

# **Needs Assessment**

## **NA-05 Overview**

### **Needs Assessment Overview**

In order to estimate the housing needs projected over the next five years, staff used data from the 2006-2010 Community Housing Assessment Survey supported by data from the 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate where necessary. The following assessment provides a summary of housing needs by tenure, household type and housing problem. The assessment also identifies any particular demographics that are at the most risk from the identified housing problems. The assessment discusses Homeless Needs, the Non-Homeless Special Needs Community, Public Facilities, Capital Improvements and Public Services.

## NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

### Summary of Housing Needs

The following estimates the housing needs of City of Hollywood households by tenure, household type, family type, income level, and overcrowding:

- **Cost Burden** - The Community Housing Assessment estimates the total households in need of Housing cost relief alone to be 23,560, however, according to the American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate 2012, 48% of households within the City of Hollywood are Cost Burdened. Therefore, staff estimates the total units in need of housing cost relief to be 27,565.
- **Housing Deterioration** - The Community Housing Assessment estimates the total number of substandard housing (lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities) and overcrowded households to be 2,079 units.
- **Risk of Homelessness** - Staff used as an estimate persons that are severely cost burden and have zero or negative income are at risk of homelessness, 785 households.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Population	139,513	141,249	1%
Households	59,719	58,298	-2%
Median Income	\$36,714.00	\$45,699.00	24%

**Table 1 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

**Data Source:** 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

### Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	9,290	8,675	11,695	6,905	21,735
Small Family Households *	1,955	2,850	4,715	3,100	11,190
Large Family Households *	330	475	820	560	1,150
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,980	1,595	2,135	1,030	3,895
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,120	1,845	1,435	695	1,725
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	810	1,290	1,525	1,100	1,185

\* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

**Table 2 - Total Households Table**

**Data Source:** 2006-2010 CHAS

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

### 1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	205	165	55	75	500	80	75	0	4	159
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	155	145	45	30	375	0	10	70	15	95
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	85	150	170	100	505	80	60	200	105	445
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,495	1,455	485	75	5,510	2,660	2,180	1,715	405	6,960
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	280	1,615	2,665	570	5,130	655	1,040	1,955	1,525	5,175

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	300	0	0	0	300	485	0	0	0	485

**Table 3 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2006-2010 CHAS  
Source:

## 2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	3,940	1,915	755	275	6,885	2,820	2,320	1,990	530	7,660
Having none of four housing problems	735	2,035	4,745	2,240	9,755	1,005	2,410	4,205	3,860	11,480
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	300	0	0	0	300	485	0	0	0	485

**Table 4 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2006-2010 CHAS  
Source:

## 3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	1,055	1,435	1,345	3,835	730	1,005	1,945	3,680
Large Related	109	235	110	454	215	160	410	785
Elderly	1,055	275	370	1,700	1,885	1,640	880	4,405

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	1,960	1,520	1,430	4,910	645	515	595	1,755
Total need by income	4,179	3,465	3,255	10,899	3,475	3,320	3,830	10,625

**Table 5 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2006-2010 CHAS  
Source:

#### 4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,015	700	145	1,860	610	815	940	2,365
Large Related	105	85	45	235	125	160	105	390
Elderly	830	165	100	1,095	1,475	865	360	2,700
Other	1,930	625	215	2,770	610	440	360	1,410
Total need by income	3,880	1,575	505	5,960	2,820	2,280	1,765	6,865

**Table 6 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data 2006-2010 CHAS  
Source:

#### 5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	155	220	155	95	625	80	70	255	50	455
Multiple, unrelated family households	45	25	35	30	135	0	0	15	70	85
Other, non-family households	35	50	25	15	125	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	235	295	215	140	885	80	70	270	120	540

**Table 7 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data 2006-2010 CHAS  
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 8 – Crowding Information – 2/2**

Data Source

Comments:

### **Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.**

"The 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate" estimates that 35% of Hollywood households are single person households. Over half (52%) of 1-person households are renters. Persons of 65 years of age or older make up 33% of 1-person households, most of whom (70%) are owners. Conversely, only 24% of 1-person households whose age is under 65 are owners. The median income of 1-person households is \$27,516.00 slightly higher than that of the City of Hollywood Per Capita Income of \$25,716.00. There are 18,904 1-person households in the City of Hollywood, 9,853 owners living alone and 9,051 renters living alone. Staff estimates that 9,641 households have one of the four designated housing problems and 4,537 households have severe housing problems.

