

HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

Brevard County HOME Consortium

Draft Plan
March 2023

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Overview of HOME-ARP

Brevard County, Florida receives federal funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) to support affordable housing and community development initiatives serving low- and moderate-income individuals in the community. Brevard County and four cities in Brevard County—Cocoa, Melbourne, Palm Bay, and Titusville—formed the Brevard County HOME Consortium for the purpose of receiving federal HOME funds to help meet the community's affordable housing needs. Brevard County is the lead entity for the Brevard County HOME Consortium and administers HOME funds on behalf of its members. Brevard County and the four cities receive separate allocations of CDBG funds.

Every five years, the Consortium develops a Consolidated Plan that outlines the Consortium's funding strategies for CDBG and HOME funds over the next five federal fiscal years. The Plan is developed following extensive data analysis and public participation and identifies the Consortium's specific goals and expected outcomes for the use of CDBG and HOME funds. Each Consolidated Plan is divided into one-year increments called Annual Action Plans to identify the jurisdiction's CDBG and HOME projects for the given year and how they will support the goals outlined in the corresponding Consolidated Plan.

In 2021, Congress passed the American Rescue Plan, which appropriated \$5 billion to communities across the country to address the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable populations. This funding is administered through HUD's HOME program and is referred to as "HOME-ARP." Existing HOME recipients, or participating jurisdictions (PJs), including the Brevard County HOME Consortium, will receive a one-time allocation of HOME-ARP funds intended to serve vulnerable populations who are experiencing homelessness, at risk of homelessness, or are fleeing various forms of violence.

HUD published [Notice CPD-21-10](#), which details the intended beneficiaries and eligible uses of HOME-ARP funds as well as the requirements for PJs to receive their one-time funding allocation. The Notice specifies that PJs must develop a HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, following comprehensive stakeholder engagement and data analysis, and submit this plan to HUD as a substantial amendment to the jurisdiction's 2021 Annual Action Plan. PJs are not required to outline specific projects for the use of HOME-ARP funds in the Allocation Plan, but instead indicate how they intend to distribute their allocation across the eligible uses for HOME-ARP funds and whether there will be any preferences or limitations regarding HOME-ARP activities.

The following document represents the Brevard County HOME Consortium's HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, which was developed in accordance with the requirements outlined in HUD Notice CPD-21-10 and will be submitted as a substantial amendment to the Consortium's 2021 Annual Action Plan.

Introduction

The Brevard County HOME Consortium's (hereafter referred to as the Consortium) HOME-ARP Allocation Plan describes how the Consortium's participating members—Brevard County and the Cities of Cocoa, Melbourne, Palm Bay, and Titusville—plan to allocate their HOME-ARP funds among eligible activities. Congress passed the American Rescue Plan Act in 2021, which provided \$5 billion to communities across the country to address the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, public health, governments, individuals, and businesses. This one-time funding is administered through HUD's HOME program and the Consortium will receive a HOME-ARP allocation of \$4,524,586, which will be managed by the Brevard County Housing and Human Services Department.

Four eligible groups of beneficiaries can be assisted by HOME-ARP funds. These qualifying populations (QPs) include:

- **Individuals experiencing homelessness**, as defined in 24 CFR 91.5.
 - Generally, this refers to an individual or family who lacks a fixed nighttime residence.
- **Individuals at risk of homelessness**, as defined in 24 CFR 91.5.
 - Generally, this refers to an individual or family with incomes below 30 percent Area Median Income (AMI) who lacks the resources or networks to prevent them from moving into an emergency shelter (ES).
- **Persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking**, as defined by HUD.
- **Other populations for whom providing supportive services or assistance would prevent homelessness or would serve those at greatest risk of housing instability.**
 - Generally, this includes individuals and households who do not qualify under any of the other QPs but for whom supportive services would prevent homelessness or serve those at greatest risk of housing instability.

Communities can use their HOME-ARP funds for specific eligible activities, which include:

- **Development of affordable rental housing.**
- **Tenant-based rental assistance.**
- **Supportive services.**
- **Development of non-congregate shelter.**
- **Capacity building and operating support for organizations implementing a HOME-ARP activity.**
- **Planning and administration costs.**

Each HOME-ARP PJ must first develop an Allocation Plan in order to receive its HOME-ARP funds. HUD has established a set of required actions for the allocation planning process as well as specific elements that must be included in the Allocation Plan. These elements include:

- **Consultation:** A summary of the stakeholder consultations completed and analysis of results.
- **Public Participation:** A summary of the public comment period, the public hearing(s), and all comments accepted and rejected with the basis for any rejection and a response to all accepted comments.
- **Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis:** A description of the size and demographic composition of the four QPs within the jurisdiction.
 - Identification and an assessment of the unmet needs for services, shelter, and housing for each QP.
 - An assessment of the existing gaps in the grantee's housing and shelter inventory, homeless assistance and services, and homelessness prevention service delivery system.
- **HOME-ARP Activities:** A description of the grantee's planned uses for HOME-ARP funds across the eligible activities based on the unmet needs of the QPs. This must include an allocation of HOME-ARP resources among the eligible activities and planned distribution methods.
- **HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals:** An estimate of the number of housing units that the grantee anticipates producing or preserving with HOME-ARP funds.
- **Preference and Referral Methods:** Identification of any preferences for serving a QP or subpopulation as well as the planned referral methods.

As the Consortium's Lead Entity, the Brevard County Housing and Human Services Department contracted with The Cloudburst Group to facilitate the allocation planning process and plan development. The planning process for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan began in August 2022, following the submission and approval of the 2022–2026 Brevard County HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan. This included stakeholder consultation sessions, an online stakeholder survey, and extensive analysis of multiple data sources. The consultation sessions and survey sought to engage service, shelter, and housing providers as well as others with knowledge of the HOME-ARP QPs across the County. These perspectives, along with quantitative data analysis, helped the Consortium better understand the multi-faceted and complex service, shelter, and housing needs facing the QPs and ultimately informed the allocation decisions in the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan.

Consultation Process

Regulatory Requirements

PJs must consult with several different stakeholder organizations as outlined in Section V.A of HUD [Notice: CPD-21-10](#). These stakeholders include:

- Continuums of Care (CoCs) serving the jurisdiction's geographic area.
- Homeless service providers.
- Domestic violence service providers.
- Veterans' groups.
- Public housing authorities/agencies (PHAs).
- Public agencies that address the needs of the QPs.
- Public or private organizations that address fair housing, civil rights, and the needs of persons with disabilities.

HUD requires all PJs to complete the consultation process for HOME-ARP prior to the development of the Allocation Plan; however, HUD has not prescribed which consultation methods must be used.

Describe the consultation process, including methods used and dates of consultation.

Overview of the Consultation Process

The Consortium distributed an online survey, presented and requested feedback during multiple standing committee meetings, and conducted topic-specific consultation sessions to gather input from stakeholders to inform the development of its HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. The HOME-ARP consultation process took place from August to November 2022. During this time, two hurricanes impacted the region, Hurricane Ian (Category 4) and Hurricane Nicole (Category 1). The hurricanes coincided with several topic-oriented consultation sessions for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. The Consortium initially tried to reschedule these sessions to accommodate the impact of the natural disasters on the schedules of stakeholders; however, most invited partners were unable to attend a virtual meeting. The Consortium then adjusted its approach by developing and distributing an online survey to gather stakeholder input on the unmet needs and systems gaps facing the HOME-ARP QPs. The Consortium encouraged all stakeholders invited to the topic-specific sessions to provide input through the survey. When possible, the Consortium supplemented information gleaned through the survey by presenting at and requesting comments through standing committee meetings attended by stakeholders.

Overall, the Consortium received input from 47 organizations through the three consultation methods. The Consortium consulted with at least one organization from each of the required organization types in the development of the Allocation Plan. This includes the one CoC and four PHAs that serve Brevard County as well as organizations that meet the other required organization types. The Consortium did not begin developing the Allocation Plan until the consultation process was completed. Table 1 provides the total number of organizations consulted by QPs served and organization type. Organizations were counted in more than one category if multiple categories applied. The Appendix contains a complete list of consulted organizations.

Table 1: Total Organizations Consulted by Type and QPs Served

QP	# Organizations Serving QPs
QP1: Individuals Experiencing Homelessness	36
QP2: Individuals at Risk of Homelessness	34
QP3: Persons Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Stalking, and Human Trafficking	21
QP4: Other Populations At Greatest Risk of Homelessness or Housing Instability	31
Organization Type	# Organizations Consulted
CoC: Continuum of Care Lead Agency	1
CR-FH-D: Public or private organizations that address fair housing, civil rights, and the needs of persons with disabilities	4
D: Affordable housing developers	7
DV-SA-HT: Victims advocacy and service providers serving victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking	6
HS: Homeless service provider	15
O: Other	16
PA: Public agencies that address the needs of the QPs	11
PHA: Public housing authority	4*

SS: Supportive service provider	35
V: Veterans service provider or advocacy organization	3
<i>*The Housing Authority of Brevard County and the Melbourne Housing Authority were consulted at the same time because they are administered by the same program staff; however, the final count of PHAs consulted counts each separately because they are unique organizations.</i>	

Stakeholder Survey

The Consortium distributed an online stakeholder survey using SurveyMonkey to collect input from organizations working across the community to meet the needs of the HOME-ARP QPs. The Consortium distributed the survey to over 50 organizations and kept the survey open from November 28 to December 14. The survey enabled the Consortium to seek feedback from a wider group of stakeholders and offered greater flexibility for stakeholders to respond since many partners were unable to attend an online consultation session. In addition, the Consortium requested that the Brevard Homeless Coalition (CoC) share the link amongst their member organizations in an effort for the Consortium to reach a broader group of partner organizations.

The Consortium received 39 responses to the stakeholder survey. Figure 1 depicts the number of survey participants by organization type and indicates that 23 respondents work for supportive service providers and 19 work for homeless services or shelter providers. Many of the respondents who selected “Other” as their organization type also selected one of the other organization types. An organization was counted more than once if it met more than one category.

Figure 1: Survey Respondents by Organization Type

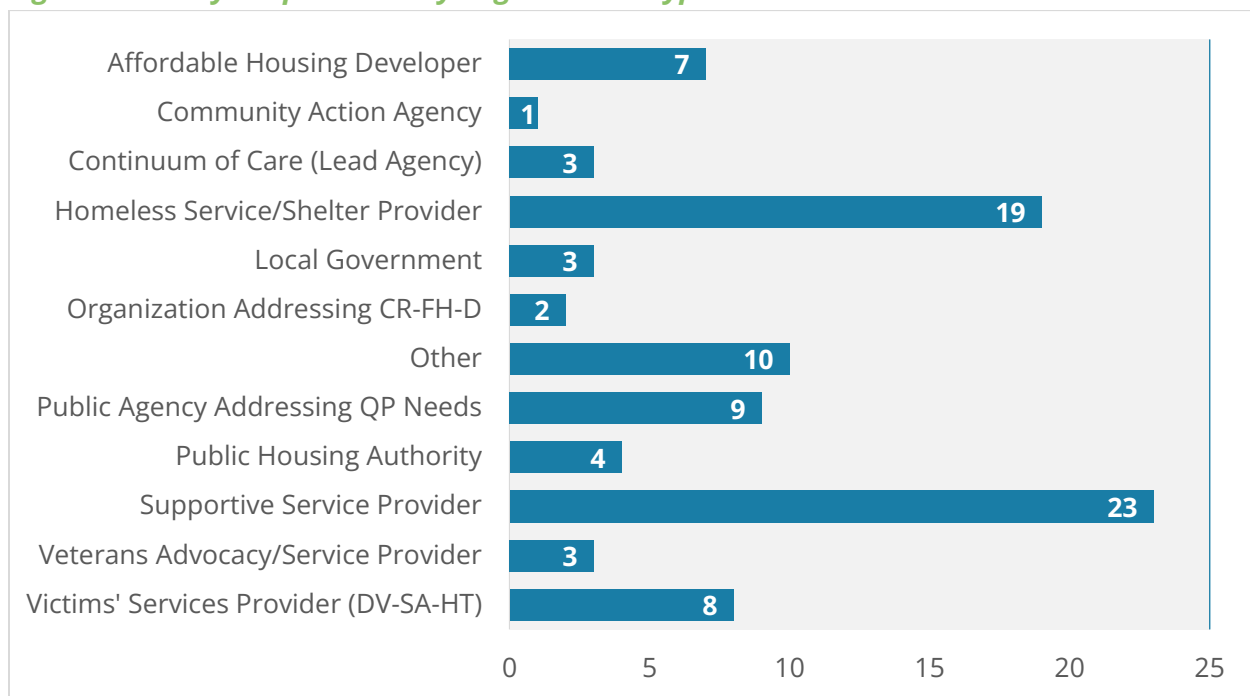
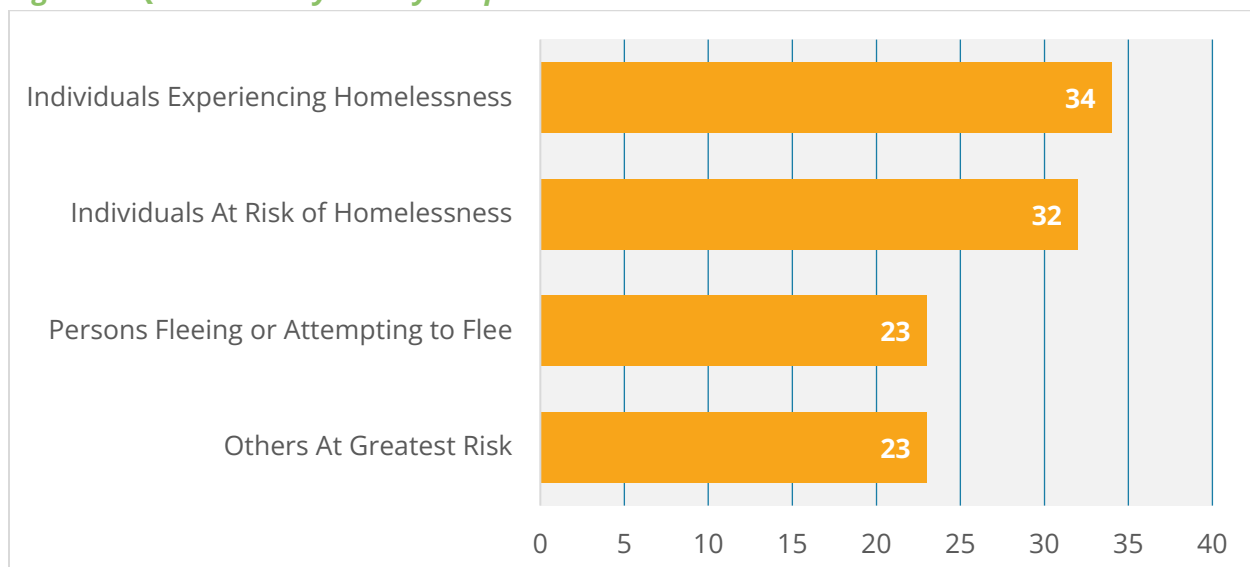


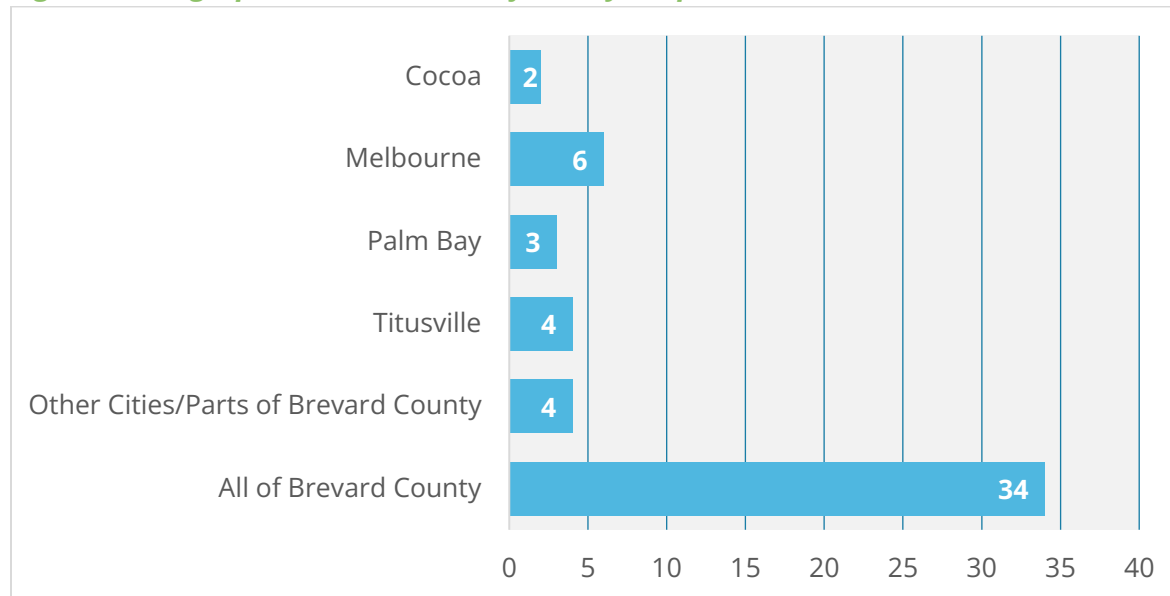
Figure 2 outlines the QPs served by survey respondents. There were 34 respondents who indicated that their organization serves individuals experiencing homelessness, 32 that serve those at risk of homelessness, 23 that serve persons fleeing or attempting to flee various forms of violence, and 23 that serve other populations at greatest risk of homelessness and housing instability. Many organizations serve more than one QP and were counted more than once if they met more than one category. Specifically, of the 39 respondents, 28 serve at least two QPs and 16 serve all four HOME-ARP QPs.

Figure 2: QPs Served by Survey Respondents



The majority of survey respondents indicated that their organization serves all of Brevard County. Figure 3 presents the number of organizations by service area and shows that 34 organizations serve the entire County.

Figure 3: Geographic Service Areas of Survey Respondents



Additional Stakeholder Meetings

The County sought to join preexisting meetings with HOME-ARP stakeholders to gather additional input from partner organizations on the needs and gaps facing the QPs. Throughout the HOME-ARP consultation process, the Consortium joined seven preexisting stakeholder meetings and requested time to discuss the HOME-ARP program. During these meetings, County staff provided a presentation on the program, described the QPs and eligible activities, and facilitated a discussion with stakeholders on the unmet needs and systems gaps impacting the QPs across Brevard County. Table 2 lists the seven stakeholder meetings and the attendees and provides a summary of the Consortium’s efforts to discuss HOME-ARP.

Table 2: Consultation Sessions Held With Standing Committee Meetings

Stakeholder Meeting and Date	Summary	Attendees
Meeting: Brevard Affordable Housing Advisory Committee	Presentation made to committee members on HOME-ARP QPs, eligible activities, and discussion of system needs and gaps from	Brevard County Affordable Housing Advisory Committee Membership

Stakeholder Meeting and Date	Summary	Attendees
Date: 8/18/2022	committee members' perspectives.	
Meeting: HOME Consortium Meeting Date: 8/23/2022	Presentation made to Consortium members on HOME-ARP QPs, eligible activities, and discussion of system needs and gaps in their communities.	Representatives for: • Titusville • Cocoa • Palm Bay • Melbourne • Brevard County
Meeting: CoC Staff Meeting Date: 8/25/2022	Initial meeting to understand goals, where overlap exists in the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan and CoC Strategic Plan update.	• Brevard Homeless Coalition • Brevard County Staff
Meeting: CoC Advisory Council Meeting Date: 9/1/2022	HOME-ARP overview presentation. Discussion questions on each QP and eligible activities. Attempt to align CoC Strategic Plan with HOME-ARP Allocation Plan.	• Housing Authority of Brevard County • City of Cocoa • Eckerd Connects • City of Palm Bay • Central Florida Cares Health System • Housing for Homeless • City of Melbourne • Aging Matters • Department of Children & Families • Housing Authority of Titusville • Daily Bread • Community of Hope • Brevard Homeless Coalition
Meeting: Health Advisory Board Date: 10/4/2022	Presentation made to Board members on HOME-ARP QPs, eligible activities, and discussion of system needs and gaps in their communities. Facilitated discussion on needs and gaps for each QP.	• Brevard Health Alliance • Florida Department of Health Brevard • Space Coast Health Foundation • 2-1-1 Brevard • Brevard County Staff • Health Council of East Central Florida • United Way of Brevard

Stakeholder Meeting and Date	Summary	Attendees
Meeting: CoC Staff Meeting Date: 10/13/2022	Presentation to CoC staff on HOME-ARP QPs and eligible activities. Facilitated discussion on needs and gaps for each QP as well as a discussion on Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data and supplemental data to understand QP demographics and characteristics.	• Brevard Homeless Coalition • Brevard County Staff
Meeting: Quarterly CoC Membership Meeting Date: 10/26/2022	Presentation made to CoC membership on HOME-ARP QPs, eligible activities, and discussion of system needs and gaps in their communities. Facilitated a round-robin discussion on needs and gaps for each QP from the perspective of each organization.	• 2-1-1 Brevard • Aging Matters • Arise International Ministry • Brevard Family Partnership • Brevard Homeless Coalition • CareerSource Brevard • Catholic Charities • Central Brevard Sharing Center • Community of Hope • Crosswinds Youth Services, Inc. • Daily Bread • Department of Children and Families • Department of Veteran Affairs • Eckerd Connects • Family Promise of Brevard • Genesis House • Housing for Homeless • Mosaic Palm Bay • North Brevard Charities • Ready for Life Brevard • Serene Harbor • South Brevard Sharing Center • Space Coast Health Center • Volunteers of America Florida

Topic-Specific Consultation Sessions

One of the Consortium's methods for gathering stakeholder input was facilitating topic-specific consultation sessions. These included scheduling calls with staff from partner organizations to discuss topics such as the needs facing the four HOME-ARP QPs; gaps in the housing, shelter, and service systems; and existing capacity constraints. The Consortium initially scheduled seven remote consultation sessions and invited 50 organizations to one or more sessions, organized by topic. These included sessions on victims' services, affordable housing development, veterans, early childhood and youth services, fair housing, homeless service and shelter providers, and services for seniors and those with disabilities. Table 3 outlines each session by topic, the number of invited stakeholders, and the number of stakeholders who attended.

There was a very low turnout for the stakeholder consultation sessions primarily due to the impacts of Hurricanes Ian and Nicole. The Consortium invited the same stakeholders who were invited to a consultation session to respond to the survey and identified additional community partners to provide input.

Table 3: Topic-Specific Consultation Sessions

Session Topic	# Stakeholders Invited	# Stakeholders Attended	Date
Early Childhood & Youth Services	3	0	11/01/2022
Services for Seniors and those with Disabilities	7	0	11/02/2022
Fair Housing	11	0	11/08/2022
Veterans	2	0	11/09/2022
Affordable Housing Development	8	1	11/10/2022
Victim Services	6	0	11/15/2022
Homeless Service Providers	13	0	11/17/2022

Summarize feedback received and results of upfront consultation with these entities.

Summary of the Consultation Session and Meeting Themes

Through the three consultation methods, the Consortium heard perspectives directly from organizations working with the four HOME-ARP QPs on their unmet housing, shelter, and service needs. Participants spoke of the tremendous needs and challenges faced by the QPs as well as by program staff in providing services to these communities.

A common thread in every session was the sense of the enormity of the challenges in meeting the needs of the community and specifically the HOME-ARP QPs. In each HOME-ARP discussion, it was evident that stakeholders felt that existing available resources do not meet the size of current needs. Knowing this, stakeholders focused on how to best prioritize available funding, understanding that all of the eligible activities are needed and each of the QPs has significant needs and gaps in services.

Through discussions with stakeholders representing service providers, community funders, housing developers, and government entities with elected and appointed officials, the Consortium was able to hear directly from individuals and organizations working with the QPs on the housing, shelter, services, and capacity needs they see within their community.

Key themes from the consultation sessions include:

- Rental vacancy rates are decreasing while rents are increasing dramatically in some places, which contributes to immense financial stress for families earning 80 percent AMI or less as well as households living on a fixed income.
- Vacancy rates on affordable housing units are so low that it is difficult for households with a rental assistance voucher to find a suitable unit in a reasonable amount of time.
- The cost of developing affordable rental housing has dramatically increased over the past several years, which minimizes options for new units and constricts movement in the housing market. This strains low-income households and those experiencing housing instability.
- There is a limited stock of units that are affordable and have wraparound supportive services to support the HOME-ARP QPs. Stakeholders noted several subpopulations with significant unmet needs including single men and women; unaccompanied youth and youth aging out of the foster care system; seniors; and LGBTQ+ individuals.
- Service providers have limited capacity and are stretched thin across the CoC. The Brevard Homeless Coalition is making steady progress in coordinating service providers in a unified vision; however, increased capacity and coordination are needed to decrease duplication of services across providers.
- Since the COVID-19 pandemic, stakeholders have witnessed a steady increase in the number of households calling 2-1-1 looking for available shelter beds and affordable

housing. Stakeholders also noted a lack of designated shelter space for victims of domestic violence and human trafficking.

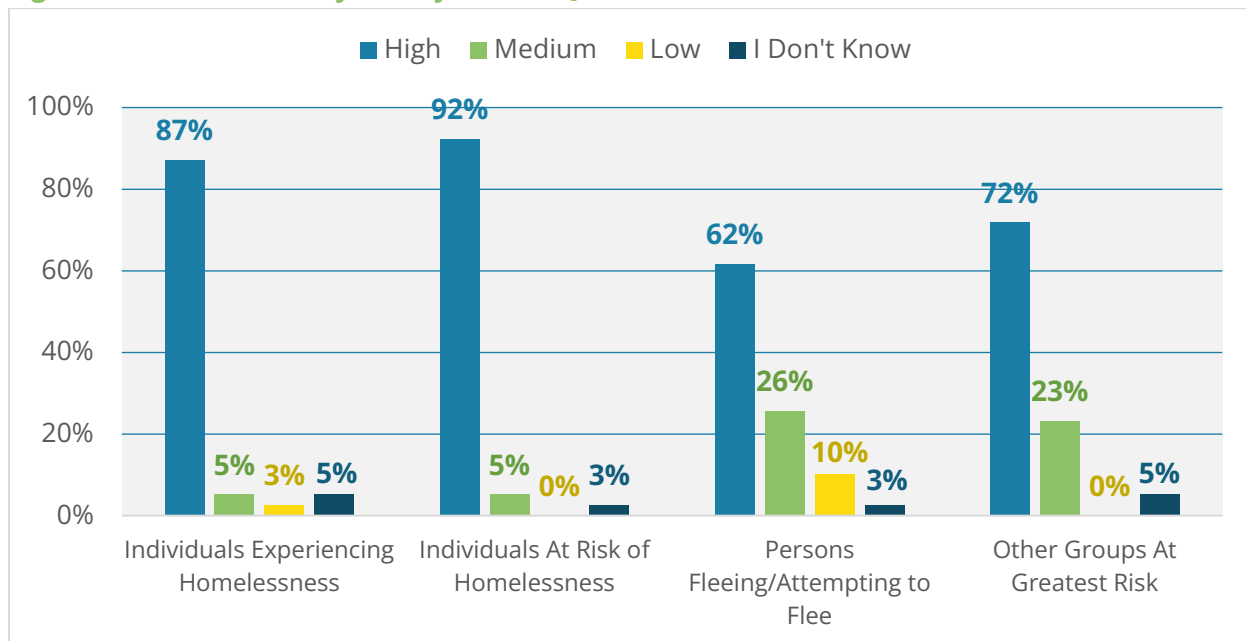
- Stakeholders noted the need for increased transportation assistance for lower-income households and seniors to and from economic and healthcare areas in Brevard County.
- As the housing market becomes increasingly less affordable, households are seeking additional avenues to increase their sustainable income through employment.

Survey Themes

The following section summarizes the major results of the stakeholder survey. The Appendix contains a complete list of the multiple-choice results from the survey.

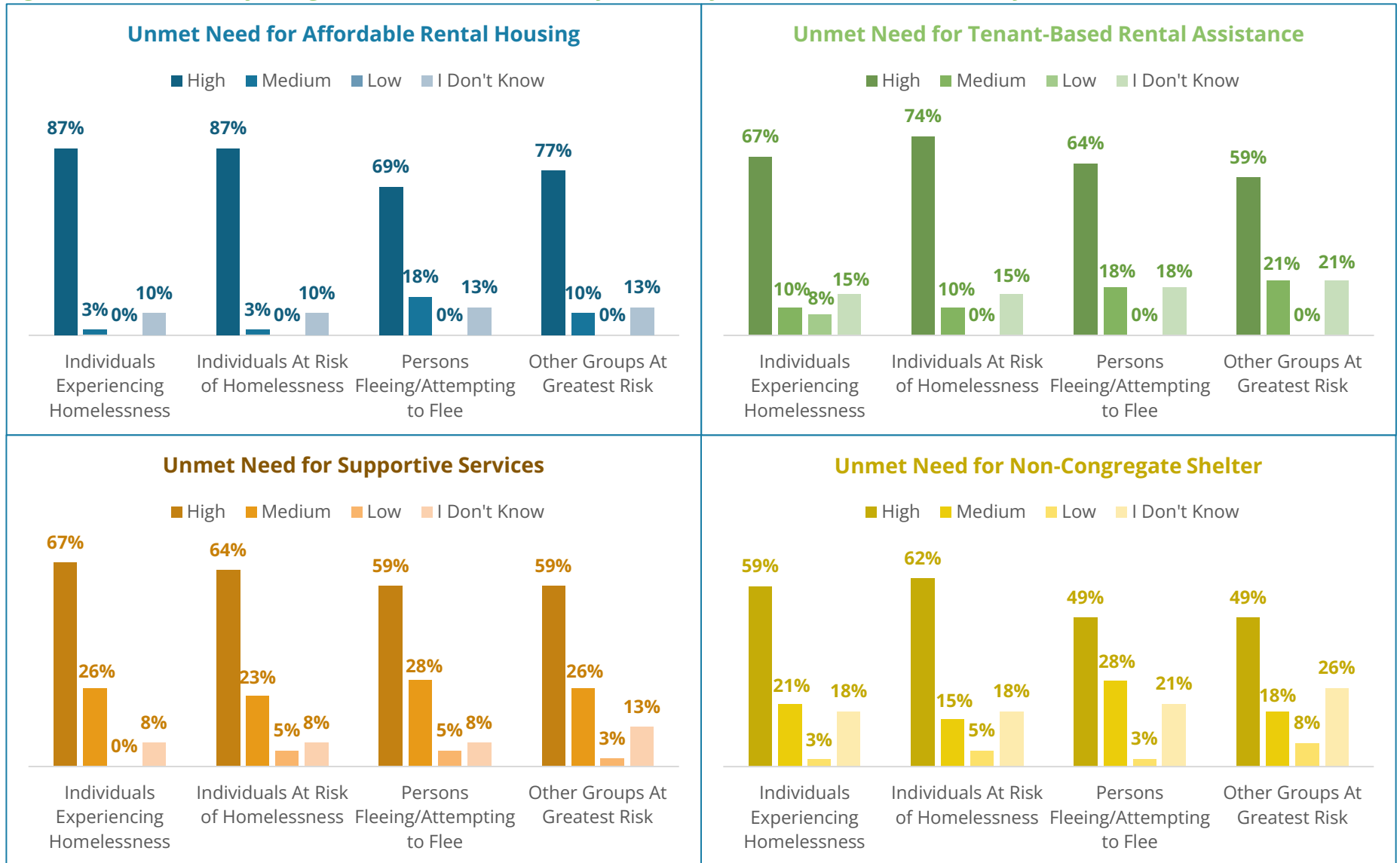
The Consortium received 39 responses to the stakeholder survey. The survey asked a series of questions to gauge the level of need for housing, shelter, and services for each of the HOME-ARP QPs. One question asked respondents to rank the overall level of need for each of the four QPs using a scale of high, medium, and low. Respondents were provided the option to opt out of ranking any of the populations by responding “I don’t know.” The results to this question are summarized in Figure 4 and indicate that most respondents felt that all four QPs face high overall needs. Eighty-seven percent of respondents indicated that there were high overall needs for individuals experiencing homelessness, 92 percent indicated high needs for individuals at risk of homelessness, 62 percent indicated high needs for persons fleeing or attempting to flee, and 72 percent indicated high needs for others at greatest risk. Notably, few respondents said there were low needs for any of the QPs.

Figure 4: Overall Level of Need for Each QP



The survey then asked respondents to indicate the level of unmet need for affordable rental housing, non-congregate shelter, supportive services, and tenant-based rental assistance for each of the QPs. Figure 5 shows that most respondents felt there is a high level of unmet need for each activity for each HOME-ARP QP. Notably, more respondents felt there is a higher unmet need for affordable rental housing for each QP than there is for the other HOME-ARP-eligible activities.

Figure 5: Unmet Needs for Eligible HOME-ARP Activities by QP Identified in the Stakeholder Survey



When asked to prioritize how they would spend HOME-ARP funds across the eligible activities, the majority of respondents indicated they would prioritize affordable rental housing, followed by non-congregate shelter, nonprofit capacity building, supportive services, and then tenant-based rental assistance. Figure 6 provides an overview of how respondents ranked the HOME-ARP-eligible activities using a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 as the highest priority and 5 as the lowest. The eligible activities are presented in the order of prioritization according to survey respondents.

Figure 6 shows that 51 percent of respondents selected affordable rental housing as their highest priority, 21 percent selected it as their second choice, 15 percent as their third, 5 percent as their fourth, and 8 percent as their fifth. Among the respondents who selected another activity as their first choice, 15 percent selected non-congregate shelter as their highest priority while 15 percent selected nonprofit capacity building, 13 percent selected supportive services, and 5 percent selected tenant-based rental assistance.

Figure 6: Prioritization of HOME-ARP-Eligible Activities From Survey

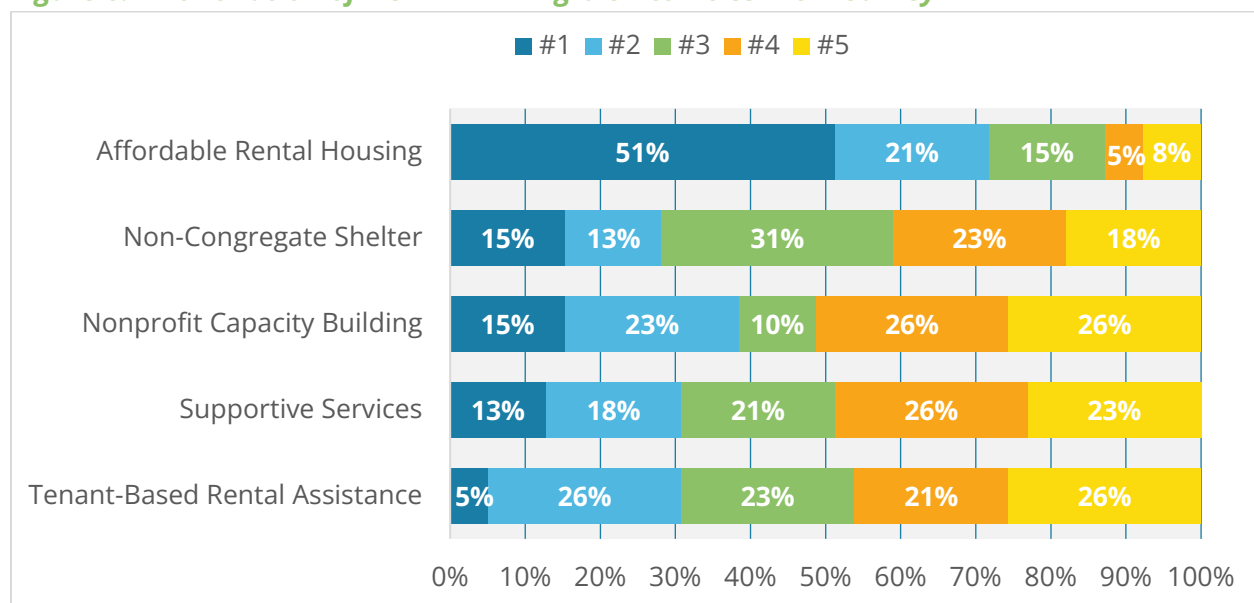


Table 4 outlines the average weighted score for each HOME-ARP activity. The average weighted score provides a clear ranking of the activities based on respondents' prioritization. The average weighted score is calculated by assigning weights to each response option (i.e., on a scale of 1 to 5) for the survey question, with higher weights assigned to higher scores. Higher average weighted scores indicate that respondents prioritized a HOME-ARP activity more. The average weighted scores confirm that respondents prioritized affordable rental housing the most, followed by non-congregate shelter, nonprofit capacity building, supportive services, and then tenant-based rental assistance.

