

EXHIBIT 3

FINAL REPORT

Analyzing the Housing Coverage of Florida's State Sex Offender Residency Restriction, Including the Added Impact from Public Pools

Prepared by:

Kelly M. Socia, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
School of Criminology and Justice Studies
University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Kelly_Socia@uml.edu

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Note: The analyses and views represented in this document are those of Kelly M. Socia, Ph.D., and do not reflect those of the University of Massachusetts, Lowell.

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Executive Summary

This report explores the extent of residential-parcel coverage in Florida resulting from state and select county sexual offender residency restriction (RR) laws (see Appendices A-C), as of mid-2026. A particular focus of this report is identifying the impact of the recent extension of the state RR to include public swimming pools (see <https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2026/212/Analyses/2026s00212.pre.cj.PDF>).

Under these RRs, certain individuals with sex crime convictions (ISCs) cannot establish a permanent or temporary residence within a given distance a ‘restricted location,’ as identified in the law. These restricted locations can include a variety of places, such as schools, day care centers, parks, playgrounds, bus stops, and at times, a blanket restriction on ‘places where children congregate.’

These RRs create ‘buffer zones’ that identify restricted properties (i.e., residential parcels) located within a given distance of a restricted location. ISCs cannot reside in these restricted residential properties, which have any part of their property boundary intersecting any buffer zone. Residential properties whose boundaries are *fully* outside of *all* buffer zones are considered unrestricted to ISCs in terms of residence for a given RR. Note in Florida, registration on the sex offense registry is typically for multiple decades, if not for life, which means that as more registrants are added each year and thus subject to the RRs, the inventory of available unrestricted housing is expected to decrease as more ISCs seek unrestricted housing.

This report examines the extent that residential properties in Florida are restricted statewide due to the state RR, both before and after the inclusion of pools. These results are further examined for the four populous counties in the state, including

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coverage of any relevant county-level RR (but not local city/town RRs). The main focus of this study is to determine the extent of property restricted by the recent inclusion of pools in the state RR, as well as the impact of *overall* restricted housing due to the inclusion of pools. The analyses in this report used data on parcels from publicly available data files, generated and hosted by either State or County governments, or associated municipal organizations.

Also visually displayed is the state (and county) RR spatial coverage for four populous cities in the state. Finally, the 500' state loitering law coverage is visually displayed for these same cities, as well as Broward County.

The author of this report, Dr. Kelly M. Socia, is being compensated \$7,770 for this report. If called to testify, he will be compensated \$350/hour for time spent in court, in depositions, or similar. In the past 4 years, he has been retained as an expert witness or consultant on multiple court cases surrounding policies relating to sex-offender residency restrictions. Dr. Socia's CV has been submitted with this report.

The results of the analysis show that, statewide, out of 8,110,410 housing parcels that contain at least one residential unit as of 2026, when considering the overall state restrictions *without* pools included, approximately 37.6% of residential parcels and 43.2% of residential units are considered restricted in the state. But when the state restrictions are considered *with pools included*, between 50.0% and 52.7% of residential parcels, and between 56.9% and 59.6% of residential units are restricted. Note that these estimates do not consider the additional impact of County or local RRs, and therefore do not reflect the complete picture of restricted housing for ISCs across the state.

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For example, within selected counties, Miami-Dade County has approximately 490,488 residential parcels containing 879,921 residential units (excluding truly vacant residential parcels). Under just the state RR, including pools, the range of restricted residential parcels is between 306,084 and 318,823 (62.4% - 65.0%). The range of restricted residential units is between 629,295 and 647,993 (71.5% - 73.6%).

However, Miami-Dade also has a county-level RR ordinance that imposes an additional 2,500' buffer zone around K-12 schools. When the state RR with pools and the county RR are considered *together*, the result is that between 441,369 and 445,811 (90.0% - 90.9%) residential parcels, and between 815,202 and 820,383 (92.6% - 93.2%) residential units are legally off-limits in the county. Note that this excludes any additional restricted housing due to municipal RRs within the county.

Broward County has 661,964 residential parcels containing 954,202 residential units. Under the state RR, including pools, the range of restricted residential parcels is between 618,166 and 622,182 (89.3% - 89.9%). The range of restricted residential units is between 874,070 and 878,742 (91.6% - 92.1%). Similar to Miami-Dade County, Broward County has its own county-level RR. Under both the state and county RR, *but excluding bus stops due to the data not being available*, the result is that between 678,903 and 679,125 (98.1% - 98.1%) of residential parcels, and 940,731 and 940,953 (98.6% - 98.6%) of residential units are restricted in the county. Experience shows that the inclusion of buffer zones around school bus stops generally increases the extent of restricted housing. Further, individual municipalities can have their own RRs, such as in Pembroke Pines, which typically increase the extent of restricted housing in the county.

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As noted later in this report, all of these estimates are, in my judgment, quite conservative. They very likely underestimate the true extent of restricted housing statewide, and within given counties and cities. Further, these estimates do not account for any considerations of availability to rent or purchase, or affordability, nor do they account for any condo or HOA regulations or similar that would exclude individuals on the registry from residing in the local community, nor any 'clustering' ordinances that restrict ISCs from living within a given distance of each other.

The spatial coverage of the state (and county) RR across four cities visually indicates that wide swaths of these cities are restricted from registrants residing there. Further, the statewide 500' loitering restriction around places where children congregate are briefly considered in this report in terms of their spatial coverage in these select cities. The results indicate that wide swaths of major cities (and Broward County) are almost entirely covered by the loitering restriction, which itself is a conservative estimate of the true spatial coverage. This raises concerns about whether the loitering restriction, especially when combined with the state, county and/or local residence restrictions, can essentially lead to banishment from certain communities across the state.

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Introduction

Over the last two decades, various restrictions on the housing options of certain individuals with sex crime convictions (ISCs) have been implemented across the United States. These ‘residency restriction’ policies (RRs) typically prohibit ISCs from living within a given distance of a set of ‘restricted locations’ where children might congregate (e.g., schools, parks, day cares, playgrounds). Residency restrictions create ‘buffer zones’ of restricted residential parcels around these restricted locations, and ISCs are prohibited from establishing residence in residential units located on these restricted parcels. The reasoning behind these laws is based on the theory that by keeping ISCs from living near places where children congregate, sex crimes will be prevented.

Yet multiple studies have found that these laws do not reduce actually recidivistic sex crime rates (for reviews, see Socia, 2014; Socia & Maroun, 2016; Socia & Rydberg, 2016; Savage & Windsor, 2018). This finding is not surprising, given the ‘stranger danger’ scenario targeted by residency restrictions is exceedingly rare (see Greenfield, 1997; Mogavero & Kennedy, 2017).

However, these policies have led to various problems for ISCs in the community, particularly when attempting to find stable and affordable housing. Various studies have been conducted on how residency restrictions lead to problems finding unrestricted housing (e.g., Barnes, Dukes, Tewksbury, & De Troye, 2008; Levenson & Cotter, 2005; Rydberg, Grommon, Huebner, & Bynum, 2014; Socia, 2011), and thus increasing the likelihood of homelessness and transience (Cann & Isom Scott, 2020; Levenson, et al., 2015; Suiter & Andersen, 2022; Socia, et al., 2015). This is an important consideration, given that stable housing is a key factor in the successful reentry of individuals with

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criminal convictions (La Vigne, Mamalian, Travis, & Visher, 2003; Solomon, Visher, La Vigne, & Osborne, 2006; Visher, La Vigne, & Travis, 2004). Of note is that a survey of Correctional Probation Specialists supervising ISCs in Florida indicated RRs were a barrier to ISCs returning to their pre-sentencing residences, provided a false sense of security to the public, and were the “number one obstacle for supervised sex offenders” (Diaz, 2009, p. 11; see also FL OPPAGA, 2024). Further, a December 2024 report by Florida’s Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (FL OPPAGA, 2024, p. 12) found that approximately 7% of registered sexual offenders and 12% of sexual predators living in Florida communities are homeless or transient, with rates varying by county and ranging from 0% to 34%, with the highest rates being in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties.

Purpose of the Current Study

The purpose of the current study is to examine the extent of restricted housing in Florida that results from the state RR law, both before and after the inclusion of public pools, as well as selected county RR ordinances. Four cities are also considered in terms of the spatial coverage of the state (and county) RRs. Finally, the extent of coverage due to the 500’ state loitering restriction is also considered for these same four cities, as well as Broward County.

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. Determine the extent of restricted and unrestricted residential housing in Florida, both statewide and county-by-county, due to the state residency restriction prior to the inclusion of pools.
2. Determine the extent of restricted and unrestricted residential housing in Florida, both statewide and county-by-county, due to the addition of pools to the features near which registrants may not live.

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3. Determine the extent of restricted and unrestricted residential housing in the four populous counties (Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Duval) due to the state residency restriction (before and after the inclusion of pools), as well as any county-level residency restriction.
4. Visually demonstrate the spatial coverage of the state and county (when appropriate) RRs in four cities in Florida (Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Tampa).
5. Visually demonstrate the spatial coverage of the 500' loitering restriction in four cities in Florida (Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Tampa), as well as Broward County.

Methodology

This study examines the parcels (i.e., plots of land) and residential housing units (e.g., houses, apartments, condos) across Florida to determine the extent of housing options for ISCs subject to RRs. This analysis identifies housing options as parcels of land that contain residential housing units, regardless of whether they were coded as residential or alternative codes (e.g., mixed-use). When considering the statewide coverage, unrestricted housing options are considered those residential units that lie on parcels that are *fully* outside of any state residency restriction buffer zone.¹ When considering individual counties, any county-level residency restriction is also considered to the extent that the data are available. However, local municipal residency restrictions are *not* considered in these analyses unless otherwise noted. This means that the estimates presented in this report likely underestimate the true extent of restricted housing (and conversely, overestimate the extent of unrestricted housing).

¹ Note that parcels must fall fully outside of any buffer zone due to the wording in the laws/ordinances. That is, the restriction is based on the distance from the outer property line of the restricted location (e.g., daycare) to the outer property line of the residential parcel. For instance, even if a residential parcel's property line intersects a buffer zone by only a few inches, that entire residential parcel is considered to be restricted and thus not compliant for ISO housing under the given RR. As will be noted later, the inclusion of pools necessitated a combined approach to estimate the minimum potential coverage as identified by buffers around pool *points*, and the maximum as identified by buffers around the combination of pool parcels and pool points.

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Definitions

The various terms used by this study are explained in more detail below.

Individuals with Sex Crime Convictions (ISCs): An individual who has been convicted of a registerable sex crime. For the purposes of *this* analysis, ISC specifically refers to those individuals who have sexual convictions that would place them under the restrictions of state (or county) residency restrictions (see Appendices A-C for the text of all residency restrictions considered in this report). Individuals who are not required to comply with the ordinance are not considered in this analysis. For instance, the 500' statewide loitering restriction only applies to registered individuals with child victims, while the Duval County RR applies only to sexual predators. These individuals may also be referred to as registrants.

Buffer Zone: A buffer of a given distance (e.g., 1,000-feet, 2,500-feet) that extends in a straight line out from a restricted location's parcel boundary line. Residential parcels whose property lines intersect any part of a buffer zone are considered restricted to ISCs. For the loitering restriction, the 500' buffer zone indicates an area that an ISC cannot loiter within.

Restricted Locations: A parcel that is subject to a residency restriction buffer zone extending from the boundaries of that parcel. Such restricted locations are identified in the state or county residency restriction(s) being considered (see Appendices A-C). Due to time and financial constraints, this report's analysis does not consider local (town or city-level) residency restrictions, which would only serve to *increase* the extent of restricted housing over and above the estimates in this report (e.g., see Lee-Silcox, 2020, tables 12-14, for examples). A main focus of this report is to

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identify the additional and overall restricted housing impact due to the inclusion of public pools in the state RR (HB 45/SB 212). Note that daycares were identified as parcels whose addresses could be matched to those contained in the Florida Department of Children and Families' publicly accessible daycare license database as of September 2025. This database can be accessed at the following link:

<http://ccrain.fl-dcf.com/documents/-99/1120.xlsx>.

Other types of restricted locations included in the state RR include public parks and public or private schools that serve children. The types of restricted locations considered in this report are listed in the table below. Maps are provided as Figures that show the spatial coverage of the residency restriction laws over various areas.

<i>Table of Restricted Locations and DOR Land Use Codes</i>	
DOR Land Use Code	Description
N/A	Daycares (linked by parcel address to licensing data)
72	Private schools (excluding Universities and other adult-only facilities)
83	Public schools (excludes Universities)
N/A	State, County, and Municipal parks

Residential Parcel: A single plot of real property that contained at least one residential unit, as identified by the state tax assessment database. This definition includes residential property that, as of 2026, was coded as *vacant* residential (DOR land use code 000) if it *also* contained at least one residential unit in the property database. Vacant residential property that contains *no* residential units was removed from these analyses to provide a more accurate estimate of 'real' residential housing. The land use codes in the tax assessment data identified as exclusively residential are listed below. Additionally, any parcels with other use codes that were not fully

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residential, but contained at least one residential unit, were *also* included in the analyses as residential property but are not listed below.

Residential Property Use Codes and Descriptions	
DOR Land Use Code	Description
000	Vacant Residential
001	Single Family
002	Mobile Homes
003	Multi-family - 10 units or more
004	Condominiums
005	Cooperatives
006	Retirement Homes not eligible for exemption
007	Miscellaneous Residential (migrant camps, boarding homes, etc.)
008	Multi-family - fewer than 10 units
009	Residential Common Elements/Areas

Restricted Parcel: A residential parcel that is restricted for residence by an ISC because its property boundary intersects a buffer zone. According to the text of the residency restriction policy, parcels that have *any* piece of their property within a buffer zone are considered restricted.

