



Homelessness in Broward County 2013 Point-In-Time Count Report



Broward Regional Health Planning Council



HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE INNOVATIONS

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I. Executive Summary

The data presented in this report provides an updated point-in-time snapshot of the homeless population in Broward County. The purpose of this report is to share the results of the count with the community, to provide a discussion of the methodology used, and to offer analysis of the findings. Due to changes in the definition of homelessness and the process of counting the homeless in past years, we argue for caution in making generalizations across different time periods. The definition of homelessness for the 2013 count was as follows:

- People who are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they temporarily resided. The only significant change from the 2011 count is that people will be considered homeless if they are exiting an institution where they resided for up to 90 days (it was previously 30 days), and were in shelter or a place not meant for human habitation immediately prior to entering that institution.
- People who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, have no other residence, and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

The Broward County 2013 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, conducted within a 24 hour period on January 24-25, identified 2,810 individuals and families who were homeless according to the federal definition of homelessness: they were living in places not meant for human habitation, emergency shelters or transitional housing programs. The count is required by U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Florida's Office on Homelessness. The count includes all sheltered and unsheltered homeless in Broward county.

An additional 783 were counted as “at-risk” of homelessness, which is generally defined as an individual or family seeking permanent housing but who stayed the previous night at an institution; a hotel paid by self; a jail, prison or detention center; a family or friend’s house; or were facing imminent eviction; or in foster care. Additional people “at-risk” of homelessness include:

- People who are losing their primary nighttime residence, which may include a motel or hotel or a doubled up situation, within 14 days and lack resources or support networks to remain in housing. In 2011, HUD had allowed people who were being displaced within seven days to be considered homeless.
- Families with children or unaccompanied youth who are unstably housed and likely to continue in that state. This is a new category of homelessness, and it applies to families with children or unaccompanied youth who have not had a lease or ownership interest in a housing unit in the last 60 or more days, have moved twice or more in the last 60 days, and who are likely to continue to be unstably housed because of disability or multiple barriers to employment.

The total number of **sheltered and unsheltered** persons experiencing homelessness in Broward County decreased by 12 percent, from 3,183 to 2,810; while the number of **unsheltered** persons decreased by 35 percent from 1,268 to 829, based on HUD's biennial point-in-time count and survey completed in January 2011-12.

The Broward Regional Health Planning Council (BRHPC), Hands on Broward, 2-1-1 Broward and the Homeless Initiative Partnership Advisory (Partnership) Board headed up the 2013 Point-in-Time Count effort in collaboration with approximately 190 volunteers, consisting of County staff, homeless services agencies, law enforcement agencies, individuals, advocates, faith-based organizations, foster care providers, youth and community-based organizations. Trained volunteers fanned out across the County to homeless encampments, labor pools, meal programs and homeless shelters.

Table 1. Final Homeless Count

Location	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	Average
Unsheltered	829	1268	1268	800	800	701	701	910
Sheltered	1981	1915	2533	2425	2425	2453	2453	2312
Total	2810	3183	3801	3225	3225	3154	3154	3222

II. Introduction

The Broward County 2013 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count was conducted within a 24 hour period on January 24-25. The PIT count provides information about the homeless population that is critical to program and service planning, helps to inform the allocation of resources for services to help the homeless, and offers a means of measuring the impact of homeless programs and services. In addition, it is required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as part of a national effort to enumerate the homeless population.

Per the guidelines set forth by HUD, the point-in-time count must include all unsheltered homeless persons and sheltered homeless persons staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs on the date of the count. Jurisdictions report the findings of their point-in-time count in their annual application to HUD for federal funding to provide housing and services for the homeless. The compilation of data collected through point-in-time counts across the United States helps the federal government to better understand the nature and extent of homelessness nationwide.

Community volunteers canvassed the streets of Broward County in teams on January 24-25 to administer surveys to homeless individuals living outdoors, in vehicles, in makeshift structures or encampments, and in other structures or areas not intended for human habitation. For the count of sheltered homeless persons, staff of emergency shelters, drop-in centers, transitional housing programs, mental health facilities, treatment centers, the county jail, and city hospitals counted the number of homeless sheltered at their facility on the night of the count.

Our methodology, while HUD approved and academically sound, has some inherent biases and shortcomings, which could result in undercounting the homeless population, particularly those subsets of the population staying in places not easily or safely accessible by enumerators, such as private property and abandoned structures. Nonetheless, the count provides a snapshot of the homeless population for Broward County to plan programs and allocate resources to better serve the homeless.

This report details the process of planning the count, the methodology, and the findings and limitations of the data. It also provides analysis, conclusions, and a contextualized interpretation of the findings.

III. Planning Process

The Broward Regional Health Planning Council (BRHPC), Hands on Broward, 2-1-1 Broward, and the Homeless Initiative Partnership Advisory (Partnership) Board headed up the 2013 Point-in-Time Count Community. A smaller subcommittee entitled the Broward CoC Point-In-Time Homeless Committee (PITHC) formed to coordinate the

count methodology, survey construction, and data reporting. In October of 2012, the PITHC organized an initial planning meeting. The PITHC team convened a series of more detail-focused meetings to coordinate the logistics of the PIT count in the following months. A final meeting was convened in January to finalize the count methodology.

IV. Methodology

Broward County's 2013 PIT count was composed of the following components:

1. Paper Survey: A trained team of 190 volunteers administered a comprehensive survey to self-identifying homeless individuals, primarily in outdoor locations throughout the county. This is a population survey, meaning all possible homeless individuals were surveyed. The survey elicited information about the homeless population's demographics, history of homelessness, living conditions, barriers to overcoming homelessness, and use of homeless services. Additionally, people at non-HMIS participating agencies were asked to complete the survey. However, not all non-HMIS participating agencies participated in the count. A copy of the survey is presented in Appendix I.
2. Sheltered HMIS: Per HUD requirements, an enumeration of homeless individuals residing in emergency shelters and transitional housing on the date of the count using the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data was created. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is an electronic database used to hold information on the characteristics and service needs of homeless people in the U.S. The program was developed in the 1990s in response to a mandate by Congress requiring states to collect data in order to receive funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to address homelessness. While homeless counts are essential for gathering information about homeless people, they do not give us all the data we need to assess the breadth and scope of homelessness and plan for solutions. Broad utilization of HMIS can help provide a consistent and accurate snapshot of a region's homeless population, including a population count and information on service use. HMIS also provides a measurement of the effectiveness of homeless programs as it helps track the number of chronically homeless clients and placements into permanent housing.

Data Collection

Survey interviewers emphasized the anonymity and confidentiality of the survey to encourage respondents to be candid in their responses. Interviewers assured respondents that these responses would be reported only as general findings and would not be traceable to any one individual.

Data Analysis

To avoid potential duplication of respondents, the survey queried respondents' initials and date of birth, so that duplication could be avoided without compromising the respondents' anonymity. Upon completion of the survey effort, an extensive verification process was conducted to eliminate potential duplicates. This process examined respondents' date of birth, initials, gender, and ethnicity. In addition, a question was placed on the survey which asked respondents if they had completed the survey earlier in the day. It was determined that 18 of the surveys were duplicates. Lastly, the final survey data was cross-tabulated with the HMIS to determine if duplicates existed in sheltered and transitional housing counts. For data analysis purposes, simple descriptive statistics were calculated for all survey responses.

V. Definitions

- Chronic Homelessness - refers to an unaccompanied individual with a disability who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years.
- Emergency Shelter - is a facility whose primary purpose is to provide temporary shelter for homeless persons.
- Individual - refers to people who are not part of a family during their episode of homelessness. They are homeless as single adults, unaccompanied youth, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.
- Persons in Families - are people who are homeless as part of households that have at least one adult and one child.
- Sheltered Homeless Persons - are individuals who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.
- Transitional Housing Program - is a type of housing where homeless people may stay and receive supportive services for up to 24 months, and which are designed to enable them to move into permanent housing.
- Unsheltered Homeless Persons - include people who live in places not meant for human habitation, such as the streets, abandoned buildings, vehicles, or parks.
- Homeless Age Groups include - children who are under 18, youth who are 18 to 24, and adults who are 24 and older.

VI. Results

The following section provides an overview of the results of the 2013 Homeless Survey. One measure that is not clearly measured in our PIT count are people who are “doubled-up.” People who live with friends or family due to economic need are considered “doubled-up.” Doubled-up people have an elevated risk of experiencing homelessness. In fact, prior to their entrance into the homeless shelter system, the most common living situation for adults in families is living with friends or family.¹

Homeless Demographics in Broward County

In order to measure the diversity of homeless residents, respondents were asked to answer several questions pertaining to their gender, age, race, military service, foster care, and disabilities. The demographic information data is compiled from both the paper survey and HMIS data.