Table 4: Average Weighted Score of Prioritized HOME-ARP-Eligible Activities

Ranking Order	HOME-ARP-Eligible Activity	Average Weighted Score
#1	Affordable Rental Housing	4.0
#2	Non-Congregate Shelter	2.9
#3	Nonprofit Capacity Building	2.8
#4	Supportive Services	2.7
#5	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	2.6

The survey also asked respondents to prioritize which supportive services are most needed for each HOME-ARP QP. The survey first presented a list of eligible supportive services based on the list of eligible costs for supportive services included in HUD Notice CPD-21-10. The survey then asked respondents to select which services were needed most for each QP and to prioritize the services they had just selected for each population. Table 5 outlines the top five most needed supportive services for each QP based on the average weighted scores from the survey.

Table 5: Top Five Most Needed Supportive Services for Each QP

Rank	Individuals Experiencing Homelessness	Individuals at Risk of Homelessness	Persons Fleeing/ Attempting to Flee	Other Groups At Greatest Risk
#1	Case Management	Case Management	Victims' Services	Case Management
#2	Financial Assistance Costs	Financial Assistance Costs	Case Management	Victims' Services
#3	Housing Search Assistance and Counseling	Food Assistance	Legal Services	Financial Assistance Costs
#4	Victims' Services	Short- and Medium-Term Rental Assistance	Financial Assistance Costs	Housing Search Assistance and Counseling
#5	Mental Health Services	Landlord and Tenant Liaison	Childcare	Short- and Medium-Term Rental Assistance

Survey respondents indicated that case management and financial assistance costs were among the most needed supportive services for each QP. For individuals experiencing homelessness, the top five ranked supportive services included case management, financial assistance costs, housing search assistance/counseling, victims' services, and

mental health services. For individuals at risk of homelessness, respondents identified case management, financial assistance costs, food assistance, short- and medium-term rental assistance, and landlord and tenant liaison as most needed. For persons fleeing/attempting to flee, the top-ranked services included victims' services, case management, legal services, financial assistance costs, and childcare. For other populations at greatest risk, stakeholders identified case management, victims' services, financial assistance costs, housing search assistance/counseling, and short- and medium-term rental assistance as top needed supportive services.

Lastly, the survey offered respondents the opportunity to provide additional input on the housing, shelter, and service needs of the HOME-ARP QPs as well as comment on provider and system capacity. All of the themes from the consultation sessions were repeated in the open-ended survey questions. The common themes among those responses include:

- More affordable housing units are needed throughout the County, for all types of populations.
- Shelter space is needed for all populations but is particularly hard to find for families with children.
- Households on fixed incomes and families earning less than 80 percent AMI are at great risk of homelessness in the current economic conditions in the County.

Overall Themes From all Stakeholder Consultation Methods

The primary themes across all three consultation methods are described below.

Figure 7: Themes From the Consultation Process

Affordable Housing and Rental Assistance Themes

- **There's an overall lack of affordable housing options.** Stakeholders mentioned that all four HOME-ARP QPs would benefit from additional affordable housing. Affordable housing was prioritized as the most-needed HOME-ARP-eligible activity by over half of survey respondents.
- **There is a high need for a variety of permanent housing options.** The HOME-ARP QPs often have complex needs and different types of housing needs.
- **Specific subpopulations have unmet housing needs.** Stakeholders noted that seniors, service sector workers, and individuals with evictions, criminal records, or poor credit face considerable barriers in securing housing and would benefit from rental assistance.
- **There is a need for more supportive housing.** Stakeholders noted a high need for affordable housing with supportive services for individuals experiencing homelessness. While there are some resources for rapid rehousing programs, the time-limited nature of these programs is often not sufficient to ensure long-term stability. The lack of affordable housing can keep people "stuck" in shelters, which limits shelter availability for others who need assistance.
- **Tenant-based rental assistance was prioritized the least by survey respondents.** This ranking likely reflects difficulties in utilizing existing rental assistance in the private rental market due to rising rents and other barriers for HOME-ARP QPs.

Non-Congregate Shelter Themes

- **There's high demand and low supply for shelter and services.** Stakeholders explained that there is limited shelter capacity across the County. Limitations in funding for ongoing shelter operations and organizational capacity is a barrier.
- **Specific subpopulations have unmet shelter and service needs.** Stakeholders noted that single men and women, unaccompanied youth/youth aged out of foster care, seniors, and LGBTQ+ individuals do not have specific shelter spaces or targeted services to assist them. Homeless individuals can be turned away due to a lack of shelter space or ability for providers to serve them.
- **There is a lack of targeted shelter and services for victims.** Stakeholders noted that the lack of designated shelter space for victims of domestic violence and human trafficking makes it harder to adequately serve this population.

Supportive Services Themes

- **Similar supportive services were prioritized across the four QPs.** Case management, financial assistance, housing search and counseling, and victim services were identified as priority needs for multiple QPs.
- **Limited funding, qualified staff, and affordable housing can lower the effectiveness of supportive services.** Stakeholders explained that limited resources can lower the impact of services provided. Some organizations greatly rely on volunteers who are not sufficiently trained and those who are trained are often overworked and underpaid.
- **There are similar needed supportive services across the QPs.** The survey identified that all four QPs have needs for case management; all four have needs for financial assistance costs; and three out of four have needs for victims' services. The consultations also identified the need for eviction prevention and legal services for those facing eviction.

Nonprofit Capacity Themes

- **There is a need for better coordination among agencies working with the QPs.** There are areas for improved coordination between different types of organizations (e.g., victims service providers, homeless service providers) and organizations providing similar services to limit duplication of services, build capacity of existing programs, and meet the needs of all QPs.
- **There is widespread staff turnover and burnout.** Many organizations serving the QPs have lost staff with valuable expertise and remaining staff have high workloads. Others rely on volunteers who are not trained. This makes it difficult to adequately meet QP needs and achieve longer-term goals.
- **There are opportunities to align existing grant application processes to achieve greater impacts.** Some stakeholders mentioned that applying for funding is challenging as resources are often targeted to specific geographic areas. There are opportunities to connect and streamline application processes across the County.

Public Participation

Regulatory Requirements

Section V.B. of HUD [Notice: CPD-21-10](#) outlines the requirements for PJs in providing and encouraging citizen participation in the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. Prior to submitting the Allocation Plan to HUD, PJs must provide residents with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on the proposed HOME-ARP Allocation Plan for a period of at least 15 calendar days. During public engagement, PJs must abide by the requirements outlined in their Citizen Participation Plan. PJs must hold at least one public hearing during the development of the Allocation Plan and prior to submission to HUD.

PJs must also disclose the jurisdiction's total HOME-ARP allocation to the public as well as the range of eligible activities the PJ could pursue with their HOME-ARP funding. Following the public hearing and comment period, PJs must summarize any comments received, describe efforts to broaden public engagement, and explain whether any comments or recommendations were not accepted and why.

Describe the public participation process, including information about and the dates of the public comment period and public hearing(s) held during the development of the plan.

Table 6: Dates for Public Participation Events for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan

Event	Date(s)
Public Notice	March 3, 2023
Public Comment Period	March 3 to March 20, 2023
Public Hearing	March 21, 2023

Describe the public participation process.

As the lead of the Brevard County HOME Consortium, Brevard County is conducting the public participation process for the Consortium's HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. The Consortium is seeking feedback from the general public on the draft Allocation Plan through a public hearing and comment period and will hold a public meeting in front of the County Commission on March 21, 2023, at The Viera Government Center, 2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Building C, first floor, Commission Room and respond to requests for information from interested parties. To raise awareness and encourage public participation in the Allocation Plan, Brevard County posted a public notice in multiple newspapers including Al Dia Today, Ebony News, and Florida Today. In addition, the plan will be posted

on the County's website as well as the websites for the Cities of Cocoa, Melbourne, Palm Bay, and Titusville.

The County followed the requirements outlined in its Citizen Participation Plan during the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan regarding broadening public participation and ensuring reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

Describe efforts to broaden public participation.

Brevard County is utilizing several methods to broaden public participation in the development of the Consortium's HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. The Allocation Plan was shared with community partners via email and was published on Brevard County's website to solicit comments from the public. The County's website also allows the public to provide comments directly on the website. In addition, the public meeting with the County Commission will provide another opportunity for public comment on the draft Allocation Plan. In its public notice, the County provided the name and contact information for individuals to request any accommodation regarding the public hearing, public comment period, and/or access to the Allocation Plan.

The County's public comment period will be held from March 3 to March 20, 2023 and the public hearing will be held on March 21, 2023 at 9:00 AM. Brevard County published a public notice describing the HOME-ARP planning process, public comment period, and public hearing date and time in *Al Dia Today*, *Ebony News*, and *Florida today* on March 3, 2023.

Following the adoption of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, the Appendix will be updated to include a summary of any comments received and an explanation for why any comments or recommendations were not accepted.

Summarize the comments and recommendations received through the public participation process either in writing, or orally at a public hearing.

This section of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan will be updated following the completion of the public hearing and comment period.

Summarize any comments or recommendations not accepted and state the reasons why.

This section of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan will be updated following the completion of the public hearing and comment period.

Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

Overview

The Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis begins with a description of the regulatory requirements outlined in HUD Notice: CPD-21-10 followed by a description of the Consortium's data methodology. The plan then estimates the size and demographic composition of each QP and summarizes the unmet housing, shelter, and service needs facing these populations.

Regulatory Requirements

PJs must complete a Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis that evaluates the size and demographic composition of the four HOME-ARP QPs within the jurisdiction's boundaries and assesses the unmet needs of these populations. These requirements are described in Section V.C.1 of HUD Notice: CPD-21-10. Required elements include analysis of the shelter, housing, and service needs of individuals experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness, those currently at risk of homelessness, individuals and households requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness, and those at greatest risk of housing instability or who live in unstable housing situations. The assessment must also identify existing gaps within the jurisdiction's shelter system, housing inventory, and service delivery system.

Furthermore, the assessment must include a description of the housing characteristics that are associated with housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness if the PJ is including these conditions under the HUD definition of "other populations." The assessment should also identify the PJ's priority needs for each QP and describe how the PJ determined these needs as well as the existing gaps in the grantee's shelter, housing, and service delivery systems.

Data Methodology

There are several challenges at play when it comes to gathering and analyzing data on the four HOME-ARP QPs. The definitions for each of the QPs are multifaceted and there is no single data source that neatly aligns with the entirety of each definition. PJs must therefore utilize existing data sources that line up with pieces of the HOME-ARP definitions. The implication of this is that estimates on the size, demographic composition, and needs facing each of the QPs are incomplete and underrepresent the true extent of needs facing individuals who make up these communities.

In addition to the misalignment between the QP definitions and existing data sources, there is also a spatial mismatch between data sources and the Consortium member boundaries in Brevard County which may limit the estimates on the HOME-ARP QPs. The

Brevard County HOME Consortium includes five members: the Cities of Cocoa, Melbourne, Palm Bay, and Titusville as well as the County of Brevard. The boundaries for the City-members generally correspond to data sources for these jurisdictions; however, most data sources for Brevard County encompass the entire County, whereas Brevard County's CDBG and HOME jurisdiction is limited to the areas of the County outside of the City-members' jurisdictions. The mismatch between boundaries means that data sources at the County level may represent the entire Consortium rather than Brevard County's CDBG and HOME jurisdiction.

Another data limitation is the inability to deduplicate individuals and households across data sources. For available data that align with pieces of the HOME-ARP QP definitions, many sources are aggregated and provide estimates for the number of individuals and households within specific groups such as income category. Other data provide individual-level information that is useful for analyzing trends such as racial and ethnic disparities. This data may contain unique identifiers that can be used to determine whether an individual appears more than once in the same dataset; however, it is often not possible to determine whether individuals in one dataset are present in another. Even when unique identifiers are available, they are usually unique to only one dataset. In this case, it is not possible to determine the extent of overlap across data sources, or even across the QPs, which calls into question the accuracy of the estimates for the QPs.

Despite these limitations, available data sources can still provide useful information to better understand the needs facing the four QPs. In the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, the Consortium gathered and analyzed data from local, state, and federal sources—such as reports, assessments, datasets, and dashboards—to locate the most current information on the QPs. During the consultation process, the Consortium also asked stakeholders for recommendations on reports and datasets to gather additional resources for the Allocation Plan. Table 7 outlines the primary quantitative data sources the Consortium used to analyze the needs of each of the QPs.

Table 7: Primary Quantitative Data Sources by QP

HOME-ARP QP	Primary Quantitative Data Source
Individuals experiencing homelessness	- CoC Homeless Management Information System (2022)/Point-in-Time Count (2021/2022) - Brevard Homeless Coalition, 2020 Gaps Analysis and System Performance Report
Individuals at risk of homelessness	- Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data (2015-2019) - McKinney-Vento EDFacts Initiative, Student Homelessness (school year 2019–2020) - Public Housing Authority client data (2021)

HOME-ARP QP	Primary Quantitative Data Source
	Shimberg Center for Housing Studies (2020)
Persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking	- CoC Homeless Management Information System (2022)/Point-in-Time Count (2021) - Serene Harbor program data (2022) - Brevard County Women's Center program data (2022) - Florida Department of Law Enforcement Uniform Crime Reports (2020) - Space Coast Human Trafficking Task Force (2022)
Other populations at risk of housing instability and homelessness	- Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data (2015–2019) - American Community Survey (2017–2021) - Brevard County Consortium's 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan - Shimberg Center for Housing Studies (2021)

Throughout the rest of the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis, each section will specify which data sources the Consortium used to estimate the size, demographic composition, and needs facing each QP as well as discuss specific data limitations to keep in mind while interpreting data for HOME-ARP.

Understanding the QPs in Brevard County

Brevard County has experienced considerable change over the past few years. The effects of the job growth to the region, tourism, the COVID-19 pandemic, multiple natural disasters, rising inflation, and the increased cost of living have placed pressure on individuals and households across the County. For the HOME-ARP QPs, the past couple of years have both exacerbated existing challenges and witnessed the influx of unprecedented government funding. The following sections present the most recent available data on the size and composition of each of the QPs as well as their unmet housing, shelter, and service needs.

Describe the size and demographic composition of the QPs within the PJ's boundaries.

Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Brevard County is served by the Palm Bay, Melbourne/Brevard County CoC (FL-513) which is led by the Brevard Homeless Coalition. The Consortium worked with the Brevard

Homeless Coalition to collect and analyze Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data from fiscal year 2022 (October 1, 2021, to September 30, 2022) on individuals experiencing homelessness in Brevard County.

HMIS data indicates that there were 2,675 individuals comprising 1,732 households across Brevard County who were served by Brevard Homeless Coalition in 2022. Table 8 provides an overview of the number of individuals and households served by project type and shows that 1,184 households (68 percent) were enrolled in shelter or transitional housing, 702 households (41 percent) were enrolled in rapid rehousing, and 53 households (3 percent) were enrolled in permanent supportive housing. During the year, some households moved from one form of shelter or housing to another. When comparing the number of households and individuals served by project type, the average household size was smallest for shelter and transitional housing and largest for rapid rehousing. Specifically, the average household size was 1.3 for shelter and transitional housing, 2.0 for rapid rehousing, 1.4 for permanent supportive housing, and 1.5 for any project type.

Table 8: Individuals and Households Served by Project Type

Project Type	# Households Served	# Heads of Households and Adults Served	# Individuals Served	Average Household Size
Shelter or Transitional Housing	1,184	1,239	1,592	1.3
Rapid Rehousing	702	844	1,391	2.0
Permanent Supportive Housing	53	62	75	1.4
Any Project Type	1,732	1,900	2,675	1.5

Data source: HMIS Data, 2022.

Table 9 provides a demographic breakdown of the individuals and households experiencing homelessness by project type. The data indicates that among all heads of households and adults served by any project 54 percent were male and 46 percent were female. Over half of the heads of households and adults identified as White non-Hispanic and around one-third identified as Black/African American. In terms of age, there were 529 individuals (20 percent) who were over age 55. Notably, across all projects, 1,001 children under age 18 accounted for 37 percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness. When comparing the breakdown of age across projects, 40 percent of individuals enrolled in rapid rehousing were children under 18 while this figure was 36 percent for shelter or transitional housing, and 17 percent for permanent supportive housing. Conversely, adults aged 55 or older comprised 37 percent of individuals enrolled in permanent supportive

housing, 16 percent enrolled in rapid rehousing, and 22 percent enrolled in shelters or transitional housing. The data also indicates that the majority of households were single-person households which made up 74 percent of all households served. Single-person households represented 83 percent of households enrolled in shelter or transitional housing, 72 percent of households enrolled in permanent supportive housing, and 55 percent of households enrolled in rapid rehousing. The Brevard Homeless Coalition also served 260 single-adult households with children, which accounted for 15 percent of households served.

Table 9: Demographics of People Experiencing Homelessness in Brevard County by Project Type

Sex of Heads of Households and Adults	Served in Any Project Type (Total=1,900)		Served in Shelter or Transitional Housing (Total=1,239)		Served in Rapid Rehousing (Total=844)		Served in Permanent Supportive Housing (Total=62)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	1,027	54%	745	60%	355	42%	36	58%
Female	866	46%	488	39%	489	58%	25	40%
Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning	4	0.2%	3	0.2%	0	0%	1	2%
Unknown	3	0.2%	3	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%
Race/Ethnicity of Heads of Households and Adults	Served in Any Project Type (Total=1,900)		Served in Shelter or Transitional Housing (Total=1,239)		Served in Rapid Rehousing (Total=844)		Served in Permanent Supportive Housing (Total=62)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	0.4%	6	0.5%	2	0.2%	0	0%
Asian/Asian American	7	0.4%	5	0.4%	4	0.5%	0	0%
Black/African American	605	32%	368	30%	306	36%	18	29%
Multiracial	54	3%	34	3%	29	3%	3	5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	10	1%	7	1%	5	1%	0	0%
White, Hispanic	126	7%	92	7%	50	6%	2	3%
White, Non-Hispanic	1,070	56%	710	57%	445	53%	39	63%
Unknown	14	1%	12	1%	2	0.2%	0	0%
Other	6	0.3%	5	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	0%

Age of All Persons in Households	Served in Any Project Type (Total=2,675)		Served in Shelter or Transitional Housing (Total=1,592)		Served in Rapid Rehousing (Total=1,391)		Served in Permanent Supportive Housing (Total=75)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-5	324	12%	166	10%	221	16%	5	7%
6-17	677	25%	411	26%	329	24%	8	11%
18-24	162	6%	96	6%	97	7%	2	3%
25-54	976	36%	563	35%	520	37%	32	43%
55 and over	529	20%	349	22%	219	16%	28	37%
Unknown	7	0.3%	7	0.4%	5	0.4%	0	0%
Household Composition	Served in Any Project Type (Total=1,732)		Served in Shelter or Transitional Housing (Total=1,184)		Served in Rapid Rehousing (Total=702)		Served in Permanent Supportive Housing (Total=53)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Single-person household	1,279	74%	982	83%	383	55%	38	72%
Household with 2+ adults	71	4%	28	2%	47	7%	7	13%
Household with 2+ children	1	0.1%	0	0%	1	0.1%	0	0%
Single adult with 1-2 children	192	11%	95	8%	136	19%	3	6%
Single adult with 3+ children	68	4%	33	3%	43	6%	2	4%
2+ Adults with 1-2 children	75	4%	25	2%	59	8%	3	6%
2+ Adults with 3+ children	37	2%	15	1%	28	4%	0	0%
Other household	9	1%	6	1%	5	1%	0	0%

Data sources: HMIS Data, 2022.

The Consortium also explored the various subpopulations among households experiencing homelessness across Brevard County. Table 10 provides the number of households across various subpopulations by household type and includes the following categories:

- **Adult-Only:** Households that only contain adults.
- **Adult-Only 55+:** Households in which all members are at least 55 years old.
- **Adult-Only Veteran:** Households that only contain adults and at least one veteran. This is a subset of adult-only households.
- **Adult-Child Households:** Households in which there is at least one adult and one child under the age of 18.
- **Adult-Child, 3+ Children:** Households with at least one adult and three or more children under the age of 18.
- **Child-Only Household:** Households in which all members are children under the age of 18.
- **Has Disabled Member:** Households in which the head of household or an adult identified that they have a disabling condition at project entry.
- **First-Time Homeless:** A household that entered an emergency shelter, Safe Haven, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, or permanent supportive housing project and was not previously enrolled in any projects in the two years prior to entry.
- **Returners From a Permanent Destination:** A household that entered an emergency shelter, Safe Haven, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, or permanent supportive housing project and has a previous exit to a permanent destination from a project in the 15–730 days prior to enrollment.

The data indicate that there were a total of 1,709 households that stayed at least one night in emergency shelter, Safe Haven, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, or permanent supportive housing in 2022. Among these households, 56 percent were homeless for the first time, 39 percent included a member that had a disabling condition, 27 percent were households that only included adults over the age of 55, and 2 percent had returned to homelessness after previously exiting to a permanent destination. When disaggregated by household type, a higher percentage of adult-only households included someone with a disability (50 percent) compared to households with adults and children (28 percent) or child-only households (4 percent). Seventy-one percent of adult-only veterans households included someone with a disabling condition. Notably, 85 percent of households with only children were experiencing homelessness for the first time in 2022 while this figure was 52 percent for adult-only households, 50 percent for households with adults and children, and 41 percent for adult-only veteran households.

Table 10: Subpopulation Households Experiencing Homelessness in Brevard County

Household Subpopulation	Total Households		Adult-Only Households		Adult-Only Veteran Households		Adult-Child Households		Child-Only Households	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Adult-only 55+	464	27%	464	42%	214	58%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adult-child, 3+ children	107	6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	107	29%	N/A	N/A
Has disabled member	666	39%	550	50%	261	71%	106	28%	10	4%
First-time homeless	960	56%	574	52%	151	41%	186	50%	198	85%
Returners from a permanent destination	50	2%	25	2%	13	4%	9	2%	16	7%
Total	1,709	100%	1,101	100%	370	100%	373	100%	232	100%

Data source: HMIS Data, 2022.

Lastly, the Consortium explored the race and ethnicity of heads of households by household type for households that stayed at least one night in emergency shelter, Safe Haven, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, or permanent supportive housing in 2022. Table 11 indicates that the distribution of households by race and ethnicity varied by household type. For total households, 63 percent were White, 32 percent were Black/African American, and 9 percent were Hispanic. Among households with adults and children and households with only children, there were higher percentages of households of color. Specifically, 45 percent of adult-children households were Black and 10 percent were Hispanic while these figures for child-only households were 35 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Conversely, adult-only households contained a higher percentage of households identifying as White.

Table 11: Race/Ethnicity of Households by Type in Brevard County

Race/Ethnicity of Head of Household	Total Households		Adult-Only Households		Adult-Only Veteran Households		Adult-Child Households		Child-Only Households	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	0.5%	7	1%	4	1%	0	0%	1	0.4%
Asian	7	0.4%	6	1%	1	0.3%	0	0%	1	0.4%
Black/African American	552	32%	304	28%	90	24%	166	45%	81	35%

Race/Ethnicity of Head of Household	Total Households		Adult-Only Households		Adult-Only Veteran Households		Adult-Child Households		Child-Only Households	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Multiracial	52	3%	30	3%	7	2%	11	3%	11	5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	7	0.4%	6	1%	2	1%	1	0.3%	0	0%
White	1,069	63%	737	67%	265	72%	195	52%	135	58%
Hispanic/Latino	143	8%	68	6%	15	4%	36	10%	37	16%
Total	1,709	100%	1,101	100%	370	100%	373	100%	232	100%

Data source: HMIS Data, 2022.

Individuals at Risk of Homelessness

To estimate the size and demographic composition of individuals at risk of homelessness, the Consortium gathered and analyzed data from several sources that provide information on different facets of this QP. These include the 2015–2019 five-year estimates of the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, data on student homelessness from the McKinney-Vento EDFacts Initiative for school year 2019–2020, and program data from clients served by one of the County's PHAs in 2021.

CHAS Data on Extremely Low-Income Households

The first data source, CHAS, includes information on the types of housing problems and needs facing households at different income levels in a geographic area. For the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, data from CHAS aligns with parts of the HOME-ARP definition for individuals at risk of experiencing homelessness that earn less than 30 percent AMI and who are experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems captured in CHAS data. The four severe housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities.
- Housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities.
- Households that are severely overcrowded (defined as having more than 1.5 people per room).
- Households that are severely cost-burdened (defined as spending over 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs).

Households earning less than 30 percent AMI, also referred to as extremely low-income (ELI) households, have an increased risk of homelessness, which is further compounded for households experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems.

Countywide, 2019 CHAS data indicate that there were 25,680 ELI households of whom 11,165 were renters and 14,515 were owners. Overall, 14,765, or 58 percent of all ELI households, experienced one or more of the four severe housing problems. The most common severe housing problem was severe housing cost burden with 14,525 households paying more than half of their income on housing costs. Table 12 outlines the number of ELI households with severe housing problems in the Consortium by tenure and jurisdiction.

Table 12: ELI Households With Severe Housing Problems in the Consortium by Tenure

ELI Renter Households	County-wide	Cocoa	Melbourne	Palm Bay	Titusville
Severely cost-burdened	7,350	565	2,090	1,190	835
Severely overcrowded	40	0	20	0	0
Total ELI renter households	11,165	1,020	3,315	1,585	1,290
ELI Owner Households	County-wide	Cocoa	Melbourne	Palm Bay	Titusville
Severely cost-burdened	7,175	145	840	1,085	555
Severely overcrowded	55	0	30	20	4
Total ELI owner households	14,515	350	1,675	2,950	1,210
Total ELI Households	County-wide	Cocoa	Melbourne	Palm Bay	Titusville
Severely cost-burdened	14,525	710	2,930	2,275	1,390
Severely overcrowded	95	0	50	20	4
Total ELI households	25,680	1,370	4,990	4,535	2,500

Data source: CHAS, 2019.

Table 13 includes a breakdown of households earning less than 30 percent AMI by tenure and race/ethnicity across the County and indicates whether the household experienced one or more of the four severe housing problems. Of the 7,435 ELI renter households who experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems, 63 percent were White, 20 percent were Black/African American, 13 percent were Hispanic (of any race), and 2 percent were Asian. It is important to note that there were only 15 ELI American Indian/Alaska Native renter households and zero ELI Pacific Islander renter households who experienced a severe housing problem in the CHAS data. Since the sample sizes for each of these races were small, the CHAS estimates may not accurately represent the housing needs of these populations across Brevard County. In comparison to the renter households, 7,330 ELI owner households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. Of them, 80 percent were White, 10 percent were Hispanic (of any race), 8 percent were

Black/African American, and 2 percent were Asian. The CHAS data only included 10 ELI American Indian/Alaska Native owner households and zero ELI Pacific Islander owner households.

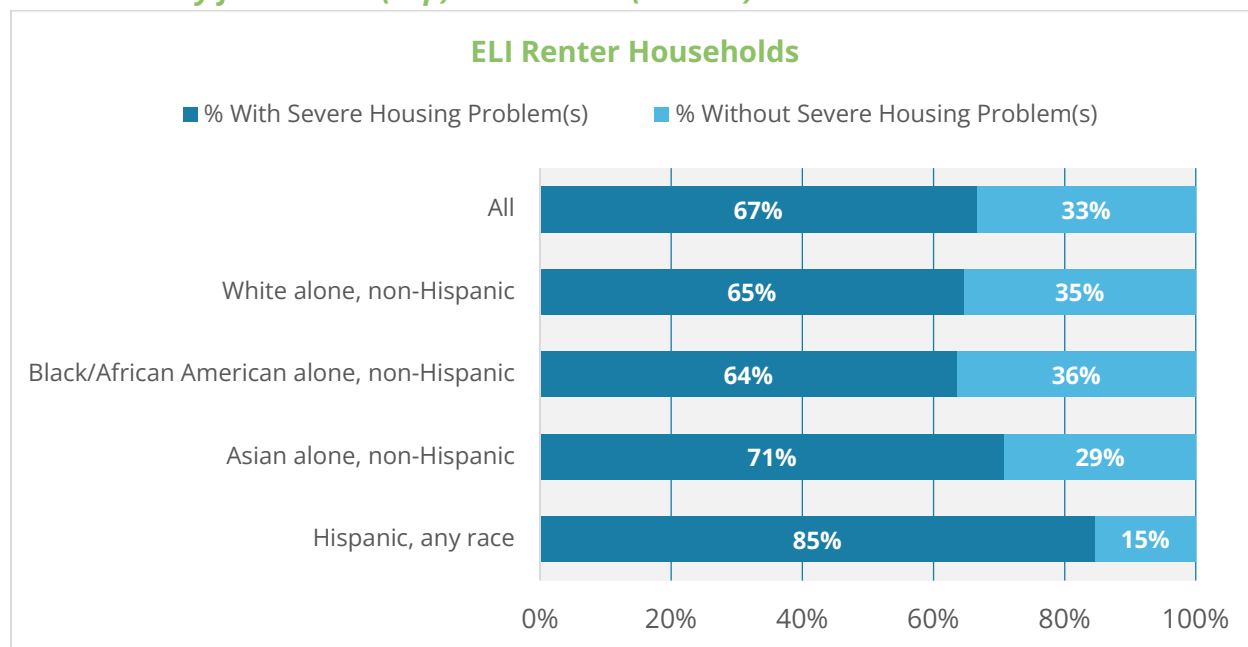
Table 13: Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity Among ELI Households (Countywide)

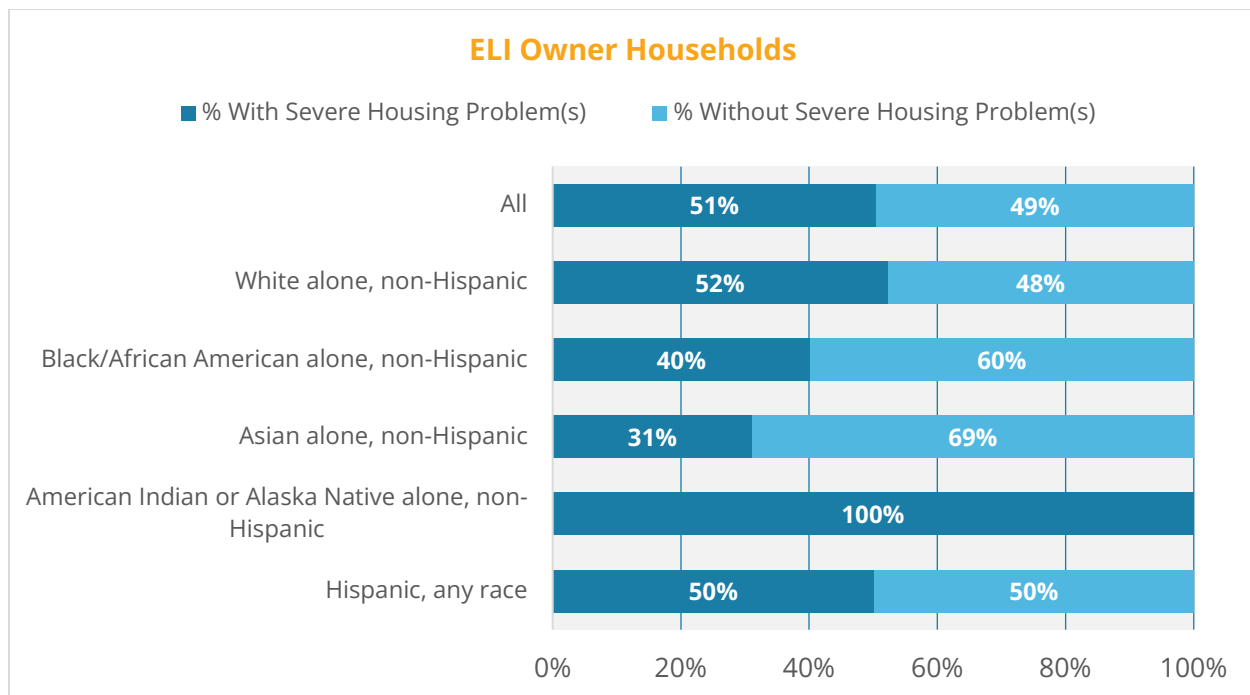
Race/Ethnicity	ELI Renter Households			ELI Owner Households		
	# With One or More Severe Housing Problems	# Without Severe Housing Problems	Total ELI Renter Households	# With One or More Severe Housing Problems	# Without Severe Housing Problems	Total ELI Owner Households
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	0	15	15	10	0	10
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	170	70	240	120	265	385
Black or African American, non-Hispanic	1,475	845	2,320	595	885	1,480
Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0
White alone, non-Hispanic	4,655	2,545	7,200	5,830	5,330	11,160
Hispanic, any race	990	180	1,170	705	700	1,405
Total	7,435	3,730	11,165	7,330	7,180	14,510

Data source: CHAS, 2019.

Figure 8 depicts which race and ethnicities may be experiencing disproportionately greater need across the County by comparing the share of ELI households with at least one severe housing problem to the share of those who are not experiencing a severe housing problem for renters and owners by race/ethnicity. CHAS data uses the race/ethnicity of the head of household who provided data on behalf of the household as a proxy for the race/ethnicity of the entire household. Disproportionately greater need occurs if a specific race or ethnicity at a given income level experiences housing problems at a rate that is at least 10 percentage points higher than the income level as a whole. Figure 8 indicates that among ELI renter households across the County, ELI Black/African American renter households had the lowest share at 64 percent while ELI Hispanic renter households experienced the highest share at 85 percent. Since the rate of ELI renter households across the County experiencing one or more severe housing problems is 67 percent, and 85 percent of ELI Hispanic renter households have at least one severe housing problem, this population is experiencing disproportionately greater need. When it comes to ELI owner households, 51 percent of all households experienced at least one severe housing problem. Figure 8 indicates that 100 percent of ELI American Indian/Alaska Native owner households experienced a severe housing problem and while this is significantly higher than the population of ELI owners as a whole, the small samples size suggests that the CHAS estimates may not accurately reflect the housing needs of this segment of the population. Overall, the CHAS data indicates that when it comes to severe housing problems in Brevard County, ELI Hispanic renter households are disproportionately impacted.

Figure 8: Share of ELI Households With and Without Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for Renters (Top) and Owners (Bottom)





Data source: CHAS, 2019.

CHAS data from 2019 also indicate that among ELI severely cost-burdened households, the three most common household types were elderly/non-family, small family, and other households. Table 14 includes a breakdown of household types included in CHAS data. Families are defined as related individuals living together in the same household. CHAS data include the following household types.

- **Small families:** Two- to four-person households.
- **Large families:** Five or more people.
- **Elderly families:** Two people, with either or both aged 62 and over.
- **Elderly non-family:** Unrelated individuals, over the age of 62.
- **Other (non-elderly, non-family):** Could include unrelated individuals living together, or people living alone, who are under the age of 62.

In 2019, there were 5,210 ELI severely cost-burdened elderly nonfamily households, 3,925 small-family households, and 3,455 other households. Fifty-one percent of households were renters and 49 percent were owners. When disaggregated by household type, more households that included an elderly individual were homeowners compared to households without an individual over age 62. Specifically, 76 percent of ELI severely cost-burdened elderly families and 64 percent of ELI severely cost-burdened elderly nonfamilies were owners. Conversely, 23 percent of large families, 34 percent of small families, and 43 percent of other (non-elderly, nonfamilies) were owners. Differences in housing tenure for ELI severely cost-burdened households have implications for which forms of housing assistance would be most beneficial for those unable to afford housing costs.

Table 14: Household Types of ELI Households With Severe Housing Cost Burden by Tenure

Household Type	ELI Households With Severe Housing Cost Burden		
	Owners	Renters	Total
Elderly family	865	280	1,145
Small family	1,320	2,605	3,925
Large family	180	615	795
Elderly non-family	3,330	1,880	5,210
Other (non-elderly, non-family)	1,485	1,970	3,455
Total	7,175	7,350	14,525

Data source: CHAS, 2019.

Lastly, CHAS data provides estimates on the number of ELI households with one or more housing problems that include an individual with a disability. Table 15 outlines the number of households by disability type. CHAS data only provides information for renter and total households, and it is not possible to calculate the number of owner households using this data because it is unknown whether any households were excluded from the analysis if, for example, severe housing cost burden could not be computed.

The data indicate that the most prevalent type of disability among ELI households with one or more housing problems was ambulatory limitations followed by cognitive limitations and hearing or vision impairments. For ELI renter households, the most common disability types were cognitive limitations, ambulatory limitations, and self-care/independent living limitations. While it is unclear the extent to which these households overlap, the data suggest that a large number of ELI renter households across Brevard County would benefit from affordable housing options that are accessible to individuals with self-care needs or physical limitations and in close proximity to services to support individuals with cognitive limitations.

Table 15: ELI Households With Housing Cost Problems by Disability Status

Disability Status	ELI Households With Housing Problems	
	Renters	Total
Household member has a hearing or vision impairment	1,170	3,010
Household member has an ambulatory limitation	1,860	4,160
Household member has a cognitive limitation	2,060	3,280
Household member has a self-care or independent living limitation	1,490	2,960
Household has none of the above limitations	5,080	11,480

Data source: CHAS, 2019.

