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Acknowledgements

The 2016 Broward County Homeless Continuum of Care Board would like to thank the many individuals and agencies who contributed their considerable talents and efforts to the count. The participation of partner agencies and over 300 volunteers was critical to the success of the count, from the initial planning meetings, to the days of the count, and through the final stages. We would like to thank the following agencies and individuals for their participation and donations:

- Broward County Sheriff’s Office
- Coconut Creek Police Department
- Davie Police Department
- Fort Lauderdale Police Department
- Hallandale PD
- Hollywood PD
- Lauderhill PD
- Lighthouse Point PD
- Margate PD
- Pembroke Pines PD
- Plantation PD
- Broward County Homeless Initiative Partnership
- Task Force For Ending Homelessness, Inc.
- Multi-Agency Homeless Taskforce
- Broward County’s Sheriff’s Posse
- Broward Regional Health Planning Council- Board of Directors
- Nova Southeastern University
- The Salvation Army
- The United Way
- Barry University
- Henderson Behavioral Health
- Broward Partnership for the Homeless, Inc.
- Miami Rescue Mission- Broward Outreach Centers
- Women in Distress of Broward County, Inc.
- Broward Housing Solutions
- International Health Initiatives, Inc.
- Holy Cross Hospital
- Covenant House
- Broward County Public Schools
- Frank Horkey
- Dr. Ralph Bourjolly
- Toaufik Litefli
- Rick Hamad
- Mohammad Abdel Jawad
- Dr. Anas Selman
- Lawrence Lacy
- Mahmoud Babieker
- Arlester Shorter II
## Total Households and Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>Transitional</td>
<td>Safe Haven</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Number of Households</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>735</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Number of Persons</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>782</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Children (under 18)</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Persons (over age 24)</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>727</td>
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### Gender

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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>262</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>22</td>
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### Ethnicity

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<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
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### Race

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<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>White</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
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## Homeless Subpopulations

<table>
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<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Families (Households)</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Youth (Individuals)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Individuals</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Families</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Families (Total Persons in Household)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with Serious Mental Illness</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with Substance Use Disorder</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims of Domestic Violence</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Veterans</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Care</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
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Background

Introduction

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. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Florida's Office on Homelessness require the count. The count includes all sheltered and unsheltered homeless in Broward County. 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. A person is considered homeless only when he/she resides in one of the places described below:

1. In places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, abandoned buildings (on the street).
2. In an emergency shelter.
3. In transitional or supportive housing for homeless persons who originally came from the streets or emergency shelters.
4. In any of the above places but is spending a short time (up to 30 consecutive days) in a hospital or other institution.
5. Is being evicted within a week from a private dwelling unit and no subsequent residence has been identified and lacks resources and support networks needed to obtain housing.
6. Is being discharged within a week from an institution, such as a mental health or substance abuse treatment facility or a jail/prison, in which the person has been a resident for more than 30 consecutive days and no subsequent residence has been identified and the person lacks the resources and support networks needed to obtain housing.
7. Is fleeing a domestic violence housing situation and no subsequent residence has been identified and lacks the resources and support networks needed to obtain housing.

This year's Broward County Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, shows that the total number of sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness in Broward County has decreased by 12 percent, from 2,615 to 2,302. The number of unsheltered persons decreased by 5 percent from 815 to 782. An additional 625 people 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 member or friend’s house; were facing imminent eviction; in foster care; or 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.
Methodology

Broward County’s 2016 PIT count was composed of the following components:

1. Paper Survey: A trained team of over 200 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 (Homeless Management Information System) participating agencies were asked to complete the survey. However, not all non-HMIS participating agencies participated in the count. A copy of the 2016 PIT survey instrument is presented in at the end of the report.

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. Broad utilization of HMIS may 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 that asked respondents if they had completed the survey earlier in the day. 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.
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 to 60, and 60 or older.