The general composition of a Broward County homeless person is: a black male, between the ages of 25-54, presenting with either a mental health or substance abuse issue. Three percent of the respondents were youth who aged out of foster care. Over the course of a year, the odds of experiencing homelessness for a youth emancipated from foster care is estimated to be 1 in 11.

Table 2. Gender Composition (N=2326)

Location	Male	Female	Other
Unsheltered	65%	34%	1%
Emergency	66%	34%	0%
Transitional	53%	45%	2%
Total	61%	38%	1%

¹ National Alliance to End Homelessness--SOH 2012: Chapter Three - The Demographics of Homelessness

2013 Broward Homeless Count

Table 3. Age Composition (N=2328)

Location	0-17	18-24	25-54	55-64	65+
Unsheltered	0%	5%	71%	20%	4%
Emergency	16%	5%	60%	18%	1%
Transitional	29%	5%	45%	16%	5%
Total	15%	5%	59%	18%	3%

Table 4. Households With At Least One Child and One Adult

	Emergency	Transitional	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	128	157	4	289
Total number of persons	419	475	16	910
Number of persons <18	287	295	0	582
Number of persons 18-24	28	43	8	79
Number of person >24	104	137	8	249

Figure 1. Age Categories

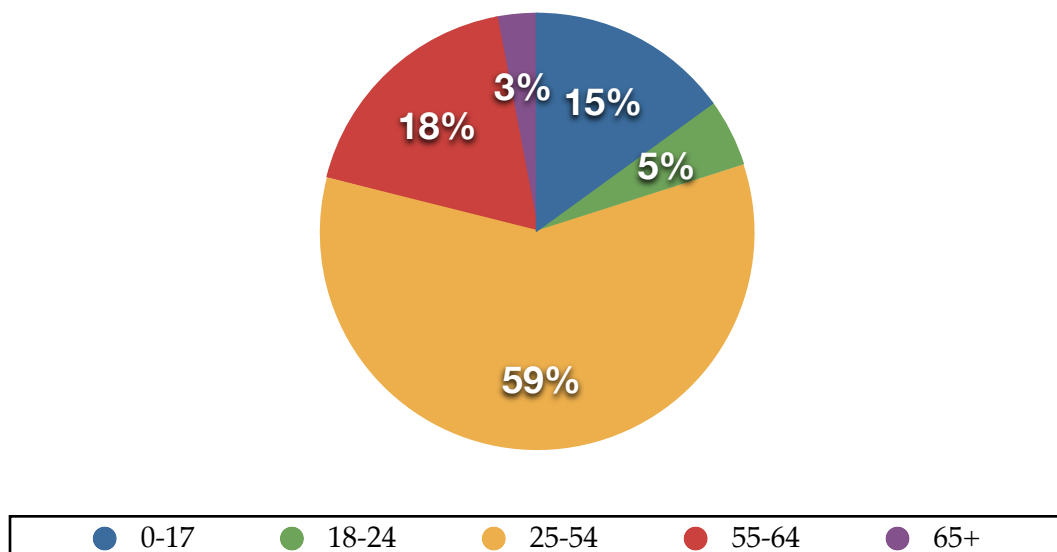


Table 5. Households Without Children

	Emergency	Transitional	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	566	482	795	1843
Total number of persons	566	505	813	1884
Number of persons 18-24	71	33	44	148
Number of person >24	495	472	769	1736

Table 6. Households With ONLY Children

	Emergency	Transitional	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	14	2	0	16
Total number of one-child households	14	2	0	16
Total number of multi-child households	0	0	0	0
Total number of children in multi-child households	0	0	0	0

There are **633,782 people** experiencing homelessness on any given night in the United States. Of that number, 38% are people in families, and 62% are individuals.²

Families²

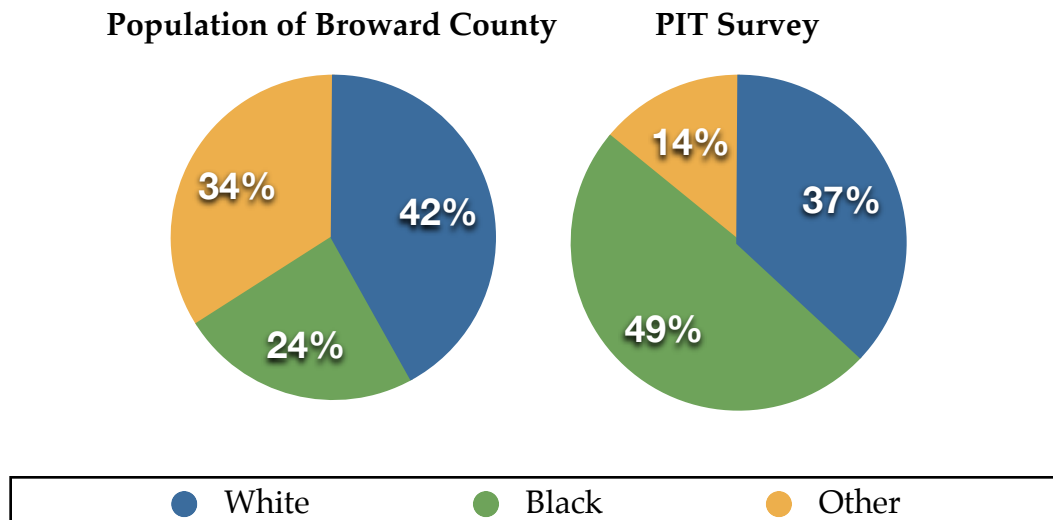
Typically, families become homeless as a result of some unforeseen financial crisis. Examples include a medical emergency, a car accident, or a death in the family that prevents them from being able to hold on to housing.

Youth²

Young people often become homeless due to family conflict, including divorce, neglect, or abuse. A large majority of homeless young people experience short-term homelessness, returning to live with family or friends.

² National Alliance to End Homelessness-SOH 2012: Chapter Three-The Demographics of Homelessness

Figure 2. Comparison of Black and White Homeless to Total Population of Broward County.

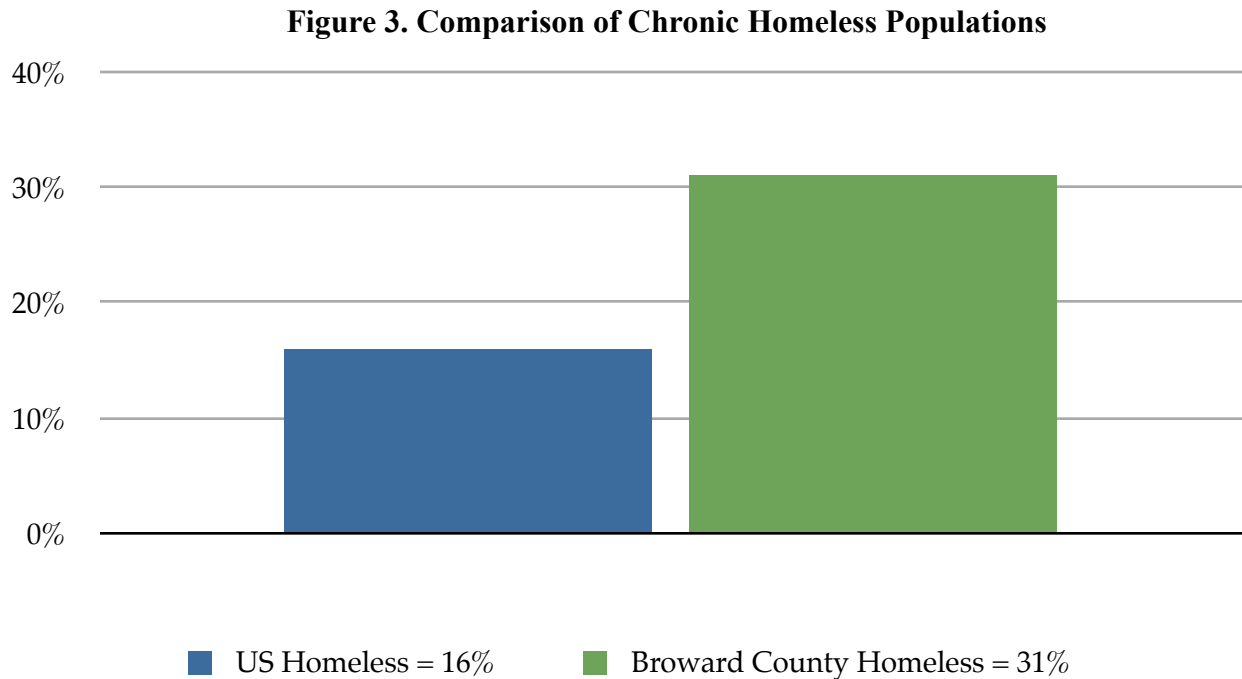


Approximately 49% of the homeless in Broward County self-identify as Black or African American. In Broward County 24% of the total population self-identifies as Black or African American. This indicates that as Black or African Americans are overrepresented within the homeless community in Broward County.

