

South Apopka Community Report

Housing and Emergency Shelter



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.

Surveying Completed

Thirty one Mission Critical Functions Surveys and twenty nine Housing and Emergency Services Surveys were collected in South Apopka in the Census Block Groups indicated in Table 5. Residents of the Marsden Meadows public housing complex and the Taylor Apartments were among those surveyed. One respondent was homeless.

Table 1. Number of Respondents by Census Block Group

Census Block Group	Mission Critical Functions Survey	Housing & Emergency Services Surveys
120950175011	8	14
120950175043	1	1
120950176001	3	4
120950176002	15	8
120950176003	3	1
120950178021	1	1
TOTAL	31	29



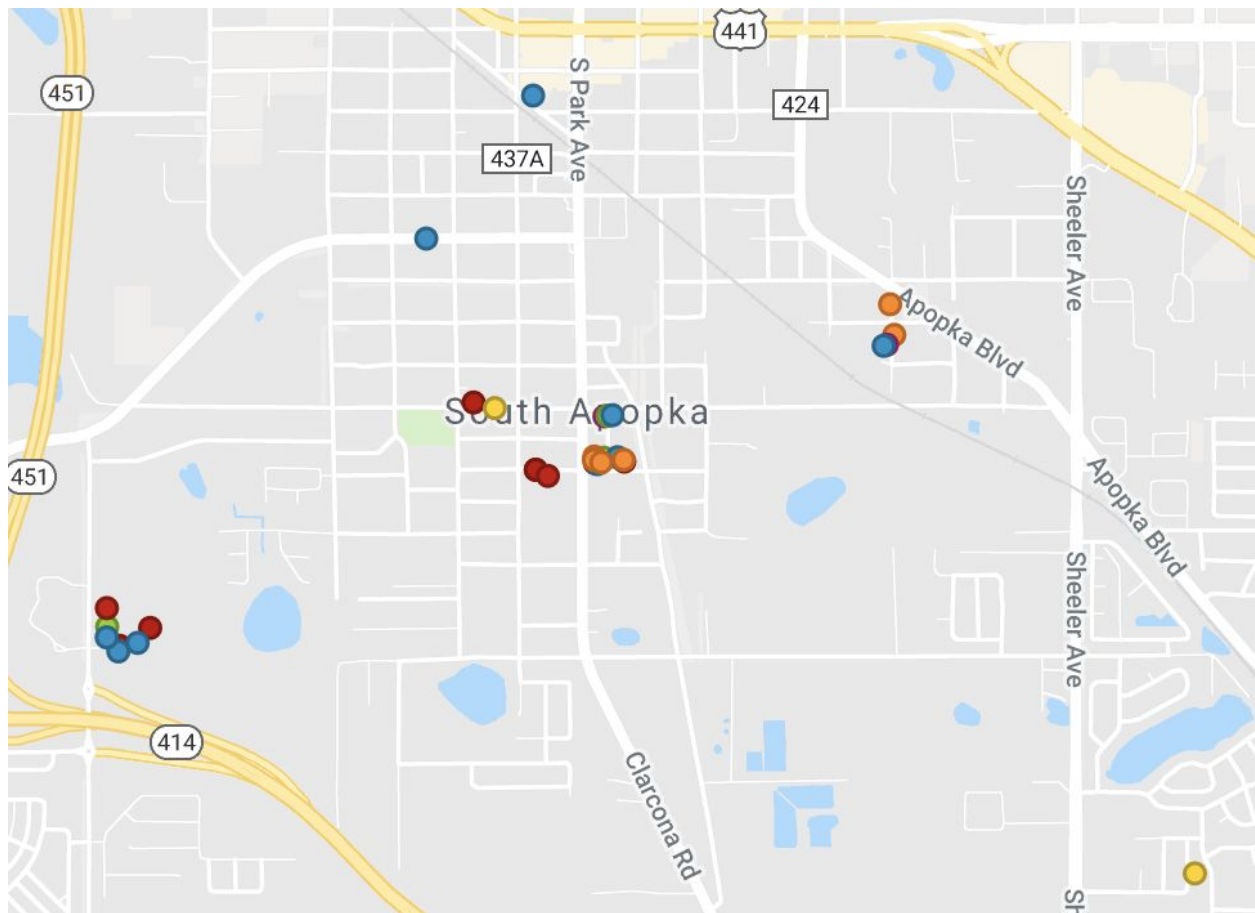
Mission Critical Functions Surveys

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. Household Vulnerability Scores of Respondents in South Apopka