### **Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.**

- Disabled - 7,450
- Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking - 750

### **What are the most common housing problems?**

- Cost Burden - According to the 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate, 48% of Hollywood households are cost burdened.
- Housing deterioration due to aging - The Median Year Built of a City of Hollywood home is 1968. Over 70% of Hollywood homes were constructed between the years of 1950 and 1979.
- Risk of Homelessness - According to the Homeless in Broward County 2013 Point-In-Time Count Report, The top reasons stated for homelessness in Broward County is Employment/Financial (36.66%) followed by Foreclosure (20.76%). The report estimates that 54% of the Homeless population has no source of income whatsoever. Approximately 56% of the homeless in Broward County has some form of disability, 16 points greater than the national average. Also substance abuse higher than the national percentage.

### **Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?**

- **Cost Burden** - According to the 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate (AMCS) 38% of Hollywood homeowners are cost burdened as opposed to 62% of Hollywood renters. Low and Moderate Income households have a much greater chance of living in a cost burdened condition. The survey estimates that 37% of families whose household income is between \$35,000 and \$75,000 annually are cost burdened as opposed to 94% of families whose annual household income is below \$35,000. Over half of the (53%) of Hollywood Seniors fit within the below \$35,000 per year income bracket. The lowest ACS median income by racial categories in the City are those who self-identify as Black/African American at \$34,754.00.
- **Housing deterioration due to aging** - The median year built for homeownership units in the City of Hollywood is 1966. Because of the cost of repair, structures owned by low and moderate income homeowners are at most risk of aging deterioration. The median year built for rental properties is 1971. The rent paid for units made available for the low income population can lead to repair procrastination by landlords.
- **Risk of Homelessness** - Nationally, the group with the greatest risk of homelessness are low or no income veterans who have a 1 in 10 risk of experiencing homelessness over the course of the year. According to the Homeless in Broward County 2013 Point-In-Time Count Report, the population most likely to be homeless is black males between the ages of 25 and 54 with either a mental health or substance abuse issue.

**Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance**

According to the Homeless in Broward County 2013 Point-In-Time Count Report, The top reason stated for homelessness in Broward County is Employment/Financial (36.66%). Therefore, programs that increase the earning potential of low-income families with children, housing subsidy assistance, and childcare subsidies would be most beneficial to low-income families with children (especially extremely low-income families with children). Families that have received rapid re-housing assistance and nearing termination are in need of long-term subsidized housing.

**If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:**

For the purposes of this Five Year Consolidated Plan "at-risk group" is operationally defined as an individual or family seeking permanent housing but who stayed the previous night at an institution; 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. The following at-risk group estimates were taken from the Homeless in

Broward County 2013 Point-In-Time Count Report. A trained team of 190 volunteers solicited information by Paper Survey and data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

**Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness**

- Households with Housing Cost Burden and Severe Housing Cost Burden
- Households with Mental Illness issues Households with Substance Abuse issues
- Unattached Youth Households with Health Problems Households with Institutional histories
- Households with weak support networks

**Discussion**

Data indicates a need for continued workforce development services to increase the earning capabilities of the low-income community complete with supportive services such as childcare, housing subsidy, and emergency shelter.



## NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Introduction

For the purposes of this study, a disproportionately greater need exists when a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in category as a whole. There is not a racial or ethnic group that has a disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of the jurisdiction as a whole within the 0%-30% of Area Median Income (AMI) category. However, higher up the income scale some disproportionality starts to appear. Black/African Americans show a disproportionately greater need at 30%-50% of AMI and 80%-100% of AMI. Asians show a disproportionately greater need at 30%-50% of AMI but only total an estimated 155 housing units. The Hispanic population shows disproportionality at 50%-80% of AMI.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,130	600	750
White	3,005	345	475
Black / African American	1,330	30	120
Asian	205	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,400	195	155

