

CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

CITY COMMISSION

AGENDA • DECEMBER 23, 2024

City Commission Chamber Special Called City Commission Meeting

1:00 PM

CITY HALL
1065 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
HOLLY HILL, FL 32117

City Clerk's office: (386) 248-9441 - Fax: (386) 248-9448



City Commission Chamber
City Hall
1065 Ridgewood Avenue
Holly Hill, FL 32117

CITY COMMISSION MEMBERS

Mayor
John Penny

District 1 - Commissioner
Debra Snow

District 3 - Commissioner
Jeffrey DeLanoy

District 2 - Commissioner
Penny Currie

District 4 - Commissioner
Roy Johnson

CITY MANAGER
Joseph Forte

CITY CLERK
Valerie Manning

1. CALL TO ORDER**2. ROLL CALL****3. LIVE LOCAL ACT**

1. Resolution –2024-R-107 A Resolution of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Making a Finding Pursuant to Section 196.1978(3)(O), Florida Statutes, Based Upon the 2024 Shimberg Center for Housing Studies Annual Report; Electing to Not Exempt Certain Properties from Ad Valorem Taxation Under the Live Local Act Subject to that Finding; Providing for the Preservation of Existing Exemptions and Expiration; Providing for Severability; Providing for Conflicting Resolutions; and Providing for an Effective Date.

(Requested by Valerie Manning, City Clerk)

4. ADJOURNMENT

Website Address – www.hollyhillfl.org (City Clerk)

NOTICE – If any person decides to appeal any decision of the City Commission at this meeting, he/she will need a record of the proceedings and, for that purpose, he/she may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. The City does not prepare or provide such a record.



For special accommodations, please notify the City Clerk's Office at least 72 hours in advance. (386) 248-9441



Help for the hearing impaired is available through the Assistive Listening System. Receivers can be obtained from the City Clerk's Office.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), persons needing a special accommodation to participate in the Commission proceedings should contact the City Clerk's Office no later than three (3) days prior to the proceedings.



STAFF REPORT
CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA

City Commission
Resolution

MEETING DATE: December 23, 2024
FROM: Valerie Manning
SUBJECT: A Resolution of the City of Holly Hill, Florida, Making a Finding Pursuant to Section 196.1978(3)(O), Florida Statutes, Based Upon the 2024 Shimberg Center for Housing Studies Annual Report; Electing to Not Exempt Certain Properties from Ad Valorem Taxation Under the Live Local Act Subject to that Finding; Providing for the Preservation of Existing Exemptions and Expiration; Providing for Severability; Providing for Conflicting Resolutions; and Providing for an Effective Date.

NUMBER: 2024-R-107
APPLICANT:
PLANNER:

BACKGROUND:

The Live Local Act provides taxing authorities, such as the City of Holly Hill, the option to opt out of a tax exemption for certain moderate income affordable housing units for those rented to households who earn between 80-120% Area Median Income (AMI). Many aspects of Live Local are preempted from local authority, including certain land use and zoning decisions. Attached is a summary from the Florida Housing Coalition summarizing the multiple parts of the act. Each taxing authority must independently pass its own separate Resolution.

As an example, there are two affordable housing projects within Volusia County that have been approved in the last year for the Live Local Act Missing Middle tax exemption. One is in city of DeBary and the other is in the city of Daytona Beach. Both projects received the 75% tax exemption allowed by the Live Local Act. Preliminary data reflects a revenue loss to all taxing authorities of approximately \$232,319.53 from the DeBary project and \$201,201.15 for the Daytona Beach project. Of those totals, Volusia County taxing district losses in FY 24 equate to \$83,609.48 for the DeBary project and \$64,606.94 for the Daytona Project. These two projects are legally entitled to retain their exemption for three years.

The city of Holly Hill may opt-out of the property tax exemption provision of the Live Local Act if there is a surplus of moderately affordable housing units identified in the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies Annual Report for the county/city, as compared to the estimated number of renters that qualify based on earnings. This “missing middle” exemption includes those units rented to households who earn between 80% and 120% of the (AMI) (earnings between \$46,400 to \$69,600) and charge a maximum rent of \$1,864 for a one-bedroom unit (charges for larger units increase proportionately based on the number of bedrooms and family size).

In the 2023 Shimberg Report, Volusia and Flagler counties were combined into a single region. The report identified a slight deficiency of fewer than 400 units in the missing middle category for both counties combined. At the request of Volusia County, Shimberg agreed to separate Volusia County into its own region in the 2024 report. Through an analysis and what we have recently learned, it is anticipated that the 2024 report from the Shimberg Center will demonstrate that the city of Holly Hill will be eligible to opt-out of the tax exemption.

That report is expected to be published by December 18, 2024, and before the end of the calendar year. It is important to note that while there is a surplus in units for the “missing middle” households, there is a significant deficit in units for households at or below 80% of AMI of approximately 13,000 units. It is financially prudent to opt-out of the “missing middle” tax exemption. This reflects the city's efforts to balance the need to provide affordable housing with the necessity to fairly share the tax burden among all property owners.

The attached resolution includes the provisions required by Florida Statutes to allow for the opt out of the tax exemption. A 2/3rds vote of the city commission members is required to approve the resolution. Execution of the Resolution by the Mayor or Vice Mayor is upon the publication of the most recent Shimberg study. If approved and executed, city staff will forward the resolution to the Volusia County Property Appraiser. The Resolution to opt out of the tax exemption may only apply for one year, and the local government must approve a resolution and send the resolution to the Property Appraiser prior to January 1st of each year.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

N/A

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve the Live Local Act Resolution as submitted by staff.

COMMISSION GOAL:

N/A

MOTION:

APPROVE RESOLUTION 2024-R-107 OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, MAKING A FINDING PURSUANT TO SECTION 196.1978(3)(o), FLORIDA STATUTES, BASED UPON THE 2024 SHIMBERG CENTER FOR HOUSING STUDIES ANNUAL REPORT; ELECTING TO NOT EXEMPT CERTAIN PROPERTIES FROM AD VALOREM TAXATION UNDER THE LIVE LOCAL ACT SUBJECT TO THAT FINDING; PROVIDING FOR THE PRESERVATION OF EXISTING EXEMPTIONS AND EXPIRATION.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Volusia County Live Local Act (PDF)
- A Comprehensive Overview of the Live Local Act(PDF)

Resolution 2024-107

Meeting of December 23, 2024

- Shimberg Annual Report - December 2024 (PDF)

Resolution No. 2024-107

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, MAKING A FINDING PURSUANT TO SECTION 196.1978(3)(O), FLORIDA STATUTES, BASED UPON THE 2024 SHIMBERG CENTER FOR HOUSING STUDIES ANNUAL REPORT; ELECTING TO NOT EXEMPT CERTAIN PROPERTIES FROM AD VALOREM TAXATION UNDER THE LIVE LOCAL ACT SUBJECT TO THAT FINDING; PROVIDING FOR THE PRESERVATION OF EXISTING EXEMPTIONS AND EXPIRATION; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTING RESOLUTIONS; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

RESOLUTION 2024-R-107

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA, MAKING A FINDING PURSUANT TO SECTION 196.1978(3)(o), FLORIDA STATUTES, BASED UPON THE 2024 SHIMBERG CENTER FOR HOUSING STUDIES ANNUAL REPORT; ELECTING TO NOT EXEMPT CERTAIN PROPERTIES FROM AD VALOREM TAXATION UNDER THE LIVE LOCAL ACT SUBJECT TO THAT FINDING; PROVIDING FOR THE PRESERVATION OF EXISTING EXEMPTIONS AND EXPIRATION; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTING RESOLUTIONS; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Section 196.1978(3)(o), Florida Statutes, authorizes a taxing authority, upon adoption of a resolution by a two-thirds vote of its governing body, to elect not to exempt property from ad valorem taxation under section 196.1978(3)(d)1.a., Florida Statutes, provided specific findings are made by the taxing authority and certain conditions are met; and

WHEREAS, Section 196.1978(3)(o) requires a taxing authority to make a finding in the resolution that the most recently published Shimberg Center for Housing Studies Annual Report, prepared pursuant to Section 420.6075, Florida Statutes, identifies that a county within the taxing authority's jurisdiction is part of a metropolitan statistical area or region where the number of affordable and available units exceeds the number of renter households in the

category entitled “0-120 percent AMI”; and

WHEREAS, the 2024 Shimberg Center for Housing Studies Annual Report (“Report”) found that in the Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL HMFA area, which includes the City of Holly Hill, there are 1917 affordable and available homes in excess of renter household and therefore the City of Holly Hill is eligible to opt out of the ad valorem tax exemption; and

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Hill hereby adopts this resolution to opt out of the tax exemption discussed above.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION
OF THE CITY OF HOLLY HILL, FLORIDA:**

SECTION 1. Recitals Incorporated. The foregoing WHEREAS recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. Finding. The City Commission hereby makes a finding, pursuant to Section 196.1978(3)(o), Florida Statutes, that the Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL HMFA area, which includes the City of Holly Hill, has a surplus of affordable and available units for households in the “0-120 percent AMI” category relative to the number of renter households in the same category. This finding is based upon the data contained in the Report.

SECTION 3. Election to Opt Out of the Live Local Property Tax Exemption. The City elects not to exempt properties eligible for the tax exemption under Section 196.1978(3)(d)1.a., Florida Statutes, and directs the Volusia County Property Appraiser not to grant such exemptions for the 2025 tax roll or for any subsequent tax year during which this Resolution remains in effect.

SECTION 4. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect on January 1,

2025.

SECTION 5. Duration and Renewal. This Resolution shall expire on January 1, 2026, unless renewed by the City Commission in accordance with Section 196.1978(3)(o), Florida Statutes.

SECTION 6. Advertising and Delivery to Property Appraiser. This Resolution has been duly advertised in accordance with Section 50.011(1), Florida Statutes. This Resolution shall be provided to the Volusia County Property Appraiser no later than January 1, 2025

SECTION 7. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Resolution, or application hereof, is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any Court, such portion or application. shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions or application hereof.

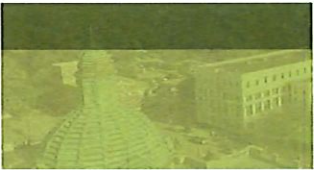
SECTION 8. That all Resolutions made in conflict with this Resolution are hereby repealed.

APPROVED AND AUTHENTICATED on this 23rd day of DECEMBER, 2024.

Live Local Act

1

- The Live Local Act preempts local policy related to affordable housing land use and taxable value.
 - State-mandated land use entitlements for eligible affordable housing developments located in commercially zoned areas.
 - Multiple property tax exemptions are mandated in specific situations; including the missing middle property tax exemption.



Missing Middle Tax Exemption

2

- For multifamily developments built within the last 5 years having more than 70 units serving households earning 80 -120% of the area median income (AMI) are eligible.
 - One-person households in this AMI category make \$46,400 (80%) - \$69,600 (120%) and have a maximum eligible rent of \$1,864.
 - All units could be at 120% AMI and qualify.
- Owners must keep the units affordable for at least 3 years after receiving an exemption (i.e., maintain rent and income restrictions).



Tax Exemption Opt-Out

3

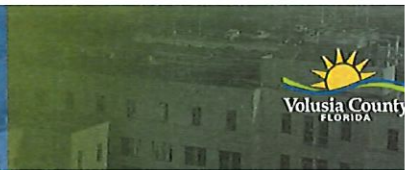
- 2024 legislation allows taxing authorities to opt-out of the missing middle property tax exemption if there is sufficient affordable housing for this population (i.e., 80-120% AMI).
 - Must be based on the most recent Shimberg Annual Report.
 - Must be by resolution or ordinance with 2/3 majority vote with an effective date of January 1, expiring on the following January 1.
 - The opt-out applies to projects seeking new missing middle exemptions and does not impact those that have been previously granted an exemption.



80-120% AMI Housing Surplus

4

- In 2023 UF's Shimberg Center for Housing Studies combined Volusia and Flagler Counties and found a slight deficit in affordable housing in the 80-120% AMI category.
- At the County's request, Shimberg separated Volusia from Flagler in 2024 and identified a surplus in the 80-120% AMI category.
- Shimberg continues to identify affordable housing deficits for households earning 80% AMI (i.e., \$46,400) or less.
- Grant funds continue to be allocated to address these lower income housing needs.



Recent Multi-Family Construction

5

- In the last 5-years, 31 multi-family development projects with more than 70 units have been completed.
 - 7,266 total units
 - \$959,067,882 taxable value
 - These projects have yet to request an exemption
- In 2024, two multi-family projects received exemptions, eliminating over \$433,000 in tax revenue.



Recommendation

6

- Pass a resolution opting-out of the missing middle tax exemption for the 2025 tax roll effective January 1, 2025.

01-8





A Comprehensive Overview of the Live Local Act

Contact: Kody Glazer, Chief Legal and Policy Officer, glazer@flhousing.org
 Ryan McKinless, Policy Analyst, mckinless@flhousing.org

Since its passing in 2023, the Live Local Act has represented a generational retooling of state housing policy in Florida. Not only did the Act fully fund and further supplement our state's core Sadowski affordable housing programs in SHIP and SAIL, but it also contained a variety of tax incentives, land use policies, publicly owned land tools, and other strategic initiatives that are designed to expand opportunities to viably produce more affordable and workforce housing options to better accommodate the needs of Florida's growing and diverse communities. Given that the Act has provided such a broad range of new statewide housing policies and resources, it is important that there is a general understanding of how the Act's provisions may be interpreted and differentiated. For example, what exactly does it mean when referring to a "Live Local Act deal"? This lack of clarity can cause confusion among stakeholders and the public when making key decisions. To serve as a resource for our state's housing ecosystem, or for those who are generally interested in the potential impacts of the Act, this document provides an overview of the Act's provisions as currently codified following the passing of amendments to the Act in 2024.

Property Tax Exemptions of the Live Local Act

1. Multifamily Middle Market ("Missing Middle") Property Tax Exemption - new s. 196.1978(3), Florida Statutes

The "Missing Middle" property tax exemption, also called the Multifamily Middle Market exemption, is a new ad valorem property tax exemption provided by the Act.

Newly constructed multifamily developments with more than 70 affordable units for households up to 120 percent Area Median Income (AMI) are eligible to receive property tax exemptions for the affordable units provided. Units within eligible developments that serve households from 80-120 percent AMI receive a 75 percent property tax exemption and units that serve households below 80 percent AMI receive a 100 percent property tax exemption. Those units receiving the exemption are subject to the rent limits specified in the most recent multifamily rental programs income and rent limit chart posted by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC) and derived from the Multifamily Tax Subsidy Projects Income Limits published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, or 90 percent of the fair market value as determined by a rental market study meeting the requirements of s. 196.1978(3), whichever is less.

Units that are subject to an agreement with FHFC pursuant to Chapter 420, F.S. recorded in the official records of the county in which the property is located to provide housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income limits specified in s. 420.0004 are not eligible for this exemption. Properties receiving a county and municipal affordable housing property tax exemption pursuant to s. 196.1979 are also not eligible.

