the local homeless coalitions report that 3,645 or 11.4% of the homeless people interviewed reported being either Hispanic or Latino. This is lower than the 2000 U.S. Census figure of 16.8% of Florida's total population being Hispanic or Latino.

### Race

The percentage of the homeless population in 2010 who are Black/African American is well above the percentage in the general population in our state. The homeless population is 36.5% Black/African American, compared to the 2000 U.S. Census figure of 14.6% for the total state population.

Population Category	2010 Homeless		2000 Census
	Number	Percent	Percent
American Indian/Alaskan	579	1.7%	0.3%
Asian	197	0.5%	1.7%
Black/African American	12,330	36.5%	14.6%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	167	0.5%	0.1%
White	19,200	57%	78.0%
Other, inc. 2 or more races	1,258	3.8%	5.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,731</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Marital Status

The makeup of the homeless population captured in the street counts and in the homeless services records is predominantly single. In 2010, single persons made up 85.4% of the total homeless population counted. This is consistent with the fact that the breakup of the family unit is an identified cause of homelessness. Further, families reporting homelessness will likely increase now that the state's new definition of homelessness includes "sharing the housing of another person due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason."

### Veterans

Persons who have served on active duty in the U.S. military and who are homeless represent 16% of the overall homeless population, a 1.3% drop from last year's figure due, in part, to the fact that the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs offers a variety of grant programs to meet the housing and healthcare needs of homeless veterans.

<b>Homeless Veterans/Non-Veterans</b>				
	<b>2010 Count</b>		<b>2009 Count</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Veterans	4,905	16%	6,382	17.3%
Non-Veterans	25,960	84%	30,600	82.7%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>30,865</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>36,982</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Disabling Conditions

The homeless population has a high incidence of disabling conditions. Over 36% of all homeless persons interviewed reported a disabling condition in 2010. The primary conditions reported were physical disabilities (40%), drug or alcohol addiction (27.1%) and mental illness (26%).

	<b>2010 Count</b>		<b>2009 Count</b>	
<b>Disabling Condition</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Physical	8,450	40%	6,263	33.3%
Drugs/Alcohol	5,755	27.1%	5,928	31.5%
Mental Illness	5,499	26%	5,201	27.6%
HIV/AIDS	544	2.6%	621	3.3%
Developmental	919	4.3%	808	4.3%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>21,167</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18,821</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Causes of Homelessness

In the interviews and agency intake records, the individuals reported that employment and financial reasons are the primary causes of their episode of homelessness in 53.6% of the cases, an increase of 3.2% over last year's figure. This increase is related to the current recession in the United States. Medical/disability problems and housing issues are the other significant causes cited.

Causes of Homelessness	2010 Count		2009 Count	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employment/Financial	15,352	53.6%	18,496	50.4%
Medical/disability problems	4,607	16.1%	5,748	15.6%
Housing Issues	3,254	11.4%	4,540	12.4%
Family problems	3,217	11.2%	4,394	12.0%
Forced to relocate from home	1,820	6.4%	2,696	7.3%
Recent immigration	108	.4%	512	1.4%
Natural or other disasters	255	.9%	326	.9%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>28,613</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>36,712</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Episodes of Homelessness

In order to align services and resources effectively to the persons who become homeless, the interviews capture data on the frequency and length of the homeless episode. In 2010, over 43% of the persons who are homeless are experiencing homelessness for the first time ever. This figure represents a slight (6.8%) decrease over last year's figure. The percentages for 2007, 2008, and 2009 represented a trend in the increase of the first episode of homelessness, which again reflects our country's current recessionary times.

Homeless Episodes	2010 Count		2009	2008	2007
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
First Episode	12,140	43.6%	50.4%	44.0%	40.8%
Second or Third Episode	8,559	30.7%	27.8%	29.9%	32.7%
Four or more episodes	7,166	25.7%	21.8%	26.1%	26.5%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>27,865</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Short-term episodes of homelessness (less than 3 months) were present 21.5% of the cases. Long-term episodes lasting a year or more account for almost 51.3% of the cases reported. Together, the persons who experience four or more episodes, or who remain homeless for longer than a year, constitute the hard to serve, chronic homeless population.