Table 7. Ethnic Composition (N=2328)

Location	White	Black	Other
Unsheltered	49%	43%	8%
Emergency	39%	59%	2%
Transitional	24%	44%	32%
Total	37%	49%	14%

* Other refers to American Indian/ Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander.



Broward County exceeds the chronic homeless count in the US.³

Table 8. Veterans and Disability Composition (N=2328)

Location	Veteran	Disability
Unsheltered	14%	55%
Emergency	10%	60%
Transitional	10%	54%
Total	11%	56%

According to The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (2009 AHAR), the group at greatest risk is poor veterans, who have 1 in 10 risk of experiencing homelessness over the course of a year.⁴

³ United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (2013). <http://www.usich.gov/population/chronic>

⁴ Office of Community Planning and Development (2011). The 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment to Congress, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC.

Approximately 40% of the homeless population in the United States has a disability. Broward County's numbers exceed that with an average of 56%. This fact, coupled with the low probability of the homeless possessing health insurance, decreases the odds of the disabled group's ability to migrate out of the homeless system.⁵ Based on 2011 numbers, the homeless population in Broward County has fewer mental health disabilities but shows more substance abuse than the overall homeless population in the United States.

Figure 4. Comparison of Select Disabilities

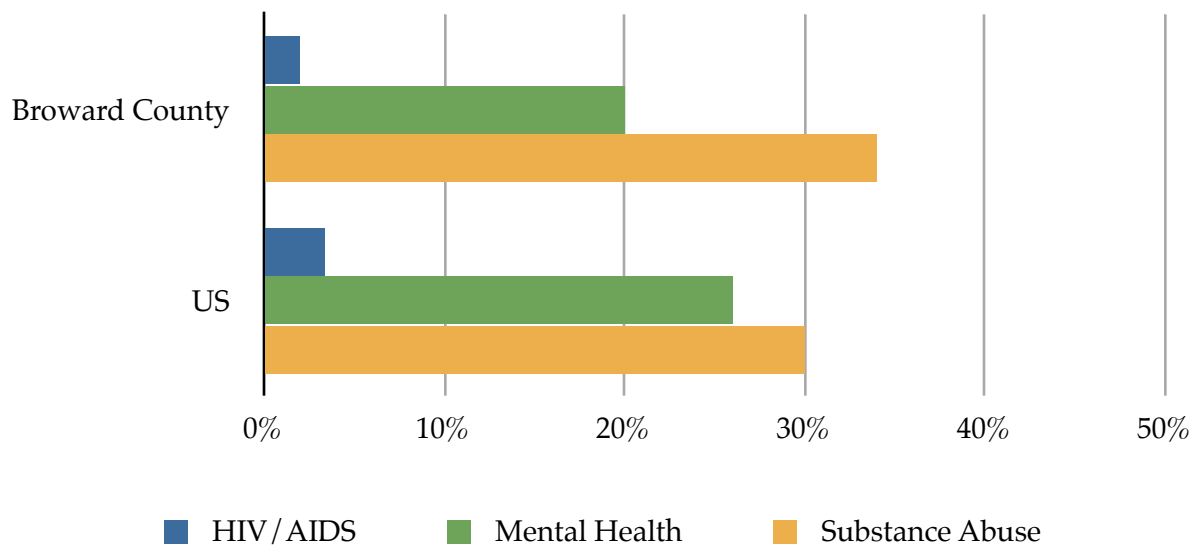


Table 9. Type of Disability Composition (N=2328)

Location	Physical	Developmental	HIV/AIDS	Mental Health	Substance Abuse
Unsheltered	20%	1%	2%	18%	25%
Emergency	12%	0%	2%	25%	57%
Transitional	12%	2%	2%	17%	20%
Total	15%	1%	2%	20%	34%

⁵ National Alliance to End Homelessness--SOH 2012: Chapter Three - The Demographics of Homelessness

The Facets of Homelessness in Broward County

To understand the facets related to homelessness the following questions were asked: where did you stay last night, where you discharged from, number of episodes of homelessness, length of homelessness, reason for homelessness, primary source of income, and chronic homeless. Data presented below is compiled from the paper survey except for the questions, “chronic homeless,” “where did you stay last night” and “length of homelessness” questions.

Table 10. Stay Last Night

Location	Emergency N=500	Transitional N=457	Unsheltered N=1047
Emergency Shelter	0.96%	31.29%	3.80%
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	0.02%	0.88%	0.50%
Hotel/Motel	0.12%	1.53%	0.30%
Jail	0.26%	3.72%	0.10%
Owned by client, no subsidy	0.02%	0.66%	0.00%
Permanent Supportive Housing	0.00%	1.75%	0.00%
Place not meant for habitation	8.01%	14.00%	74.00%
Psychiatric hospital	0.08%	0.66%	0.30%
Rental by client, other (non-VASH) subsidy	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%
Rental by client, VASH subsidy	0.00%	0.22%	1.10%
Rental by client, no subsidy	0.02%	3.28%	0.30%
Staying or living with family	0.14%	9.19%	8.60%
Staying or living with friends	0.20%	5.91%	8.60%
Substance abuse facility	0.00%	1.97%	0.20%
Safe Haven	0.02%	0.00%	1.70%
Transitional housing	0.00%	16.85%	0.00%

Table 11. Discharged to Street From...

Location	Emergency N=19	Transitional N=12	Unsheltered N=176
Hospital	36.80%	33.00%	28.90%
Jail	26.30%	17.00%	35.20%
Prison	10.50%	0.00%	14.20%
Treatment Facility	26.30%	50.00%	21.50%

People discharged from prisons or jails are another group with an elevated risk of homelessness. Over five percent of the individuals surveyed in the United States who use the homeless shelter system identified prison, jail, or juvenile detention as their living situation before entering the shelter system.⁶

Table 12. Episodes of Homelessness

Location	Emergency N=49	Transitional N=35	Unsheltered N=752
First time	20.40%	37.00%	18.00%
One time	26.50%	25.70%	20.50%
Two-to-three times	34.60%	28.50%	30.10%
Four or more times	18.30%	8.50%	31.20%

Data on 60 day housing histories from a sample of homeless substance abusers in the United States show that homeless people spend relatively few nights in locations that would make them potentially countable, no matter how thorough the enumeration procedure.⁷

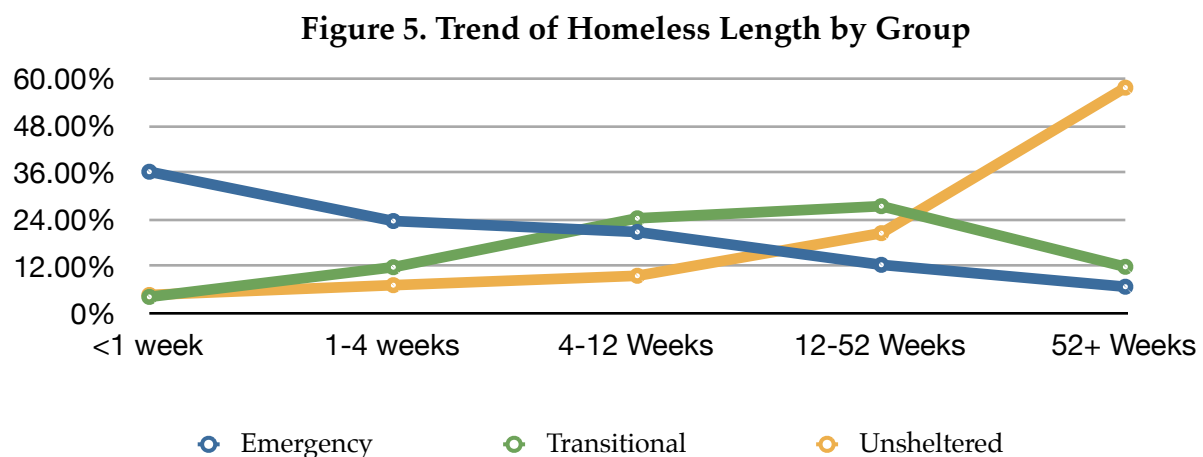
⁶ National Alliance to End Homelessness--SOH 2012: Chapter Three - The Demographics of Homelessness

⁷ James Wright and Joel Devine, (2010). Housing dynamics of the homeless. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. 65(3):320-329.