McKinney-Vento Data on Students Experiencing Homelessness

In addition to analyzing CHAS data, the Consortium collected data from the U.S. Department of Education on student homelessness for school year 2019–2020 for enrolled students in pre-K through grade 12. [Data from the EDFacts Initiative](#) include information collected by local educational agencies on the number of enrolled students experiencing homelessness and provide insight into households with enrolled students who may not meet the HOME-ARP definition of homeless but would be considered at risk of homelessness. This is because the definition of homelessness used by the Department of Education is broader than the definition used by HUD. Specifically, homeless persons are defined as individuals lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and include:

- Children and youth who are sharing housing with others due to loss of housing, an economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds because they lack alternative accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or were abandoned in hospitals.
- Children and youth whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not meant for human habitation.
- Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.

- Migratory children who qualify as homeless because the children are living in the circumstances described above.

Although ED Facts data provide useful information to estimate the number of enrolled students experiencing homelessness, it is important to note several factors that have likely influenced the accuracy of the data. In order to comply with federal laws to protect the privacy of student education records, data elements in the ED Facts data are suppressed if the count of students is low. This is to prevent data users from identifying students using demographic information when counts are low and suggests that counts may under-represent the true extent of student homelessness. Another factor influencing data collection on student homelessness was the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2019–2020 school year witnessed the beginning of the pandemic and the transition to online learning for many across the country. For students experiencing homelessness, the shift to online learning may have prevented some students from staying connected to their schools. At the same time, the pandemic also led to new sources of federal funding including resources to help schools identify and assist homeless students. This likely contributed to a reduction in the number of homeless students during the school year. It is unclear the full extent to which these factors have impacted the accuracy of the ED Facts data for the 2019–2020 school year.

Table 16 summarizes the ED Facts data from the 2019–2020 school year for students enrolled at schools within the Brevard County School. The data indicates that there were 1,615 enrolled students experiencing homelessness across Brevard County, representing 2 percent of all enrolled students in the County. Of these students, 42 percent were White, 32 percent were Black/African American, 14 percent were Hispanic/Latino, 11 percent were multiracial, 1 percent was Asian, and less than 1 percent was American Indian/Alaska Native. When compared to the general student population as a whole, the data indicate that there are racial disparities among enrolled students experiencing homelessness. Specifically, while Black/African American students comprise 15 percent of the general student population, Black/African American students represent 32 percent of enrolled students experiencing homelessness. Conversely, while White students make up 60 percent of the general student population, White students represent 42 percent of students experiencing homelessness.

Table 16: Race/Ethnicity of Enrolled Students Experiencing Homelessness Compared to the Total Student Population of Brevard County

Enrolled Student Race/Ethnicity	Enrolled Students Experiencing Homelessness		General Student Population	
	# Homeless	% Total Homeless	# Students	% Total
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	0.2%	177	0.2%
Asian	9	1%	1,627	2%
Black/African American	516	32%	10,868	15%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0%	113	0.2%
Two or more races	184	11%	5,798	8%
White	675	42%	44,323	60%
Hispanic/Latino*	228	14%	11,056	15%
Total	1,615	100%	73,962	100%

Data sources: 1) EDFacts Initiative, school year 2019–2020 (homeless students); 2) Common Core Data, school year 2019–2020 (total students).

**Note: Data from EDFacts and Common Core Data classify Hispanic/Latino as a race category, unlike CHAS data, which considers Hispanic as an ethnicity that is a distinct category from race groups.*

Table 17 provides additional information on sub-populations among students experiencing homelessness as well as the places of nighttime residence. Of the 1,615 students experiencing homelessness, the largest subpopulation was for students with one or more disabilities, who comprised 25 percent of students experiencing homelessness. There were 102 students experiencing homelessness who had limited English proficiency, no reported migratory students, and 189 unaccompanied youth. In terms of nighttime residence, the data indicates that 76 percent of homeless students in Brevard County were doubled up with another household, 12 percent resided in a hotel or motel, 7 percent stayed in a shelter or transitional housing, and 5 percent were unsheltered.

The data suggest that most students experiencing homelessness rely on doubling up with other households and fewer households reside in shelters, transitional housing, or unsheltered situations such as cars, parks, public spaces, or other places not meant for human habitation. While it is not possible to determine the unmet need for shelter and

housing programs of student households using the EDfacts data alone, this data is useful for understanding where students experiencing homelessness reside at night.

Table 17: Students Experiencing Homelessness by Subpopulation

Subpopulations	Brevard County School District	
	# Homeless Students	% Total
Children with one or more disabilities	410	25%
Limited English proficiency	102	6%
Unaccompanied youth	189	12%
Nighttime Residence	Brevard County School District	
	# Homeless Students	% Total
Doubled up with another household	1,229	76%
Hotel or motel	194	12%
Shelters and transitional housing	112	7%
Unsheltered	80	5%

Data source: EDfacts Initiative, school year 2019–2020.

PHA Data on Individuals Assisted in Brevard County

The Consortium also analyzed data from HUD’s Picture of Subsidized Households on the households receiving rental assistance or residing in public housing operated by one of the four PHAs in the County, which includes the Housing Authority of Brevard County, the Melbourne Housing Authority, the Cocoa Housing Authority, and the Housing Authority of the City of Titusville. The Housing Authority of Brevard County and the Melbourne Housing Authority utilize the same staff to jointly administer programs serving the City of Melbourne and the non-entitlement areas of Brevard County. The Housing Authority of Brevard County and the Melbourne Housing Authority own and operate public housing units while the Housing Authority of Brevard County also administers a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. The Cocoa Housing Authority serves the City of Cocoa and manages its own Housing Choice Voucher program while also managing properties that were converted from public housing to Project-Based Rental Assistance and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit units. Lastly, the Housing Authority of the City of Titusville serves the City of Titusville and oversees a Housing Choice Voucher program and public housing units.

In 2021, a total of 8,432 individuals comprising 3,486 households were assisted across Brevard County by the four PHAs. Table 16 provides a demographic breakdown of these households using the data collected on the head of the household, or when specified, the

spouse/co-head of the household. Among the heads of household, 56 percent identified as Black/African American, 12 percent were Hispanic, and 31 percent were White. The data also indicates that 43 percent of households were led by a single adult with at least one child under the age of 18 and that many of these single adults were female.

In addition, of the assisted households, 67 percent had incomes below 30 percent AMI and 92 percent had incomes below 50 percent AMI. The data also shows that while the most common age cohort for heads of households at each PHA was for ages 25 to 49, there were 925 households (27 percent) headed by someone over age 62 across the County. Of these, 609 heads of household were both over age 62 and had a disability. Lastly, the data suggest that there were 642 households that were over-housed, or living in housing units where there were more bedrooms available than people in the household. This suggests that there is some mismatch between the size of available housing units and the size of households currently assisted by the PHA, whether through rental assistance or public housing. Additional data would be needed to determine what size units are most in demand among assisted households.

Table 18: Demographic Information of Assisted Households by PHA

Age Group of Head of Household	Housing Authority of Brevard County Total Households=2,257		Melbourne Housing Authority Total Households=143		Cocoa Housing Authority Total Households=132		Housing Authority of the City of Titusville Total Households=954	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
24 years or less	45	2%	3	2%	4	3%	29	3%
25 to 49 years	1,241	55%	93	65%	65	49%	420	44%
51 to 60 years	429	19%	23	16%	38	29%	172	18%
62 or more years	542	24%	24	17%	25	19%	334	35%
Race/Ethnicity of Head of Household	Housing Authority of Brevard County Total Households=2,257		Melbourne Housing Authority Total Households=143		Cocoa Housing Authority Total Households=132		Housing Authority of the City of Titusville Total Households=954	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Black/African American	1,264	56%	70	49%	86	65%	525	55%
Multiracial	23	1%	1	1%	1	1%	10	1%
Native American	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	1%
Hispanic	316	14%	30	21%	12	9%	57	6%
White	655	29%	41	29%	34	26%	363	38%

Household Income Category	Housing Authority of Brevard County Total Households=2,257		Melbourne Housing Authority Total Households=143		Cocoa Housing Authority Total Households=132		Housing Authority of the City of Titusville Total Households=954	
	#	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
30% AMI and below	1,512	67%	82	57%	94	71%	639	67%
50% AMI and below	2,076	92%	116	81%	124	94%	887	93%
Household Unit Size	Housing Authority of Brevard County Total Households=2,257		Melbourne Housing Authority Total Households=143		Cocoa Housing Authority Total Households=132		Housing Authority of the City of Titusville Total Households=954	
	#	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-1 bedroom	542	24%	33	23%	38	29%	382	40%
2 bedrooms	858	38%	53	37%	48	36%	324	34%
3+ bedrooms	858	38%	57	40%	48	36%	248	26%
Over-housed (more bedrooms than people)	429	19%	19	13%	22	17%	172	18%

Household Subpopulations	Housing Authority of Brevard County Total Households=2,257		Melbourne Housing Authority Total Households=143		Cocoa Housing Authority Total Households=132		Housing Authority of the City of Titusville Total Households=954	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Households with 2 adults and 1 or more children under 18	45	2%	4	3%	3	2%	29	3%
Households with 1 adult and 1 or more children under 18	1,038	46%	83	58%	55	42%	334	35%
Female-headed households with 1 or more children under 18	1,038	46%	80	56%	53	40%	324	34%
Head of household or spouse is under age 62 and has a disability	635	28%	32	22%	64	49%	254	27%
Head of household or spouse is age 62 or over and has a disability	444	20%	21	15%	20	15%	124	13%

Data source: Picture of Subsidized Households, 2021.

Persons Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking

To estimate the size and demographic composition of persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking, the Consortium gathered and analyzed data from several sources, as there is no single data source that aligns with all components of this QP definition.

As with other data sources used for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, it is not possible to deduplicate across multiple sources to estimate the number of unique individuals in a QP. In addition, data on individuals experiencing domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking is notoriously difficult to locate for several reasons. For one, individuals who experience these types of traumas may not report incidents to law enforcement or other reporting agencies for fear of retaliation from perpetrators, not being believed, losing their housing, being shamed, or other potential repercussions. In other cases, individuals, advocates, and service providers may take intentional steps to limit publicly available information on individuals who have experienced such trauma in order to protect their privacy and enhance client safety. These data limitations imply that estimates likely represent a fraction of the true population experiencing domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking across Brevard County. Therefore, for the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, the Consortium pieced together various data sources to best estimate the size and demographic composition of individuals in this group.

Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Fleeing Domestic Violence

HMIS data from 2022 provides additional insight into the demographic composition of individuals who were experiencing both domestic violence and homelessness. Individuals who are experiencing homelessness and self-reported that they are fleeing domestic violence when they enroll in Coordinated Entry are generally served by the Brevard Women's Center or Serene Harbor. Table 19 includes the individuals and households in HMIS who were served by the Brevard Women's Center and Serene Harbor between October 1, 2021, to September 30, 2022. The data indicates that during this period there were 277 individuals served by the Brevard Women's Center and 137 served by Serene Harbor. Of these individuals, at least 169 were survivors of domestic violence and 198 indicated that they were fleeing domestic violence.

Most individuals served by each organization were female and identified as White; however, there was some variation in the share of individuals served by race and ethnicity between the Brevard Women's Center and Serene Harbor. Eighty-nine percent of households served by the Brevard Women's Center included adults without children, and while household-level data was not provided for Serene Harbor, it is possible that many

households fleeing domestic violence that were served by Serene Harbor are also households without children since 37 percent of all individuals served by the organization were under 18.

Table 19: Demographic Information of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness With Self-Reported Domestic Violence Experience

Sex	Individuals Served by Brevard Women's Center (Total=277)		Individuals Served by Serene Harbor (Total=137)	
	#	%	#	%
Male	34	12%	28	20%
Female	243	88%	109	80%
Race/Ethnicity	Individuals Served by Brevard Women's Center (Total=277)		Individuals Served by Serene Harbor (Total=137)	
	#	%	#	%
American Indian/Native American	3	1%	0	0%
Asian/Asian American	4	1%	0	0%
Black/African American	47	17%	35	26%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0%	0	0%
Multiracial	4	1%	19	14%
White	210	76%	76	55%
Not Collected/Other/Unknown	9	3%	7	5%
Hispanic (any race)	43	16%	23	17%

Age Group	Individuals Served by Brevard Women's Center (Total=277)		Individuals Served by Serene Harbor (Total=137)	
	#	%	#	%
Under 18	59	21%	51	37%
18-24	20	7%	12	9%
25-34	83	30%	36	26%
35-44	60	22%	22	16%
45-54	29	10%	14	10%
55 or above	26	9%	2	1%
Household Type	Households Served by Brevard Women's Center (Total=183)		Households Served by Serene Harbor (Total=N/A)	
	#	%	#	%
Household with Children	21	11%	N/A	N/A
Household without Children	162	89%	N/A	N/A
Subpopulations	Individuals Served by Brevard Women's Center (Total=277)		Individuals Served by Serene Harbor (Total=137)	
	#	%	#	%
Chronically Homeless	30	11%	N/A	N/A
Mental Health Disorder	12	4%	N/A	N/A
Physical Disability	23	8%	N/A	N/A
Survivor of Domestic Violence	169	76%	N/A	N/A
Fleeing Domestic Violence	61	36%	137	100%

Youth (18-25)	28	10%	13	9%
Veteran	6	2%	0	0%

Data source: HMIS data, 2022.

Client Data From Serene Harbor on Victims of Domestic Violence

The Consortium also requested data from organizations serving victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking across the County to better understand the size and demographic composition of this QP. In addition to providing data on individuals experiencing homelessness and fleeing domestic violence, Serene Harbor also provided data on new clients fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence in 2021. The organization is based in Palm Bay and provides emergency shelter, a confidential hotline, counseling services, transportation, relocation assistance, support groups, legal advocacy, outreach programs, referrals, and assistance programs to survivors of violence across Brevard County.

In 2021, Serene Harbor assisted 256 new individuals who were victims of domestic violence. Table 18 provides the demographic information of these individuals and indicates that the majority were female (86 percent), identified as White (55 percent), and were between the ages of 25 and 54 (59 percent). Serene Harbor served 99 new clients under the age of 24 representing 39 percent of newly assisted individuals in 2021. Serene Harbor also indicated that 17 percent of new clients were victims of both sexual assault and domestic violence. In addition, the 256 newly assisted clients comprised 184 households, of which 92 percent had family incomes less than 200 percent of the federal poverty line and 134 were residing in shelter. There were also 27 households (15 percent) that included more than four people.

Table 20: Demographic Information of New Individuals Served by Serene Harbor in 2021

Sex	New Clients in 2021 Total Individuals=256	
	# Individuals	% Total
Female	219	86%
Male	37	14%

Race	New Clients in 2021 Total Individuals=256	
	# Individuals	% Total
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0%
Asian/Asian American	0	0%
Black/African American	0	0%
Multiracial	35	14%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0.4%
Not provided/unknown	1	0.4%
Other	78	30%
White	141	55%
Ethnicity	New Clients in 2021 Total Individuals=256	
	# Individuals	% Total
Hispanic/Latino	30	12%
Middle Eastern	4	2%
Other	14	5%
Not provided/unknown	32	13%
Age Group	New Clients in 2021 Total Individuals=256	
	# Individuals	% Total
Under 18	72	28%
18 to 24	27	11%
25 to 54	150	59%
55 and over	7	3%

Subpopulations: Individuals	New Clients in 2021 Total Individuals=256	
	# Individuals	% Total
Limited English proficiency	8	3%
Youth	99	39%
Victims of domestic violence	256	100%
Victims of sexual assault and domestic violence	43	17%
Subpopulations: Households	New Clients in 2021 Total Households=184	
	# Households	% Total
Less than 200% of federal poverty line	170	92%
Residing in shelter	134	73%
Families of 4+ people	27	15%

Data source: Serene Harbor, 2021.

Although Serene Harbor does not maintain a waiting list, the organization indicated that there were 1,519 unmet calls for assistance in 2021. Some of these calls may be from the same individual if someone reached out to Serene Harbor for assistance more than once during the calendar year. Of the unmet calls in 2021, 90 percent of callers were female, 46 percent identified as White, and 42 percent were Hispanic/Latino. Serene Harbor mentioned that there are various reasons an individual may reach out but ultimately not be assisted. Sometimes, individuals reach out to Serene Harbor but are able to resolve any issues related to domestic violence by themselves such as securing an alternative housing arrangement. In other cases, Serene Harbor may lose touch with someone if an individual does not accept follow-up calls. And in some cases, there is a mismatch between an individual's needs and the services offered or a lack of open space for new clients.

Client Data From Brevard Women's Center

Another valuable source of information on the size and demographic composition of persons fleeing/attempting to flee various forms of violence in the County is from the Brevard Women's Center. The Brevard Women's Center is a nonprofit serving women, men, and children across Brevard County who are victims of trauma and violence. The Brevard Women's Center provides services including victims' legal advocacy, counseling, housing, victims' services, and prevention programs.

In fiscal year 2021, the Center assisted 2,155 individuals who were victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking. Table 21 provides the demographic information of assisted individuals and indicates that the majority were female (81 percent) and were between the ages of 25 and 59 (47 percent). Nearly a quarter of individuals served (23 percent) were under the age of 18. About 37 percent of individuals did not disclose their race, 36 percent identified as White, 10 percent identified as Hispanic, and 10 percent were Black/African American. Of those assisted, 381 were homeless. The Brevard Women's Center also indicated that most assisted individuals had experienced domestic violence, which accounted for 94 percent of clients. In addition, there were 583 individuals who had experienced sexual assault, 22 who had experienced stalking, and 12 who were victims of human trafficking. The Brevard Women's Center noted that some clients have experienced multiple traumas.

The Brevard Women's Center provides housing assistance and indicated that in 2021, 104 individuals received shelter or housing related to their trauma. Among these individuals, there were 56 stays in safe houses, 35 stays in transitional housing, and 30 stays in hotels. Some individuals moved from one type of housing or shelter to another during the year as they were recovering from trauma. Of the 104 individuals who received some form of shelter or housing, 91 had experienced domestic violence, 10 had experienced sexual assault, one was a victim of human trafficking, one experienced elder abuse, and one was a victim of stalking.

Table 21: Demographic Information of Individuals Served by the Brevard Women's Center

Sex	Clients Served in 2021 Total Individuals=2,155	
	# Individuals	% Total
Female	1,750	81%
Male	298	14%
Other	3	0.1%
Not reported	104	5%

Race/Ethnicity	Clients Served in 2021 Total Individuals=2,155	
	# Individuals	% Total
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	0.2%
Asian/Asian American	31	1%
Black/African American	216	10%
Multiracial	92	4%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0.05%
Not provided/unknown	805	37%
Other	6	0.3%
White	779	36%
Hispanic/Latino*	221	10%
Age Group	Clients Served in 2021 Total Individuals=2,155	
	# Individuals	% Total
Under 18	492	23%
18 to 24	209	10%
25 to 59	1,022	47%
60 and over	110	5%
Not reported	322	15%

Subpopulations	Clients Served in 2021 Total Individuals=2,155	
	# Individuals	% Total
Disability	173	8%
Limited English proficiency	19	1%
Homeless	381	18%
Immigrant	19	1%
LGBTQ+	19	1%
Veteran	26	1%
Victimization Types	Clients Served in 2021 Total Individuals=2,155	
	# Individuals	% Total
Domestic violence	2,025	94%
Sexual assault	583	27%
Human trafficking	12	1%
Dating violence	22	1%

Data source: Brevard Women's Center, 2021.

**Note: Hispanic is considered as a race category in this table.*

Data From the Space Coast Human Trafficking Task Force

The Consortium reached out to the Space Coast Human Trafficking Task Force for information on human trafficking across Brevard County. Florida has local task forces and coalitions against human trafficking, and Brevard County is served by the Space Coast Human Trafficking Task Force. The task force is a self-described network of governmental and non-governmental agencies working to fight human trafficking by coordinating public awareness, educational outreach, and partnerships between local, state, and federal entities including law enforcement, service providers, faith-based and community groups, businesses, immigrant outreach programs, health care providers, and legal advocacy groups.

The task force provided data on the number of cases that the Florida Department of Children and Families reviewed on alleged human trafficking involving children under 18

years of age in Brevard County that were reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline in 2022. During the year, there were 66 cases of alleged human trafficking in Brevard County and 64 of them were related to commercially and sexually exploited children while two were related to labor trafficking of children under 18. Table 22 summarizes the determination of these cases and indicates that 38 percent were verified cases of human trafficking, 36 percent involved unsubstantiated allegations of human trafficking, 23 percent found no indicators of human trafficking, and 3 percent were closed due to no jurisdiction. Of the two cases closed due to no jurisdiction, one was because the offense occurred outside of the state and the other was because the victim was over the age of 18.

Table 22: Status of Closed Cases of Alleged Human Trafficking in Brevard County

Case Status	Commercially and Sexually Exploited Children	Labor Trafficking	Total Cases
Closed: No Indicators	15	0	15
Closed: Not Substantiated	23	1	24
Closed: Verified	25	0	25
Closed: No Jurisdiction	1	1	2
Total Cases	64	2	66

Data source: Space Coast Human Trafficking Task Force, 2022.

The task force also provided a breakdown of the ages of victims involved in the 66 human trafficking cases in 2022. Over half of the cases (55 percent) involved a child between the ages of 16 and 18, and 41 percent involved a child between the ages of 12 and 15.

Data on Domestic Violence-Related Offenses in Brevard County

The City also analyzed data from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement on domestic violence criminal offenses in Brevard County in 2020. The State's [Uniform Crime Reporting manual](#) defines "domestic violence" as any offense including criminal homicide, manslaughter, rape, fondling, aggravated assault, aggravated stalking, simple assault, threat/intimidation, or simple stalking of one family or household member by another family or household member. A family or household member refers to spouses, former spouses, parents, children, siblings, other family members, cohabitants, or persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married.

Table 23 disaggregates the number of domestic violence offenses by offense type reported by local law enforcement agencies across Brevard County that reported at least one domestic violence-related offense in 2020. The data indicate that there were 3,608 total domestic violence offenses in 2020, the most common of which was for simple assault

representing 80 percent of offenses. Simple assault was also the most common type of domestic violence offense at each reporting law enforcement agency. Across the County, the Brevard County Sheriff's Office reported the most domestic violence offenses (920), followed by the Palm Bay Police Department (905), and the Melbourne Police Department (778).

Table 23: Domestic Violence Offenses in Brevard County by Law Enforcement Agency

Reporting Agency*	Type of Domestic Violence Offense									
	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Stalking	Fondling	Rape	Manslaughter	Murder	Simple Assault	Stalking	Threat/ Intimidation	Total Offenses
Brevard County Sheriff's Office	169	4	3	17	2	2	712	2	9	920
Cocoa Police Department	38						223			261
Cocoa Beach Police Department	8						56		1	65
Indianalantic Police Department							7			7
Indian Harbour Beach Police Department	4						12		3	19
Melbourne Police Department	162		8	14			574	4	16	778
Melbourne Beach Police Department	1						9			10
Rockledge Police Department	23			4			82		1	110
Satellite Beach Police Department	2						7			9
Titusville Police Department	82	1	5	6		1	323	1	11	430
Palm Bay Police Department	64		14	22	1	1	800		3	905
Melbourne Village Police Department							2			2
West Melbourne Police Department	12		2				77			91
Florida Highway Patrol—Melbourne	1									1
Total	566	5	32	63	3	4	2,884	7	44	3,608

Data source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Domestic Violence Offenses, 2020.

**Note: this table only includes law enforcement agencies that reported at least one domestic violence offense in 2020.*

Table 24 calculates the crime rate for domestic violence offenses in 2020 by dividing the total number of offenses by the jurisdiction's population and then multiplying by 1,000 to determine the estimated number of domestic violence offenses per 1,000 people. Overall, the domestic violence crime rate Countywide was 6 offenses per 1,000 people. The data suggest that among jurisdictions, Cocoa witnessed the highest domestic violence crime rate with 14 offenses per 1,000 people while Satellite Beach had the lowest rate of 1 offense per 1,000 people. It is important to note that crime data alone is insufficient to fully understand the prevalence of domestic violence incidents in a community since not all victims of domestic violence report crimes to law enforcement. In addition, publicly available crime data on domestic violence offenses is dated and likely does not capture current trends.

Table 24: Domestic Violence Crime Rate in 2020

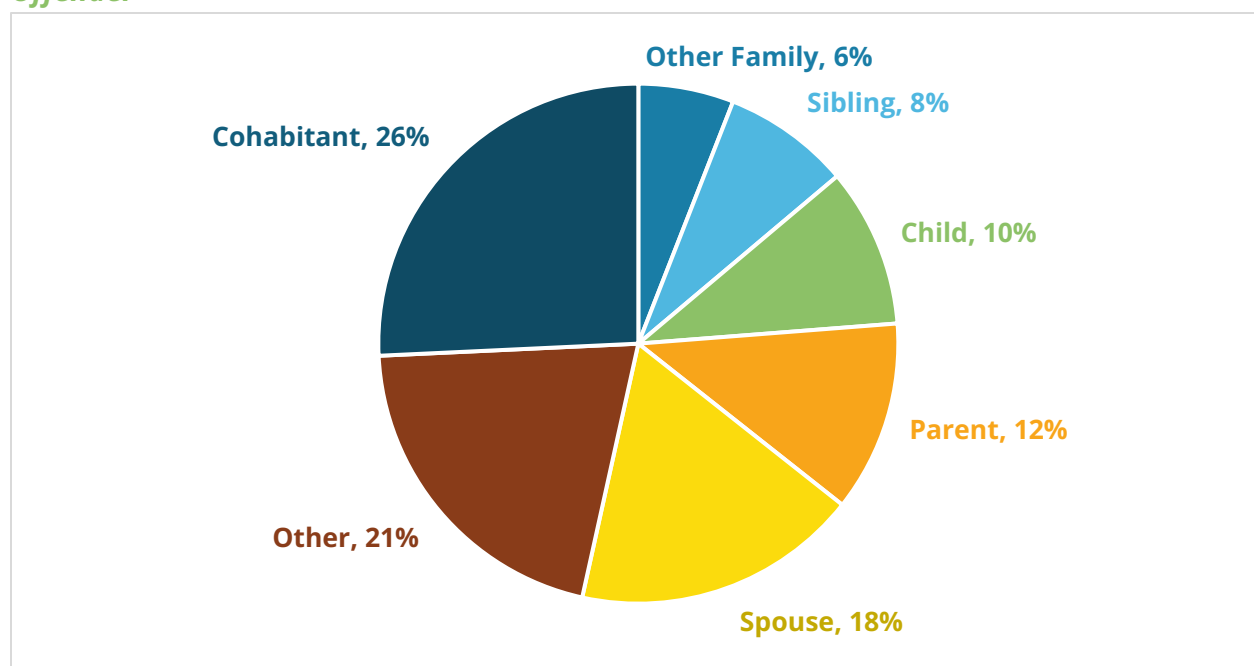
Reporting Agency*	Population	Domestic Violence Offenses	Crime Rate Per 1,000 People
Brevard County Sheriff's Office	244,620	920	4
Cocoa Police Department	19,327	261	14
Cocoa Beach Police Department	11,391	65	6
Indianalantic Police Department	2,882	7	2
Indian Harbour Beach Police Department	8,751	19	2
Melbourne Police Department	84,402	778	9
Melbourne Beach Police Department	3,150	10	3
Rockledge Police Department	27,946	110	4
Satellite Beach Police Department	10,887	9	1
Titusville Police Department	48,685	430	9
Palm Bay Police Department	118,568	905	8
Melbourne Village Police Department	677	2	3
West Melbourne Police Department	25,385	91	4
Florida Highway Patrol—Melbourne	N/A	1	N/A
Countywide	606,671	3,608	6

Data source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Domestic Violence Offenses, 2020.

**Note: this table only includes law enforcement agencies that reported at least one domestic violence offense in 2020.*

Lastly, the Consortium analyzed relationship data between victims and offenders of domestic violence offenses in 2020. Figure 9 depicts the percentage of offenses by the relationship of the victim to their offender. The pie chart indicates that 26 percent of victims were cohabitants with their offenders, 18 percent were spouses, 12 percent were parents, 10 percent were children, 8 percent were siblings, and 6 percent were other family members with their offenders. Twenty-one percent had another relationship with their offender, which could include former spouses or partners.

Figure 9: Share of Domestic Violence Offenses by Relationship of the Victim to their Offender



Data source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Domestic Violence Offenses, 2020.

Other populations requiring services or housing assistance to prevent homelessness and other populations at greatest risk of housing instability.

The fourth HOME-ARP QP is for “other populations” for whom providing supportive services or assistance would prevent homelessness or would serve those with the greatest risk of housing instability. To estimate the size and demographic composition of this QP, the Consortium analyzed several data sources including 2019 CHAS data on households earning between 30–50 percent AMI who are experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems captured in the data. The Consortium also collected data from the 2017–2021 five-year estimates from the American Community Survey for information on veterans in the County who are living below the poverty line and analyzed data on the prevalence of evictions from 2019 to 2022.

CHAS Data on Very Low-Income Households

CHAS data aligns with parts of the HOME-ARP definition for other populations at greatest risk of homelessness or housing instability that earn between 30–50 percent AMI and are experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems captured in CHAS data. Households earning between 30–50 percent AMI, also referred to as very low-income (VLI) households, can be at risk of homelessness particularly if they are experiencing one or more of the four severe housing problems.

Countywide, 2019 CHAS data indicate that there were 28,105 VLI households, of whom 10,830 were renters and 17,275 were owners. Overall, 9,620, or 37 percent of all VLI households, experienced one or more of the four severe housing problems. The most common severe housing problem was severe housing cost burden with 8,790 households paying more than half of their income on housing costs. Table 25 outlines the number of VLI households with severe housing problems in the Consortium by tenure and jurisdiction.

Table 25: VLI Households With Severe Housing Problems in the Consortium by Tenure

VLI Renter Households	County-wide	Cocoa	Melbourne	Palm Bay	Titusville
Severely cost-burdened	4,380	295	1,070	755	455
Severely overcrowded	45	0	25	0	10
Total VLI renter households	10,830	950	2,645	1,915	1,230
VLI Owner Households	County-wide	Cocoa	Melbourne	Palm Bay	Titusville
Severely cost-burdened	4,410	95	540	640	295
Severely overcrowded	110	0	0	25	0
Total VLI owner households	17,275	550	2,290	3,375	1,560
Total VLI Households	County-wide	Cocoa	Melbourne	Palm Bay	Titusville
Severely cost-burdened	8,790	390	1,610	1,395	750
Severely overcrowded	155	0	25	25	10
Total VLI households	28,105	1,500	4,935	5,290	2,790

Data source: CHAS, 2019.

Table 26 includes a breakdown of households earning 30–50 percent AMI by tenure and race/ethnicity across the County and indicates whether the household experienced one or more of the four severe housing problems. Of the 4,990 VLI renter households who experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems, 63 percent were White, 17 percent were Hispanic (of any race), 16 percent were Black/African American, and one

percent were Asian. There were only 20 VLI American Indian/Alaska Native renter households and zero VLI Pacific Islander renter households who experienced a severe housing problem in the CHAS data. Since the sample sizes for each of these races were small, the CHAS estimates may not accurately represent the housing needs of these populations across Brevard County. In comparison to the renter households, 4,630 VLI owner households experienced at least one of the four severe housing problems. Of them, 85 percent were White, 5 percent were Hispanic (of any race), 5 percent were Black/African American, and 2 percent were Asian. The CHAS data only included 10 VLI Pacific Islander owner households and none had a severe housing problem.

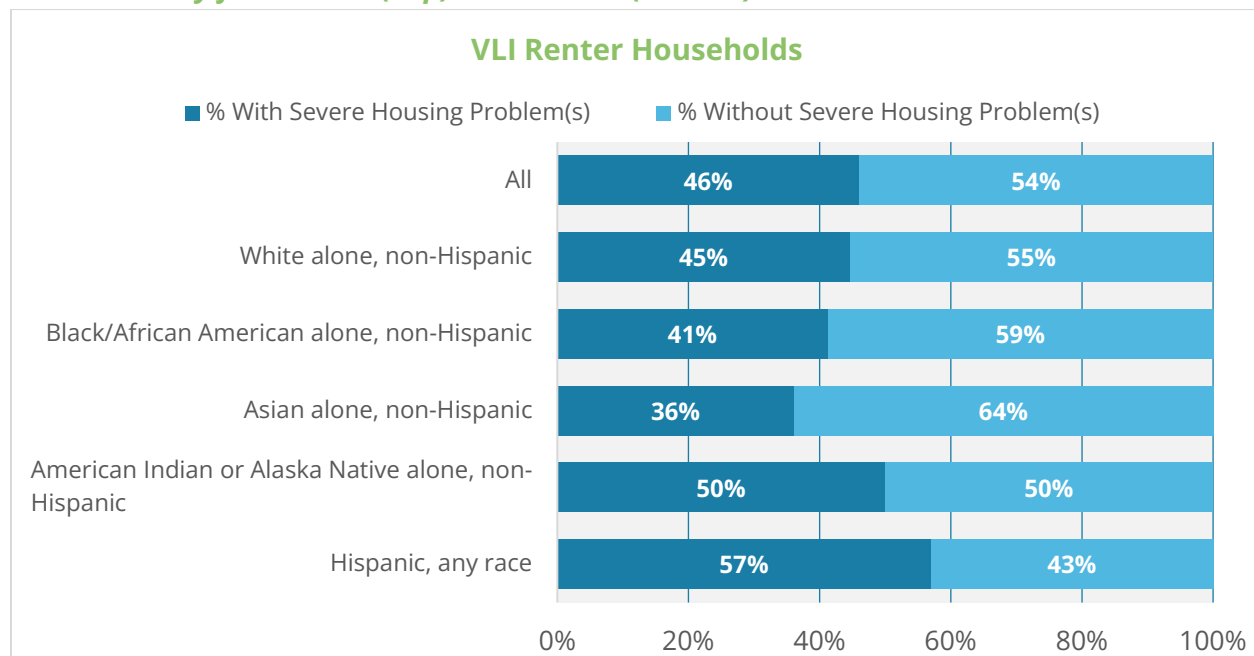
Table 26: Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity Among VLI Households (Countywide)

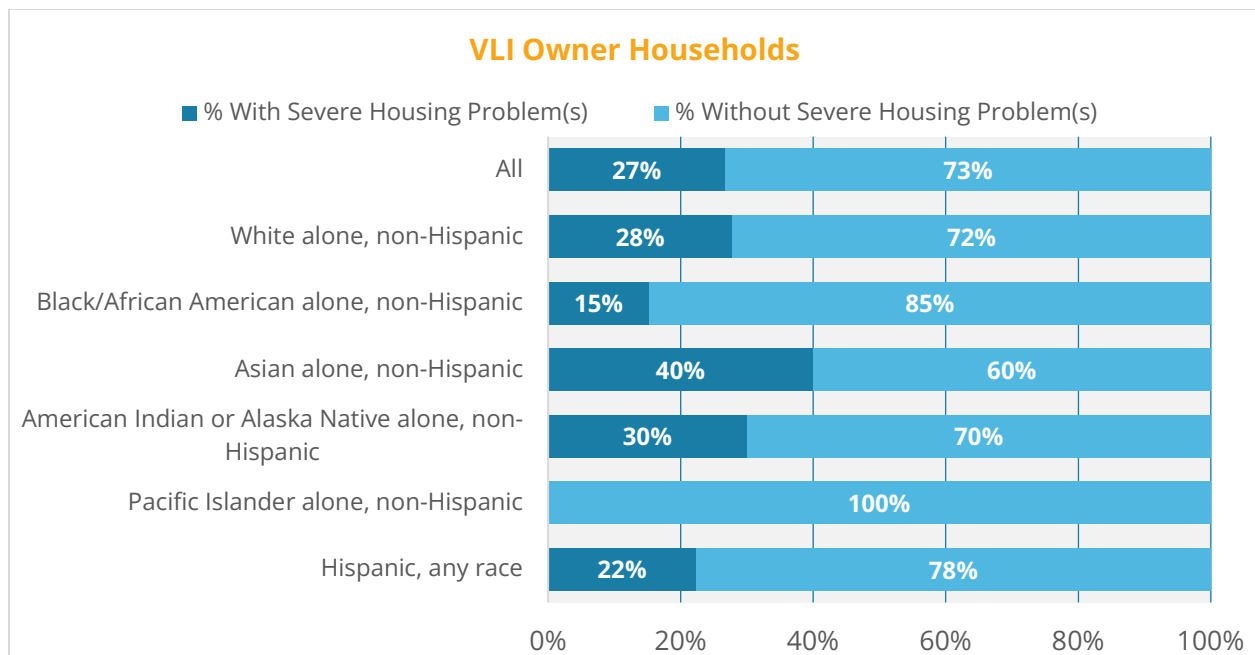
Race/Ethnicity	VLI Renter Households			VLI Owner Households		
	# With One or More Severe Housing Problems	# Without Severe Housing Problems	Total VLI Renter Households	# With One or More Severe Housing Problems	# Without Severe Housing Problems	Total VLI Owner Households
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	10	10	20	15	35	50
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	65	115	180	110	165	275
Black or African American, non-Hispanic	805	1,145	1,950	220	1,220	1,440
Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic	0	0	0	0	10	10
White alone, non-Hispanic	3,125	3,870	6,995	3,955	10,245	14,200
Hispanic, any race	855	645	1,500	245	850	1,095
Total	4,990	5,840	10,830	4,630	12,645	17,275

Data source: CHAS, 2019.