Unrestricted Parcel: A residential parcel whose property boundaries lie fully outside of all buffer zones identified by the RR(s) in question. (NOTE: This does not account for considerations of rentability, availability, or affordability, which would serve to reduce the extent of realistic housing options among those that are unrestricted).

Residential Unit: A legal unit of residential housing, as identified in the tax roll data, where an individual or family may reside. This may be a single-family home (typically 1 unit per parcel), a mobile home (1 or more units per parcel), a condo unit (1 or more units per parcel), and/or an apartment unit (1 or more units per parcel).

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Data Sources

The data used by this study includes a database of parcels (i.e., taxable plots of land) linked to tax roll assessment data, hosted by the State of Florida. Data on parcels comes from the land use codes and residential units listed in this tax roll data. Data on restricted locations comes from the land use codes in the tax roll data for schools, parks, daycares (provided by FL DCF), public parks (from public data hosted by the State of Florida and other government sources). Data on public pool locations came from the state of Florida.

Analytic Plan

Below is a description of the various procedures used to analyze parcel data to determine the extent of restricted and unrestricted housing.

1. Identifying Residential Parcels

Residential parcels were identified by their tax roll classification. Specifically, any classification that involved a form of fully residential property and contained residential housing units was included. This includes properties that are owner occupied and renter occupied, and could be single-family homes, mobile homes, condos, and/or multi-unit rental properties or similar. Vacant residential parcels and other residential parcels with no residential units listed as of 2026 were excluded from subsequent analysis. Parcels that were *not* fully residential in nature (e.g., mixed use, commercial businesses, public facilities, etc.) were included *if* they also contained at least one residential unit. Note that motels/hotels are included as ‘residential’ parcels if they contained at least one residential unit in the tax roll database.

2. *Identifying Restricted Locations*

While RRs can identify multiple types of locations that could be subject to a buffer zone, for the purposes of this analysis, only a selection of restricted locations were considered, as identified earlier. These specific types of locations were identified from a variety of sources, including tax roll data and other public government records/databases. Once these restricted locations were identified spatially to a specific parcel/address, the parcel boundaries were used to determine the extent of buffer zone coverage.

3. *Identifying Restricted and Unrestricted Residential Parcels*

Restrictedness was determined using straight-line buffer zones mapped around the restricted locations' outer parcel boundaries. ArcGIS Pro was used for mapping purposes. A residential parcel that was partially or fully within any buffer zone was identified as restricted for ISC residence. Any residential parcel that was fully outside of all buffer zones was identified as unrestricted. Figure 1 shows an example of the RR buffer zones around restricted locations for a small residential neighborhood area.

Note that due to the quality of the pool location data and ability to successfully geocode the results, an alternative process was used to determine the buffer zone coverage of these locations, allowing for a minimum and maximum coverage estimate. Specifically, a list of public swimming pool addresses was obtained and geocoded to specific geographic coordinates (e.g., a point on a map). These points were then associated with the parcel that they fell within. In some cases, the geographic point did not perfectly map onto a parcel (e.g., the point was specially located on a road or sidewalk, such as one falling within a condo complex). To address this issue, pool

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points that fell on roadways or similar properties were *not* linked to a specific parcel.

Two measures of the coverage of pools were therefore used: A *minimum* estimate of pool coverage used only a 1,000' buffer around the specific pool *points* that were geocoded. A *maximum* estimate of pool coverage combined the 1,000' buffer around pool points *and* a 1,000' buffer around any of the non-roadway/sidewalk *parcels* that were able to be linked to a pool point's coordinates.

Statewide Results

Residential Parcels and Units

Tax roll data was linked with a spatial parcel file to identify residential parcels. The tax roll contained over 10 million parcel records, of which 9,692,421 were *initially* identified as potential residential parcels *either* by their land use code (DOR codes 000 to 009) *or* because they contained at least one residential unit despite having a different land use code. After removing any residentially-coded parcels (DOR codes 000 to 009) that contained *no* residential units, it left a total of 8,110,410 parcels containing *at least* one residential unit. These parcels contained a total of 10,528,922 residential units statewide. This is considered to be 100% of the actual residential housing in the state as of the time of this study, but it does not consider measures of rentability, availability or affordability, which would serve to reduce the amount of realistic housing options for ISCs. Of note is that 147,329 of these parcels had land use codes that were *not* exclusively residential (e.g., DOR codes greater than 009), and accounted for 684,890 residential units. Finally, 2 counties (Franklin and Columbia) did not have any residential parcel data available to analyze.

Restricted and Unrestricted Parcels and Units

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State RR Coverage Without Pools. When considering just the state restriction *before including pools*, out of the 8,110,410 residential parcels identified from tax roll data, 3,050,214 of these parcels (37.6%) are restricted due to intersecting at least one state buffer zone of 1,000' around a restricted location. This leaves 5,060,196 residential parcels (62.4%) that are not restricted by the state RR, although some of these may be restricted due to a County or municipal buffer zone not considered in this specific analysis, along with the inclusion of pool restrictions. When considering residential *units*, out of the 10,528,922 residential units, 4,546,447 (43.2%) are restricted by the state RR, while 5,982,475 (56.8%) are not restricted by the state RR *before considering pools*.

Minimum Coverage Due to Pools Alone. When pools are considered independently in terms of how much housing they restrict, there are two estimates provided in this analysis. First, the coverage of 1,000' buffers around *pool points* is considered, which provides a minimum restricted housing estimate. Under this analysis, of the 8,110,410 residential parcels identified from tax roll data, 1,847,273 of these parcels (22.8%) are restricted due to intersecting at least one state buffer zone of 1,000' around a pool *point*. This leaves 6,263,137 residential parcels (77.2%) that are not restricted by the pool *point* restrictions, although some of these may be restricted due to the other State RR locations, or a County or municipal buffer zone not considered in this specific analysis. When considering residential *units*, out of the 10,528,922 residential units, 3,011,592 (28.6%) are restricted by pool *points*, while 7,517,330 (71.4%) are not restricted, but may be restricted due to other State, County, or local RRs.

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Maximum Coverage Due to Pools Alone. The second estimate of restricted housing due to just pools considers the combination of 1,000' buffers around those specific pool *parcels* successfully linked to a pool point, *and* the 1,000' buffers around pool *points* (some of which may have fallen slightly outside a parcel boundary). This provides a theoretical maximum estimate of the coverage of the state pool restrictions. Under this analysis, of the 8,110,410 residential parcels identified from tax roll data, 2,241,503 of these parcels (27.3%) are restricted due to intersecting at least one state buffer zone of 1,000' around a pool parcel *or* points. This leaves 5,895,907 residential parcels (72.7%) that are not restricted by these pool restrictions, although some of these may be restricted due to the other State RR locations, or a County or municipal buffer zone not considered in this specific analysis. When considering residential *units*, out of the 10,528,922 residential units, 3,506,393 (33.3%) are restricted by pool *points* *or parcels*, while 7,022,529 (66.4%) are not restricted, but may be restricted due to other State, County, or local RRs.

Minimum State RR Coverage with Pools Included. When considering the full coverage of the current State RR *including pools*, there is similarly a minimum and maximum estimate based on pool *points* (minimum) compared to pool *points and parcels* (maximum). When considering the *minimum* coverage of the current State RR *including pool points*, of the 8,110,410 residential parcels identified from tax roll data, 4,051,979 of these parcels (50.0%) are restricted due to intersecting at least one state buffer zone of 1,000'. This leaves 4,058,431 residential parcels (50.0%) that are not restricted by these restrictions, although some of these may be restricted due to County or municipal buffer zone not considered in this specific analysis. When considering

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residential *units*, out of the 10,528,922 residential units, 5,994,381 (56.9%) are restricted by the current State RR *including pool points*, while 4,534,541 (43.1%) are not restricted, but may be restricted due to other State, County, or local RRs.

Maximum State RR Coverage with Pools Included. When considering the *maximum* coverage of the current State RR *including pool points and parcels*, of the 8,110,410 residential parcels identified from tax roll data, 4,275,665 of these parcels (52.7%) are restricted due to intersecting at least one state buffer zone of 1,000'. This leaves 3,834,745 residential parcels (47.3%) that are not restricted by these restrictions, although some of these may be restricted due to County or municipal buffer zone not considered in this specific analysis. When considering residential *units*, out of the 10,528,922 residential units, 6,274,090 (59.6%) are restricted by the current State RR *including pool points and parcels*, while 4,254,832 (43.1%) are not restricted, but may be restricted due to other State, County, or local RRs.

Summary of the Statewide Impact of Pools. When considering the overall state restrictions *without* pools included, approximately 37.6% of residential parcels and 43.2% of residential units are considered restricted in the state. Overall, the 1,000' state buffers around *just* pools would restrict between 22.8% and 27.3% of the residential housing parcels, and between 28.6% and 33.3% of the residential housing units in the state, depending on the point from which the 1000' buffer zone is interpreted to begin. When the state restrictions are considered *with pools included*, between 50.0% and 52.7% of residential parcels, and between 56.9% and 59.6% of residential units are restricted. Note that these estimates do not consider the additional impact of County or

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local RRs, and therefore do not reflect the complete picture of restricted housing for ISCs across the state.

Practical limitations on housing availability. Technical legal availability of housing stock does not paint a complete picture of true housing availability. A recent study by Drake and colleagues (2021) shows that registrants generally live in low-income areas “with available rental units” as opposed to owner-occupied units. See Drake, et al., *In what kinds of communities do people on the sex offender registry live? An analysis of ten states*, Child Youth Serv Rev. (Aug. 2021) (noting a statistically significant correlation between registrant presence and zip codes with “considerably lower” median household incomes than average), <https://perma.cc/QBW6-MFPP>. This makes sense, as sex offenders are generally lower-income individuals. *Id.*

Assuming that registrants must rent rather than buy, available housing units decline by 67.6% statewide. See U.S. Census Bureau, *Florida: Quick Facts*, *supra*. This is a reasonably proxy measure for the well-known practical limits imposed by the systemic socio-economic characteristics of registrants, as identified by Drake, et al. (2021). To be sure, some registrants will have the resources to buy a home rather than rent. But those are outlier cases. At the same time, many rental units are premium, high-cost units that are practically off limits to the vast majority of registrants for the same reason that home ownership is. I therefore have used the homeownership rate as a general proxy for the practical socio-economic limits that registrants are known to face, while recognizing it is likely underinclusive of the overall effect identified by Drake, et al. (2021).

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The statewide rental vacancy rate in Florida stands at 7.6%. See Florida Bureau of Community Health Assessment and Bureau of Vital Statistics, *Rental Vacancy Rate (Census ACS), Percentage of Rental Housing Units*, <https://perma.cc/H5LB-85XD>.

In net effect, assuming rental housing is at least similarly likely to be restricted as single-family housing, at least 98.5% - 98.9% of residential dwelling units are effectively unavailable to registrants wishing to find housing in Florida.² Further, available units are generally scattered in rural areas or at the outskirts of cities, almost never within densely populated neighborhoods due to overlapping buffer zones from various child congregation locations in such areas.

Selected County-Level Results

Below, the restricted housing within a selection of the most populous counties in the state are examined in more detail. When feasible, the impact of County RRs are also considered, but any RRs at the local level (i.e. city or town) are not considered. Results for every county in the state (except for 2 that did not have residential parcel data) are provided in Appendix D.

Results for Miami-Dade County

Miami-Dade County is the most populous county in the state, and accounts for approximately 490,488 residential parcels containing 879,921 residential units (excluding truly vacant residential parcels), which according to the Census Bureau, are home to some 2.8 million Floridians. See U.S. Census Bureau, *Miami-Dade County, Florida: Quick Facts*, available at <https://perma.cc/39NA-AEGZ>.

² This is estimated as the 40.4% – 43.1% statewide *unrestricted* housing under the state RR, multiplied by the 32.4% of housing that are rental units, multiplied by the 7.6% rental vacancy rate = 1.1% - 1.5% left as unrestricted vacant rental housing, or 98.5% to 98.8% restricted housing overall.

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Under the state RR only, without pools, a total of 280,807 (57.25%) residential parcels and 586,494 (66.7%) residential units are restricted. This is a much higher proportion of restricted parcels and units than the statewide analysis, which makes intuitive sense due to the population (and parcel) density in the County.

When pool restrictions are combined with the previously enacted state RR restrictions, the range of restricted residential parcels due to the current state RR only is between 306,084 and 318,823 (62.4% - 65.0%). The range of restricted residential units is between 629,295 and 647,993 (71.5% - 73.6%).

But that does not paint a complete picture of the residency restrictions facing registrants in Miami-Dade County. That is because the County has its own RR ordinance that imposes an additional 2,500' buffer zone around K-12 schools. That provision alone restricts 386,889 (78.9%) residential parcels, totaling 724,246 (82.3%) residential units.

When the state RR with pools and the county RR are considered together, the result is that between 441,369 and 445,811 (90.0% - 90.9%) residential parcels, and between 815,202 and 820,383 (92.6% - 93.2%) residential units are legally off-limits in the county. In sum, nearly all of Miami-Dade County is restricted to ISCs due to the combination of state and county RRs, with the inclusion of pools only increasing this result. Figure 2 displays the spatial coverage of the state and county RRs, including the new pool restriction, within Miami-Dade County.