Length of Episode	2010		2009	2008
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Less than 3 months	5,021	21.5%	38.5%	35.2%
3 to 12 months	6,337	27.2%	22.2%	24.8%
1 year or more	11,977	51.3%	39.3%	40.0%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>23,335</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### County Residency

Contrary to many perceptions, the majority of persons who are homeless in Florida have lived here for more than one year. Only a small segment of the homeless population has been in the state or the community less than a month. The individuals who are homeless in our communities are, for the most part, our neighbors who have lived here for a while. The problem is not due to the homeless coming to Florida from other places.

Length of Time in the County	2010	
	Number	Percent
Less than one month	608	2.6%
1 to 3 months	1,542	6.6%
3 to 12 months	3,420	14.8%
Over one year	17,665	76.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,235</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Formerly in Foster Care

A final factor captured in the point-in-time survey is whether the homeless person has a history of having been in foster care. According to the 2010 point-in-time data, 8.8% of the people interviewed reported being a former foster child.

Foster Care History	2010		2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	2,444	8.8%	2,420	9.0%
No	25,266	91.2%	24,344	91.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,710</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>26,764</b>	<b>100%</b>

According to a 2009 survey of foster care youth and young adults age 18 to 22 — a joint project of the Independent Living Services Advisory Council, Community-Based Care Lead Agencies, and the Department of Children and Families — 218 out of 1,530 (14%) young adults said they had spent at least one night homeless since leaving foster care in the last 12 months. Eighteen out of 1,530 said they were currently homeless. (Source: Department of Children and Families *Independent Living Transitional Services Critical Checklist, 2009*. Available at: <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/indliving/index.shtml>)

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## Section 2. Continuum of Care Plans

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### What is a continuum of care plan?

A continuum of care plan is intended to be a “*framework for a comprehensive and seamless array of emergency, transitional and permanent housing, and services*” to address the needs of the persons who are homeless [section 420.624, Florida Statutes].

This homeless assistance planning effort is used by both the state and our federal partner, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to guide the allocation and award of homeless grants.

The locally developed service plan covers the following components of the continuum of care for the homeless:

1. Outreach, intake, and assessment of the person or family to identify their needs and link them to local services
2. Emergency sheltering
3. Transitional housing
4. Support services
5. Permanent supportive housing
6. Permanent housing
7. Referrals among all components to move persons toward permanent housing and self-sufficiency
8. Services and resources to prevent homelessness

Such planning is intended to reflect the community’s vision for solutions to its homeless needs. Each continuum of care plan serves a specific geographic area of one or more counties.

### Current Level of Planning

In 2010, there are 28 recognized continuum of care planning areas. These plans cover 64 of Florida’s 67 counties. The rural counties that have yet to be part of this planning for homeless services are listed below:

Baker  
Dixie  
Union

The Department is continuing to encourage neighboring continuum of care plans to expand and involve an adjoining county. The goal remains to have homeless service plans statewide. Toward this end, Nassau County joined the Jacksonville/Duval and Clay County continuum of care planning effort in 2008. For the 2010 Continuum of Care process, Gilchrist County is joining the Alachua/North Central Florida planning effort.

The map in **Appendix 2** depicts the 28 continuum of care planning areas, and the counties included in each plan.

### Implementation of Continuum of Care Plans

Every one of the 28 continuum of care plans is being implemented. Federal homeless housing program grants have been awarded to each continuum of care between 2001 and 2008. Likewise, the state's homeless Challenge Grant has been awarded to every continuum over the last nine years to fund the services specified in the plans.

In the 2009 federal grant competition for homeless housing programs, Florida's 28 continuums received over \$67 million to continue 302 existing projects to house the homeless. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has not announced funding for competitive new projects to serve the homeless. The awards by continuum are summarized in **Appendix 3**.

Florida's Federal Continuum of Care Awards		
Year	Number of Continuums	Grant Award Total
2001	21	\$48,692,766
2002	21	\$41,239,338
2003	20	\$51,396,280
2004	24	\$59,060,266
2005	25	\$58,053,746
2006	25	\$56,269,722
2007	26	\$62,693,380
2008	28	\$67,181,336
2009	28	\$67,713,926

While these federal grants are focused on the need for transitional and permanent housing, the state's Challenge Grant provides greater flexibility. This grant can be used to fund any service, activity or project that is consistent with the local continuum of care plan. As a result, many continuums apply these state dollars to address unmet needs for which no other source of financing is available. Challenge Grants awarded in 2009-2010 supported the wide range of services listed below.