Figure 10 depicts which race and ethnicities may be experiencing disproportionately greater need across the County by comparing the share of VLI households with at least one severe housing problem to the share of those who are not experiencing a severe housing problem for renters and owners by race/ethnicity. CHAS data use the race/ethnicity of the head of the household who provided data on behalf of the household as a proxy for the race/ethnicity of the entire household. Disproportionately greater need occurs if a specific race or ethnicity at a given income level experiences housing problems at a rate that is at least 10 percentage points higher than the income level as a whole. Figure 10 indicates that among VLI renter households across the County, VLI Asian renter households had the lowest share at 36 percent while VLI Hispanic renter households experienced the highest share at 57 percent. Since the rate of VLI renter households across the County experiencing one or more severe housing problems is 46 percent, and 57 percent of VLI Hispanic renter households have at least one severe housing problem, this population is experiencing disproportionately greater need. When it comes to VLI owner households, 27 percent of all households experienced at least one severe housing problem, yet this figure was 40 percent for VLI Asian-owner households, which indicates that VLI Asian-owner households are disproportionately impacted by severe housing problems.

Figure 10: Share of VLI Households With and Without Severe Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity for Renters (Top) and Owners (Bottom)





Data source: CHAS, 2019.

CHAS data from 2019 also indicate that among VLI severely cost-burdened households, the three most common household types were elderly/non-family, small family, and other households. Table 25 includes a breakdown of household types included in CHAS data. Families are defined as related individuals living together in the same household. CHAS data include the following household types:

- **Small families:** Two- to four-person households.
- **Large families:** Five or more people.
- **Elderly families:** Two people, with either or both aged 62 and over.
- **Elderly non-family:** Unrelated individuals, over the age of 62.
- **Other (non-elderly, non-family):** Could include unrelated individuals living together, or people living alone, who are under the age of 62.

In 2019, there were 2,830 VLI severely cost-burdened elderly nonfamily households, 2,345 VLI small families, and 2,245 other households. Among all VLI severely cost-burdened households, 50 percent were renters and 50 percent were owners. When disaggregated by household type, however, more households that included an elderly individual were homeowners compared to households without an individual over the age of 62. Specifically, 69 percent of VLI severely cost-burdened elderly families and 58 percent of VLI severely cost-burdened elderly nonfamilies were owners. Conversely, 34 percent of large families, 41 percent of small families, and 42 percent of other (non-elderly, nonfamilies) households were owners. Differences in housing tenure for VLI severely cost-burdened

households have implications for which forms of housing assistance would be most beneficial for those unable to afford housing costs.

Table 27: Household Types of VLI Households With Severe Housing Cost Burden by Tenure

Household Type	VLI Households With Severe Housing Cost Burden		
	Owners	Renters	Total
Elderly family	745	330	1,075
Small family	970	1,375	2,345
Large family	100	195	295
Elderly non-family	1,645	1,185	2,830
Other (non-elderly, non-family)	950	1,295	2,245
Total	4,410	4,380	8,790

Data source: CHAS, 2019.

Lastly, CHAS data provides estimates on the number of VLI households with one or more housing problems that include an individual with a disability. Table 28 outlines the number of households by disability type. CHAS data only provides information for renter and total households, and it is not possible to calculate the number of owner households using this data because it is unknown whether any households were excluded from the analysis if, for example, severe housing cost burden could not be computed.

The data indicate that the most prevalent type of disability among VLI households with one or more housing problems was ambulatory limitations followed by self-care or independent living limitations. For VLI renter households, the most common disability types were ambulatory limitations, self-care/independent living limitations, and cognitive limitations. While it is unclear the extent to which these households overlap, the data suggest that a large number of VLI renter households across Brevard County would benefit from affordable housing options that are accessible to individuals with self-care or physical limitations and in close proximity to services to support individuals with cognitive limitations.

Table 28: VLI Households With Housing Problems by Disability Status

Disability Status	VLI Households With Housing Problems	
	Renters	Total
Household member has a hearing or vision impairment	1,250	2,545
Household member has an ambulatory limitation	1,580	3,845
Household member has a cognitive limitation	1,365	2,515
Household member has a self-care or independent living limitation	1,460	3,040
Household has none of the above limitations	6,135	11,870

Data source: CHAS, 2019.

American Community Survey Data on Veterans Living Below the Federal Poverty Level

Data from the American Community Survey provides additional information on the number of veterans in Brevard County who are living below the poverty line. Although veterans are not a distinct HOME-ARP QP, HUD [Notice: CPD-21-10](#) states that veterans and their households that meet the criteria for one of the QPs are eligible to receive HOME-ARP assistance.

In 2021, there were 70,051 veterans in Brevard County of whom 3,640 (5 percent) were living below the federal poverty level. Of the veterans living below the poverty line, 1,636 had a disability, 1,767 were over age 65, and 641 were both over age 65 and had a disability.

Table 29: Veterans Living Below the Poverty Line in Brevard County

Veterans in Brevard County	# Individuals
Total Veterans	70,051
Veterans below the federal poverty line	3,640
Veterans below the federal poverty line with a disability	1,636
Veterans below the federal poverty line over age 65	1,767
Veterans below the federal poverty line over age 65 with a disability	641

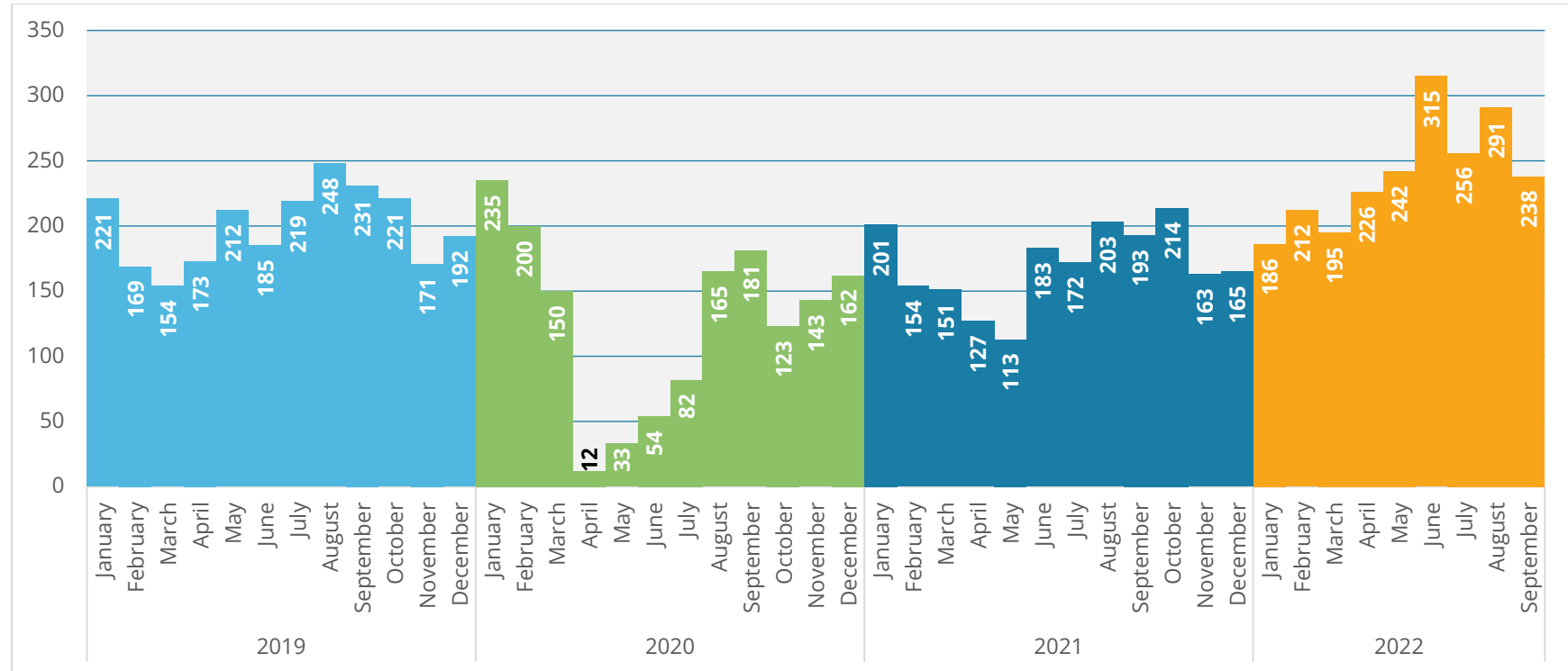
Data source: American Community Survey Data, 2017–2021 5-Year Estimates.

Eviction Filings in Brevard County

The Consortium also reviewed data provided by the Shimberg Center on the number of eviction filings across Brevard County from 2019 to 2022. Figure 11 provides the monthly number of eviction filings over the three-year period and underscores the monthly variation across the County. Overall, there were an average of 200 eviction filings a month in 2019. Over the next three years, the average was 128 in 2020, 170 in 2021, and as of September of 2022, 240 eviction filings a month.

Notably, the number of eviction filings dropped to 12 in April 2020 and steadily increased to 82 filings by July. The relative decrease in filings in mid-2020 compared to 2019 most likely reflects the first federal eviction moratorium which was in effect from March 24 to July 24, 2020. In addition, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s eviction moratorium, which began on September 4, 2020 and ran until June 30, 2021, likely contributed to the relatively low number of filings in mid- to late-2020 to mid-2021 compared to the number of filings pre-pandemic. In more recent months, the number of filings has grown to surpass 2019 levels with a recorded high of 315 evictions in June 2022 and 291 in August 2022.

Figure 11: Number of Monthly Eviction Filings in Brevard County



Data source: Shimberg Center, 2022.

Identify and consider the current resources available to assist the QPs, including congregate and non-congregate shelter units, supportive services, tenant-based rental assistance, and affordable and permanent supportive rental housing (Optional).

Affordable Housing Inventory

The Consortium collected and analyzed local, state, and federal data on the inventory of assisted rental housing units in Brevard County to identify the community's current resources for the HOME-ARP QPs. Data from the Shimberg Center provide an estimate for the number of state- and federally-assisted rental units across the County, while local data from the Consortium provided additional insight into existing affordable rental housing in the community.

Shimberg Assisted Units Estimate

The Shimberg Center maintains an Affordable Housing Inventory of state- and federally-subsidized rental housing properties across the state. The Affordable Housing Inventory includes public housing and properties subsidized by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, HUD multifamily programs, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and local housing finance authorities. Shimberg's [Affordable Housing Inventory User Guide](#) specifies which subsidy programs are included in the Affordable Housing Inventory, and since the list only includes assisted properties subsidized with specific resources, it may not contain a complete inventory of all assisted units in Brevard County.

The Affordable Housing Inventory indicates that 56 properties across the County in 2022 were subsidized by state and federal funding. Table 30 indicates that these properties included a total of 5,994 housing units, of which 5,841 were assisted units with rent or income restrictions. Seventy-seven percent of assisted units across the County received funding from the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, 41 percent were subsidized by a HUD multifamily program, 15 percent were subsidized by a local housing finance authority, and 14 percent were HUD public housing. For Cocoa, Melbourne, Palm Bay, and Titusville, most units were also subsidized by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation. Lastly, 1,743 units across the County received monthly rental assistance from a HUD program. Of these units, 43 percent were located in Cocoa, 38 percent were in Melbourne, 6 percent were in Titusville, and 5 percent were in Palm Bay.

Table 30: Assisted Rental Housing by Funding Source and Jurisdiction

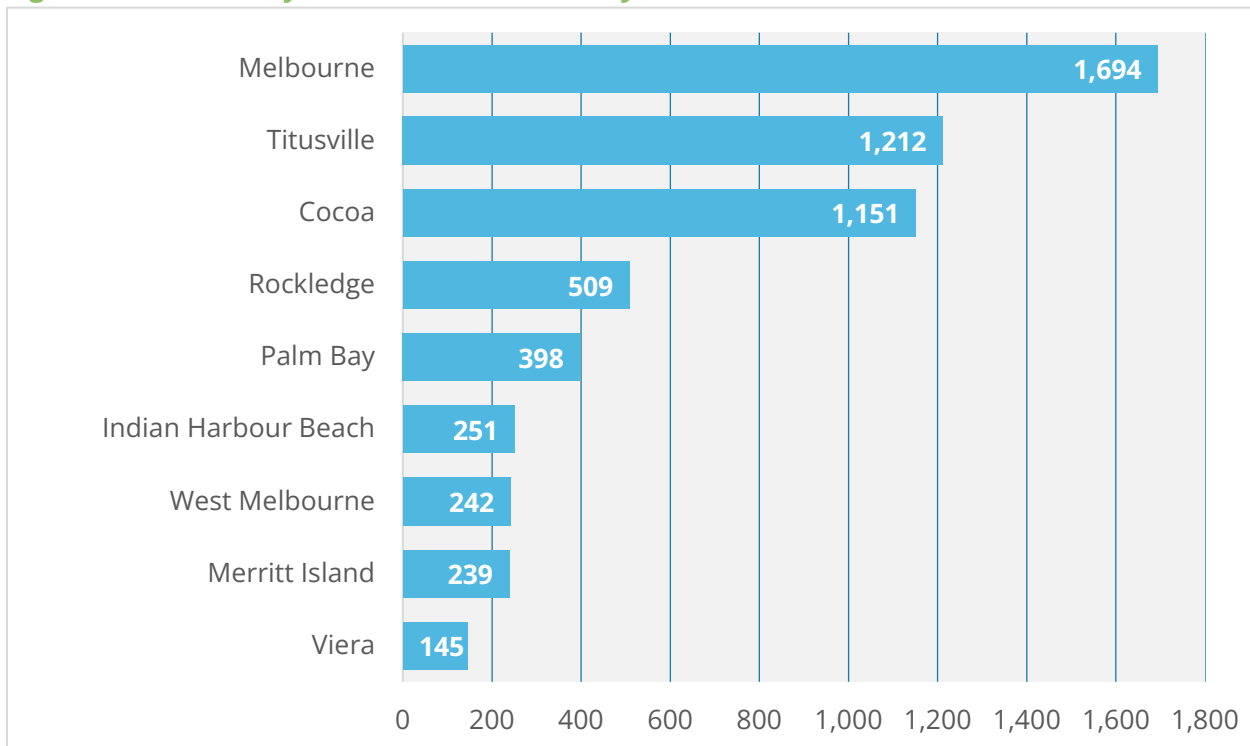
Brevard County (Countywide)				
Funding Source	# Properties	# Total Units	# Assisted Units	HUD Rental Assistance Units
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	37	4,623	4,512	1,221
HUD Multifamily	28	2,438	2,372	1,743
Local Housing Finance Authority	7	923	901	0
HUD Public Housing	5	811	807	0
Total	56	5,994	5,841	1,743
Cocoa				
Funding Source	# Properties	# Total Units	# Assisted Units	HUD Rental Assistance Units
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	7	771	770	376
HUD Multifamily	11	796	757	757
Local Housing Finance Authority	1	120	120	0
Total	15	1,190	1,151	757
Melbourne				
Funding Source	# Properties	# Total Units	# Assisted Units	HUD Rental Assistance Units
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	11	1,471	1,444	565
HUD Multifamily	9	773	746	667
Local Housing Finance Authority	2	324	324	0
HUD Public Housing	1	150	148	0
Total	16	1,723	1,694	667
Palm Bay				
Funding Source	# Properties	# Total Units	# Assisted Units	HUD Rental Assistance Units
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	4	467	398	85
HUD Multifamily	1	85	85	85

Local Housing Finance Authority	2	148	126	0
Total	4	467	398	85
Titusville				
Funding Source	# Properties	# Total Units	# Assisted Units	HUD Rental Assistance Units
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	9	958	958	110
HUD Multifamily	3	300	300	110
Local Housing Finance Authority	1	204	204	0
HUD Public Housing	2	255	254	0
Total	11	1,213	1,212	110

Data source: Shimberg Center, 2022.

Figure 12 shows the distribution of assisted units by location across the County and indicates that 1,694 (29 percent) units are in Melbourne, 1,212 (21 percent) are in Titusville, and 1,151 (20 percent) are in Cocoa.

Figure 12: Number of Assisted Rental Units by Location



Data source: Shimberg Center, 2022.

Lastly, data from the Shimberg Center provide an estimate for the number of assisted units with income restrictions by location across Brevard County. The Affordable Housing Inventory only includes data on income-restricted units for 68 percent of all assisted units across the County. The available data provides an estimate for the number of assisted units that are affordable to ELI and VLI households. Table 31 indicates that a total of 3,939 assisted units have data on income restrictions and of them, 92 percent are restricted to households earning 55–88 percent AMI, 6 percent are restricted to households earning 40–50 percent AMI, and two percent are restricted to households earning less than 30 percent AMI. Of the income-restricted units affordable to ELI households, most (29 units) are located in Titusville while the units that would be affordable to households earning 40–50 percent AMI, the majority (121 units) are located in Melbourne. Although the data on income-restricted units in Brevard County may be incomplete and therefore an underrepresentation of the County's affordable housing stock, the available data provides a useful estimate for the distribution of income-restricted units in communities across the County.

Table 31: Assisted Units by Income Restrictions and Location

Location	Assisted Units with Income Category Data *Only 68% of units contain data				Total Assisted Units
	Less than 30% AMI	40–50% AMI	55–80% AMI	% of Total Assisted Units	
Cocoa	17		572	51%	1,151
Indian Harbour Beach				0%	251
Melbourne	10	121	1,145	75%	1,694
Merritt Island			85	36%	239
Palm Bay	15		383	100%	398
Rockledge	11		459	92%	509
Titusville	29	80	733	69%	1,212
Viera	10	21	114	100%	145
West Melbourne			170	70%	242
Brevard County Total	92	222	3,625	68%	5,841

Data source: Shimberg Center, 2022.

Data on Federal Voucher Assistance

The Consortium also reviewed data from HUD's Housing Choice Voucher Data Dashboard on the availability and use of federal vouchers at the Housing Authority of Brevard County,

the Cocoa Housing Authority, and the Housing Authority of the City of Titusville. Table 32 includes data on the number of vouchers by program type that are available and in use as of November 2022. Since the Melbourne Housing Authority only operates public housing units, this PHA was not included in the table.

The first row in the table identifies the number of Housing Choice Vouchers available and in use at each PHA. The Housing Authority of Brevard County has the most Housing Choice Vouchers (2,086) and as of November 2022, recipient households were using 1,811 of them (87 percent). The Cocoa Housing Authority has 170 available vouchers and a utilization rate of 85 percent while the Housing Authority of the City of Titusville has 738 available vouchers and a utilization rate of 94 percent.

The remaining rows in Table 32 include information on special-purpose vouchers. The Mainstream Voucher Program, previously known as Mainstream 5 or Section 811 vouchers, assists households that include a non-elderly person with disabilities. Only the Housing Authority of Brevard County and the Cocoa Housing Authority receive Mainstream vouchers and currently, each PHA has about 40 vouchers in use.

The Family Unification Program provides vouchers to serve two main types of recipients: 1) families that lack adequate housing and are at imminent risk of the household's children being placed in out-of-home care and 2) youth between the ages of 18 and 24 who have left or will soon leave the foster care system and are either currently homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Only Cocoa Housing Authority has Family Unification Program vouchers and only 3 (23 percent) are currently used by recipients.

Non-Elderly Disabled vouchers serve families where the head, co-head, or spouse is a non-elderly person with disabilities. All three of the PHAs have Non-Elderly Disabled vouchers, and the Cocoa Housing Authority and the Housing Authority of the City of Titusville have high utilization rates; however, the Cocoa Housing Authority's data indicate that more vouchers were in use in November 2022 than were available. There is no additional information provided to explain why.

The last special use voucher is provided through the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing program, which offers rental assistance and case management to homeless veterans. The Housing Authority of the City of Titusville is the only PHA that has Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers and currently the utilization rate is 84 percent.

Table 32: Availability and Utilization of Vouchers by Type and PHA

Voucher Type	Housing Authority of Brevard County			Cocoa Housing Authority			Housing Authority of the City of Titusville		
	# Vouchers Available	# Vouchers in Use	Utilization Rate	# Vouchers Available	# Vouchers in Use	Utilization Rate	# Vouchers Available	# Vouchers in Use	Utilization Rate
Housing Choice Vouchers	2,086	1,811	87%	170	144	85%	738	688	93%
Mainstream Vouchers	75	41	55%	53	45	85%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Family Unification Program Vouchers	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	3	23%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Elderly Disabled Vouchers	200	144	72%	75	76	101%	125	123	98%
Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	296	248	84%

Data source: Housing Choice Voucher Data Dashboard, 2022.

Note: Data is current as of November 2022.

Consortium Housing Programs and Initiatives

The Consortium has funded programs to enhance housing stability for residents and encourage the development of affordable housing across the County. These initiatives include jurisdictional rent relief programs during the COVID-19 pandemic, tenant-based rental assistance programs, and funding for rapid rehousing. Table 33 outlines the various programs funded by members of the Consortium and describes the impact on the community.

Table 33: Consortium Programs to Develop Affordable Housing and Enhance Housing Stability

Program	Description and Impact
Affordable Housing Development and Rehabilitation	Brevard County expended approximately \$14M for Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA1) through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (CAA21) and obligated approximately \$10.6M for Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA2) funding through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)*. Brevard County also provided \$1.7M from the Florida Housing Finance Corporation under the Coronavirus Relief Fund to assist renters and homeowners that were negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic with rental costs, mortgage payments, utility assistance, and necessary repairs for housing stability. Lastly, Brevard County's Community Action Agency provided \$410,000 through the Community Services Block Grant for Family Self-Sufficiency program, \$1.2M in Low Income Energy Assistance-Coronavirus funding, and \$1.6M in Low Income Energy Assistance Program-ARP funding. The City of Palm Bay has dedicated \$3.7M in ARPA funds to support community organizations including Habitat for Humanity, Volunteers of America, and Community of Hope to provide affordable housing to vulnerable residents. Palm Bay also uses regular HOME funds to support the development of affordable housing. The City of Cocoa has used CDBG funding to rehabilitate rental housing units for affordable housing development. In 2020, the City rehabilitated two rental housing units. The City of Titusville has dedicated \$850,000 in ARPA funds for the development of affordable rental housing for vulnerable seniors, members of the workforce, and homeless populations. Additionally, Titusville has invested HOME Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) funds for the development of new rental units for households experiencing or coming out of homelessness. The City has also used Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funding to acquire, rehabilitate, and rent affordable units, as well as, construction homeownership units for acquisition and donation to veteran households.
Rent and Utility Assistance for Seniors	Brevard County dedicated funds provided under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act of 2020 (CARES Act), Coronavirus Relief Fund, and Emergency Rental Assistance to assist eligible seniors with rent and utility assistance. The City of Cocoa provided CDBG-CV rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to low- and moderate-income seniors to remain stably housed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Program	Description and Impact
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Melbourne has used HOME and CDBG-CV funds to provide tenant-based rental assistance and rapid rehousing. In 2020, the City assisted seven households. Titusville has also used CDBG funds to provide rental assistance and assisted 23 households in 2020. The City of Titusville is utilizing CDBG-CV and ARPA funds to provide subsidy payments for rents, utilities, and/or mortgage payments to households that were economically impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data source: City and County data, 2022.

**Note: American Rescue Plan Act funds are different from HOME-ARP funds and are administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury whereas HOME-ARP is administered by HUD.*

Shelter Inventory

The Consortium also gathered and reviewed information on the existing shelter inventory to catalog available resources to meet the needs of the HOME-ARP QPs. This included analyzing the 2022 Housing Inventory Count data to estimate the number of available shelter beds and units across the County.

Housing Inventory Count Data

The 2022 Housing Inventory Count data provides an estimate for the number of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing beds located in Brevard County. Table 34 includes the number of shelter beds disaggregated by bed/unit type and project type. Project types include emergency shelter (ES), Safe Haven (SH), transitional housing (TH), permanent supportive housing (PSH), rapid rehousing (RRH), and other permanent housing (OPH). The table includes the following bed and unit types:

- **Family units:** Units for households with children.
- **Family beds:** Beds for households with children.
- **Adult-only beds:** Beds for households without children.
- **Child-only beds:** Beds for households with only children.
- **Veteran beds:** Beds for veterans and their households.
- **Youth beds:** Beds for youth aged 24 or younger.
- **Chronic beds:** Beds for chronically homeless individuals.
- **Seasonal:** Beds available for part of the year.
- **Total year-round beds:** Beds available for the entire year.

The table indicates that there are a total of 1,978 beds across the County. The most common project type is rapid rehousing accounting for 920 beds (47 percent). There are also 373 (19 percent) transitional housing beds, 236 (12 percent) other permanent beds, 221 (11 percent) emergency shelter beds, 207 (10 percent) permanent supportive housing beds, and 21 (1 percent) Safe Haven beds. All of the beds in Brevard County are available year-round, and the most common bed type is family beds, which account for 60 percent of total beds. There are 767 (39 percent) adult-only beds, 156 beds (8 percent) for youth between the ages of 18 and 24, and 22 beds (1 percent) for children under age 18. In addition, there are 30 beds (2 percent) designated for individuals who are chronically homeless and 489 beds (25 percent) for veterans. There are no designated beds for victims of domestic violence and no seasonal beds. A breakdown of shelter beds and units by provider is [available on the HUD Exchange](#).

Table 34: Housing Inventory Count Beds in Brevard County by Bed/Unit Type and Project Type

Bed/Unit Type	Project Type					Total
	ES	TH & SH	PSH	RRH	OPH	
Family units	17	51	45	186	55	354
Family beds	42	192	128	635	192	1,189
Adult-only beds	159	202	79	283	44	767
Child-only beds	20	0	0	2	0	22
Chronically homeless beds	0	0	30	0	0	30
Veterans beds	24	160	68	178	59	489
Youth beds	34	3	9	36	74	156
Year-round beds	221	394	207	920	236	1,978
Seasonal beds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	221	394	207	920	236	1,978

Data source: Housing Inventory Count data, 2022.

Note: The sum of each column may be greater than the total number of beds for each project type because some rows are subsets and should not be added.

City Programs to Address Immediate Needs of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Over the past few years, the Consortium has supported programs to help meet the needs of individuals experiencing homelessness in the community. Table 35 summarizes the Consortium's efforts to support this population.

Table 35: Consortium Programs to Support Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Program	Description and Impact
Transitional Housing Rehabilitation and Operating Cost Support	Brevard County assists Crosswinds Youth Services, an organization that provides shelters and supportive services for runaway and/or homeless youth across the County. The City of Melbourne has funded the rehabilitation of transitional housing units at the South Brevard Women's Shelter to help provide transitional housing for women and children experiencing homelessness due to interpersonal violence. The City also provides funding for the organization's operating costs. From 2018–2020, this funding has assisted 19 individuals.
Programs Serving Individuals Experiencing Homelessness	Brevard County allocated \$10.6M in CARES Act funding for the Individual Assistance and Food Stability Programs. So far, \$9.6M has been expended on programs to provide mortgage, rent, utilities, and security deposit assistance to County residents. The County also provides funding to 2-1-1 Brevard's Information and Referral Program where specialist assess callers who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and refer them to appropriate programs. The City of Palm Bay has used ARPA and CDBG funds to support local organizations working to meet the needs of individuals experiencing homelessness. The City provided \$368,560 in ARPA funding to Catholic Charities to provide rent, mortgage, and utility assistance as well as \$15,000 in ARPA funding to Helps Community Initiative to provide cold weather/emergency shelter in fiscal year 2022-2023. The City of Titusville is utilizing ARPA and CDBG funds to support non-profit organizations in providing supportive and public services throughout the city. These services reach low-income households, domestic violence victims, the elderly, and youth. The City of Cocoa utilized CDBG-CV funds to support local organizations providing services to individuals experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless. The City entered into a lease agreement with Family Promise of Brevard to expand their services to one of the abandoned fire stations in Cocoa. The new, 6000 square foot, Family Promise of Brevard facility will open in April 2023.

Data source: City and County data, 2022.

Supportive Services

Lastly, the Consortium reviewed the types of supportive services Brevard County and the Cities of Cocoa, Melbourne, Palm Bay, and Titusville currently provide or offered to the community over the past few years to catalog services that may be able to assist the HOME-ARP QPs. Table 36 summarizes these supportive services.

Table 36: Consortium-Funded Supportive Services

Program	Description and Impact
Services for Seniors	Brevard County provides supportive services (e.g., support groups; legal assistance; referrals/help with Medicaid, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, and food stamps) to seniors who are raising grandchildren through the Grandparents Raising Grandchildren program and has served 110 people from 2018–2020. The County also supports seniors through Brevard Alzheimer’s, Helping Seniors of Brevard, and Aging Matters. The County provides resource navigation services to help keep seniors and caregivers in their homes and assisted 326 people from 2018–2022. The Cities of Cocoa, Palm Bay, and Titusville provide meals to seniors and together have served over 1,382 individuals with multiple meals from 2018–2022. Palm Bay also provides services to seniors who are blind or visually impaired; transportation services for seniors through Brevard Alzheimer’s Safe Ride Program; and funding for the Greater South Brevard Senior Citizen Center.
Legal Services	Brevard County provides \$256,500 annually to Legal Services of Brevard to assist low-income residents with legal services. Palm Bay has provides legal assistance services for low- and moderate-income individuals in the community and served 172 people in 2020.
Other Supportive Services	Brevard County provided \$2.1M in CDBG Coronavirus funding to public service agencies to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the pandemic by providing nutritious meals, food boxes, case management services, educational services, employment assistance, housing assistance, and transportation services.

Data source: City and County data, 2022.

Describe the unmet housing and service needs of the QPs.

Unmet Needs for Affordable Housing and Rental Assistance

Access to and availability of affordable rental housing impacts all four of the HOME-ARP QPs. Data on unit affordability, occupancy, and availability can provide insight into the unmet housing needs of the QPs.

Estimates of Rental Unit Affordability and Occupancy

One data source to better understand unit affordability and occupancy is CHAS data which estimates the number of households occupying rental units affordable at different income levels. CHAS data uses HUD-Adjusted Median Family Incomes (HAMFI) to classify household income which, for the purposes of this analysis, are comparable to AMI. Table 35 depicts the number of households by income level who were occupying rental units that are affordable to specific HAMFI categories in 2019. For example, rental units affordable at 30 percent HAMFI are rental units where the gross rent for the unit is affordable to a household making 30 percent HAMFI. Rental units affordable at 50 percent HAMFI would have gross rents that are unaffordable to a household earning 30 percent HAMFI but would be affordable to a household earning 50 percent HAMFI. In 2019, CHAS data indicates that there were approximately 5,385 rental units affordable to households earning less than 30 percent HAMFI and 10,500 rental units affordable to households earning between 30–50 percent HAMFI.

Table 37: Households Occupying Rental Units by Unit Affordability and Household Income

Rental Unit Affordability	Occupant Income Category				
	0–30% HAMFI	30–50% HAMFI	50–80% HAMFI	80–100% HAMFI	Over 100% HAMFI
Rental units affordable at 30% HAMFI	2,460	1,195	825	285	620
Rental units affordable at 50% HAMFI	2,855	2,870	2,315	1,100	1,360
Rental units affordable at 80% HAMFI	4,680	5,440	7,750	4,320	8,580
Rental units affordable at greater than 80% HAMFI	1,175	1,330	1,925	1,640	6,440

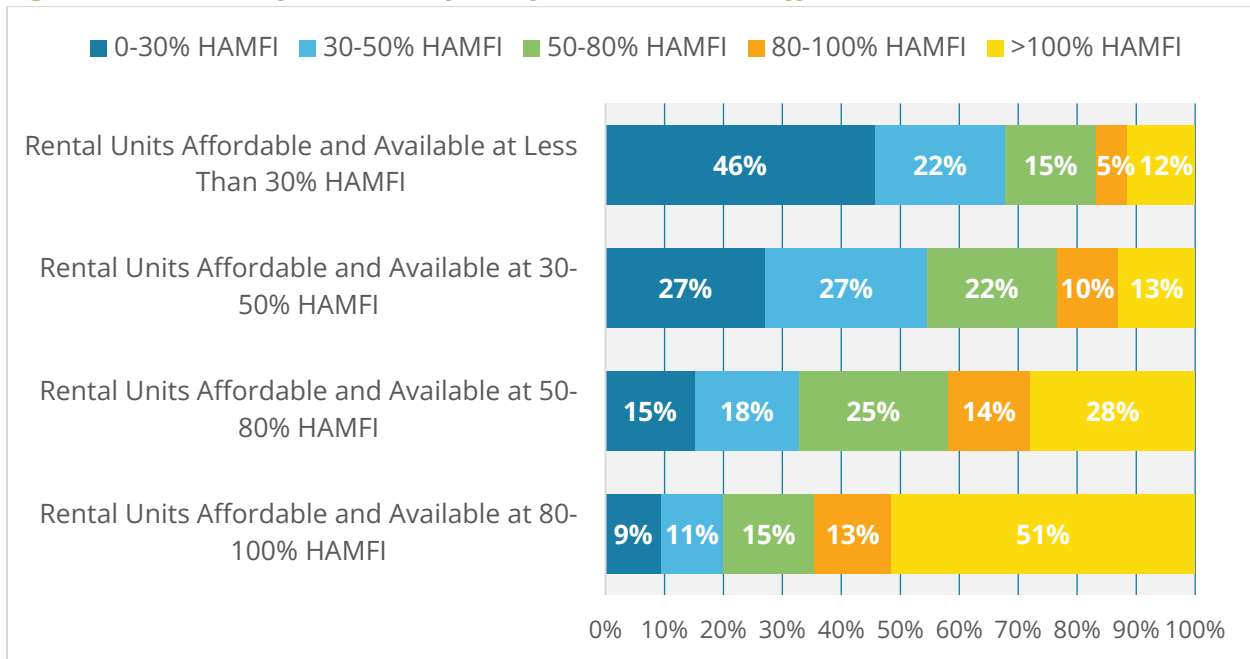
Data source: CHAS Data, 2019.

The data indicate that there were a significant number of renter households who were living in units that were not affordable given their household income category. Figure 13 depicts the share of households by income category who were occupying rental units affordable to specific income levels. The data suggest that for rental units at all income levels, there was a mismatch between the income level of the households occupying those units and the income category for which the rental unit would be affordable. Specifically, only 46 percent of rental units that are affordable to households earning 30 percent HAMFI were occupied by households earning less than 30 percent HAMFI. In other words, 54 percent of rental units that would be affordable to ELI households were occupied by higher-income households. There were similar trends for rental units affordable at other income levels. For example, only 27 percent of rental units affordable to VLI households were occupied by households earning 30–50 percent HAMFI.

It is important to keep in mind that this data does not provide information that explains the mismatch between households and rental units. For instance, ELI households may not occupy rental units that are affordable to them because these units are not located in their communities. Alternatively, units affordable to households earning 30 percent AMI may be hard to find, and when they are available, ELI households may need to compete with higher-income households to secure them.

Another important consideration is that the number of rental units affordable and available at different income levels does not align with the number of households in each income category. There are fewer units affordable and available for ELI and VLI households and more units that are affordable for higher-income households. The lack of affordable housing options for the lowest-earning households can force households to reside in units that are unaffordable to them.

Figure 13: Percent of Units Occupied by Households at Different Income Levels

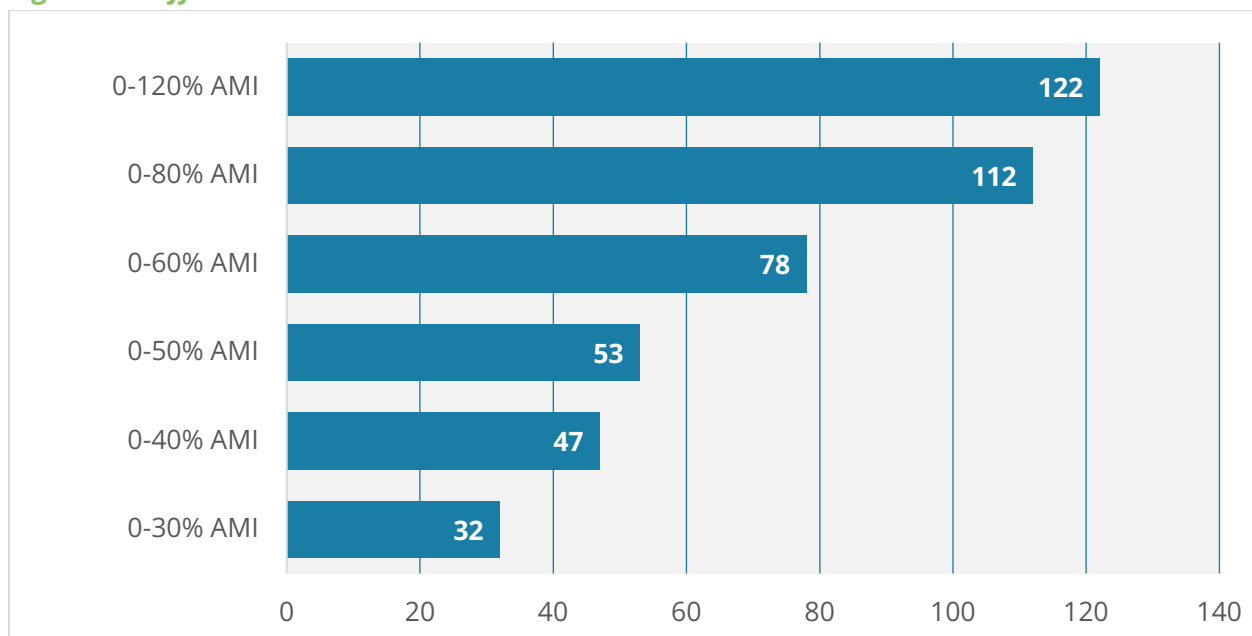


Data source: CHAS Data, 2019.