There is a two-step process for property owners to receive this exemption. First, property owners must apply for and receive a "certification notice" from FHFC certifying that the property is eligible



for the exemption. FHFC is responsible for creating and overseeing the application process to provide such notices based on guidance in the Live Local Act. Second, if the property owner receives this "certification notice", they must then apply to their local property appraiser for a formal exemption. This is the point at which duties shift from FHFC to the local property appraiser. The exemption will need to be renewed each year per the local property appraiser's typical process for renewing property tax exemptions and the property owner must swear, under penalty of perjury, that the property will be affordable for at least 3 years after initially receiving the exemption. In other words, starting in year 4, a property owner can choose to convert the affordable units to market-rate but will have to forgo the property tax exemption.

Option for Taxing Authorities to Opt-Out from Allowing the "Missing Middle" Property Tax Exemption:

Passed as part of the 2024 Legislative Session's tax package (House Bill 7073), this amendment to the Live Local Act allows taxing authorities to opt-out from providing the 75 percent "Missing Middle" property tax exemption in their jurisdiction to those units that fall within the 80-120 percent AMI affordability threshold.

The eligibility of taxing authorities to utilize the opt-out is contingent upon certain requirements. To be eligible, the taxing authority must be located in a county in which the number of affordable and available units for households at or below 120 percent AMI is greater than the number of households at that income level, as determined by the most recent Shimberg Center for Housing Studies Annual Report. For clarification, the Annual Report is a separate publication from the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies' Rental Market Study which is published every three years.

If the taxing authority is eligible to opt-out according to the most recently published Shimberg Center for Housing Studies Annual Report, the taxing authority must follow certain procedural requirements to enable the opt-out. Specifically, the taxing authority must adopt an ordinance or resolution to opt out from providing the property tax exemption, as approved by a two-thirds majority vote of the local governing body. This ordinance or resolution must then be renewed annually by January 1 in order to maintain their opt-out status for this property tax exemption, assuming that a newly published Shimberg Center for Housing Studies Annual Report does not indicate that the taxing authority is within a county in which the number of affordable and available units for households at or below 120 percent AMI is greater than the number of households at that income level. Per the most recently published 2023 Shimberg Center for Housing Studies Annual Report, taxing authorities within 50 of Florida's 67 counties can opt out.

Note that any property owner of a multifamily project who was granted an exemption prior to the adoption of an ordinance or resolution by the taxing authority to opt-out may continue to receive the exemption for each subsequent consecutive year that the property owner applies for and is granted the exemption.



3. Nonprofit Land w/a 99-Year Ground Lease Exemption - new s. 196.1978(1)(b), Florida Statutes

With this new exemption, land owned entirely by a 501(c)(3) organization that is leased for a minimum of 99 years for the purpose of, and is predominantly used for, providing affordable housing to households at or below 120 percent AMI is exempt from property taxes. Land is "predominantly used" for affordable housing if greater than 50 percent of the square footage of the improvements are used to provide affordable housing. Note that only the land is exempt from property taxes with this exemption.

4. Local Option Property Tax Exemption - new s. 196.1979, Florida Statutes

Section 9 of the Live Local Act grants cities and counties a new tool to encourage the development of affordable housing. At the newly created s. 196.1979 of the Florida Statutes, Florida's local governments now have the discretion to provide ad valorem tax exemptions to developments with 50 or more units that set aside at least 20 percent of its units as affordable housing to households making 60 percent or below AMI. The Act provides the process by which local governments can enact this new local option.

5. 99-Year Affordability Property Tax Exemption for FHFC-Funded Properties - new s. 196.1978(4), Florida Statutes

Created by House Bill 7073, this new property tax exemption allows for a 100 percent exemption for portions of eligible properties used to provide affordable housing, beginning with the January 1 assessment immediately succeeding the date the property was placed into service. To be eligible for this property tax exemption, a multifamily project must be composed of an improvement to land where an improvement did not previously exist or the construction of a new improvement where an old improvement was removed, which was substantially completed within 2 years before the first submission of an application for exemption under this subsection. The property must also contain more than 70 units that are affordable to households at or below 80 percent AMI.

In addition to these requirements, to be eligible to receive the exemption, the property must also be subject to a land use restriction agreement with the Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC) recorded in the official records of the county in which the property is located that requires that the property be used for 99 years to provide affordable housing to natural persons or families meeting the extremely-low-income, very-low-income, low-income, or moderate income limits specified in s. 420.0004. This agreement must also include a provision for a penalty for ceasing to provide affordable housing under the agreement before the end of the agreement term that is equal to 100 percent of the total amount financed by FHFC multiplied by each year remaining in the agreement.

Also note that, if the property ceases to serve extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income persons pursuant to the recorded agreement, the property will no longer be eligible for the exemption. Properties that receive the Local Option Property Tax Exemption pursuant to s. 196.1979 are also ineligible for this exemption. This property tax exemption will first apply to the 2026 tax roll.



Land Use Provisions of the Live Local Act

These provisions of the Live Local Act introduce state-mandated land use entitlements for eligible affordable housing developments in areas zoned for commercial, industrial, and mixed-use. To be eligible for these entitlements, a proposed project must set aside at least 40 percent of its total units as affordable rental units to income-eligible households (at or below 120 percent AMI) for a period of at least 30 years. For proposed developments meeting these eligibility criteria, Florida cities and counties are now required to allow multifamily and mixed-use residential as allowable uses in any area zoned for commercial, industrial, or mixed-use and are also subject to statutory parameters regarding density, height, floor area ratio, administrative approval, and certain parking standards.

In practice, the Act's land use provisions preempt cities and counties from requiring that a proposed development meeting those above-referenced eligibility requirements obtain a zoning or land use change, special exception, conditional use approval, variance, or comprehensive plan amendment for use, density, height, or floor area ratio. This may also apply to parking requirements under certain limited circumstances.

As of May 2024, the following land use entitlements are provided in the Live Local Act's land use mandate for proposed, eligible affordable housing developments in commercial, industrial, and mixed-use areas:

- *Use:*
 - *Multifamily or mixed-use with multifamily allowance in commercial, industrial, or mixed-use zones without zoning or land use change.*
- *Density:*
 - *Highest density allowed on any land in City or County where residential development is allowed*
- *Height:*
 - *Highest currently allowed height for a commercial or residential development within 1 mile of the proposed development or 3 stories, whichever is higher.*
 - *Exception: if a proposal is on two or more sides adjacent to single-family-zoned property within a single-family-zoned development with at least 25 contiguous single-family homes, a municipality may limit the highest of the following:*
 - *150 percent of the tallest building adjacent to the proposed development.*
 - *The highest currently allowed height for the property based on land development regulations.*
 - *3 stories*
- *Parking requirements:*
 - *Local governments must "consider" reducing parking requirements for eligible proposed projects that would be located within ¼ mile of a transit stop.*
 - *Local governments must reduce parking requirements by at least 20 percent if the eligible proposed project is to be located within ½ mile of a "major transportation" hub and has available parking within 600 feet.*



- o Local governments are required to eliminate parking requirements for eligible proposed projects that are within a Transit-Oriented Development (TOD).
- *Floor area ratio (FAR):*
 - o Local governments are prohibited from limiting the FAR below 150 percent of the highest currently allowed FAR in the jurisdiction where development is allowed under the jurisdiction's land development regulations.
- *Administrative approval:*
 - o *A development proposal must be administratively approved if the proposal satisfies the land development regulations and is otherwise consistent with the comprehensive plan excepting density, FAR, height, and use.*
 - o *Local governments are required to maintain administrative approval procedures publicly on their website.*
- *Calculating entitlements:*
 - o Bonus entitlements are not to be included in the maximum height, density, or FAR.
- *Non-conforming use:*
 - o Projects that remain affordable will be considered conforming uses, beyond the 2033 statutory sunset.
- *Other notable provisions:*
 - o Exceptions for properties defined as recreational and commercial working waterfront in any area zoned industrial.
 - o Exceptions for areas in close proximity to an airport in any "airport-impacted areas," as provided in s. 333.03.
 - o A proposed development located within ¼ mile of a military installation may not be administratively approved. Each county is required to maintain on its website a policy containing procedures and expectations for administrative approval for these proposed developments.

Funding Commitments of the Live Local Act

1. Florida Hometown Heroes Program - s. 420.5096, Florida Statutes

Administered by FHFC, the Florida Hometown Heroes Program is an affordable homeownership program that provides down payment and closing cost assistance to first-time homebuyers who meet certain eligibility requirements pertaining to income qualification and employment.

The Hometown Heroes Program has seen several changes since its initial launch in 2022. The Program was not codified in Florida Statutes until it was done so as part of the Live Local Act in 2023. Prior to its codification as part of the Act, the first iteration of the Hometown Heroes Program in 2022 had more specific employment eligibility requirements, with eligible occupations being primarily limited to the professional sectors of law enforcement, public safety, education, healthcare, active military, and military veterans.

To be eligible for the Hometown Heroes Program as it is now provided in statute after the Live Local Act, in addition to being a first-time homebuyer, an applicant must be employed full-time (35



hours or more per week) by a Florida-based employer. An applicant's household income may not exceed 150 percent of the state median income or local median income, whichever is higher.

The Hometown Heroes Program allows eligible borrowers to secure interest-free loans from FHFC to reduce down payment and closing costs by a minimum of \$10,000 and up to 5 percent of the first mortgage loan, not to exceed \$35,000. The balance of any loan made through the Hometown Heroes Program is due at closing if the property is sold, refinanced, rented, or transferred, unless otherwise approved by FHFC. These loan repayments are to be retained within the Hometown Heroes Program to make additional loans, allowing the Program to continue as an intended "evergreen" resource.

Loan made under the Hometown Heroes Program may also be used for the purchase of manufactured homes as defined in s. 320.01(2)(b) that were constructed after July 13, 1994, are permanently affixed to real property in this state, whether owned or leased by the borrower, and are titled and financed as tangible personal property or as real property.

2. "Innovative" SAIL Funding Initiatives - s. 420.50871, Florida Statutes

The Live Local Act also dedicated a new stream of recurring SAIL funds to be administered by FHFC for certain affordable housing purposes as provided in the newly created s. 420.50871. Starting with fiscal year 2023-2024, and for 10 years thereafter, an expected total of \$150 million per year, or \$1.5 billion over 10 years, in SAIL funds resulting from increased revenues to the State Housing Trust Fund will be awarded by FHFC through their competitive Request for Applications (RFA) process. These funds are expected to be allocated evenly over the ten-year period, amounting to \$150 million per year that will be prioritized by FHFC according to the following splits as provided in s. 420.50871

- 70 percent of these SAIL funds are to be dedicated to finance projects that:
 - Both redevelop an existing affordable housing development and provide for the construction of a new development within close proximity to the existing development to be rehabilitated. Each project must provide for building the new affordable housing development first, relocating the tenants of the existing development to the new development, and then demolishing the existing development for reconstruction of an affordable housing development with more overall and affordable units.
 - Address urban infill, including conversions of vacant, dilapidated, or functionally obsolete buildings or the use of underused commercial property.
 - Provide for mixed use of the location, incorporating nonresidential uses, such as retail, office, institutional, or other appropriate commercial or nonresidential uses.
 - Provide housing near military installations in this state, with preference given to projects that incorporate critical services for servicemembers, their families, and veterans, such as mental health treatment services, employment services, and assistance with transition from active-duty service to civilian life.



- The remaining 30 percent of these SAIL funds are to be dedicated to projects that serve any of the following purposes:
 - Propose using or leasing public lands. Projects that propose to use or lease public lands must include a resolution or other agreement with the unit of government owning the land to use the land for affordable housing purposes.
 - Address the needs of young adults who age out of the foster care system.
 - Meet the needs of elderly persons.
 - Provide housing to meet the needs in areas of rural opportunity, designated pursuant to s. 288.0656.

Starting with the 2023 RFA cycle and continuing forward until 2033, FHFC has been workshopping and posting new RFAs to award these additional SAIL funds for proposed projects that fulfill these above-referenced innovative housing approaches. Reference the FHFC website for more information on the specific requirements of these RFAs.

3. Live Local Tax Donation Program - s. 420.50872, Florida Statutes

The Live Local Act created a new tax donation program to allow taxpayers to direct payments to FHFC for use as SAIL funds in exchange for tax credits against corporate or insurance premium tax liability. Tax donations collected through this program are to be capped at a maximum amount of \$100 million for each state fiscal year. 100 percent of eligible contributions received through this tax donation program must be directed to the SAIL program. Up to \$25 million of the tax donations received for a state fiscal year may be used to provide SAIL loans for the construction of large-scale projects of significant regional impact as provided in s. 420.50872.

4. Changes to the Florida Job Growth Grant Fund - s. 288.101, Florida Statutes

Administered by the Florida Department of Commerce (Commerce), the Florida Job Growth Grant Fund is an economic development program that exists to improve public infrastructure and enhance workforce training. Commerce reviews submitted proposals for state or local public infrastructure projects made by public entities that promote economic recovery in specific regions of the state, economic diversification, or economic enhancement in a targeted industry. Commerce then makes funding recommendations to the Governor for approval.

The Florida Job Growth Grant Fund was expanded by the Live Local Act to make eligible proposals for state or local public infrastructure projects that facilitate the development or construction of affordable housing. This provision will sunset July 1, 2033. These funds may not be used for the exclusive benefit of any single company, corporation, or business entity. In other words, affordable housing developers do not apply directly for these funds; a public entity would apply for funding and then the funding can only incidentally benefit specific developers.



Using Publicly Owned Land for Affordable Housing - s. 125.379/166.0451

The Live Local Act has updated and reinforced state laws pertaining to the use of publicly owned land for affordable housing. Also known as Florida's "surplus land laws," all Florida cities and counties are required to identify publicly owned lands that are "appropriate for affordable housing" to be placed on an affordable housing land inventory list. The Live Local Act has extended these requirements to also apply to special dependent districts and also now requires that local governments make the inventory list publicly available on its website to encourage development. The Act provided an additional clarification that land placed on these inventories can be used for affordable housing "through a long-term land lease," while also outlining several best practices that local governments may adopt for their surplus land programs, such as:

- Establishing eligibility criteria for the receipt or purchase of surplus land by developers;
- Making the process for requesting surplus lands publicly available; and
- Ensuring long-term affordability through ground leases by retaining the right of first refusal to purchase property that would be sold or offered at market rate and by requiring reversion of property not used for affordable housing within a certain timeframe.

In addition to these codified requirements and best practices, the Florida Housing Coalition has also recommended best practices related to public land disposition for affordable housing purposes by local governments. Because local governments have discretion as to what makes a parcel of public land "appropriate" for affordable housing development as it currently is provided in state law, the Coalition recommends that local policies to determine the appropriateness of public lands for potential affordable housing development clearly directing local government staff, while also considering site criteria such as:

- Physical site characteristics such as lot size, shape, and existing zoning,
- Availability of existing infrastructure
- Proximity to jobs, transit, and other amenities
- Environmental considerations
- Whether the land is needed for another governmental purpose.

