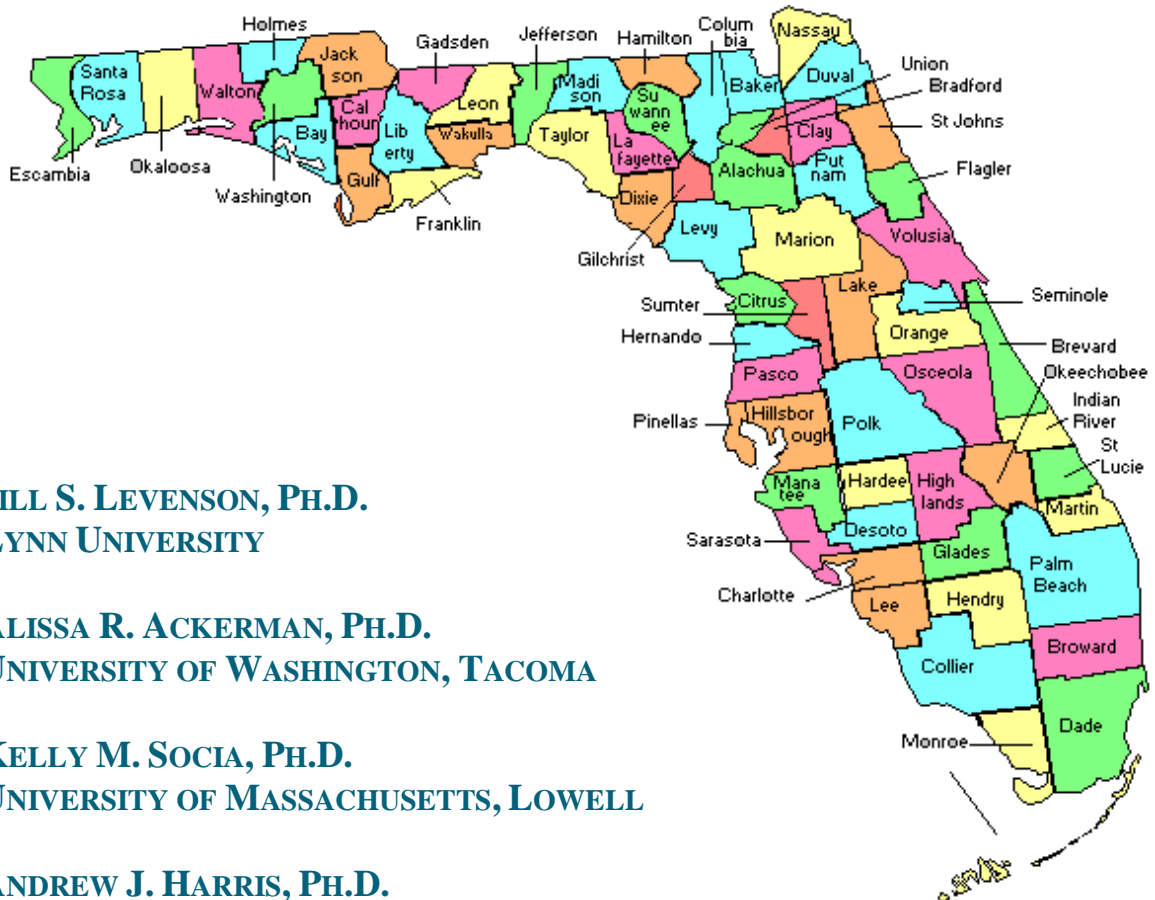


Transient Sex Offenders and Residence Restrictions in Florida



JILL S. LEVENSON, PH.D.
LYNN UNIVERSITY

ALISSA R. ACKERMAN, PH.D.
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, TACOMA

KELLY M. SOCIA, PH.D.
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, LOWELL

ANDREW J. HARRIS, PH.D.
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, LOWELL

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to better understand the phenomenon of transient sex offenders in the context of residence restriction laws in Florida. The entire population of registered sex offenders living in the community in Florida was studied ($n = 23,523$). Higher proportions of transient (homeless) sex offenders were found in counties with a larger number of restrictions, vast territory covered by local laws, wide-distance buffer zones, bus stop restrictions, higher population density, and expensive housing costs. Together, these factors create a perfect storm for elevated levels of sex offender transience. Broward and Miami-Dade Counties together are home to 13.2% of the state's community sex offenders, but 37% of the state's transients. Sex offenders are more likely than the general population to become homeless. Transients were more likely than non-transients to have a history of failing to register. Few transients abscond, but when they do, they are more likely to abscond from registration than probation. Because housing instability is a risk factor for recidivism and undermines effective monitoring of sex offenders, lawmakers should recognize that transience is an unintended negative consequence of these laws and reconsider residence restrictions as a sex offender management policy.