- Emergency financial aid
- Food and meal programs
- Rent, security deposit and utility assistance
- Emergency sheltering
- Transitional housing
- Permanent housing
- Foreclosure assistance
- Helpline referrals
- Supportive services, including mental health, medications, case management, health services and transportation
- Employment readiness
- Literacy programs
- Health services
- Personal identification needs
- Outreach

With a total of \$2,031,354 in awards, the Challenge grant will support direct services to more than 23,000 persons this year. The Challenge grant awards by continuum of care area are summarized in **Appendix 4**.

### Effectiveness of the Continuum of Care Plans

The local homeless coalitions were asked to evaluate the effectiveness of their Continuum of Care plan components. Each coalition was asked to identify the two strongest and two weakest plan elements. Overall, the strongest elements cited were linkages and referrals among all components, and supportive services.

The two weakest components identified were permanent housing, including permanent supportive housing, followed by emergency shelters. There is no change in these needs from 2009.

The coalitions were also asked for their assessment of the top two groups of homeless people who need services and the level of services that they now receive. The responses follow:

- **Greatest Need** – Adult Individuals and Families with Children
- **Least Resources to Serve** – Families with Children and People with Mental Illness
- **Most Effectively Being Served** – Domestic Violence and Veterans

It should be noted that the most effectively served subpopulations – victims of domestic violence and veterans – are more clearly defined and funded target audiences, and, therefore, there are more services to help them.

### Conclusion

The continuum of care planning continues to provide a good framework for coordinating services across multiple provider agencies. The plan clearly identifies the unmet needs, and sets priorities for funding strategies, including the investment of the state grants.

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## Section 3. Local Plans, Programs and Resources

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The homeless continuum of care plan is the framework for marshalling local resources. Just as this plan guides the award of federal and state grants, the continuum of care directs the investment of local funding. The planning process reveals the unmet needs, and outlines strategies to meet those gaps in service.

An essential component of this plan is the current inventory of services and housing available for the homeless. Every continuum has identified the local agencies that are providing the range of services, from community outreach and referral to prevention assistance, and to sheltering facilities and supportive services.

Further, the 2009 plans document the growing capacity across our state to shelter and house the homeless. Continuum of care plans in 2009 showed more than 36,863 beds of all types – shelter, transitional, permanent – existed to serve the homeless. This is an increase in capacity by nearly 61% over the 2001 capacity of just 22,239 beds.

As the resource base has grown, the number of homeless persons without access to shelter has decreased; however, in 2009, the unsheltered homeless population estimate increased to 33,732 persons from the 2008 total of 29,423 unsheltered homeless. This is an increase of 4,309 from the 2008 estimate of unsheltered individuals.

In the past, each circuit of the Department set a spending plan for their share of the \$1.1 million homeless Grant in Aid program for direct services to the homeless. The local homeless coalitions provide their recommendations to the Circuit Administrator, who set the annual spending plan priorities. Nearly every coalition submitted spending recommendations, and received money for local services. Common types of service needs addressed included case management, emergency aid, sheltering, outreach and education, transportation, health care, photo ID cards, and homeless prevention help.

Unfortunately, the Grant in Aid program was not funded by the 2009 or 2010 Florida Legislature. This is a severe loss of funding to the continuums whose budgets are already strained, and to the homeless whom they serve.

Another state grant helping to build local capacity to serve those on the streets is the Homeless Housing Assistance Grant. With \$5 million in 2009-2010, this program funded the development of 534 units of transitional and permanent housing. Since 2001, this program has invested \$42 million in local solutions to house the homeless. Since that time, 3,259 units of housing have been built.

The 2010 Florida Legislature budgeted \$3.2 million for the Homeless Housing Assistance Grant, which will result in fewer state funds available to build housing to serve homeless people.