Note that the average Household Vulnerability Scores, indicated by point color, across the 26 domains was between 2 and 6 for South Apopka residents surveyed.

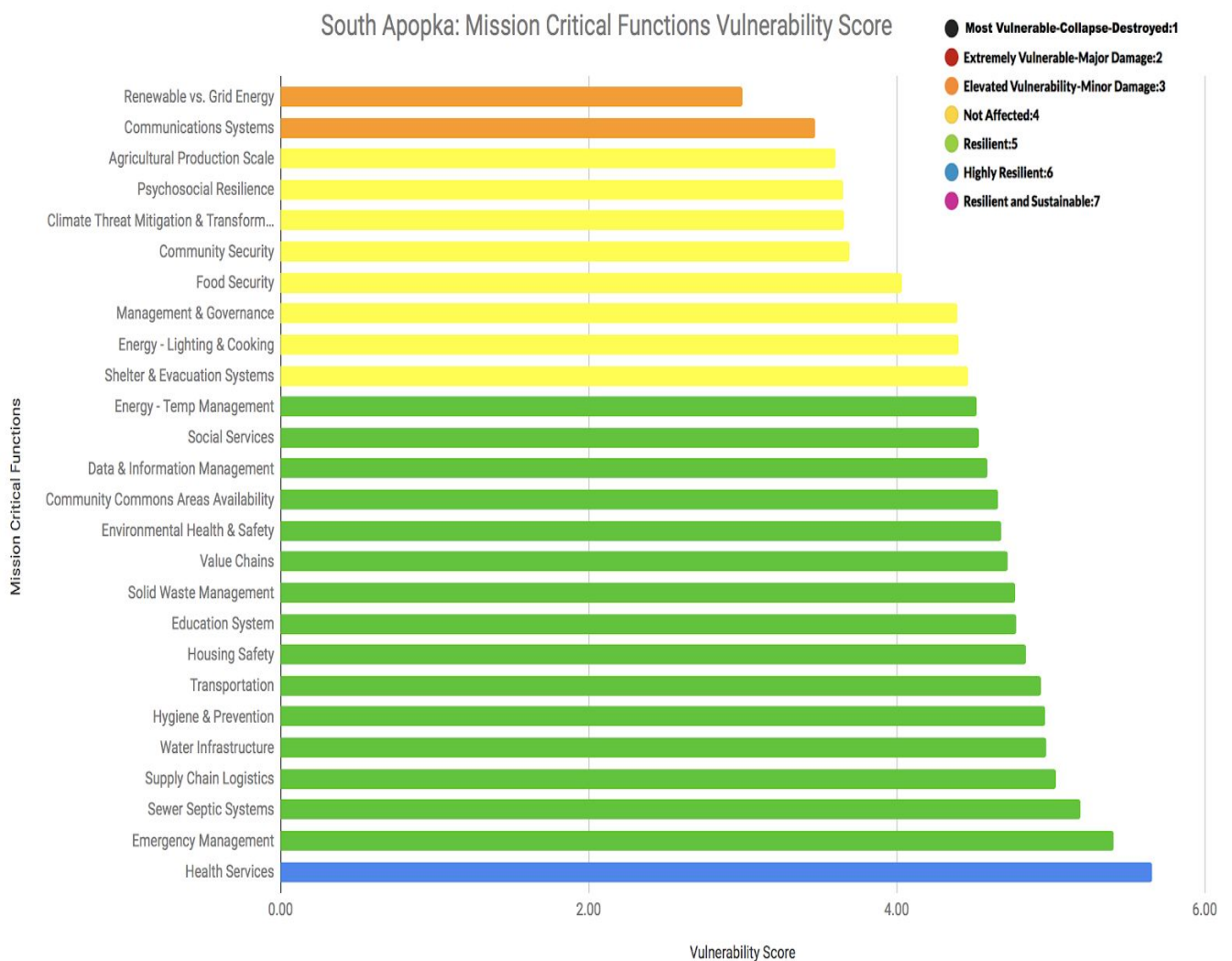


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Average Mission Critical Function Ratings for Each Function