INTRODUCTION

Sex offender residence restrictions (SORR) laws prohibit registered sex offenders (RSO) from living within close proximity (usually 1,000 to 2,500 feet) of places where children congregate. Despite their popularity, there is no evidence that sex offenders who live closer to schools or daycare centers reoffend more frequently than those who live farther away (Zandbergen, Levenson, & Hart, 2010), or that residential restrictions serve to reduce sexual recidivism (Blood, Watson, & Stageberg, 2008; Duwe, Donnay, & Tewksbury, 2008; Nobles, Levenson, & Youstin, 2009; Socia, 2012). These well-intended laws result in limited housing options for sex offenders in many metropolitan areas, and their unintended consequences include transience, homelessness, and housing instability. This exploratory study is the first to specifically identify and examine factors associated with sex offender transience.

CONTEXT OF THE CURRENT STUDY: RSOs AND SORR LAWS IN FLORIDA

The state of Florida is home to approximately 18.8 million people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). According to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), in April 2011 there were 55,847 RSOs listed on Florida's registry. Of these RSOs, their mean and median age was

45, 74% were white, 77% had a minor victim, and 16% were designated as sexual predators. However, only 40% of these RSOs were living in the community, as 28% were confined, 28% were living out of state, and 4% were deceased or deported (Ackerman, Levenson, & Harris, 2012).

Florida's statewide law prohibits RSOs from living within 1,000 feet of a school, daycare, park, playground, or other place where children congregate. In addition, according to the Florida Department of Corrections (DOC), by 2011 a total of 140 local ordinances had been enacted in 44 of Florida's 67 counties (see Appendix 1). There were an average of 5.5 prohibited venues named in any given ordinance (range = 1 to 10). In addition to city ordinances, county ordinances also exist in some areas; some apply only to unincorporated areas but others cover the entire county. The most common distance restriction is 2,500 feet (mean = 1,503, median = 2,250) and local laws cover an assortment of venues including schools, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, libraries, churches, public pools, sports fields, and school bus stops. The oldest ordinance existed in Broward County (Fort Lauderdale; 71 months) and the newest was in Holmes County (the Panhandle; 14 months).¹ Appendix 1 also shows the average rental price for a one-bedroom unit (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2011) and population density (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010) for each county.

Collectively, the ordinances cover 253 (52%) of the state's 482 municipalities and unincorporated areas (see Appendix 2). Living near bus stops is prohibited by 104 of the ordinances, covering 22% of the total number of jurisdictions in the state (see Appendix 2).

METHODOLOGY

Data about the sex offenders and their offenses were obtained in April 2011 from two sources. The first data file was obtained by request from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and included information regarding all registered sex offenders on the Florida registry plus each offender's Adam Walsh Act (AWA) tier assignment. In order to obtain information about the offender's sex crime convictions, a second data file was obtained from Florida's sex offender registry via an automated data-downloading process known as a spider-scrape. The two files were merged and matched into one dataset that included all the variables provided by FDLE and the offense data provided by the scrape.

Because we were interested in investigating transience while living in the community, we removed from the dataset all offenders who were listed as living out of state (n=12,793), deported (n=2,024), deceased (n=445), civilly committed (n=580), or otherwise incarcerated (n=16,302). Thus, the final sub-population under study included only those individuals living in

¹It should be noted that while Miami-Dade County's current ordinance was only 15 months old in April 2011, the city of Miami Beach had passed the state's first local SORR ordinance in June 2005, and 24 of the county's 35 municipalities soon followed (Zandbergen & Hart, 2009). All of the city ordinances created a buffer zone of 2,500 feet except two: Bal Harbour created a 1,300 foot zone and North Miami created a 3,000 foot zone. Most included bus stops. The county government set an additional 2,500 foot buffer zone which covered the unincorporated areas of the county. In January 2010, after widespread national media attention to dozens of RSOs living under a causeway connecting Miami Beach to the mainland, all city ordinances were rescinded and replaced with one county-wide 2,500 foot zone (covering all 35 municipalities and the unincorporated county territory) prohibiting RSOs from living within 2,500 feet of a school.