Additional Provisions of the Live Local Act

1. Amendments to the State Housing Strategy - s. 420.0003, Florida Statutes

The Live Local Act also provided substantial amendments to the state housing strategy. These amendments include a statement of policy that local governments in the state shall "provide incentives to encourage the private sector to be the primary delivery vehicle for the development of affordable housing," such as the establishment of density bonus incentives. Additional innovative solutions to housing issues are also suggested where appropriate, such as:



- Utilizing publicly held land to develop affordable housing through state or local land purchases, long-term land leasing, and school district affordable housing programs.
- Community-led planning that focuses on urban infill, flexible zoning, redevelopment of commercial property into mixed-use property, resiliency, and furthering development in areas with preexisting public services, such as wastewater, transit, and schools.
- Project features that maximize efficiency in land and resource use, such as high density, high rise, and mixed use.
- Mixed-income projects that facilitate more diverse and successful communities.
- Modern housing concepts such as manufactured homes, tiny homes, 3D-printed homes, and accessory dwelling units (ADUs).

The Shimberg Center for Housing Studies at the University of Florida is now directed to "develop and maintain statewide data on housing needs and production, provide technical assistance relating to real estate development and finance, operate an information clearinghouse on housing programs, and coordinate state housing initiatives with local government and federal programs," and to "perform functions related to the research and planning for affordable housing."

The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) is now directed to evaluate affordable housing issues pursuant to the following schedule provided s. 420.0003:

- By December 15, 2023, and every 5 years thereafter, innovative affordable housing strategies implemented by other states, their effectiveness, and their potential for implementation in this state.
- By December 15, 2024, and every 5 years thereafter, affordable housing policies enacted by local governments, their effectiveness, and which policies constitute best practices for replication across this state. The report must include a review and evaluation of the extent to which interlocal cooperation is used, effective, or hampered.
- By December 15, 2025, and every 5 years thereafter, existing state-level housing rehabilitation, production, preservation, and finance programs to determine their consistency with relevant policies in this section and effectiveness in providing affordable housing. The report must also include an evaluation of the degree of coordination between housing programs of this state, and between state, federal, and local housing activities, and shall recommend improved program linkages when appropriate.

Each of these scheduled reports are required to be submitted to President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in accordance with this schedule.

Additional amendments to the state housing strategy through the Live Local Act include, but are not limited to:

- Encouraging local governments to enter into interlocal agreements to coordinate strategies to maximize the use of state and local funds for housing.
- Providing that state-funded developments should emphasize the use of developed land, urban infill, and the transformation of existing infrastructure in order to minimize sprawl,



separation of housing from employment, and effects of increased housing on ecological preservation areas.

- Providing that housing available to the state's workforce should prioritize proximity to employment and services.
- Requiring that public-private partnerships emphasize the production and preservation of affordable housing.
- Highlighting the necessity of preserving existing affordable housing stock through rehabilitation programs and expanded neighborhood revitalization efforts.
- A wide range of needs for safe, decent, and affordable housing must be addressed, with an emphasis on assisting the neediest persons.

2. New Sales Tax Refund for Affordable Housing Construction

Affordable housing developments subject to an agreement with FHFC to serve extremely-low-income, very-low-income, or low-income households are now eligible to receive a sales tax refund on building materials used for those affordable units that are income-restricted under a land use restriction agreement with the county in which the property is located. Refunds may not exceed the lesser of \$5,000 or 97.5% of the Florida sales or use tax paid on the cost of building materials for each eligible residential unit.

3. Online Postings of Expedited Permitting Procedures - s. 553.792, Florida Statutes

Local governments in Florida are now required to maintain on their website a policy containing procedures and expedited processing of building permits and development orders required by law to be expedited. This includes the requirement in the SHIP statute at s. 420.9071 that all local governments that receive SHIP funding must expedite the approvals of development orders and permits for affordable housing projects "to a greater degree than other projects."

4. Preemption of Temporary Rent Control Measures by Local Governments - s.125.0103/166.043, Florida Statutes

Prior to the passing of the Live Local Act, Florida law allowed local governments to enact temporary rent control measures upon a finding that such controls are "necessary and proper to eliminate an existing housing emergency which is so grave as to constitute a serious menace to the public" and after a vote via public referendum. The Act repealed the language at s. 125.0103 and 166.043 allowing local governments to enact temporary rent control measures.

Contact Us for More Information

In these beginning years of the "Live Local Era" in Florida, questions remain as to how the Act's provisions will function in practice. For more information on how these new Live Local Act policies are being implemented throughout the state, the Florida Housing Coalition will continue to be a resource. Whether you are with a local government wanting to learn more or a property owner or developer seeking to utilize these new housing tools, we at the Florida Housing Coalition can assist you with your needs. Contact Kody Glazer at glazer@flhousing.org, or Ryan McKinless at mckinless@flhousing.org for more information.



Shimberg Center for Housing Studies

2024 Annual Report

Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, M.E. Rinker School of Construction Management,
University of Florida, P.O. Box 115703, Gainesville, Florida 32611-5703

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INTRODUCTION

Home prices and rents in Florida held steady in 2023 and 2024 following rapid growth in the preceding years. The state continued to increase its single family supply, particularly in fast-growing Central and West Central counties, although sales volume continued a two-year downward trend. The multifamily stock also continued to grow, with new rental developments coming online in urban centers and fast-growing mid-sized counties.

This report describes recent trends in housing production, home prices and rents, and the affordable housing inventory. The report includes data on the affordable housing needs of the general population, elders, persons with disabilities, and special needs households. Additional data on housing supply and needs at the city, county, and state level can be found in the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse, <http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu>.

The report also summarizes the Shimberg Center's 2024 activities in research, teaching, and technical assistance. The Center was established by the Florida Legislature in 1988 as a research hub to facilitate the provision of safe, decent, and affordable housing and related community development. Based in the M.E. Rinker School of Construction Management in University of Florida's College of Design, Construction, and Planning, the Shimberg Center provides applied research and technical assistance to state agencies, local planners, the housing industry, non-profits, and others involved in shaping our state's housing policy.

HOUSING SUPPLY AND PRODUCTION

Florida's single family home inventory reached nearly 5.9 million homes in 2024. Seventy-one percent of these homes are homesteaded, indicating that they serve as the owner's primary residence rather than as second homes, vacation homes, or rental properties.

Multifamily rental developments provide 1.7 million units. Three-quarters of these are located in developments with 10 or more units. One-quarter are located in 2-9 unit properties, mostly duplexes. The state has 1.6 million condominium units. Only 37 percent are homesteaded, indicating that most condominiums are second homes, vacation units, or rentals.

Mobile homes on their own parcels make up approximately 437,000 units, of which just over half are homesteaded. These are individually owned parcels that are distinct from the state's 2,293 licensed mobile home parks with 290,885 lots for rent.

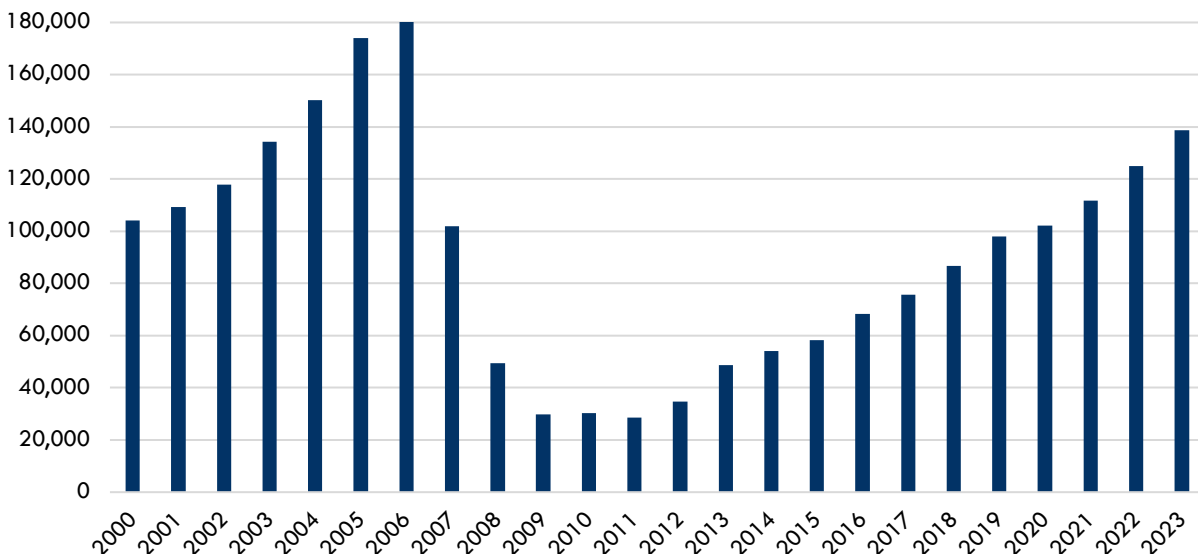
Table 1. Florida Housing Supply, 2024

Single Family Homes	Condominiums	Mobile Homes	Multifamily 2-9 Units	Multifamily 10+ Units
• 5,875,709 parcels • 4,152,269 homesteaded (71%)	• 1,609,542 parcels • 597,304 homesteaded (37%)	• 436,883 parcels • 227,998 homesteaded (52%)	• 156,868 parcels with 408,210 units • 32,880 homesteaded (21%)	• 15,578 parcels with 1,288,421 units

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Name-Address-Legal File. See Appendix 1 for housing supply by county.

Single family home production has increased steadily over the past decade. Florida produced 138,717 single family homes in 2023, the last full year for which data is available. Production levels have been increasing by approximately 10 percent each year.

Figure 1. Single Family Homes by Year Built, Florida, 2000-2023



Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Name-Address-Legal File

Lee County led the state in construction with 10,702 new homes, followed by a group of counties stretching across Central and West Central Florida: Polk, Pasco, Lake, Osceola, and Manatee.

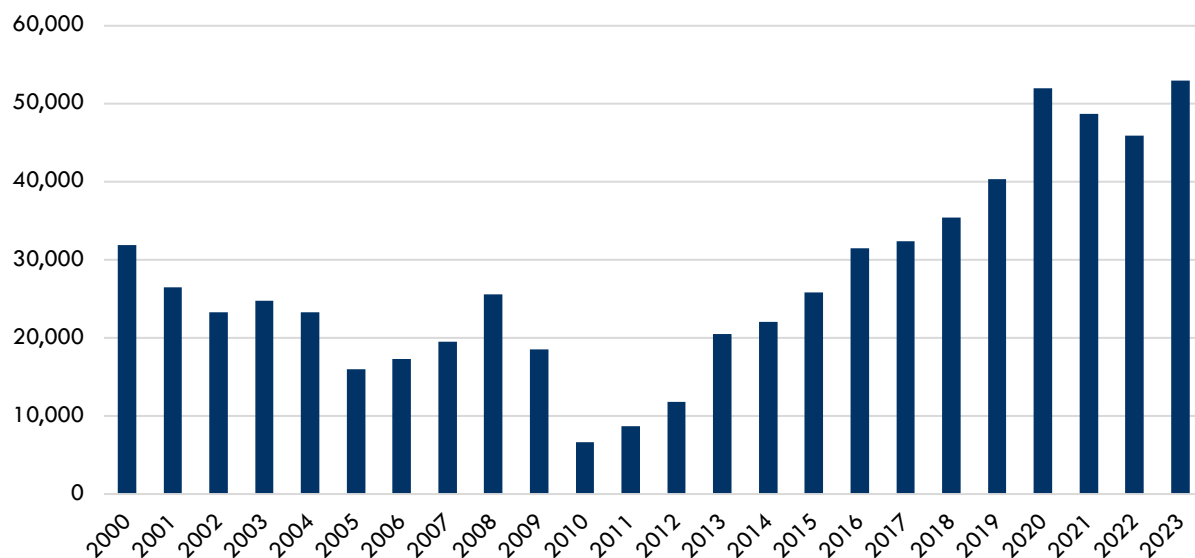
Table 2. New Single Family Homes Built, Top Ten Counties, 2023

County	Single Family Homes Built
Lee County	10,702
Polk County	9,380
Pasco County	8,071
Lake County	7,783
Manatee County	6,511
Osceola County	6,279
Marion County	6,245
Hillsborough County	6,150
St. Johns County	5,565
Sarasota County	5,362

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Name-Address-Legal File. See Appendix 2 for single family construction in all counties.

Multifamily production continued at the strong pace that began in 2020. In 2023, Florida added 354 multifamily developments with 10 or more units, for a total of 50,547 new apartments, and 1,199 smaller multifamily developments (2,467 units).

Figure 2. Multifamily Units by Year Built, Florida, 2000-2023



Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Name-Address-Legal File. Unit totals may be undercounts due to missing or incomplete data for a small number of counties.

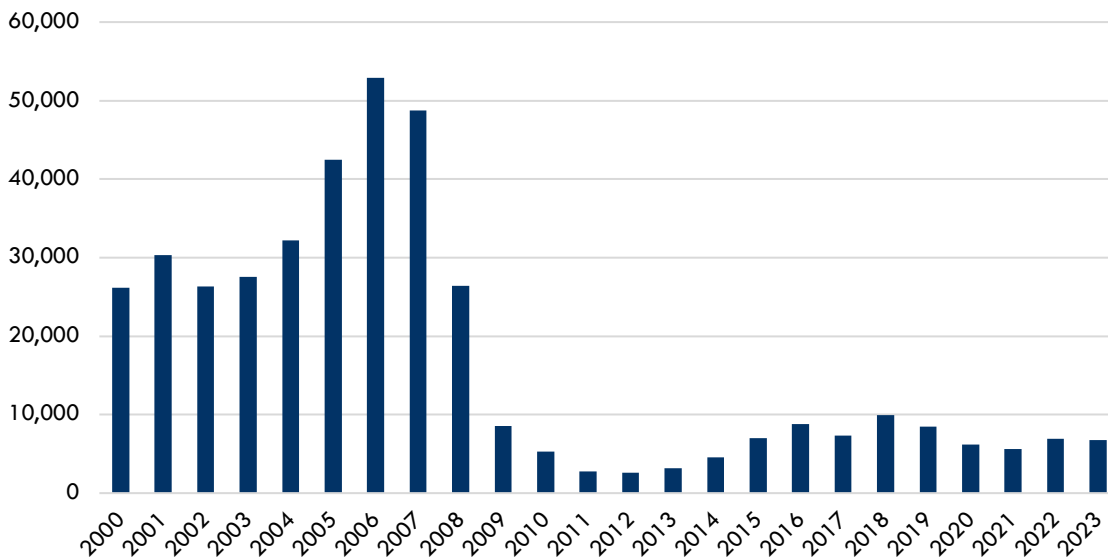
Multifamily development was concentrated in Florida's large urban counties and in other fast-growing counties including Polk, Lee, Manatee, and St. Johns.

Table 3. New Multifamily Units Built, Top Ten Counties, 2023

County	Multifamily Units Built
Orange County	8,346
Miami-Dade County	6,814
Broward County	4,722
Hillsborough County	3,047
Polk County	2,811
Lee County	2,784
Duval County	2,735
Palm Beach County	2,552
Manatee County	1,861
St. Johns County	1,609

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Name-Address-Legal File.