As with the statewide analysis, practical constraints on registrants paint a more challenging picture of registrants in Miami-Dade County. Owner-occupied residential units in Miami-Dade are 52.2% of all units. *See Miami-Dade County, Florida: Quick*

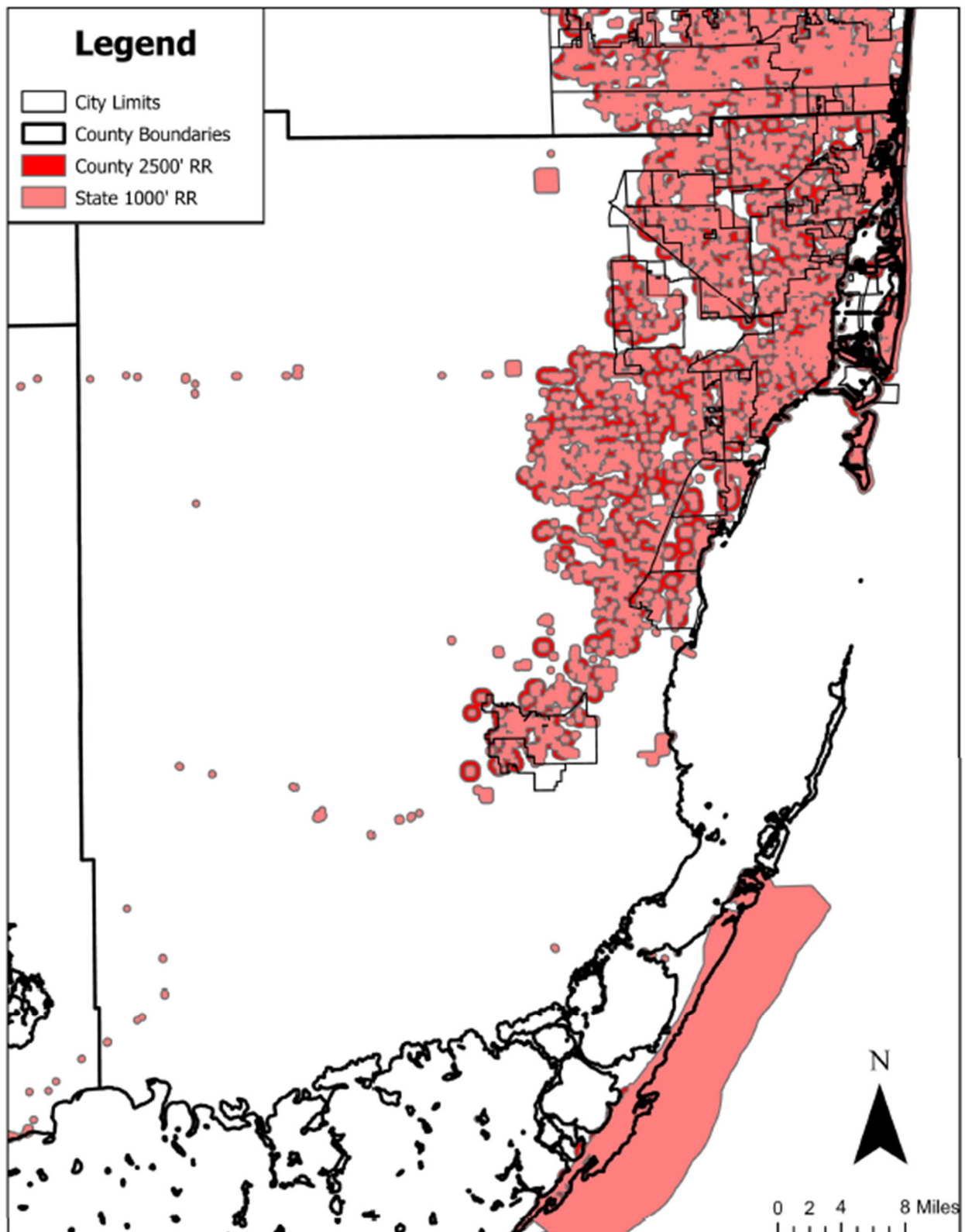
Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

Facts, supra. Recent rental vacancy rates in Miami-Dade County are reported as 5.1%. See Abraham Galvan, *Miami-Dade rental demand strong, rates rise 2% in year*, Miami Today (Feb. 4, 2026), <https://perma.cc/NQC9-EH5P>. In net effect, at least 99.82% - 99.83% of residential dwelling units are effectively unavailable to registrants wishing to find housing in Miami-Dade County. And these units are generally scattered at the outskirts of the livable landmass within the county.

Maps indicating the coverage of the state RR, and the state *and* county RR together for Miami-Dade County are shown on the next two pages.

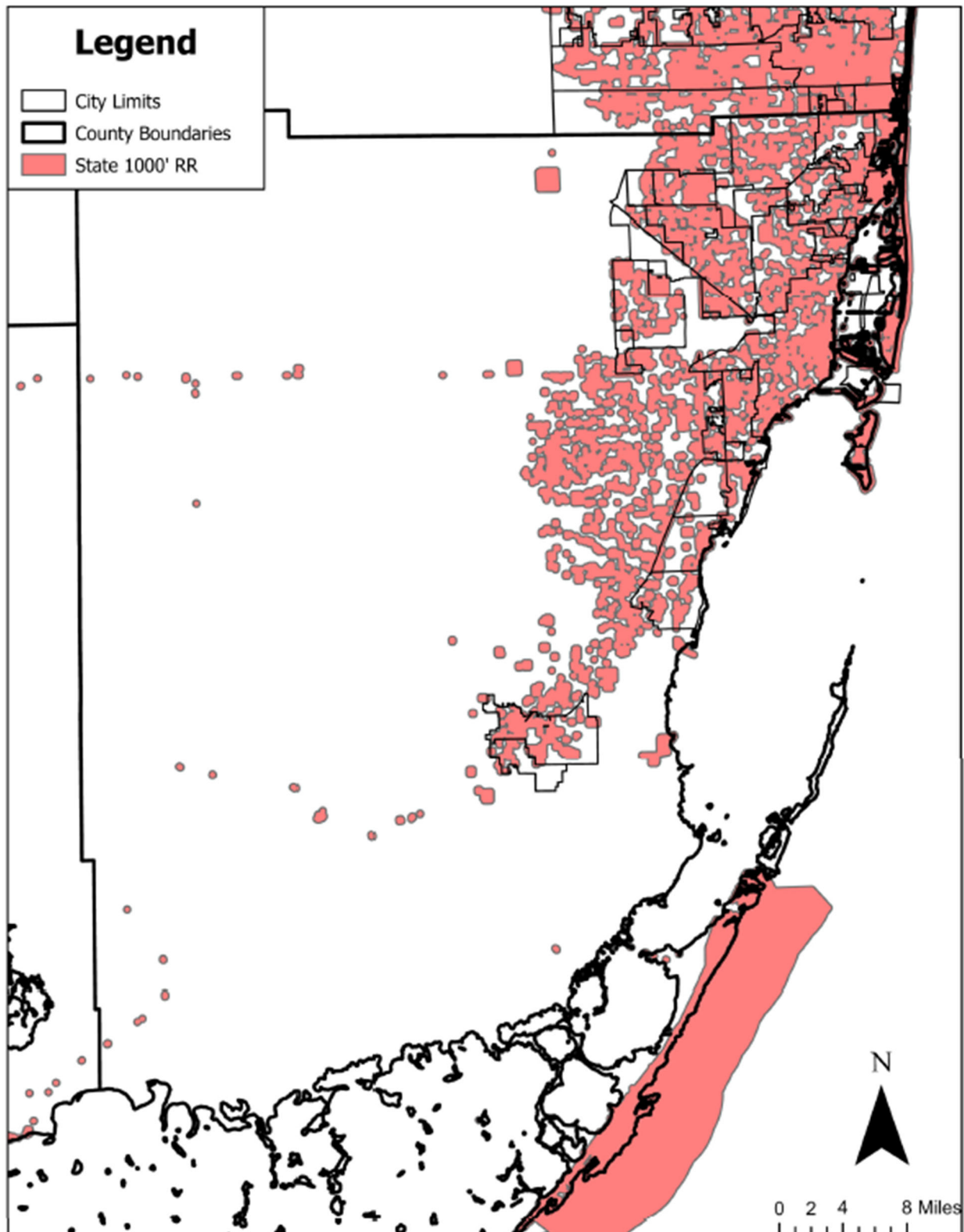
Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

State & County Residence Restriction Coverage Miami-Dade County, FL



Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

State Residence Restriction Coverage Miami-Dade County, FL



Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

Results for Broward County

Broward County is the second most populous county in the state, and accounts for approximately 691,964 residential parcels containing 954,202 residential units (excluding truly vacant residential parcels). Under the state RR *without pools*, a total of 515,435 (74.5%) residential parcels and 746,921 (78.3%) residential units are restricted.

When pool restrictions are combined with the other state RR restrictions, the range of restricted residential parcels due to the current state RR is between 618,166 and 622,182 (89.3% - 89.9%). The range of restricted residential units is between 874,070 and 878,742 (91.6% - 92.1%).

However, similar to Miami-Dade, Broward County has its *own* RR ordinance that imposes an *additional* 2,500' buffer zone around K-12 schools, daycares, parks, and playgrounds. When considering *just* this county RR, 660,429 (95.4%) residential parcels are restricted, and 918,604 (96.3%) residential units are restricted.

When the state RR (with pools), *and* the county RR are considered together, the result is that between 678,903 and 679,125 (98.1% - 98.1%) of residential parcels, and 940,731 and 940,953 (98.6% - 98.6%) of residential units are restricted in the county. Thus, almost all residential housing in Broward County is restricted to ISCs due to the combination of state and county RRs, with the inclusion of pools only increasing this result.

Practical constraints on registrants paint a more challenging picture of registrants in Broward County. Owner-occupied residential units in Broward are 63.6% of all units. See U.S. Census Bureau, *Broward County, Florida: Quick Facts*, available at <https://perma.cc/US4G-GLWU>. Assuming the statewide rental vacancy rate of 7.6%,

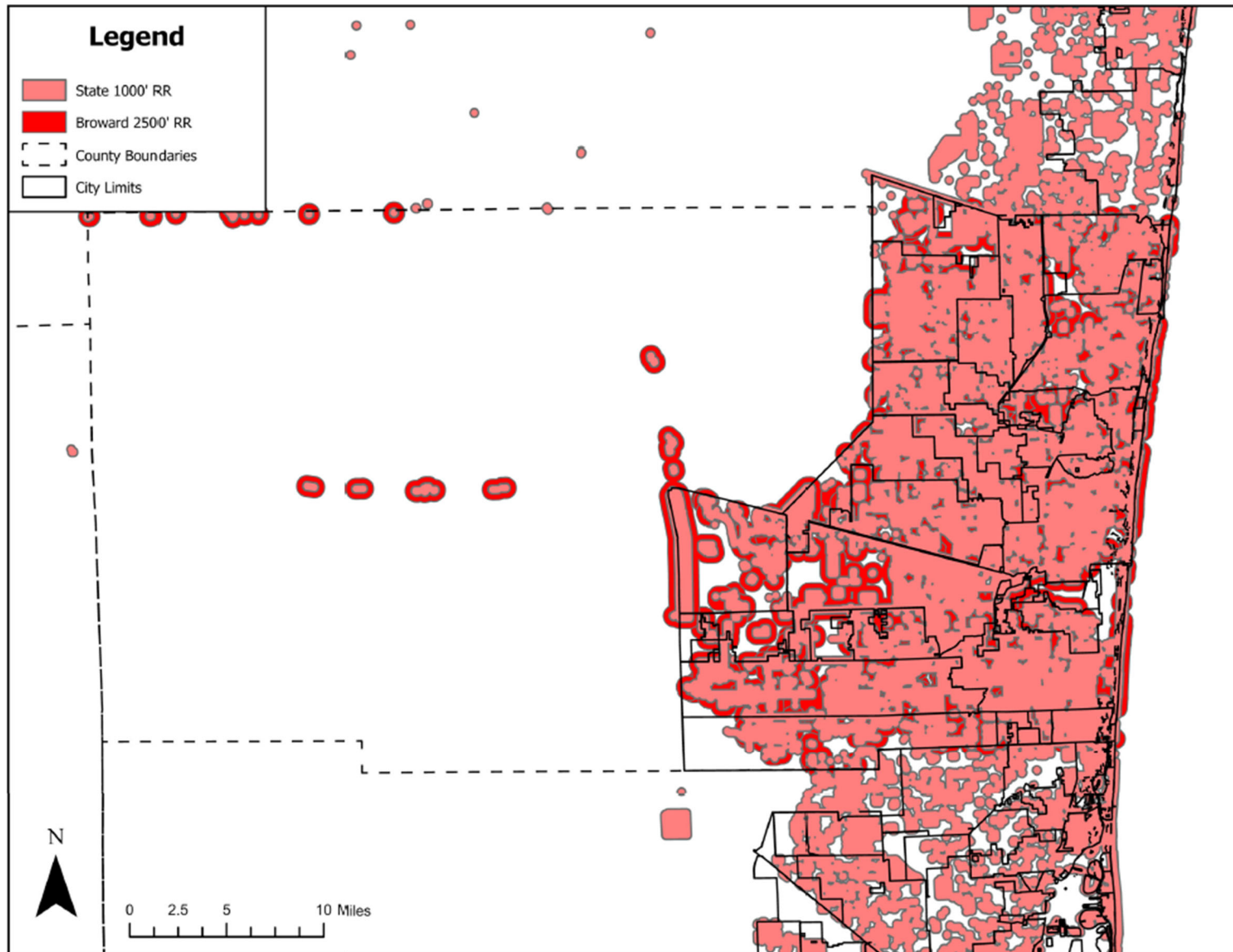
Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

the net effect is that 99.96% of residential dwelling units are effectively unavailable to registrants wishing to find housing in Broward County.

