

# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

### Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment identifies the needs in the City in the areas of affordable housing, community development, homelessness, and non-homeless special needs. The Needs Assessment is the basis for the Strategic Plan and will assist the City in targeting limited housing and community development resources. The needs are determined by analyzing quantitative data as well as qualitative data gathered through the citizen participation and consultation process.

The Needs Assessment is divided into the following sections:

- **Housing Needs Assessment** – This section provides a summary of the estimated housing needs of the City based on income level, family type, household type, and tenure.
- **Disproportionately Greater Need** – This section reviews the housing needs of low- and moderate-income households by race or ethnic group to determine if any group has disproportionately greater housing problems, severe housing problems, or cost burden. A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.
- **Public Housing** – This section provides a summary of the needs of public housing residents in Tampa. The data provided is for the Tampa Housing Authority (THA) and was gathered from the Public and Indian Housing Information Center (PIC) as well as through consultation with the THA. The data includes characteristics of current residents as well as the characteristics of applicants on waiting lists including race and ethnicity, family type, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities. The needs of public housing residents and housing choice voucher recipients is usually similar to the needs of persons in rental projects funded with CPD funds.
- **Homeless Needs Assessment** – This section describes the needs of unsheltered and sheltered homeless individuals and families within the City. The data in this section was gathered from the HMIS, the Point-In-Time (PIT) count, and from consultation with Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI), the lead agency for the Continuum of Care (CoC). The data focuses on homeless subpopulations including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. The homeless needs assessment will assist the City in targeting limited housing resources.
- **Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment** – The section describes the housing needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing. This includes the elderly; frail elderly; persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities; persons with alcohol or other drug addiction; persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; and victims of domestic violence, dating

violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Tampa is a HOPWA recipient and receives funding on behalf of the MSA. The needs identified represent the unmet needs of low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families throughout the MSA.

- Non-Housing Community Development Needs – This section provides a summary of the City’s priority non-housing community development needs. The needs identified are related to public facilities, public improvements, and public services. The needs were determined based on input from residents and stakeholders during community meetings. The City also utilized a survey to collect information on the priority needs of the city. Survey respondents were asked to rank community development needs a summary of the survey results is included in this section as well as in Appendix \_\_\_\_ . A review of local studies and reports including the West Tampa CRA Finding of Necessity and the East Tampa Community Needs Assessment Report was also used to determine needs specific to those communities.

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

### Summary of Housing Needs

In Tampa, the greatest housing need is affordable housing. Since 2000, the population in the Tampa increased by 17% from 303,447 persons to 355,603 persons. The number of households in the City increased by 5% from 135,776 households to 135,591 households. This represents an average household size of 2.5 persons. Between 2000 and 2015, the median household income increased by 28% from \$34,415 to \$44,185. As population has increased, the demand for additional housing units especially affordable housing has also increases. The increased demand for housing has resulted in low vacancy rates and higher housing costs.

The housing needs summary tables below provides data on housing needs by income level, family type, and tenure. Housing need is estimated by the number of households experiencing a housing problem. HUD defines housing problem as substandard housing, overcrowding, and housing cost burden.

- Substandard housing means a housing lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities;
- Overcrowded means a household having more than 1.01 to 1.5 persons per room excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms;
- Severely overcrowded means a household have more than 1.5 persons per room excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms;
- Cost-burdened means a household's total gross income spent on housing costs exceed 30% of household income; and
- Severely cost-burdened means a household's total gross income spent on housing costs exceed 30% of household income.

The analysis of the data indicates that the most common housing problem is severe cost burden and the population that experiences the greatest level of housing problems are extremely low-income households, especially renters.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	303,447	355,603	17%
Households	135,776	142,232	5%
Median Income	\$34,415.00	\$44,185.00	28%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

2011-2015 ACS

**Data Source Comments:**

## Number of Households Table

	<b>0-30% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;100% HAMFI</b>
Total Households	20,320	16,055	20,995	11,600	69,620
Small Family Households	5,990	5,090	7,705	4,510	32,040
Large Family Households	1,205	1,005	1,250	655	3,310
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	3,435	3,155	3,545	1,840	10,535
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,545	2,910	2,810	985	3,880
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	3,240	2,349	3,390	1,725	6,695

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	175	145	70	145	535	90	55	25	35	205
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	300	235	215	85	835	25	90	20	40	175
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	560	255	275	265	1,355	15	130	130	70	345
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	9,315	5,615	2,255	285	17,470	2,945	2,350	2,665	825	8,785

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,060	2,710	6,005	2,490	12,265	655	1,120	2,675	1,615	6,065
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	2,135	0	0	0	2,135	700	0	0	0	700

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	10,345	6,250	2,815	780	20,190	3,075	2,625	2,840	975	9,515
Having none of four housing problems	2,800	4,405	9,000	5,400	21,605	1,265	2,770	6,340	4,445	14,820
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	2,135	0	0	0	2,135	700	0	0	0	700

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

### 3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	3,705	3,415	3,445	10,565	1,030	1,085	2,030	4,145
Large Related	920	615	460	1,995	95	290	445	830
Elderly	2,265	1,920	655	4,840	1,660	1,475	1,800	4,935
Other	4,365	2,930	3,960	11,255	920	780	1,155	2,855
Total need by income	11,255	8,880	8,520	28,655	3,705	3,630	5,430	12,765

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

### 4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	3,555	2,335	725	6,615	915	850	980	2,745
Large Related	905	435	70	1,410	85	200	190	475
Elderly	1,655	1,030	295	2,980	1,215	815	845	2,875
Other	4,035	2,155	1,225	7,415	780	605	685	2,070
Total need by income	10,150	5,955	2,315	18,420	2,995	2,470	2,700	8,165

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	680	460	400	295	1,835	30	170	135	40	375
Multiple, unrelated family households	90	25	20	29	164	10	40	15	50	115

