Mercy Drive

Surveying Completed

Twenty-six Mission Critical Functions Surveys and 31 Housing & Emergency Services Surveys were collected in Mercy Drive and vicinity. The Census Block Groups surveyed, together with the number of respondents in each Census Block Group appear in Table 6 below.

Table 1. Number of Respondents to Surveys by Census Block Group

Census Block Group	MCF Survey	Housing & Emergency Services Surveys
12095**012000**1	3	3
12095**012403**1	3	3
12095**014908**1	1	1
12095**018700**2	4	9
12095**018700**3	15	15
TOTAL	**26**	**31**

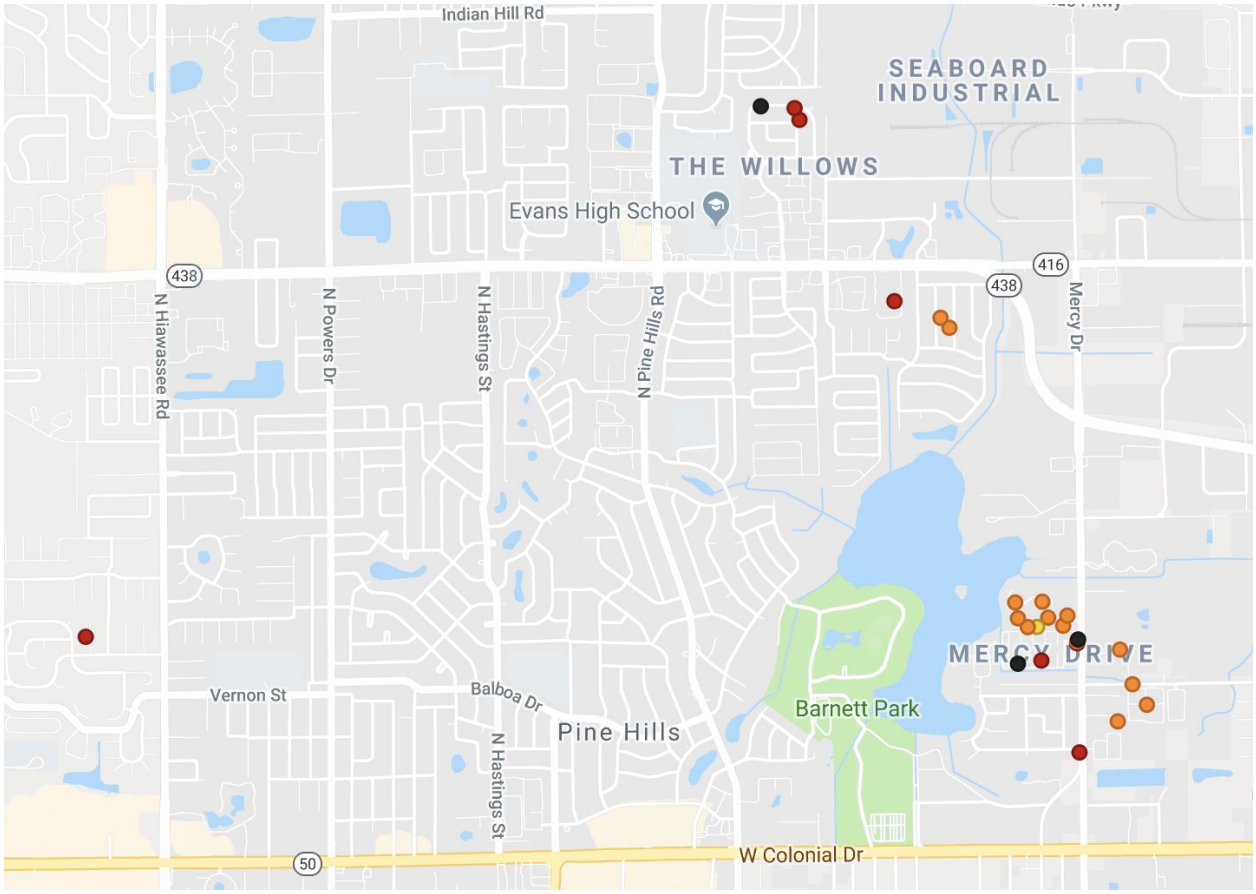
Mission Critical Functions Surveys:

Mission Critical Function Surveys are designed to determine if the community is tending toward resilience or vulnerability. Respondents rated twenty six societal functions on the following scale:

- **Most Vulnerable-Collapse-Destroyed:1**
- **Extremely Vulnerable-Major Damage:2**
- **Elevated Vulnerability-Minor Damage:3**
- **Not Affected:4**
- **Resilient:5**
- **Highly Resilient:6**
- **Resilient and Sustainable:7**

Map 1. Mercy Drive and Vicinity: Household Vulnerability Scores

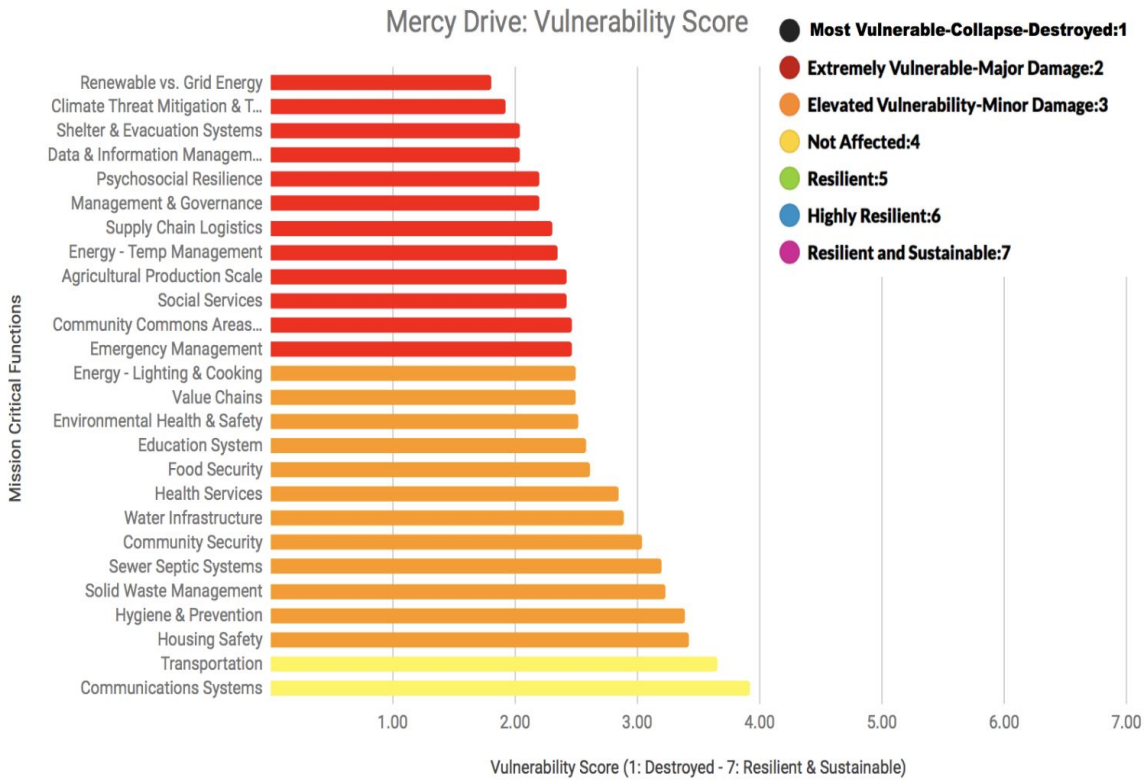
Note that the average Household Vulnerability Score, indicated by point color, across the 26 domains was between 1 and 4 for surveyed residents of Mercy Drive and vicinity.



Graph 1. Average of all Recipients' Vulnerability Scores

The functions with Vulnerability Scores that round to 2 appear in red below. These functions were ranked "Extremely Vulnerable": Renewable vs Grid Energy (1.81) , Climate Threat Mitigation & Transformation (1.92). Shelter and Evacuation Systems (2.04), Data & Information Management (2.04), Psychosocial Resilience (2.19), Management & Governance (2.19), Supply Chain Logistics (2.31), Energy-Temperature Management (2.35), Agricultural Production Scale (2.42), Social Services (2.42), Community Commons Areas (2.46), and Emergency Management (2.46).