Results

The following section provides an overview of the results of the 2016 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

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

² IBID
Homelessness in Broward County 2010-2016

Florida County Comparisons 2015

Broward County - 2016: 2,302
Broward County - 2015: 2,615
Miami-Dade County: 4,152
Pinellas County: 3,387
Hillsborough County: 1,931
Palm Beach County: 1,421

Unemployment and Homelessness in Broward County

Unemployment

Homelessness

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).
Homeless Demographics in Broward County

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).
Facets of Homelessness in Broward County

Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broward County</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 PIT</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PIT 2016</th>
<th>Broward County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;18</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-60</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Broward County</th>
<th>2016 PIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).
Disabilities

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

4% were in foster care
9% are veterans
34% attacked while homeless
35% suffered blow to the head
Length of Homelessness

Under 1 Week = 5%
1-4 Weeks = 5%
4-12 Weeks = 10%
12-52 Weeks = 20%
52+ Weeks = 60%

Homeless Reason

Immigrant 1%
Forced 14%
Natural Disaster 2%
Medical 10%
Job 59%

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).
Homeless Episodes

- Zero episodes 16%
- One episode 38%
- Two-three episodes 10%
- Four + episodes 18%

17% are chronically homeless

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA). State of Florida 2015 annual report -- council on homelessness
Homeless Families in Broward County

Homeless Count
2,302

Adult + Child
N = 458
- Sheltered: 95%
- Unsheltered: 5%

Child Only
N = 17
- Sheltered: 53%
- Unsheltered: 47%

Adult Only
N = 1,827
- Sheltered: 59%
- Unsheltered: 41%

Homeless Children With No Family
N = 17

Race
- Black: N = 9
- White: N = 7
- Multiple: N = 1

Gender
- Female: N = 9
- Male: N = 8

Ethnicity
- Hispanic: N = 5
- Non-Hispanic: N = 12

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).
Homeless Assistance in Broward County

- 47% have no income
- 26% receive public assistance
- 14% unknown income
- 13% earned income

35% report past/current use of homeless services or being placed in housing in Broward County

Discharge Location
- Hospital 8%
- Psychiatric Facility 3%

Jail or Prison 13%
No Discharge 76%

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).
### Unsheltered Homeless City Data in Broward County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City Woke Up</th>
<th>Count (Percent)</th>
<th>City Administered</th>
<th>Count (Percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coconut Creek</td>
<td>1 (0.1)</td>
<td>Coconut Creek</td>
<td>5 (0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dania</td>
<td>10 (1.3)</td>
<td>Dania Beach</td>
<td>7 (0.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davie</td>
<td>12 (1.5)</td>
<td>Davie</td>
<td>9 (1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deerfield Beach</td>
<td>7 (0.9)</td>
<td>Deerfield Beach</td>
<td>7 (0.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Lauderdale</td>
<td>374 (47.8)</td>
<td>Fort Lauderdale</td>
<td>334 (42.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallandale</td>
<td>14 (1.8)</td>
<td>Hallandale Beach</td>
<td>9 (1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollywood</td>
<td>99 (12.7)</td>
<td>Hollywood</td>
<td>107 (13.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauderdale-by-the-Sea</td>
<td>1 (0.1)</td>
<td>Lauderdale Lakes</td>
<td>1 (0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauderhill</td>
<td>4 (0.5)</td>
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<td>76 (9.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margate</td>
<td>5 (0.6)</td>
<td>Margate</td>
<td>5 (0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miramar</td>
<td>1 (0.1)</td>
<td>Oakland Park</td>
<td>2 (0.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland Park</td>
<td>2 (0.3)</td>
<td>Pembroke Pines</td>
<td>5 (0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembroke Pines</td>
<td>6 (0.8)</td>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>8 (1.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>16 (2.0)</td>
<td>Pompano Beach</td>
<td>130 (16.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompano Beach</td>
<td>133 (17.0)</td>
<td>Sunrise</td>
<td>3 (0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunrise</td>
<td>2 (0.3)</td>
<td>Tamarac</td>
<td>5 (0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarac</td>
<td>6 (0.8)</td>
<td>Wilton Manors</td>
<td>1 (0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilton Manors</td>
<td>6 (0.8)</td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>68 (8.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>83 (10.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).
Unsheltered Homeless Map by Commissioner’s District