### Assessment of Unmet Needs

The local homeless coalitions identified their top two unmet needs. Affordable housing is clearly the critical need. Of the 27 coalitions, 23 identified housing as the number one need, with 14 indicating the issue as the number two need. Housing needs are further defined as:



- permanent supportive housing
- emergency shelters
- permanent housing
- transitional housing

Other needs that were identified in the top two listing included:

- Rent subsidies
- Transportation
- Services for the chronic homeless subpopulation
- Services for mentally ill homeless people
- Supportive services and housing with supportive services
- Employment with wages that cover housing costs
- Job training and placement
- Prevention resources
- Day resource center facilities
- Money to cover everyday shelter and housing operating costs

## Section 4. Recommendations

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The Department asked each of the local homeless coalitions to submit two recommendations for state government action to reduce homelessness. The proposals have been grouped into two categories:

- State funding needed
- Policy changes

### State Funding Needed

The coalitions identified the following areas of service as needing more state funding.

- Homeless prevention assistance
- Permanent and transitional affordable housing for low-income families
- Additional money for coalition support from Challenge Grant program. Stabilize smaller lead agencies with these funds
- Restore full funding for state Homeless Housing Assistance Grant
- Emergency shelter facilities
- Restore the state Grant-In-Aid Program
- Allocate funding for prevention of homelessness through case management, life skills and job training programs
- Operating funds for housing for the homeless; provide supportive housing
- Continue unemployment compensation extensions
- Employment and job training opportunities for clients
- Increase funding for homeless prevention and grant-in-aid
- Increase funding for SNAP, TANF, and Medicaid
- Continue State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) funding and other state funding resources for expansion of permanent housing
- Develop a statewide "Tourist Tax" similar to that in Miami, with funding stream for development of emergency and permanent homeless housing
- Maintain funding sources for the Florida Housing Finance Corporation
- Fund halfway houses and specialized programs to prevent homelessness
- Develop more robust statewide discharge procedures for people being discharged from prison and/or state mental hospitals
- Increase funding for Emergency Financial Assistance for Housing Program (EFAHP) and restructure it as a grant to local homeless continuums of care
- Local homeless coalition administrative support
- Grants to assist youth aging out of foster care
- Mental and medical health services for the uninsured
- Provide adequate jail diversion programs for homeless people

### Policy Proposals to Reduce Homelessness

Beyond the state budget needs, the local homeless coalitions have identified a short list of policy related changes for state programs and laws. These included:

- Expand employment opportunities with a living wage.
- Eliminate the cap on the level of funding allowed from documentary stamp tax surcharges to be used for affordable housing.
- Target existing affordable housing programs to serve persons at low-income and extremely low-income levels. Address local zoning with state laws to encourage and allow for group homes to serve the homeless.
- Reassess formula-based grant allocations to better serve rural areas and simplify grant opportunities.
- Place moratorium on foreclosures for one year on single-family homes that include children.

The Department expresses sincere appreciation to each of the local homeless coalitions for their input and information for the 2010 report.

## Appendix 1

### Homeless People by Florida County

<b>County</b>	<b>2005 Estimate</b>	<b>2006 Estimate</b>	<b>2007 Estimate</b>	<b>2008 Estimate</b>	<b>2009 Estimate</b>	<b>2010 Estimate</b>
Alachua	733	1,217	952	1,381	1,596	879
Baker	0	0	0	0	N/C	12
Bay	1,051	1,051	312	312	352	317
Bradford	133	149	67	67	78	5
Brevard	2,300	1,600	1,287	1,899	1,207	1,221
Broward	2,286	3,314	5,218	5,218	4,154	4,154
Calhoun	0	0	0	N/C	N/C	N/C
Charlotte	4,793	3,314	730	730	541	598
Citrus	461	498	856	293	297	405
Clay	78	0	103	25	N/C	7
Collier	418	513	414	321	329	401
Columbia	77	208	364	362	554	554
DeSoto	136	644	659	639	319	761
Dixie	70	77	0	N/C	N/C	N/C
Duval	2,911	2,877	2,613	2,681	3,244	3,910
Escambia	9,100	2,911	1,247	791	713	713
Flagler	181	191	207	38	39	79
Franklin	30	0	39	N/C	N/C	N/C
Gadsden	135	139	177	N/C	N/C	N/C
Gilchrist	75	86	0	N/C	N/C	1
Glades	7	50	61	172	220	220
Gulf	0	0	0	N/C	N/C	N/C
Hamilton	18	50	83	81	123	343
Hardee	24	749	679	835	1,410	1,410
Hendry	218	448	426	422	727	727
Hernando	409	452	241	196	185	136
Highlands	508	436	519	912	1,782	1,782
Hillsborough	8,598	8,598	9,532	9,532	7,473	7,473
Holmes	0	0	0	N/C	N/C	N/C
Indian River	402	741	572	462	662	648
Jackson	0	0	3	3	N/C	11
Jefferson	42	0	56	N/C	N/C	N/C
Lafayette	10	26	46	44	69	69
Lake	331	395	878	518	491	796
Lee	2,056	2,078	2,382	899	931	1,041
Leon	739	739	430	430	437	437
Levy	380	201	99	99	115	15
Liberty	22	0	30	N/C	N/C	N/C