Table 13. Current Length of Homelessness

Location	Emergency N=500	Transitional N=492	Unsheltered N=755
One week or less	36.20%	4.20%	4.70%
More than 1 week, less than one month	23.60%	11.80%	7.20%
One-to-three months	20.80%	24.30%	9.60%
More than three months, less than twelve months	12.40%	27.40%	20.50%
One year or longer	6.80%	11.90%	57.70%

The number of chronic homeless in Broward County mirrors that of the national average.⁸ Lack of human capital, social alienation, psychiatric pathology, and exposure to stressful life events have all been offered as theoretical explanations for chronic homelessness.⁹ Additional research is needed to determine if societal-level variables are more powerful predictors of chronic homelessness.¹⁰



A trend appears to exist with emergency homeless clustered at less than one week with a decreasing slope, transitional peaking at 52 weeks, and the unsheltered homeless demonstrating an increasing trend from one week to more than 52 weeks.

⁸ National Alliance to End Homelessness--SOH 2012: Chapter Three - The Demographics of Homelessness

⁹ Robert Calsyn and Fayr Morse, Predicting chronic homelessness. Urban Affairs Review. 27(1):155-164.

¹⁰ Robert Calsyn and Fayr Morse, Predicting chronic homelessness. Urban Affairs Review. 27(1):155-164.

Table 14. Source of Income

Location	Percentage N = 1234
Full-time	10.37%
Alimony	0.08%
Pension/Retirement	0.57%
Child Support	0.49%
Veteran's Pension	0.41%
TANF	3.32%
Private Disability Insurance	0.16%
No financial resources	54.21%
Other	9.40%
Contributions from other people	2.11%
SSDI	3.57%
General Assistance	2.19%
Unemployment	1.46%
SSA Retirement	0.89%
Self-employed	2.84%
SSI	7.21%
Veteran's Disability	0.73%

Over the course of a year, the estimated odds of experiencing homelessness are approximately 1 in 194 for the general population, though the odds vary by circumstance.¹¹ The odds for people with incomes at or below the federal poverty line increase to approximately 1 in 29.¹² The group at greatest risk is poor veterans who have a 1 in 10 risk of experiencing homelessness over the course of a year.¹³

¹¹ National Alliance to End Homelessness--SOH 2012: Chapter Three - The Demographics of Homelessness

¹² Office of Community Planning and Development (2011) The 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment to Congress, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC.

¹³ Office of Community Planning and Development (2011) The 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment to Congress, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC.

Table 15. Homeless Reason

Location	Percentage N = 1705
Employment/Financial	36.66%
Youth aging out of foster care	0.18%
Sexual orientation	0.35%
Mental illness	5.69%
Conviction/criminal record	4.63%
Housing issues	7.62%
Domestic violence	3.64%
Forced to relocate	2.05%
Family problems	9.97%
Medical/disability problems	7.62%
Foreclosure	20.76%
Natural disaster	0.53%
Recent immigration	0.29%

Research finds that homeless spells are longer for persons with certain demographic characteristics (such as older men) and behavioral histories (incarceration and a history of drug and alcohol abuse). Research also suggests that current eligibility criteria for receiving housing assistance, which give preference to drug-free, single women with young children, are unlikely to reduce homelessness substantially and in a cost-effective manner.¹⁴

¹⁴ Sam Allgood & Ronald Warren. (2003). The duration of homelessness: Evidence from a national survey. *Journal of Housing Economics*, 12(4):273-290.

At Risk

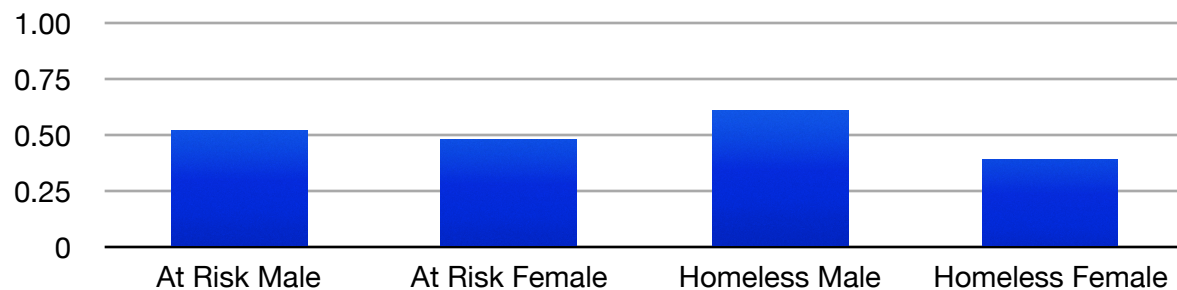
A subgroup analysis was conducted to look at people considered "at risk" for homelessness. Persons were so identified based on the following definition:

- an individual or family seeking permanent housing but who stayed the previous night at an institution; a hotel paid by self; a jail, prison or detention center; a family or friend's house; or were facing imminent eviction; or in foster care.

Table 16. At Risk Count by Gender

Gender (N = 753)	Adult		Child
	Male	42%	5%
	Female	38%	15%
	Total	80%	20%

Figure 6. Comparison of At Risk and Homeless Genders



The gender gap in homelessness breaks down when examining the "at risk" groups. Men and women are equally likely to be "at risk." Why more men than women go on to be homeless should be investigated.

Table 17. At Risk Count by Age

Age	Under 18			18-24	24+
	Count	164	194	314	
	Percent	24%	29%	47%	

For our sample, for everyone one year increase in age the odds of a homeless person ending up unsheltered is 1.6%.

Table 18. At Risk Count by Household Composition

Grouping	Measure	Composition	Subtotal	Total
Households Without Children	Total Number of Households			429
	Total Number of Persons			435
	Ages	Number of persons 18-24	173	
		Number of persons 24+	262	
Households With Children	Total Number of Households			119
	Total Number of Persons			172
	Ages	Number of persons under 18	99	
		Number of persons 18-24	21	
		Number of persons 24+	52	
Households Only Children	Total Number of Households			65
	Total Number of Persons			65
		One-Child Households	65	
		Multi-Child Households	0	
Total	Total Number of Households			613
	Total Number of Persons			672

Table 19. At Risk Count by Source of Income

Income	Percent
No Financial Resources	35%
Other	12%
Contributions From Other People	10%
Veterans Disability	8%
Full-time	8%
SSI	7%
Unemployment	6%
TANF	4%
SSDI	3%
Self-employed	3%
General Assistance	2%
SSA	2%
Pension	0%
Child Support	0%

Homeless persons have a much higher incidence of a range of secondary characteristics.^{15, 16, 17}

- Prior homelessness: 35-67% of currently homeless persons have experienced at least one prior, separate episode of homelessness.
- Single, unattached adult males make up about 70% of the adult homeless population but fewer than 10% of all adults living below the poverty line.
- Solitary women with children: about 80% of all homeless families are headed by solitary women.
- Unattached youth: youth separated from parents or a foster care situation with few resources have a strong likelihood of ending up homeless or at risk for homelessness.
- Mental illness: about one-third of homeless adults have spent time in a mental institution.
- Alcohol and/or other drug problems: about one-third or more of homeless adults suffer from chronic alcohol problems and 10-20% have other drug dependency problems.
- Health problems: more than 25% of the homeless population is too disabled to work and about 40% report themselves in poor health, compared to 20% of the total United States poor population.
- Institutional histories: homeless and most-at-risk persons are much more likely to have a history of mental hospitalization, inpatient treatment for alcohol and/or other drug problems, foster care, or time spent in jail or prison.
- Weak support networks: homeless and most-at-risk persons have far less extensive or helpful support networks of family and friends who might provide them with housing or other assistance.

¹⁵ Preventing homelessness: Meeting the Challenge. The Urban Institute, Feb. 2002.