Shortage of Affordable Rental Housing Units

Data from the Shimberg Center on the affordability and availability of rental housing units in the Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area provide an estimate of the surplus and deficit of units in the community by income category. Figure 14 estimates the number of rental units that are affordable and available for every 100 renter households at a given income level. Shimberg estimates that there are 32 affordable and available units for every 100 renter households earning less than 30 percent AMI. For households earning less than 40 percent AMI, there are 47 affordable and available rental units for every 100 households. The data indicate that the number of affordable and available rental units gradually increases as the income category rises, and it is not until the income threshold reaches 80 percent AMI and below that there are more units affordable and available than households.

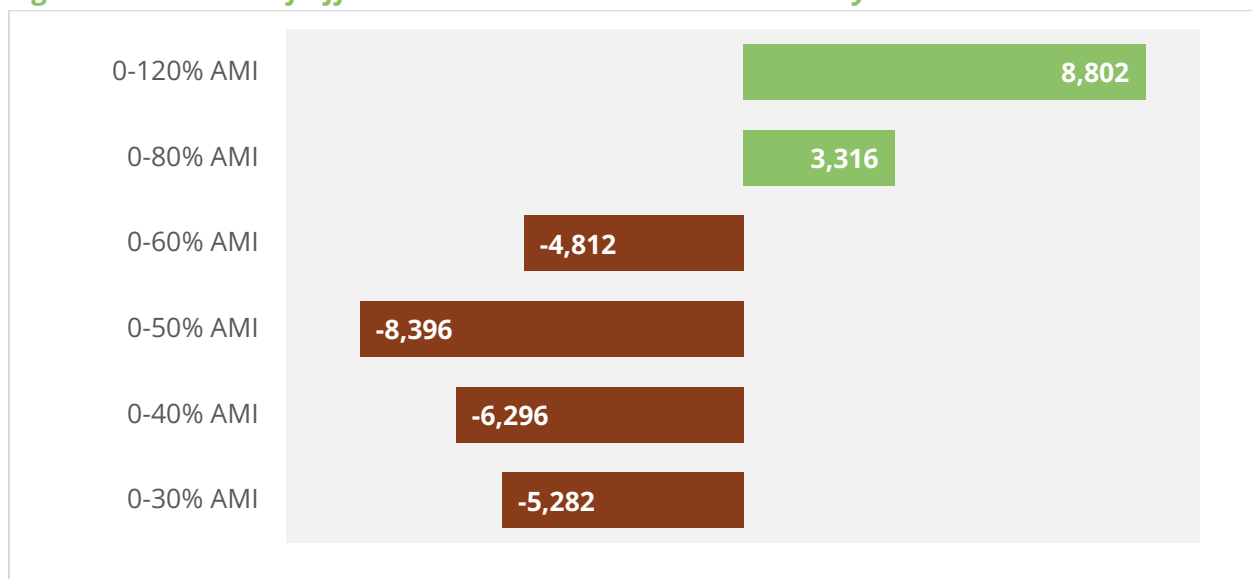
Figure 14: Affordable and Available Rental Units Per 100 Renter Households



Data source: Shimberg Center, 2019.

Figure 15 depicts Shimberg’s estimates for the number of available rental units affordable and available at different income levels given the population of renters at each percent AMI. The data suggest that there is a shortage of rental units for households earning less than 30 percent AMI, 50 percent AMI, and 60 percent AMI; however, for households earning less than 80 percent AMI and less than 120 percent AMI, there is a surplus of rental units affordable and available to renter households.

Figure 15: Number of Affordable and Available Rental Units by Percent AMI

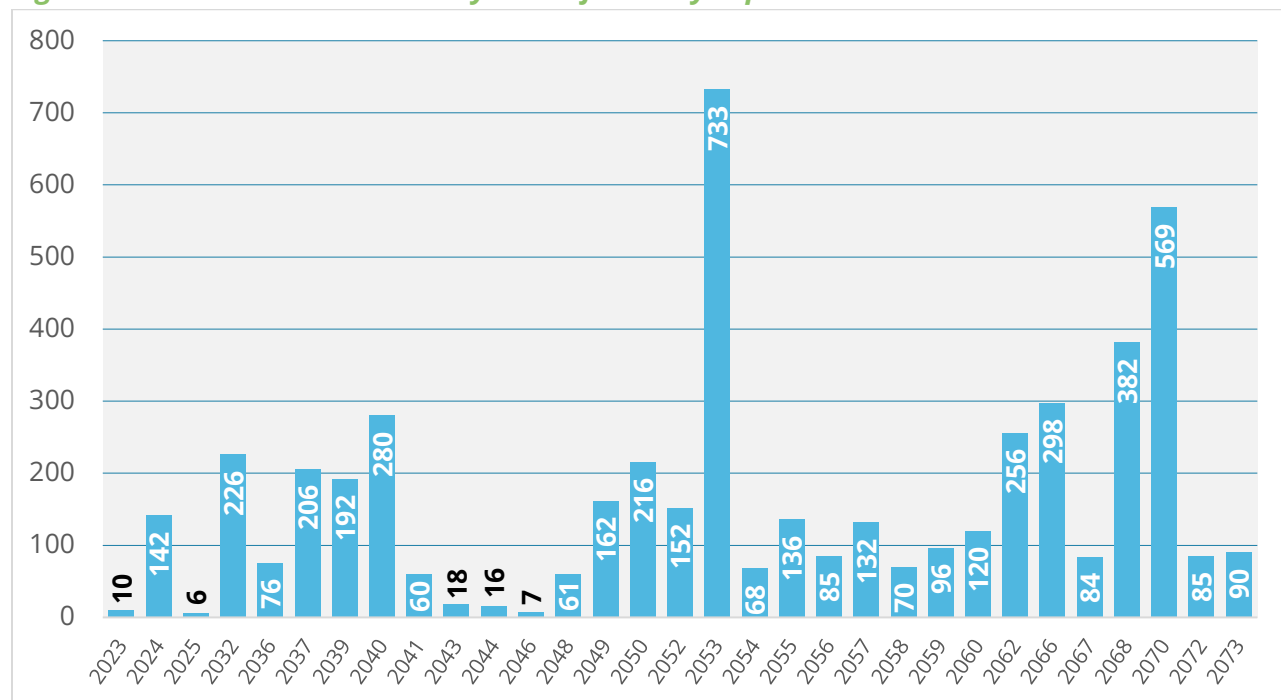


Data source: Shimberg Center, 2019.

Assisted Units at Risk of Subsidy Expiration

The Shimberg Center's Affordable Housing Inventory also provides data on the estimated year of subsidy expiration for assisted units across Brevard County. Figure 16 depicts the number of assisted units by year of subsidy expiration and provides an indication of how many units could be lost if no action were taken to preserve the affordability of assisted units. The Affordable Housing Inventory shows that over the next few years, Brevard County could lose 10 assisted units in 2023 and 142 assisted units in 2024. Notably, 733 assisted units have subsidy expirations in 2053. It is important to note that property managers track subsidy expiration dates for their units and many, especially nonprofit organizations, work to extend the affordability of assisted units rather than let subsidies expire. This data helps underscore the importance of preserving the County's existing assisted housing stock.

Figure 16: Assisted Rental Units by Year of Subsidy Expiration



Data source: Shimberg Center, 2019.

Unmet Need for Rental Assistance

Quantitative data on the availability and use of federal rental assistance in Brevard County suggest that rental assistance is available for some and the number of households using a voucher fluctuates over time and by program. For Housing Choice Vouchers, overall utilization rates are high across the County. Data from the Housing Choice Voucher Data Dashboard provides insight into the monthly fluctuation in Housing Choice Voucher utilization rates for each PHA and indicates that in recent years, the Housing Authority of Brevard County's Housing Choice Voucher utilization rate hit a low of 83 percent in

November 2019 and then grew to 91 percent by November 2021, after which the rate decreased to 87 percent by November 2022. For the Cocoa Housing Authority, the Housing Choice Voucher utilization rate was 96 percent in April 2019, decreased to 89 percent by March 2020, grew to 93 percent by February 2021, decreased to 77 percent by March 2022, and grew to 85 percent by November 2022. Lastly, the Housing Authority of the City of Titusville's Housing Choice Voucher utilization rate remained within the mid-90 percent range throughout 2019 and early 2021. By June 2021, the utilization rate was 99 percent; however, since this time, the rate has gradually decreased to 93 percent.

Monthly fluctuations in Housing Choice Voucher utilization rates are to be expected as households exit programs and new recipients are awarded vouchers. Data from the Housing Choice Voucher Data Dashboard indicate that annual Housing Choice Voucher program attrition rates across the County's PHAs are low. Specifically, 9 percent of recipient households had left the Housing Choice Voucher program at the Housing Authority of Brevard County as of November 2022, while this figure was 11 percent at the Housing Authority of the City of Titusville and 12 percent at the Cocoa Housing Authority.

The available data on the HOME-ARP QPs indicates that there are 7,350 severely cost-burdened ELI renter households and 4,380 severely cost-burdened VLI renter households across the County. Given that the County's PHAs are assisting about 3,486 households through public housing or rental assistance, there appears to be a clear need for continued or expanded rental assistance support across the County. In addition, data from the Shimberg Center indicate that there were 2,161 eviction filings from January to September 2022 across Brevard County. This suggests that a significant number of households are at risk of housing instability due to eviction. Between the number of households struggling to afford housing costs and the households at risk of eviction, the data indicate that there is a high need for rental assistance in Brevard County.

Unmet Need for Affordable Housing and Rental Assistance From the Consultation Process

During the consultation sessions, stakeholders described the housing needs facing the HOME-ARP QPs in Brevard County. Stakeholders described how increasing housing costs and the shortage of affordable housing options contribute to housing instability for many County residents. The shortage of affordable housing includes ELI, VLI, and moderate-income households, and for the HOME-ARP QPs, achieving and maintaining housing stability can be a significant challenge. For individuals experiencing homelessness, stakeholders noted that there are few permanent supportive housing options for individuals who need long-term affordable housing paired with wraparound supportive services, such as chronically homeless individuals. Other subpopulations with specific housing needs include seniors, service sector workers, and individuals who face barriers in the rental market due to eviction histories, criminal records, or poor credit. In terms of rental assistance, stakeholders explained that many households would benefit from

financial assistance with housing costs; however, there are several challenges with existing tenant-based rental assistance programs. They described that voucher recipients are often unable to locate and secure a unit that is affordable to them in the private market, even with their voucher. For those who manage to find an affordable unit, many will encounter landlords who are reluctant to accept their voucher for a variety of reasons, including an unwillingness to follow program rules and inspections, an unwillingness to work with the government, and negative perceptions about voucher recipients.

Unmet Needs for Shelter and Supportive Housing

The Consortium explored 2022 HMIS data to better understand the existing availability of housing and shelter to meet the needs of the HOME-ARP QPs. By analyzing the availability of shelter beds, exit destinations of individuals in 2022, and returns to homelessness, the Consortium was able to identify areas of unmet need among the QPs.

Unmet Need for Shelter Beds

Data from the 2022 Housing Inventory Count provide the number of CoC shelter beds and units that are available across the County. According to the Housing Inventory Count, there are a total of 1,978 beds and 920 (47 percent) are rapid rehousing beds. There are also 373 (19 percent) transitional housing beds, 236 (12 percent) other permanent beds, 221 (11 percent) emergency shelter beds, 207 (10 percent) permanent supportive housing beds, and 21 (1 percent) Safe Haven beds. All of the beds in Brevard County are available year-round, and the most common bed type is family beds, which account for 60 percent of total beds. There are 767 (39 percent) adult-only beds, 156 beds (8 percent) for youth between the ages of 18 and 24, and 22 beds (1 percent) for children under age 18. In addition, there are 30 beds (2 percent) designated for individuals who are chronically homeless and 489 beds (25 percent) for veterans. There are no designated beds for victims of domestic violence and no seasonal beds.

The Consortium compared 2022 Point-in-Time (PIT) count data to the shelter inventory from the 2022 Housing Inventory Count to estimate the unmet level of need across the County. The PIT provides an unduplicated count of individuals and households experiencing homelessness on a given night and is useful for capturing insights on emergency shelter and transitional housing utilization.

Table 38 provides the PIT count for individuals and households and indicates whether they were sheltered or unsheltered during the PIT count. The data shows that there were 916 individuals comprising 767 households who were experiencing homelessness on a given night in Brevard County. The majority of individuals and households were unsheltered. Specifically, 351 households (46 percent) were sheltered while 416 households (54 percent) were unsheltered. For individuals, 473 (52 percent) were sheltered and 443 (48 percent)

were unsheltered. Part of the reason Brevard County has a high rate of unsheltered individuals is because of the area's warmer climate.

Table 38: PIT Count of Individuals and Households in Brevard County

Households by Type	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	ES	SH & TH		
Adult-only households	122	173	402	697
Families	16	27	14	57
Children-only households	13	0	0	13
Total Households	151	200	416	767
Individuals by Subpopulation	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	ES	SH & TH		
People in adult-only households	125	177	415	717
People in families	55	103	28	186
People in children-only households	13	0	0	13
Chronically homeless persons	27	1	262	290
Severely mentally ill	8	18	163	189
Chronic substance abuse	7	19	167	193
Veterans	6	119	30	155
HIV/AIDS	0	1	8	9
Victims of domestic violence	1	1	119	121
Unaccompanied youth	20	7	7	34
Total Individuals	193	280	443	916

Data source: PIT count, 2022.

When comparing data from the PIT count to the shelter inventory from the Housing Inventory Count, a few unmet needs become apparent. One is that there appears to be an insufficient number of shelter beds and supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals. The PIT count indicates that there were 290 chronically homeless individuals, of whom 28 (10 percent) were staying in emergency shelter or transitional housing while the remaining 262 (90 percent) were unsheltered. The Housing Inventory Count indicates that there are 30 designated permanent supportive housing beds for chronically homeless

individuals across the County. Permanent supportive housing pairs assisted, long-term housing with wraparound supportive services to assist individuals with complex needs. While it is unclear the extent to which chronically homeless individuals are residing in undesignated permanent supportive housing beds, the fact remains that there were 262 unsheltered chronically homeless individuals and a total of 207 permanent supportive housing beds across the County.

Another unmet need is for victims of domestic violence. The PIT count reveals that there were 121 victims of domestic violence on a given night in 2022 and that two (2 percent) were staying in a shelter and 119 (98 percent) were unsheltered. Given that the County has no designated beds for victims of domestic violence and the majority of victims are living in unsheltered locations, there appears to be a high need for shelter and housing space specifically for victims.

Lastly, there appears to be an unmet need for individuals with a severe mental illness or chronic substance use disorder. The PIT count indicates that there were 189 individuals with a severe mental illness, of whom 26 (14 percent) were sheltered and 163 (86 percent) were unsheltered. Similarly, there were 193 individuals with a substance use disorder and 26 (13 percent) were staying at a shelter while 167 (87 percent) were unsheltered. Individuals in either of these populations would most likely benefit from housing that is coupled with supportive services specific to their needs.

HMIS System Performance Indicators

The Consortium also analyzed HMIS data from 2022 on system performance indicators including program exits, returns to homelessness, and average length of stay to identify unmet needs of the HOME-ARP QPs.

In 2022, a total of 1,732 households were served, of which 1,709 were enrolled in a shelter or housing program and 1,193 exited a program during the year. Table 37 provides the number of households that exited a program by household and exit type. The data indicate that 576 (48 percent) of all households exited to a permanent destination, 508 (43 percent) exited to a temporary destination, and 109 (9 percent) exited to an unknown destination. Exits to permanent destinations are preferable to temporary or unknown locations when an individual or household exits a CoC program as these destinations offer greater housing stability. Permanent destinations can include exits to permanent supportive housing permanent rental or subsidized housing, and staying permanently with family or friends. Temporary destinations can include institutional, group, or assisted housing such as foster care or nursing homes; medical institutions such as hospitals, substance use treatment facilities, or psychiatric facilities; jails, prisons, or juvenile detention facilities; hotels or motels; emergency shelter, Safe Haven, or transitional housing; or temporarily staying with family or friends. Lastly, unknown destinations can include individuals who passed away

during the program year; individuals who did not provide information as to where they exited; or individuals who exited to places not meant for human habitation such as vehicles or parks.

Among households that exited during the year, 740 households (62 percent) were adult-only households, 235 households (20 percent) had at least one adult and child, and 217 households (18 percent) only included children. Overall, households with children experienced higher exit rates to permanent destinations compared to adult-only households. Specifically, 44 percent of adult-only households exited to permanent destinations, while this figure was 57 percent for adult and child households and 53 percent for child-only households. Across the three household types, a small percentage of households exited to unknown destinations in 2022.

Table 39: Exit Destinations by Household Type

Exit Destinations	Household Type						
	All Households (Total=1,709)		Adult Only (Total=1,101)		Adult and Child (Total=373)		Child Only (Total=232)
Households that exited during FY 2022	1,193		740		235		217
	#	%	#	%	#	%	# %
Permanent destinations	576	48%	329	44%	133	57%	114 53%
Temporary destinations	508	43%	330	45%	80	34%	97 45%
Unknown destinations	109	9%	81	11%	22	9%	6 3%

Data source: HMIS, 2022.

Table 40 provides additional insight into exit destinations based on household program enrollment and indicates that households that were enrolled in rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing witnessed higher exit rates to permanent destinations than households that were not enrolled in one of these programs. While the table indicates that households could be enrolled in various combinations of shelter and housing programs, for households that were at some point enrolled in rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing, the exit rate to permanent destinations was at least 60 percent. In comparison, for households that were not enrolled in rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing, the highest exit rate to permanent destinations was 36 percent. This data suggest that households enrolled in rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing are more likely to exit to permanent destinations compared to households not enrolled in these programs.

Table 40: Exit Destinations by Program Enrollment

Program Enrollment	Exit Destinations							
	Total Households		Permanent Destinations		Temporary Destinations		Unknown Destinations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
ES/SH only	496	100%	179	36%	265	53%	52	10%
TH only	211	100%	69	33%	118	56%	24	11%
ES/SH + TH	18	100%	5	28%	12	67%	1	6%
RRH only	283	100%	194	69%	63	22%	26	9%
ES/SH + RRH	158	100%	109	69%	43	27%	6	4%
TH + RRH	18	100%	14	78%	4	22%	0	0%
ES/SH + TH + RRH	4	100%	3	75%	1	25%	0	0%
PSH only	5	100%	3	60%	2	40%	0	0%

Data source: HMIS, 2022.

Lastly, Table 41 outlines the number of households who exited a program by exit destination and household type which include the following subpopulations.

- **Adult-Only 55+:** Households in which all members are at least 55 years old.
- **Adult With 3+ Children:** Households with at least one adult and three or more children.
- **Fleeing Domestic Violence:** Households where the head of household or any adult member identified that they were fleeing domestic violence at the time of project entry.
- **Have Disabled Member:** Households in which the head of household or an adult identified that they have a disabling condition at project entry.
- **First-Time Homeless:** A household that entered an ES, SH, TH, RRH, or PSH project and was not previously enrolled in any projects in the two years prior to entry.
- **Returners From a Permanent Destination:** A household that entered an ES, SH, TH, RRH, or PSH project and has a previous exit to a permanent destination from a project in the 15–730 days prior to enrollment.

The data indicate that the largest household subpopulation in 2022 was first-time homeless households, which accounted for 703 households. Of the first-time homeless households who exited a program during the year, 284 (40 percent) exited to a permanent destination, 353 (50 percent) exited to a temporary destination, and 66 (9 percent) exited to an unknown destination. The second-largest subpopulation was households that included

a disabled member which accounted for 439 households. Half of these households exited to a permanent destination, 41 percent exited to a temporary destination, and 8 percent exited to an unknown location.

When comparing the household subpopulations, households fleeing domestic violence had the highest exit rate to permanent destinations (91 percent); however, this was also the smallest subpopulation, with 11 households that exited during the program year. In addition, three of the five recorded subpopulations had at least half of their households exiting to a permanent destination. The exception was for first-time homeless households and returners from a permanent destination where half of the households exited to temporary destinations.

Differences in the distribution of households exiting to permanent, temporary, or unknown locations across household subpopulations could indicate a need for more targeted housing, shelter, and services to better serve households experiencing homelessness.

Table 41: Exit Destinations by Subpopulation

Household Subpopulations	Exit Destinations							
	Total Households		Permanent Destinations		Temporary Destinations		Unknown Destinations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Adult-only 55+	285	100%	144	51%	112	39%	29	10%
Adult with 3+ children	70	100%	41	59%	24	34%	5	7%
Fleeing domestic violence	11	100%	10	91%	1	9%	0	0%
Has a disabled member	439	100%	220	50%	182	41%	37	8%
First-time homeless	703	100%	284	40%	353	50%	66	9%
Returners from a permanent destination	38	100%	16	42%	19	50%	3	8%

Data source: HMIS, 2022.

The Consortium also analyzed data on the number of days that households stayed in ES, SH, or TH projects and the days spent in rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing projects prior to move-in. Table 40 outlines the average cumulative number of days that households stayed in a project (referred to as “days homeless”). For the 1,709 households enrolled in a shelter or housing program in FY 2022, households spent an average of 188 days homeless. For adult-only households, the average was 216 days, while this figure was 209 days for households with at least one adult and child, and 23 days for households with only children.

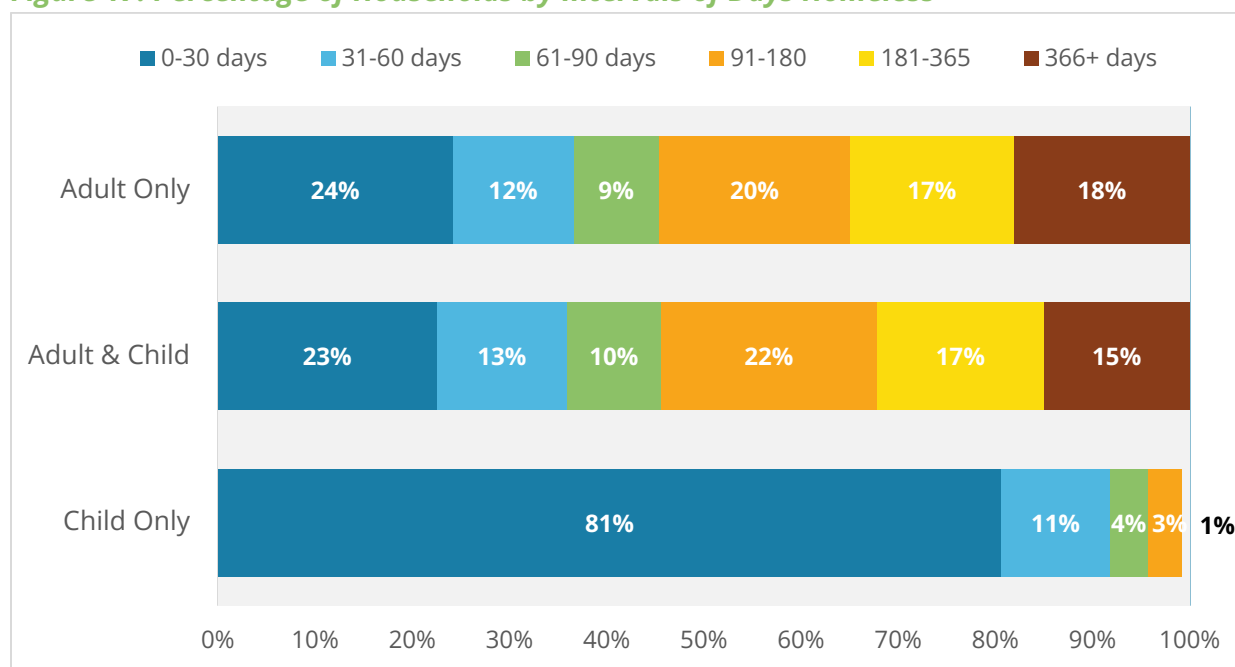
Table 42: Average Cumulative Days Homeless

Household Type	# Households	Average Days Homeless
All households	1,709	188
Adult-only	1,101	216
Adult and child	373	209
Child-only	232	23

Data source: HMIS, 2022.

Figure 17 depicts the share of households by household type in various intervals of days homeless. Overall, there is a more even distribution across intervals for households that contain adults compared to households with only children where 81 percent of households were homeless for less than 30 days.

Figure 17: Percentage of Households by Intervals of Days Homeless



Lastly, the Consortium reviewed data on returns to homelessness. Table 43 outlines the number of households that enrolled in an emergency shelter, Safe Haven, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, or permanent supportive housing project during the reporting period and have a record of previously exiting to a permanent destination six months prior to project enrollment. In 2022, 266 households had exited to a permanent destination six months prior, of whom 28 returned to homelessness within six months. When disaggregated by household type, adult-only households had the lowest return rate at 6 percent while child-only households had the highest return rate of 18 percent.

Table 43: Returns to Homelessness by Household Type

Household Type	# Households Who Had Exited to Permanent Destinations	# Returns to Homelessness	% Returns to Homelessness
Adult-only	139	9	6%
Adult and child	62	7	11%
Child-only	65	12	18%
All households	266	28	11%

Data source: HMIS, 2022.

Overall, the data indicate that although child-only households spent fewer days homeless on average, this population witnessed a higher rate of returns to homelessness compared to adult-only and adult and child households in 2022. HMIS data also suggest that households enrolled in rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing are more likely to exit to permanent destinations compared to households not enrolled in these programs, and that exits to permanent destinations vary by household subpopulation.

Unmet Needs From the Consultation Sessions and Survey

During the consultation sessions, stakeholders described the shelter and supportive housing needs facing the HOME-ARP QPs in Brevard County. Stakeholders noted that there is currently limited shelter space across the County and that the overall shortage of affordable housing makes it challenging for individuals experiencing homelessness to locate permanent housing options. This has contributed to longer stays in short-term arrangements, such as emergency shelter, and can limit the availability of shelter space for other individuals in need of assistance.

Stakeholders also mentioned specific subpopulations with unmet shelter needs including single men and women, unaccompanied youth and youth who have aged out of foster care, seniors, and LGBTQ+ individuals. Many of these subpopulations do not have designated shelter space or targeted supportive services available to them. Stakeholders explained how some individuals are turned away from shelters either due to the lack of beds or services to assist them. Notably, there are also no designated shelter beds for victims of domestic violence or human trafficking across the County and stakeholders noted that this can make it harder to adequately meet this population's needs. Lastly, stakeholders described how existing shelter capacity is often unable to accommodate entire households experiencing homelessness and that as a result, household members may need to split up across shelter facilities.

Unmet Needs for Supportive Services

Through the consultation sessions and survey, stakeholders underscored the need for additional supportive services for each HOME-ARP QPs. Table 44 summarizes the top five most-needed supportive services for each QP that stakeholders identified in the survey. Notably, case management and financial assistance costs were among the most needed supportive services for all four QPs. Victims' services also appeared among the most needed supportive services for three of the four QPs.

Table 44: Top Five Most-Needed Supportive Services for Each QP From Stakeholder Survey

Rank	Individuals Experiencing Homelessness	Individuals at Risk of Homelessness	Persons Fleeing/ Attempting to Flee	Other Groups at Greatest Risk
#1	Case Management	Case Management	Victims' Services	Case Management
#2	Financial Assistance Costs	Financial Assistance Costs	Case Management	Victims' Services
#3	Housing Search Assistance and Counseling	Food Assistance	Legal Services	Financial Assistance Costs
#4	Victims' Services	Short- and Medium-Term Rental Assistance	Financial Assistance Costs	Housing Search Assistance and Counseling
#5	Mental Health Services	Landlord and Tenant Liaison	Childcare	Short- and Medium-Term Rental Assistance

During the consultation sessions and survey open-ended questions, stakeholders also shared that limited resources for providers can limit the effectiveness of services. For example, some organizations will rely heavily on volunteers for carrying out activities because limited funding prevents them from hiring personnel. Volunteers may not be adequately trained for their roles and individuals who are trained are often overworked and underpaid. Such working conditions contribute to high staff turnover and the loss of valuable expertise from organizations, which in turn can limit the effectiveness of services provided to clients.

Identify any gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system.

Gaps Within the Current Affordable Rental Housing Inventory

Housing costs have increased across Brevard County over the past few years for both owners and renters. Tourism to the area has contributed to an increase in vacation rentals, which take housing units that could otherwise be occupied by residents off the housing market. In addition, job growth in the region has placed increasing demand on the local housing stock, which has in turn increased housing costs for many households. CHAS data estimates that there are about 5,385 rental units affordable and available to households earning less than 30 percent HAMFI and 10,500 rental units affordable and available to households earning between 30–50 percent HAMFI. In terms of households, there are a total of 11,165 ELI renter households across the County, of whom 7,350 ELI renter households pay over half of their income on rent. For VLI renter households, there are 10,830 total households and 4,380 that are paying over half of their income on rent. Data from the Shimberg Center also indicate that there are 5,841 existing assisted rental units across Brevard County and a shortage of 4,812 units affordable to households earning less than 60 percent AMI. Quantitative and qualitative data sources both point to a need to develop additional affordable housing for ELI and VLI households across Brevard County.

Gaps in the Availability and Utilization of Rental Assistance

Quantitative and qualitative data suggest the need for continued or expanded rental assistance across Brevard County. With an estimated 7,350 severely cost-burdened ELI renter households and 4,380 severely cost-burdened VLI renter households, a significant segment of the population is struggling to afford housing costs. While the County's housing authorities are assisting about 3,486 households through public housing and rental assistance, the existing need outweighs available resources. The increase in eviction filings in 2022 also suggests that a significant number of households are at risk of housing instability due to eviction. While the consultation process and data analysis underscored that many households are in need of financial assistance to offset high housing costs, stakeholders also noted that existing voucher recipient households often struggle to locate and secure housing that they can afford. Even when they do find a unit, oftentimes voucher recipients face discrimination from landlords who are unwilling to accept their vouchers.

Gaps Within Non-Congregate Shelter

The HMIS data analysis on the size and demographic composition of individuals experiencing homelessness in Brevard County indicates that there were 262 unsheltered chronically homeless individuals and a total of 207 permanent supportive housing beds across the County. Although the County has increased the number of rapid rehousing beds over the past few years, information from the stakeholder survey explained that rapid

rehousing may not be a suitable alternative to permanent supportive housing for individuals with complex needs. The current number of permanent supportive housing units is insufficient to meet the needs of the number of chronically homeless individuals in the community who would be eligible for and would benefit from supportive housing.

In addition, the 2022 PIT count reveals that there were 121 victims of domestic violence on a given night in 2022 and that 119 (98 percent) were unsheltered. Given that the County has no designated beds for victims of domestic violence and the majority of victims are living in unsheltered locations, there appears to be a high need for shelter and housing space specifically for victims. PIT count data also suggest that there is an unmet need for shelter and/or supportive housing for individuals with a severe mental illness or chronic substance use disorder. The PIT count indicates that there were 189 individuals with a severe mental illness, of whom 163 (86 percent) were unsheltered. Similarly, there were 193 individuals with a substance use disorder and 167 (87 percent) were unsheltered. Individuals in either of these populations would likely benefit from housing that is coupled with wraparound supportive services specific to their needs.

Lastly, the consultation process highlights specific subpopulations with unmet shelter needs including single men and women, unaccompanied youth and youth who have aged out of foster care, seniors, and LGBTQ+ individuals. Many of these subpopulations do not have designated shelter spaces or targeted supportive services available to them. Stakeholders also explained how limited shelter capacity can mean some individuals are turned away due to the lack of beds or services to assist them. Others noted that existing shelter capacity is often unable to accommodate entire households experiencing homelessness and that as result, household members may need to split up across shelter facilities. Lastly, there are no designated shelter beds for victims of domestic violence or human trafficking across the County and stakeholders noted that this can make it harder to adequately meet this population's needs.

Gaps Within the Supportive Services System

The consultation process identified gaps within the existing supportive service system and identified the need for case management and financial assistance costs for all four HOME-ARP QPs. Stakeholders also indicated that victims' services were among the most needed supportive services for three of the four QPs. Through the consultation sessions, stakeholders also highlighted the need for eviction prevention assistance and legal services for households facing eviction. Additionally, stakeholders explained that limited resources for service providers can limit the effectiveness of services provided to clients as some organizations rely heavily on volunteers who may not be appropriately trained. For staff who are trained, many are overworked and underpaid, which contributes to burnout and turnover.

Gaps Related to Nonprofit Capacity

The consultation process identified several gaps related to nonprofit capacity in Brevard County. Through the survey, stakeholders mentioned that many organizations serving the HOME-ARP QPs have experienced increased staff turnover and lost valuable expertise as a result. For the remaining staff, many have high workloads, which makes it difficult for organizations to adequately meet the needs of clients and help them achieve longer-term goals. High inflation has also increased operating costs for organizations across the region, which in turn has limited the ability of organizations to meet the needs of the populations they serve.

Through the open-ended responses in the survey, stakeholders also noted the need for better coordination across service providers and agencies serving the HOME-ARP QPs. They described how organizations often do not have a good sense of what services partners are providing, and as a result, organizations will provide duplicative services. Stakeholders explained that in some cases it could be more efficient to align resources or provide referrals than have multiple organizations providing the same type of service.

Lastly, stakeholders described challenges with existing grant application processes as funding opportunities are often tied to specific geographic areas. For organizations that serve the entire County, it can therefore be time-consuming to apply for multiple opportunities, and for organizations that are short-staffed, this can ultimately divert staff time away from serving clients in the community.

Under Section IV.4.2.ii.G of the HOME-ARP Notice, a PJ may provide additional characteristics associated with instability and increased risk of homelessness in their HOME-ARP Allocation Plan. These characteristics will further refine the definition of “other populations” that are “at greatest risk of housing instability,” as established in the HOME-ARP Notice. If including these characteristics, identify them here.

The 2022–2026 Brevard County HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan outlines several characteristics that are associated with housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

- ELI households often face tenuous housing situations, largely driven by housing cost burden, that increase their risk of experiencing homelessness.
- Some individuals who have received rapid-rehousing assistance to enter a permanent placement find that upon lease renewal, their rents have substantially increased to the point where the household can no longer afford to remain in their rental unit. This can cause households to return to temporary placements, such as hotel stays, instead of remaining staying stably housed in the long term.

- There is a significant population of severely cost-burdened owner households, many of which are elderly households that are living on fixed incomes. These households often struggle to remain housed when faced with increased housing costs.
- Individuals with disabilities are generally in need of a wider range of affordable housing options. Lower-income individuals with ambulatory disabilities often struggle to find accessible and affordable housing units.

Identify priority needs for the QPs.

Figure 18 summarizes the priority needs facing the four HOME-ARP QPs based on the information gathered through the consultation sessions, online stakeholder survey, and quantitative data analysis.

Figure 18: Priority Needs for the HOME-ARP QPs

Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

- There is a high need for supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals, as well as a variety of permanent affordable housing options.
- There is a high need for additional shelter beds/units for families experiencing homelessness so households can remain together.
- There is a high need for designated shelter beds/units for victims of violence.
- There is a need for rental assistance to support homeless individuals in securing and maintaining permanent housing in the private market.
- Supportive services needs include case management, financial assistance costs, housing search assistance/counseling, victims' services, and mental health services.

Individuals at Risk of Homelessness

- There is a high need for a variety of affordable housing options including units that are accessible to individuals with physical disabilities.
- There is a need for rental assistance for the high number of ELI renter households who are severely cost burdened.
- There is a need for assistance for the households who are at risk of homelessness due to evictions to help them remain stably housed.
- Supportive services needs include case management, financial assistance costs, food assistance, short- and medium-term rental assistance, and landlord/tenant liaison.