(Continued on next page.)

## Appendix 1 (Continued)

<b>County</b>	<b>2005 Estimate</b>	<b>2006 Estimate</b>	<b>2007 Estimate</b>	<b>2008 Estimate</b>	<b>2009 Estimate</b>	<b>2010 Estimate</b>
Madison	56	0	73	N/C	N/C	N/C
Manatee	1,419	6,722	487	472	558	528
Marion	1,954	2,149	458	458	678	356
Martin	495	759	521	507	211	517
Miami-Dade	5,160	4,709	4,392	4,574	4,333	3,832
Monroe	981	981	1,121	1,121	1,040	1,040
Nassau	0	0	71	111	N/C	61
Okaloosa	1,755	2,026	2,110	1,752	2,361	1,842
Okeechobee	28	296	316	112	383	383
Orange	6,500	6,500	1,473	1,962	1,279	1,494
Osceola	1,000	1,300	514	573	374	443
Palm Beach	2,697	1,002	1,766	1,766	2,147	2,147
Pasco	4,194	3,677	2,260	4,074	4,527	4,527
Pinellas	3,786	4,385	4,680	4,680	4,163	3,948
Polk	749	801	817	973	820	820
Putnam	170	797	789	789	911	288
St. Johns	1,000	997	1,238	1,238	1,237	1,237
St. Lucie	676	813	641	964	788	995
Santa Rosa	7,363	2,527	1,192	237	317	317
Sarasota	431	7,253	388	662	787	787
Seminole	1,300	1,500	568	561	368	397
Sumter	66	68	44	97	52	48
Suwannee	47	134	222	220	343	123
Taylor	58	0	75	N/C	N/C	N/C
Union	64	79	0	N/C	N/C	N/C
Volusia	2,486	2,505	2,483	1,763	1,874	2,076
Wakulla	78	0	112	N/C	N/C	N/C
Walton	140	155	69	N/C	85	420
Washington	0	0	6	6	3	N/C
<b>State Total</b>	<b>83,385</b>	<b>85,887</b>	<b>60,168</b>	<b>59,034</b>	<b>57,687</b>	<b>57,643</b>