The categories with the lowest average rating were ranked “Elevated Vulnerability” because they rounded to the number 3. The two functions with “Elevated Vulnerability” average scores in South Apopka were “Renewable vs. Grid Energy” and “Communications Systems.” The function “Health Services” had the highest average score. It was ranked “Highly Resilient.”

Graph 1.



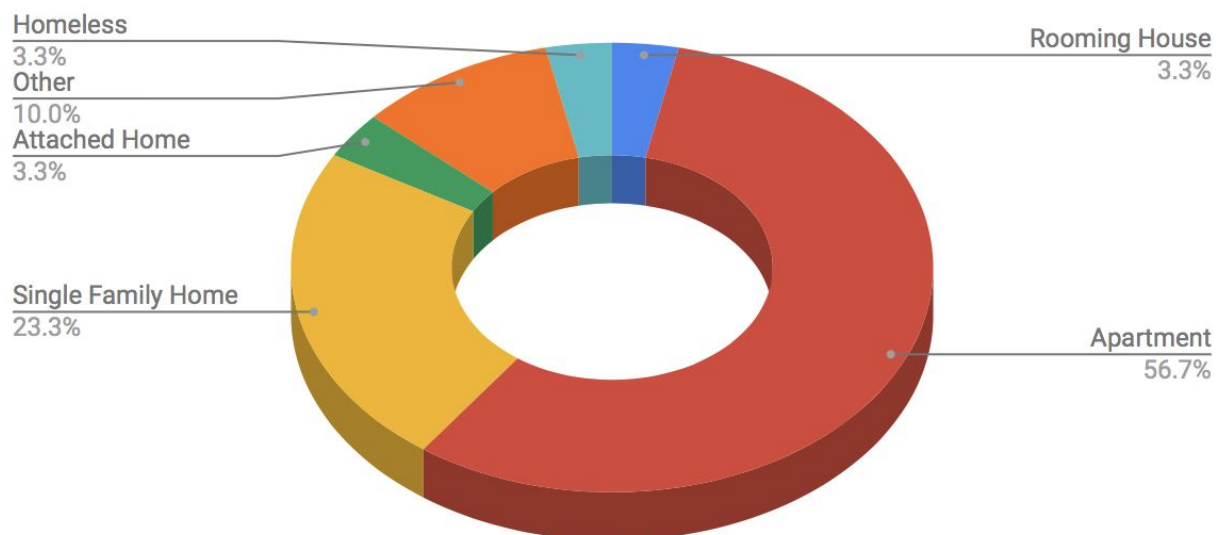
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Housing and Emergency Shelter Survey

Type of Homes: Most survey respondents reported that they lived either in Apartments (56.7%) or in Single Family Homes (23.3%). Respondents to the Housing and Emergency Shelter Survey reported that they were living in: Apartments (56.7%), Single Family Homes (23.3%), unspecified “Other” circumstances (10.0%), a Rooming House (3.3%) and a homeless situation (3.3%).

Graph 2.