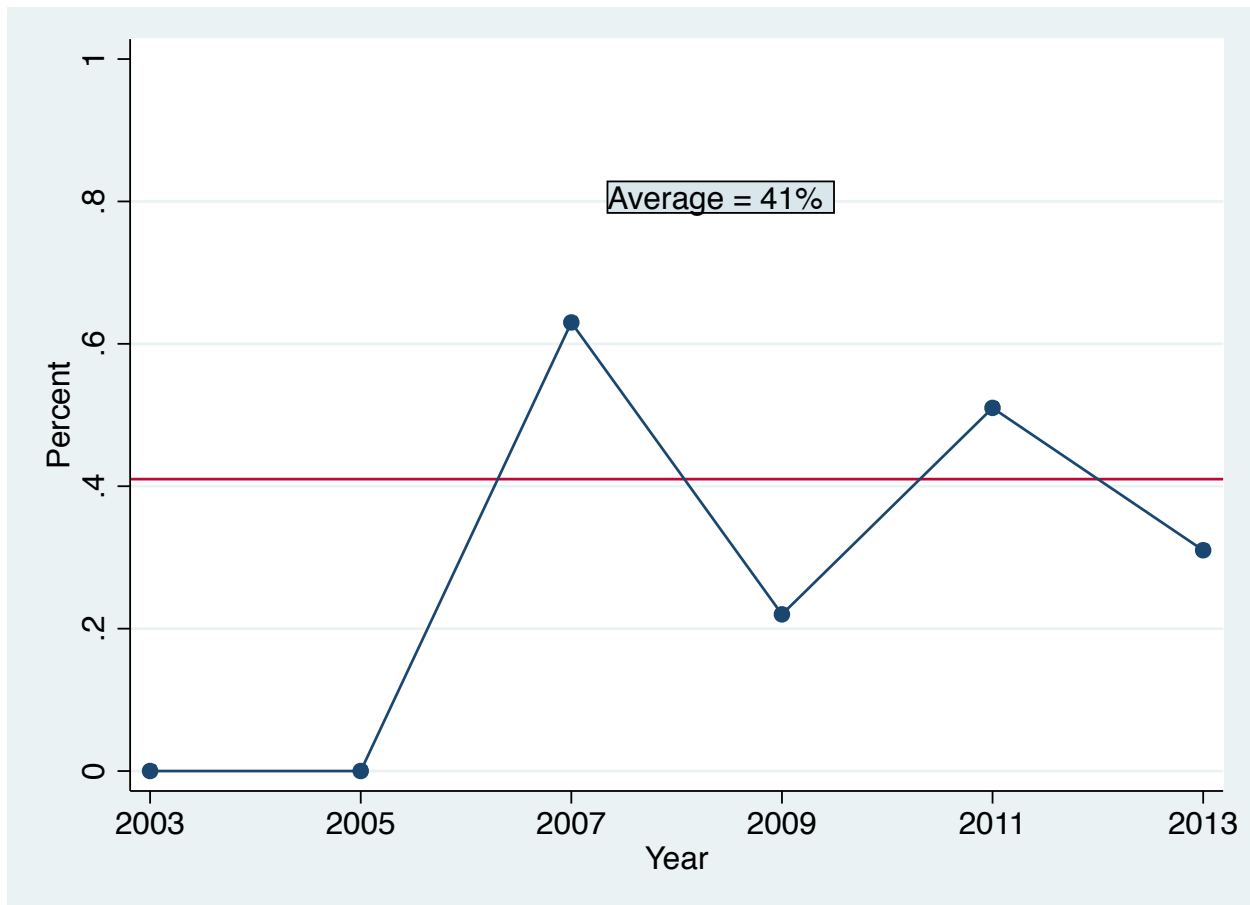
¹⁶ The Prevention of Homelessness. National Alliance to End Homelessness, Sept. 1992.

¹⁷ Destination Home. A Ten_year Journey to End Homelessness. <http://www.destination-home.info/Homelessness/at-risk.htm>

VII. Trends of Homelessness in Broward County

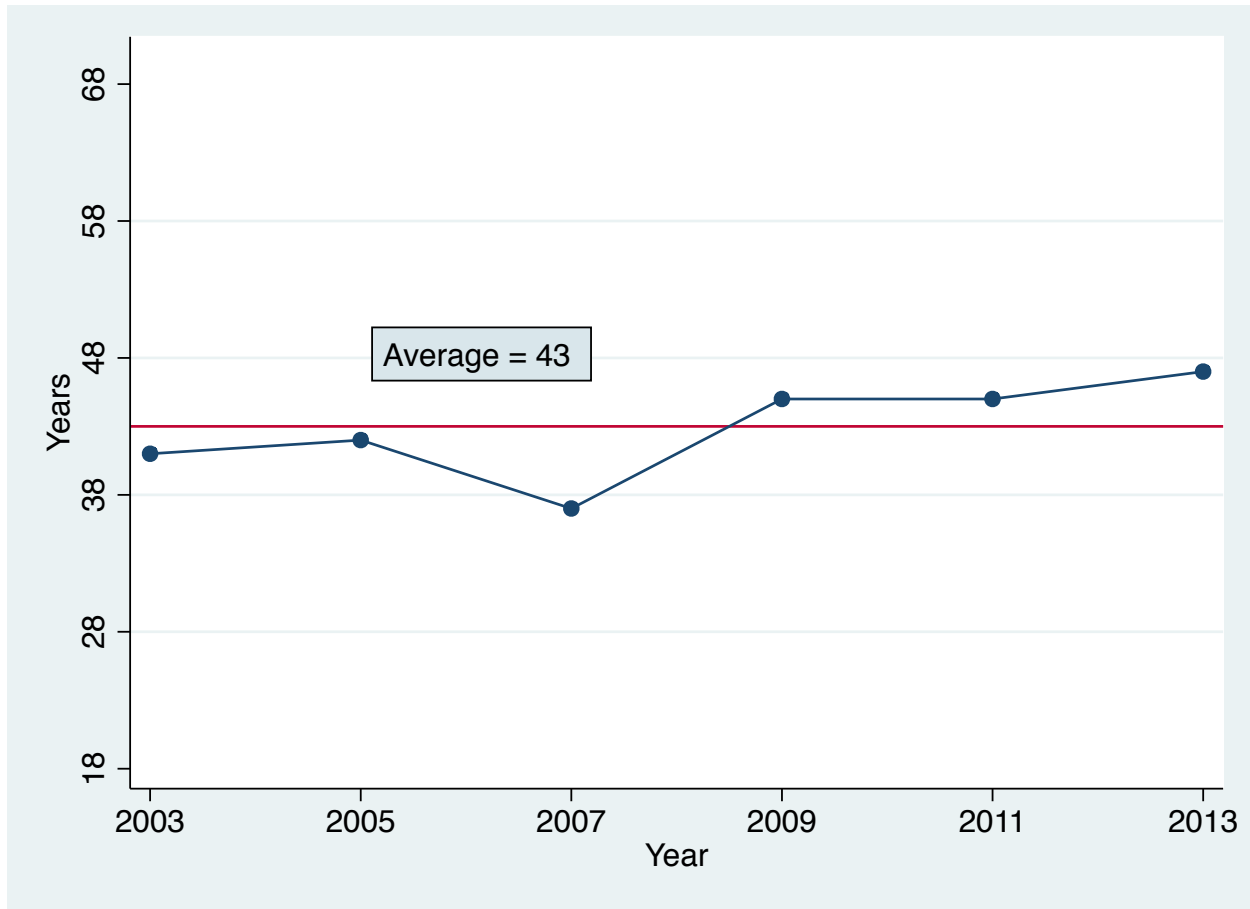
Using data from 2003 to 2013, a trend analysis was conducted for select variables.