**N/C = No count performed**

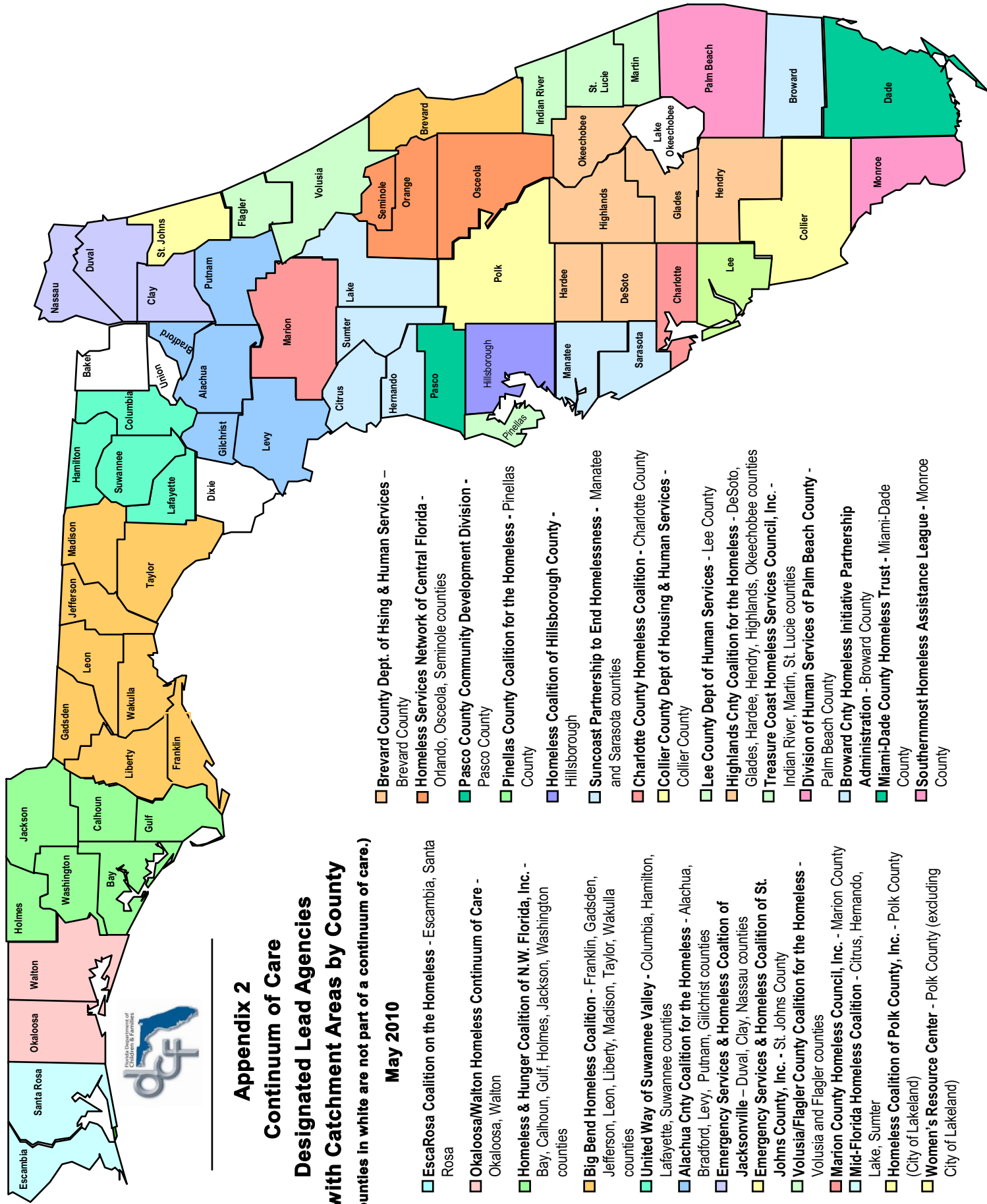
## Appendix 1 (continued)

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### **Data Sources**

The Department wishes to thank the following entities for their submission of data for Appendix 1.

Alachua County Coalition for the Homeless and Hungry  
Big Bend Homeless Coalition  
Brevard County Housing and Human Services  
Homeless Initiative Partnership Division, Broward County  
Homeless Services Network of Central Florida  
Hunger and Homeless Coalition of Collier County  
Charlotte County Homeless Coalition  
Community Coalition on Homelessness, Inc.  
Division of Human Services of Palm Beach County  
Emergency Services and Homeless Coalition of Jacksonville  
EscaRosa Coalition on the Homeless  
Highlands County Coalition for the Homeless  
Homeless Coalition of Hillsborough County  
Lee County Homeless Coalition  
Marion County Homeless Council, Inc.  
Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust  
Mid-Florida Homeless Coalition  
Hunger and Homeless Coalition of Northwest Florida  
Okaloosa Walton Homeless Continuum of Care  
Homeless Coalition of Palm Beach County  
Pasco County Community Development Division  
Pinellas County Coalition for the Homeless  
Homeless Coalition of Polk County  
Southernmost Homeless Assistance League  
Emergency Services and Homeless Coalition of St. Johns County  
Suncoast Partnership to End Homelessness  
United Way of Suwannee Valley  
Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council  
Volusia/Flagler County Coalition for the Homeless