**Table 9 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,885	1,355	0
White	3,810	935	0
Black / African American	995	65	0
Asian	145	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,835	335	0

**Table 10 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,145	3,870	0
White	3,270	2,620	0
Black / African American	1,195	500	0
Asian	130	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	50	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,375	600	0

**Table 11 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,090	3,860	0
White	1,430	2,325	0
Black / African American	515	415	0
Asian	55	85	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,040	945	0

**Table 12 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

## Discussion

Generally, housing needs tend to subside as income rises. Households at 0%-30% of AMI have a 91% occurrence of housing need, as compared to households at 80%-100% of AMI that have only a 45% occurrence of housing need. The data suggests that the driving force behind housing need within the City of Hollywood is household earning power. There are issues of racial/ethnic disproportionality that can be addressed by affirmative marketing of existing programs to the identified demographics.

## NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Introduction

For the purposes of this study, a disproportionately greater need exists when a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in category as a whole. Black/African Americans that earn between 0% and 30% of AMI show a disproportionately greater need than the jurisdiction as a whole. There is no other instance of disproportionality as it relates to "Severe Housing Problems".

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,505	1,225	750
White	2,695	655	475
Black / African American	1,305	60	120
Asian	185	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	70	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,210	385	155

**Table 13 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,470	3,770	0
White	2,390	2,350	0

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Black / African American	525	535	0
Asian	145	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,360	815	0

**Table 14 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

#### **50%-80% of Area Median Income**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,650	8,365	0
White	1,355	4,535	0
Black / African American	290	1,405	0
Asian	40	175	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	50	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	925	2,055	0

**Table 15 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,330	5,625	0
White	555	3,205	0
Black / African American	250	680	0
Asian	15	125	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	475	1,510	0

**Table 16 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

## Discussion

Generally, housing needs tend to subside as income rises. Households at 0%-30% of AMI have a 81% occurrence of severe housing need, as compared to households at 80%-100% of AMI that have only a 19% occurrence of severe housing need. While there is an instance of racial/ethnic disproportionality within the 0%-30% AMI grouping, the data suggests that the driving force behind severe housing need within the City of Hollywood is household earning power. Issues of racial/ethnic disproportionality can be addressed by affirmative marketing of existing programs to the identified demographics.

## NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Introduction:

For the purposes of this study, disproportionately greater need exists when a percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial/ethnic group are at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the jurisdiction as a whole. The American Indian, Alaska Native grouping shows a 67% occurrence of cost burden (30%-50%) which is much higher than the 24% occurrence for the jurisdiction as a whole. However, the combination cost burden (30%-50%) and severely cost burden (>50%) shows that 63% of Black/African American households are cost burdened or severely cost burdened as compared to 48% for the jurisdiction as a whole.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	29,485	13,970	13,765	750
White	20,045	7,420	7,195	475
Black / African American	2,480	2,090	2,210	120
Asian	460	245	355	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	120	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	0
Hispanic	6,025	3,905	3,790	155

**Table 17 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

### Discussion:

Generally, the percentage of cost burdened households decrease as income rises. However, the Black/African American grouping shows a disproportionate cost burden percentage. The Black/African American combined cost burden percentage is 15 points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole and 6 points higher than any other grouping.

## **NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)**

**Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?**

There are income categories in which a racial/ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole.

Housing Problems - The Black/African American and Asian grouping have a disproportionate percentage of Housing Problems in the 30%-50% income group. The Hispanic grouping has a disproportionate percentage of Housing Problems in the 50%-80% income group. The Black/African American grouping has a disproportionate percentage of Housing Problems in the 80%-100% income group.

Severe Housing Problems - The Black/African American grouping has a disproportionate percentage of Severe Housing Problems in the 0%-30% income group.

Cost Burden - The American Indian/Alaskan Native grouping has a disproportionate percentage of households that pay 30%-50% of the household income towards housing cost. When the total number of households who are Cost Burdened and Severely Cost Burdened are combined the Black/African American grouping has a disproportionate percentage of the population represented.