Figure 7. Percentage of Chronic Homeless from 2003 to 2013



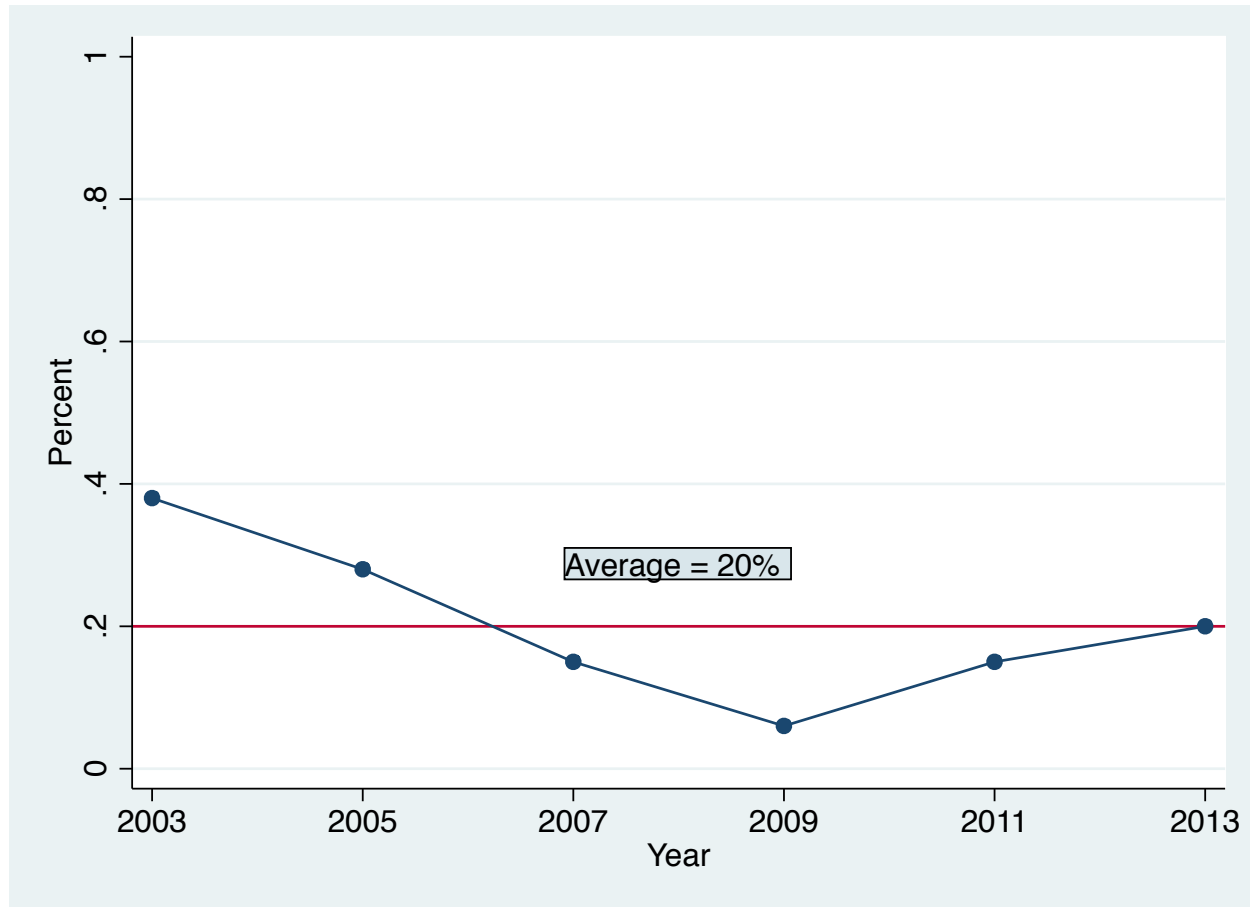
Data from 2003 to 2005 was not available. The average percentage of chronic homelessness from 2007 to 2013 was 41 percent. There appears to be great variation in this percentage, primarily due to survey methodology. In the United States chronic homelessness on a single night has declined by 2.4 percent since 2010.¹⁸

¹⁸ Office of Community Planning and Development (2011) The 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment to Congress, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC.

Figure 8. Average Age of Homeless from 2003 to 2013

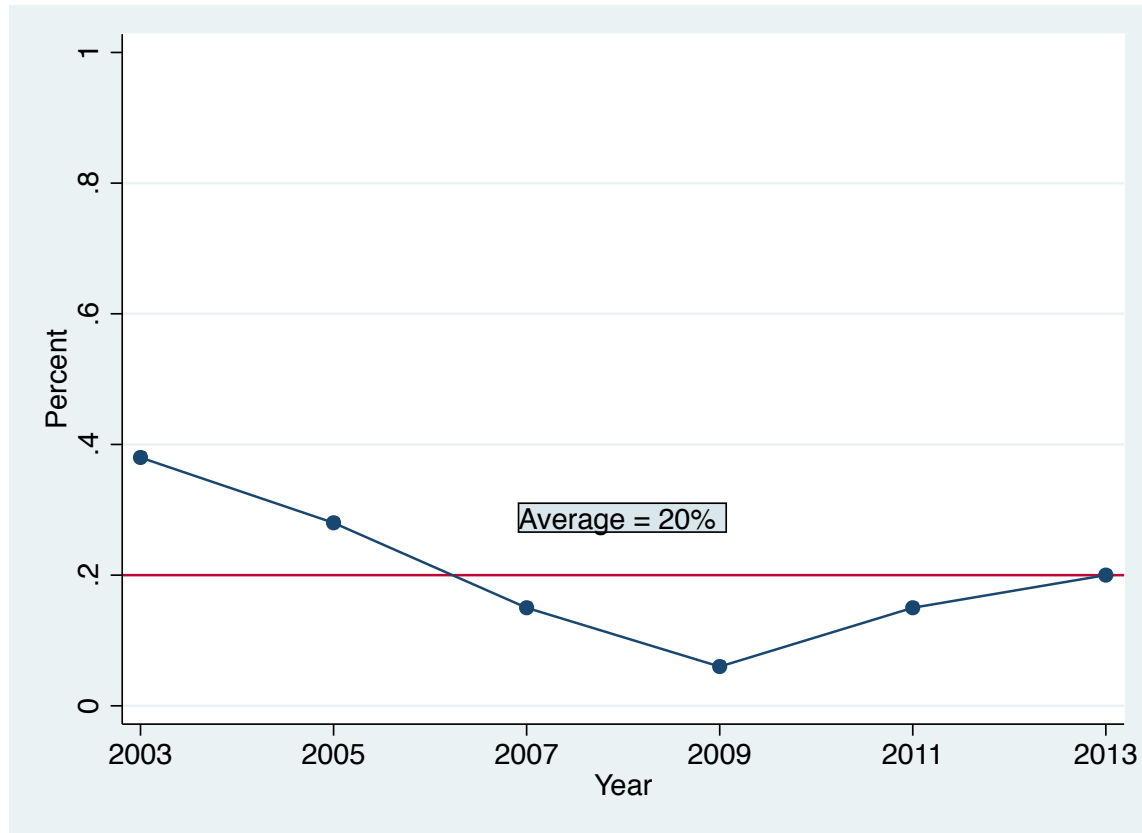
The average age of the homeless population in Broward County continues to grow. In 2013, it was almost 48 years, five years older than the 10 year average. The median age of single homeless adults living unsheltered in the United States was 53 in 2010, compared with 34 in 1990. In sheltered families, there is no indication of any progressive aging of the family household heads.¹⁹

¹⁹ Dennis P. Culhane, Stephen Metraux, Thomas Byrne, Magdi Steno, Jay Bainbridge, and National Center on Homelessness among Veterans. "The Age Structure of Contemporary Homelessness: Evidence and Implications for Public Policy" *Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy* 13.1 (2013): 1-17. Available at: http://works.bepress.com/dennis_culhane/124

Figure 9. Percentage of Homeless with Mental Health Issues 2003 to 2013

About half of people experiencing homelessness suffer from mental health issues. Self-reported mental health issues in the Broward homeless population are below the United States average. At any given point, 45 percent of homeless people report having had indicators of mental health problems during the past year. About 25 percent of the homeless population has serious mental illness, including chronic depression, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia.²⁰ It may be that the PIT count is capturing this group.

²⁰ National Alliance to End Homelessness. http://www.endhomelessness.org/pages/mental_physical_health

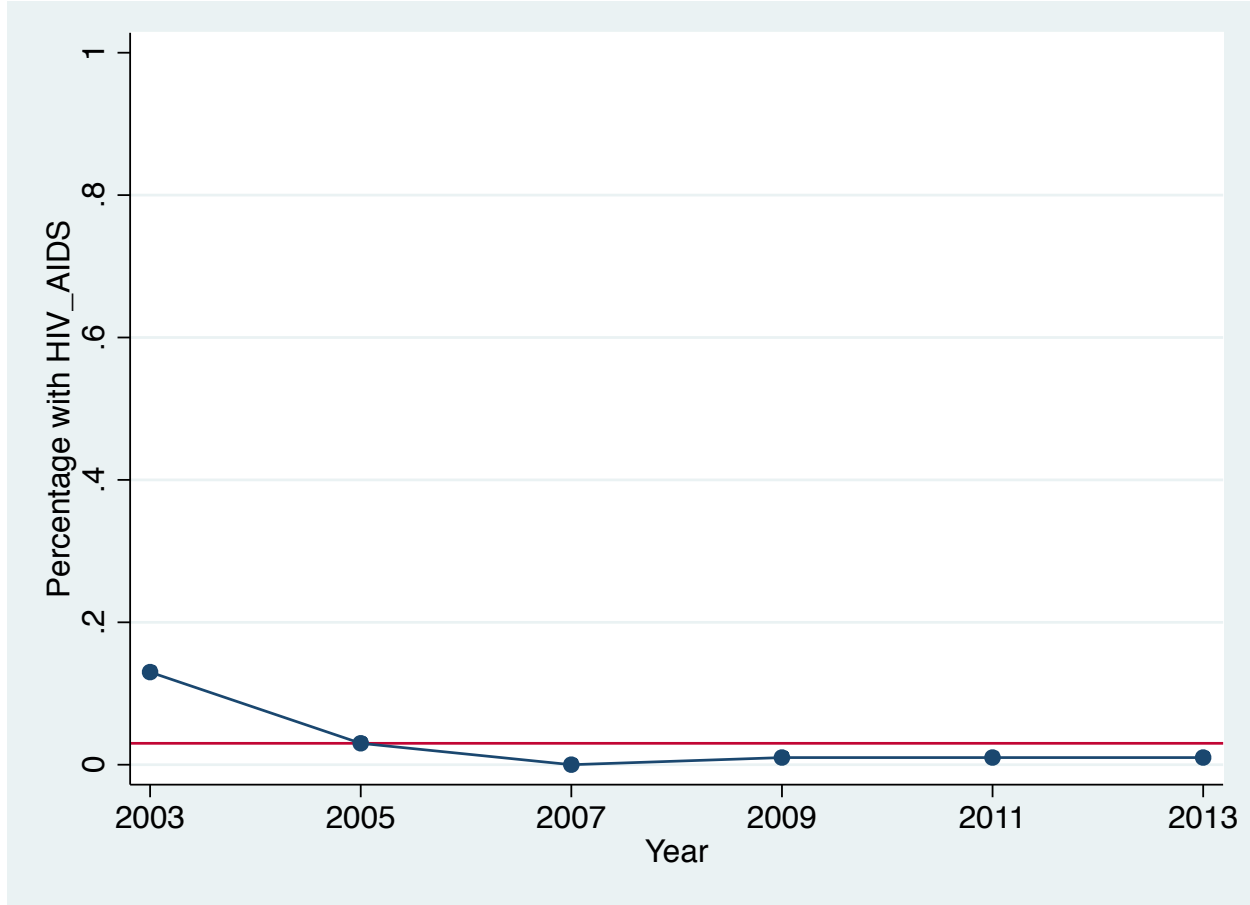
Figure 10. Percentage of Homeless with Substance Abuse 2003 to 2013