the community in Florida in April 2011 (n=23,523). Characteristics of the sample can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Descriptive and Comparative Statistics

	RSO Total Population N =55,721	RSO living in community N = 23,523	Transients	Non-Transients
	Mean / %	Mean / %	Mean / %	Mean / %
Offender	84%	90%	88%	90%
Predator	16%	10%	12%	10%
AWA Tier 2 (bi-annual)	63%	69%	69%	69%
AWA Tier 3 (quarterly)	37%	31%	31%	31%
Race (Minority)	26%	25%	37%	24%
On Supervision*	13%	25.3%	14%	25%
Gender (male)	98.1%	97.4%	98%	97%
Age at Conviction	34	34.7	Current Age 45	Current Age 47
Minor victim	77%	81%	74%	81%
Repeat sex offender**	9.5%	5.3%	6%	5%
Ever convicted of FTR	8%	11.5%	22%	12%
Transient	N/A	3.2%	N/A	N/A
Listed as Absconded	1.3%	2.9%	2%	3%
Absconded from Probation	0.75%	1.7%	14%	60%
Absconded from Registration***	0.56%	1.2%	86%	40%

* DOC Probation, DOC community control, DOC administrative probation, Parole, or Federal Probation

** More than 1 sex crime conviction

*** Of all sex offenders who have absconded, 86% of transients and 40% of non-transients have absconded from registration; 14% of transient absconders and 60% of non-transient absconders have absconded from probation.

FINDINGS

County Characteristics

Table 2 shows the counts and proportions of transients in each of Florida's 67 counties. Statewide, 3.2% of the RSOs living in the community were homeless and registered as transient. Broward (the greater Fort Lauderdale area) and Miami-Dade Counties had the highest numbers and proportions of transients: 8.5% and 8.9% respectively. These two counties are home to 37% of the state's transient RSOs. Table 2 also reports the percentage of the general population who are homeless in each county. In the vast majority of counties, homeless individuals account for less than 1% of the population. As such, sex offenders are much more likely than the general Florida population to become homeless.

Table 2: Count and Percentage of Transient RSOs in Each County

	Total RSO in County	% of Total RSOs in FL	# Transient in County	% of all Transients in FL	% of RSOs in county who are Transient	% of pop in county who are homeless*
County						
ALACHUA	336	1.4%	9	1.2%	2.7%	0.42%
BAKER	40	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.01%
BAY	322	1.4%	4	0.5%	1.2%	0.22%
BRADFORD	85	0.4%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.14%
BREVARD	711	3.0%	21	2.8%	3.0%	0.35%
BROWARD	1198	5.1%	102	13.7%	8.5%	0.22%
CALHOUN	40	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.01%
CHARLOTTE	205	0.9%	2	0.3%	1.0%	0.45%
CITRUS	220	0.9%	2	0.3%	0.9%	0.36%
CLAY	324	1.4%	4	0.5%	1.2%	0.06%
COLLIER	215	0.9%	2	0.3%	0.9%	0.12%
COLUMBIA	203	0.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.68%
DE SOTO	63	0.3%	1	0.1%	1.6%	0.04%
DIXIE	66	0.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%	no count
DUVAL	1654	7.0%	32	4.3%	1.9%	0.50%
ESCAMBIA	660	2.8%	7	0.9%	1.1%	0.18%
FLAGLER	78	0.3%	1	0.1%	1.3%	0.10%
FRANKLIN	27	0.1%	1	0.1%	3.7%	no count
GADSDEN	174	0.7%	0	0.0%	0.0%	no count
GILCHRIST	38	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.04%
GLADES	18	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	no count
GULF	29	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	no count
HAMILTON	36	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.70%
HARDEE	48	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.38%
HENDRY	22	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.04%
HERNANDO	313	1.3%	4	0.5%	1.3%	0.09%