## Appendix 2 Continuum of Care Designated Lead Agencies with Catchment Areas by County

(Counties in white are not part of a continuum of care.)  
May 2010

- Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Okaloosa, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Liberty, Franklin, Gadsden, Leon, Taylor, Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Suwannee, Columbia, Lafayette, Alachua, Clay, Putnam, Marion, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee, Collier, Monroe, Dade, Broward, Palm Beach
- Escara Rosa Coalition on the Homeless - Escambia, Santa Rosa
- Okaloosa/Walton Homeless Continuum of Care - Okaloosa, Walton
- Homeless & Hunger Coalition of N.W. Florida, Inc. - Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Taylor, Wakulla counties
- Big Bend Homeless Coalition - Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla counties
- United Way of Suwannee Valley - Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee counties
- Alachua Cnty Coalition for the Homeless - Alachua, Bradford, Levy, Putnam, Gilchrist counties
- Emergency Services & Homeless Coalition of Jacksonville - Duval, Clay, Nassau counties
- Emergency Services & Homeless Coalition of St. Johns County, Inc. - St. Johns County
- Volusia/Flagler County Coalition for the Homeless - Volusia and Flagler counties
- Marion County Homeless Council, Inc. - Marion County
- Mid-Florida Homeless Coalition - Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter
- Homeless Coalition of Polk County, Inc. - Polk County (City of Lakeland)
- Women's Resource Center - Polk County (excluding City of Lakeland)
- Brevard County Dept. of Hsing & Human Services - Brevard County
- Homeless Services Network of Central Florida - Orlando, Osceola, Seminole counties
- Pasco County Community Development Division - Pasco County
- Pinellas County Coalition for the Homeless - Pinellas County
- Homeless Coalition of Hillsborough County - Hillsborough
- Suncoast Partnership to End Homelessness - Manatee and Sarasota counties
- Charlotte County Homeless Coalition - Charlotte County
- Collier County Dept of Housing & Human Services - Collier County
- Lee County Dept of Human Services - Lee County
- Highlands Cnty Coalition for the Homeless - DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Okeechobee counties
- Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc. - Indian River, Martin, St. Lucie counties
- Division of Human Services of Palm Beach County - Palm Beach County
- Broward Cnty Homeless Initiative Partnership - Broward County
- Administration - Broward County
- Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust - Miami-Dade County
- Southernmost Homeless Assistance League - Monroe County

## Appendix 3

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### 2009 Federal Continuum of Care Awards in Florida

<u>Continuum of Care Area</u>	<u>Award level</u>
Miami-Dade	\$27,003,854
Broward	8,997,515
Palm Beach	4,295,192
Hillsborough	4,289,909
Duval/Clay/Nassau	4,049,906
Orange/Osceola/Seminole	3,612,220
Pinellas	3,567,753
Lee	2,175,670
Lakeland	1,244,179
Volusia/Flagler	1,235,792
St. Lucie/Indian River/Martin	968,016
Escambia/Santa Rosa	929,310
Brevard	860,271
Leon/Big Bend	656,642
Okaloosa/Walton	656,642
Alachua/Putnam/Levy/Bradford	605,926
Sarasota/Bradenton/Manatee	513,106
Monroe	474,564
Collier	330,761
Pasco	223,735
Highlands/Hendry/Hardee	207,499
Punta Gorda/Charlotte County	205,423
Ocala/Marion County	169,785
Columbia/Hamilton/Lafayette/Suwannee	157,935
St. Johns	152,400
Citrus/Hernando/Lake/Sumter	78,143
Polk	76,199
Bay/Northwest	45,222
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$67,783,569</b>

#### Housing for the Homeless Programs

- Supportive Housing Program
- Shelter Plus Care Program
- Section 8 Single Room Occupancy Program

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development website



## Appendix 4

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### 2009-2010 Challenge Grant Awards by Continuum of Care Area

Continuum of Care Area	Award	Homeless Persons Served
Monroe	\$144,000	1,140
Hillsborough	144,000	500
St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin	144,000	345
Pinellas	96,000	9,155
Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee	96,000	2,922
Marion	96,000	295
Miami-Dade	96,000	818
Collier	96,000	1,718
Okaloosa, Walton	96,000	2,310
Escambia, Santa Rosa	96,000	1,760
Broward	96,000	32,340
Lee	96,000	581
Volusia/Flagler	96,000	1,100
Alachua, Bradford, Putnam, Levy	96,000	75
Sarasota, Manatee	96,000	425
Polk	65,340	108
Palm Beach	57,600	45
Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter	57,600	8
Leon/Big Bend	57,600	300
St. Johns	57,600	1,655
Pasco	57,600	1,050
Brevard	57,600	78
Charlotte	36,414	500
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$2,031,354</b>	<b>59,228</b>