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Other, non-family households	90	0	75	25	190	0	10	0	20	30
Total need by income	860	485	495	349	2,189	40	220	150	110	520

**Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

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

**Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2**

Data Source  
Comments:

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

According to the 2015 ACS, there are 64,318 non-family households (households that are not families, including persons living alone or with nonrelatives) including 51,699 persons living alone in Tampa. HUD's Consolidated Plan template does not provide data on the number of single person households requiring housing assistance however, HUD does provide data to aid in the preparation of the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) in the AFFH Data and Mapping Tool. The AFFH data includes information on households in Tampa experiencing one or more housing burdens by family size and information on the number of households experiencing severe cost burden. According to the AFFH data, there are 60,365 non-family households of which 27,670 (45.8%) are experiencing at least one of the four housing problems and 13,895 (23.0%) non-family households are experiencing severe housing cost burden. Table 11, above, indicates that 220 other, non-family households comprised of 190 renter households and 30 owner-occupied households are experiencing overcrowding.

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

#### Disabled families in need of housing assistance

Disability status is self-reported to the U.S. Census Bureau and the types of disability include hearing or vision impairment, ambulatory limitation, cognitive limitation, and self-care or independent living limitation. According to the 2009-2013 CHAS data, there are 58,315 households in Tampa with a disabled



household member. Of the 58,315 households, 28,915 (49.6%) are experiencing at least one of the four housing problems. Approximately 58% (16,850 households) of the disabled households experiencing a housing problem are renter occupied households. In terms of income level, the majority of disabled households in need of housing assistance are extremely low- income (0-30% AMI). The CHAS data indicates that there are 9,815 households (33.9%) with incomes at or below 30% AMI, 7,905 households (27.3%) with incomes between 30-50% AMI, 6,040 households (20.9%) with incomes between 50-80% AMI, and 5,155 households with income at or above 80% AMI.

#### Victims of Domestic Violence in need of housing assistance

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement Uniform Crime Report provides data on domestic violence offenses and arrests by jurisdiction. In 2015, the Tampa Police Department reported that there were 2,720 domestic violence offenses ranging from simple assault to murder and including aggravated assault, rape, threat/intimidation, stalking, and fondling.

The Spring of Tampa Bay, a DCF-certified domestic violence center serving Tampa/Hillsborough County, reported providing 32,315 bed nights during 2015.

THHI (CoC) collects information on the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons by household type and subpopulation for the point-in-time count. The 2016 report indicated that 134 homeless persons were victims of domestic violence of which 87 were sheltered and 47 unsheltered.

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

There are 68,970 households in Tampa with income below 100% AMI. Of these households, 50,870 households (73.8%) experience one housing problem. The categories of housing problems are substandard housing (households lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities), overcrowding (more than 1.01- 1.5 persons per room), severe overcrowding (more than 1.51 persons per room), cost burden (more than 30% of the household's gross income is spent on housing costs), and severe cost burden (more than 50% of the household's gross income is spent on housing costs), and zero/negative income households who cannot be cost burdened but still require housing assistance.

According to the CHAS data in Table 3, the most common housing problems Tampa residents face is severe cost burden and cost burden. Severe cost burden is experienced by 26,255 households (51.6%) including 17,470 renters and 8,785 owners. Cost burden is experienced by 18,330 households (36.0%) including 12,265 renters and 6,065 owners.

The other 6,285 households with a housing problem is comprised of 740 households (1.5%) living in substandard housing, 1,010 households (2.0%) that severely overcrowded, and 1,700 households (3.3%) that are overcrowded, and 2,835 households (5.6%) with zero/negative income.

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

The housing needs summary tables indicate that renters are more affected by housing problems than owners. Of the 50,870 households experiencing one housing problem, 34,595 (68%) are renters and 16,275 (32%) are owners. In regards to cost-burdened households, 66.5% of renters are severely cost-burdened compared to 33.4% of owners. Renters also experience a greater rate of cost burden, 66.9% compared to 33.1% of owners.

Tables 9 and 10 provide additional detail on the household type, tenure, and income level of cost-burdened and severely cost-burdened households, respectively. According to the data in Table 9, small related households (households with two to four related members) experience the greatest rate of cost burden at 35.5%. Approximately 34% of other households (households other than small related, large related, and elderly households) experience cost burden. Elderly households (household with a member at least 62 years of age) experience cost burden at a rate of 23.6%, and large related households (households with five or more related members) experience the lowest rate of cost burden at 6.8%. Table 9 also indicates that as income increases, the level of cost burden decreases. Over 36% of extremely low-income households (0-30% AMI) are cost-burdened while 30.2% of low-income households (30-50% AMI) and 33.7% of moderate income households (50-80% AMI) are cost-burdened.

In regards to severely cost-burdened households, 35.7% of other households are severely cost-burdened, followed by small related households at 35.2, elderly households at 22.0%, and large related households at 7.1%. Table 10 also shows that almost half (49.4%) of the severely cost-burdened households are extremely low-income. Low-income households represent 31.7% of the severely cost-burdened households and approximately 19% of moderate income households are severely cost-burdened.

Table 11 provides data on the number of households that are overcrowded. Housing overcrowding occurs at a rate of approximately 5% of households with a housing problem. Overcrowding is more prevalent among renter households. Overcrowding most often occurs in households containing one family – 83.8% of renter households and 72.1% of owner households. The majority of overcrowded households are extremely low-income.

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

There are 50,800 extremely low-income individuals in Tampa including 3,240 (16%) households with one or more children 6 years old or younger. Approximately 65% (32,863) of extremely low-income individuals are severely cost-burdened and at risk of homelessness. This includes 25,375 renters and 7,488 owners.