	Total RSO in County	% of Total RSOs in FL	# Transient in County	% of all Transients in FL	% of RSOs in county who are Transient	% of pop in county who are homeless*
HIGHLANDS	138	0.6%	2	0.3%	1.4%	0.11%
HILLSBOROUGH	1578	6.7%	14	1.9%	0.9%	0.60%
HOLMES	65	0.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%	no count
INDIAN RIVER	142	0.6%	3	0.4%	2.1%	0.44%
JACKSON	116	0.5%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.07%
JEFFERSON	32	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	no count
LAFAYETTE	17	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.64%
LAKE	408	1.7%	9	1.2%	2.2%	0.34%
LEE	577	2.5%	3	0.4%	0.5%	0.17%
LEON	436	1.9%	2	0.3%	0.5%	0.25%
LEVY	134	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%
LIBERTY	25	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	no count
MADISON	40	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	no count
MANATEE	324	1.4%	15	2.0%	4.6%	0.16%
MARION	655	2.8%	3	0.4%	0.5%	0.28%
MARTIN	137	0.6%	3	0.4%	2.2%	0.21%
MIAMI-DADE	1907	8.1%	169	22.7%	8.9%	0.15%
MONROE	121	0.5%	2	0.3%	1.7%	1.27%
NASSAU	131	0.6%	1	0.1%	0.8%	0.22%
OKALOOSA	280	1.2%	10	1.3%	3.6%	1.19%
OKEECHOBEE	84	0.4%	2	0.3%	2.4%	0.08%
ORANGE	1661	7.1%	64	8.6%	3.9%	0.25%
OSCEOLA	381	1.6%	10	1.3%	2.6%	0.31%
PALM BEACH	868	3.7%	28	3.8%	3.2%	0.16%
PASCO	697	3.0%	2	0.3%	0.3%	0.96%
PINELLAS	1351	5.7%	78	10.5%	5.8%	0.42%
POLK	942	4.0%	28	3.8%	3.0%	0.18%
PUTNAM	250	1.1%	1	0.1%	0.4%	0.19%
SAINT JOHNS	185	0.8%	2	0.3%	1.1%	0.73%
SAINT LUCIE	343	1.5%	3	0.4%	0.9%	0.28%
SANTA ROSA	267	1.1%	1	0.1%	0.4%	0.05%
SARASOTA	394	1.7%	10	1.3%	2.5%	0.21%
SEMINOLE	300	1.3%	3	0.4%	1.0%	0.19%
SUMTER	125	0.5%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.06%
SUWANNEE	91	0.4%	2	0.3%	2.2%	0.67%
TAYLOR	66	0.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%	no count
UNION	30	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	no count
VOLUSIA	768	3.3%	41	5.5%	5.3%	0.45%
WAKULLA	95	0.4%	0	0.0%	0.0%	no count
WALTON	116	0.5%	4	0.5%	3.4%	1.12%
WASHINGTON	69	0.3%	1	0.1%	1.4%	no count
Florida	23,523		746	100.0%	3.2%	.3%

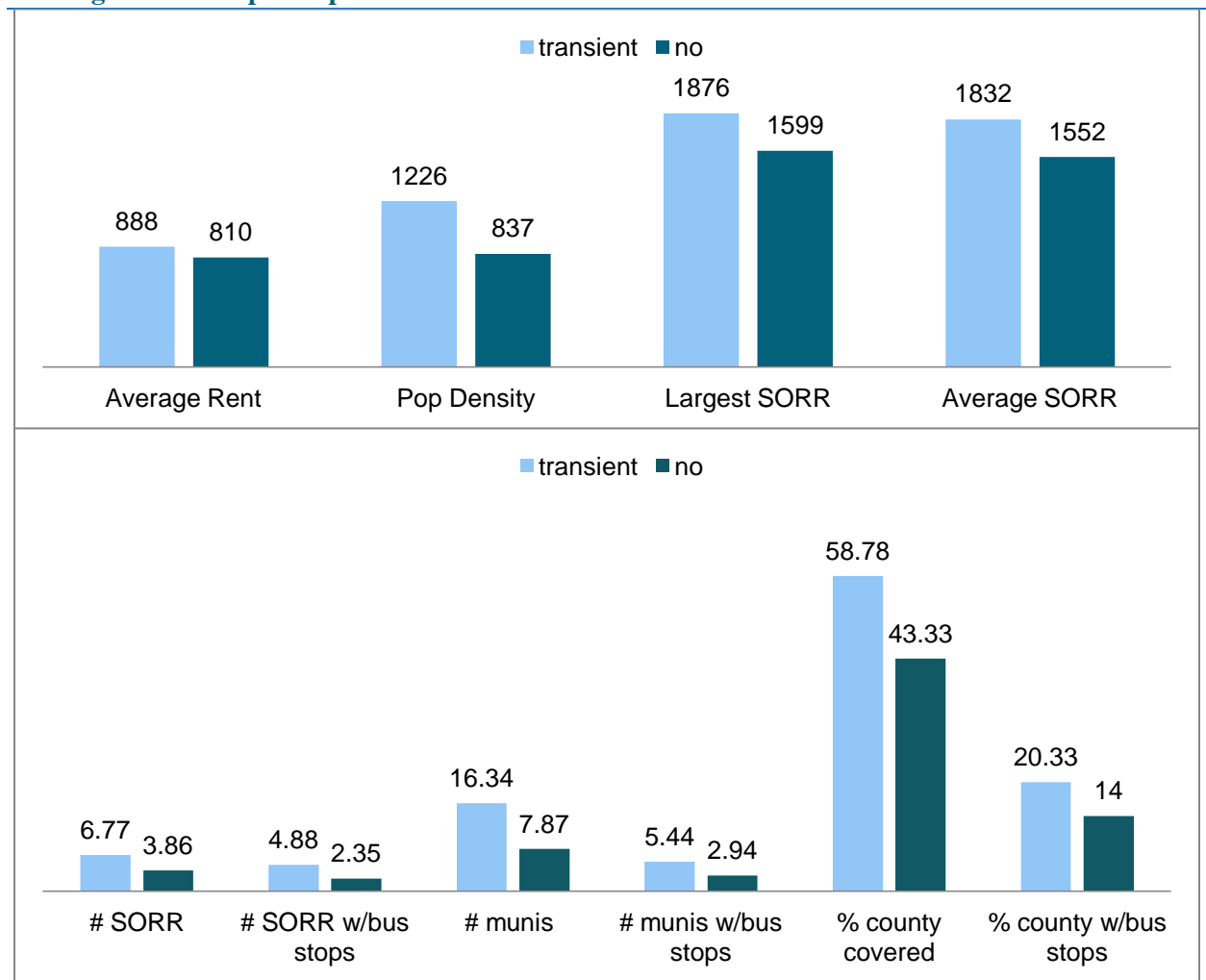
* Source: Florida Council on Homelessness. (2011 Report).