Maps indicating the coverage of the state RR, and the state *and* county RR together for Broward County are shown on the next two pages.

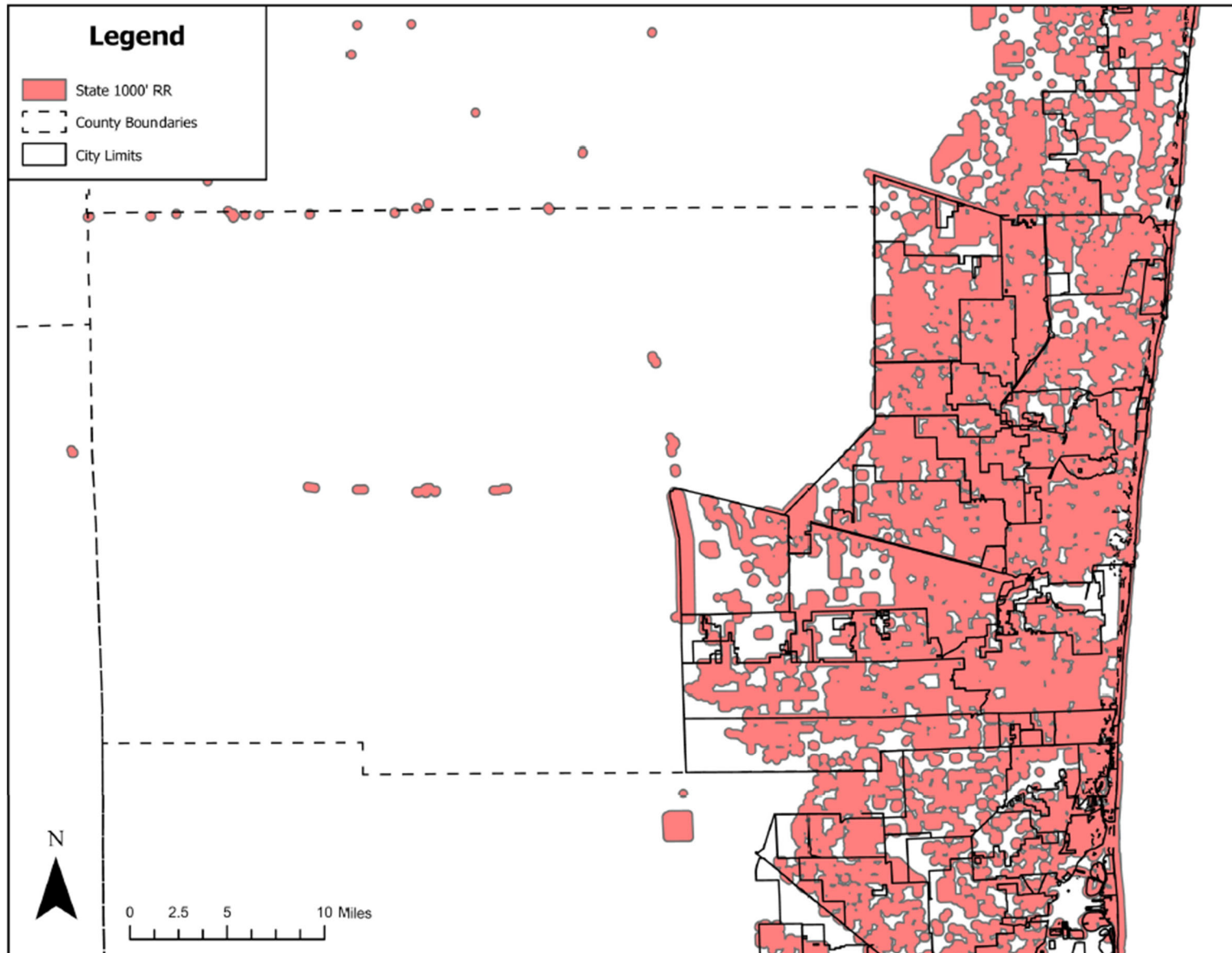
Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

State & County Residence Restriction Coverage
Broward County, FL



Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

State Residence Restriction Coverage
Broward County, FL



Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

Results for Palm Beach County

Palm Beach County is the third most populous county in the state, and it accounts for approximately 591,072 residential parcels containing approximately 798,893 residential units (excluding truly vacant residential parcels). Under the state RR *without pools*, a total of 233,265 (39.5%) residential parcels and 356,746 (44.7%) residential units are restricted.

When pool restrictions are combined with the other state RR restrictions, the range of restricted residential parcels due to the current state RR is between 398,197 and 416,083 (67.4% - 70.4%). The range of restricted residential units is between 571,122 and 594,486 (71.5% - 74.4%).

While Palm Beach County does not have a county-wide RR, there are local municipal restrictions such as the city of Westlake, which has a 2,500' RR around places where children congregate. These local RRs would only serve to further restrict housing for ISCs in the county. But because "places where children congregate" is not legally defined and subject to case-by-case discretion, it is impossible to determine the overall effect of such an RR for purposes of this report.

Practical constraints on registrants paint a more challenging picture for registrants in Palm Beach County. Owner-occupied residential units in Palm Beach County are 70.1% of all units. See *U.S. Census Bureau, Palm Beach County, Florida: Quick Facts*. Assuming the statewide rental vacancy rate of 7.6%, the net effect is that 99.4% of residential dwelling units are effectively unavailable to registrants wishing to find housing in Palm Beach County.

Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

Results for Duval County

Duval County is the sixth most populous county in the state, and it accounts for approximately 337,804 residential parcels containing approximately 476,366 residential units (excluding truly vacant residential parcels). Under the state RR *without pools*, a total of 128,563 (38.1%) residential parcels and 203,704 (42.8%) residential units are restricted. When considering the impact of pool restrictions *alone*, the range of restricted residential parcels due solely to pool restrictions is between 28,502 and 33,914 (8.4% - 10.0%). The range of restricted residential units is between 72,650 and 82,561 (15.3% - 17.3%).

When pool restrictions are combined with the other state RR restrictions, the range of restricted residential parcels due to the current state RR is between 149,659 and 153,293 (44.3% - 45.4%). The range of restricted residential units is between 251,515 and 256,933 (52.8% - 53.9%).

Duval does have a county RR that prohibits *sexual predators* from residing within 2,500' from schools and daycares. When the state RR (with pools), *and* the county RR targeting sexual predators are considered together, the result is that between 258,102 and 260,202 (76.4% – 77.0%) of residential parcels, and between 383,994 and 386,413 (80.8% – 81.3%) of residential units are restricted in the county.

Practical constraints on registrants paint a more challenging picture in Duval County. Owner-occupied residential units in Duval County are 58.2% of all units. See *U.S. Census Bureau, Duval County, Florida: Quick Facts*. Assuming the statewide rental vacancy rate of 7.6%, the net effect is that 98.5% of residential dwelling units are effectively unavailable to registrants wishing to find housing in Duval County. When

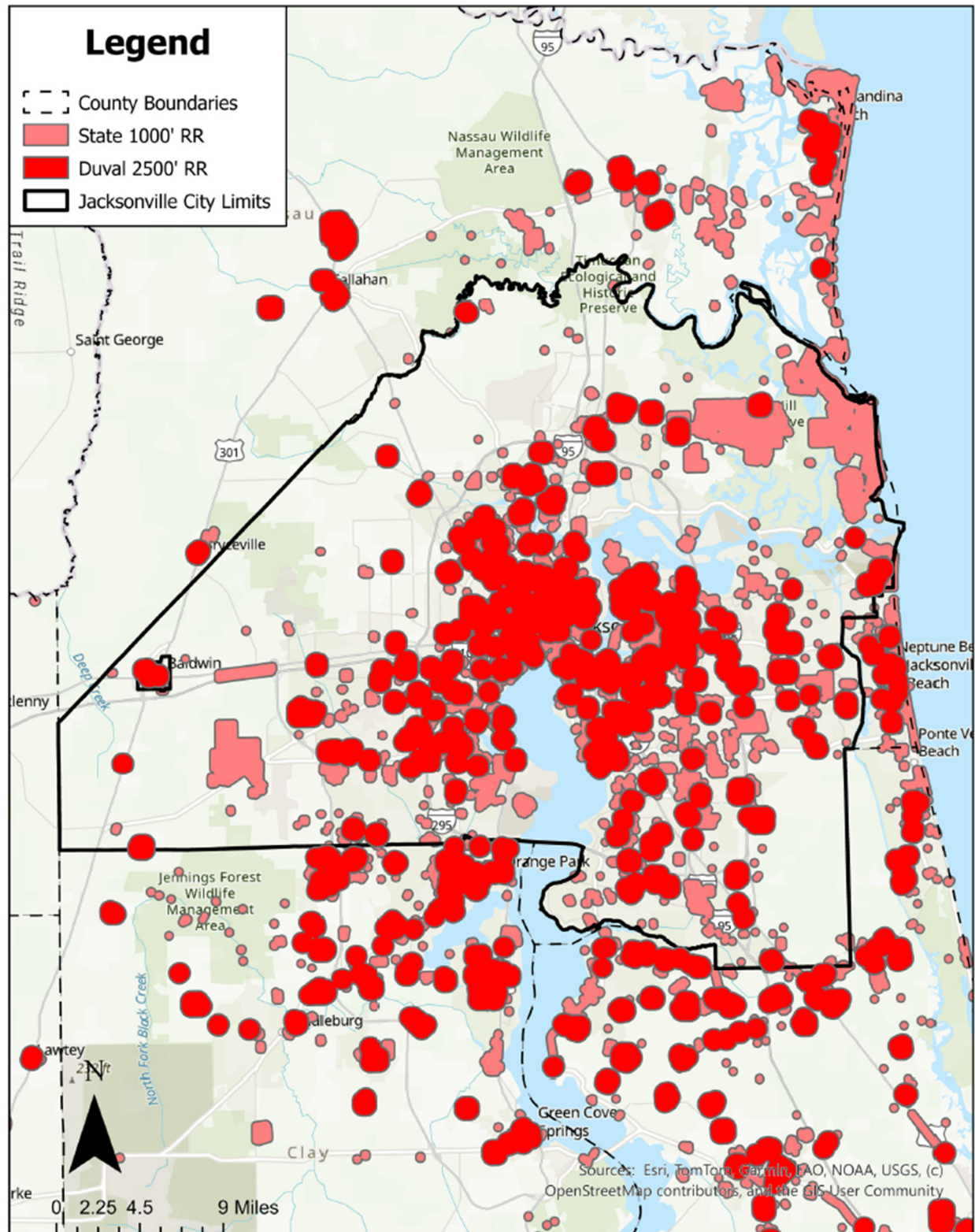
Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

including the County RR, the net effect is that 99.4% of residential dwelling units are effectively unavailable to *sexual predators* wishing to find housing in Duval County.

Selected City-Level Results (Maps)

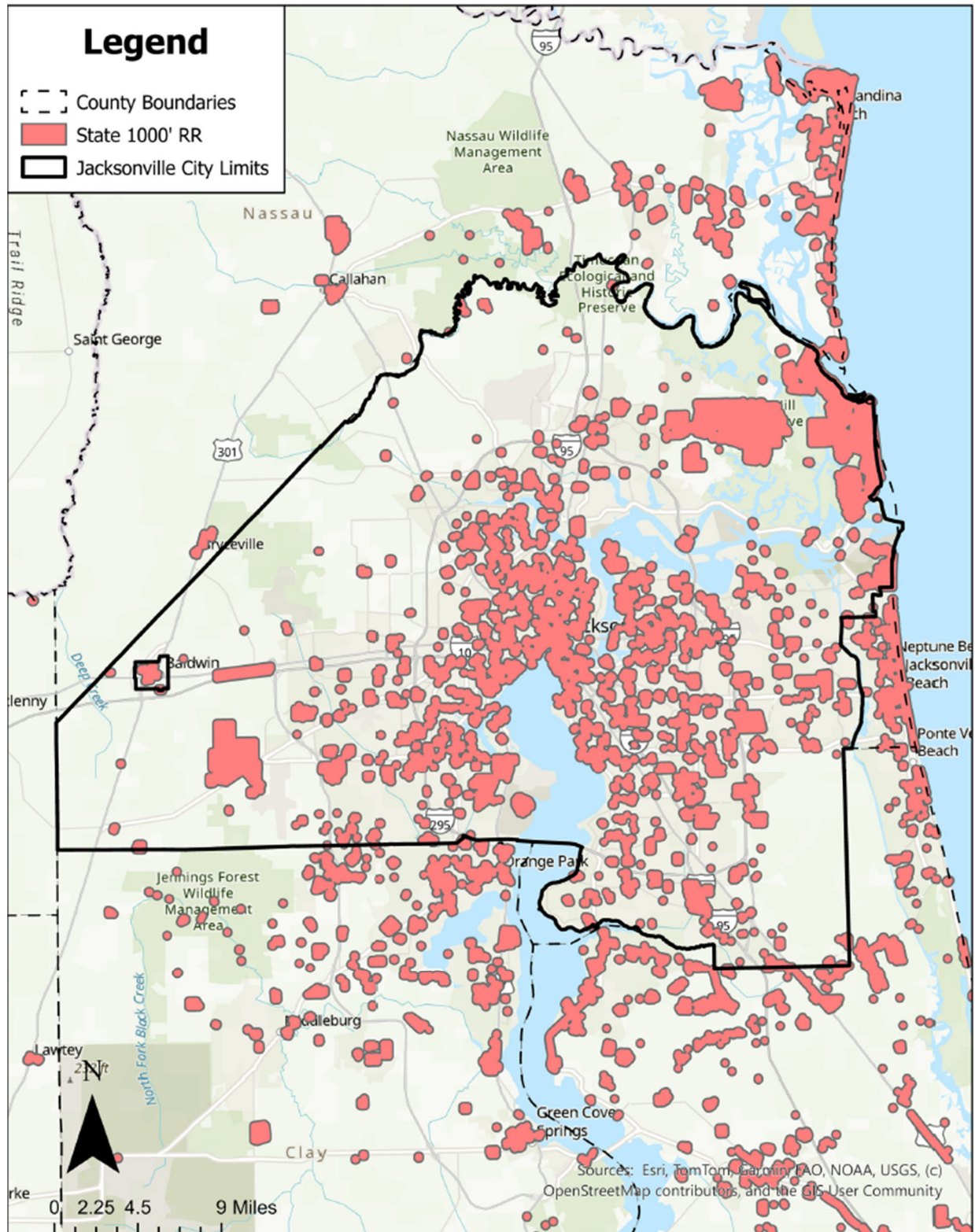
The following six pages show city-level results of the State and (when appropriate) State *and* County-Level RR coverage for four selected cities across the state: Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, and Tampa. As can be seen in the following maps, large portions of these cities are off limits to registrants' residence due to the overlapping RR coverage.

Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

State & County Residence Restriction Coverage
Jacksonville, Florida

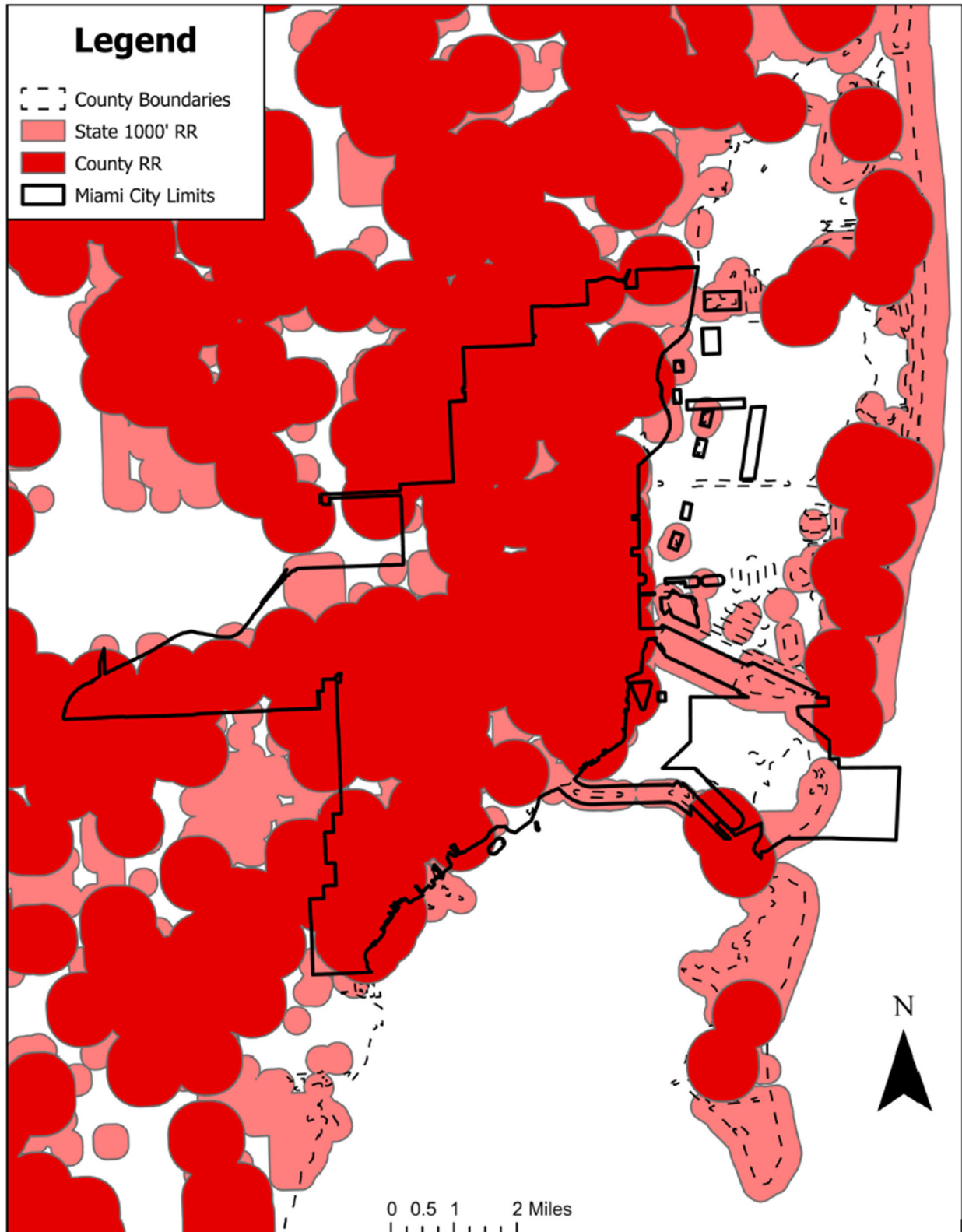
Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

State Residence Restriction Coverage Jacksonville, Florida



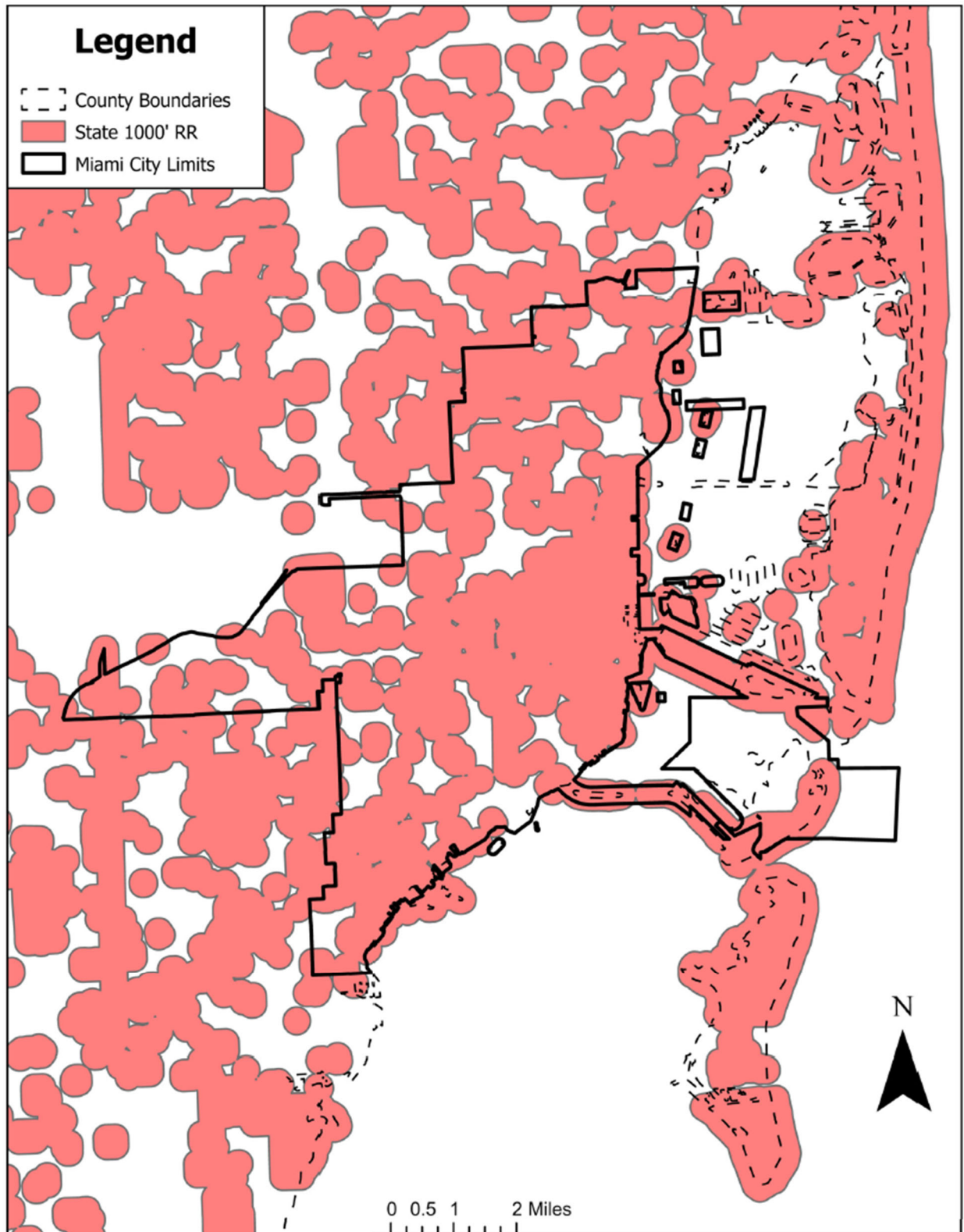
Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

State & County Residence Restriction Coverage Miami, FL



Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

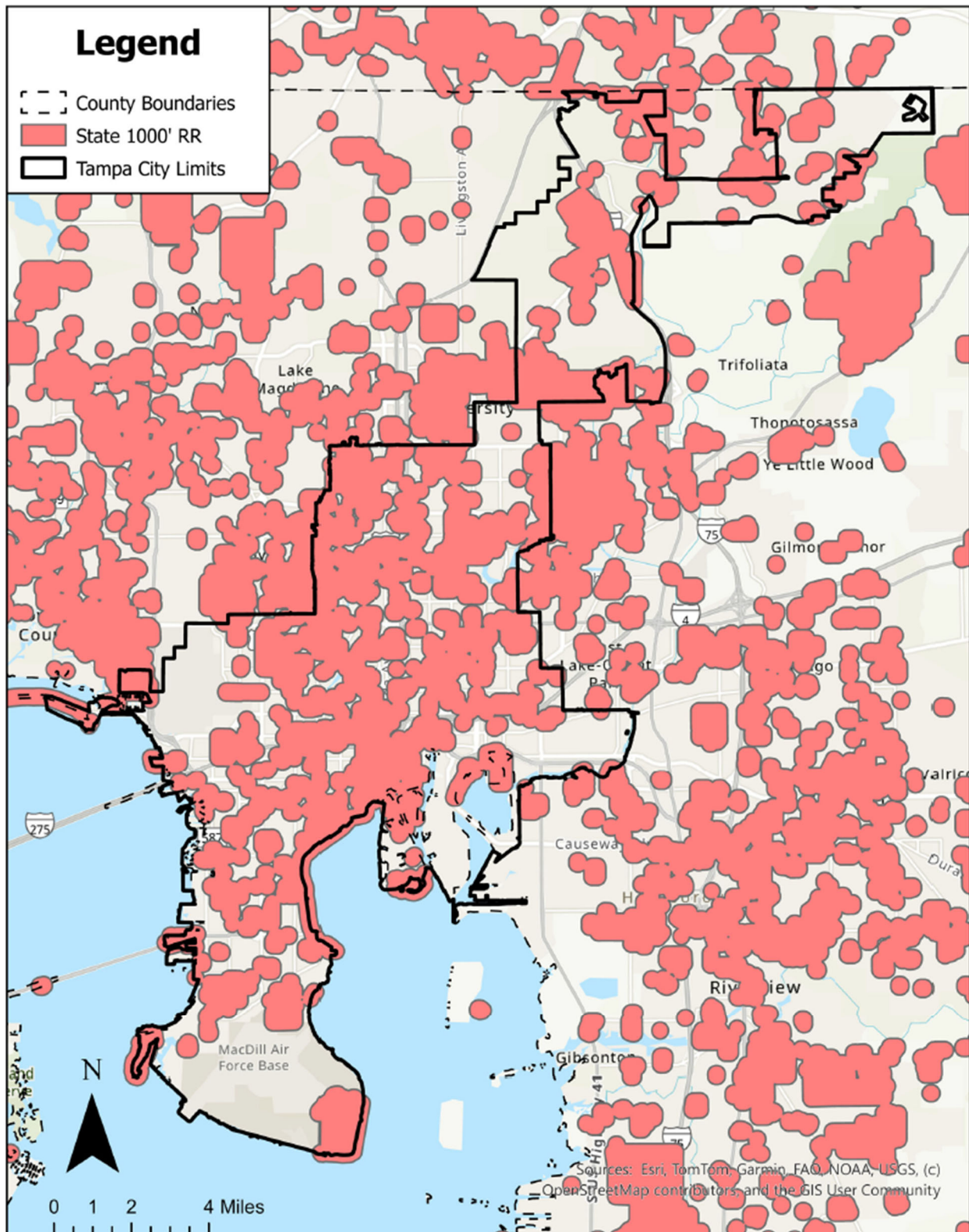
State Residence Restriction Coverage Miami, FL