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2003) estimates 38% of homeless people are dependent on alcohol and 26% abuse other drugs.²¹ Alcohol abuse is more common in older generations, while drug abuse is more common in homeless youth and young adults.²² Substance abuse is much more common among homeless people than in the general population. According to the 2006 *National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health* (NSDUH), 15% of people above the age of 12 reported using drugs within the past year and only 8% reported using drugs within the past month.²³ In our PIT survey approximately 20% reported a substance abuse problem.

²¹ National Coalition for the Homeless. Substance Abuse and Homelessness. <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/factsheets/addiction.html>.

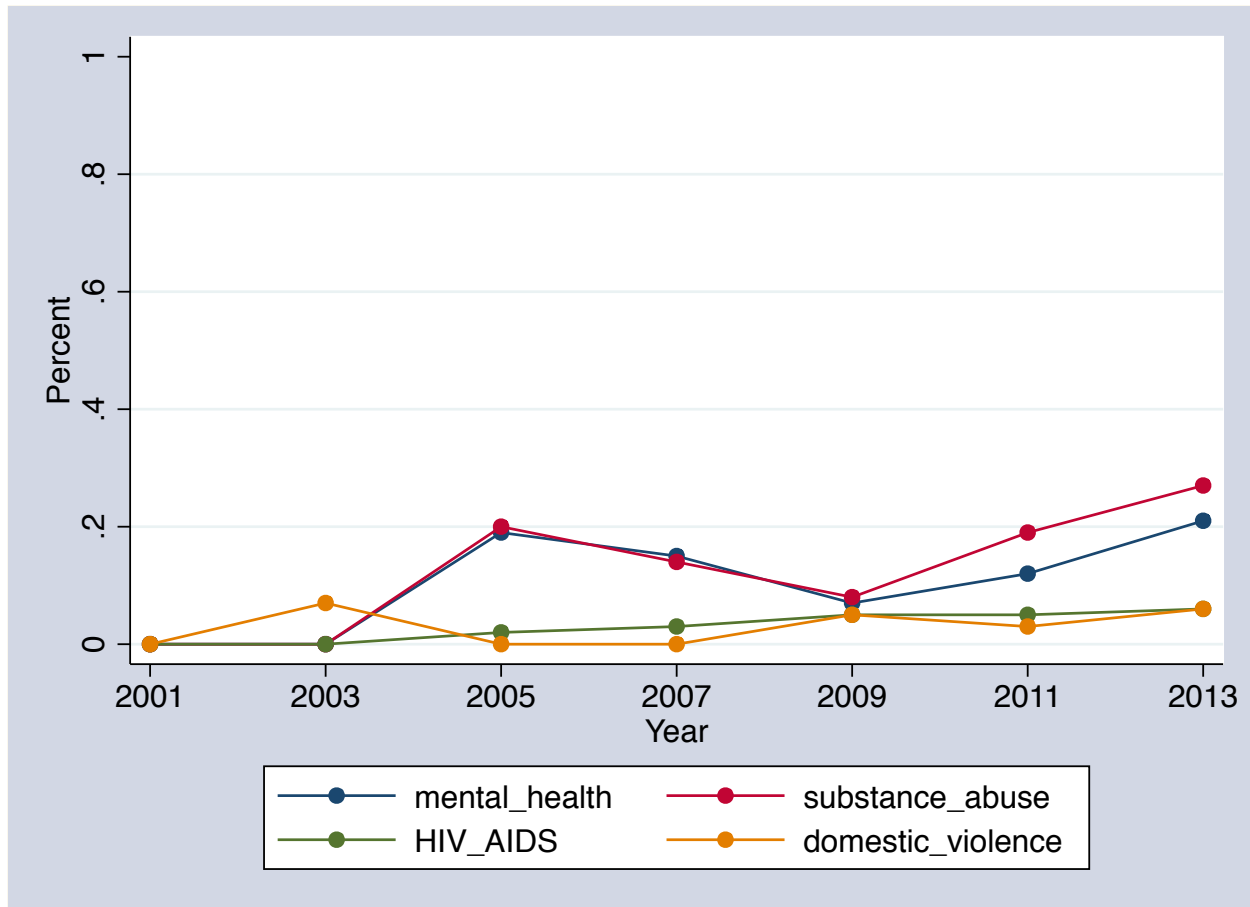
²² Didenko, E. and Pankratz, N. 2007. "Substance Use: Pathways to homelessness? Or a way of adapting to street life?" *Visions: BC's Mental Health and Addictions Journal*, 4(1), 9-10. Available from <http://www.heretohelp.bc.ca/>.

²³ *National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health* (NSDUH). "Drugs and Crime Facts: Drug use in the general population." 2006. <http://www.ojp.gov/bjs/dcf/du.htm>.

Figure 11. Percentage of Homeless Suffering from HIV/AIDS 2003 to 2013

The National Alliance to End Homelessness estimates that 3.4% of homeless people in the United States were HIV-positive in 2006, compared to 0.4% of adults and adolescents in the general population (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008).²⁴ Since 2005, the percentage of HIV positive people in the Broward County homeless population has remained stable at right around 2%.

²⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "HIV Prevalence Estimates – United States, 2006." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. Oct. 2008. Available from <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/>.

Figure 12. Composite Trend Analysis to 2001 to 2013

A composite trend analysis is given for mental health, HIV / AIDS, substance abuse and domestic violence from 2001 to 2013. The trends given here reflect the methodologies used in the past PIT counts. Mental health and substance abuse trends tend to mirror each other. As indicated earlier, HIV / AIDS (as well as domestic violence) have remained consistent over the years.