- Map reflects the commissioner’s district based on where the survey was administered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Count (Percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 (0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100 (12.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 (0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>61 (7.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3 (0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>118 (15.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>309 (39.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 (0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>115 (14.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>68 (8.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).
At Risk for Homelessness in Broward County

- Psychiatric Facility: 4%
- Rehabilitation Service: 1%
- Hotel/Motel: 1%
- Jail, prison, detention: 1%
- Hospital: 18%
- Family: 32%
- Foster Care: 1%
- Rental: 5%
- Family: 1%
- With Friend: 1%
- Imminent Eviction: 14%
- Poor Mental Health: 15%
- Lack of Education: 16%
- Economic Difficulty: 24%
- Childhood Adversity: 21%

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

Trends of Homelessness in Broward County

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).
Data source:: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).
National Homeless Facts$^{2,3,4}$

Homeless persons have a much higher incidence of a range of secondary characteristics.

- Prior homelessness: 35-67% of currently homeless persons have experienced at least one prior, separate episode of homelessness.
- Single, unattached adult males: single, 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: solitary women head about 80% of all homeless families.
- Unattached youth: youth separated from parents or a foster care situation with few resources has 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.

$^{2}$ Preventing homelessness: Meeting the Challenge. The Urban Institute, Feb. 2002.
VI-SPDAT Results

- 782 Unsheltered
- 438 Completed VI-SPDAT
- 307 Qualify for Assessment

- 30% Not recommended for a housing support assessment
- 53% Recommended for a rapid rehousing assessment
- 17% Recommended for a permanent supportive housing assessment

Data source: Point-in Time (PIT) count and HMIS data. Sheltered includes all unduplicated person from emergency shelters, transitional shelters, safe haven, women-in-distress and housing opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA).
2016 Point-in-Time Homeless Count Survey

Name of Volunteer Completing Survey: ___________________________

Date: January ________, 2016
Time of the day: __________________________

Grid # ________ Point Location # ________ OR Address/Cross Streets __________________________

☐ Declined to complete the survey (NOTE for VOLUNTEER: ☑ Be sure to turn in the form anyway)

1. Have you completed this survey earlier this week? ☐ if “YES”, STOP: DO NOT COMPLETE SURVEY* ☐ No

2. Please tell us your first name and first initial of your last name:

3. Your last 4 digits of SS# __ __ __ __

4. What gender do you identify with?

☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgender

☐ Other ☐ Don’t Know ☐ Refused

5. What is your date-of-birth? Month ________ Day ________ Year ________

☐ Refused

6. Have you ever served on active duty in the US Armed Forces (including National Guard or Reservists)?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused

7. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don’t Know ☐ Refused

8. What is your race? (Check one)

☐ White ☐ Black/African American ☐ Asian

☐ American Indian/Alaskan Native ☐ Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ☐ Multi-Racial

☐ Don’t Know ☐ Refused

9. Where did you wake up Tuesday morning (January 26, 2016)?

☐ Place not meant for human habitation - car/boat/street/encampment/abandoned bldg

☐ Psychiatric Facility ☐ Emergency Shelter ☐ Hospital

☐ Hotel/Motel-self paid ☐ Hotel/Motel-paid by ☐ Safe Haven

☐ Jail, prison, detention ☐ voucher ☐ Foster care

☐ Substance center facility ☐ With family ☐ With friend

☐ Rental-no subsidy ☐ Homeless Transitional housing

☐ Rental-VASH subsidy ☐ Owned Housing-no subsidy

☐ Rental-GDP TIP subsidy ☐ Owned Housing-ongoing subsidy

☐ Rental-other subsidy ☐ Refused

10. In what CITY did you wake up Tuesday morning (January 26, 2016)? __________________________

☐ Refused

11. How long have you been living in Broward County?

☐ 30 days or less ☐ More than 30 days, less than 6 months ☐ 6 months or more ☐ Refused