State Residence Restriction Coverage Orlando, Florida

Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

State Residence Restriction Coverage Tampa, Florida



Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

500' Loitering Restriction in Selected Cities/Counties

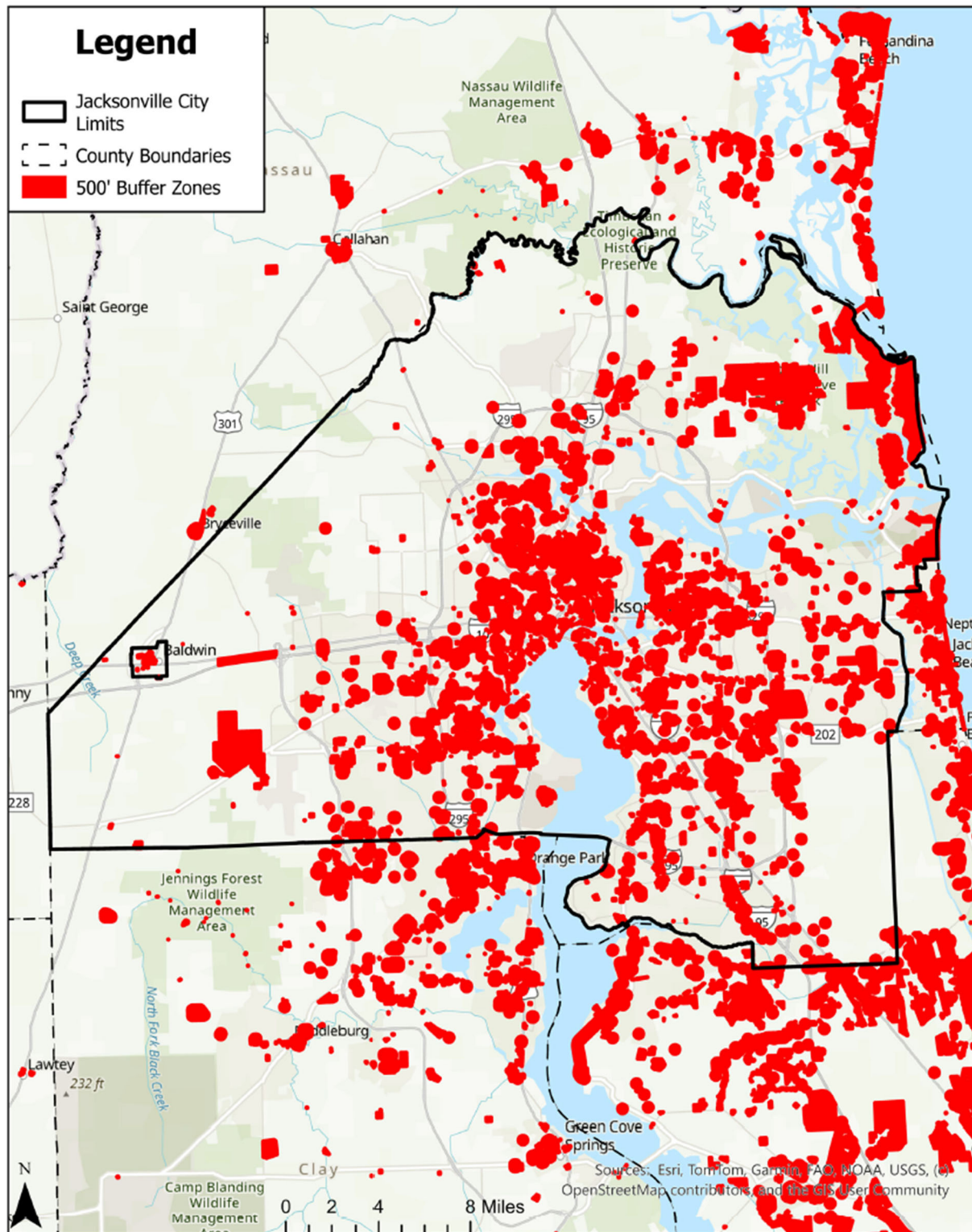
Florida also has a statewide loitering restriction that applies to individuals on the registry. This restriction, Florida Statute 856.022(3), notes that a registered individual with a child victim "...commits loitering and prowling by a person convicted of a sexual offense against a minor if, in committing loitering and prowling, he or she was within 500 feet of a place where children were congregating." This restriction was 300', but was increased to 500' at the same time pools were included in the state RR.

A selection of cities in Florida were considered to visually examine the extent of spatial coverage that the 500' loitering 'buffer zone' would impose. The locations were identified with the same methods used earlier to identify restricted locations. The locations considered are not exhaustive, but include schools, parks, regional and community shopping centers, drive-ins and open stadiums, enclosed theater or auditoriums, bowling alleys/rinks/areas, tourist attractions, cultural organizations & facilities, outdoor recreational, daycares, and public pools. Note that this list does not consider other locations that could qualify but could not be easily identified, such as libraries, child-themed restaurants (e.g., Chuck E. Cheese), playgrounds, 'micro-parks', or school bus stops. As such, it should be considered a very conservative estimate of the loitering buffer zone coverage.

Maps are provided on the following pages for the cities of Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, and Tampa, as well as for Broward County. As can be seen in these maps, the spatial coverage of the 500' loitering restriction can restrict much if not most of the land within a given city or county. This raises questions concerning whether the loitering (and residence) restrictions are essentially banishing registered individuals from residing or moving throughout these areas.

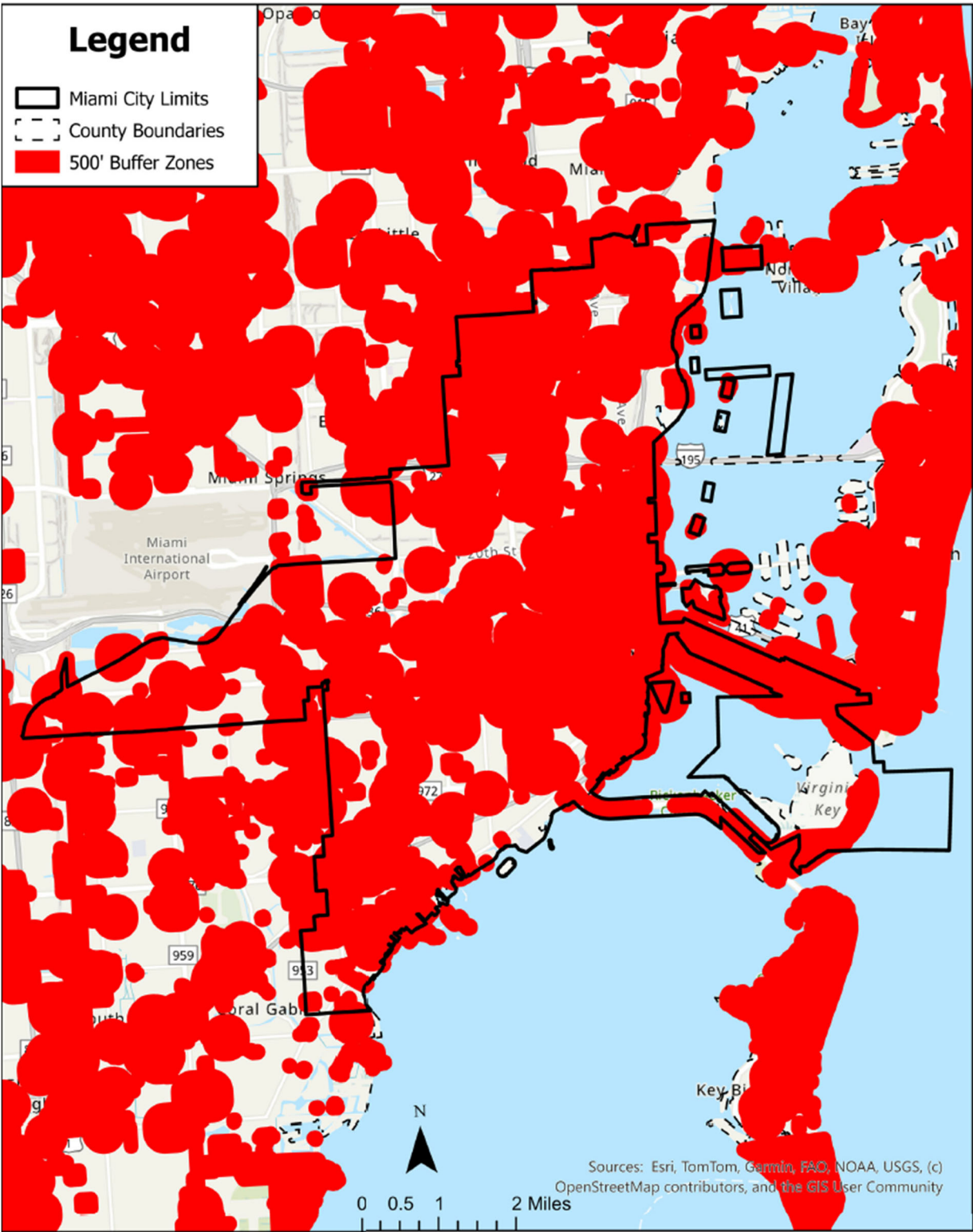
Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