In contrast, condominium construction continued to be modest. The state added 6,791 newly built condominiums in 2023, a third of which were located in Miami-Dade County. This level of production was consistent with construction levels in recent years but far below the 2005-2007 peak, when the state was building 40,000-50,000 condominium units per year.

Figure 3. Condominiums by Year Built, Florida, 2000-2023

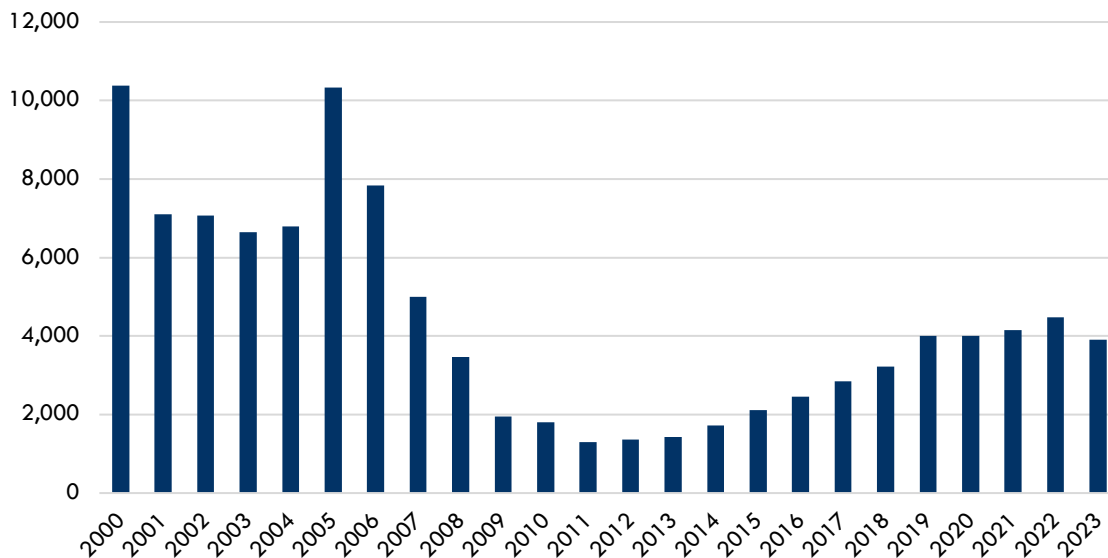
Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Name-Address-Legal File

Table 4. New Condominium Units Built, Top Ten Counties, 2023

County	Condominium Units Built
Miami-Dade County	2,437
Collier County	776
Lee County	625
Charlotte County	565
Pinellas County	396
Palm Beach County	357
Sarasota County	325
Osceola County	172
Broward County	152
Brevard County (tie)	122
Hillsborough County (tie)	122

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Name-Address-Legal File. See Appendix 2 for condominium construction in all counties.

Mobile home production slowed slightly in 2023. The state added 3,911 mobile homes on individual parcels in 2023. Again, this does not include homes in mobile home parks.

Figure 4. Mobile Homes by Year Added, Florida, 2000-2023

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Name-Address-Legal File. Includes mobile homes on individual parcels. Does not include units in mobile home parks.

New mobile homes made a small contribution to the fast growing housing stock in Lee, Marion, Pasco, and Polk Counties, as well as several rural counties.

Table 5. New Mobile Homes Added, Top Ten Counties, 2023

County	Mobile Homes Built
Lee County	224
Marion County	213
Pasco County	173
Levy County	167
Bay County	165
Walton County	160
Putnam County	159
Citrus County	148
Polk County	137
Suwannee County	126

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Name-Address-Legal File. See Appendix 2 for mobile homes added in all counties.

ASSISTED HOUSING INVENTORY

Assisted housing helps close the affordable housing gap for Florida's renters. Assisted housing refers to rental housing developments that receive public subsidies in exchange for limits on tenant incomes and rents. Florida's assisted housing stock consists of 3,078 developments with 315,504 affordable rental homes. Of these, 2,848 developments with 290,836 assisted (income and rent limited) units are in operation. An additional 230 properties with 24,668 assisted units are funded and in the development pipeline.

The assisted housing inventory is made up of public housing units and a much larger supply of privately owned rental developments funded by Florida Housing Finance Corporation (Florida Housing), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's multifamily office (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development programs (USDA RD), and local housing finance authorities (LHFAs).

In 2023 and 2024, Florida added 88 assisted rental developments with 9,157 affordable units to the development pipeline. Table 6 shows the characteristics of the new and forthcoming affordable housing developments.

Thirty-eight percent of units are located in developments reserving some or all units for elders, homeless individuals and families, persons with disabilities, or farmworkers. Most units (81 percent) are one or two bedroom apartments. Sixty-two percent of units are targeted toward households at 60 percent of area median income (AMI), and an additional 20 percent have income targets of 50 percent AMI or lower.

Table 6. Characteristics of New Assisted Housing Developments, Florida, 2023-2024

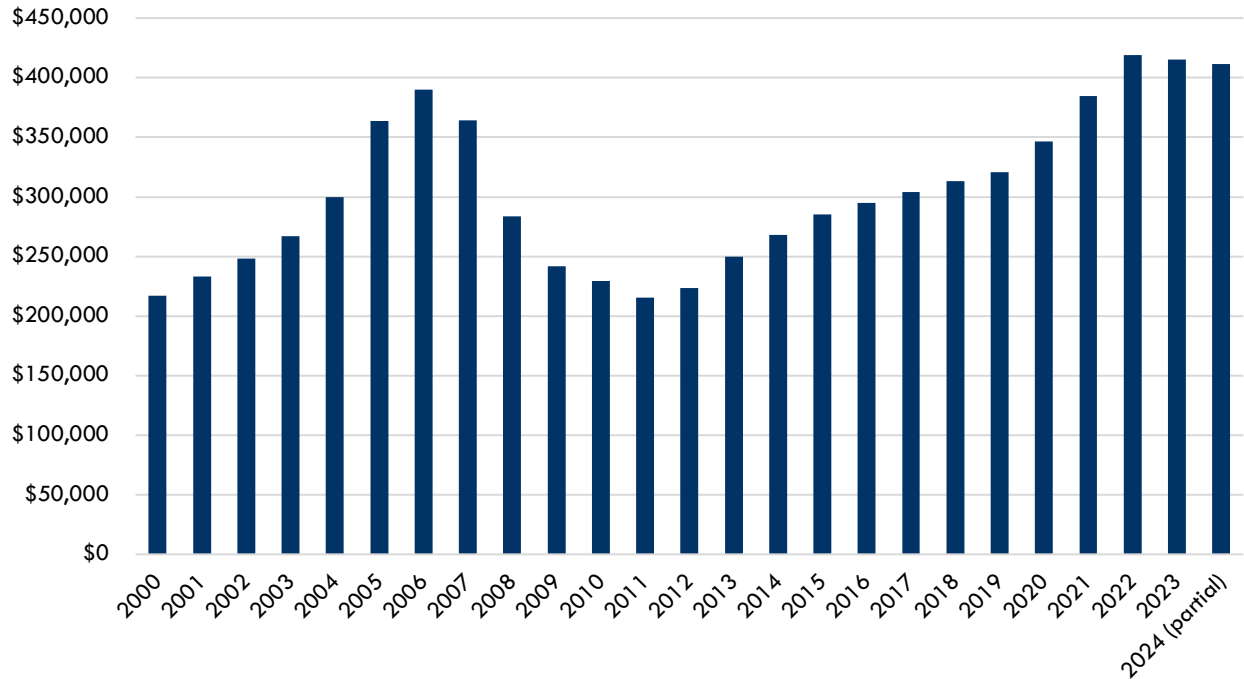
		Developments	Units	% of Units
Total Developments 2023-2024		88	9,157	-
County Size	Large	54	6,420	70%
	Medium	29	2,538	26%
	Small	5	199	4%
Target Population	Family	44	4,906	54%
	Elderly	27	2,822	31%
	Family; Link	8	764	8%
	Elderly; Family; Link	2	220	2%
	Homeless	2	145	2%
	Elderly; Family	1	144	2%
	Family; Homeless; Link; Persons with Disabilities	1	72	1%
	Homeless; Persons with Disabilities	1	50	1%
	Persons with Disabilities	1	22	0.2%
	not avail.	1	12	0.1%
Bedroom Count	0 BR	-	440	5%
	1 BR	-	4,160	45%
	2 BR	-	3,281	36%
	3 BR	-	887	10%
	4 or more BR	-	92	1%
	Not Avail.	-	297	3%
Income & Rent Limits	<=35% AMI	-	1,017	11%
	40-50% AMI	-	827	9%
	55-60% AMI	-	5,632	62%
	65-80% AMI	-	1,669	18%
	Not Avail.	-	12	0.1%

Source: Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, Assisted Housing Inventory. "Link" in Target Population refers to Florida Housing Finance Corporation's Link program, under which developers provide a portion of housing units to special needs households referred by community-based supportive service providers. Percentages may not total exactly 100% due to rounding.

HOME SALES

Median home prices in Florida held steady during 2022-2024, following rapid growth in the prior two years. The statewide median single family home price reached \$411,600 in the first half of 2024. Adjusted for inflation, median prices in the past three years are well above the previous peaks in the mid-2000s.

Figure 5. Median Single Family Home Sale Price (2024 \$), Florida, 2000-2024



Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File. Median prices converted to 2024 dollars using the Consumer Price Index to adjust for inflation.

Median home prices in the first half of 2024 ranged from the upper \$100,000s in rural North Florida counties to over \$750,000 in coastal counties with strong luxury and second home markets.

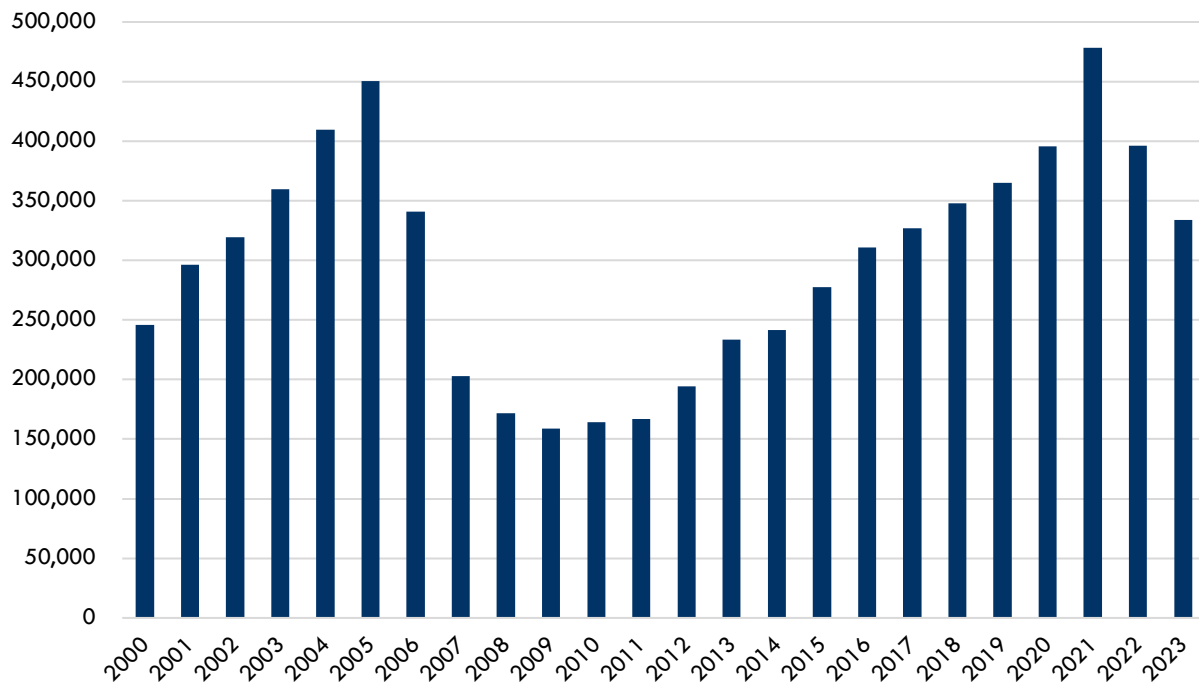
Figure 6. Florida Counties by Median Single Family Home Price, Q1-2 2024

<u>\$150,000-199,999</u>	<u>\$200,000-249,999</u>	<u>\$250,000-299,999</u>	<u>\$300,000-349,999</u>
Holmes	Bradford	Baker	Alachua
Jackson	Calhoun	Citrus	Clay
Taylor	Dixie	Columbia	Duval
	Gadsden	DeSoto	Hendry
	Hamilton	Escambia	Hernando
	Hardee	Gilchrist	Leon
	Liberty	Glades	Okaloosa
	Madison	Highlands	Pasco
	Putnam	Jefferson	Polk
	Washington	Lafayette	Union
		Levy	Volusia
		Marion	
		Okeechobee	
		Suwannee	
		Wakulla	
<u>\$350,000-399,999</u>	<u>\$400,000-499,999</u>	<u>\$500,000-749,999</u>	<u>\$750,000-1,000,000+</u>
Bay	Gulf	Broward	Collier
Brevard	Hillsborough	Franklin	Monroe
Charlotte	Indian River	Manatee	Walton
Flagler	Lee	Martin	
Lake	Nassau	Miami-Dade	
Osceola	Orange	Palm Beach	
Santa Rosa	Pinellas	St. Johns	
St. Lucie	Sarasota		
Sumter	Seminole		

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File

Single family sales volume continued to drop from its 2021 peak. Statewide, there were 333,655 single family sales in 2023, the last full year for which data is available.

Figure 7. Number of Single Family Home Sales, Florida, 2000-2023



Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File

Home sales volume was higher in counties with significant new single family construction activity, including Hillsborough, Lee, Polk and Pasco Counties. Sales volume was also higher in the populous Southeast Florida counties and Orange County. Nevertheless, on average 2023 sales were down by 16 percent over 2022 in the top ten counties.