12. How long were you in Broward County prior to becoming homeless?

☐ 1 week or less ☐ More than 1 week, less than 1 month ☐ 1-3 months

☐ More than 3 months, less than 12 months ☐ 1 year or longer ☐ Refused

13. In what CITY did you last have your own apartment/house, rent a room, or live with family/friends?

__________________________________________

14. In what STATE did you last have your own apartment/house, rent a room, or live with family/friends? __________

15. On this homeless episode, were you discharged to the street from one of the following?

☐ Hospital ☐ Jail ☐ Prison ☐ Psychiatric Facility ☐ None ☐ Refused

16. Have you been continuously homeless for a year or more?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused

17. How many episodes of homelessness have you had in the past three (3) years?

☐ First time homeless (no prior episodes) ☐ One time ☐ 2-3 times ☐ 4 or more times (totaling at least a year)

☐ 4 or more times (totaling less than a year) ☐ Refused

18. How long have you been homeless this time?

☐ 1 week or less ☐ More than 1 week, less than 1 month ☐ 1-3 months

☐ More than 3 months, less than 12 months ☐ 1 year or longer ☐ Refused

19. Have you been attacked or beaten up while homeless?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused
20. Have you EVER had a bump, blow or wound to the head?  
- Yes  
- No  
- Refused

21. What was the number one reason that caused you to become homeless? *(Check only one)*  
- Employment/Financial reasons  
- Housing issues (high cost, eviction, foreclosure, forced to relocate)  
- Medical/disability problems  
- Family Problems  
- Natural/other disaster  
- Recent immigration  
- Refused

22. Were you ever a foster care child?  
- Yes  
- No  
- Refused

23. Do you have an alcohol or drug problem, a serious mental health problem, a developmental disability, or a chronic physical illness or other disability?  
- Yes  
- No  
- Don’t Know  
- Refused

24. What type of disabling condition(s) do you have? *(Check all that apply)*  
- Physical  
- Developmental  
- Mental health  
- Drug addiction  
- HIV/AIDS  
- Alcohol  
- Refused

25. Does your disability limit your mobility?  
- Yes  
- No  
- Refused

26. What is your number one source of income? *(Check only one)*  
- Earned Income  
- Contributions from another person  
- Pension/retirement  
- Self-employed  
- Unemployment  
- Child support  
- Alimony  
- SSI  
- SSDI  
- TANF  
- Veterans service disability pension  
- Veterans non-service disability pension  
- Retirement income  
- Worker’s Comp  
- None  
- Refused

27. Have you ever received homeless services, or been placed in housing, in Broward County?  
- Yes  
- No  
- Refused

28. How many other ADULT family members other than yourself (18+) are staying with you?  

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Age</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Active duty veteran  
- Male  
- Female  
- Transgender  
- Former Foster Care

29. How many children (family members 17 or younger) are staying with you?  

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<tr>
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</table>

- Male  
- Female  
- Transgender  
- Former Foster Care
PIT Count Methodology Recommendations

Count Forms:
The PIT Committee recommends that Homeless Initiative Partnership (HIP/HUD Collaborative Applicant) in collaboration with the PIT Coordinator retain the responsibility for creating the survey data collection forms and ensuring those forms meet the HUD Point-in-Time Count standards.

Every year, in anticipation of the annual count, HUD releases information regarding the required information that all CoCs must collect as part of the count. This collection of information must be standardized and coordinated across the entire CoC. Due to the technical nature of creating the forms and processing the data, Broward HMIS Lead Agency, Broward Regional Health Planning Council, NOVA University has the capacity (and the experience) to perform this part of the PIT Count planning process. Therefore HIP/Collaborative Applicant is recommending this aspect of the count/planning process remain with Broward HMIS Lead Agency, Broward Regional Health Planning Council, NOVA University and they will be responsible for presenting the forms (and any associated recommendations) to the Broward FL-601 Continuum of Care.