The needs of individual and families at-risk of homeless include short-term or immediate needs and long-term needs that will sustain self-sufficiency. The immediate need of these families is maintaining

the housing they currently occupy. For renters, this could mean rent subsidies and utility assistance. Owners may also need temporary financial assistance for foreclosure prevention. Generally, extremely low-income households spend most of their income on housing costs and do not have sufficient funds to cover other basic expenses such as food, medication, or transportation. Therefore, emergency financial assistance, reliable public transportation, and affordable health insurance are other needs that these families typically have. Long-term needs include employment training, educational programs, and access to jobs that pay decent wages. For those families with children that are not yet school-aged, affordable high quality childcare and early childhood programs are needed.

Rapid re-housing emphasizes housing search and relocation services and short- and medium-term rental assistance to move homeless people as rapidly as possible into permanent housing. According to the HUD 2016 CoC Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report, THHI reported 638 year-round rapid re-housing beds for 137 family units, 530 family beds, and 108 adult-only beds. 122 of the rapid re-housing beds were dedicated to homeless veterans and their families. Participants in the rapid re-housing program may not receive services for more than 2 years. As rapid re-housing participants transition to independent living, their needs include affordable housing including access to public housing and job training and placement services to increase earning potential. Formerly homeless families and individuals may continue to need supportive services such as medical or mental health treatment and access to and mainstream benefits like Medicaid, SSI, or TANF.

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

For purposes of this Consolidated Plan, the definition used to estimate the population at-risk of homelessness is an individual or family with an annual household income below 30% AMI and that is severely cost-burdened. The estimate of 32,863 individuals at-risk of homelessness was derived from Table 6 which indicates that 13,145 extremely low-income households are severely cost-burdened. Based on an average household size of 2.5, there are 32,863 individuals at-risk of homelessness.

THHI utilizes HUD's definition of at-risk of homelessness found at 24 CFR 576.2:

(1) An individual or family who:

(i) Has an annual income below 30 percent of median family income for the area;

(ii) Does not have sufficient resources or support networks, *e.g.*, family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place described in paragraph (1) of the "homeless" definition in this section; and

(iii) Meets one of the following conditions:

- (A) Has moved because of economic reasons two or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for homelessness prevention assistance;
- (B) Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship;
- (C) Has been notified in writing that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance;
- (D) Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost of the hotel or motel stay is not paid by charitable organizations or by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals;
- (E) Lives in a single-room occupancy or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than two persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than 1.5 persons reside per room, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau;
- (F) Is exiting a publicly funded institution, or system of care (such as a health-care facility, a mental health facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program or institution); or
- (G) Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness, as identified in the recipient's approved consolidated plan.

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

Housing characteristics that indicate instability and increased risk for homelessness include a lack of affordable housing, housing cost burden especially for elderly persons and those living on SSI disability income, low vacancy rates that lead to more restrictive tenant screening criteria, overcrowding, and substandard housing conditions.

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

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

### Introduction

A disproportionately greater number of housing problems exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experiences housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that minorities and low-income households are more likely to experience housing problems than other groups. In Tampa, resident and other stakeholder input indicates that Black/African American and Hispanic households are the racial and ethnic groups experiencing disproportionately greater housing problems.

The data presented in Tables 13-16 provides a breakdown of housing problems by income level (0-30% AMI; 30-50% AMI; 50-80% AMI, and 80-100% AMI) and race and ethnic category. The analysis of this data will indicate the level of need for each race and ethnic group within that income level. The comparison of the housing need of each group to the total number of households in that income bracket will determine if any racial or ethnic groups are experiencing disproportionately greater housing problems.

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

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	15,345	2,770	2,790
White	5,050	685	735
Black / African American	5,505	1,090	1,345
Asian	350	15	70
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	4,350	955	635

**Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

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

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,820	3,445	0
White	3,910	1,610	0
Black / African American	4,490	895	0
Asian	210	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4,030	845	0

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

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

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	14,190	6,835	0
White	5,615	3,145	0
Black / African American	4,260	2,060	0
Asian	370	175	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	3,630	1,355	0

**Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,850	6,465	0
White	2,695	2,950	0
Black / African American	1,475	1,955	0
Asian	135	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	14	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,510	1,425	0

**Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

## Discussion

According to the 2008-2012 CHAS data presented in Tables 13-16, there are 48,205 households (up to 100% AMI) in Tampa with a housing problem. These households fall within four income categories: 0-30% AMI – 15,345 households (31.8%); 30-50% AMI – 12,820 households (26.6%); 50-80% AMI – 14,190 (29.4%), and 80-100% AMI – 5,850 households (12.1%).

For those households at the 0-30% AMI income level, 73.4% of the total number of households have at least one housing problem while 78.1% of White households, 69.3% of Black/African American households, 80.5% of Asian households, 100% of American Indian, Alaska Native households, 100% of Pacific Islander households, and 73.2% of Hispanic households have a housing problem. American Indian and Pacific Islander households are the racial and ethnic groups with disproportionately greater need at the 0-30% AMI income level. However, the population of these groups are small in absolute numbers, accounting for approximately 0.5% of the City's total population (2015 ACS).

For those households at the 30-50% AMI income level, 78.8% of the total number of households have at least one housing problem while 70.8% of White households, 83.4% of Black/African American households, 85.7% of Asian households, 89.7% of American Indian, Alaska Native households, 0% of Pacific Islander households, and 82.7% of Hispanic households have a housing problem. American Indian households at the 30-50% income level experience disproportionately greater need.

For those households at the 50-80% AMI income level, 67.5% of the total number of households have at least one housing problem while 64.1% of White households, 67.4% of Black/African American households, 67.9% of Asian households, 100% of American Indian, Alaska Native households, 100% of Pacific Islander households, and 72.8% of Hispanic households have a housing problem. American Indian and Pacific Islander households are the racial and ethnic groups with disproportionately greater need at the 50-80% AMI income level.

For those households at the 80-100% AMI income level, 47.5% of the total number of households have at least one housing problem while 47.7% of White households, 43.0% of Black/African American households, 64.3% of Asian households, 0% of American Indian, Alaska Native households, 0% of Pacific Islander households, and 51.4% of Hispanic households have a housing problem. Asian households at the 80-100% income level experience disproportionately greater need.