Persons Fleeing/Attempting to Flee

- There is a high need for a variety of affordable housing options to support victims who have experienced different types of trauma and have different needs.
- There is a high need for designated shelter beds for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking in Brevard County.
- Supportive services needs include victims' services, case management, legal services, financial assistance costs, and childcare.

Other Groups at Greatest Risk of Homelessness/Housing Instability

- There is a high need for a variety of affordable housing options, including units that are accessible to individuals with physical disabilities.
- There is need for assistance for the VLI renter households who are severely cost burdened.
- There is need for assistance for the households who are at risk of homelessness due to evictions so they can remain stably housed.
- Supportive services needs include case management, victims' services, financial assistance costs, housing search assistance/counseling, and short- and medium-term rental assistance.

Explain how the PJ determined the level of need and gaps in the PJ's shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems based on the data presented in the plan.

The Consortium paired the qualitative information gathered from the stakeholder consultation sessions and survey with insights gleaned from quantitative data analysis to better understand the needs facing each of the QPs and the existing gaps in the shelter, housing, and service delivery systems. Through the survey, stakeholders helped identify unmet needs and gaps for each QP and identify the level of need for each HOME-ARP-eligible activity. Table 45 outlines the primary qualitative and quantitative data sources used to analyze the priority needs of each QP as well as the existing housing, shelter, and service gaps across the community.

Table 45: Primary Data Sources to Determine Needs and Gaps

HOME-ARP QP	Primary Data Sources
Individuals experiencing homelessness	• CoC HMIS (2022) • Brevard Homeless Coalition, 2020 Gaps Analysis and System Performance Report (2020) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey
Individuals at risk of homelessness	• CHAS (2015–2019) • McKinney-Vento EDFacts Initiative data (school year

	2019–2020) • Public Housing Authority client data (2021) • Shimberg Center for Housing Studies data (2020–2022) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey
Persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking	• CoC HMIS (2022) • Serene Harbor program data (2022) • Brevard County Women’s Center program data (2022) • Florida Department of Law Enforcement Uniform Crime Reports (2020) • Space Coast Human Trafficking Task Force (2022) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey
Other populations at risk of housing instability and homelessness	• CHAS data (2015–2019) • American Community Survey (2017–2021) • Brevard County Consortium’s 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan • Shimberg Center for Housing Studies data (2020–2022) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey
Topic	Primary Data Sources
Housing inventory	• Shimberg Center for Housing Studies data (2022) • CHAS (2015–2019) • HUD Housing Choice Voucher Data Dashboard (2022) • Consortium member program data (2022) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey
Shelter inventory	• CoC PIT and Housing Inventory Count (2022) • Consortium member program data (2022) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey
Service delivery system	• Consortium member program data (2022) • Stakeholder consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey

HOME-ARP Activities

Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with [Section V.C.2. of the Notice](#), PJs must describe how they will distribute HOME-ARP funds aligned with the identified priority needs and the method for soliciting applications for funding and selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients, and/or contractors. Furthermore, PJs must describe whether they will administer the HOME-ARP-eligible activities directly.

Describe the method(s) that will be used for soliciting applications for funding and/or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients, and/or contractors.

There will be separate requests for proposals for affordable rental housing development and supportive services. Resources for capacity building and operating support will be offered in each of these requests for proposals. The Consortium will ensure that the requests for proposals and selection criteria are consistent with all HOME-ARP requirements.

Describe whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly.

The Consortium will not directly administer the HOME-ARP activities.

If any portion of the PJ's HOME-ARP administrative funds are provided to a subrecipient or contractor prior to HUD's acceptance of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan because the subrecipient or contractor is responsible for the administration of the PJ's entire HOME-ARP grant, identify the subrecipient or contractor and describe its role and responsibilities in administering all of the PJ's HOME-ARP program.

This section is not applicable to the Brevard County HOME Consortium as it does not intend for a subrecipient or contractor to administer its entire HOME-ARP grant.

Use of HOME-ARP Funding

Regulatory Requirements

[Section V.C.2 of the Notice](#) states that PJs must outline the amount of HOME-ARP funding that is planned for each eligible HOME-ARP activity type and demonstrate that any planned funding for nonprofit organization operating assistance, nonprofit capacity building, and administrative costs is within HOME-ARP limits. The plan must also explain how the characteristics of its shelter and housing inventory, the service delivery system, and the needs identified in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis provided a rationale for the use of funds for the eligible activities.

Table 46: Distribution of HOME-ARP Funds Across Eligible Activities

Eligible Activity	Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$500,000	11%	
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$0	0%	
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	\$0	0%	
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$3,045,898	67%	
Non-Profit Operating	\$150,000	3%	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$150,000	3%	5%
Administration and Planning	\$678,688	15%	15%
Total HOME-ARP Allocation	\$4,524,586	100%	

Describe how the PJ will distribute HOME-ARP funds in accordance with its priority needs identified in its needs assessment and gaps analysis.

The Consortium intends to use 67 percent of its HOME-ARP allocation for affordable rental housing, 11 percent for supportive services, 3 percent for non-profit operating costs, 3 percent for nonprofit capacity building, and the remaining 15 percent for PJ administration and planning activities. This funding distribution will allow the Consortium to develop additional affordable rental housing options and provide needed supportive services. It will also help provide organizational operating support for organizations selected to implement

HOME-ARP affordable rental housing development or supportive services. This option also provides funding for the Consortium to enhance its own capacity to administer affordable housing developments for the HOME-ARP QPs in the community.

Describe how the characteristics of the shelter and housing inventory, service delivery system, and the needs identified in the gaps analysis provided a rationale for the plan to fund eligible activities.

Information analyzed from the consultation sessions, stakeholder survey, and quantitative data demonstrates that there are high levels of unmet needs faced by all four of the HOME-ARP QPs. While it is appreciative of the additional funding, the Consortium's HOME-ARP allocation of \$4.5M is insufficient to completely address the housing, shelter, and service needs for each of the QPs. Given the limited resources available, as well as the major themes underscored in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis, the Consortium plans to spend 67 percent of its HOME-ARP allocation on affordable rental housing, 11 percent on supportive services, and the remaining 25 percent on nonprofit operating support, capacity building, and PJ planning and administration.

The trends identified in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis were a major factor that led to the Consortium's HOME-ARP allocation distribution decision. The major trends highlighted in the data analysis, consultation sessions, and survey responses all pointed to a significant need for affordable rental housing for each of the HOME-ARP QPs. Stakeholders described how all four of the HOME-ARP QPs struggle to find housing that is affordable and accessible in the community. Housing costs have been increasing for years, but recent events including high inflation, the COVID-19 pandemic, several natural disasters, job growth, and the end of the eviction moratorium have exacerbated the housing cost burden and housing instability for many lower-income households in Brevard County. The data analysis points toward a need for supportive housing options, particularly permanent supportive housing, for individuals experiencing homelessness as well as additional shelter and housing options for individuals fleeing domestic violence. Lastly, the stakeholder survey found that 51 percent of respondents selected affordable rental housing as their top priority for the use of HOME-ARP funds. The data from the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis, therefore, indicate that there is a considerable need for the development of additional affordable rental housing opportunities across Brevard County.

The Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis also highlighted the need for and importance of supportive services for the four HOME-ARP QPs. During the consultation sessions, stakeholders described how the end of the eviction moratorium has exacerbated the housing cost burden and housing instability for many lower-income households across the County. Furthermore, through the survey, stakeholders underscored the need for additional supportive services for each HOME-ARP QPs. Notably, case management and

financial assistance costs were among the most needed supportive service for each QP, and housing search assistance/counseling and victims' services were identified among the top five most needed services for three of the four QPs.

While the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis indicated that there are unmet needs for each of the HOME-ARP-eligible activities, the data also shows that there are challenges and concerns with implementing some of these activities. Table 47 outlines how survey respondents prioritized the five eligible activities according to the average weighted score. Affordable rental housing was clearly prioritized as the top-needed activity among respondents, followed by non-congregate shelter, nonprofit capacity building, supportive services, and tenant-based rental assistance. There was not a clear second priority as the weighted scores for non-congregate shelter, nonprofit capacity building, supportive services, and tenant-based rental assistance were very similar.

Table 47: Average Weighted Score of Prioritized HOME-ARP-Eligible Activities

Ranking Order	HOME-ARP-Eligible Activity	Average Weighted Score
#1	Affordable Rental Housing	4.0
#2	Non-Congregate Shelter	2.9
#3	Nonprofit Capacity Building	2.8
#4	Supportive Services	2.7
#5	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	2.6

Although the survey indicates that some respondents would prioritize non-congregate shelter among the eligible activities, the information gathered through the data analysis, consultation sessions, and survey open-ended responses identifies barriers to funding for ongoing operations and provider capacity to manage non-congregate shelter facilities. Throughout the consultation process, stakeholders described how staff burnout and limited organizational capacity are challenges for organizations serving the four HOME-ARP QPs. They shared that the pandemic has exacerbated some pre-existing challenges such as insufficient pay for staff and limited funding and resources to serve those in need of assistance. Analysis of the 2022 Housing Inventory Count data also indicates that there is a greater need for supportive housing units than shelter beds for individuals experiencing homelessness and persons fleeing domestic violence. This data suggests that while non-congregate shelter can be a vital resource for the HOME-ARP QPs, there are capacity challenges that make it difficult to adequately serve vulnerable populations and greater needs for other types of shelter and housing options.

Similarly to non-congregate shelter, stakeholders also expressed mixed feelings about using HOME-ARP for tenant-based rental assistance. While the data analysis indicates there is a high need for continued or expanded rental assistance, stakeholders explained that local housing markets have been saturated with tenant-based rental assistance due to local, state, and federal pandemic response programs. While many are thankful for the additional resources, the surge in tenant-based rental assistance has made it difficult for voucher recipients to secure housing. Factors such as rising housing costs, inflation, low vacancy rates, and the unwillingness of landlords in the private market to accept vouchers have decreased the number of units that are available and affordable to voucher holders. The information suggests that there is support for rental assistance; however, there are currently other sources of rental assistance funding available in the community and as a relatively small, one-time funding source, HOME-ARP is not well-suited for a program such as tenant-based rental assistance that would require ongoing financial contributions.

By prioritizing affordable rental housing and supportive services with its HOME-ARP allocation, the Consortium can help meet the needs of all four QPs while addressing some of the priority needs identified in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis. Adding to the stock of affordable rental housing would alleviate some of the pressure currently exerted upon the housing and shelter inventory. In addition, the range of eligible supportive services under HOME-ARP would allow the Consortium to fund programs that could broaden the impact of programs serving all the QPs. [Section VI.D.4.c.i of HUD Notice CPD-21-10](#) outlines the allowable uses for HOME-ARP supportive services, which align with the needs identified in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis. Supportive services could therefore be utilized to address some of the noted challenges with tenant-based rental assistance and non-congregate shelter programs while serving a broad range of HOME-ARP-eligible households across the community.

Lastly, the Consortium decided to allocate 3 percent of its HOME-ARP allocation toward nonprofit capacity building, 3 percent for nonprofit operating support, and 15 percent for PJ planning and administration. The Consortium opted to allocate some funding that can be used to pay the operating expenses of nonprofit organizations that will carry out the HOME-ARP activities. Eligible operating expenses are necessary costs for operating a nonprofit organization such as employee salaries, wages, and other employee compensation and benefits; employee education, training, and travel; rent; utilities; communication costs; taxes; insurance; equipment, materials, and supplies. Eligible capacity building assistance includes necessary general operating costs that will result in expansion or improvement of an organization's ability to carry out the eligible HOME-ARP activities such as upgrades to materials, equipment, and supplies and technical assistance related to the HOME-ARP QPs.

Through the consultation sessions and survey, stakeholders described how challenges such as insufficient pay for staff, lack of staff training opportunities, and limited program funding and resources have made it harder for organizations to support their own staff and capacity while adequately meeting the needs of their clients. By allocating HOME-ARP funding toward nonprofit operating and capacity building, the Consortium aims to help address some of the challenges faced by organizations working to meet the needs of the QPs.

The remaining 15 percent of the HOME-ARP allocation will assist the Consortium with the administration and planning of the HOME-ARP program. Eligible administration and planning costs include necessary costs for the management, coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of the HOME-ARP program. Examples include administration activities such as developing systems to comply with HOME-ARP requirements, developing interagency agreements, monitoring HOME-ARP activities for progress and compliance, preparing HOME-ARP reports and documents for submission to HUD, and evaluating program results against stated objectives. A full list of eligible costs is provided in Section VI.A of the HUD Notice. Since the HOME-ARP program is a new source of federal funding with its own unique program requirements, the Consortium has elected to allocate sufficient funds to build its own internal capacity to administer, monitor, and evaluate the program. Doing so will help ensure that the HOME-ARP-eligible activities have the greatest impact and best meet the needs of some of the County's most vulnerable communities.

HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals

Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with [Section V.C.3 of the Notice](#), PJs must provide an estimate for the number of affordable rental housing units for QPs that they will produce or support with HOME-ARP funds. In addition, PJs must also include a narrative about the specific affordable rental housing production goal that the PJ hopes to achieve and describe how it will address the PJ's priority needs.

Estimate the number of affordable rental housing units for QPs that the PJ will produce or support with its HOME-ARP allocation.

The Consortium estimates that it costs approximately \$300,000 to develop a unit of affordable rental housing. As a result, an estimated 10 HOME-ARP units will result in an allocation of \$3,045,898, assuming HOME-ARP will pay for 100 percent of the cost for each unit. This estimate would increase if other funds paid for a portion of the cost of the HOME-ARP units.

Describe the specific affordable rental housing production goal that the PJ hopes to achieve and describe how the production goal will address the PJ's priority needs.

HOME-ARP funds will provide a one-time expansion of resources for the development of affordable rental housing for some of Brevard County's most vulnerable residents. Prioritizing the development of affordable rental housing aligns with the needs of all four HOME-ARP QPs identified in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis and will further the Consortium's goals of expanding affordable housing options for households earning less than 60 percent AMI. While the estimated number of units that will be produced with the HOME-ARP allocation is small, it will help make a long-term impact with a one-time source of funding. The funds will likely leverage state and federal funds for affordable housing and fill important gaps to allow a project to move forward.

Preferences

Regulatory Requirements

Section V.C.4 of the Notice states that PJs must identify whether they intend to establish a preference for one or more of the QPs or a subpopulation within one or more of the QPs for any eligible activity or project. If a PJ chooses to establish a preference, they must explain how the use of a preference or method of prioritization will address the unmet needs or gaps in benefits and services identified in the Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis. PJs must also describe how they will still address the unmet needs or gaps of the other QPs that are not included in a preference through the use of HOME-ARP funds.

Preferences cannot violate any applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements, including but not limited to those requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a). The PJ must comply with all applicable nondiscrimination and equal opportunity laws and requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a) and any other applicable fair housing and civil rights laws and requirements when establishing preferences or methods of prioritization.

Identify whether the PJ intends to give preference to one or more QPs or a subpopulation within one or more QPs for any eligible activity or project.

The Consortium does not intend to give preference to any specific HOME-ARP QP or subpopulation for affordable rental housing projects or supportive services supported with HOME-ARP funds. Affordable rental housing projects and supportive services will be available to all HOME-ARP QPs.

If a preference was identified, explain how the use of a preference or method of prioritization will address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the QP or subpopulation of the QP, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gaps analysis.

This section does not apply to the Consortium since the Consortium does not intend to include a preference.

Referral Methods

Regulatory Requirements

The HUD Notice states that PJs are not required to describe referral methods in the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan; however, a PJ must require a project or activity to use coordinated entry along with other referral methods **or** to use only a project/activity waiting list if:

- Coordinated entry does not have a sufficient number of qualifying individuals or families to refer to the PJ for the project or activity.
- Coordinated entry does not include all HOME-ARP QPs.
- Coordinated entry fails to provide access and implement uniform referral processes in situations where a project's geographic area(s) is broader than the geographic area(s) covered by the coordinated entry system.

Identify the referral methods that the PJ intends to use for its HOME-ARP projects and activities. A PJ may use multiple referral methods in its HOME-ARP program. (Optional)

The Brevard Homeless Coalition's coordinated entry system focuses primarily on persons experiencing homelessness and includes some components of the definitions of the other three HOME-ARP QPs. As a result, the Consortium will require HOME-ARP-funded projects and services to use a project-specific waiting list. The Consortium will review all referral methods to ensure compliance with HOME-ARP program requirements.

If the PJ intends to use the coordinated entry process established by the CoC, describe whether all QPs eligible for a project or activity will be included in the coordinated entry process, or the method by which all QPs eligible for the project or activity will be covered. (Optional)

The Brevard Homeless Coalition's coordinated entry process includes portions of the HOME-ARP QP definitions. The Individuals Experiencing Homelessness QP is fully included and covers the components defined under 24 CFR 91.5(1) (2) and (3). The Individuals at Risk of Homelessness QP is not included in coordinated entry. In addition, coordinated entry partially includes the Persons Fleeing/Attempting to Flee QP by covering 24 CFR 91.5(4), which includes individuals fleeing domestic violence. Lastly, the Other Groups at Greatest Risk of Homelessness/Housing Instability QP is not included in coordinated entry.

Since not all components of the HOME-ARP QP definitions are covered in coordinated entry, the Consortium will require HOME-ARP-funded projects and services to use a project- or activity-specific waiting list. The Consortium will review all referral methods to ensure compliance with HOME-ARP program requirements.

If the PJ intends to use the coordinated entry process established by the CoC, describe the method of prioritization to be used by the coordinated entry. (Optional)

This section does not apply to the Consortium since the Consortium intends to use a project-specific waiting list for HOME-ARP projects.

If the PJ intends to use both a coordinated entry process established by the CoC and another referral method for a project or activity, describe any method of prioritization between the two referral methods, if any. (Optional)

The Consortium only intends to use one referral method.

Limitations in a HOME-ARP Rental Housing or Non-Congregate Shelter Project

Regulatory Requirements

The HUD Notice states that limiting eligibility for HOME-ARP rental housing or non-congregate shelter projects is only permitted under certain circumstances. For example, PJs may limit admission to HOME-ARP rental housing or non-congregate shelter projects to households who need specialized supportive services that are provided in such housing or non-congregate shelter. Any limitations must follow all applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements.

Describe whether the PJ intends to limit eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or non-congregate shelter project to a particular QP or specific subpopulation of a QP identified in section IV.A of the Notice.

The Consortium does not intend to limit eligibility to any specific HOME-ARP QP or subpopulation for affordable rental housing projects or supportive services using HOME-ARP funds. Affordable rental housing projects and supportive services will be available to all HOME-ARP QPs.

If a PJ intends to implement a limitation, explain why the use of a limitation is necessary to address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the QP or subpopulation of the QP, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gaps analysis.

This section does not apply to the Consortium.

If a limitation was identified, describe how the PJ will address the unmet needs or gaps in benefits and services of the other QPs that are not included in the limitation through the use of HOME-ARP funds (i.e., through another of the PJ's HOME-ARP projects or activities).

This section does not apply to the Consortium.

HOME-ARP Refinancing Guidelines

Regulatory Requirements

If the PJ intends to use HOME-ARP funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily rental housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME-ARP funds, the PJ must state its HOME-ARP refinancing guidelines in accordance with [24 CFR 92.206\(b\)](#). The guidelines must describe the conditions under which the PJ will refinance existing debt for a HOME-ARP rental project, including the below.

Establish a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing to demonstrate that rehabilitation of HOME-ARP rental housing is the primary eligible activity.

The Consortium does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds for this purpose.

Require a review of management practices to demonstrate that disinvestment in the property has not occurred; that the long-term needs of the project can be met; and that the feasibility of serving qualified populations for the minimum compliance period can be demonstrated.

The Consortium does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds for this purpose.

State whether the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, create additional affordable units, or both.

The Consortium does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds for this purpose.

Specify the required compliance period, whether it is a minimum of 15 years or longer.

The Consortium does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds for this purpose.

State that HOME-ARP funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG.

The Consortium does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds for this purpose.

Other requirements in the PJ's guidelines, if applicable.

The Consortium does not intend to use HOME-ARP funds for this purpose.

Appendix

Consultation Table

The following table includes the 47 organizations that provided input in the development of the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan through the consultation sessions and online stakeholder survey. The organization types were determined either by the organization types selected by the respondent(s) affiliated with an organization in the stakeholder survey or by Consortium staff based on their understanding of the services provided by the organization. Likewise, the QPs served were determined by the QPs indicated by the respondent(s) affiliated with an organization in the stakeholder survey or by Consortium staff based on their understanding of the individuals served by the organization.

The Consultation Table uses the following abbreviations for organization type and QP served.

Abbreviation	Definition
CoC	Continuum of Care lead agency
CR-FH-D	Civil rights, fair housing, and/or disabilities service provider or organization
D	Affordable housing developer
DV-SA-HT	Domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, and/or human trafficking services provider
HS	Homeless services provider
O	Other
PA	Public agency addressing the needs of the QPs
PHA	Public housing authority/agency
SS	Supportive services provider
V	Veterans Services Provider

Abbreviation	QP
QP1	Individuals experiencing homelessness
QP2	Individuals at risk of homelessness
QP3	Persons fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or human trafficking
QP4	Other populations at greatest risk of homelessness or housing instability

Consultation Table

#	Organization Name	Organization Type	QPs Served	Participated in:	
				Session	Survey
1	2-1-1 Brevard	SS, O	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4	X	X
2	Aging Matters	CR-FH-D	QP2, QP4	X	
3	Arise International Ministry	O	QP1	X	
4	Brevard Alzheimer's Foundation	CR-FH-D, SS, V, O	QP3		X
5	Brevard County	PA, SS	QP2, QP4	X	X
6	Brevard County Public Schools	PA, O	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4		X
7	Brevard Family Partnership	SS	QP1, QP2	X	X
8	Brevard Health Alliance	O	QP2, QP4	X	
9	Brevard Homeless Coalition (Palm Bay, Melbourne, Brevard County CoC (FL-513))	CoC, HS, SS	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4	X	X
10	CareerSource Brevard	SS, O	QP2, QP4	X	
11	Carrfour Supportive Housing	D	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4		X
12	Catholic Charities of Central Florida	SS, O	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4	X	X
13	Central Brevard Sharing Center	SS	QP1	X	
14	Central Florida Cares Health System	SS, O	QP1	X	
15	Christ Is the Answer Rescue Mission	HS, SS	QP1, QP4		X
16	Circles of Care	HS, SS, CR-FH-D, PA	QP1, QP2, QP4		X

#	Organization Name	Organization Type	QPs Served	Participated in:	
				Session	Survey
17	City of Cocoa	PA, SS	QP2, QP4	X	
18	City of Melbourne	PA, SS	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4	X	X
19	City of Palm Bay	PA, SS	QP2, QP4	X	
20	City of Titusville	PA, SS	QP1, QP2, QP4	X	X
21	Cocoa Housing Authority	PHA, D, HS	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4		X
22	Community of Hope	HS, SS, D, DV-SA-HT	QP1, QP2	X	X
23	Crosswinds Youth Services, Inc.	HS, SS	QP1	X	
24	Daily Bread	HS, SS	QP1	X	X
25	Eckerd Connects	SS	QP1	X	
26	Family Promise of Brevard	HS	QP1, QP2, QP4	X	X
27	Florida Department of Children and Families	PA, SS, DV-SA-HT, O	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4	X	X
28	Florida Department of Health	PA, SS, O	QP2, QP4	X	
29	Florida Department of Veteran Affairs	PA, SS, V	QP1, QP2, QP4	X	
30	Genesis House	HS, SS	QP1	X	X
31	Health Council of East Central Florida	O	QP4	X	
32	Helps Community Initiatives, Inc.	HS, SS, O	QP1, QP2		X
33	Housing Authority of Brevard County & Melbourne Housing Authority	PHA, D	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4	X	X
34	Housing Authority of the City of Titusville	PHA, D	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4		X
35	Housing for Homeless	HS, SS, D, V	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4	X	X
36	Life Recaptured, Inc.	HS, SS, DV-SA-HT	QP1, QP3		X
37	Mosaic Church Palm Bay	O	QP1	X	

#	Organization Name	Organization Type	QPs Served	Participated in:	
				Session	Survey
38	North Brevard Charities	HS, SS, PA, D, O	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4	X	X
39	Open Door Concierge Services, Inc.	HS, SS, DV-SA-HT, CR-FH-D	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4		X
40	Serene Harbor	DV-SA-HT, SS	QP1, QP2, QP3	X	X
41	South Brevard Sharing Center	SS	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4		X
42	Space Coast Health Centers	O	QP1, QP2		X
43	Space Coast Health Foundation	SS, O	QP2, QP4	X	
44	United Way of Brevard	SS	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4	X	
45	Volunteers of America Florida	SS	QP1, QP2, QP4	X	
46	Ways for Life (formerly “Ready for Life Brevard”)	HS, SS	QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4	X	
47	Women’s Center of Brevard	SS, DV-SA-HT	QP3		X

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AMI	Area Median Income
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CHAS	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy
CoC	Continuum of Care
ES	Emergency Shelter
ELI	Extremely Low-Income
HAMFI	HUD-Adjusted Median Family Income
HMIS	Homeless Management Information System
HOME	HOME Investment Partnerships Program
HOME-ARP	HOME American Rescue Plan Program
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
PHA	Public Housing Authority/Agency
PIT	Point-in-Time
PJ	HOME Participating Jurisdiction
PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing
QP	Qualifying Populations
SH	Safe Haven
TH	Transitional Housing
VLI	Very Low-Income

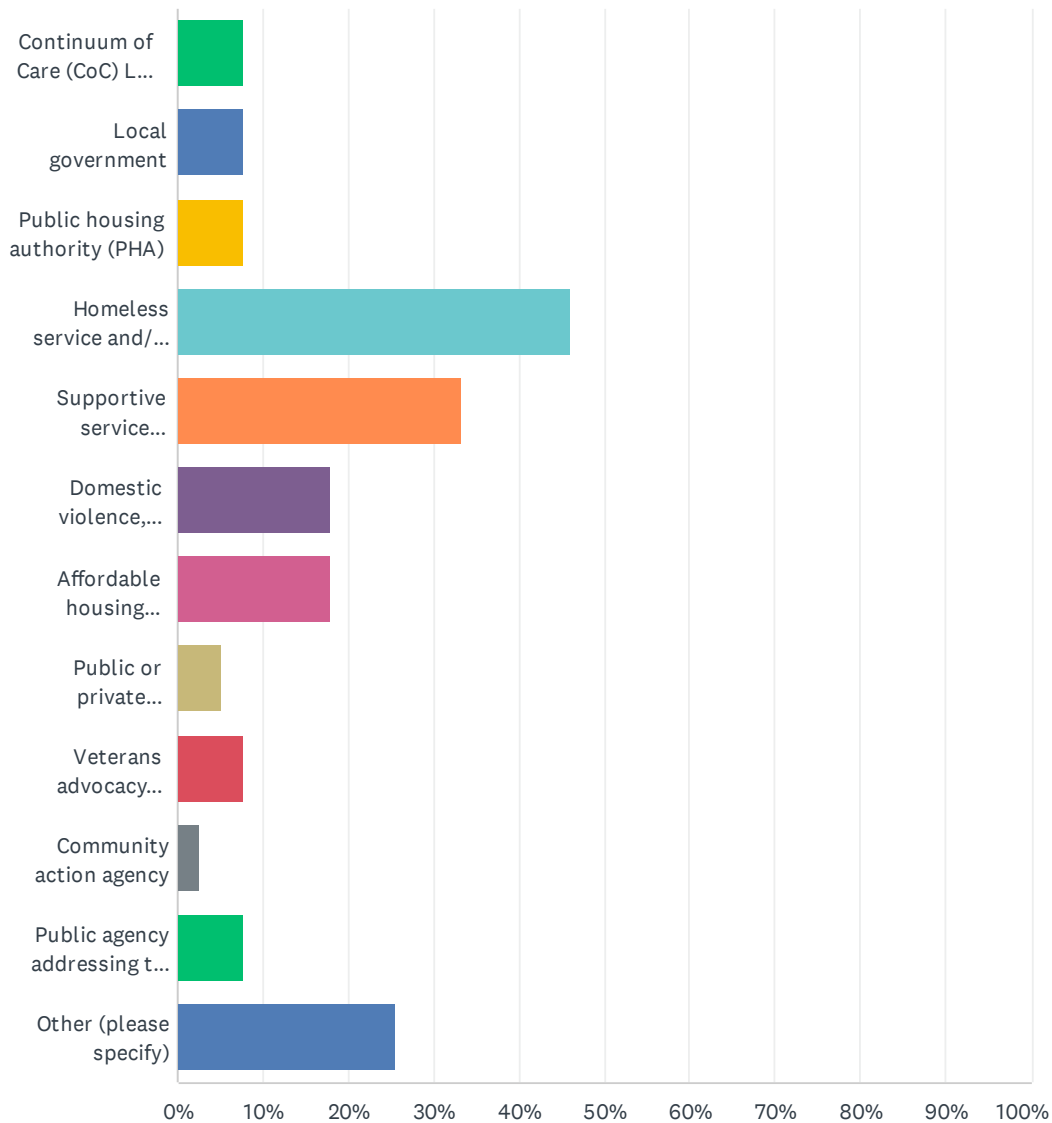
Public Participation Supporting Documentation

This section of the Allocation Plan will be updated following the end of the public comment period.

Stakeholder Survey Summary Multiple Choice Results

Q2 What type of organization do you work for? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 39 Skipped: 0

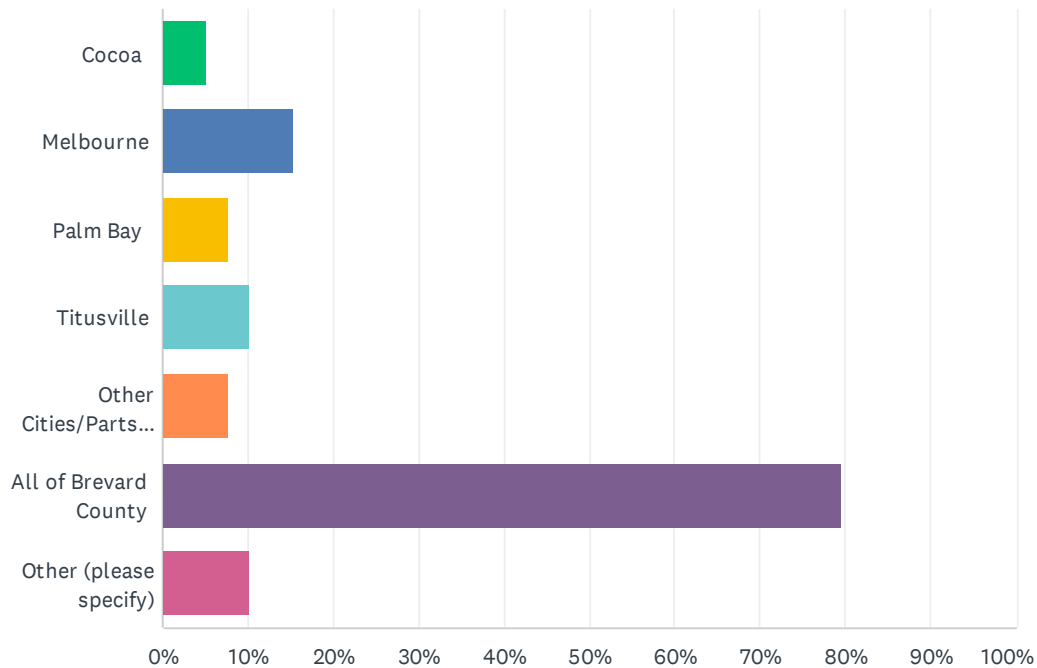


Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Continuum of Care (CoC) Lead Agency	7.69%	3
Local government	7.69%	3
Public housing authority (PHA)	7.69%	3
Homeless service and/or shelter provider	46.15%	18
Supportive service provider	33.33%	13
Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking services provider	17.95%	7
Affordable housing developer	17.95%	7
Public or private organization addressing the civil rights, fair housing, and/or the needs of persons with disabilities	5.13%	2
Veterans advocacy organization or services provider	7.69%	3
Community action agency	2.56%	1
Public agency addressing the needs of the qualifying populations	7.69%	3
Other (please specify)	25.64%	10
Total Respondents: 39		

Q3 Which area(s) does your organization serve? (Check all that apply)

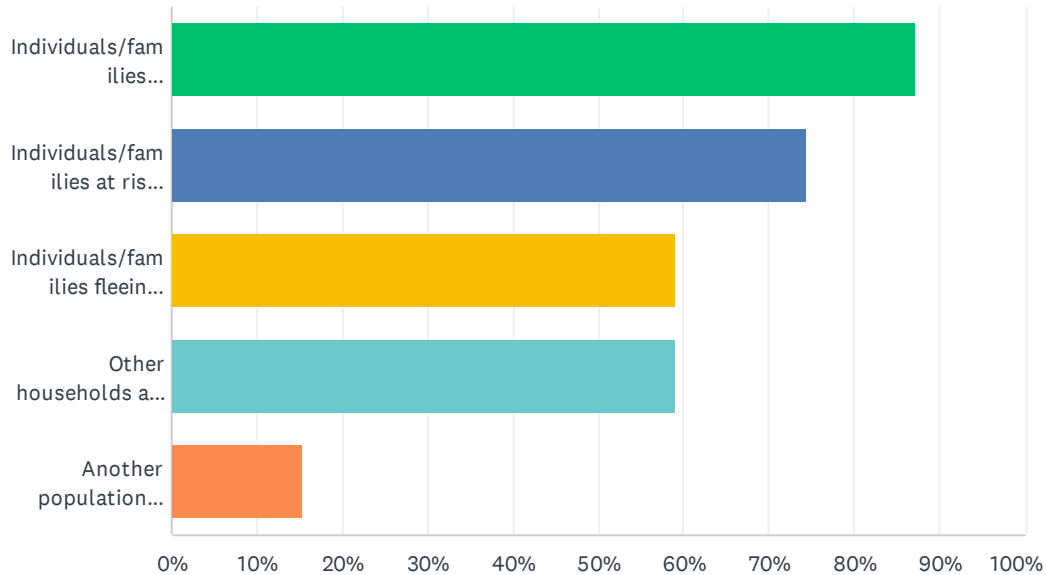
Answered: 39 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Cocoa	5.13%	2
Melbourne	15.38%	6
Palm Bay	7.69%	3
Titusville	10.26%	4
Other Cities/Parts of Brevard County	7.69%	3
All of Brevard County	79.49%	31
Other (please specify)	10.26%	4
Total Respondents: 39		

Q4 What HOME-ARP qualifying population(s) does your organization primarily serve? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 39 Skipped: 0

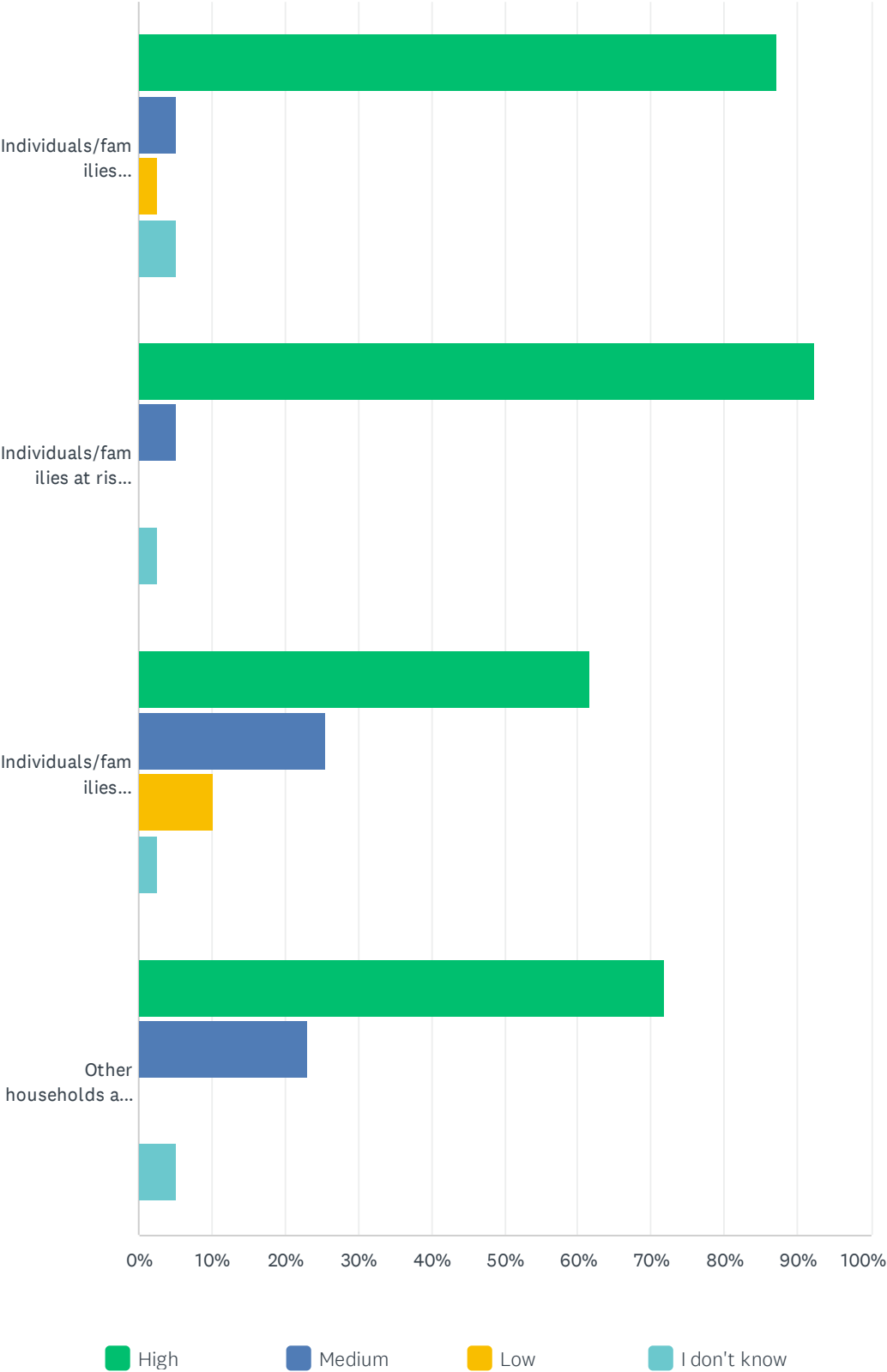


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Individuals/families experiencing homeless	87.18%	34
Individuals/families at risk of homelessness	74.36%	29
Individuals/families fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking	58.97%	23
Other households at risk of housing instability (as defined by HUD)	58.97%	23
Another population (please specify)	15.38%	6
Total Respondents: 39		

Q5 How would you describe the overall level of need for each HOME-ARP qualifying population using a scale of High, Medium, and Low?