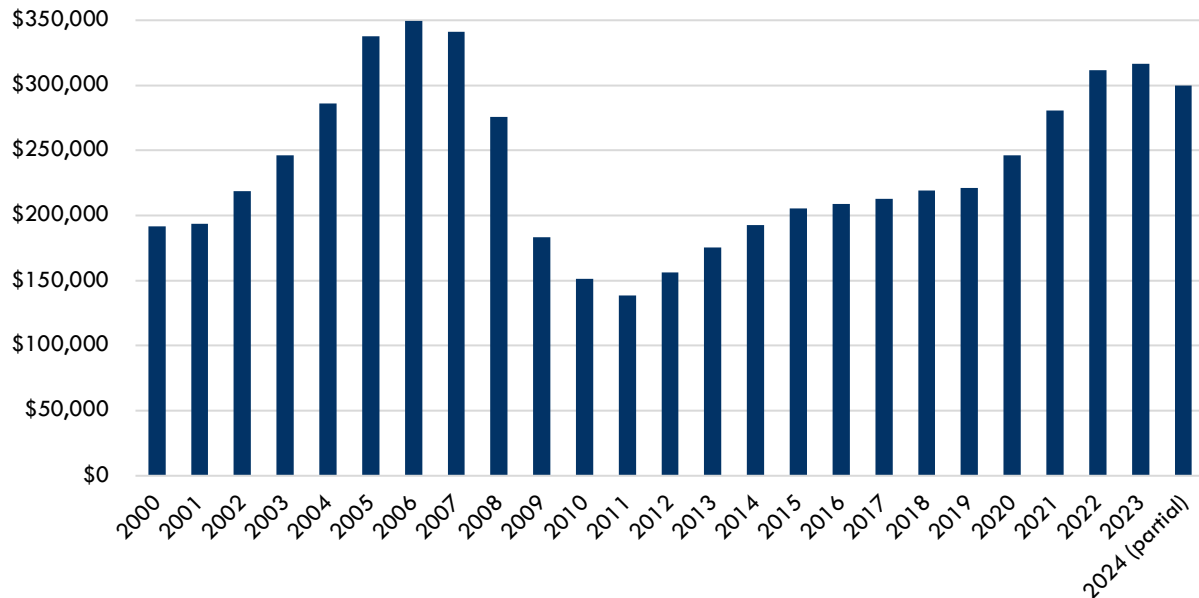
Table 7. Number of Single Family Home Sales, Top Ten Counties, 2023

County	Single Family Sales
Hillsborough	20,732
Lee	18,487
Polk	17,650
Broward	17,252
Orange	16,702
Pasco	15,623
Duval	15,323
Palm Beach	14,925
Brevard	12,512
Miami-Dade	12,345

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File. See Appendix 3 for sales in all counties.

Condominium sale prices held fairly steady following a rise in 2021-2022. The statewide median condominium price in the first half of 2024 was \$300,000. Q1-2 2024 median condominium prices were far higher in smaller coastal counties with active luxury vacation and second home markets, including Monroe (median condominium price \$730,000), Walton (\$665,000), and Nassau (\$635,000).

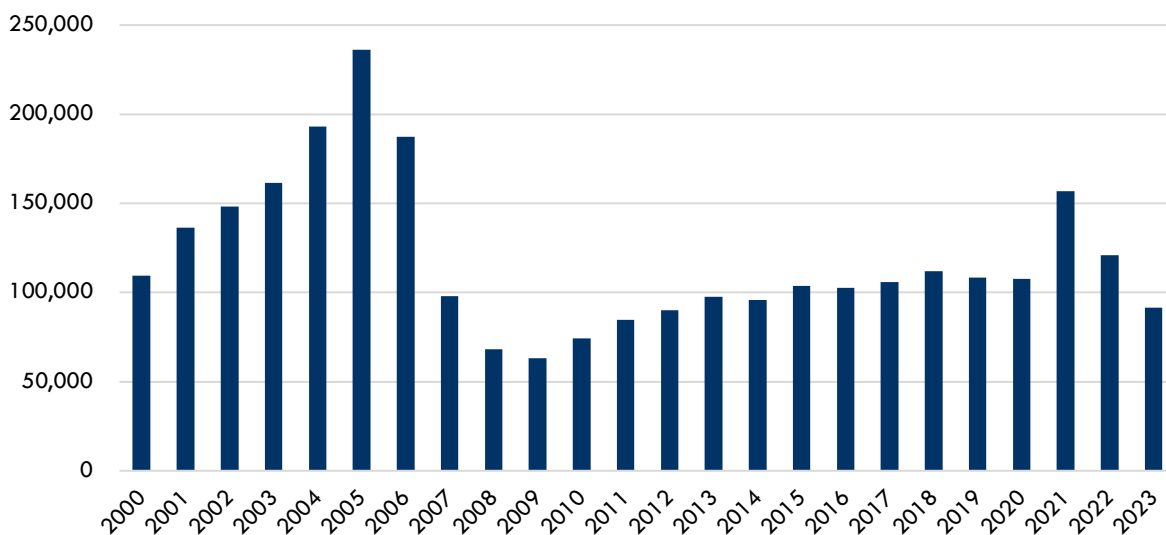
Figure 8. Median Condominium Sale Price (2024 \$), Florida, 2000-2024



Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File. Median prices converted to 2024 dollars using the Consumer Price Index to adjust for inflation.

Condominium sales volume has held relatively steady around 100,000 sales per year in the past decade, with the exception of a spike above 150,000 in 2021. Statewide, there were 91,439 condominium sales in 2023, a slight drop from the pre-2021 norm and a significant decline from the 2021 peak.

Figure 9. Number of Condominium Sales, Florida, 2000-2023



Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File

Overall, condominium sales were concentrated in larger coastal counties and Orange County. Nearly half of the state's sales in 2023 took place in the three Southeast Florida counties: Miami-Dade (19,117), Broward (13,794), and Palm Beach (11,019). As Figure 9 shows, condominium sales have been declining; sales in the ten most active counties fell by 25 percent in 2023 compared to 2022.

Table 8. Number of Condominium Sales, Top Ten Counties, 2023

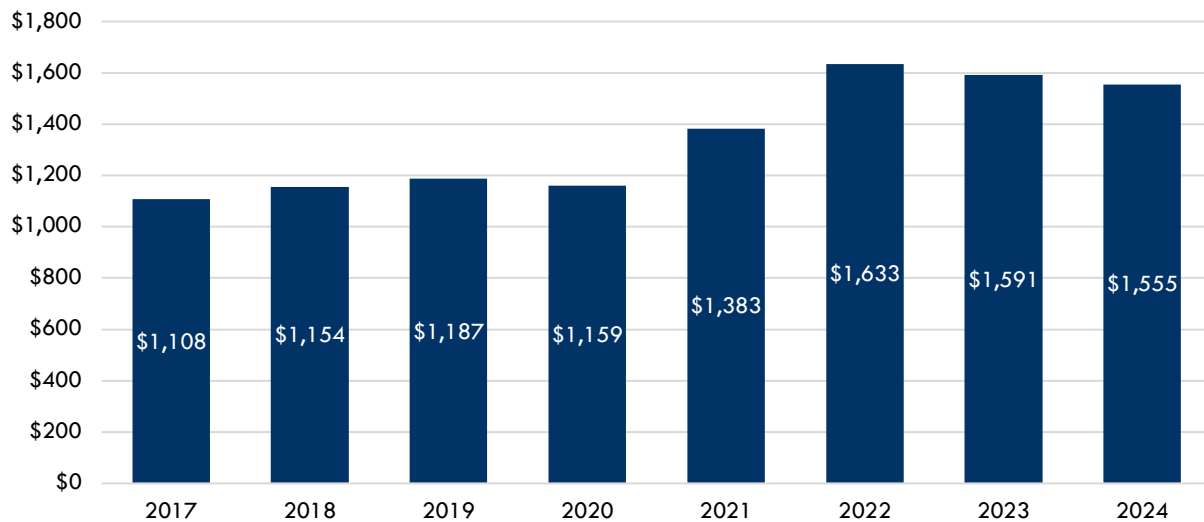
County	Condominium Sales
Miami-Dade	19,117
Broward	13,794
Palm Beach	11,019
Pinellas	6,329
Collier	5,184
Lee	4,258
Sarasota	3,204
Orange	3,081
Hillsborough	2,484
Manatee	2,235

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File. See Appendix 3 for sales in all counties.

RENTAL MARKETS

Florida rents increased steeply between 2020 and 2022, then stabilized close to these higher levels in 2023-2024. Apartment List estimates that median gross rents for housing seekers in Florida increased 41 percent over the two year period between July 2020 and July 2022. Median rent for housing seekers was \$1,555 in July 2024, a five percent drop from the 2022 median of \$1,633 but still well above 2017-2020 levels.

Figure 11. Apartment List Median Rent Estimates, Florida, 2017-2024



Source: Apartment List, Rent Estimates, <https://www.apartmentlist.com/research/category/data-rent-estimates>. Estimate of median gross rent for new leases, including utilities. All rent figures refer to July estimates for a given year.

Apartment List provides median rent estimates for 26 of Florida's 67 counties. Among these counties, Southeast and Southwest Florida counties topped the list for highest rents in July 2024.

Table 9. Median Rent, Top Five Counties, July 2024

County	Median Rent	Increase since July 2020
Miami-Dade County, FL	\$1,841	44%
Palm Beach County, FL	\$1,827	39%
Broward County, FL	\$1,794	38%
Collier County, FL	\$1,699	47%
Sarasota County, FL	\$1,642	31%

Source: Apartment List, Rent Estimates, <https://www.apartmentlist.com/research/category/data-rent-estimates>. Estimate of median gross rent for new leases, including utilities.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING NEEDS: RENTERS AND SPECIAL POPULATIONS

The Center produces a triennial Rental Market Study for Florida Housing Finance Corporation assessing affordable rental housing needs by county and demographic group. The last study, published in 2022, estimated that there were 768,460 renter households in Florida who were low-income (with incomes below 60 percent of the area median income, or AMI) and cost burdened (paying more than 40 percent of income for housing).

Using the most recently available data, we estimate that there are now 883,863 low-income, cost burdened renters in Florida. Sixty-five percent of these households live in Florida's nine large counties (population 825,000 or more); 32 percent live in medium-sized counties (population 100,001-824,999); and three percent live in small counties (population 100,000 or less).

Table 10. Low-Income ($\leq 60\%$ AMI), Cost Burdened ($>40\%$) Renter Households by County in Florida, 2024 Estimates

	All Renter Households	Low-Income ($\leq 60\%$ AMI), Cost Burdened ($>40\%$) Renters	Low-Income/ Cost Burdened Renters as % of All Renters in the County	Low-Income/ Cost Burdened Renters as % of State Total
Large				
Broward	296,116	94,550	32%	11%
Duval	178,142	54,414	31%	6%
Hillsborough	231,166	67,465	29%	8%
Lee	97,615	28,416	29%	3%
Miami-Dade	482,612	130,628	27%	15%
Orange	238,714	69,808	29%	8%
Palm Beach	202,297	63,315	31%	7%
Pinellas	150,328	43,261	29%	5%
Polk	92,291	22,249	24%	3%
Large Total	1,969,281	574,106	29%	65%
Medium				
Alachua	30,863	11,854	38%	1%
Bay	25,043	6,384	25%	1%
Brevard	72,809	24,866	34%	3%
Charlotte	18,202	6,377	35%	1%
Citrus	13,469	3,942	29%	0.4%
Clay	22,719	6,083	27%	1%
Collier	43,670	14,208	33%	2%
Escambia	47,394	12,210	26%	1%
Flagler	11,962	4,434	37%	1%
Hernando	17,737	5,534	31%	1%
Highlands	11,074	2,816	25%	0.3%
Indian River	18,191	4,543	25%	1%
Lake	45,515	15,770	35%	2%
Leon	35,821	11,920	33%	1%
Manatee	54,366	15,156	28%	2%

	All Renter Households	Low-Income (<=60% AMI), Cost Burdened (>40%) Renters	Low-Income/ Cost Burdened Renters as % of All Renters in the County	Low-Income/ Cost Burdened Renters as % of State Total
Marion	42,453	12,203	29%	1%
Martin	16,597	5,731	35%	1%
Nassau	7,633	1,769	23%	0.2%
Okaloosa	30,821	7,241	23%	1%
Osceola	55,722	19,071	34%	2%
Pasco	66,826	17,140	26%	2%
Santa Rosa	16,456	3,537	21%	0.4%
Sarasota	51,468	14,204	28%	2%
Seminole	68,019	19,089	28%	2%
St. Johns	24,760	6,646	27%	1%
St. Lucie	37,401	11,715	31%	1%
Sumter	10,104	3,599	36%	0.4%
Volusia	68,042	18,166	27%	2%
Medium Total	965,137	286,208	30%	32%
Small				
Baker	2,122	492	23%	0.1%
Bradford	2,423	611	25%	0.1%
Calhoun	1,056	254	24%	0.03%
Columbia	7,688	1,939	25%	0.2%
DeSoto	3,358	854	25%	0.1%
Dixie	1,304	329	25%	0.04%
Franklin	1,235	297	24%	0.03%
Gadsden	4,705	1,132	24%	0.1%
Gilchrist	1,081	273	25%	0.03%
Glades	875	268	31%	0.03%
Gulf	1,355	326	24%	0.04%
Hamilton	1,269	265	21%	0.03%
Hardee	2,491	633	25%	0.1%
Hendry	4,435	1,359	31%	0.2%
Holmes	1,757	302	17%	0.03%
Jackson	4,679	1,126	24%	0.1%
Jefferson	1,384	333	24%	0.04%
Lafayette	597	125	21%	0.01%
Levy	3,844	970	25%	0.1%
Liberty	598	144	24%	0.02%
Madison	1,836	384	21%	0.04%
Monroe	14,267	3,862	27%	0.4%
Okeechobee	3,975	1,218	31%	0.1%
Putnam	7,487	2,010	27%	0.2%
Suwannee	4,348	909	21%	0.1%

	All Renter Households	Low-Income ($\leq 60\%$ AMI), Cost Burdened ($>40\%$) Renters	Low-Income/ Cost Burdened Renters as % of All Renters in the County	Low-Income/ Cost Burdened Renters as % of State Total
Taylor	2,009	420	21%	0.05%
Union	1,343	339	25%	0.04%
Wakulla	2,566	617	24%	0.1%
Walton	8,154	1,400	17%	0.2%
Washington	2,083	358	17%	0.04%
Small Total	96,324	23,549	24%	3%
State Total	3,030,742	883,863	29%	100%

Source: Shimberg Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2024 Population Projections. Student-headed, non-family households are excluded.

Elderly Households

Statewide, over 346,000 low-income, cost burdened renter households are headed by someone age 55 or older, including nearly 105,000 households age 75+ households. In Pasco/Pinellas Counties and a Southwest region stretching from Sarasota County to Collier County, older households make up half of the cost-burdened renters.

Table 11. Low-Income ($\leq 60\%$ AMI), Cost Burdened ($>40\%$) Renter Households by Age of Householder and Region, Florida, 2024

Planning and Service Area	Age of Householder				Total	% Age 55 or Older
	15-54	55-74	75-84	85 or Older		
1) Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa	15,521	4,869	1,564	1,182	23,136	33%
2) Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Jackson, Jefferson, Holmes, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla, Walton, Washington	17,400	5,809	1,256	(X)	24,465	29%
3) Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lafayette, Lake, Levy, Madison, Marion, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union	34,734	17,572	4,524	2,390	59,220	41%
4) Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, Putnam, St. Johns, Volusia	58,021	25,460	6,848	3,728	94,057	38%
5) Pasco, Pinellas	32,437	18,518	6,980	2,593	60,528	46%
6) Desoto, Hardee, Hillsborough, Highlands (part), Manatee, Polk	66,629	29,872	6,661	3,078	106,240	37%
7) Brevard, Orange, Osceola, Seminole	94,116	28,087	6,313	3,486	132,002	29%
8) Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Highlands (part), Lee, Okeechobee, Sarasota	34,581	21,088	8,855	4,657	69,181	50%
9) Indian River, Martin, Palm Beach, St. Lucie	48,145	24,739	6,412	6,084	85,380	44%
10) Broward	57,576	25,001	9,032	2,941	94,550	39%
11) Miami, Monroe	77,809	40,741	11,433	4,507	134,490	42%
State Total	536,969	241,756	69,878	34,646	883,249	39%

Source: Shimberg Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2024 Population Projections. Regions are modified from Florida Department of Elder Affairs Planning and Service Areas. Student-headed, non-family households are excluded. Totals may differ slightly from Table 10 due to rounding. (X) indicates value that is not statistically significant.