Contrary to the 2008-2012 CHAS data, local knowledge and input from residents and other stakeholders, indicates that Black/African American households and Hispanic households in Tampa experience higher rates of housing problems than any other racial or ethnic group. This is supported by more recent data provided by HUD through the AFFH Data and Mapping Tool. Table 9 of the AFFH data in Appendix \_\_, provides demographics of households with housing problems for all Tampa households including those above 100% AMI. According to this information, 61,085 (44.1%) Tampa households are experiencing at least one housing problem. The percentage of Black/African American and Hispanic households experiencing one or more housing problems is 54.5% and 53.1%, respectively. The AFFH data indicates that Black/African American households have a disproportionately greater number of housing problems than other groups and would benefit from housing assistance.



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

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

### Introduction

The data presented in Tables 17-20 provides a breakdown of severe housing problems by income level (0-30% AMI; 30-50% AMI; 50-80% AMI, and 80-100% AMI) and race and ethnic category. In addition to a lack of complete kitchen facilities and a lack of complete plumbing facilities, severe housing problems also include overcrowded households with more than 1.5 persons per room and households with cost burdens of more than 50% of income.

The analysis of this data will indicate the level of need for each race and ethnic group within that income level. The comparison of the housing need of each group to the total number of households in that income bracket will determine if any racial or ethnic groups are experiencing disproportionately greater number of severe housing problems.

A disproportionately greater number of severe housing problems exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.

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

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,470	4,635	2,790
White	4,505	1,230	735
Black / African American	4,870	1,730	1,345
Asian	340	25	70
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	3,670	1,640	635

**Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,655	7,605	0
White	2,820	2,700	0
Black / African American	2,995	2,390	0
Asian	150	100	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	19	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,555	2,320	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,425	15,605	0
White	2,320	6,450	0
Black / African American	1,415	4,905	0
Asian	200	345	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	30	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	1,380	3,605	0

**Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,610	10,705	0
White	765	4,880	0
Black / African American	310	3,120	0
Asian	50	155	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	14	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	465	2,475	0

**Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## Discussion

According to the 2008-2012 CHAS data presented in the Tables 17-20, there are 29,160 households (up to 100%AMI) in Tampa with a severe housing problem. These households fall within four income categories as follows: 0-30% AMI – 13,470 households (46.2%); 30-50% AMI – 8,655 households (29.7%); 50-80% AMI – 5,425 (18.6%), and 80-100% AMI – 1,610 households (5.5%).

The data shows that extremely low income households (0-30% AMI) and low-income households (30-50% AMI), experience the highest rates of severe housing problems. Asian, American Indian, and Pacific Islander households are the racial or ethnic groups that are experiencing disproportionately greater number of severe housing problems based on the 2008-2012 CHAS data.

For those households at the 0-30% AMI income level, 64.5% of the total number of households have at least one housing problem while 69.6% of White households, 61.3% of Black/African American households, 78.2% of Asian households, 100% of American Indian, Alaska Native households, 100% of Pacific Islander households, and 61.7% of Hispanic households have a housing problem. Asian, American Indian, and Pacific Islander households are the racial and ethnic groups with disproportionately greater need at the 0-30% AMI income level noting that the population of these groups are small in absolute numbers.

For those households at the 30-50% AMI income level, 53.2% of the total number of households have at least one housing problem while 51.1% of White households, 55.6% of Black/African American households, 60.0% of Asian households, 51.3% of American Indian, Alaska Native households, 0% of Pacific Islander households, and 52.4% of Hispanic households have a housing problem. There are no racial or ethnic groups with income between 30-50% AMI experiencing severe housing problems at a disproportionately greater rate.

For those households at the 50-80% AMI income level, 25.8% of the total number of households have at least one housing problem while 26.5% of White households, 22.4% of Black/African American households, 36.7% of Asian households, 0% of American Indian, Alaska Native households, 100% of Pacific Islander households, and 27.7% of Hispanic households have a housing problem. Asian and Pacific Islander households are the racial and ethnic groups with disproportionately greater need at the 50-80% AMI income level.

For those households at the 80-100% AMI income level, 13.1% of the total number of households have at least one housing problem while 13.6% of White households, 9.0% of Black/African American households, 24.4% of Asian households, 0% of American Indian, Alaska Native households, 0% of Pacific Islander households, and 15.8% of Hispanic households have a housing problem. Asian households are experiencing severe housing problems at a disproportionately greater rate at the 80-100% AMI income level.

Table 9 of the AFFH maps in Appendix \_\_, provides demographics of households with disproportionate housing needs including households experiencing any of the four severe housing problems. According to this information, 32,950 (23.8%) Tampa households are experiencing at least one severe housing problem and the percentage of Black/African American households and Hispanic households experiencing one or more severe housing problems is 31.5% and 30.4%, respectively. Based on the HUD definition, there are no racial or ethnic groups that are experiencing disproportionately greater severe housing problems however, the AFFH data does indicate that Black/African American and Hispanic households have the greatest level of severe housing problems in Tampa.

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

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

### Introduction:

Table 21 provides cost burden data for Tampa as a whole and for each racial and ethnic group. The data includes information on households without a cost burden ( $\leq 30\%$ ), cost-burdened households that pay between 30% and 50% of their income on housing costs, severely cost-burdened households that pay 50% or more of their income on housing costs, and households whose income is zero or negative and thus are not cost-burdened but may require housing assistance.

Disproportionately greater number of cost-burdened households means that the members of a racial or ethnic group experience cost burden or severe cost burden at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the jurisdiction as a whole.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	$\leq 30\%$	30-50%	$>50\%$	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	74,370	29,375	28,970	2,880
White	45,450	13,445	11,420	735
Black / African American	12,910	7,335	9,030	1,395
Asian	2,245	710	680	95
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	45	30	0
Pacific Islander	25	4	10	0
Hispanic	12,660	7,420	7,490	640

**Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

### Discussion:

There are a total of 135,595 households in Tampa and the data in Table 21 shows that there are 74,370 households (54.8%) that are not cost-burdened, 29,375 cost-burdened households (21.7%), 28,970 severely cost-burdened households (21.4%), and 2,880 households (2.1%) with zero or negative income.