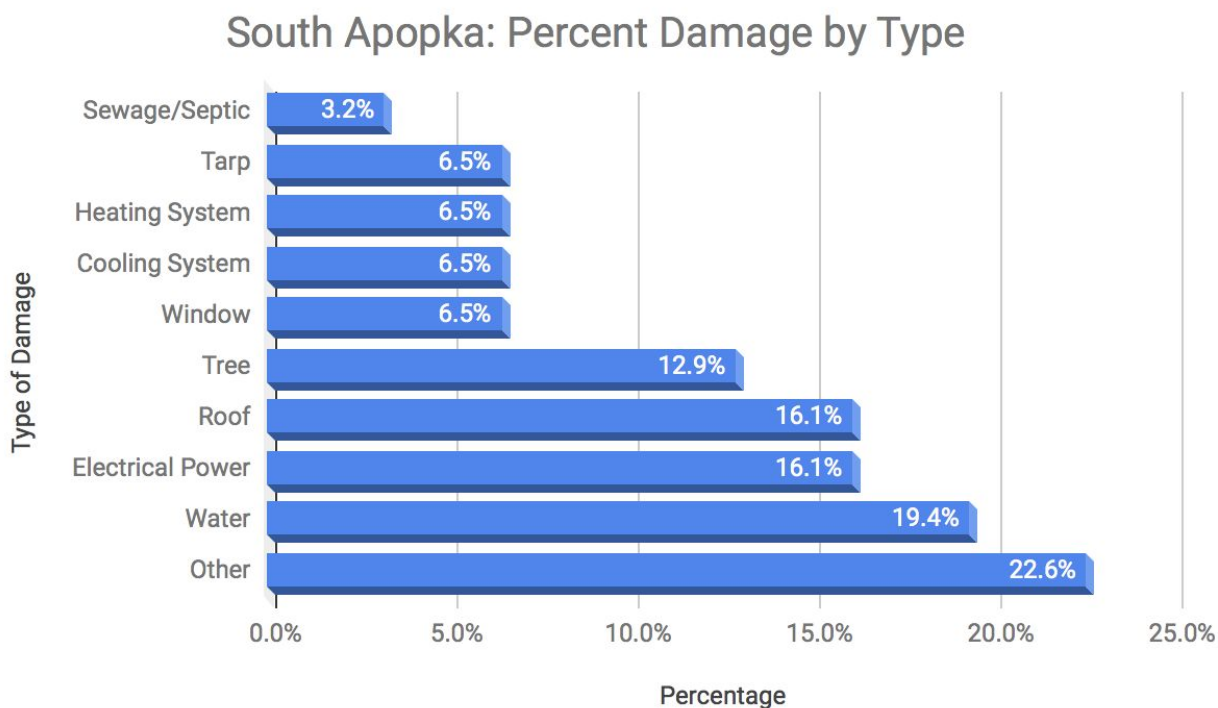
South Apopka: Survey Respondents' Reported Home Types



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Type of damage to homes after Hurricane Irma: Of the 29 respondents to the Housing and Emergency Shelter Survey, 19.4% reported water damage and 16.1% reported electrical power failure. Roof and tree damage were reported by 16.1% and 12.9% of respondents respectively. Although 16.1% of respondents had roof damage, only 6.5% reported that they had tarps on their roofs.

Graph 3. Housing and Emergency Shelter Survey Damage Reported



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Time to complete repairs after Hurricane Irma: All respondents reported that they were able to repair the damage to their homes within 6 months, with the exception of one renter whose home was damaged prior to Hurricane Irma, and whose landlord had not repaired damage since.

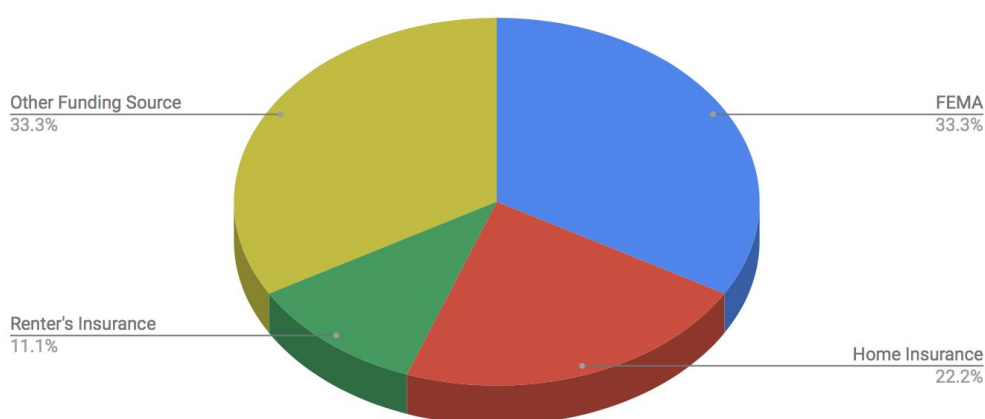
Source of Information for the Disabled: Parents of a disabled child said, “They sent stuff in the mail for our handicapped daughter, so we got a flyer about handicapped shelters from the ESE program and Lighthouse program mailing list.”