Persons with Disabilities

Nearly one-third of the state's cost burdened, low-income renter households include at least one person with a disability—an estimated 278,031 households in all. In most of these households, the individuals with disabilities are adults, particularly in age 55+ households. However, 32,222 of the cost burdened renter households include children with disabilities, including 8,970 that have at least one adult and one child with a disability.

Table 12. Low-Income, Cost Burdened Renter Households with Persons with Disabilities, Florida, 2024

Household Age & Disability Characteristics	Households
Householder Under Age 55, Adult(s) with a Disability in the Household	82,529
Householder Age 55 or Older, Adult(s) with a Disability in the Household	163,280
Child(ren) with a Disability in the Household	23,252
Child(ren) and Adult(s) with Disabilities in the Household	8,970
Total	278,031

Source: Shimberg Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2024 Population Projections. Student-headed, non-family households are excluded.

Persons with Special Needs

Florida's special needs housing programs serve a subset of persons with disabilities as well as other vulnerable individuals and families. Specifically, for the purpose of housing programs, Florida Statutes defines a person with special needs as:

An adult person requiring independent living services in order to maintain housing or develop independent living skills and who has a disabling condition; a young adult formerly in foster care who is eligible for services under s. [409.1451](#)(5); a survivor of domestic violence as defined in s. [741.28](#); or a person receiving benefits under the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) program or the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program or from veterans' disability benefits. (Section 420.0004 (13), Florida Statutes)

Combining several data sources, we estimate that 103,335 households meet this definition, primarily low-income, cost burdened renters receiving disability-related benefits.

Table 13. Estimates of Households with Persons with Special Needs, Florida, 2024

Category	Definition	Estimate	Data Sources
Disability-related benefits	Low-income ($\leq 60\%$ AMI), cost burdened ($>40\%$) renter households with at least one household member who is: 1) age 18-64, with a disability, receiving Social Security; 2) age 18+, with a disability, receiving SSI; 3) age 18+ with a VA service-related disability rating of 10 percent or more	93,720	U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample; 2024 BEBR population projections.
Survivors of domestic violence	Estimated number of households based on total number of persons using domestic violence emergency shelters	7,147	Florida Department of Children and Families, Domestic Violence Annual Report, 7/1/2022-6/30/2023. Based on 12,836 individuals receiving shelter and previous year's estimated average household size of 1.8 persons (total recipients divided by adult recipients).
Youth aging out of foster care	Estimate based on youth receiving Aftercare, Extended Foster Care, and Postsecondary Education Services	2,468	Estimated need for affordable housing (1,742 units) and supportive housing (625 units) from Florida Assessment of Housing for Special Needs and Homeless Populations 2021. ¹
Total			103,335

Affordable and Available Rental Housing Supply

Another measure of the affordable rental housing gap is the affordable/available analysis, which compares the number of renter households at various income levels to the supply of units that are affordable and available to them.

An “affordable” unit is any market rate, subsidized, or public housing unit costing no more than 30 percent of income at the top of the income threshold expressed as a percentage of area median income (AMI), adjusted for unit size.² Many “affordable” units are effectively unavailable to low-income households because they are already occupied by higher income households. The affordable/available analysis accounts for this difference by removing units that are occupied by higher income households from unit counts. Specifically, an “affordable/available” unit at a particular income threshold is: 1) affordable at that income threshold and 2) either vacant or occupied by a household with an income at or below the threshold.

This analysis compares the statewide affordable/available housing supply to renter households for six income groups: 0-30, 0-40, 0-50, 0-60, 0-80, and 0-120 percent of AMI. Each category is inclusive of those that come before it. For example, all households and units in the 0-30 percent of AMI group also appear in all of the other groups.

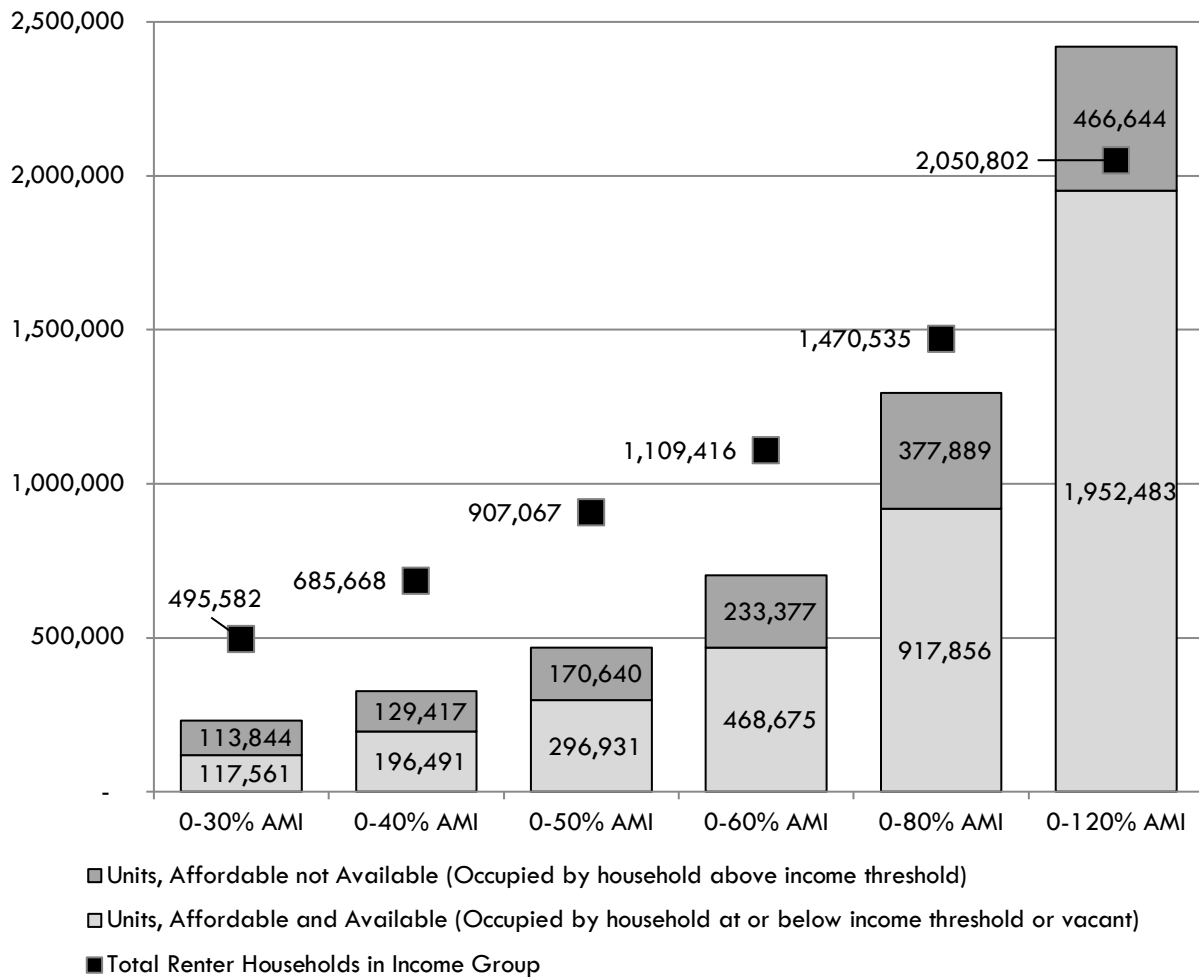
Figure 12 shows the distinction between affordable units and affordable/available units. All units in each column have rents that do not exceed 30 percent of income for a household at the top of the income group,

¹ Report available at https://floridahousing.org/docs/default-source/programs/special-programs/special-needs-housing/florida-assessment-of-housing-for-homeless-and-special-needs-populations/needs-assessment-full-report.pdf?sfvrsn=b09bf67b_2.

² For more information about the affordable/available method and affordability thresholds, see the 2022 *Rental Market Study* produced by the Shimberg Center for Florida Housing Finance Corporation, http://shimberg.ufl.edu/publications/RMS_2022.pdf.

adjusted by unit size. However, the units in the darker shaded areas are occupied by households with incomes above the top threshold and therefore are not available to the households in that income category.

Figure 12. Affordable Units, Affordable/Available Units, and Renter Households by Income, Florida, 2023



Source: Shimberg Center tabulation of U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey. Student-headed, non-family households and substandard units are excluded.

Figure 12 shows that for the 0-30 through 0-80 percent of AMI levels, there are more renter households than affordable units, whether available or not. At the 0-120 percent of AMI level, there are sufficient affordable units, but the number of affordable and available units is slightly lower than the number of renter households, leaving a gap of 98,319 affordable and available units.

Individual regions in Florida show widely varying results when comparing households to affordable and available units, particularly at the 0-120 percent of AMI income level. Appendix 4 shows the surplus or deficit of affordable/available units at the regional level.

SHIMBERG CENTER ACTIVITIES

Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse

The Shimberg Center produces the [Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse](#) under contract with Florida Housing Finance Corporation. Since 2000, the Clearinghouse has provided a free online source of housing supply and demand data for the state, counties, and cities.

The Clearinghouse provides data on the following topics:

- Affordability: housing cost burden, homeownership rates, rents, affordable rental housing supply gaps, and vacancy and occupancy rates
- Supply: Type of housing (single family, mobile homes, condominiums, multifamily), housing age and size, home prices and assessed values, and licensed condominium developments and mobile home parks
- Demographics: population projections, household projections by tenure, age, income, and cost burden
- Workforce: Employment rates, wage and housing cost comparisons by industry and occupation
- Assisted Housing Inventory: supply of affordable rental housing funded by Florida Housing, HUD, USDA Rural Development, and local housing finance agencies
- Home lending: mortgage originations by purpose, race/ethnicity, and interest rates
- Special needs households: housing needs of persons with disabilities, Social Security recipients, homeless individuals and families, and farmworkers
- Housing stability and disaster response: eviction and foreclosure filings, FEMA housing assistance

The Center also provides county-level presentation materials to assist local government officials and others in communicating data from the Clearinghouse, with a particular focus on the link between local wages, area median income (AMI) levels, and housing costs. These materials are available on the Publications page of the [Shimberg Center's website](#).

Promoting Housing Stability and Affordability

The Shimberg Center works with local organizations to promote long-term housing stability for Florida's homeowners and renters. The Center collects and shares monthly data on eviction and foreclosure filings in Florida communities. We participate in regional eviction prevention networks in the Orlando area and Miami-Dade County and provide summarized data on housing stability to researchers and legal services providers.

The Center is collaborating with Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) Jacksonville in its Family Wealth Creation initiative, which seeks to preserve housing wealth in historically Black neighborhoods in Jacksonville. The Center is providing data on homeownership, home values, tax foreclosure sales, and potential heirs property sites to support LISC's efforts. The Center also is co-sponsoring an Heirs Property research center in collaboration with the Center for Governmental Responsibility in the UF Levin College of Law. The research center was launched in 2024 to develop legislative and regulatory solutions to heirs property loss.

The Center also is collaborating with Bright Community Trust and a number of community organizations on the Homeownership Equity Initiative, a program to make homeownership accessible for households in the four-county Orlando metropolitan area. The Center has provided data on homeownership disparities and the benefits of homeownership for families and communities.

Community Resilience and Disaster Response

The Shimberg Center works closely with state agencies, local governments, and our peers at University of Florida and other Gulf Coast and national institutions to learn how Florida's vulnerable populations and housing stock can be kept safe from natural disasters.

This year, the Shimberg Center collaborated with a wide range of University of Florida engineering, environmental, planning, and health science faculty on the JaxTwin project, an initiative to develop a "Digital Twin" for Jacksonville. The project is designed to provide real-time insights and scenario planning tools to help city leaders address infrastructure, health, housing, economic, and environmental challenges. The project resulted in a suite of datasets to identify water quality systems, healthcare utilization hotspots, and coastal flood hazard impacts, as well as a set of virtual and augmented reality tools for built environment visualization.

The Center is working with the University of Nebraska and Texas A&M Agrilife Extension to examine the disaster impact of windstorms on farms and agricultural areas and provide guidance to affected businesses and residents. In Florida, work has included surveying and interviewing farmers in the Suwanee Valley about wind damage to homes and businesses from Hurricanes Idalia, Debby, and Helene. Separately, Shimberg Center researchers are studying residential property ownership changes following hurricanes, starting with the effects of Hurricane Michael on ownership patterns in Bay County.

The Shimberg Center, University of Central Florida, the Horne consulting firm, and Florida Housing Coalition continued a HUD-funded project to evaluate the effectiveness of the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program in addressing post-disaster recovery needs of renter households. Project objectives are to (1) better understand CDBG-DR allocations for renters, (2) identify successful processes with corresponding outcomes for rental housing recovery aid programs, (3) engage with and link disaster recovery strategies and programs to actual and desired outcomes among renters from their lived experiences, and (4) translate this research into actionable programmatic recommendations with appropriate timelines, policy making and implementation changes. This year, the Shimberg Center interviewed renters affected by disasters and documented their experiences with CDBG-DR and other recovery programs.

The Center and Florida Sea Grant are launching "Connecting resilient communities and economies: Characterizing the link between water-dependent businesses and affordable housing." This research will lead to a better understanding of housing types for workers in water-dependent industries, housing and business needs of communities with water-dependent economies in Florida, and how changes in the availability and distribution of affordable workforce housing affect the recovery of water-dependent industries after disasters.

Technical Assistance, Presentations, and Publications

Under the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse contract, the Shimberg Center provides extensive pro bono technical assistance to state and local agencies, the housing industry, non-profit organizations, and the public in the assessment of affordable housing needs. Examples of technical assistance during 2024 included providing mortgage lending data to the Office of Economic Vitality in Tallahassee, providing affordable housing needs data to the Community Foundation of Sarasota for a four-county area as background information for a new housing dashboard, assisting the American Red Cross with integrating housing needs data into post-disaster training, providing data to the Florida Supportive Housing Coalition to assist in planning to address elder homelessness, and providing data on children's homelessness to the Housing First for Children collaborative in Alachua County.