In regards to cost-burdened households, American Indian, Alaska Native households experience cost burden at the greatest rate (30.0%), followed by Hispanic households (26.3%), and then Black/African American households (23.9%).

City-wide, 21.4% of households pay more than 50% of their income on housing costs and are severely cost-burdened. Black/African American households experience severe cost burden at the greatest rate (29.4%) followed by Hispanic households (26.6%) and Pacific Islander households (25.6%).

There are no racial or ethnic groups that meet the definition of disproportionately greater number of cost-burdened households. However, the data indicates that American Indian, Alaska Native, Black/African American and Hispanic households experience higher rates of housing cost burden when compared to other groups.

The Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse (FHDC) provides data on severely cost-burdened households with income below 80% AMI including projections of these households by tenure and income level. In 2015, there were 31,298 severely cost-burdened households comprised of 9,674 owners (30.9%) and 21,624 renters (69.1%). Approximately 55% of the severely cost-burdened households are extremely low-income (0-30% AMI). Another 29% of the severely costs-burdened households are low-income (30-50% AMI), and 17% are moderate income (50-80% AMI).

The FHDC projects that by 2020 there will be an increase of 2,304 severely cost-burdened households (777 homeowners and 1,527 renters) bringing the total to 33,602 households. This is an overall increase of 7% in the number of severely cost-burdened households.

This data suggests that Tampa will need to provide affordable housing options for the current cost-burdened households and plan to meet the needs of the growing low-income households by either developing additional housing units or providing subsidies to make existing units more affordable.

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

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

In the 0-30% AMI income category, American Indian and Pacific Islander households are experiencing disproportionately greater number of housing problems and the two groups in addition to Asian households are experiencing disproportionately greater severe number of housing problems.

In the 30-50% AMI income category, American Indian households are experiencing disproportionately greater number of housing problems. There are no racial or ethnic groups experiencing severe housing problems at a disproportionately greater rate.

In the 50-80% AMI income category, American Indian and Pacific Islander households are experiencing disproportionately greater number of housing problems and Asian and Pacific Islander households are experiencing disproportionately greater severe number of housing problems.

In the 80-100% AMI income category, Asian households are experiencing both disproportionately greater number of housing problems and severe housing problems.

There are no racial or ethnic groups that are disproportionately cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened. However, there is an 8 percentage point difference between the number of American Indian, Alaska Native households that are cost-burdened compared to the jurisdiction as a whole and an 8 percentage point difference between the number of Black/African American households that are severely cost-burdened compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. These groups experience the highest rate of cost burden when compared to other groups.

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

The AFFH and FHDC data identifies other housing needs by race and ethnicity, income, and tenure.

Based on the AFFH data, Black/African American households have disproportionately greater number of housing problems.

The FHDC data indicates that renters are more severely cost-burdened than homeowners. In terms of income categories, households with incomes between 0-30% AMI are the most severely cost-burdened.

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

American Indians, Pacific Islanders, and Asians represent approximately 4% of the total population in Tampa and there is no major concentration of these race or ethnic groups in the City. According to the HUD CPD Maps mapping tool, the majority of Asian households reside in census tracts 110.13 and 110.16

where the Asian population represents 12.6% and 16.0% of the total population, respectively. These neighborhoods include Richmond Place and Tampa Palms North. Other areas with a relatively high Asian concentration include New Tampa and select neighborhoods in South Tampa.

According to the 2015 ACS, Black/African American persons comprise 25.3% of the Tampa population. There is a clear concentration of Black/African Americans in the urban core, specifically in East Tampa and surrounding neighborhoods including Historic Ybor, Ybor Heights, Southeast Seminole Heights, Sulphur Springs, North Tampa, University Square, and Old West Tampa. There is also a concentration of Black/African Americans in the Carver City/Lincoln Gardens neighborhood.

The areas where households have a disproportionately greater need overlap with areas of low-income and minority concentration in Tampa.



## **NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)**

### **Introduction**

The Tampa Housing Authority (THA) is the primary provider of public housing within the City of Tampa. The THA manages project-based public housing as well as vouchers under the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. As of July 2017, THA reported managing a total of 450 public housing units and 9,383 HCV units. Note that program totals differ from those reported in the table below given discrepancies in reporting periods. Specifically, THA recently completed a Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) transition, wherein a vast majority of its public housing units were converted into the program. The only two complexes still considered public housing directly managed by THA are J.L. Young Gardens and the J.L. Young Annex. THA unit occupancy stands at 96.5% according to the December 31, 2016 Public Housing Occupancy Rate report from HUD.

Understanding the challenges of relying on Congressional appropriations for HUD programs, including project-based public housing, THA is working to reduce its dependence on Federal HUD funds for its operations. In its latest 5-year plan, THA states that it intends to explore alternative revenue sources from local sources, as well as lease out income generating assets and submitting a proposal to HUD to become a Moving To Work (MTW) agency.

Beyond revenue diversification, THA has fully embraced the RAD program, submitting all of its properties to HUD for consideration under the program. THA sees the RAD program as offering a significant source of financing to meet property capital needs and as a sustainable source of financing going forward. At the time of this writing, THA is in the process of, or has completed, converting a wide range of its properties under the RAD program.

In addition to solidifying its financial position, THA manages a wide range of programs outside of basic property management and voucher administration. THA is in the process of redeveloping multiple sites into mixed-use, mixed-income properties. The Central Park redevelopment resulted in the Encore Project, a multi-phase redevelopment which will result in 2,030 resident units, 50,000 square feet of retail commercial space, and 59,000 square feet of office space. THA is also working to develop the West River project, another mixed-use, mixed-income redevelopment of existing public housing.