Funding Repairs: FEMA (33.3%) and unspecified “Other Funding Sources” (33.3%) were the sources of funds used by most respondents to affect repairs. The remaining respondents funded any repair necessary with home insurance (22.2%) or Renter’s Insurance (11.1%).

One disabled respondent said, “I had to pack up and leave. They pulled up the carpet and brought fans in. I’m disabled. I had to throw away 5 rooms of furniture. I didn’t apply for funding. I was afraid my income would go up and they would stop my disability benefits.”

Graph 4.

South Apopka: Repair Funding Source - Hurricane Irma Recovery



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Preparedness Questions

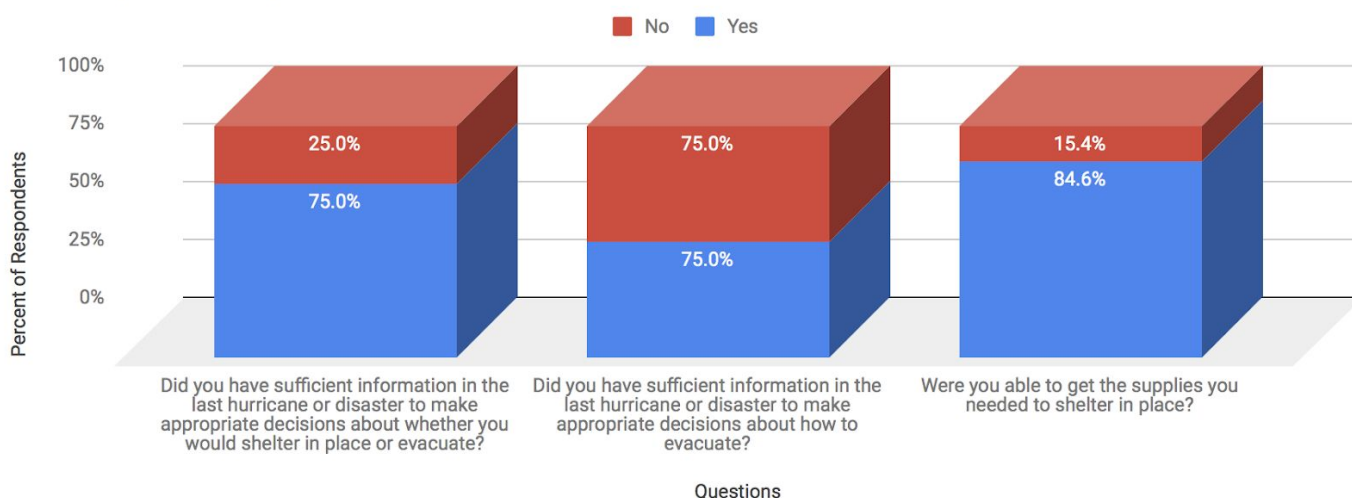
Securing Information and Supplies: Almost all respondents (21 of 28) had sufficient information to make appropriate decisions about whether they would Shelter in Place, and had sufficient information to make decisions about how to evacuate. Although 22 of 26 respondents indicated that they were able to get the supplies, they needed to shelter in place.

Comments on the ability to get the supplies needed to shelter in place included:

- “The shelves were bare, but we bought before.”
- “Long lines”
- “Ace was open for a while, then it closed before the hurricane.”
- “Walmart was picked bare.”
- “Water was hard to find.”