Group Comparisons

Figure 1 depicts group comparisons between transients and non-transients with regard to the types of restrictions and characteristics of the county in which the offender resided. All findings shown were statistically significant below the .001 level.

A higher proportion of transients were found in counties with higher rental costs and in more densely populated counties. Counties with greater percentages of transient sex offenders had buffer zones that were wider both in terms of the largest distance (1,876 feet vs. 1,599 feet) and the average distance (1,832 vs. 1,552 feet). A higher RSO rate in the county's population did not lead to a higher proportion of transients. Restrictions in place for longer periods of time did not lead to significantly higher proportions of transients. On average, transients lived in counties with a greater number of ordinances and more than twice the number of SORR laws that included bus stops as a prohibited venue. The mean number of municipalities covered by SORR laws and the number of municipalities with bus stop restrictions was about two times greater in counties with more transients. As well, transients were more likely to be found in counties with a greater percentage of territory covered by both SORR laws and bus stop restrictions.

Figure 1: Group Comparisons



SUMMARY

This study is the first to examine transience in a population of community-based registered sex offenders. The state of Florida has some of the most arduous residence restrictions in the country, and more than 3% of its sex offenders are homeless. Sex offenders are more likely to become homeless than the general Florida population (3.2% vs. <1%). The counties in which transience is the greatest problem are Broward and Miami-Dade, which together contain 37% of the transient sex offenders in Florida. It appears to be a combination of the amount of territory in a county covered by SORR laws, bus stop restrictions, high population density, and high housing costs which come together to create a perfect storm for sex offender transience. For instance, in Broward County, home to 5% of Florida's community sex offenders, SORR laws prevent RSOs from living, on average, 2,362 feet from a school, park, playground, daycare center, or bus stop. Broward's restrictions cover 97% of the territory in a densely populated county where the average 1-bedroom rental price is over \$1,000 per month, leaving nearly 9% of its sex offenders without a compliant place to call home. Prior mapping studies had already cautioned that lodging in these two counties (especially affordable housing) become progressively limited as buffer zones increase (Broward County Commission, 2009; Zandbergen & Hart, 2009).

These results indicate the importance of bus stop restrictions in contributing to transience. Indeed, previous mapping research concurred that school bus stops generate the most onerous of restrictions; because they are so plentiful, they render over 95% of residential dwellings off-limits in major metropolitan areas in Florida, greatly diminishing housing availability for sex offenders (Zandbergen & Hart, 2009; Zandbergen & Hart, 2006). Notably, in Miami-Dade, where 9% of the county's sex offenders are transient, the bus stop restriction was repealed in 2010. It is unclear why so many sex offenders in Miami-Dade remained homeless after the repeal, but it is possible that once homeless, their capacity to procure the resources necessary to obtain suitable housing was severely impaired. Research suggests that many barriers to housing stability exist after an extended period of homelessness, and that the chaotic lifestyle inherent for many homeless individuals may become a vicious cycle which is difficult to interrupt (Culhane & Metraux, 2008).