500' Loitering Restriction Coverage Jacksonville, Florida

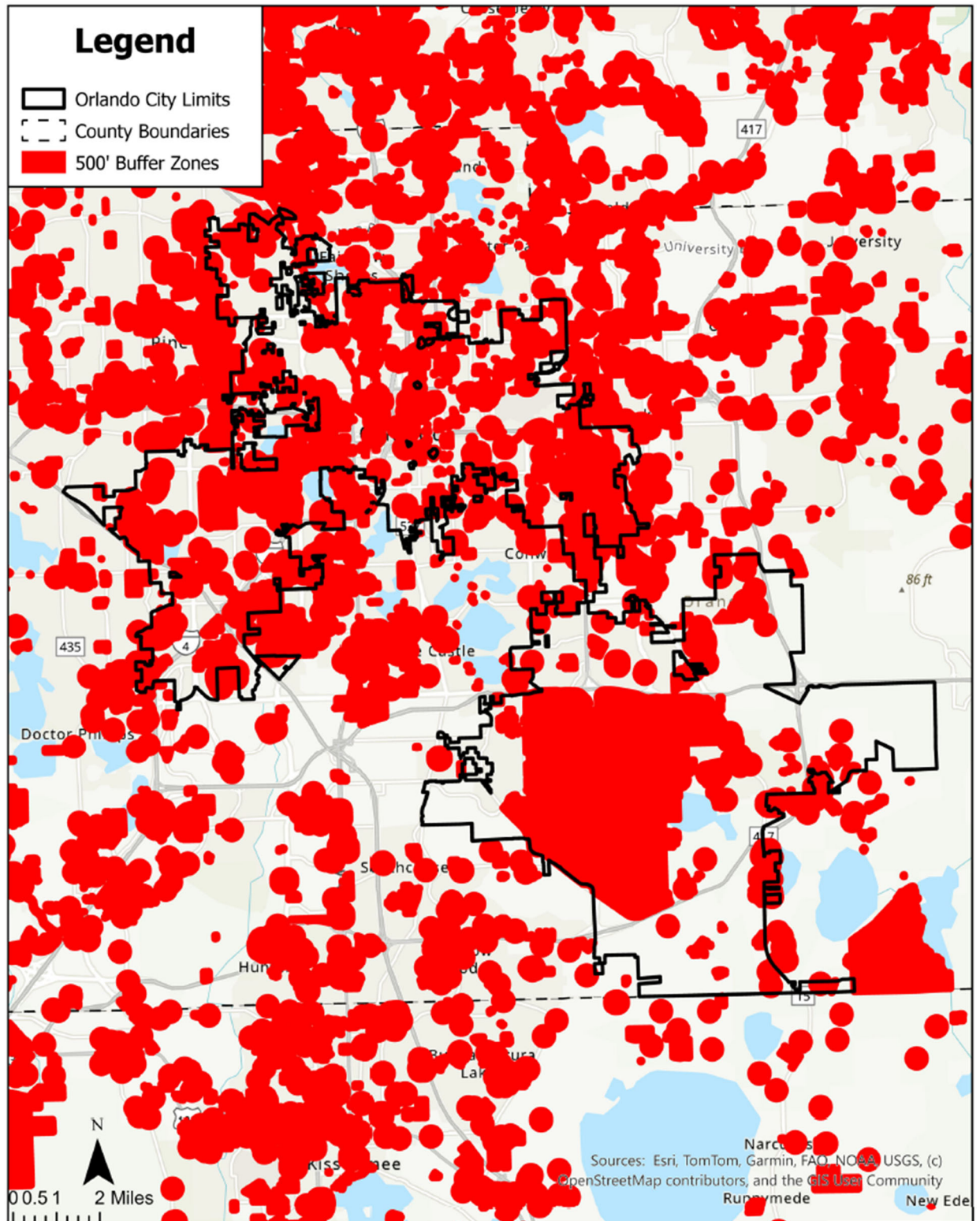


Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

500' Loitering Restriction Coverage
Miami, Florida

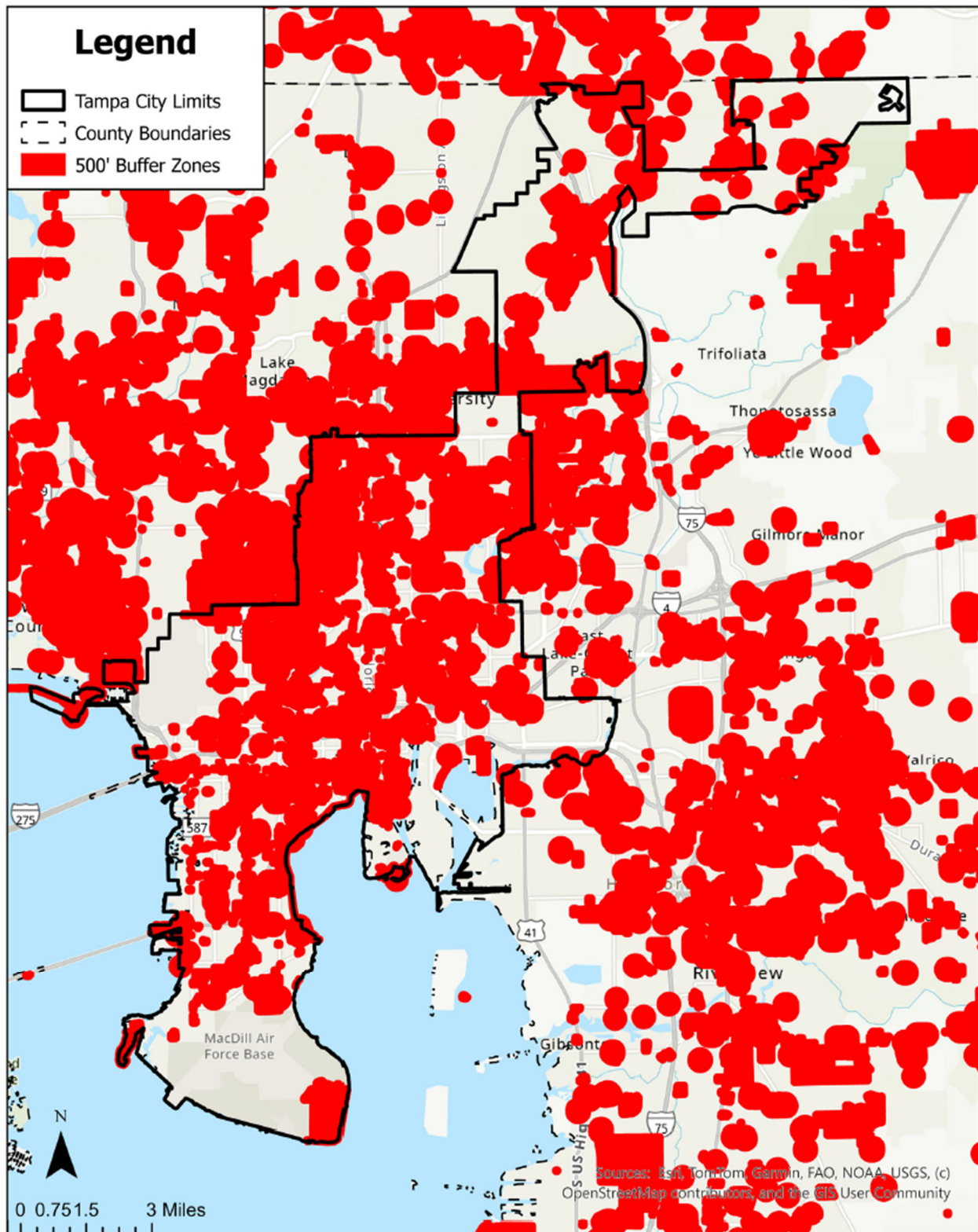


Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

500' Loitering Restriction Coverage
Orlando, Florida

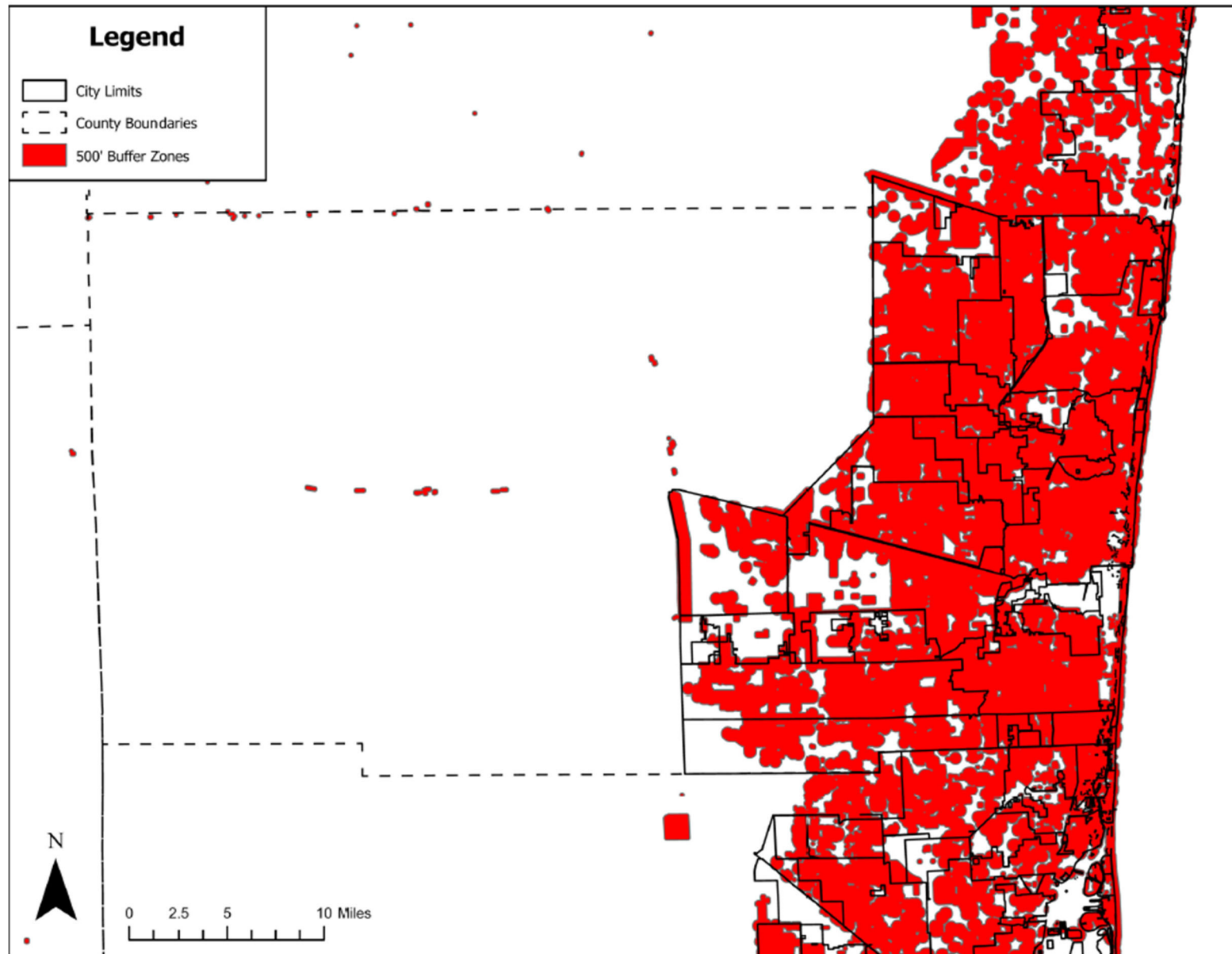
Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

500' Loitering Restriction Coverage Tampa, Florida



Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

500' Loitering Restriction Coverage
Broward County, FL



Limitations and Assumptions

There are some limitations to consider regarding this study. First, this study assumes that residential parcels that are vacant and contain zero residential units, or otherwise do not have any residential units listed, do not *actually* have a place for someone to live. It is possible that some of these properties have recently completed new building projects in the last few months, and thus have residential units available now, but not as of the last tax assessment. There may also be residential units that are either not coded correctly and/or are not technically legal units, and neither of these are included in these analyses. Conversely, there may also be some parcels that indicate they *do* contain residential units that are no longer present (e.g., residential units that were converted to commercial non-residential units, were demolished, etc.).

Second, this analysis relies on the accuracy of the geocoded/spatially located positions of said addresses. While parcels were spatially identified using the State's own parcel data, it is possible that the spatial boundaries of parcels may slightly vary between the spatial data and the actual surveyor's boundaries 'on the ground.' This is a limitation for any spatial dataset. That said, assuming that these potential errors are randomly distributed across the dataset in terms of spatial location, it is unlikely any of these potential changes would materially affect the overall conclusions or estimated coverage of the buffer zones.

As noted earlier, identifying the spatial location of pools was one that required geocoding specific pool address *points*, and then attempting to link these point coordinates to associated parcels. Given the potential for minor spatial errors in this process, the analyses provides both a minimum and maximum estimate of the restricted housing due to the inclusion of pools under the state RR policy. The minimum estimate

Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

is based on spatial buffers around pool *points*, while the maximum estimate *also* combines buffers around any *parcels* that were identified as containing a pool. Still, it is likely that this coverage still underestimates the true extent of the pool-based restrictions, due to the potential for some pools not to be spatially located successfully and/or to be missing from the dataset entirely.

Finally, this analysis does not consider the full extent of locations considered to be restricted under the RR ordinance or the loitering restriction. It is likely that some of these other locations are present but were not able to be successfully identified (e.g., small municipal playgrounds not located in otherwise identifiable parks), and thus would increase the ‘overlapping’ coverage of the buffer zones. Further, there may be some active daycares that were not linked to a specific parcel or that were licensed after the daycare license data file was obtained in mid-2025, and thus are not considered in this analysis. In any case, these limitations, if borne out, would result in an underreporting of restricted parcels. That is, the ‘true’ coverage of the state *and* county RR buffer zones is probably larger and more comprehensive than what is estimated in this report, as a result of these ‘missing’ locations.

Some data on restricted locations was not available for these analyses. In particular, Broward County did not provide public school bus stop addresses despite repeated public requests for these data. Thus, the Broward County analyses did not account for the 2,500’ buffer zones placed around public-school bus stops. In late 2025, the Florida Action Committee requested a list of all public-school bus stop addresses to all Florida counties. To date, 2 counties (Orange and Palm Beach) refused to provide data claiming they were exempt, 8 counties said there was no data to send, 6 counties

Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

provided the data but at a cost ranging from \$14.64 to \$166.82, and 24 counties did not respond at all. As such, it is unclear how an individual who is subject to such a RR would be able to identify where they were able to live if these data are not easily accessible by the general public, and/or if these data required substantial funds to acquire.

Finally, these analyses also do not account for any restrictions that are outside of official RR laws or ordinances noted herein, such as condo or HOA restrictions, rental communities with background exclusion criteria for applicants, or private landlords who simply do not want to rent to individuals on the registry. Nor do these analyses consider any 'clustering' restrictions, such as those passed by both Putnam and Union Counties that restrict ISCs from living within 500' of *each other*. Finally, some communities have *loitering* restrictions around similar child-congregation locations, which may serve to further restrict the free movement of ISCs in the community *beyond* those restrictions related to housing options.

Conclusions

This analysis has focused on estimating the amount of residential property that are restricted or unrestricted to individuals with sex crime convictions (ISCs) in the state of Florida, under the state 1,000' RR, both before and after the inclusion of pools, as well as highlighting the coverage in four populous counties, including County RR coverage when relevant. The analysis utilized data on parcels and tax records available from the State and County, as well as data available from the FL DCF, and other publicly available government sources.

Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

The overall results indicate that the 1,000' state buffers around *just* pools would restrict between 22.8% and 27.3% of the residential housing parcels, and between 28.6% and 33.3% of the residential housing units in the state. When the state restrictions are considered *with pools included*, between 50.0% and 52.7% of residential parcels, and between 56.9% and 59.6% of residential units would be restricted. Note that these estimates do not consider the additional impact of County or local RRs, and thus should be taken as very conservative estimates of restricted and unrestricted housing for ISCs across the state.

When considering four populous counties in the state (Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, and Duval), the results indicate that the percent of restricted housing in these counties is generally higher than the statewide average. For instance, Miami-Dade County has over 60% of its residential parcels, and over 70% of its residential units, restricted under the state RR. When the county RR is included, Miami-Dade County has over 90% of its residential parcels and residential units restricted to ISCs. Broward County has just under 90% of its residential parcels, and over 90% of its residential units restricted due to the state RR. When the county RR is considered in addition to the state RR, over 98% of residential parcels and residential units are restricted. Palm Beach County has over two-thirds of its residential parcels and residential units restricted under the state RR. Finally, Duval County has just under half of its residential parcels, and a little over half of its residential units restricted due to the state RR. Note that none of these county-level results account for any local (city/town) level RR policies that could increase the proportion of restricted housing across the

Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

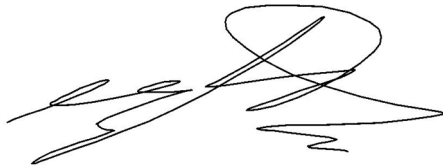
county, nor do they account for alternative policies such as anti-clustering or anti-loitering restrictions.

The state (and when applicable, state *and* county) RR coverage was also visually mapped for 4 major cities in the state (Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Tampa). These maps indicate that ISCs would find much of these cities off limits to residency due to overlapping buffer zones.

Finally, the 500' statewide loitering restriction was visually mapped for these same 4 major cities in the state, as well as for Broward County. These maps indicate that ISCs would be essentially banished from being present in wide swaths of these cities and within Broward, without even considering the effects of the state, county, or local RR policies on residence.