Answered: 39 Skipped: 0

Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey



Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey

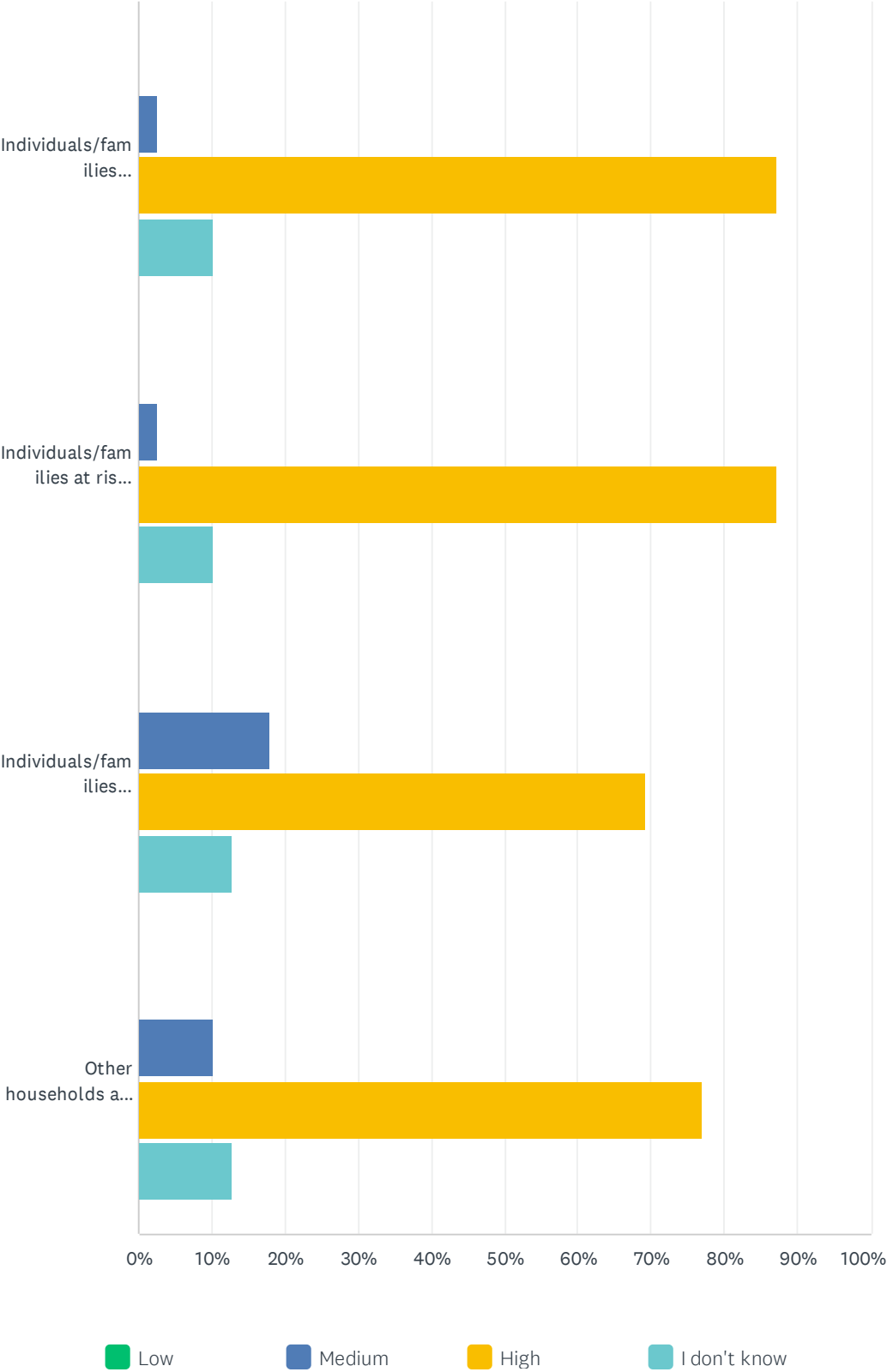
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	I DON'T KNOW	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Individuals/families experiencing homelessness	87.18% 34	5.13% 2	2.56% 1	5.13% 2	39	1.11
Individuals/families at risk of homelessness	92.31% 36	5.13% 2	0.00% 0	2.56% 1	39	1.05
Individuals/families fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking	61.54% 24	25.64% 10	10.26% 4	2.56% 1	39	1.47
Other households at risk of housing instability (as defined by HUD)	71.79% 28	23.08% 9	0.00% 0	5.13% 2	39	1.24

Q6 What are the unmet needs for the following eligible activities for each of the HOME-ARP qualifying populations using a scale of High, Medium, and Low? Notes: 1. Non-congregate shelters generally include one bathroom for each bedroom 2. HOME-ARP supportive services can include one-time move-in financial assistance and short- to medium-term rental assistance.

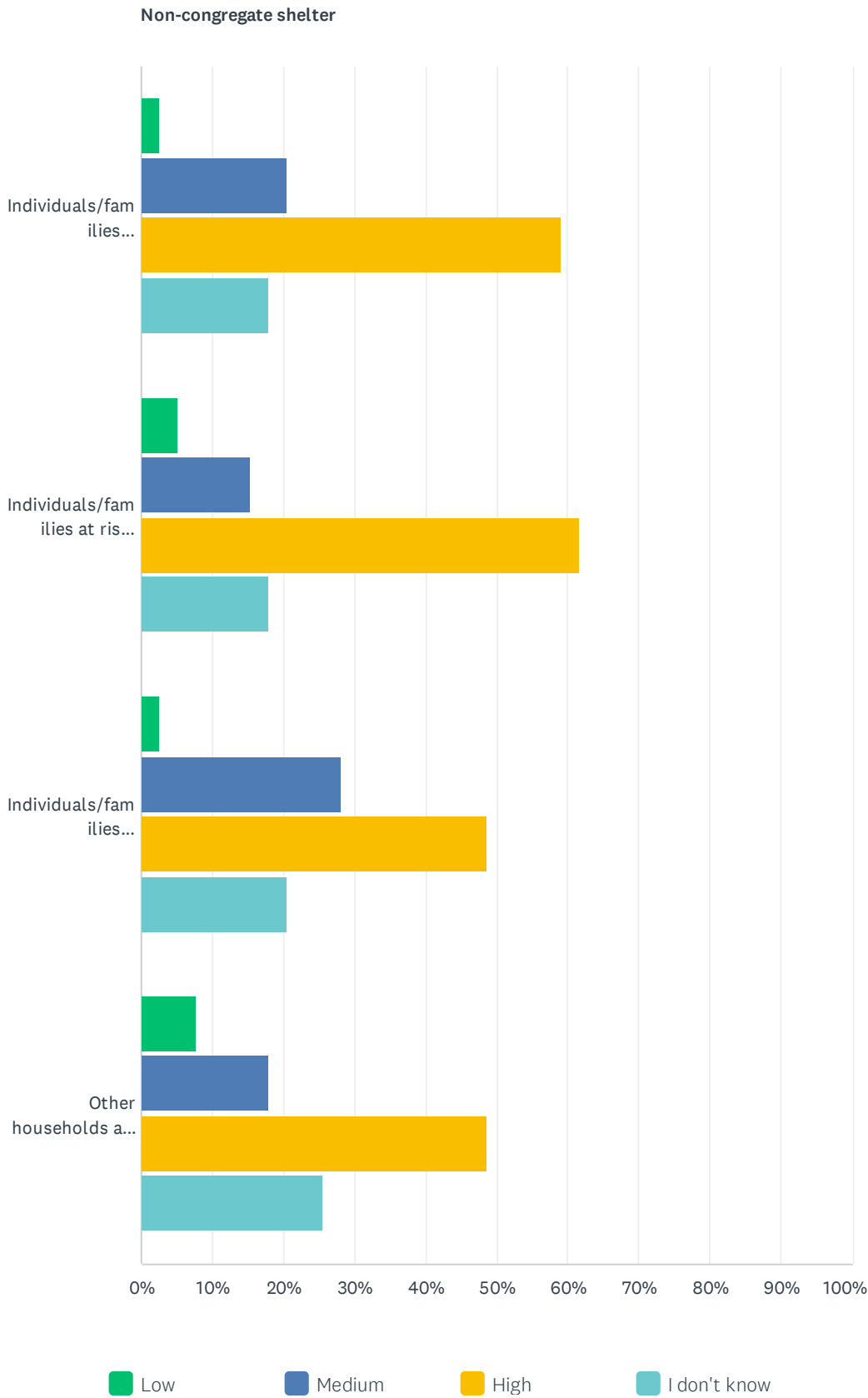
Answered: 39 Skipped: 0

Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey

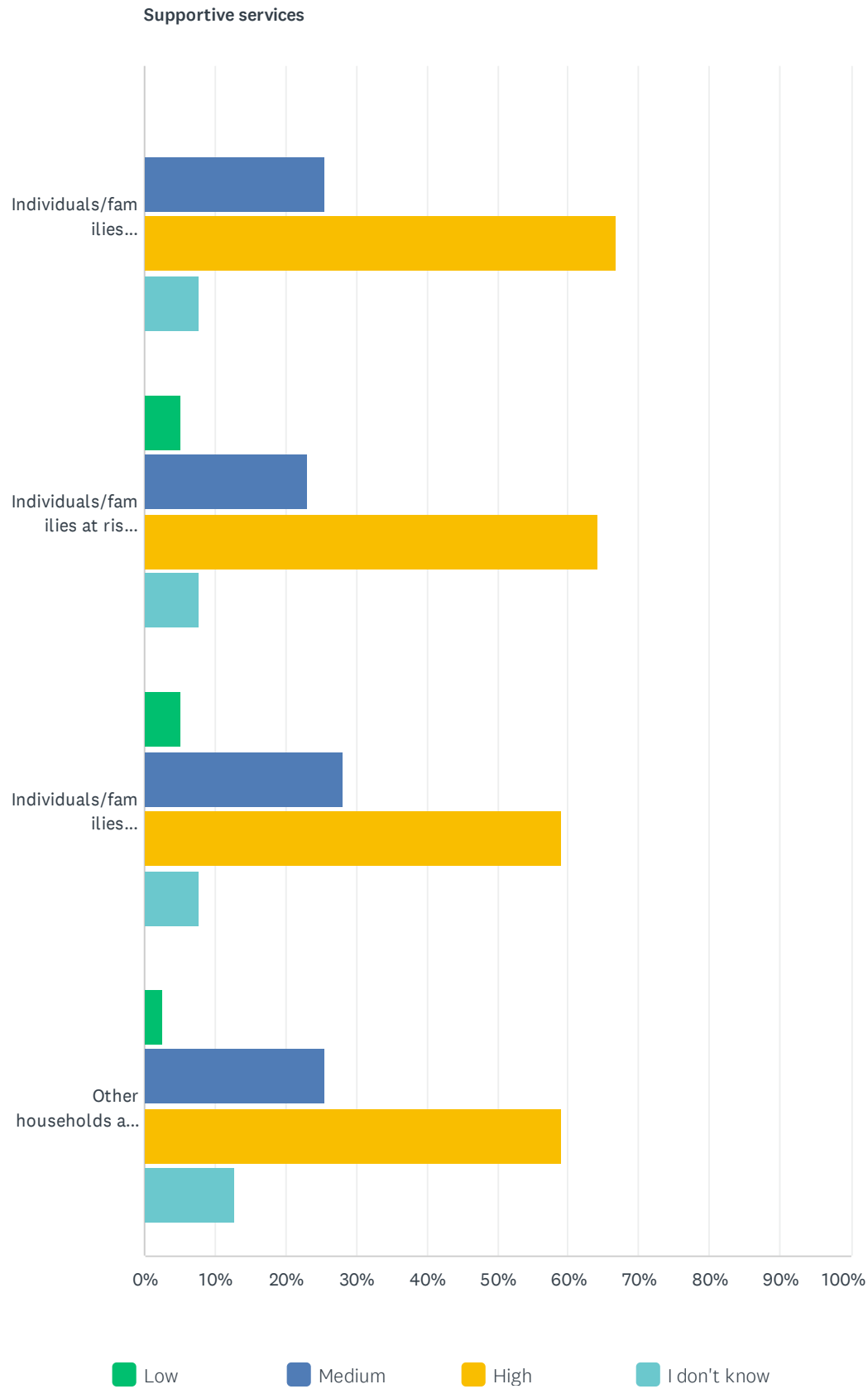
Affordable rental housing



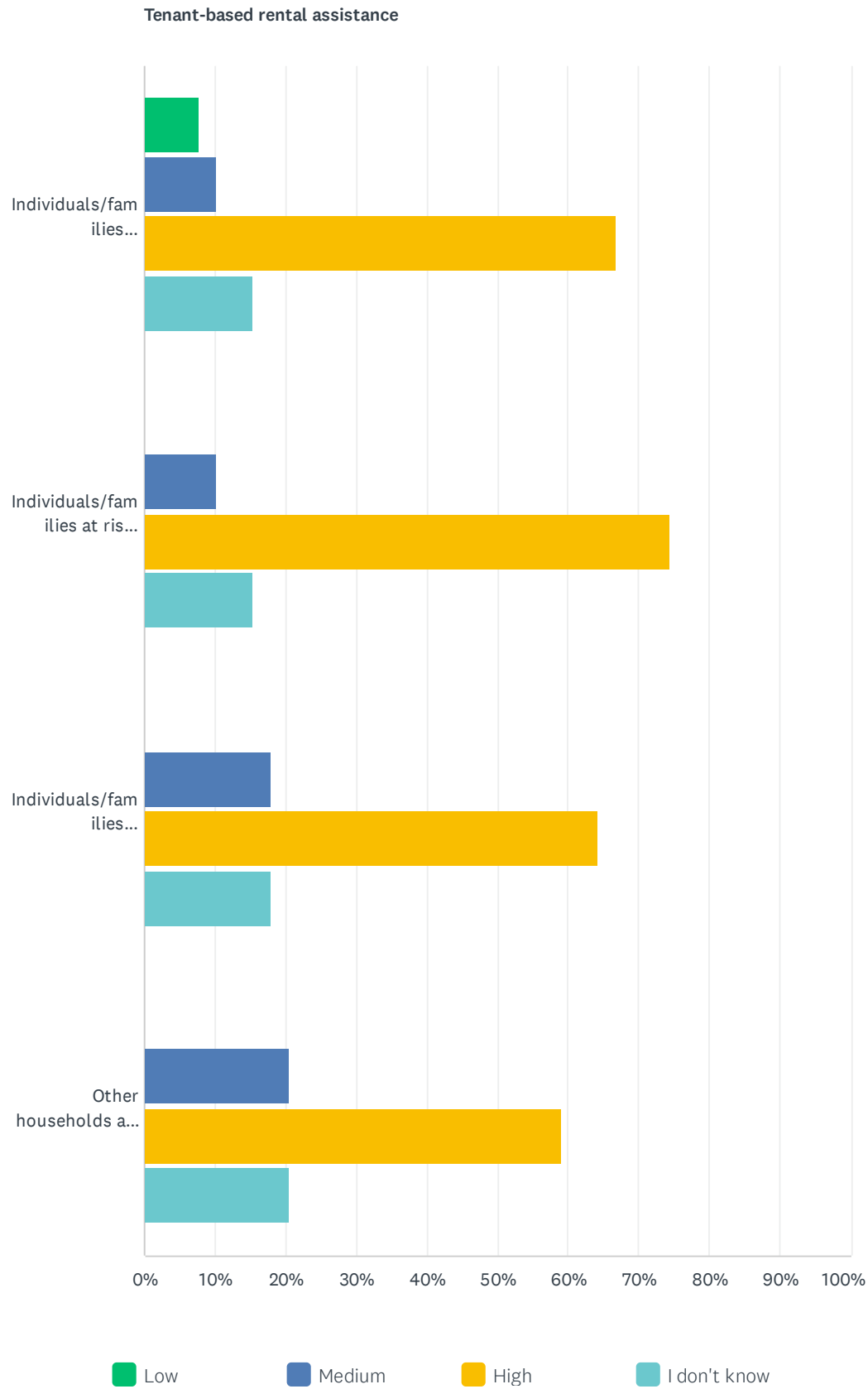
Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey



Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey



Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey

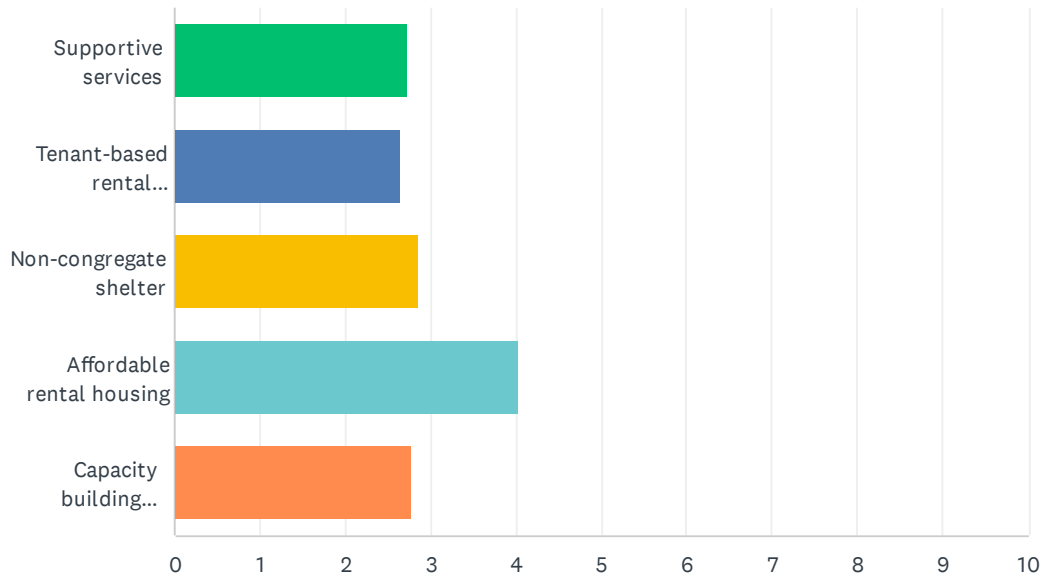


Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey

Affordable rental housing					
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	I DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Individuals/families experiencing homelessness	0.00% 0	2.56% 1	87.18% 34	10.26% 4	39
Individuals/families at risk of homelessness	0.00% 0	2.56% 1	87.18% 34	10.26% 4	39
Individuals/families fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, or human trafficking	0.00% 0	17.95% 7	69.23% 27	12.82% 5	39
Other households at risk of housing instability (as defined by HUD)	0.00% 0	10.26% 4	76.92% 30	12.82% 5	39
Non-congregate shelter					
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	I DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Individuals/families experiencing homelessness	2.56% 1	20.51% 8	58.97% 23	17.95% 7	39
Individuals/families at risk of homelessness	5.13% 2	15.38% 6	61.54% 24	17.95% 7	39
Individuals/families fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, or human trafficking	2.56% 1	28.21% 11	48.72% 19	20.51% 8	39
Other households at risk of housing instability (as defined by HUD)	7.69% 3	17.95% 7	48.72% 19	25.64% 10	39
Supportive services					
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	I DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Individuals/families experiencing homelessness	0.00% 0	25.64% 10	66.67% 26	7.69% 3	39
Individuals/families at risk of homelessness	5.13% 2	23.08% 9	64.10% 25	7.69% 3	39
Individuals/families fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, or human trafficking	5.13% 2	28.21% 11	58.97% 23	7.69% 3	39
Other households at risk of housing instability (as defined by HUD)	2.56% 1	25.64% 10	58.97% 23	12.82% 5	39
Tenant-based rental assistance					
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	I DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Individuals/families experiencing homelessness	7.69% 3	10.26% 4	66.67% 26	15.38% 6	39
Individuals/families at risk of homelessness	0.00% 0	10.26% 4	74.36% 29	15.38% 6	39
Individuals/families fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, or human trafficking	0.00% 0	17.95% 7	64.10% 25	17.95% 7	39
Other households at risk of housing instability (as defined by HUD)	0.00% 0	20.51% 8	58.97% 23	20.51% 8	39

Q7 How would you prioritize the use of HOME-ARP funds among the following eligible activities? Please rank the following with a 1 as the highest priority.

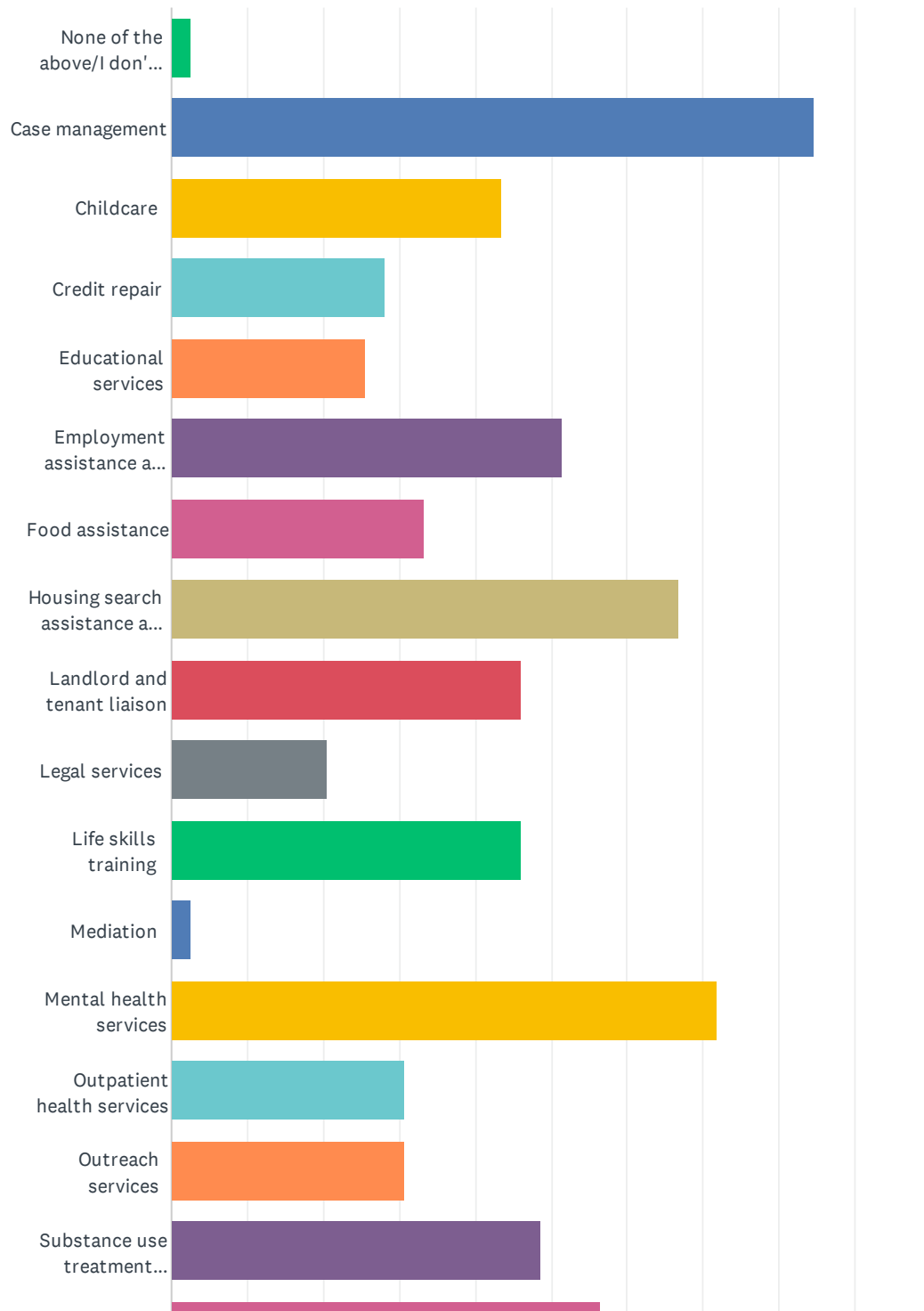
Answered: 39 Skipped: 0



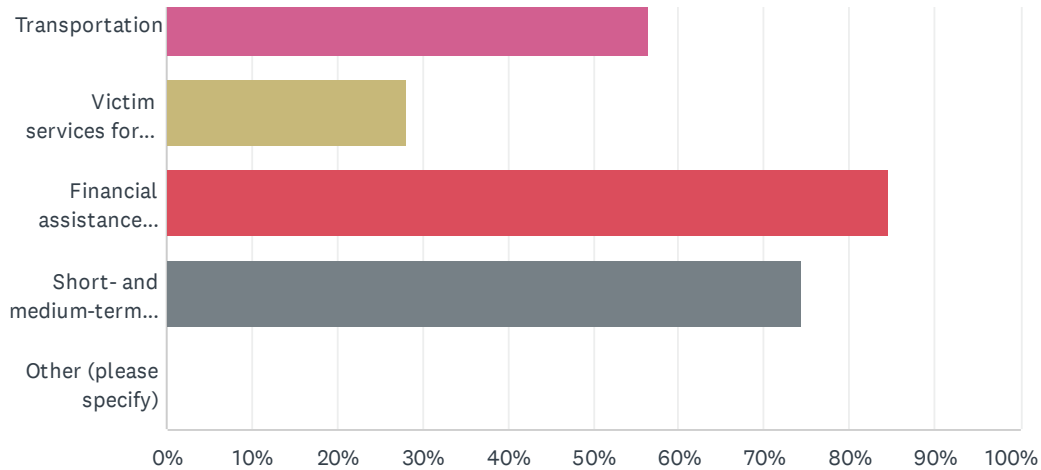
	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	SCORE
Supportive services	12.82% 5	17.95% 7	20.51% 8	25.64% 10	23.08% 9	39	2.72
Tenant-based rental assistance	5.13% 2	25.64% 10	23.08% 9	20.51% 8	25.64% 10	39	2.64
Non-congregate shelter	15.38% 6	12.82% 5	30.77% 12	23.08% 9	17.95% 7	39	2.85
Affordable rental housing	51.28% 20	20.51% 8	15.38% 6	5.13% 2	7.69% 3	39	4.03
Capacity building supports for shelter, services, and/or housing providers	15.38% 6	23.08% 9	10.26% 4	25.64% 10	25.64% 10	39	2.77

Q8 For individuals/families experiencing homelessness, which of the following HOME-ARP supportive services are needed the most?*Note: Check all that apply. Selections will be ranked in next question. If you do not know which services this population needs, please select "None of the above/I don't know."*

Answered: 39 Skipped: 0



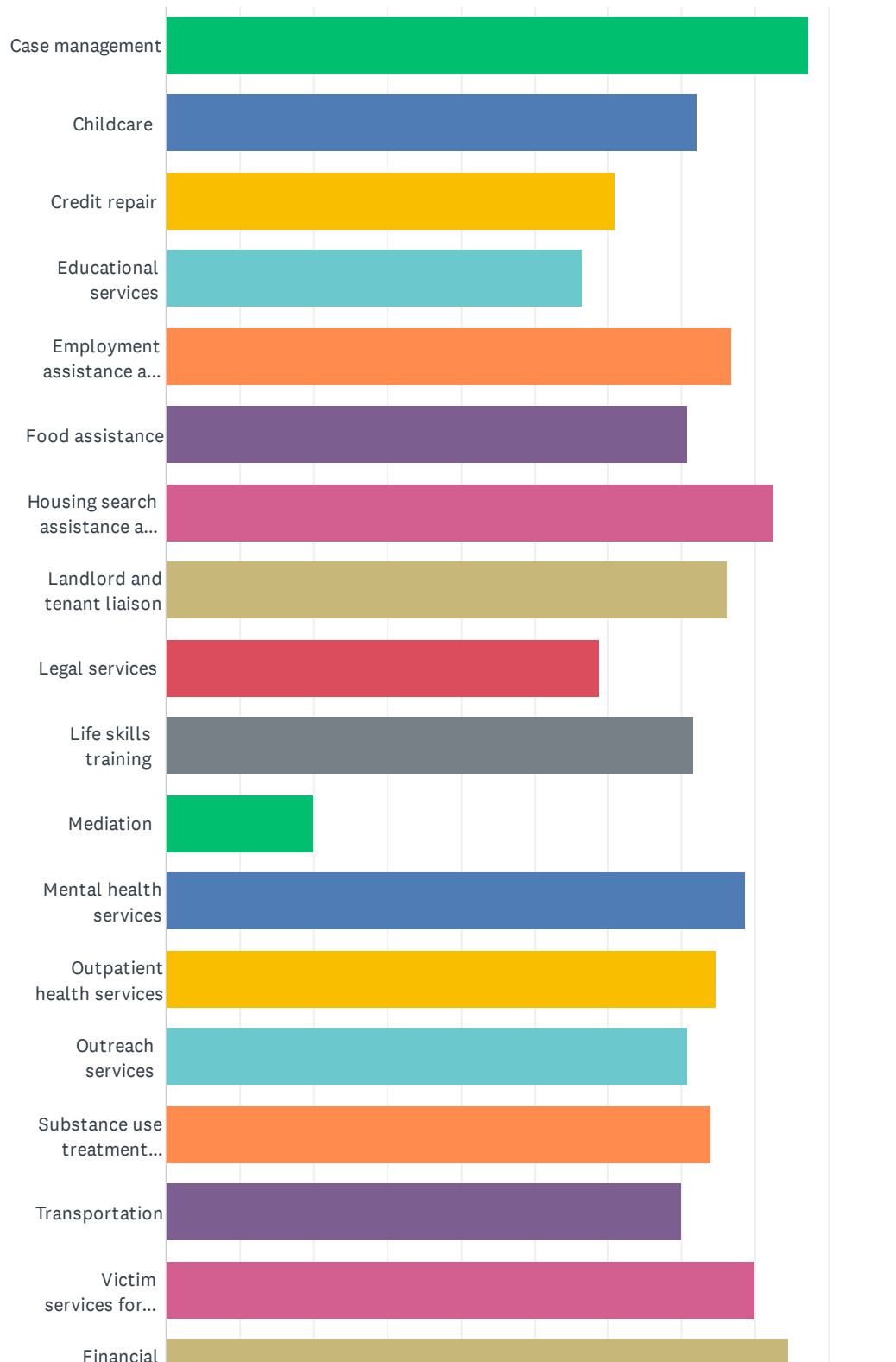
Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey



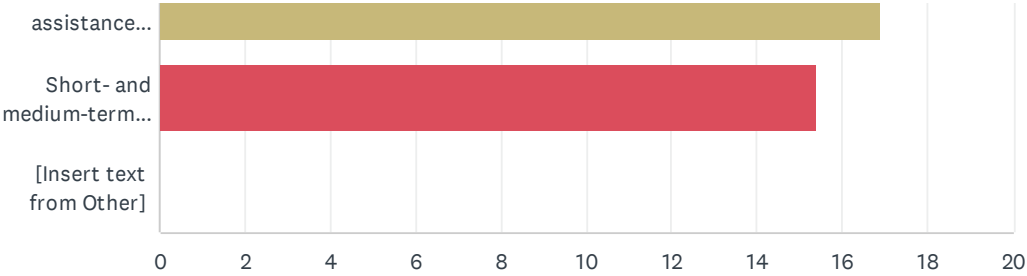
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None of the above/I don't know	2.56%	1
Case management	84.62%	33
Childcare	43.59%	17
Credit repair	28.21%	11
Educational services	25.64%	10
Employment assistance and job training	51.28%	20
Food assistance	33.33%	13
Housing search assistance and counseling	66.67%	26
Landlord and tenant liaison	46.15%	18
Legal services	20.51%	8
Life skills training	46.15%	18
Mediation	2.56%	1
Mental health services	71.79%	28
Outpatient health services	30.77%	12
Outreach services	30.77%	12
Substance use treatment services	48.72%	19
Transportation	56.41%	22
Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking	28.21%	11
Financial assistance costs including first month's rent, deposit, utilities, arrears, moving costs, and application fees	84.62%	33
Short- and medium-term rental assistance	74.36%	29
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 39		

Q9 Based on the supportive services selected, how would you rank the need for these services for individuals/families experiencing homelessness?