The Shimberg Center team made a number of public presentations in Florida and nationally in 2024:

- National Human Services Data Consortium, Kansas City
- JUST Pensacola Summit on Affordable Housing, Pensacola

- Community Legal Services of Mid-Florida training, Orlando
- Florida Association of Counties, Orlando
- National Low Income Housing Coalition Disaster Recovery Convenings, Washington DC
- Florida Sea Grant Symposium, Gainesville
- Rinker School of Construction Management Advanced Modular Housing Design Convening, Gainesville
- Florida Housing Coalition Statewide Housing Conference, Orlando
- Alachua County Affordable Housing Advisory Committee, Gainesville
- BOLD Justice, Broward County

Shimberg Center faculty and staff also co-authored the following peer-reviewed articles published in 2024:

- Enderami, S. A., Sutley, E., Helgeson, J., Dueñas-Osorio, L., Watson, M., & van de Lindt, J. W. (2024). Measuring post-disaster accessibility to essential goods and services: proximity, availability, adequacy, and acceptability dimensions. *Journal of Infrastructure Preservation and Resilience*, 5(1), 12.
- Yeganeh, N., Kang, S., Ray, A., Watson, M., & Denton, B. (2024). Filling the blindspots: Assessing distributive equity in fund allocation of Florida's local housing program for disaster recovery. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 111, 104708.
- Safayet, M., Connors, J. P. C., & Watson, M. (2024). Measuring access to food banks and food pantries: A scoping review of spatial analysis approaches. *Health & Place*, 88, 103251.
- Rosenheim, N. P., Watson, M., Casellas Connors, J., Safayet, M., & Peacock, W. G. (2024). Food Access After Disasters: A Multidimensional View of Restoration After Hurricane Harvey. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 1-19.
- Watson, M., Xiao, Y., & Helgeson, J. (2024). Using disaster surveys to model business interruption. *Natural Hazards Review*, 25(1), 05023013.

Teaching and Graduate Education

Shimberg Center faculty offered courses in housing, sustainability, and the built environment in conjunction with the College of Design, Construction, and Planning:

- Construction Management 6583, Sustainable Housing: graduate course examining sustainability concepts, urban development, residential structures and systems, green building standards, and housing economics
- UF Quest 2935, Foundations, Principles and Applications of Sustainable Development: undergraduate interdisciplinary course covering sustainability concepts, environmental ethics, resilience, energy, water resources, and the built environment
- Construction Finance 5905: graduate course introducing students to financial management principles and analysis

In addition, the Shimberg Center provides professional and academic experience by employing master's and PhD students from the College of Design, Construction, and Planning as research assistants. This year, graduate students from the Shimberg Center fielded a team for Hack-A-House 2024, a 24-hour hackathon for students sponsored by Ivory Innovations. The Shimberg team developed a proposal to encourage accessory dwelling units as an affordable housing strategy, including a case study for Orlando.

APPENDIX 1. COUNTY HOUSING SUPPLY, 2024

County	Single Family		Condominium		Mobile Home		Multifamily 2-9 Unit			Multifamily 10+ Unit	
	Parcels	% Homesteaded	Parcels	% Homesteaded	Parcels	% Homesteaded	Parcels	% Homesteaded	Dwelling Units	Parcels	Dwelling Units
Alachua	64,515	72%	7,202	23%	5,624	62%	1,608	5%	5,187	375	26,702
Baker	5,066	76%	0	0%	2,468	67%	55	0%	127	5	115
Bay	62,847	59%	19,675	9%	8,580	48%	2,028	17%	5,588	132	12,726
Bradford	5,985	73%	21	62%	2,684	63%	26	23%	61	14	(X)
Brevard	207,160	72%	35,913	38%	11,289	54%	3,001	22%	8,010	288	29,215
Broward	390,140	77%	253,080	42%	4,143	45%	16,446	15%	48,790	1,646	127,708
Calhoun	2,616	70%	0	0%	1,173	67%	14	14%	40	1	(X)
Charlotte	84,778	65%	14,993	35%	5,072	42%	1,601	14%	3,705	88	3,097
Citrus	59,566	74%	1,622	37%	15,741	55%	567	10%	1,620	44	1,403
Clay	67,079	75%	2,398	37%	9,549	62%	290	7%	1,017	56	7,249
Collier	107,914	66%	101,380	32%	3,494	36%	1,949	16%	6,112	127	15,403
Columbia	13,773	71%	48	44%	7,851	65%	228	6%	(X)	39	(X)
DeSoto	6,094	66%	605	46%	2,712	47%	259	13%	770	33	1,011
Dixie	2,903	59%	159	9%	3,808	60%	5	20%	(X)	1	(X)
Duval	287,812	67%	27,534	39%	9,342	48%	5,141	14%	15,544	713	104,317
Escambia	104,902	66%	10,440	15%	4,871	44%	4,544	30%	10,755	210	18,868
Flagler	50,353	74%	4,437	38%	1,701	63%	1,518	13%	(X)	20	511
Franklin	6,838	39%	455	8%	1,321	52%	7	0%	(X)	1	(X)
Gadsden	11,397	66%	0	0%	3,732	57%	162	28%	359	18	310
Gilchrist	2,949	77%	0	0%	2,958	68%	26	38%	65	2	61
Glades	1,926	60%	258	29%	2,229	50%	146	42%	323	3	70
Gulf	7,184	44%	288	1%	1,691	48%	21	5%	63	5	239
Hamilton	2,018	64%	0	0%	1,528	71%	168	61%	334	9	(X)
Hardee	4,345	67%	0	0%	1,698	46%	197	30%	522	18	742
Hendry	7,956	66%	317	20%	4,543	54%	356	28%	897	17	419
Hernando	69,674	71%	633	48%	12,078	57%	492	8%	1,259	67	4,206

County	Single Family		Condominium		Mobile Home		Multifamily 2-9 Unit			Multifamily 10+ Unit	
	Parcels	% Homesteaded	Parcels	% Homesteaded	Parcels	% Homesteaded	Parcels	% Homesteaded	Dwelling Units	Parcels	Dwelling Units
Highlands	34,761	66%	1,345	38%	5,356	42%	824	11%	2,065	59	1,655
Hillsborough	383,354	74%	40,245	41%	13,617	54%	4,625	8%	12,829	893	136,466
Holmes	3,493	68%	0	0%	1,406	61%	15	27%	35	7	(X)
Indian River	58,386	73%	15,043	39%	1,093	44%	744	10%	2,038	55	3,741
Jackson	10,391	67%	0	0%	3,137	65%	56	11%	217	62	253
Jefferson	2,908	72%	0	0%	1,310	64%	51	27%	180	17	241
Lafayette	1,032	68%	0	0%	843	58%	8	13%	(X)	1	(X)
Lake	127,454	73%	3,626	49%	16,315	60%	1,344	8%	3,547	177	15,812
Lee	258,226	65%	84,717	35%	14,455	38%	10,777	20%	24,347	301	35,410
Leon	74,008	71%	5,023	17%	6,777	54%	2,322	7%	6,544	369	33,716
Levy	8,224	73%	238	13%	9,693	63%	67	9%	207	12	423
Liberty	1,398	65%	0	0%	821	47%	59	71%	122	5	(X)
Madison	3,255	60%	0	0%	1,775	66%	165	56%	392	10	395
Manatee	123,271	69%	35,484	40%	4,684	38%	4,436	18%	10,019	201	24,150
Marion	130,947	70%	2,504	38%	24,411	53%	3,675	38%	9,132	107	8,659
Martin	50,478	77%	15,003	45%	2,936	52%	1,078	14%	2,788	70	5,912
Miami-Dade	384,027	77%	384,248	37%	301	17%	31,580	26%	85,109	3,619	199,484
Monroe	29,642	43%	6,975	18%	4,685	25%	1,756	25%	4,536	46	3,098
Nassau	31,471	74%	4,092	23%	6,299	65%	366	27%	879	28	2,250
Okaloosa	70,612	61%	13,590	11%	3,353	46%	759	6%	(X)	182	(X)
Okeechobee	7,592	70%	235	23%	5,897	48%	347	31%	898	10	367
Orange	340,145	69%	51,890	26%	6,261	52%	4,029	11%	10,030	1,144	167,367
Osceola	129,938	59%	13,802	16%	5,440	54%	1,053	9%	2,709	938	26,903
Palm Beach	380,717	73%	186,031	41%	3,677	32%	10,216	17%	28,539	856	78,341
Pasco	190,800	72%	11,846	44%	29,495	51%	3,131	38%	(X)	239	19,301
Pinellas	253,007	76%	104,150	47%	17,032	46%	12,466	29%	32,333	876	71,859
Polk	219,870	65%	8,509	32%	31,735	50%	6,687	18%	17,304	301	28,317
Putnam	17,321	66%	197	29%	15,555	54%	151	15%	381	30	1,287

County	Single Family		Condominium		Mobile Home		Multifamily 2-9 Unit			Multifamily 10+ Unit	
	Parcels	% Homesteaded	Parcels	% Homesteaded	Parcels	% Homesteaded	Parcels	% Homesteaded	Dwelling Units	Parcels	Dwelling Units
Santa Rosa	65,728	74%	1,755	18%	6,521	49%	672	7%	1,731	63	3,164
Sarasota	160,657	68%	53,113	39%	11,570	39%	4,752	37%	11,038	194	18,235
Seminole	133,265	75%	15,077	35%	1,711	55%	1,148	12%	2,633	214	(X)
St. Johns	104,621	76%	14,583	37%	5,484	61%	1,624	44%	(X)	59	7,907
St. Lucie	121,797	75%	14,606	39%	4,549	51%	1,493	9%	3,403	87	6,651
Sumter	70,453	72%	514	62%	6,440	52%	119	9%	374	26	3,234
Suwannee	6,406	68%	0	0%	6,934	64%	62	5%	200	8	(X)
Taylor	5,525	58%	76	1%	3,236	54%	21	14%	65	11	344
Union	1,445	80%	18	11%	1,232	70%	1	0%	(X)	15	(X)
Volusia	188,238	71%	28,396	30%	7,387	57%	2,639	15%	7,284	311	26,838
Wakulla	9,594	74%	336	36%	3,424	61%	31	3%	(X)	4	174
Walton	38,243	43%	10,817	6%	5,466	43%	643	42%	1,544	39	1,599
Washington	5,219	67%	0	0%	2,690	56%	21	0%	(X)	0	0
Florida Total	5,875,709	71%	1,609,542	37%	436,883	52%	156,868	21%	408,210	15,578	1,288,421

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Name-Address-Legal File. Includes all parcels by housing type regardless of year built. Homesteaded parcels are the owner's primary residence. Multifamily dwelling unit totals may be undercounts due to missing or incomplete data for a small number of counties. County-level dwelling unit counts are suppressed (marked with 'X') in counties where total dwelling units are less than 2 times the number of parcels for the multifamily 2-9 unit category and less than 10 times the number of parcels for the multifamily 10+ unit category

APPENDIX 2. HOUSING PRODUCTION BY COUNTY AND HOUSING TYPE, 2023

County	Single Family	Condominium	Mobile Home	Multifamily 2-9 Unit	Multifamily 10+ Unit
Alachua	964	16	44	3	9
Baker	101	0	23	0	1
Bay	2,683	46	165	27	3
Bradford	67	0	40	0	0
Brevard	5,086	122	66	7	7
Broward	1,484	152	24	19	23
Calhoun	17	0	14	0	0
Charlotte	4,358	565	73	128	5
Citrus	1,465	3	148	20	0
Clay	1,747	0	93	0	2
Collier	3,618	776	24	6	6
Columbia	169	0	74	0	0
DeSoto	95	0	28	1	2
Dixie	15	0	36	0	0
Duval	4,736	9	73	39	18
Escambia	1,825	60	40	10	6
Flagler	2,633	0	23	143	2
Franklin	173	17	22	0	0
Gadsden	135	0	33	0	0
Gilchrist	102	0	38	0	0
Glades	112	0	23	0	0
Gulf	334	49	44	0	0
Hamilton	18	0	19	0	0
Hardee	47	0	17	2	1
Hendry	560	36	55	1	0
Hernando	1,504	1	104	8	1
Highlands	588	0	20	10	0
Hillsborough	6,150	122	52	13	15
Holmes	25	0	24	0	0
Indian River	993	107	7	3	4
Jackson	96	0	25	0	2
Jefferson	49	0	26	0	0
Lafayette	5	0	16	0	0
Lake	7,783	27	96	7	1
Lee	10,702	625	224	367	13
Leon	613	66	24	6	5
Levy	187	0	167	0	0
Liberty	14	0	14	0	0
Madison	35	0	22	1	0

County	Single Family	Condominium	Mobile Home	Multifamily 2-9 Unit	Multifamily 10+ Unit
Manatee	6,511	40	17	7	25
Marion	6,245	2	213	44	6
Martin	568	30	11	4	5
Miami-Dade	1,464	2,437	1	115	47
Monroe	342	51	7	3	1
Nassau	1,655	8	63	1	0
Okaloosa	1,243	38	76	7	6
Okeechobee	123	0	56	4	0
Orange	4,893	0	33	15	40
Osceola	6,279	172	29	8	13
Palm Beach	3,769	357	22	15	11
Pasco	8,071	0	173	4	13
Pinellas	957	396	41	80	7
Polk	9,380	6	137	28	12
Putnam	164	0	159	0	0
Santa Rosa	1,622	0	117	8	3
Sarasota	5,362	325	114	12	4
Seminole	1,142	12	11	0	6
St. Johns	5,565	21	64	7	7
St. Lucie	4,441	35	13	1	9
Sumter	948	0	32	0	4
Suwannee	102	0	126	0	0
Taylor	42	0	34	0	0
Union	35	0	19	0	0
Volusia	4,165	6	47	12	7
Wakulla	346	56	33	0	0
Walton	1,867	0	160	3	2
Washington	128	0	43	0	0
Florida Total	138,717	6,791	3,911	1,199	354

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Name-Address-Legal File. Includes parcels in the current parcel inventory with actual year built 2023. Multifamily 2-9 and 10+ counts refer to parcels, not individual dwelling units.

