

Parramore, Orlando Community Report Housing and Emergency Shelter Survey



Central Florida Florida Disaster Resilience Initiative Phase 1 Stage 2 2019



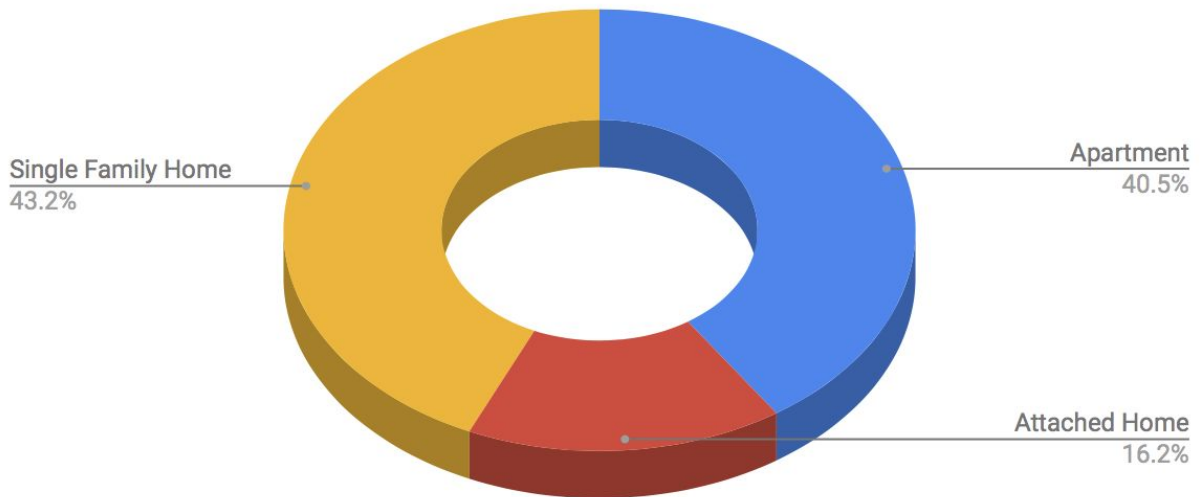
These materials were developed by Health Initiatives Foundation, Inc. in 2019. Surveys were conducted under the auspices of Health Initiatives Foundation, Inc.'s Florida Disaster Resilience Initiative, with funding from The Miami Foundation.

Housing and Emergency Shelter Survey

Types of Homes surveyed included apartments (40.5%), attached homes, such as townhomes and duplexes (16.2%), and single family homes (43.2%).

Graph 1.

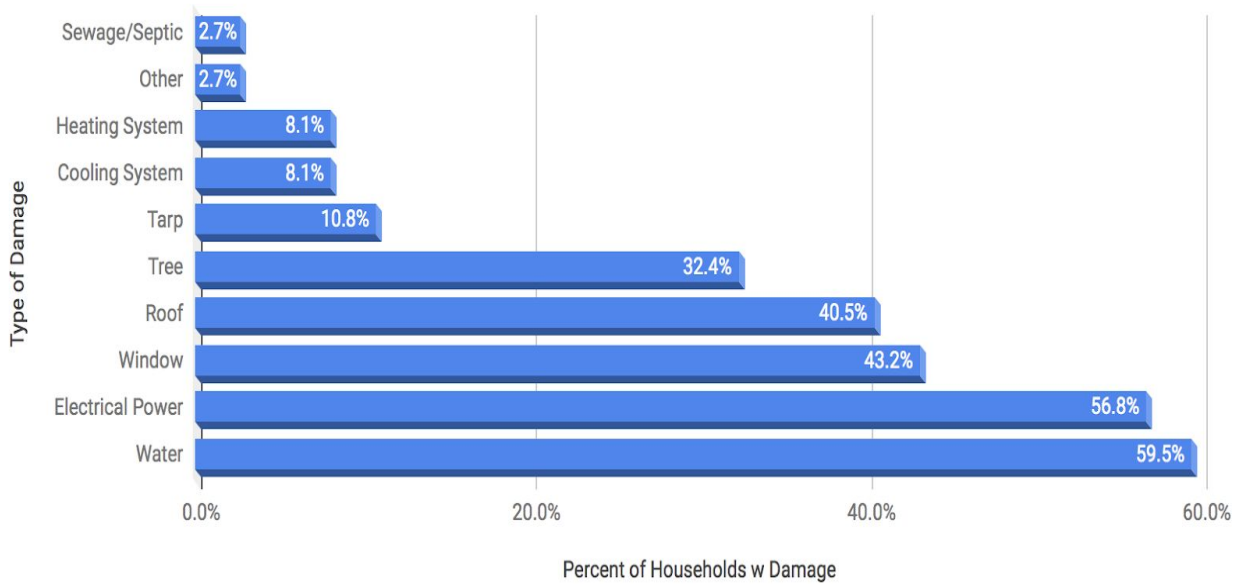
Parramore: Types of Homes Surveyed



Type of damage to homes after Hurricane Irma: Of the 37 respondents to the Housing and Emergency Shelter Survey, 59.5% reported water damage and 56.8 reported electrical power failure (Graph 2). Roof and tree damage were reported by 43.2% and 40.5% of respondents respectively. Although 40.5% of respondents had roof damage, only 10.8% reported that they had tarps on their roofs. Heating and cooling system damage, sewage/septic damage and other types of damage occurred in fewer than 10% of homes.