Sheltered Count:
The PIT Committee recommends that the sheltered portion of the annual count continue to be organized and overseen utilizing the same structure/method utilized in previous counts.

Every year, in anticipation of the annual count, the Broward FL-601 Continuum of Care, through the Collaborative Applicant, Broward HMIS Lead Agency, Broward Regional Health Planning Council, NOVA University, and PIT Shelter Committees work with shelters to ensure quality data can be pulled from the HMIS system on the night assigned for the count. Due to the existing structure, the PIT Committee recommends those who have historically been responsible for this aspect of the count/planning process retain this responsibility and any associated recommendations to the Broward FL-601 Continuum of Care.

Unsheltered Count:

Census VS. Sampling:
The PIT Committee recommends that the Broward FL-601 Continuum of Care approve a Census (complete coverage) methodology for the count.

“A census count is an enumeration of ALL homeless people or a distinct subset of homeless people (e.g., households with adults and children) in CoCs. This counting approach provides a direct and complete count of all people and their characteristics, does not require any estimates and can be used as a benchmark for future PIT counts.”

“Sampling is a partial enumeration of the entire homeless population (or subset of the homeless population) and can be more feasible for some CoCs or for certain required data (e.g., substance abuse).”
- Sampling is a complex, time intensive process, especially for the data processors.
- Any sampling methodology must go through HUD for approval prior to use. (HUD wants to verify the validity of the methodology.)
- HUD states, “It is preferable for CoCs to conduct a census count when practicable, as it is by definition the most complete and accurate information available.”
- Historically, the Broward Continuum of Care has utilized a census (complete coverage) count as the methodology.

Below is a box listing out pros and cons for the different possible methodologies the Broward FL-601 Continuum of Care can choose to approve for use during the 2016 Point-in-Time Survey. When considering the various options please consider the following questions, which come from the HUD 2014 Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide:

- How large a geographic area does the CoC cover?
- Does the CoC have very limited resources relative to the geographic area of the CoC to count and survey all unsheltered people on the night of the count?
- Does the CoC believe there might be people experiencing homelessness that enumerators are not likely to identify during an unsheltered count or are there other barriers that could limit the ability of enumerators to conduct interviews during the night of the count?”

**Night of Count vs. Service-Based Count:**

The PIT Committee recommends that the Broward FL-601 Continuum of Care approve a combination “Night of Count” with a Service-Based count methodology for the 2016 Point-in-Time Survey. If the Broward FL-601 Continuum of Care approves Tuesday, January 24th, 2017 as the date for the Night of the Count, then the PIT Committee recommends that Wednesday, January 25th, 2017 and Thursday, January 26th, 2017 be the dates approved for the service-based portion of the count.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROs:</th>
<th>Night of Count</th>
<th>Service-Based</th>
<th>Combination Night of and Service-Based</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Minimal chance of duplication</td>
<td>- More likely to capture information on those who do not frequent traditional “homeless” services</td>
<td>- HUD recommended approach for those CoCs that cover a large geographic location.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Can be conducted for up to 7 days after the designated count night</td>
<td>- Can be conducted for up to 7 days after the designated count night</td>
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<td></td>
<td>It provides a more reasonable time frame to reach homeless people in the most rural parts of the state</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONs:</th>
<th>Night of Count</th>
<th>Service-Based</th>
<th>Combination Night of and Service-Based</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Enormous geographic area to cover in a very small window of time.</td>
<td>- Greater possibility of duplication</td>
<td>- It takes more time/work to coordinate</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Requires a large # of volunteers to accomplish</td>
<td>- You cannot assume that everyone you are encountering is homeless.</td>
<td>- Must do a more extensive interview to better avoid duplication of information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- More likely to miss those who do not have contact with shelters/services and sleep in unknown locations</td>
<td>- Unless it is coupled with a street count, it is likely to miss unsheltered homeless people who do not use any services.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- HUD strongly recommends that service-based counts only be used to supplement night of count approaches.</td>
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(Please note: all information in this chart comes from the HUD 2014 PIT Count Methodology Guide)