VIII. Geographic Location of Homeless in Broward County and Florida

Figure 13. Location of Unsheltered Homeless in Broward County

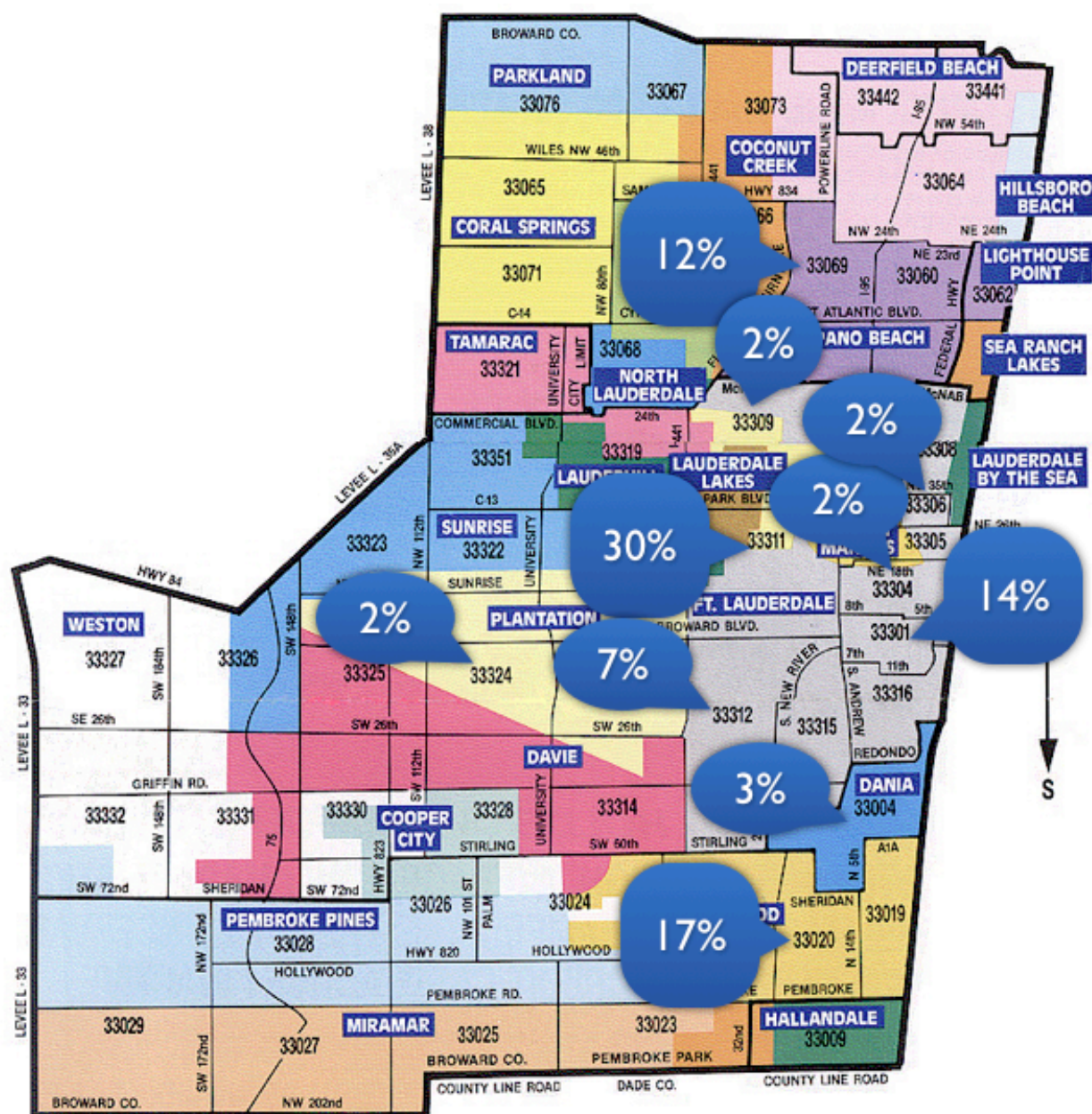


Table 20. Location of Homeless in Major Florida Cities - 2012²⁵

City	Count
Tampa/Hillsborough County CoC	7,419
Pasco County CoC	4,351
Miami/Dade County CoC	3,976
St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County CoC	3,971
Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties CoC	3,661
<i>Ft Lauderdale/Broward County CoC - 2012</i>	3,183
Jacksonville-Duval, Clay Counties CoC	2,861
<i>Ft Lauderdale/Broward County CoC - 2013</i>	2,810
Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC	2,438
Daytona Beach/Daytona/Volusia, Flagler Counties CoC	2,384
West Palm Beach/Palm Beach County CoC	2,116
Palm Bay/Melbourne/Brevard County CoC	2,062
Gainesville/Alachua, Putnam Counties CoC	1,814
Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter Counties CoC	1,788
Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties CoC	1,724
Saint Johns County CoC	1,385
Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties CoC	1,319
Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties CoC	1,180
Monroe County CoC	922
Sarasota/Bradenton/Manatee, Sarasota Counties CoC	921
Ocala/Marion County CoC	911
Tallahassee/Leon County CoC	797
Pensacola/Escambia/Santa Rosa County CoC	792
Ft Myers/Cape Coral/Lee County CoC	781
Punta Gorda/Charlotte County CoC	756
Lakeland CoC	470
Naples/Collier County CoC	455
Winterhaven/Polk County CoC	411
Panama City/Bay, Jackson Counties CoC	322

Using 2012 PIT counts, Ft Lauderdale/Broward County CoC in 2012 ranks sixth in the state of Florida for the number of homeless. Using 2013 PIT data, Ft Lauderdale/Broward County CoC would rank eighth.

²⁵ 2013 US Department of Housing & Urban Development. Office of Community Planning and Development. OneCPD Resource Exchange. <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

Table 21. Zip Code of Last Address for Emergency and Transitional Homeless

Zip Code	Emergency N = 595	Transitional N = 648
20782	0%	0%
20782	0%	0%
28344	0%	0%
23858	0%	0%
24501	0%	0%
28403	0%	0%
28787	0%	0%
29506	0%	0%
29577	0%	0%
30000	0%	0%
30135	0%	0%
30301	0%	0%
30309	0%	0%
30417	0%	0%
32000	0%	0%
32060	0%	0%
32220	0%	0%
32301	0%	0%
32310	0%	0%
32608	0%	0%
32792	0%	0%
32967	0%	0%
32970	0%	0%
33000	1%	6%
33001	0%	0%
33002	0%	0%
33004	1%	1%
33008	0%	0%
33009	0%	1%
33012	0%	0%
33015	0%	0%
33020	10%	7%
33021	1%	1%
33022	0%	1%
33023	3%	3%
33024	1%	0%
33025	1%	6%
33026	0%	0%
33027	1%	0%

2013 Broward Homeless Count

Zip Code	Emergency N = 595	Transitional N = 648
33028	0%	0%
33029	0%	0%
33040	0%	0%
33054	0%	0%
33055	0%	0%
33056	0%	0%
33060	3%	1%
33061	0%	0%
33062	1%	1%
33063	1%	0%
33064	1%	1%
33065	1%	1%
33067	0%	0%
33068	2%	0%
33069	10%	4%
33070	0%	0%
33071	0%	1%
33080	0%	0%
33100	0%	0%
33121	0%	0%
33126	0%	0%
33127	1%	1%
33128	0%	0%
33132	0%	0%
33139	0%	0%
33142	0%	0%
33147	0%	0%
33157	0%	0%
33160	0%	0%
33161	0%	1%
33162	0%	0%
33167	0%	0%
33169	1%	0%
33173	0%	0%
33174	0%	0%
33242	0%	0%
33300	0%	13%
33301	1%	0%
33302	0%	0%
33304	1%	4%

2013 Broward Homeless Count

Zip Code	Emergency N = 595	Transitional N = 648
33305	0%	1%
33306	0%	0%
33307	0%	0%
33308	0%	0%
33309	2%	1%
33311	23%	14%
33312	5%	6%
33313	6%	4%
33314	1%	0%
33315	1%	2%
33316	1%	1%
33317	1%	1%
33319	1%	1%
33320	0%	0%
33321	0%	1%
33322	0%	1%
33323	0%	0%
33324	1%	0%
33325	1%	0%
33326	0%	0%
33328	0%	0%
33330	0%	2%
33334	2%	1%
33340	0%	0%
33341	0%	0%
33343	0%	0%
33351	0%	1%
33352	0%	0%
33356	0%	0%
33359	0%	0%
33364	1%	0%
33369	0%	0%
33401	0%	0%
33404	0%	0%
33409	0%	0%
33410	0%	0%
33411	0%	0%
33417	0%	0%
33426	0%	0%
33428	0%	0%

2013 Broward Homeless Count

Zip Code	Emergency N = 595	Transitional N = 648
33431	0%	0%
33433	0%	0%
33434	0%	0%
33436	0%	0%
33441	2%	2%
33442	0%	0%
33444	0%	0%
33449	0%	0%
33455	0%	0%
33484	0%	0%
33486	0%	0%
33542	0%	0%
33594	0%	0%
33711	0%	0%
33743	0%	1%
33972	0%	0%
34471	0%	0%
34731	0%	0%
34741	0%	0%
34951	0%	0%
34983	0%	0%
37217	0%	0%
40211	0%	0%
41143	0%	0%

Table 22. Zip Code of Last Address for Persons At-Risk for Homelessness

Zip Code	At Risk N = 277
33004	1%
33007	0%
33009	1%
33019	0%
33020	19%
33021	0%
33023	1%
33024	3%
33025	1%
33060	2%
33064	0%
33066	4%
33069	8%
33164	0%
33301	1%
33304	47%
33306	1%
33309	1%
33311	4%
33312	1%
33314	1%
33317	1%
33321	1%
33328	0%
33334	1%
33441	1%

Table 23. Zip Code of Last Address for Unsheltered Homeless

Zip Code	At Risk N = 1032
33004	2%
33009	2%
33019	0%
33020	17%
33021	0%
33023	0%
33025	0%
33060	2%
33062	1%
33063	0%
33064	1%
33066	1%
33069	12%
33301	14%
33304	3%
33306	2%
33308	1%
33309	1%
33310	0%
33311	30%
33312	7%
33313	0%
33314	0%
33316	1%
33319	0%
33320	0%
33331	0%
33334	2%
33441	1%