Predictably, transients were more likely than non-transients to have a history of failing to register. Few transients abscond, but when they do, they are more likely to abscond from registration than probation. We might surmise that once out from under the close surveillance of probation officers, some transients depart from their last known "address," prepared to risk a failure to register arrest in exchange for more humane accommodations in the home of a friend or relative.

Implications for Policy and Practice

These findings support data from other states suggesting that SORR laws play a significant role in homelessness and transience for sex offenders (e.g. see California Sex Offender Management Board, 2011). If SORR laws are a primary contributor to sex offender transience when large territories are rendered non-compliant by overlapping buffer zones, then transience as an unintended consequence of SORR should be acknowledged. The California Sex Offender Management Board, for instance, raised concerns that SORR laws and resulting transience created barriers to sex offenders' prospects for employment, stability, and support systems. As well, they cautioned that transience due to SORR laws compromised the ability of probation and

parole agents to closely supervise offenders who do not have a permanent address (California Sex Offender Management Board, 2011). In the general criminal justice research literature, housing instability is consistently and significantly associated with criminal recidivism and absconding (Meredith, Speir, & Johnson, 2007; Schulenberg, 2007; Williams, McShane, & Dolny, 2000; Willis & Grace, 2009). Furthermore, sex offenders who are prohibited from living with family members because their homes are within buffer zones may be denied the protective factors of prosocial influences and support systems. The transience created by SORR laws may therefore undermine the very purpose of sex offender registries by making it more difficult for authorities to monitor sex offenders and by increasing risk factors associated with recidivism.

Perhaps the most ironic aspect of SORR laws is that sex offenders who live closer to schools or daycare centers do not reoffend more frequently than those who live farther away (Zandbergen et al., 2010), and residential restrictions seem to have no discernible impact on sexual recidivism (Blood et al., 2008; Nobles et al., 2009; Socia, 2012). Relatively few (4.4%) sex offenders meet victims in the types of locations designated as off-limits by residential restriction laws (Colombino, Mercado, Levenson, & Jeglic, 2011). Sex offenders do not sexually abuse children because they live near schools or parks, but rather they take advantage of opportunities to cultivate relationships with children and their families (Duwe et al., 2008). Some researchers have argued that policies restricting where sex offenders live, rather than where they go and what they do, ignore empirical evidence and thus misdirect prevention strategies (Colombino et al., 2011).

In the absence of evidence that SORR laws are effective in preventing repeat sexual victimization, lawmakers should consider the potential negative unintended consequences of these laws on reintegration and community safety.

Limitations

When analyzing secondary data, variables are sometimes defined or collected in ways that are imperfect for the researcher. Limited information about offender characteristics restricted our ability to study the influence of a broad range of potentially relevant factors. For instance, it is likely that unemployment (or underemployment), low education, inadequate finances, lack of social support, addiction, and mental illness also contribute to homelessness due to limited resources or compromised psychosocial functioning. Because the makeup of a sex offender registry changes daily, our data represent only one snapshot in time. It was therefore impossible for us to explore the impact of residence restrictions in a county over time.

This exploratory study was intended to be primarily descriptive and comparative, and our objective was simply to identify county and SORR variables that might be related to transience. A follow-up study is planned in which more sophisticated regression techniques will be used to examine the strength of the association and inter-relationship of factors that predict transience in a sex offender population.

Conclusions

Addressing the housing needs of convicted sex offenders – a population that evokes little sympathy – has remained relatively low on the list of political priorities. Residence restrictions garner considerable support from legislators and the public, and indeed, one survey found that 71% of respondents would support such laws even if there were no scientific evidence that they

reduced sexual abuse (Levenson, Brannon, Fortney, & Baker, 2007). There is relatively little initiative geared toward minimizing the reintegration obstacles facing registered sex offenders. Nonetheless, given our findings indicating that SORR laws contribute to transience, policymakers should consider that there is a public safety rationale for addressing homelessness among sex offenders. As a society, we should question whether laws that facilitate homelessness (even for criminal offenders) represent sound public policy. Humanitarianism notwithstanding, negative unintended consequences of SORR laws and related public safety implications must be explored. Alternatives such as child safety zones, which prohibit sex offenders from lurking within close proximity to child oriented venues, might be better designed to accomplish the goal of reducing sex offenders' access to children without compromising their housing needs (Broward County Commission, 2009; Colombino, Mercado, Levenson, & Jeglic, 2011).