**If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?**

N/A

**Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?**

The Census Tracts of Minority Concentration are; 805, 904.03, 911, 912.01, 912.02, 914, 918.01, and 918.02. The Census Tract with the highest percentage Black/African Americans is CT 805. The Census Tract with the highest percentage of Hispanics is CT 912.01. The American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian populations are evenly spread throughout the City. The Census Tract with the highest population count of Asians is CT 911. The Census Tract with the highest population count of American Indian/Alaskan Native is CT 912.01.



## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

### Introduction

The City of Hollywood is serviced by two Housing Authorities the Broward County Housing Authority and the Hollywood Housing Authority. The numbers in the following tables are Broward County Housing Authority numbers and are not reflective of the City of Hollywood numbers. There are two public housing developments in the City of Hollywood, the Driftwood Apartments a 90 unit senior housing complex and Apollo Apartments a 30 unit large family complex. The Housing Authority also administers 800 Housing Choice Vouchers.

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	232	359	5,523	1	5,183	65	274	0

**Table 18 - Public Housing by Program Type**

**\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

**Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	12,454	13,791	12,919	22,232	13,090	10,768	10,168
Average length of stay	0	5	6	8	7	8	0	5
Average Household size	0	2	2	3	2	3	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	36	145	745	0	723	14	8
# of Disabled Families	0	23	82	1,085	0	1,012	34	39
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	232	359	5,523	1	5,183	65	274
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 19 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

**Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	99	73	894	0	807	26	61	0
Black/African American	0	133	285	4,611	1	4,358	39	213	0
Asian	0	0	1	10	0	10	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition</b>									

**Table 20 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	119	44	620	0	589	4	27	0
Not Hispanic	0	113	315	4,903	1	4,594	61	247	0
<b>*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition</b>									

**Table 21 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:**

The Hollywood Housing Authority has a 500 person waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers and a 250 person waiting list for senior public housing. It is automatic to assume the senior public housing applicants need some form of accessibility assistance. Regularly, ovens in the units are lowered and walk-in/wheel-in showers are installed.

**Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders**

Accessible units and large family units.

**How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large**

The Hollywood Housing Authority services a larger percentage of seniors than housing providers in the general market.

**Discussion**

## NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

### Introduction:

City staff used The Homeless in Broward County 2013 Point-In-time Count Report as a data source for the information in this section because the final Report is complete with a narrative and is separated in categories that are appropriate for the questions asked. It is important to note that the 2014 Point-in-Time Survey numbers are in and were used for the optional Nature and Extent of Homelessness Table.

The City of Hollywood homeless population represents an estimated 17% of the total Broward County homeless numbers. City staff extrapolated City of Hollywood numbers using the 17% estimate as a calculating point.

### Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	141	337	478	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	65	65	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	138	182	320	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	58	165	223	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	1	152	153	0	0	0
Veterans	66	337	403	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	65	65	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	3	7	10	0	0	0

Table 22 - Homeless Needs Assessment

**Data Source Comments:**

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

**If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):**

The Homeless in Broward County 2013 Point-In-time Count Report does not specifically estimate the number of persons that will become or exiting homeless each year per category. However, the study shows a trend from 2003 to 2013 that shows since 2003 the homeless population has decreased and the current composition of the homeless population

### Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	742	428
Black or African American	1,072	397
Asian	7	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	14
Pacific Islander	10	0
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	176	75
Not Hispanic	1,711	804

**Data Source**

**Comments:**

This data is taken from the 2014 Point-in-Time Data.

### Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

The Homeless in Broward County 2013 Point-In-time Count Report estimates that the top reason for homelessness is "Employment/Financial" followed by "Foreclosure". Also, the report estimates that 54% of the current homeless population has no financial resources. Therefore, staff estimates the number and type families in need of housing assistance will match those figures in the Cost Burden Analysis of "No or Negative Income" over the next five years. The American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate for 2012 estimates that there are 3,046 veterans within the City of Hollywood. Of the City of Hollywood veterans 616 (1 in 5) have incomes below the poverty line and 133 (1 in 23) are un-employed. According to The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress the group with the greatest risk of homelessness is poor veterans. In general, veterans have a 1 in 10 chance of becoming homeless. Staff used the 1 in 10 estimate to determine the projected housing assistance need for families of veterans over the next five years.

### Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

The Homeless in Broward County 2013 Point-In-time Count Report compares the total population of Broward County racial breakdown to the Point-In-time Survey. Approximately 49% of the homeless in Broward County self-identify as Black/African American while only 24% of the total Broward County population self-identifies as Black/African American. The gender composition of the homeless population is 61% male, 38% female, and 1% other. The report states that the general composition of a homeless person in Broward County is; a Black male between the ages of 25-54 with either a substance abuse or mental health issue.

## **Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

The total number of sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness in Broward County decreased by 12% while the number of unsheltered persons decreased by 35%.

### Broward County Unsheltered

- There are 795 unsheltered households without children.
- There are 4 unsheltered households with at least one child and one adult.
- The unsheltered are 65% Male, 34% Female, and 1% Other.
- 71% of the unsheltered are between the ages of 25 and 54.
- The racial composition of the unsheltered is 49% White, 43% Black, and 8% Other.

### Broward County Sheltered - Emergency

- There are 566 emergency sheltered households without children.
- There are 128 emergency sheltered households with at least one child and one adult.
- There are 482 transitionally sheltered households without children.
- There are 157 transitionally sheltered households with at least one child and one adult.
- The emergency sheltered are 66% male, 34% female, and 0% Other.
- The transitionally sheltered are 53% male, 45% female, and 2% Other.
- 60% of the emergency sheltered are between the ages of 25 and 54.
- 45% of the transitionally sheltered are between the ages of 25 and 54.
- The racial composition of the emergency sheltered is 39% White, 59% Black, and 2% Other.
- The racial composition of the transitionally sheltered is 24% White, 44% Black, and 32% Other

## **Discussion:**

No additional discussion needed.



## **NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)**

### **Introduction:**

The Special Needs Population include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities, person with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; and victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

### **Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

There is an estimated 29,214 persons of 62 years of age or older in the City of Hollywood (20% of the population). Many elders continue to work in to older ages 17% of City of Hollywood residents of 65 years of age or older remain in the workforce. City of Hollywood elders often live alone. Persons of 65 years of age or older are half of the 1-person owner occupied households in the City and are 19% of the 1-person rental households.

There is an estimated 10,448 persons at 75 years of age or older in the City of Hollywood. Although it would not be true for all, many people at 75 years of age or older need one or more types of daily living assistance (bathing, walking, or performing light housework) in order to age in place.

For the purposes of this plan, persons with disabilities include three categories; mental, physical, and developmental. It is estimated that 22.6% of the Broward County population have a disability as opposed to the 19.3% national average. The American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate for 2012 estimates there are 17,947 (12.4% of the total population) persons within the City of Hollywood that are disabled. The National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) reports that 1 in 4 American adults experience a mental health condition or disorder during a given year, and 1 in 17 lives with a serious mental illness. A national study the agency did in 2008 showed Florida had 660,443 (3% of the total 2008 population) adults with mental illness, one of the highest populations in the nation (extrapolates to 3,849 City of Hollywood residents). The American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate for 2012 estimates physical disabilities as a percentage of the population as follows: Hearing difficulty - 3.0% Vision difficulty - 3.2% Ambulatory difficulty - 4.4% Self-care difficulty - 4.4% Independent living difficulty - 4.6%.

It is not precisely known how many people have intellectual and developmental disabilities. However, most dependable sources tend to agree on 1.5% to 2.5% of the total general population of the United States. According to a 2010 study by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), developmental delays are common and were reported in approximately 1 in 6 children in the United States (about 16%) in 2006-2008. It is important to note that not all of these identified children will be considered to have an intellectual or developmental disability as they age into adulthood. Functional adaptive skills emerge throughout the developmental years and the prevalence of disability in adulthood is less than in children. Staff has extrapolated these data points to estimate a total of 3,519 City of Hollywood residents with developmental disabilities.

The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) is a nationally representative public health surveillance system that monitors drug related emergency department visits to hospitals. The responsibility for DAWN rests with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ). According to DAWN data, there were 32,893 visits to the emergency Department in the Miami-Hollywood-Fort Lauderdale Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Visits included abuses of Alcohol, Cocaine, Heroin, Cannabinoids, Amphetamines, Methamphetamines, MDMA (Ecstasy), and other Psychotherapeutic Agents. The age demographic with highest occurrences of emergency department visits are between the ages of 35 and 54.