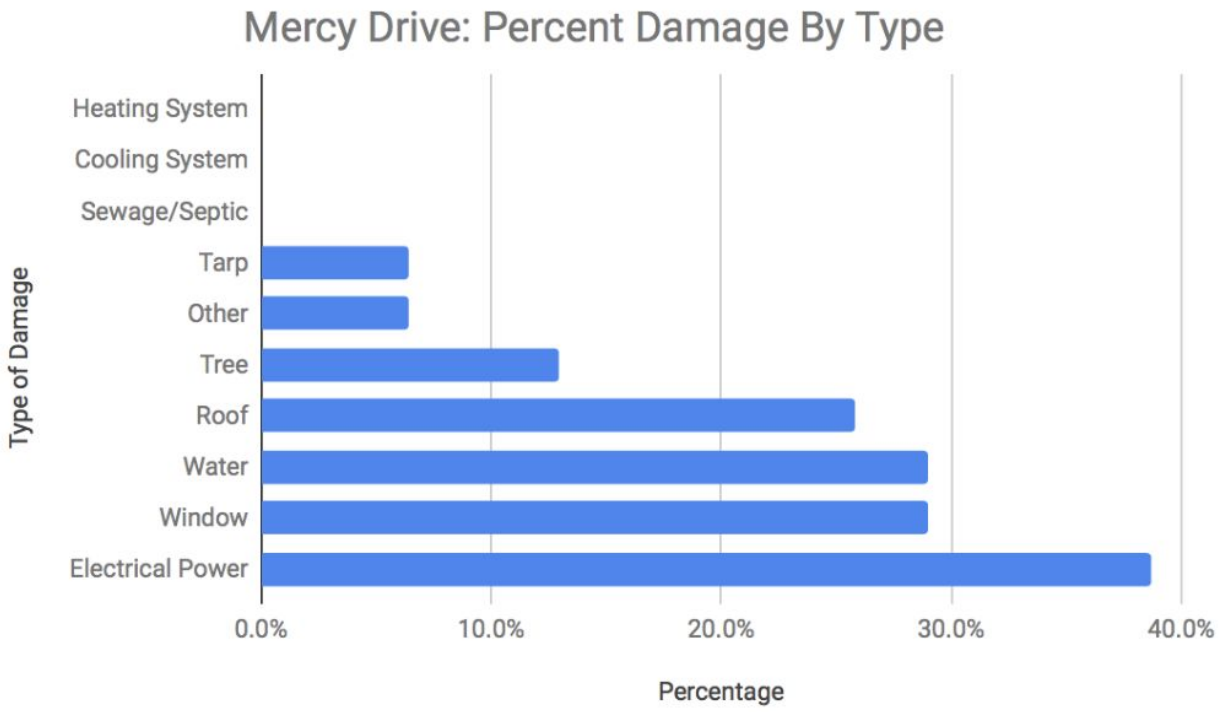
The functions with Vulnerability Scores that round to 4 appear in yellow, the highest average vulnerability scores from these respondents. These two functions were Communications (3.92) and Transportation (3.65).



Housing and Emergency Shelter Survey

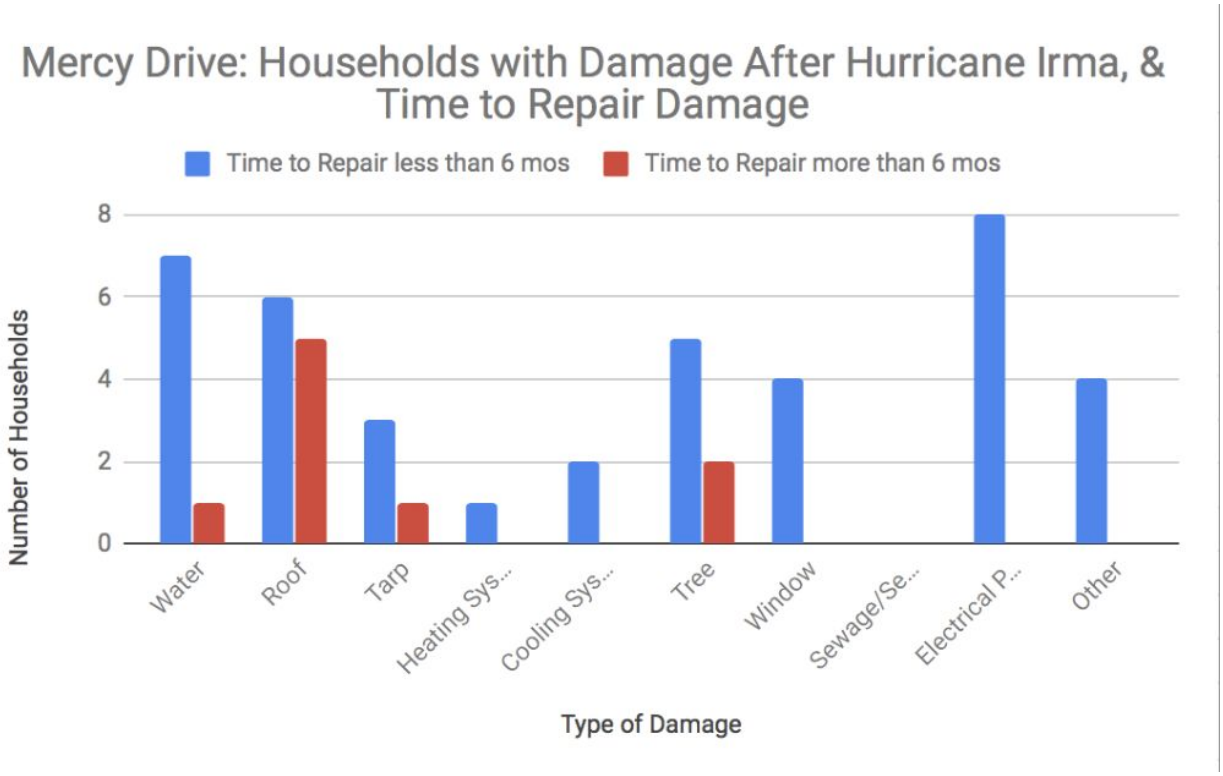
Type of damage to homes after Hurricane Irma: Of the 31 respondents to the Housing and Emergency Shelter Survey, 38.7% reported electrical power failure. Window and water damage were reported by 29.0% of those surveyed. Although 25.8% of respondents had roof damage, only 6.5% reported that they had tarps on their roofs. Tree damage was reported by 12.9% of respondents.