Graph 5. Respondents’ Ability to Find Information and Supplies

South Apopka: Preparedness Resources



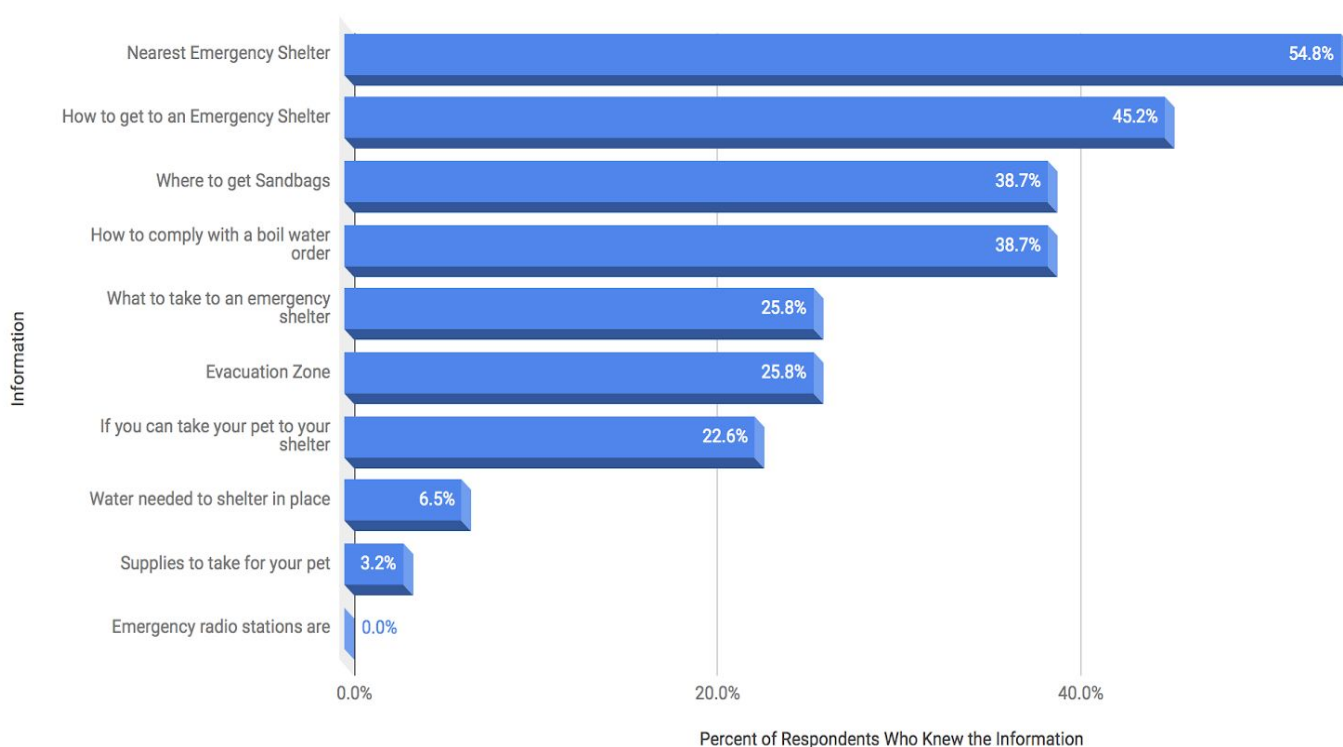
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Preparedness Knowledge: Over half of the respondents knew where their nearest approved emergency shelter was, how to get to that emergency shelter, and where to get sandbags. Only 3.1% of respondents knew what to take with them to an emergency shelter. Only a third of respondents knew their evacuation zone. Slightly more (37.5%) knew how much water to have on hand when sheltering in place, and only 40.6% knew how to comply with a boil water order. Less than a third (31.3%) knew their emergency radio station, although many had battery operated radios.

Regarding getting to a local shelter, one resident said, “I knew where it was but couldn't drive and I can't see at night.” Another said, “I have no car and would have to go to North Park.”

Graph 6. Percent of Respondents Aware of Preparedness Information

South Apopka: Preparedness Knowledge



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