THA also manages a variety of programs aimed at bolstering resident self-sufficiency. These programs aim to improve education levels, job-skills, financial skills, homeownership, and other essential aspects of self-sufficiency.

## Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	2,864	5,944	229	5,358	194	113	14

**Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type**

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,585	12,801	12,149	12,896	10,273	10,384
Average length of stay	0	0	4	5	1	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	714	804	88	691	20	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	555	1,515	23	1,391	76	11

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	2,864	5,944	229	5,358	194	113
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

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

## Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	826	1,717	95	1,474	83	48	6
Black/African American	0	0	2,022	4,198	131	3,859	111	64	8
Asian	0	0	15	21	3	17	0	1	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

**Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

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

## Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	718	1,361	50	1,261	13	22	3
Not Hispanic	0	0	2,146	4,583	179	4,097	181	91	11

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

**Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

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

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

THA makes reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities, consistent with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988. THA makes its accessible units available to persons who have mobility impairments. In the event that no mobility-impaired applicants are available, those units are assigned to other applicants.

THA maintains a waiting list for Section 8 tenant-based assistance and a waitlist for its public housing units. The table below summarizes family characteristics of the Section 8 tenant-based assistance waitlist:

In 2016, the Tampa Housing Authority reported a total of 2,518 applicants on its Section 8 waiting list self-identifying as disabled and requiring Section 504 accessibility modifications. There are 34 families with a disability on the waitlist for Section 8 tenant-based assistance, a small proportion given the 4,099 total families on the waitlist.

For the public housing waitlist, THA reported a total of 341 households in line for access to the two properties directly managed by THA in its public housing inventory. Of these, THA provides the following breakdown of households.

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

The greatest need for residents of public housing and HCV holders is access to opportunity, broadly defined. Opportunities of most concern are access to jobs that provide a living wage, access to quality child care services, access to reliable and affordable public transportation, and access to quality educational opportunities for children and adults.

During outreach to the public housing resident community, residents repeatedly mentioned the need for access to a decent job, with a livable wage, in order to develop self-sufficiency. Residents mentioned lacking access to these jobs, certainly within walking distance of their project-based homes. Additionally, residents noted challenges related to securing an apartment in a neighborhood connected to jobs using their Section 8 voucher.

Public housing residents voiced repeated concerns related to private landlords accepting vouchers as a source of income. This source of income discrimination, the City's Assessment of Fair Housing found, is widespread across the region, and poses a significant burden for public housing residents attempting to access decent, safe and sanitary apartments in good neighborhoods using their voucher. In this regard, public housing residents need support from THA and other official government agencies to encourage private landlords to accept vouchers.

The population of public housing residents, including voucher holders, requires access to affordable quality child care services. Single mothers of children face multiple barriers to self-sufficiency, including transportation of their children to services, affording services, and concerns related to the quality of child care that is available to them.

Public transportation is a critical component of resident self-sufficiency. The public transportation in the City of Tampa primarily relies on Hillsborough County Area Regional Transit Authority (HART) for public bus services. Public housing residents disproportionately rely on HART to meet their daily needs, since access to an automobile is expensive and, at times, financially impossible. A recent Fair Housing analysis conducted by the City of Tampa identified challenges related to the reliability of the bus system in the City. Residents voiced concerns about having to make multiple transfers to reach key destinations around the city.

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

The needs for public housing residents are similar to the population at large. Public housing residents and voucher holders face significant challenges in accessing affordable housing in communities of opportunity, including neighborhoods connected to reliable public transportation, well-paying jobs, and community amenities. In this regard, public housing and voucher holder families face the same challenges as low-income families across the City. Similarly, public housing resident engagement revealed significant challenges in securing safe and affordable childcare services.

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

### **Introduction:**

Homelessness is a particularly troublesome and complex issue that plagues communities across the nation. Often, persons experiencing homelessness face multiple and overlapping challenges, which presents real challenges to local jurisdictions, social service providers, and Continuums of Care (CoC) working to address homelessness. This reality is no different in the City of Tampa. Beyond persistent challenges in addressing the varied needs of individuals, the region faces an increasingly expensive housing market. The economic realities of the housing market at the time this plan was written imposes constant pressure on the supply of housing, particularly for those most vulnerable to homelessness.

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act defines the ‘homeless’ or ‘homeless individual’ or ‘homeless person’ as an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence; and who has a primary night-time residence that is:

- A supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
- An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

CoC responsible for coordinating homelessness related activities in the City of Tampa is the Tampa-Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI). THHI coordinates the activities of dozens of social service providers, government entities, philanthropies, and other for-profit and non-profit agencies serving the region. Included in this list is the City of Tampa, Hillsborough County Sheriff’s Office, the Society of St. Vincent DePaul – Hillsborough County, the Salvation Army, the Florida Department of Health – Hillsborough chapter, Gracepoint Wellness, Alpha House of Tampa Bay, Bay Area Legal Services, Catholic Charities, Mary & Martha House, Project Link, Tampa Crossroads, Tampa General Hospital, Tampa Policy Department, and many others.

THHI is also responsible for coordinating the annual point-in-time (PIT) count. The PIT Count estimates the number of homeless individuals and families in Hillsborough County overall. Because the PIT count estimates homelessness for the County overall, there is no data specifically for the City of Tampa. Additionally, THHI confirmed that it was unable to provide data estimates on the number of days persons experience homelessness in the region, nor estimates of the number of persons exiting homelessness each year.

The table below summarizes the data reported by THHI and confirmed as accurate in July, 2017. Data taken from the 2017 PIT is not available as of the time this report was written.

### Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	15	151	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	3	2	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	704	575	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	191	53	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	1	2	0	0	0	0
Veterans	79	112	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	35	18	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	9	16	0	0	0	0

**Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment**

**Data Source Comments:** Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI) CoC Annual 2016 Point-in-Time (PIT) survey.