APPENDIX 3. SALES VOLUME AND PRICES (2024 \$) BY COUNTY, 2023

County	Single Family				Condominium				Mobile Home			
	Number of Sales	25th Percentile Price	50th Percentile Price (Median)	75th Percentile Price	Number of Sales	25th Percentile Price	50th Percentile Price (Median)	75th Percentile Price	Number of Sales	25th Percentile Price	50th Percentile Price (Median)	75th Percentile Price
Alachua	3,165	\$261,054	\$347,728	\$449,777	523	\$147,036	\$185,730	\$228,035	149	\$123,717	\$177,476	\$234,742
Baker	222	\$266,213	\$298,716	\$401,074	0	-	-	-	43	\$144,457	\$199,144	\$268,277
Bay	4,647	\$292,938	\$373,627	\$513,338	1,412	\$314,710	\$438,530	\$613,942	270	\$118,661	\$168,705	\$223,805
Bradford	177	\$180,571	\$257,959	\$335,346	4	\$214,106	\$229,532	\$301,760	82	\$89,357	\$152,196	\$227,932
Brevard	12,512	\$305,423	\$370,325	\$490,121	1,973	\$188,826	\$278,492	\$435,950	615	\$127,844	\$173,864	\$211,526
Broward	17,252	\$429,243	\$562,350	\$790,643	13,794	\$174,896	\$247,640	\$361,142	205	\$154,775	\$206,367	\$257,855
Calhoun	50	\$134,138	\$197,596	\$250,736	0	-	-	-	11	\$25,796	\$122,788	\$190,889
Charlotte	5,886	\$319,869	\$386,938	\$509,726	1,428	\$245,577	\$313,678	\$389,002	297	\$92,865	\$149,616	\$216,685
Citrus	3,626	\$232,163	\$285,457	\$381,779	109	\$165,094	\$191,921	\$283,755	641	\$98,024	\$152,712	\$208,431
Clay	4,031	\$299,232	\$361,142	\$429,759	158	\$156,839	\$204,303	\$247,640	406	\$108,343	\$185,730	\$242,481
Collier	6,435	\$546,976	\$722,284	\$1,196,928	5,184	\$355,983	\$495,281	\$823,920	109	\$206,367	\$257,959	\$319,766
Columbia	607	\$190,889	\$273,436	\$366,301	4	\$161,998	\$175,412	\$188,310	215	\$118,661	\$175,412	\$237,322
DeSoto	270	\$199,144	\$278,595	\$369,397	36	\$213,332	\$229,532	\$296,652	100	\$101,068	\$152,608	\$225,714
Dixie	112	\$114,018	\$174,380	\$276,016	13	\$214,622	\$288,914	\$386,938	118	\$74,292	\$120,725	\$185,730
Duval	15,323	\$237,322	\$318,837	\$423,052	1,648	\$175,412	\$227,004	\$296,652	287	\$87,706	\$144,457	\$216,685
Escambia	5,459	\$227,004	\$302,121	\$386,938	431	\$185,730	\$417,893	\$748,080	80	\$67,069	\$113,657	\$159,934
Flagler	3,947	\$326,060	\$378,890	\$478,874	313	\$273,436	\$425,116	\$660,374	82	\$170,253	\$232,163	\$267,245
Franklin	341	\$308,519	\$464,326	\$851,264	37	\$287,366	\$309,550	\$464,326	43	\$67,069	\$123,820	\$154,775
Gadsden	312	\$135,686	\$242,481	\$335,295	0	-	-	-	48	\$67,069	\$90,286	\$141,361
Gilchrist	151	\$232,163	\$294,073	\$376,620	0	-	-	-	131	\$103,183	\$180,571	\$247,640
Glades	79	\$230,615	\$308,519	\$374,969	11	\$30,955	\$63,974	\$134,138	79	\$113,502	\$175,412	\$222,876
Gulf	502	\$366,198	\$495,848	\$644,897	13	\$397,256	\$567,509	\$768,717	56	\$70,681	\$124,852	\$196,049
Hamilton	46	\$77,388	\$163,546	\$283,755	0	-	-	-	32	\$77,542	\$153,176	\$220,297
Hardee	123	\$155,807	\$255,895	\$319,869	0	-	-	-	40	\$82,805	\$123,820	\$162,256

County	Single Family				Condominium				Mobile Home			
	Number of Sales	25th Percentile Price	50th Percentile Price (Median)	75th Percentile Price	Number of Sales	25th Percentile Price	50th Percentile Price (Median)	75th Percentile Price	Number of Sales	25th Percentile Price	50th Percentile Price (Median)	75th Percentile Price
Hendry	592	\$263,273	\$302,895	\$361,091	34	\$198,628	\$234,742	\$252,696	101	\$134,138	\$204,303	\$268,277
Hernando	4,372	\$273,436	\$329,155	\$383,585	45	\$120,725	\$177,476	\$232,163	633	\$139,298	\$177,476	\$221,844
Highlands	1,659	\$196,049	\$255,895	\$331,219	110	\$128,979	\$158,851	\$204,303	262	\$76,356	\$108,343	\$144,457
Hillsborough	20,732	\$335,346	\$417,893	\$562,350	2,484	\$185,730	\$249,704	\$383,069	374	\$160,347	\$236,290	\$303,359
Holmes	199	\$113,502	\$165,094	\$224,940	0	-	-	-	45	\$30,955	\$72,228	\$139,298
Indian River	3,336	\$321,932	\$402,312	\$587,217	1,109	\$195,945	\$276,532	\$541,713	36	\$113,502	\$157,871	\$208,947
Jackson	315	\$123,820	\$180,468	\$268,277	0	-	-	-	63	\$82,547	\$139,194	\$185,730
Jefferson	129	\$195,533	\$301,812	\$412,734	0	-	-	-	21	\$82,547	\$154,775	\$211,526
Lafayette	27	\$108,343	\$190,889	\$295,621	0	-	-	-	15	\$77,388	\$139,298	\$204,303
Lake	5,283	\$299,129	\$371,460	\$477,533	263	\$144,457	\$212,558	\$288,398	700	\$128,979	\$185,730	\$232,163
Lee	18,487	\$341,527	\$417,415	\$603,623	4,258	\$257,959	\$345,665	\$464,326	815	\$103,183	\$154,775	\$219,265
Leon	3,137	\$221,844	\$314,710	\$439,458	413	\$102,152	\$165,094	\$224,940	174	\$59,950	\$95,703	\$149,616
Levy	415	\$201,208	\$288,914	\$371,460	23	\$147,552	\$255,379	\$376,620	374	\$91,833	\$147,604	\$206,264
Liberty	27	\$85,126	\$165,094	\$294,073	0	-	-	-	17	\$67,069	\$123,820	\$154,775
Madison	91	\$118,661	\$180,571	\$306,455	0	-	-	-	46	\$84,610	\$142,806	\$232,163
Manatee	11,011	\$407,575	\$505,496	\$696,488	2,235	\$229,583	\$335,346	\$500,440	237	\$103,183	\$159,934	\$215,138
Marion	11,178	\$252,696	\$300,264	\$376,516	237	\$119,693	\$134,138	\$154,775	964	\$82,547	\$143,425	\$200,176
Martin	2,617	\$412,734	\$572,668	\$846,104	911	\$206,367	\$268,277	\$397,256	139	\$155,704	\$206,367	\$249,704
Miami-Dade	12,345	\$495,281	\$619,101	\$846,104	19,117	\$302,328	\$438,530	\$650,056	1	\$247,640	\$247,640	\$247,640
Monroe	1,137	\$758,398	\$1,106,643	\$1,981,122	345	\$572,668	\$822,063	\$1,444,568	169	\$355,983	\$464,326	\$742,921
Nassau	2,540	\$369,190	\$446,268	\$619,359	237	\$433,371	\$644,897	\$856,423	193	\$163,030	\$223,908	\$273,436
Okaloosa	3,950	\$299,232	\$355,983	\$464,326	833	\$330,187	\$536,554	\$773,876	87	\$91,421	\$151,680	\$205,335
Okeechobee	371	\$206,367	\$278,595	\$361,142	22	\$123,820	\$134,138	\$148,584	302	\$109,271	\$165,094	\$232,163
Orange	16,702	\$368,159	\$470,878	\$638,499	3,081	\$165,094	\$216,685	\$278,595	264	\$128,928	\$180,571	\$248,672
Osceola	11,078	\$361,142	\$425,116	\$526,236	1,069	\$224,940	\$283,755	\$392,097	238	\$165,094	\$230,615	\$299,232
Palm Beach	14,925	\$505,599	\$681,011	\$1,029,771	11,019	\$183,667	\$273,436	\$423,052	116	\$140,845	\$167,931	\$207,915
Pasco	15,623	\$302,328	\$380,747	\$497,241	833	\$137,234	\$169,221	\$216,685	1,371	\$92,865	\$143,425	\$201,208

County	Single Family				Condominium				Mobile Home			
	Number of Sales	25th Percentile Price	50th Percentile Price (Median)	75th Percentile Price	Number of Sales	25th Percentile Price	50th Percentile Price (Median)	75th Percentile Price	Number of Sales	25th Percentile Price	50th Percentile Price (Median)	75th Percentile Price
Pinellas	10,223	\$350,824	\$454,007	\$644,897	6,329	\$197,596	\$273,436	\$452,975	841	\$118,661	\$154,775	\$195,945
Polk	17,650	\$299,129	\$343,395	\$404,479	634	\$134,138	\$165,094	\$235,258	1,493	\$113,502	\$157,871	\$211,526
Putnam	672	\$153,227	\$232,163	\$325,028	12	\$302,328	\$311,356	\$341,021	542	\$82,547	\$144,457	\$206,161
St. Johns	8,845	\$402,312	\$520,767	\$706,807	933	\$273,436	\$366,301	\$546,872	220	\$187,278	\$242,481	\$294,073
St. Lucie	8,694	\$357,531	\$412,940	\$496,828	909	\$201,208	\$312,130	\$500,440	188	\$162,772	\$229,532	\$282,207
Santa Rosa	3,988	\$299,232	\$366,301	\$453,904	113	\$319,869	\$505,599	\$773,876	176	\$103,183	\$156,839	\$201,208
Sarasota	9,963	\$394,780	\$521,076	\$742,818	3,204	\$298,922	\$397,256	\$758,398	581	\$114,534	\$159,934	\$211,526
Seminole	6,094	\$350,824	\$431,152	\$552,032	893	\$170,253	\$201,208	\$254,347	58	\$123,820	\$190,373	\$257,959
Sumter	5,000	\$321,932	\$400,352	\$514,885	30	\$131,043	\$215,395	\$242,481	227	\$98,024	\$146,521	\$188,826
Suwannee	209	\$171,285	\$251,768	\$330,187	0	-	-	-	231	\$108,343	\$154,775	\$225,972
Taylor	189	\$118,661	\$188,826	\$309,550	12	\$170,253	\$208,431	\$257,443	93	\$113,502	\$154,775	\$197,080
Union	30	\$188,619	\$255,327	\$322,448	0	-	-	-	23	\$72,228	\$146,624	\$231,131
Volusia	10,692	\$305,423	\$367,333	\$457,051	1,815	\$179,539	\$309,550	\$495,281	315	\$139,298	\$190,889	\$252,799
Wakulla	633	\$222,567	\$299,129	\$392,097	25	\$185,730	\$206,264	\$271,372	97	\$61,910	\$128,979	\$171,285
Walton	3,031	\$415,210	\$711,863	\$1,443,537	761	\$459,166	\$673,272	\$1,083,426	165	\$113,502	\$187,794	\$237,322
Washington	189	\$148,894	\$227,004	\$283,755	0	-	-	-	51	\$70,165	\$139,298	\$196,049
Florida Total	333,655	\$323,893	\$415,107	\$591,241	91,439	\$211,526	\$316,773	\$505,599	17,197	\$108,343	\$165,094	\$227,004

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Sales Data File. Based on property sales that took place in 2023, the most recent full year with data available. Arms-length sales only. Prices adjusted to 2024 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.

APPENDIX 4. SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE RENTAL HOUSING UNITS BY INCOME (% AMI), MODIFIED METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS & HUD METRO FAIR MARKET RENT AREAS, 2023

Modified Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)/HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area (HMFA)	Counties	Affordable/Available Units Minus Renter Households					
		0-30% AMI	0-40% AMI	0-50% AMI	0-60% AMI	0-80% AMI	0-120% AMI
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL MSA	Lee	-10,362	-13,886	-18,311	-20,335	-17,333	-352
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL HMFA	Okaloosa	-4,513	-4,421	-5,019	-5,559	-4,176	590
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL HMFA	Volusia	-8,523	-10,609	-12,009	-13,251	-10,566	1,917
Fort Lauderdale, FL HMFA	Broward	-40,187	-50,266	-68,112	-82,200	-84,345	-37,884
Gainesville, FL HMFA (minus Gilchrist)	Alachua	-7,896	-7,791	-10,683	-5,440	-471	2,576
Homosassa Springs, FL MSA	Citrus	-1,975	-2,714	-3,578	-3,715	-2,425	-284
Jacksonville, FL HMFA/Baker County, FL HMFA (plus Putnam)	Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, Putnam, St. Johns	-33,555	-42,526	-48,760	-47,290	-22,307	8,210
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	Polk	-10,600	-11,227	-14,412	-12,526	-11,681	-2,636
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL HMFA (plus Monroe)	Miami-Dade, Monroe	-58,509	-79,672	-100,810	-119,801	-143,805	-78,510
Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island, FL MSA	Collier	-5,489	-6,634	-8,554	-8,566	-7,432	-1,183
North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL MSA	Manatee, Sarasota	-11,302	-14,560	-19,907	-20,916	-19,776	-2,801
Northeast Nonmetropolitan Area (plus Gilchrist and Levy)	Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, Union	-2,637	-3,212	-2,653	-2,483	-1,065	307
Northwest Nonmetropolitan Area (plus Gadsden, Jefferson, Wakulla, and Walton)	Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Wakulla, Walton, Washington	-4,103	-3,595	-3,143	-2,949	-1,493	-678
Ocala, FL MSA	Marion	-5,773	-6,917	-5,826	-7,590	-6,929	-221
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL MSA	Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole	-50,796	-70,248	-91,670	-97,707	-85,074	5,274
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL MSA	Brevard	-8,232	-11,716	-14,116	-13,643	-3,756	6,913
Palm Coast, FL HMFA	Flagler	-1,127	-1,619	-2,638	-3,038	-2,133	-761
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL MSA	Bay	-3,344	-4,370	-4,445	-2,381	-1,574	2,428
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL MSA	Escambia, Santa Rosa	-5,947	-6,918	-7,556	-5,957	-1,928	1,914
Port St. Lucie, FL MSA	Martin, St. Lucie	-5,581	-9,172	-11,708	-12,491	-10,136	-3,440

Modified Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)/HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Area (HMFA)	Counties	Affordable/Available Units Minus Renter Households					
		0-30% AMI	0-40% AMI	0-50% AMI	0-60% AMI	0-80% AMI	0-120% AMI
Punta Gorda, FL MSA	Charlotte	-1,951	-3,192	-3,481	-3,340	-1,997	-239
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL MSA	Indian River	-2,128	-2,846	-2,562	-2,523	-1,109	-66
South Nonmetropolitan Area (minus Monroe, plus Highlands)	DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands	-3,002	-4,161	-4,935	-3,848	-1,582	-677
Tallahassee, FL HMFA (minus Gadsden and Jefferson)	Leon	-6,761	-9,591	-10,489	-6,065	-584	2,738
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas	-56,633	-71,137	-89,352	-91,197	-70,247	4,873
The Villages, FL MSA	Sumter	-1,497	-1,076	-1,920	-2,660	-1,056	537
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL HMFA	Palm Beach	-25,598	-35,101	-43,487	-43,270	-37,699	-6,864
State of Florida Total		-378,021	-485,016	-610,136	-640,741	-552,679	-98,319

Source: Shimberg Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey. County groupings are based on HUD Metro Fair Market Rent Areas (HMFAs), modified to accommodate availability of county-level data in the American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs). See <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il/il24/area-definitions-FY24.pdf> for HUD area definitions. In cases where cross-county PUMA boundaries do not allow separation, counties are shifted to another HMFA or non-metropolitan grouping, as noted in the first column. Jacksonville and Baker County HMFAs are combined for the same reason.

Values are the difference between renter households and affordable/available units at each income level. Negative value means that renter households outnumber affordable/available units. Student-headed, non-family households and substandard units are excluded.