According to Florida's County and Jurisdictional Reported Domestic Violence Offenses (2013), The City of Hollywood made 1 arrest for murder, 9 forcible rapes, 1 forcible fondling, 108 aggravated assaults, 1 aggravated stalking, 574 simple assaults, 27 threats/intimidation, and 7 stalkings.

### **What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?**

Persons that are 62 years of age or older (elderly and frail elderly) are in need supportive services that provide assistance and/or counseling in Housing, Transportation, Home and Community-Based Services, Legal Counseling, Healthcare, and/or Disaster Planning and Recovery. [source Updated Elder Analysis for Broward County final Report and Business Plan]

Persons with issues related to mental illness are in need of supportive services that provide mental health screening, early intervention, crisis response and stabilization programs, discharge planning, outpatient services, peer support, assertive community treatment (ACT), supportive housing, jail diversion. [source NAMI Report to Congress March 26, 2014]

Persons with intellectual and developmental difficulties are in need of supportive services for behavioral assessment, behavioral health services, behavioral analysis, early intervention, case management/care coordination, child care, cognitive therapy, early intervention, family support services and training, individual counseling, information & referral, legal services, medical services, residential services/group home respite care/in-home relief for parent, support groups, and transportation.[ source Broward County Children with Special Needs Business Plan Report Broward County Regional Health Planning Council]

Persons with Physical Disabilities are in need of Barrier Free Housing.

Persons with issues related to substance abuse need support services in detoxification, assessment, counseling, case management, transitional housing, life skills training, parenting skills, and peer-based individual and group counseling. [source Florida Department of Children and Families]

### **Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:**

According to the Florida Department of Health Division of Disease Control and Protection Monthly Surveillance Report (Hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, STD and TB), Broward County ranks second in HIV cases with 259 new cases of HIV from January to March of 2014, likewise, Broward County ranks second in AIDS cases with 94 new cases of AIDS from January to March of 2014. There are 17,755 persons within Broward county presumed to be living with HIV/AIDS as of March, 31, 2014. The racial breakdown of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Broward County is as follows: Black/African American-51% White-34% Hispanic-15% The gender breakdown of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Broward County is as follows: Male-71% Female-29%

**Discussion:**

No discussion necessary.

## **NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)**

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:**

As the City's infrastructure ages and as needs change, capital programs and priorities must be adjusted. New construction may be required to accommodate increased demand or replace aging facilities while existing infrastructure requires periodic rehabilitation, replacement, or other improvements to protect the City's previous investments. The City may use CDBG where appropriate and available to address LMI community concerns.

### **How were these needs determined?**

City of Hollywood Capital Improvement Plan

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:**

The City has developed a FY 2014-2018 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The CIP identifies \$210,236,741 in capital improvement projects. Of this \$210 million, approximately \$190 million is for Department of Public Utilities projects such as water main replacement program, headwork replacement program and storm water, wells, rehabilitations, replacements, and repairs to outdated pumps, pipelines, and infrastructure. Capital improvement projects can be added, modified, reprioritized, allocated additional funding, or even undergo a change of funding source during the year, pursuant to City Commission authorization. During the period of this plan the City may use CDBG funds to conduct activities related to storm water management in LMI communities or to provide incentives for job creation or housing developments where LMI individuals may benefit. In addition, to the water and sewer infrastructure the plan includes residential sidewalk repair and/or replacement, repair of parks and recreation facilities and community centers, playground equipment etc.

### **How were these needs determined?**

City of Hollywood Capital Improvement Plan

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:**

The Needs Assessment points out issues in non-housing that display a need in public services in the requested subject areas. However, in addition to the requested subject areas, the Community Development Advisory Board, City staff, and the City Commission agree that workforce development is a major need within the City of Hollywood. Therefore, much of the public service needs center around education and workforce development.

**How were these needs determined?**

The focus on education and workforce development was determined from data that shows a limited financial potential and earning power within the City and its relevance to Housing Cost Burden, Housing Repair, and Risk of Homelessness.