Indicate if the homeless population is:      Has No Rural Homeless



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

Because THHI was unable to provide data on the number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year, or collect average data on the number of days that persons experience homelessness, it is difficult to sufficiently describe these characteristics. Although solid figures are unavailable for these characteristics, THHI did report that approximately 4,000 persons experience homelessness each year in the region, although that estimate is based on anecdotal evidence and should be used as a guidepost rather than solid fact.

The THHI PIT count does describe conditions for certain homeless sub-populations. A discussion of each is included below:

#### **Chronically homeless individuals and families**

The THHI PIT count reports a total of 244 chronically homeless individuals in the community, with 191 of those unsheltered. There are a total of 3 chronically homeless families, with 2 of those families sheltered and the remaining family unsheltered. In total, there are 247 chronically homeless individuals/families in the community.

#### **Families with children**

The THHI PIT count reports a total of 166 persons in households with adults and children, with 151 of those living sheltered and the remaining 15 unsheltered. Child-headed households account for only a total of 5 families, with three of the five living unsheltered. Child-headed households are those households headed by an individual under the age of 18 who is responsible for the household.

#### **Veterans and their families**

The THHI PIT count reports a total of 181 veteran homeless households in the region. Of the total 181 veteran homeless households, 112 are sheltered and 69 are unsheltered. There are a total of 191 persons residing in homeless veteran households – indicating a majority of veteran homeless households are composed of a single individual. Of the persons residing in homeless veteran households, 19 are female and 172 are male.

### **Unaccompanied youth**

The THHI PIT count reports a total of 72 homeless youth households. Of the 72 households, 19 are parenting youth households and 53 are unaccompanied youth households. Of the 19 parenting youth households, all 19 are sheltered. Of the 53 unaccompanied youth households, 18 are sheltered and 35 are unsheltered. However, only 3 of the unaccompanied households contained a youth under the age of 18. The remaining youth households contained youth between the ages of 18 and 24 years of age

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

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	488	473
Black or African American	504	244
Asian	10	7
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	23
Pacific Islander	2	4
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	148	89
Not Hispanic	900	0

Data Source

Comments: Tampa Hillsborough Homeless Initiative (THHI) CoC Annual 2016 Point-in-Time (PIT) survey.

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

THHI estimates there are 112 sheltered veterans and 69 unsheltered veterans in Hillsborough County. This represents a small but meaningful portion of the total number of sheltered and unsheltered persons in the annual PIT count. For the number of persons living in families with children, THHI found 151 sheltered families with children, and 15 unsheltered.

To address the need for housing for veterans in particular, THHI in concert with the City of Tampa and other partners, coordinates a program called 'Operation Reveille.' The operation focuses on finding and housing unsheltered and chronically homeless veterans. The figures reported here for the number of sheltered veterans reflects significant progress.

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

As reported in the table above, Whites represent the racial group with the highest incidence of homelessness (961 total), followed by Blacks or African Americans (748) and then Multiple (56). There are 237 persons identified as Hispanic/Latino. It is also important to note that while these figures do provide some indication of the racial/ethnic composition of the homeless population in the region, these figures are based on a survey and it is certainly possible that some populations may be underreported.

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

*Sheltered.* The sheltered homeless population in the study area is split between those sheltered in emergency shelters and those sheltered in transitional housing. Emergency shelters represent the

greatest coverage for persons experiencing homelessness, with 1,262 total persons in emergency shelter and 834 in transitional housing. Females reported in the PIT Count were likely to be sheltered (75% of the total female population reported in either emergency shelter or transitional housing). On the other hand, only 46% of the total male homeless population is in either emergency shelter or transitional housing.

*Unsheltered.* The unsheltered population is primarily composed of those families without a child, especially single males.

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

### Introduction:

The City of Tampa has a long track record of promoting and supporting organizations and public agencies that provide services for low-income persons with special needs. Non-homeless persons with special needs often require supportive housing and case management services which allow them to live independently and to avoid homelessness or institutionalization. The City of Tampa will continue to support and coordinate with local providers of non-homeless special needs populations when possible.

### HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	14,759
Area incidence of AIDS	295
Rate per population	10
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	1,096
Rate per population (3 years of data)	15
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	11,545
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	396
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	597

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Data Source Comments: CDC HIV Surveillance

### HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	16
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	29
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	41

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Alternate Data Source Name:  
2015 HOPWA CAPER

Data Source Comments:

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

#### Elderly and Frail Elderly

For the purposes of this Consolidated Plan, Elderly/Frail elderly refers to persons 65 or over. Understanding this population is important in determining needs for senior housing or services. American Community Survey (2015) data shows that of Tampa's population, 40,879 is elderly/frail elderly.

- 50% live alone.
- 68% own their home, 32% rent.
- 38% have a disability.
- 40% pay more than 30% of income for housing cost.
- 17% live below poverty level.

### **Persons with Disabilities**

Disability data is provided by the U.S. Census for persons ages five and over. American Community Survey (2015) data shows that of Tampa's population, 43,879 has reported having a disability.

- 3% hearing disabilities;
- 3% vision disabilities;
- 5% cognitive disabilities;
- 7% ambulatory disabilities;
- 3% self-care disabilities;
- 6% independent-living disabilities;
- 5% of the employed population is persons with disabilities.

### **Alcohol/Drug Abuse**

For Florida, 2016/17 unduplicated data shows 48,729 adults and 13,446 children received services. Tampa is served by Central Florida Behavioral Health Network, which served 71,948 unduplicated clients. According to the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (2015), for the Florida population 12 and over:

- 6% use marijuana;
- 7% use cocaine;
- 4% use Heroin;
- 7% use alcohol.

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) is the lead agency administering the Substance Abuse and Mental Health (SAMH) Program, which oversees a statewide system of care for the prevention, treatment, and recovery.

### **Victims of Domestic Violence**

In 2015-16, centers provided 600,621 nights of emergency shelter to 16,362 women, children, and men. Survivors fled violent homes, representing 46% of those served. Centers provided emergency shelter to 965 domestic violence survivors and their children and experienced an increase of 56,963 shelter nights.