Graph 2. Housing and Emergency Shelter Survey Results



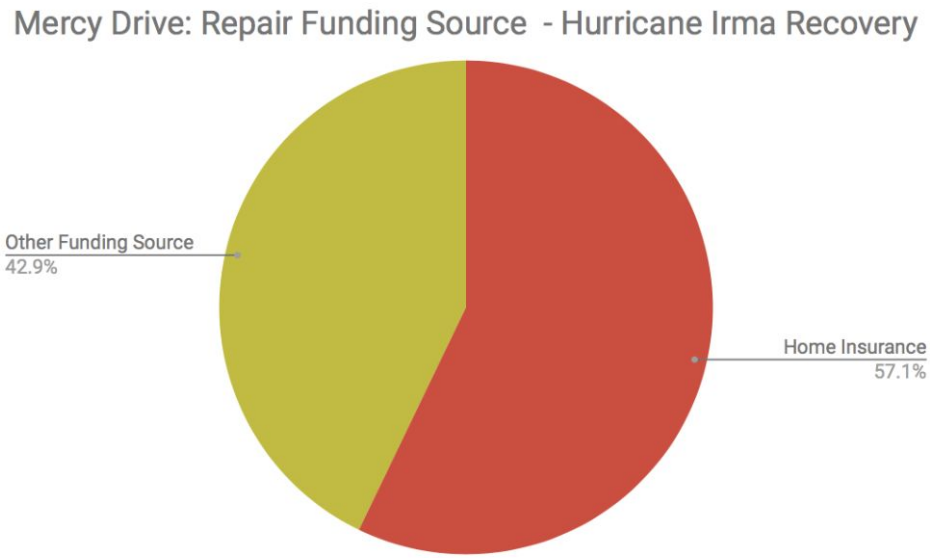
Time to complete repairs after Hurricane Irma: The graph below shows that Electrical Power restoration as well as Window and Heating & Cooling System repairs took place in less than 6 months. All but one of the respondents was able to repair water damage in less than 6 months. Of the households that sustained roof damage, 6 were able to repair their roofs in less than 6 months, but 5 households required longer than 6 months. One household had a tarp on the roof for more than 6 months, wheras the other 3 households with tarps were able to affect repairs in less than 6 months.

Graph 3. Time to Complete Hurricane Irma Repairs



Funding Repairs: A majority of respondents (57.1%) used Home Insurance to finance their home repairs during Hurricane Irma Recovery. The remaining 42.9% of respondents indicated using unspecified “Other” sources of funds.

Graph 4. Source of Funds to Complete Hurricane Irma Home Repairs



Sources of Information: Of those who looked for funding sources, the largest group (26.3%) indicated that they received information from Family and Friends. Information from radio (22.8%) and television (17.5%) followed. Social Services (10.5%) and Social Media (12.3%) both provided more information to residents than Government sources (5.3%). Churches were a source of information for 3.5% of respondents.

Graph 5. Sources of Information Reported by Respondents