Sex offenders are a diverse population, reflecting varying degrees of threat, and therefore they require a range of controls and services that are best applied when individualized to reflect the unique risk factors and needs of a particular offender. Housing instability is a risk factor for recidivism, and effective policy responses to sex offenders are those that promote effective community-based management without contributing to overall re-offense risk.

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This report represents a modified version of a manuscript that has been submitted for publication in a scientific journal. Questions or comments can be directed to:

Jill S. Levenson, Ph.D., LCSW
Associate Professor of Psychology & Social Sciences
Lynn University
3601 N. Military Trail
Boca Raton, FL 33431
jlevenson@lynn.edu

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Appendix 1: County Variables

County	# ordinances	Largest distance	AVG distance	# with bus stops	oldest (months)	Avg. rent cost in County	Pop density in County
ALACHUA	3	2500	2166.67	1	65	\$723	282.7
BAKER	1	2500	2500	0	19	\$536	46.3
BAY	7	2500	2500	5	62	\$705	222.6
BRADFORD	1	2500	2500	0	63	\$580	97
BREVARD	2	1000	1000	0	63	\$770	535
BROWARD	30	2500	2362.07	26	71	\$1,069	1444.9
CALHOUN	1	2500	2500	0	36	\$540	25.8
CHARLOTTE	0	0	0	0	0	\$708	235.2
CITRUS	3	2500	2500	0	42	\$627	242.8
CLAY	0	0	0	0	0	\$779	315.8
COLLIER	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,042	160.9
COLUMBIA	1	2500	2500	0	64	\$581	84.7
DE SOTO	0	0	0	0	0	\$580	54.7
DIXIE	0	0	0	0	0	\$537	23.3
DUVAL	1	2500	2500	0	71	\$779	1133.9
ESCAMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	\$712	453.4
FLAGLER	4	2500	2000	0	68	\$798	197.1
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	0	\$540	21.6
GADSDEN	0	0	0	0	0	\$756	89.8
GILCHRIST	0	0	0	0	0	\$723	48.4
GLADES	1	2500	2500	0	45	\$635	16
GULF	3	2500	2000	2	60	\$540	28.1
HAMILTON	1	2500	2500	1	47	\$537	28.8
HARDEE	1	2500	2500	1	33	\$615	43.5
HENDRY	1	2500	2500	0	65	\$648	34
HERNANDO	0	0	0	0	0	\$792	365.6
HIGHLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	\$615	97.2
HILLSBOROUGH	0	0	0	0	0	\$792	1205
HOLMES	1	2500	2500	1	14	\$546	41.6
INDIAN RIVER	1	2500	2500	0	62	\$750	274.5
JACKSON	2	2500	2500	2	60	\$535	54.2
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	0	0	\$756	24.7
LAFAYETTE	1	2500	2500	1	24	\$537	16.3
LAKE	12	2500	2500	4	69	\$865	316.6
LEE	2	2500	2500	0	58	\$874	788.7
LEON	0	0	0	0	0	\$756	413.1

County	# ordinances	Largest distance	AVG distance	# with bus stops	oldest (months)	Avg. rent cost in County	Pop density in County
LEVY	2	2500	2500	1	60	\$537	36.5
LIBERTY	1	2500	2500	1	45	\$540	10
MADISON	1	2500	2500	1	36	\$540	27.6
MANATEE	0	0	0	0	0	\$923	434.5
MARION	2	1500	1500	0	63	\$667	209.1
MARTIN	0	0	0	0	0	\$756	269.2
MIAMI-DADE	1	2500	2500	0	15	\$976	1315.5
MONROE	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,096	74.3
NASSAU	1	2500	2500	0	43	\$779	113
OKALOOSA	1	2000	2000	1	64	\$759	194.4
OKEECHOBEE	1	2500	2500	1	54	\$631	52
ORANGE	5	2500	2500	1	64	\$865	1268.5
OSCEOLA	1	2500	2500	0	63	\$865	202.4
PALM BEACH	17	2500	1882.35	15	69	\$1,106	670.2
PASCO	1	2500	2500	0	67	\$792	622.2
PINELLAS	0	0	0	0	0	\$792	3347.5
POLK	4	2500	2250	4	68	\$744	334.9
PUTNAM	0	0	0	0	0	\$553	102.2
SAINT JOHNS	0	0	0	0	0	\$712	316.4
SAINT LUCIE	2	2500	2500	0	30	\$923	485.7
SANTA ROSA	2	0	0	0	51	\$865	149.6
SARASOTA	0	0	0	0	0	\$779	682.6
SEMINOLE	2	2500	1750	0	68	\$756	1367
SUMTER	2	2500	2500	1	65	\$536	170.8
SUWANNEE	2	2500	2500	1	66	\$538	60.3
TAYLOR	1	2500	2500	1	58	\$594	21.6
UNION	1	2500	2500	0	33	\$576	63.8
VOLUSIA	8	2000	2312.5	3	69	\$754	449.2
WAKULLA	0	0	0	0	0	\$694	50.8
WALTON	2	2000	2000	2	44	\$621	53
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0		\$451	42.7
FLORIDA	140			77			350.6
Mean FL		1544.78	1503.34		35.70	710.42	
Mode FL		2500	2500		0	540	
Median FL		2500	2250		43.5	712	