In addition, advocates completed 113,907 survivor-focused safety plans; provided 412,454 hours of counseling; offered 485,940 direct service information and referrals to survivors; spent 127,792 hours facilitating youth-specific activities; provided community education to 111,322 participants; and provided education and training programs to 77,142 adults. Florida Department of Law Enforcement statistics from Tampa Police Department, related to domestic violence, include:

- 3 murders;
- 18 rapes;
- 2 incidents of fondling;
- 359 aggravated assaults;
- 2,312 simple assaults.

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

The needs for the following populations have been determined through organizational outreach and data collection of local/state wide statistics. Information is the most recent available. Needs were also identified through community focus groups and a survey.

#### **Elderly**

With only 22% of the elderly/frail elderly residing in households, data supports the elderly population in Tampa is being forced into facility care. Lack of affordable housing and insufficient income are two challenges faced by the elderly, with 17% living at or below the poverty level and no longer being able to work.

Of the 22% still in households, 68% own their homes and 50% of that population lives alone. This often leads to the need to retrofit homes for ADA accessibility. The cost of retrofitting a home is often quite high and unaffordable to the elderly who are on fixed incomes.

#### **Persons with Disabilities**

The Florida Developmental Disabilities Council (FDDC) serves the needs of persons with disabilities in Tampa. The Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD) also serves Floridians with developmental disabilities.

These agencies collectively agree that high priority needs for persons with disabilities include: affordable housing; employment; ADA accessibility modifications; access to healthcare services; and access to

transportation services. These needs also extend to family members as they are often the primary caregiver.

### **Alcohol/Drug Abuse**

The largest need for victims of substance abuse is access to essential prevention, treatment, and supportive services. The Central Florida Behavioral Health Network (CFBHN) is the managing entity of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program in Tampa. There are approximately 17 licensed providers that contract with CFBHN to provide substance abuse treatment and prevention services. Services provided include:

- **Detoxification Services:** Detoxification focuses on the elimination of substance use.
- **Treatment Services:** Treatment services include assessment, counseling, case management, and support.
- **Recovery Support:** These services include transitional housing, life skills training, parenting skills, and peer-based individual and group counseling.

### **Victims of Domestic Violence**

The high priority needs for victims of domestic violence include finding adequate shelter and access to supportive services. The primary organization serving victims of domestic violence in the City of Tampa is The Spring of Tampa Bay. The Spring is the Department of Children and Families (DCF) certified Domestic Violence Center for Hillsborough County. The Spring offers various services to domestic violence victims including an informational 24-hour hotline; an emergency shelter which is a 128-bed residential facility; and outreach services. Advocates assist survivors with safety planning information, referrals, linkage to shelter, supportive counseling and advocacy on their behalf in the community.

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

In 2015, the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater MSA reported 14,759 cumulative cases of AIDS, had 295 area incidences of AIDS, and a rate per population of 9.9. There were 1,096 new cases (3 year data) and the rate per population for 3 years data was 15. The number of persons living with HIV was 11,545, the area prevalence for HIV was 395.7, and the number of new HIV cases reported in 2015 was 597.

For Tampa during PY15, a total of 32 households were housed in facility-based supportive housing; 309 households were housed with tenant-based rental assistance; 26 households were housed in transitional/ short term facilities; 31 households were served with Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance and 212 households with HIV/AIDS and their affected family members were provided non-housing related supportive services that included mental health and substance abuse counseling, day care, nutritional services, transportation, and assistance in gaining access to local, State and Federal government benefits



and services. When including all persons served, a total of 610 households were served with support services and housing.

For the population in Tampa with HIV/AIDS and their families, 95% of households receiving tenant-based rental assistance will continue to receive assistance which will result in stable, permanent housing. 100% of households receiving permanent, facility based housing will continue to receive assistance. Community residence households are included in this assessment of permanent, facility-based housing stability.

The City of Tampa is a grantee of HUD's HOPWA program for the Tampa-St.Petersburg-Clearwater MSA. Administration of the HOPWA program continues to suffer the consequence of past and currently threatened funding cuts. In addition to funding barriers, the lack of affordable housing that meets HQS standards is also a barrier to serving the HIV/AIDS population and their families. Housing is not as stable due to program beneficiaries being requested to move because FMR rates are way below requested rental rates from owners/landlords. Generally, providers complain of other barriers such as credit history, poor rental history and criminal backgrounds as being the most common barriers for clients and their families.

Unmet housing needs for Tampa's population with HIV/AIDS and their families includes an estimated unmet need of 16 households for tenant-based rental assistance; 29 households for short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance; and 41 households for facility-based housing.

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

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

- Youth centers
- Childcare centers
- Senior centers
- Health facilities
- Parks, recreational facilities (improve accessibility)
- Public safety facilities
- Homeless facilities

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

Resident input at community meetings: Residents at the East Tampa Community Meeting held on April 11, 2017 indicated that there was a need for improved senior facilities and health care facilities.

#### Stakeholder meetings:

Con Plan survey results: Respondents to the FY 2017-2021 Con Plan survey were asked to rank the public facility needs in Tampa. The categories of public facilities in the survey were child care centers, community centers and facilities (youth centers, senior centers), community parks and recreational facilities, and public safety facilities (fire, police, emergency management). Respondents could identify each public facility category as a high need, low need, or no need. The public facility categories were ranked as follows: (1) community centers and facilities, (2) child care centers, (3) community parks and recreation facilities, and (4) public safety offices. When asked to rank homeless needs, 87% of respondents selected shelters for homeless persons and victims of domestic violence as a high need.

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

- Street improvements
- Street Lighting
- Sidewalks
- Flood Drainage Improvements
- Parking Facilities

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

Con Plan survey results: Respondents to the FY 2017-2021 Con Plan survey were asked to rank the public infrastructure needs including streets, sidewalks, and water/sewer improvements as a high need, low need, or no need. 79% of respondents identified public infrastructure as a high need. Additional