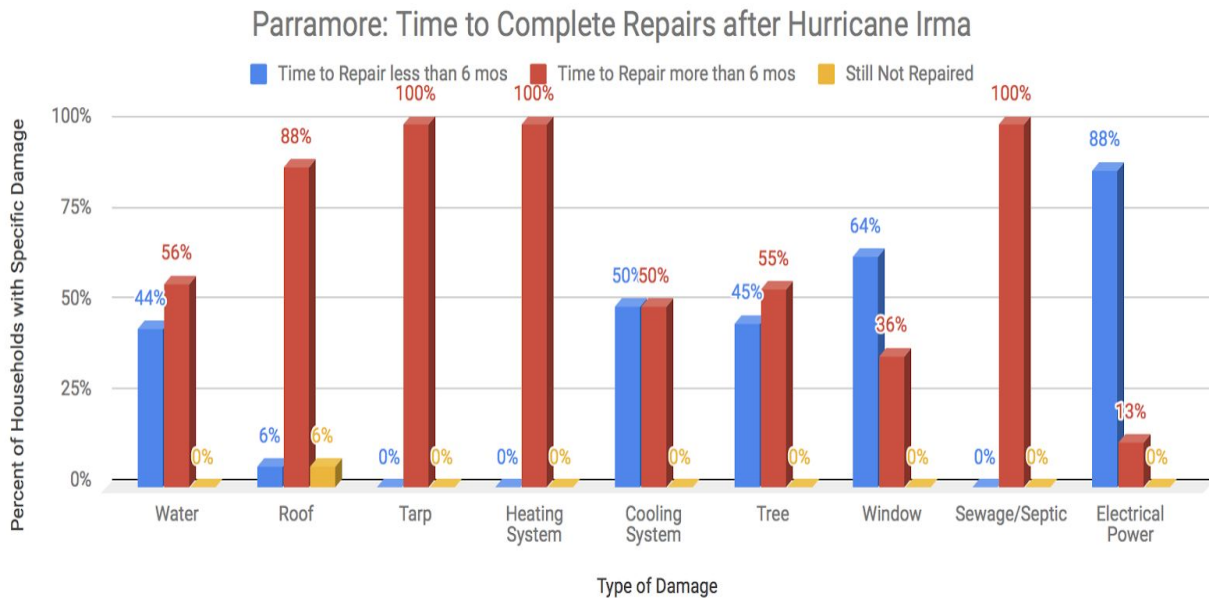
Graph 2.

Parramore: Percent Damage by Type



Time to complete repairs after Hurricane Irma: The types of damage that took more than 6 months to repair in all cases were tarps on roofs, heating systems and sewage/septic damage. Roof damage took more than 6 months to repair in 88% of households with roof damage. Both tree and water damage took more than 6 months to repair in more than half of the occurrences. Electrical power took less than 6 months to repair in 88% of households that experienced power outage. Window damage (64%) was repaired in less than 6 months in 64% of homes where window damage occurred. Six percent of damaged roofs had not been repaired more than a year and a half after hurricane Irma.

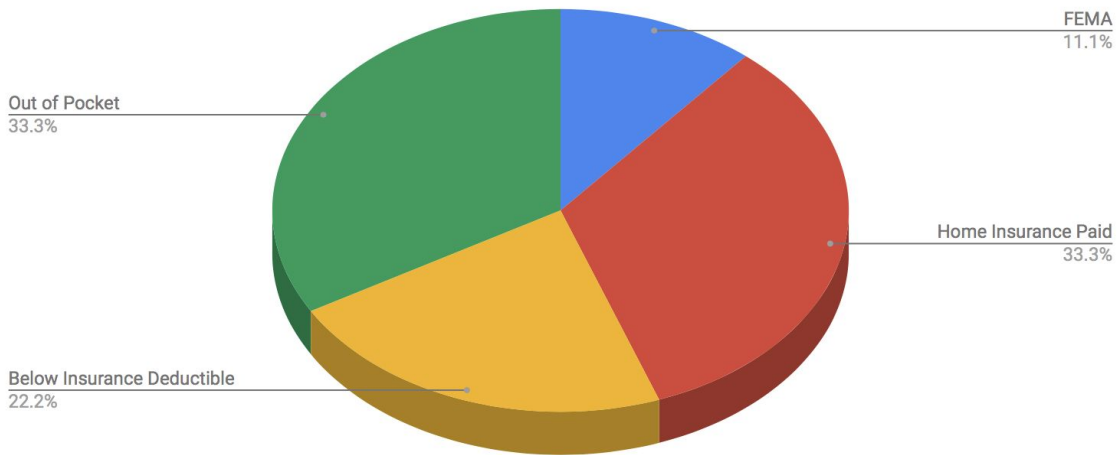
Graph 3.



Funding Repairs: About 17% of respondents required funding to complete repairs. Graph 4 displays the distribution of funding sources to repair damage from Hurricane Irma. About 22% of these respondents applied for home insurance to help with repairs, but ultimately paid out of pocket because their repairs did not meet the deductible. Other sources of funds reported include Home Insurance (33.3%), Out of Pocket (33.3%), and FEMA funds (11.1%)

Graph 4.

Parramore: Funding Source to Complete Hurricane Irma Repairs



Sources of Information: Of those who looked for funding sources, the largest group (26.2%) indicated that they learned about funding sources from Family and Friends. Information from radio and television followed (23.8% each). Social Services (14.3%) and Social Media (7.1%) both provided more information to residents than Government sources (4.8%).

Graph 5.

Parramore: Source of Information During Hurricane Irma Recovery