Answered: 38 Skipped: 1



Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey



Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey

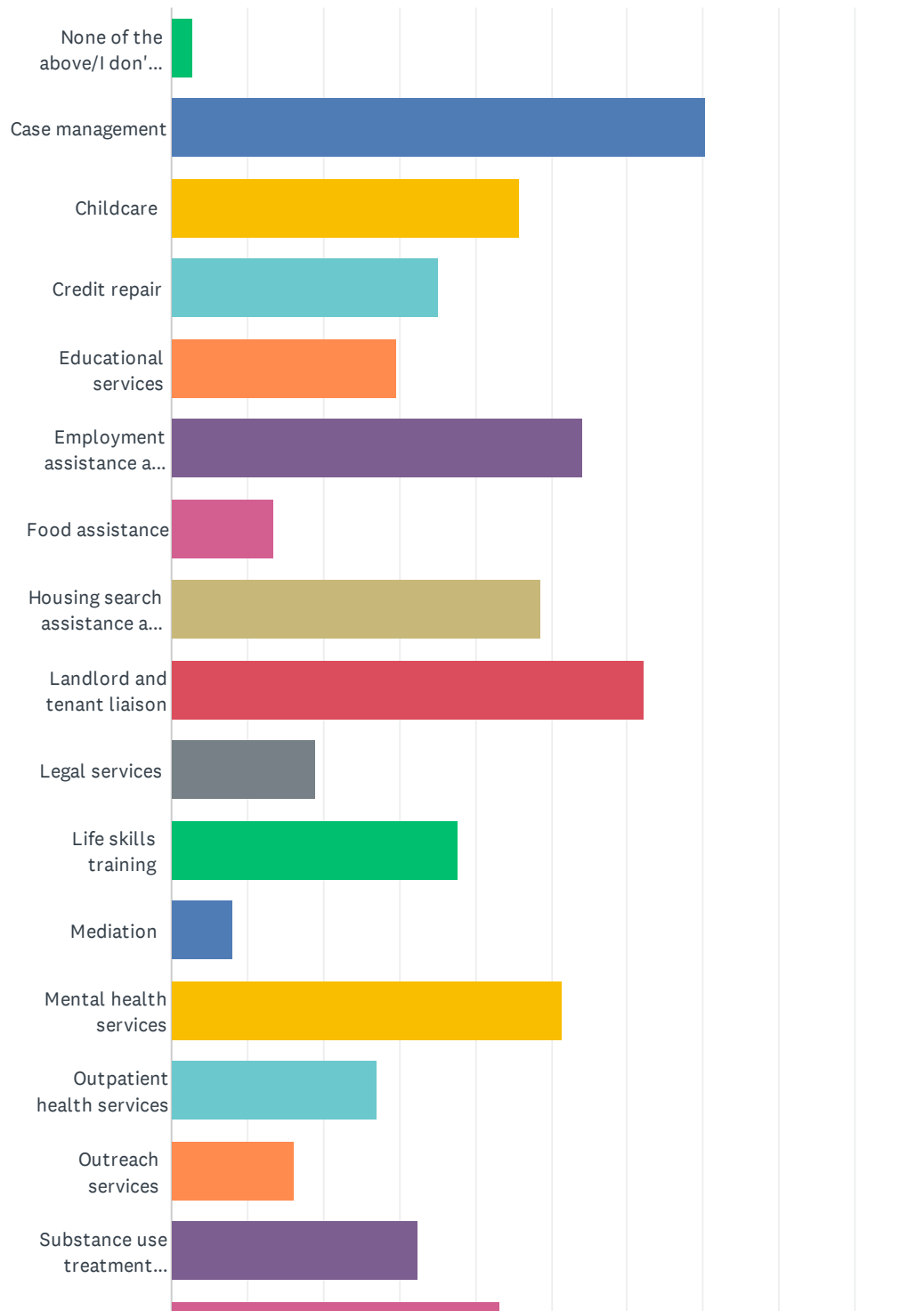
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Case management	27.27% 9	12.12% 4	24.24% 8	9.09% 3	6.06% 2	3.03% 1	6.06% 2	9.09% 3	0.00% 0	3.03% 1	0.00
Childcare	0.00% 0	5.88% 1	17.65% 3	11.76% 2	11.76% 2	0.00% 0	11.76% 2	5.88% 1	11.76% 2	11.76% 2	5.88
Credit repair	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	18.18% 2	9.09
Educational services	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	30.00% 3	0.00% 0	10.00% 1	10.00% 1	10.00% 1	20.00
Employment assistance and job training	5.00% 1	5.00% 1	10.00% 2	15.00% 3	15.00% 3	15.00% 3	15.00% 3	5.00% 1	5.00% 1	5.00% 1	5.00
Food assistance	7.69% 1	7.69% 1	7.69% 1	0.00% 0	7.69% 1	15.38% 2	15.38% 2	15.38% 2	0.00% 0	7.69% 1	0.00
Housing search assistance and counseling	19.23% 5	19.23% 5	11.54% 3	19.23% 5	3.85% 1	3.85% 1	7.69% 2	3.85% 1	3.85% 1	0.00% 0	0.00
Landlord and tenant liaison	5.56% 1	11.11% 2	11.11% 2	11.11% 2	22.22% 4	5.56% 1	0.00% 0	5.56% 1	16.67% 3	0.00% 0	0.00
Legal services	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	12.50% 1	0.00% 0	12.50% 1	0.00% 0	12.50% 1	12.50% 1	12.50% 1	0.00% 0	12.50
Life skills training	0.00% 0	11.11% 2	0.00% 0	16.67% 3	11.11% 2	16.67% 3	0.00% 0	22.22% 4	5.56% 1	11.11% 2	0.00
Mediation	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Mental health services	10.71% 3	10.71% 3	14.29% 4	17.86% 5	14.29% 4	3.57% 1	10.71% 3	3.57% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	7.14
Outpatient health services	8.33% 1	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	8.33% 1	16.67% 2	16.67% 2	8.33% 1	16.67% 2	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	0.00
Outreach services	8.33% 1	8.33% 1	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	16.67% 2	8.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	0.00% 0	8.33
Substance use treatment services	5.26% 1	10.53% 2	15.79% 3	10.53% 2	10.53% 2	10.53% 2	5.26% 1	0.00% 0	15.79% 3	0.00% 0	0.00
Transportation	9.09% 2	0.00% 0	9.09% 2	9.09% 2	13.64% 3	9.09% 2	13.64% 3	0.00% 0	9.09% 2	9.09% 2	0.00
Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking	20.00% 2	0.00% 0	20.00% 2	0.00% 0	10.00% 1	10.00% 1	10.00% 1	30.00% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Financial assistance costs including first month's rent, deposit, utilities, arrears, moving	30.30% 10	21.21% 7	9.09% 3	0.00% 0	3.03% 1	12.12% 4	9.09% 3	6.06% 2	3.03% 1	0.00% 0	0.00

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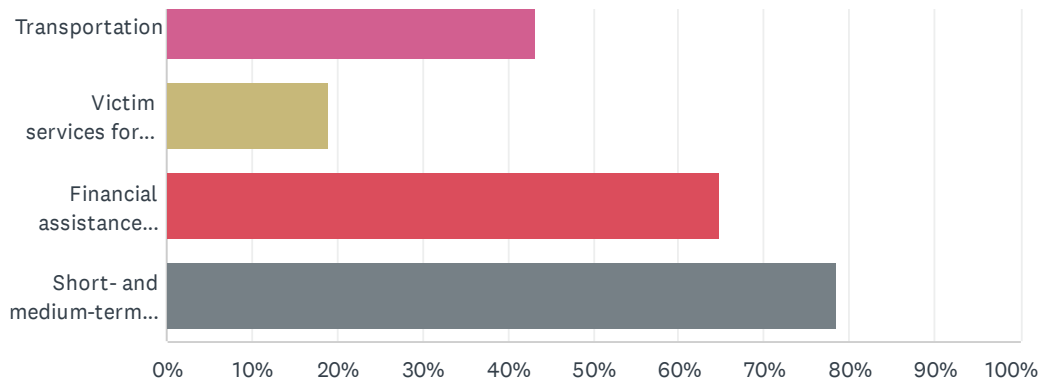
costs, and application fees											
Short- and medium-term rental assistance	3.45% 1	27.59% 8	3.45% 1	13.79% 4	6.90% 2	6.90% 2	13.79% 4	6.90% 2	6.90% 2	0.00% 0	3.45
[Insert text from Other]	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00

Q10 For individuals/families at risk of homelessness, which of the following HOME-ARP supportive services are needed the most? *Note: Check all that apply. Selections will be ranked in next question. If you do not know which services this population needs, please select "None of the above/I don't know."*

Answered: 37 Skipped: 2



Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey

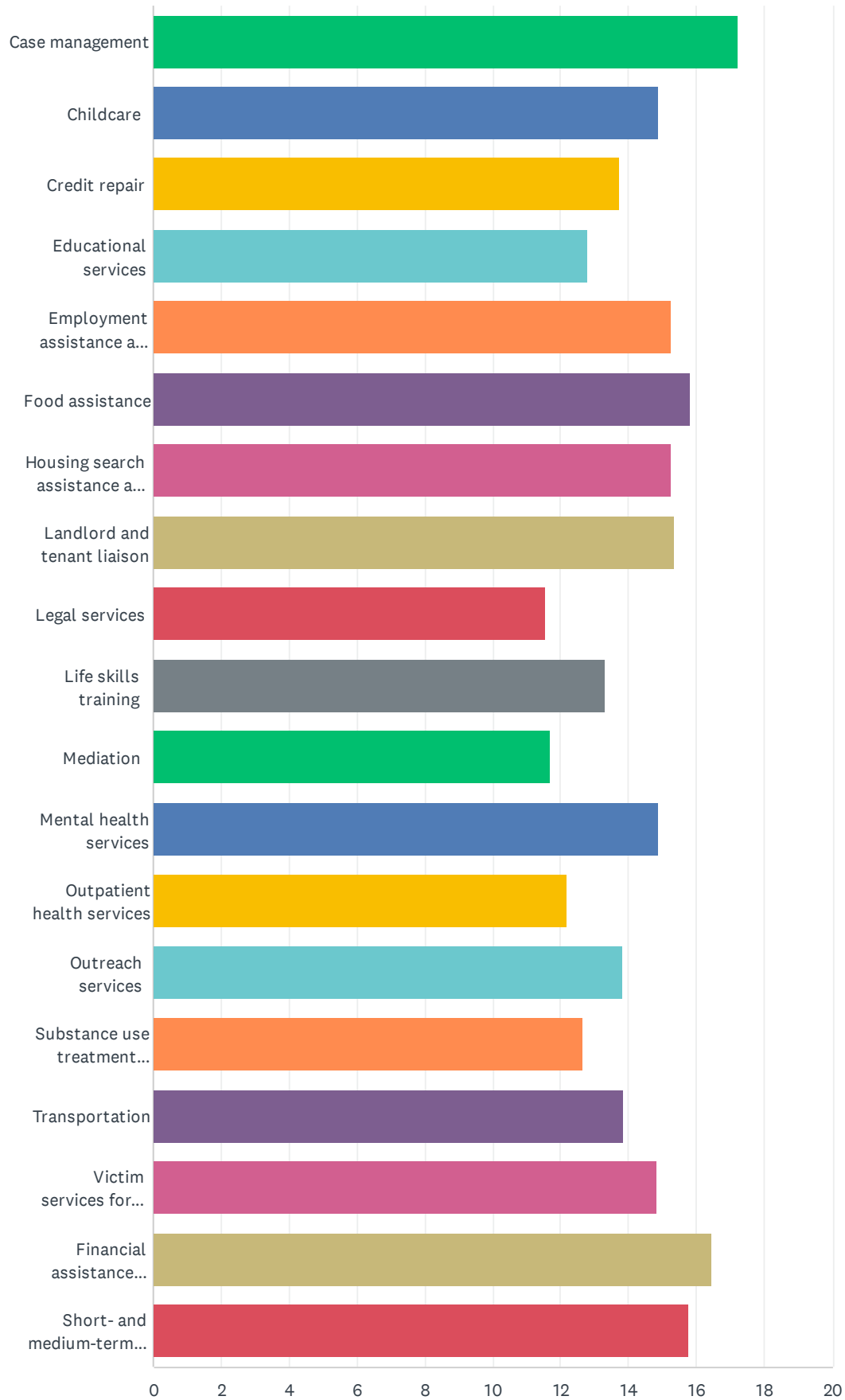


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None of the above/I don't know	2.70%	1
Case management	70.27%	26
Childcare	45.95%	17
Credit repair	35.14%	13
Educational services	29.73%	11
Employment assistance and job training	54.05%	20
Food assistance	13.51%	5
Housing search assistance and counseling	48.65%	18
Landlord and tenant liaison	62.16%	23
Legal services	18.92%	7
Life skills training	37.84%	14
Mediation	8.11%	3
Mental health services	51.35%	19
Outpatient health services	27.03%	10
Outreach services	16.22%	6
Substance use treatment services	32.43%	12
Transportation	43.24%	16
Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking	18.92%	7
Financial assistance costs including first month's rent, deposit, utilities, arrears, moving costs, and application fees	64.86%	24
Short- and medium-term rental assistance	78.38%	29
Total Respondents: 37		

Q11 Based on the supportive services selected, how would you rank the need for these services for individuals/families at risk of homelessness?

Answered: 36 Skipped: 3

Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey



Brevard County HOME Consortium HOME-ARP Stakeholder Survey

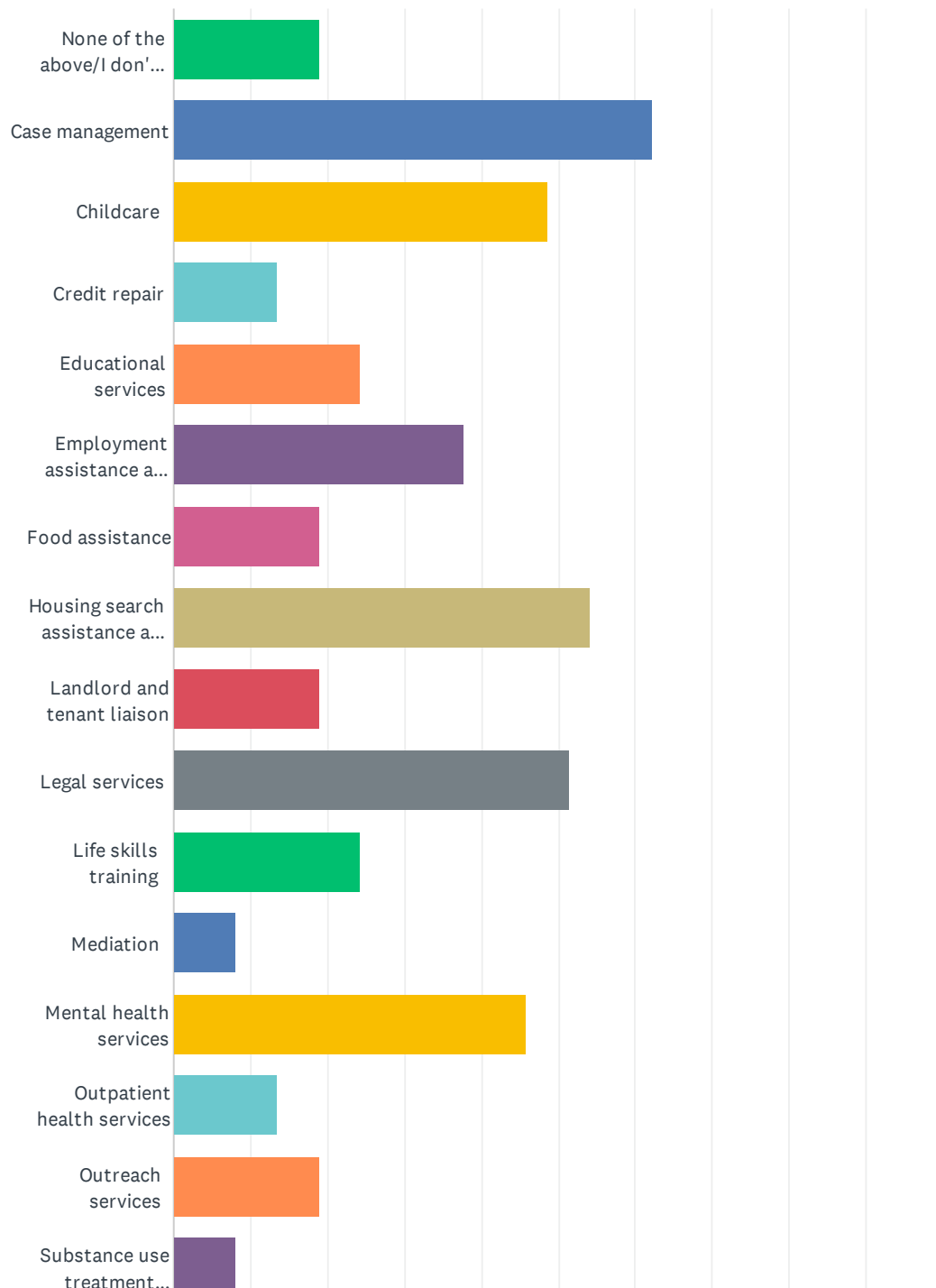
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Case management	42.31% 11	11.54% 3	23.08% 6	11.54% 3	0.00% 0	3.85% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	3.85% 1	3.85% 1	0.00
Childcare	0.00% 0	11.76% 2	11.76% 2	11.76% 2	23.53% 4	23.53% 4	5.88% 1	5.88% 1	0.00% 0	5.88% 1	0.00
Credit repair	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	16.67% 2	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	8.33% 1	8.33% 1	25.00% 3	8.33% 1	0.00% 0	8.33
Educational services	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 4	10.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	10.00
Employment assistance and job training	0.00% 0	15.79% 3	21.05% 4	5.26% 1	36.84% 7	10.53% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5.26% 1	0.00% 0	0.00
Food assistance	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Housing search assistance and counseling	11.11% 2	16.67% 3	16.67% 3	22.22% 4	5.56% 1	5.56% 1	5.56% 1	0.00% 0	5.56% 1	0.00% 0	0.00
Landlord and tenant liaison	8.70% 2	26.09% 6	8.70% 2	17.39% 4	8.70% 2	4.35% 1	4.35% 1	8.70% 2	0.00% 0	8.70% 2	0.00
Legal services	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	14.29
Life skills training	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	7.14% 1	28.57% 4	7.14% 1	14.29% 2	7.14% 1	7.14% 1	14.29% 2	0.00% 0	0.00
Mediation	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	33.33% 1	0.00
Mental health services	11.11% 2	5.56% 1	16.67% 3	5.56% 1	16.67% 3	11.11% 2	16.67% 3	5.56% 1	5.56% 1	5.56% 1	0.00
Outpatient health services	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	10.00% 1	0.00% 0	10.00% 1	40.00% 4	10.00% 1	0.00% 0	10.00% 1	20.00
Outreach services	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Substance use treatment services	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	8.33% 1	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	33.33% 4	8.33% 1	0.00% 0	8.33
Transportation	6.25% 1	6.25% 1	6.25% 1	6.25% 1	31.25% 5	6.25% 1	6.25% 1	6.25% 1	18.75% 3	0.00% 0	0.00
Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking	28.57% 2	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	0.00
Financial assistance costs including first month's rent, deposit, utilities, arrears, moving	33.33% 8	20.83% 5	16.67% 4	0.00% 0	8.33% 2	8.33% 2	0.00% 0	4.17% 1	4.17% 1	0.00% 0	0.00

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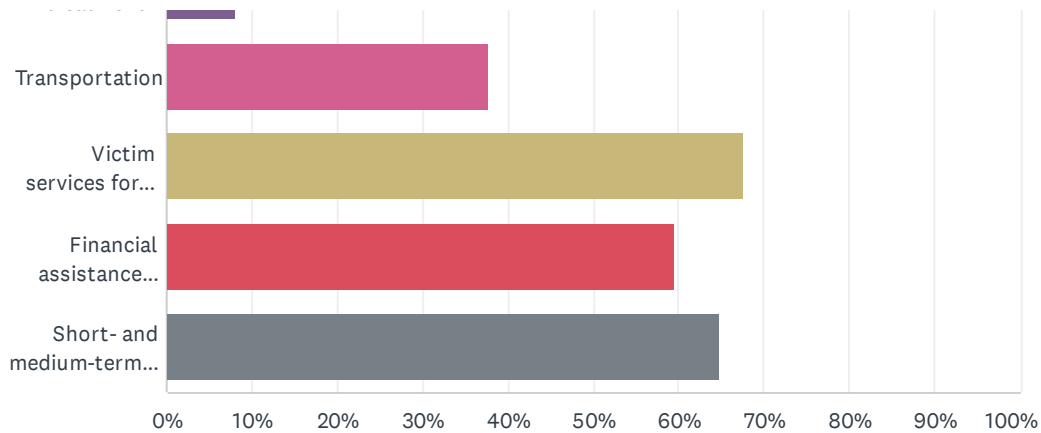
costs, and application fees											
Short- and medium-term rental assistance	24.14% 7	20.69% 6	13.79% 4	6.90% 2	0.00% 0	13.79% 4	6.90% 2	0.00% 0	3.45% 1	6.90% 2	0.00

Q12 For individuals/families fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking, which of the following HOME-ARP supportive services are needed the most?*Note: Check all that apply. Selections will be ranked in next question. If you do not know which services this population needs, please select "None of the above/I don't know."*

Answered: 37 Skipped: 2



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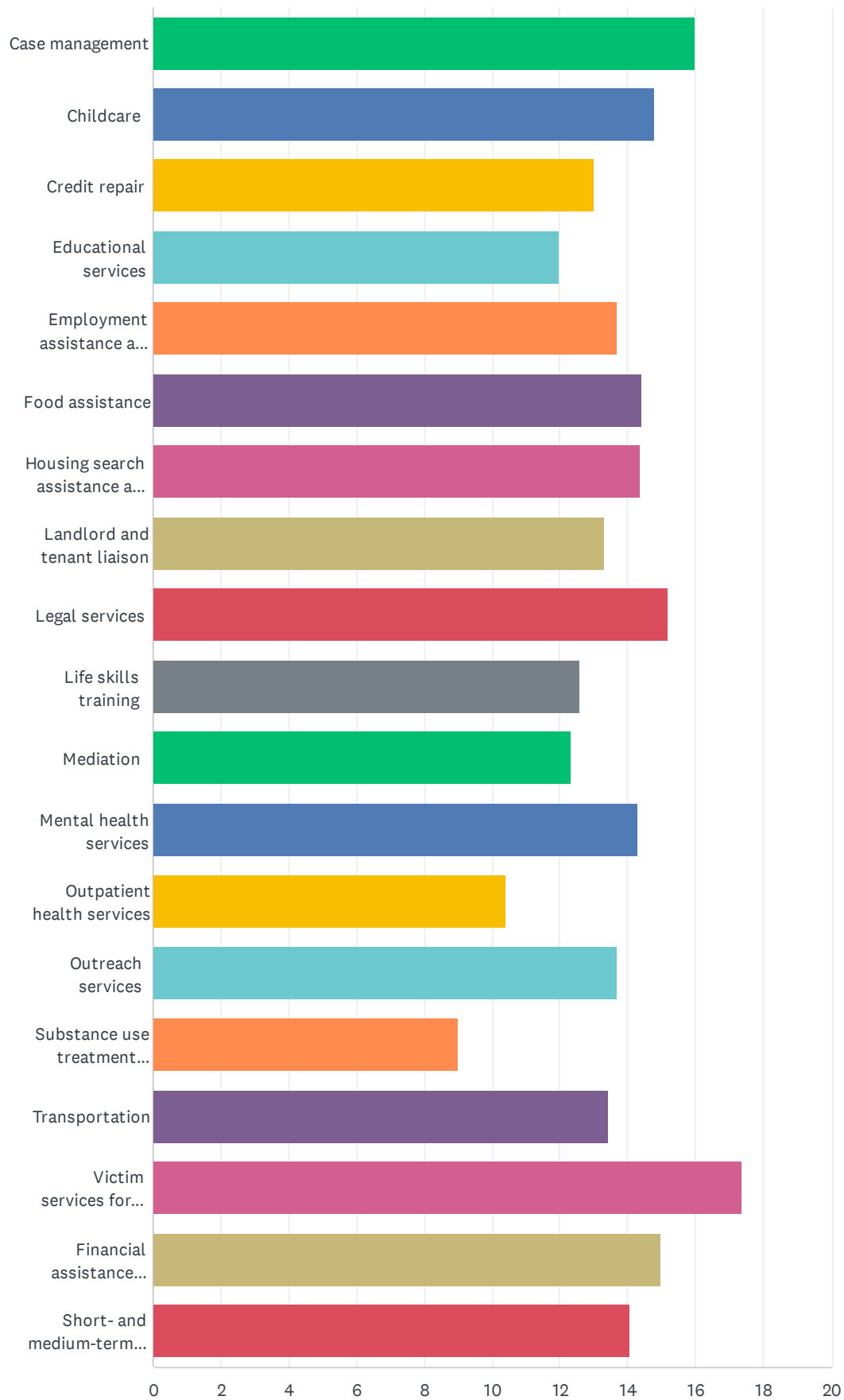


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None of the above/I don't know	18.92%	7
Case management	62.16%	23
Childcare	48.65%	18
Credit repair	13.51%	5
Educational services	24.32%	9
Employment assistance and job training	37.84%	14
Food assistance	18.92%	7
Housing search assistance and counseling	54.05%	20
Landlord and tenant liaison	18.92%	7
Legal services	51.35%	19
Life skills training	24.32%	9
Mediation	8.11%	3
Mental health services	45.95%	17
Outpatient health services	13.51%	5
Outreach services	18.92%	7
Substance use treatment services	8.11%	3
Transportation	37.84%	14
Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking	67.57%	25
Financial assistance costs including first month's rent, deposit, utilities, arrears, moving costs, and application fees	59.46%	22
Short- and medium-term rental assistance	64.86%	24
Total Respondents: 37		

Q13 Based on the supportive services selected, how would you rank the need for these services for individuals/families fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking?

Answered: 30 Skipped: 9

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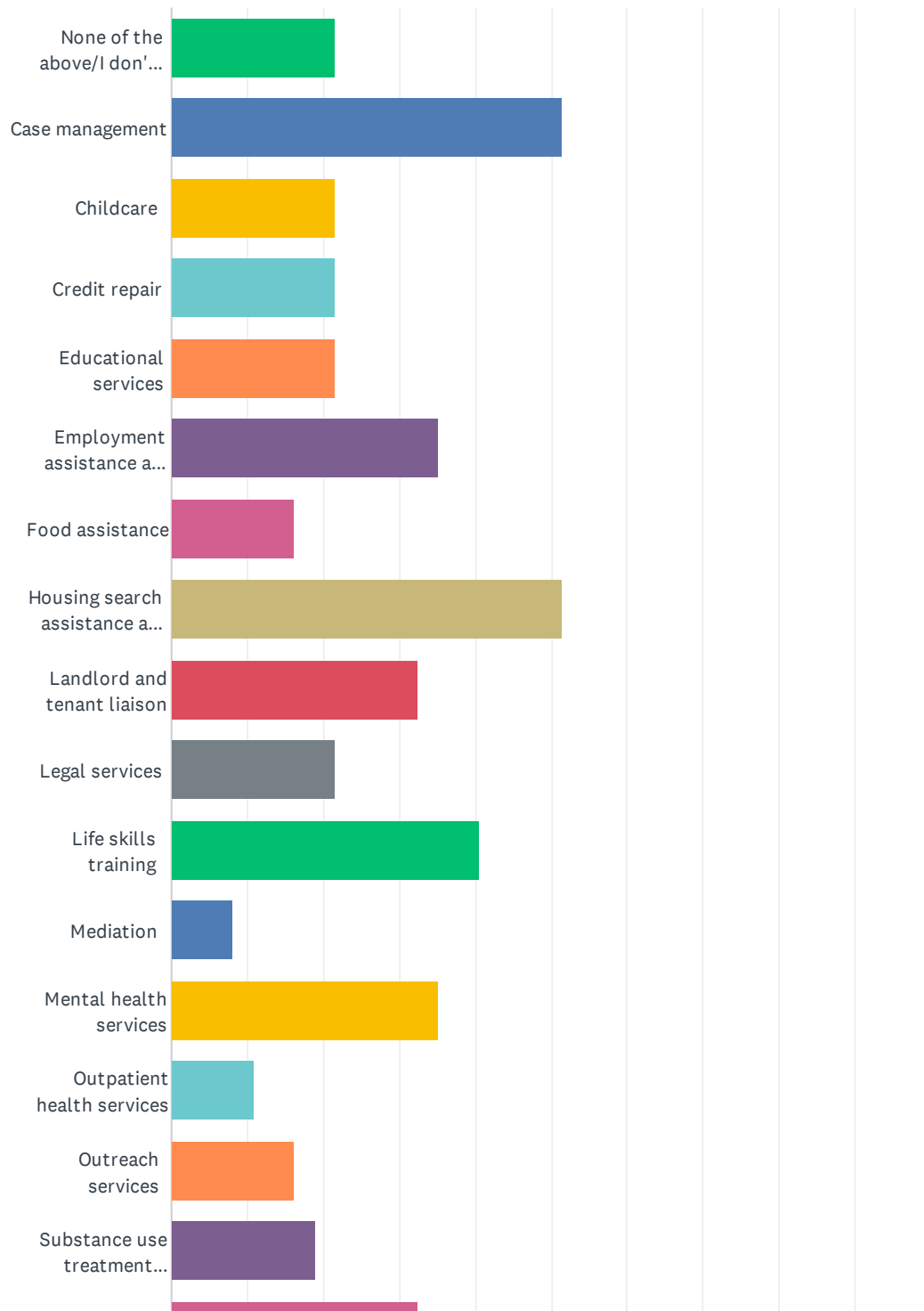
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Case management	34.78% 8	8.70% 2	8.70% 2	13.04% 3	4.35% 1	4.35% 1	8.70% 2	8.70% 2	4.35% 1	0.00% 0	0.00
Childcare	0.00% 0	22.22% 4	22.22% 4	0.00% 0	16.67% 3	22.22% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	11.11% 2	0.00
Credit repair	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00
Educational services	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	11.11% 1	0.00% 0	11.11% 1	0.00% 0	22.22% 2	11.11% 1	11.11% 1	11.11% 1	11.11
Employment assistance and job training	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	7.14% 1	21.43% 3	21.43% 3	0.00% 0	7.14% 1	28.57% 4	7.14% 1	7.14% 1	0.00
Food assistance	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	28.57% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	57.14% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Housing search assistance and counseling	0.00% 0	10.00% 2	5.00% 1	10.00% 2	35.00% 7	10.00% 2	5.00% 1	5.00% 1	20.00% 4	0.00% 0	0.00
Landlord and tenant liaison	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00
Legal services	5.26% 1	21.05% 4	21.05% 4	10.53% 2	5.26% 1	10.53% 2	10.53% 2	5.26% 1	0.00% 0	5.26% 1	0.00
Life skills training	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	22.22% 2	0.00% 0	11.11% 1	11.11% 1	22.22% 2	11.11% 1	11.11% 1	11.11
Mediation	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33
Mental health services	0.00% 0	5.88% 1	17.65% 3	23.53% 4	0.00% 0	29.41% 5	5.88% 1	5.88% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Outpatient health services	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00
Outreach services	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	14.29% 1	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00
Substance use treatment services	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00
Transportation	7.14% 1	0.00% 0	7.14% 1	28.57% 4	14.29% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	7.14% 1	7.14% 1	14.29% 2	7.14
Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking	60.00% 15	4.00% 1	16.00% 4	4.00% 1	0.00% 0	8.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	4.00% 1	4.00
Financial assistance costs including first month's rent, deposit, utilities, arrears, moving	9.09% 2	31.82% 7	4.55% 1	4.55% 1	0.00% 0	18.18% 4	13.64% 3	4.55% 1	4.55% 1	0.00% 0	4.55

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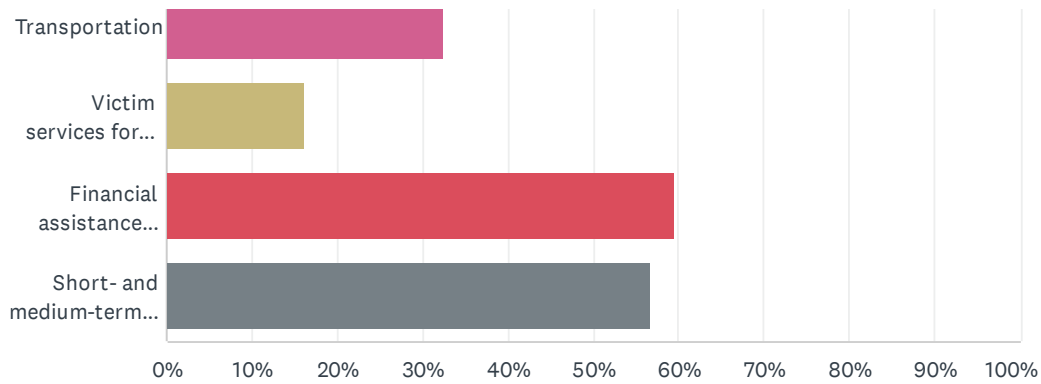
costs, and application fees											
Short- and medium-term rental assistance	8.70% 2	17.39% 4	8.70% 2	4.35% 1	13.04% 3	0.00% 0	8.70% 2	17.39% 4	8.70% 2	4.35% 1	4.35

Q14 For other groups (as defined by HUD), which of the following HOME-ARP supportive services are needed the most? *Note: Check all that apply. Selections will be ranked in next question. If you do not know which services this population needs, please select "None of the above/I don't know."*

Answered: 37 Skipped: 2



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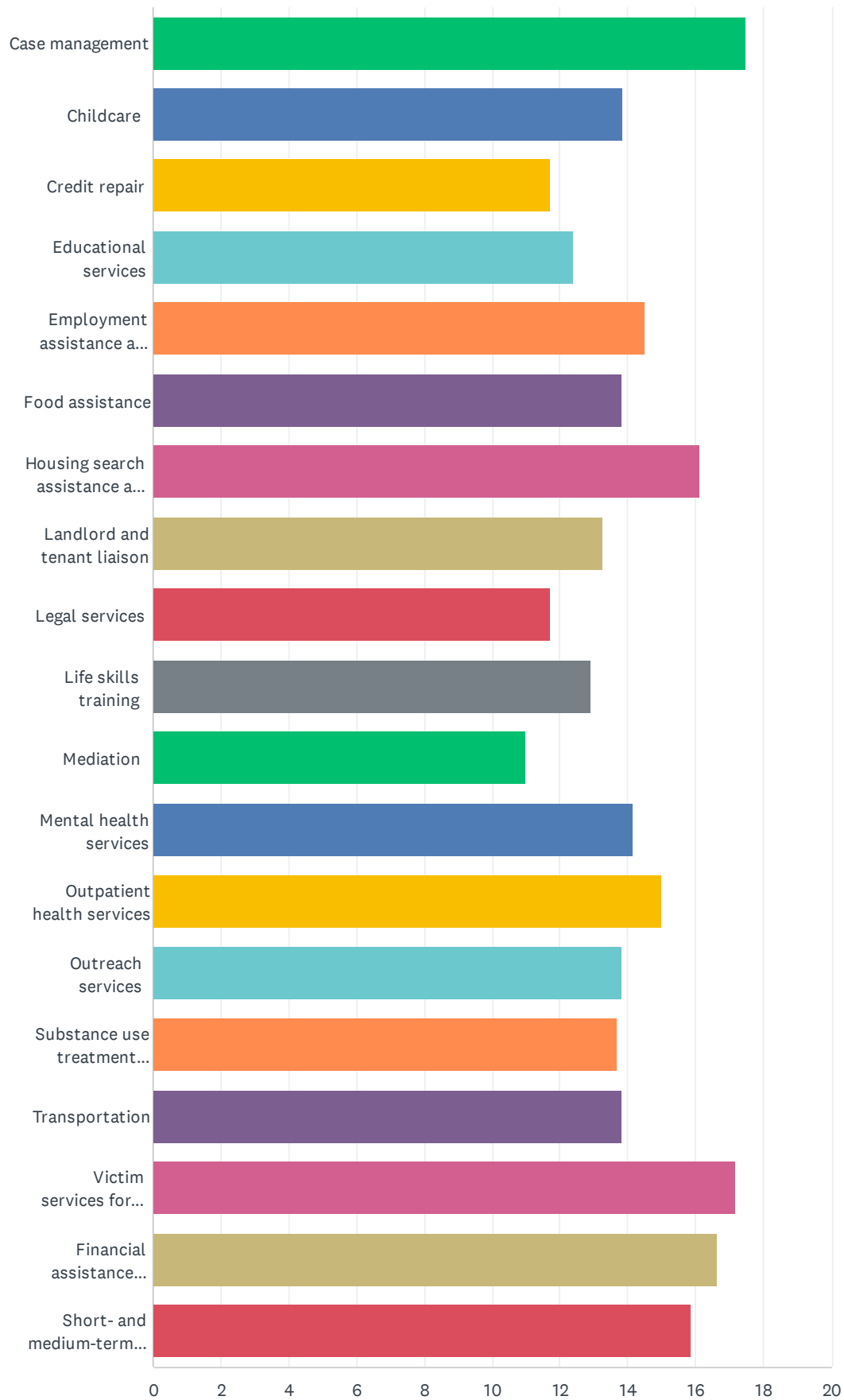


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None of the above/I don't know	21.62%	8
Case management	51.35%	19
Childcare	21.62%	8
Credit repair	21.62%	8
Educational services	21.62%	8
Employment assistance and job training	35.14%	13
Food assistance	16.22%	6
Housing search assistance and counseling	51.35%	19
Landlord and tenant liaison	32.43%	12
Legal services	21.62%	8
Life skills training	40.54%	15
Mediation	8.11%	3
Mental health services	35.14%	13
Outpatient health services	10.81%	4
Outreach services	16.22%	6
Substance use treatment services	18.92%	7
Transportation	32.43%	12
Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking	16.22%	6
Financial assistance costs including first month's rent, deposit, utilities, arrears, moving costs, and application fees	59.46%	22
Short- and medium-term rental assistance	56.76%	21
Total Respondents: 37		

Q15 Based on the supportive services selected, how would you rank the need for these services for other groups (as defined by HUD)?

Answered: 28 Skipped: 11

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Case management	44.44% 8	5.56% 1	27.78% 5	5.56% 1	11.11% 2	5.56% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Childcare	14.29% 1	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Credit repair	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	14.29
Educational services	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	14.29% 1	14.29% 1	0.00
Employment assistance and job training	0.00% 0	25.00% 3	8.33% 1	8.33% 1	16.67% 2	8.33% 1	8.33% 1	16.67% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Food assistance	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00
Housing search assistance and counseling	5.56% 1	22.22% 4	22.22% 4	27.78% 5	5.56% 1	11.11% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Landlord and tenant liaison	9.09% 1	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	9.09% 1	27.27% 3	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	0.00
Legal services	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	14.29% 1	14.29
Life skills training	0.00% 0	7.14% 1	14.29% 2	0.00% 0	7.14% 1	7.14% 1	14.29% 2	21.43% 3	7.14% 1	14.29% 2	0.00
Mediation	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00
Mental health services	16.67% 2	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	8.33% 1	16.67% 2	8.33% 1	8.33% 1	16.67% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	16.67
Outpatient health services	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00
Outreach services	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00
Substance use treatment services	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	16.67% 1	0.00
Transportation	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	18.18% 2	9.09% 1	18.18% 2	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	18.18% 2	9.09% 1	0.00
Victim services for persons fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00
Financial assistance costs including first month's rent, deposit, utilities, arrears, moving	33.33% 7	19.05% 4	14.29% 3	9.52% 2	4.76% 1	4.76% 1	4.76% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	4.76% 1	4.76

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costs, and application fees											
Short- and medium-term rental assistance	20.00% 4	30.00% 6	10.00% 2	10.00% 2	5.00% 1	5.00% 1	0.00% 0	5.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	10.00