Appendix 2: Territory Covered in Florida by SORR Laws

County	Total municipalities (Cities + Unincorporated)	# Munis covered by SORR	% Munis covered by SORR	# Munis with Bus Stop restriction	% Munis with Bus Stop restriction
Alachua	10	3	30%	1	10%
Baker	3	3	100%	0	0%
Bay	9	7	78%	5	56%
Bradford	5	1	20%	0	0%
Brevard	17	17	100%	0	0%
Broward	32	31	97%	26	81%
Calhoun	3	3	100%	0	0%
Charlotte	2	0	0%	0	0%
Citrus	3	3	100%	0	0%
Clay	5	0	0%	0	0%
Collier	4	0	0%	0	0%
Columbia	3	1	33%	0	0%
DeSoto	2	0	0%	0	0%
Dixie	3	0	0%	0	0%
Duval	5	1	20%	0	0%
Escambia	3	0	0%	0	0%
Flagler	6	6	100%	0	0%
Franklin	3	0	0%	0	0%
Gadsden	7	0	0%	0	0%
Gilchrist	4	0	0%	0	0%
Glades	2	2	100%	0	0%
Gulf	3	3	100%	2	67%
Hamilton	4	4	100%	4	100%
Hardee	4	4	100%	4	100%
Hendry	3	3	100%	0	0%
Hernando	3	0	0%	0	0%
Highlands	4	0	0%	0	0%
Hillsborough	4	0	0%	0	0%
Holmes	6	1	17%	1	17%
Indian River	6	1	17%	0	0%
Jackson	12	2	17%	2	17%
Jefferson	2	0	0%	0	0%
Lafayette	2	2	100%	2	100%
Lake	15	15	100%	4	27%
Lee	6	6	100%	0	0%
Leon	2	0	0%	0	0%

County	Total municipalities (Cities + Unincorporated)	# Munis covered by SORR	% Munis covered by SORR	# Munis with Bus Stop restriction	% Munis with Bus Stop restriction
Levy	9	2	22%	1	11%
Liberty	2	2	100%	2	100%
Madison	4	4	100%	4	100%
Manatee	7	0	0%	0	0%
Marion	6	2	33%	0	0%
Martin	5	0	0%	0	0%
Miami-Dade	36	36	100%	0	0%
Monroe	6	0	0%	0	0%
Nassau	4	4	100%	0	0%
Okaloosa	10	1	10%	1	10%
Okeechobee	2	2	100%	2	100%
Orange	14	5	36%	1	7%
Osceola	3	1	33%	0	0%
Palm Beach	39	17	44%	15	38%
Pasco	7	1	14%	0	0%
Pinellas	25	0	0%	0	0%
Polk	18	18	100%	18	100%
Putnam	6	0	0%	0	0%
St. Johns	5	0	0%	0	0%
St. Lucie	4	2	50%	0	0%
Santa Rosa	4	4	100%	0	0%
Sarasota	5	0	0%	0	0%
Seminole	8	8	100%	0	0%
Sumter	6	6	100%	1	17%
Suwannee	3	3	100%	1	33%
Taylor	2	2	100%	2	100%
Union	4	4	100%	0	0%
Volusia	18	8	44%	3	17%
Wakulla	3	0	0%	0	0%
Walton	4	2	50%	2	50%
Washington	6	0	0%	0	0%
Florida	482	253	52%	104	22%

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