Declaration and Signature

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing facts are true and correct and that the opinions I have expressed in this report represent my true and complete professional opinions on the matters to which they refer.



Signed: _____
Kelly M. Socia, Ph.D.

Dated: July 24, 2026

Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

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Figure 1: Example State RR Coverage Without Pools in a Local Neighborhood

Pool-Based Residency Restrictions in Florida

Appendix A: Florida State Residency Restriction Before Pool Addition

Source: https://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0700-0799/0775/Sections/0775.215.html

The 2025 Florida Statutes

Title XLVI

CRIMES

Chapter 775

GENERAL PENALTIES; REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS

View Entire Chapter

775.215 Residency restriction for persons convicted of certain sex offenses.—

(1) As used in this section, the term:

- (a) “Child care facility” has the same meaning as provided in s. 402.302.
- (b) “Park” means all public and private property specifically designated as being used for recreational purposes and where children regularly congregate.
- (c) “Playground” means a designated independent area in the community or neighborhood that is designated solely for children and has one or more play structures.
- (d) “School” has the same meaning as provided in s. 1003.01 and includes a private school as defined in s. 1002.01, a voluntary prekindergarten education program as described in s. 1002.53(3), a public school as described in s. 402.3025(1), the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and the Florida Virtual School established under s. 1002.37 but does not include facilities dedicated exclusively to the education of adults.

(2)(a) A person who has been convicted of a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145, regardless of whether adjudication has been withheld, in which the victim of the offense was less than 16 years of age, may not reside within 1,000 feet of any school, child care facility, park, or playground. However, a person does not violate this subsection and may not be forced to relocate if he or she is living in a residence that meets the requirements of this subsection and a school, child care facility, park, or playground is subsequently established within 1,000 feet of his or her residence.

(b) A person who violates this subsection and whose conviction under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145 was classified as a felony of the first degree or higher commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who violates this subsection and whose conviction under s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145 was classified as a felony of the second or third degree commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(c) This subsection applies to any person convicted of a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145 for offenses that occur on or after October 1, 2004, excluding persons who

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have been removed from the requirement to register as a sexual offender or sexual predator pursuant to s. 943.04354.

(3)(a) A person who has been convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction that is similar to a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145, regardless of whether adjudication has been withheld, in which the victim of the offense was less than 16 years of age, may not reside within 1,000 feet of any school, child care facility, park, or playground. However, a person does not violate this subsection and may not be forced to relocate if he or she is living in a residence that meets the requirements of this subsection and a school, child care facility, park, or playground is subsequently established within 1,000 feet of his or her residence.

(b) A person who violates this subsection and whose conviction in another jurisdiction resulted in a penalty that is substantially similar to a felony of the first degree or higher commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who violates this subsection and whose conviction in another jurisdiction resulted in a penalty that is substantially similar to a felony of the second or third degree commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(c) This subsection applies to any person convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction that is similar to a violation of s. 794.011, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, s. 847.0135(5), or s. 847.0145 if such offense occurred on or after May 26, 2010, excluding persons who have been removed from the requirement to register as a sexual offender or sexual predator pursuant to s. 943.04354.

History.—s. 2, ch. 2004-55; s. 21, ch. 2008-172; ss. 3, 18, ch. 2010-92; s. 6, ch. 2014-39.

Note.—Former s. 794.065.

NOTE: This statute was updated as of July 1st to include public swimming pools as a restricted location under Florida Senate bill S0212. The bill “defines ‘public swimming pool’ broadly to include various recreational water facilities accessible to the public, while excluding private residential pools and those at hotels or RV parks.” (see <https://www.billtrack50.com/billdetail/1908545> for a summary of S0212).

The full text of the bill can be accessed at this link:

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2026/212/Analyses/2026s00212.pre.cj.PDF>

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Appendix B: Miami-Dade County Residency Restriction**Source:**

https://library.municode.com/fl/miami_-dade_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH21OFMIPR_ARTXVIIITHLABOCHSAOR

ARTICLE XVII. - THE LAUREN BOOK CHILD SAFETY ORDINANCE^[12]*Footnotes:*

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Editor's note— Section 2 of Ord. No. 10-67, adopted Oct. 5, 2010, retitled Art. XVII, The Miami-Dade County Sexual Offender and Sexual Predator Ordinance, to read as herein set out.

- Sec. 21-277. - Title.

Article XVII shall be known and may be cited as "The Lauren Book Child Safety Ordinance."
(Ord. No. 05-206, § 2, 11-15-05; Ord. No. 10-67, § 2, 10-5-10)

- Sec. 21-278. - Findings and Intent.

(a)

Repeat sexual offenders, sexual offenders who use physical violence and sexual offenders who prey on children are sexual predators who present an extreme threat to the public safety. Sexual offenders are extremely likely to use physical violence and to repeat their offenses. Most sexual offenders commit many offenses, have many more victims than are ever reported, and are prosecuted for only a fraction of their crimes. This makes the cost of sexual offender victimization to society at large, while incalculable, clearly exorbitant.

(b)

The intent of this article is to serve the County's compelling interest to promote, protect and improve the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the County, particularly children, by prohibiting sexual offenders and sexual predators from establishing temporary or permanent residence in certain areas where children are known to regularly congregate, to prohibit renting or leasing certain property to sexual offenders or sexual predators if such property is located where children are known to regularly congregate and to restrict sexual offenders' and sexual predators' access to parks and child care facilities.
(Ord. No. 05-206, § 2, 11-15-05)

- Sec. 21-279. - Applicability.

(a)

This article shall be applicable to the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Miami-Dade County.

(b)

This article shall be applicable in all municipalities in Miami-Dade County on the effective date of this ordinance. All municipal ordinances in Miami-Dade County establishing sexual offender or predator residency restrictions are hereby preempted and shall stand repealed.

(Ord. No. 05-206, § 2, 11-15-05; Ord. No. 10-01, § 2, 1-21-10)

- Sec. 21-280. - Definitions.

The following terms and phrases when used in this article shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section unless the context otherwise requires:

(1)

"Child" or "children" means any person(s) less than sixteen (16) years of age.

(2)

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"Child care facility" means day nurseries, and family day care homes, licensed by the Department of Children and Families, and as defined in [Section 33-151.11](#) of the Code.

(3)

"Child safety zone" means an area three hundred (300) feet extending from schools, child care facilities, parks, and school bus stops measured in a manner similar to the measurement of the residency restriction area provided in this ordinance.

(4)

"Convicted" or "conviction" means a determination of guilt which is the result of a trial or the entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld. A conviction for a similar offense includes, but is not limited to: a conviction by a federal or military tribunal, including courts-martial conducted by the Armed Forces of the United States, and includes a conviction or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere resulting in a sanction in any state of the United States or other jurisdiction. A sanction includes, but is not limited to, a fine, probation, community control, parole, conditional release, control release, or incarceration in a state prison, federal prison, private correctional facility, or local detention facility.

(5)

"Legal guardian" or "guardian" shall mean biological or adoptive parent of a child registered at a child care facility or a person who is responsible for the care and maintenance of said child pursuant to Florida Statutes or similar laws of another jurisdiction.

(6)

"Park" means a County or municipal park excluding a park that includes a shooting range.

(7)

"Permanent residence" means a place where a person abides, lodges, or resides for fourteen (14) or more consecutive days.

(8)

"Reside" or "residence" means to have a place of permanent residence or temporary residence.

(9)

"School" means a public or private kindergarten, elementary, middle or secondary (high) school.

(10)

"Sexual offender" shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in Section 943.0435, Florida Statutes.

(11)

"Sexual offense" means a conviction under Section 794.011, 800.04, 827.071, 847.0135(5) or 847.0145, Florida Statutes, or a similar law of another jurisdiction in which the victim or apparent victim of the sexual offense was less than sixteen (16) years of age, excluding Section 794.011(10), Florida Statutes.

(12)

"Sexual predator" shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in Section 775.21, Florida Statutes.

(13)

"Temporary residence" means a place where the person abides, lodges, or resides for a period of fourteen (14) or more days in the aggregate during any calendar year and which is not the person's permanent address, or a place where the person routinely abides, lodges, or resides for a period of four (4) or more consecutive or nonconsecutive days in any month and which is not the person's permanent residence.

(Ord. No. 05-206, § 2, 11-15-05; Ord. No. 10-01, § 2, 1-21-10)

- Sec. 21-281. - Sexual Offender and Sexual Predator Residence Prohibition; Penalties.

(a)

It is unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a violation of Section 794.011 (sexual battery), 800.04 (lewd and lascivious acts on/in presence of persons under age 16), 827.071 (sexual performance by a child), 847.0135(5) (sexual acts transmitted over computer) or 847.0145 (selling or buying of minors for portrayal in sexually explicit conduct), Florida Statutes, or a similar law of another jurisdiction, in which

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the victim or apparent victim of the offense was less than sixteen (16) years of age, to reside within 2,500 feet of any school.

(b)

The 2,500-foot distance shall be measured in a straight line from the outer boundary of the real property that comprises a sexual offender's or sexual predator's residence to the nearest boundary line of the real property that comprises a school. The distance may not be measured by a pedestrian route or automobile route, but instead as the shortest straight line distance between the two points.

(c)

Penalties. A person who violates [section 21-281](#)(a) herein shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.00 or imprisonment in the County jail for not more than 364 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(Ord. No. 05-206, § 2, 11-15-05; Ord. No. 10-01, § 2, 1-21-10)

- Sec. 21-282. - Exceptions.

(1)

A sexual offender or sexual predator residing within 2,500 feet of any school does not commit a violation of this section if any of the following apply:

(a)

The sexual offender or sexual predator established a residence prior to the effective date of this ordinance. The sexual offender or sexual predator shall not be deemed to have established a residence or registered said residence for purposes of this section, if the residence is an illegal multifamily apartment unit within a neighborhood zoned for single-family residential use.

(b)

The sexual offender or sexual predator was a minor when he or she committed the sexual offense and was not convicted as an adult.

(c)

The school was opened after the sexual offender or sexual predator established the residence.

(2)

[Section 21-282](#)(1)(a) and (1)(c) herein shall not apply to a sexual offender or sexual predator who is convicted of a subsequent sexual offense as an adult after residing at a registered residence within 2,500 feet of a school.

(Ord. No. 05-206, § 2, 11-15-05; Ord. No. 10-01, § 2, 1-21-10)

- Sec. 21-283. - Property Owners or Lessors Prohibited from Renting Real Property to Certain Sexual Offenders or Sexual Predators; Penalties.

(a)

It is unlawful to let or rent any place, structure, or part thereof, trailer or other conveyance, with knowledge that it will be used as a permanent or temporary residence by any person prohibited from establishing such permanent or temporary residence pursuant to this Article of the Code, if such place, structure, or part thereof, trailer or other conveyance, is located within 2,500 feet of a school. Knowingly renting to a sexual offender or predator shall include, but shall not be limited to, renting or leasing a residence after being notified that the prospective renter, lessee or adult resident is a sexual offender or predator as defined in this ordinance.

(b)

Prior to letting, renting or leasing any place, structure, or part thereof, trailer or other conveyance for use as a permanent or temporary residence that is located within 2,500 feet of a school, and annually thereafter if a rental agreement is entered into, the owner or lessor shall obtain confirmation of a nationwide search from the Miami-Dade County Police Department or other law enforcement agency that the prospective renter, lessee or adult resident is not a registered sexual offender or sexual predator as a result of a conviction of a sexual offense as defined in [section 21-280](#) herein. A person may call the Miami-Dade County Answer Center (311) to obtain assistance or referrals to determine whether a

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prospective renter, lessee or adult resident is a sexual offender or predator and to determine whether a residence is 2,500 feet, from a particular school.

(c)

Penalties.

(1)

A person who violates [section 21-283](#)(a) herein shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 or imprisonment in the County jail for not more than 60 days, or both such fine and imprisonment. A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of [section 21-283](#)(a) herein shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.00 or imprisonment in the County jail for not more than 364 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(2)

A person who violates [section 21-283](#)(b) herein shall be punished by a civil penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) in the manner established by [Chapter 8CC](#) of this Code. Each day of violation or noncompliance shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. No. 05-206, § 2, 11-15-05; Ord. No. 10-67, § 2, 10-5-10)

- Sec. 21-284. - Sexual Offender and Sexual Predator Access to Parks and Child Care Facilities Restricted; Penalties.

(a)

It is unlawful for a sexual offender or sexual predator convicted of a sexual offense, as defined in [section 21-280](#), to knowingly be present in a County or municipal park, when a child under the age of sixteen (16) years is present, unless the sexual offender or sexual predator is the parent or legal guardian of a child present in the park.

(b)

Signage at the entrance of County and municipal parks shall include notification that a person convicted of a sexual offense, as defined in [section 21-280](#) herein, shall not be present in a park when a child under the age of sixteen (16) years is present, unless the sexual offender or sexual predator is the parent or guardian of a child present in the park.

(c)

It is unlawful for a sexual offender or sexual predator convicted of a sexual offense, as defined in [section 21-280](#), to knowingly enter or remain in a child care facility ("facility") or on its premises unless the sexual offender or sexual predator:

(1)

Is dropping off or picking up a child registered at the facility and is the parent or legal guardian of said child; and

(2)

Remains under the supervision of a facility supervisor or his or her designee while on the facility premises.

(d)

Penalties. A person who violates [section 21-284](#)(a) or (c) herein shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 or imprisonment in the County jail for not more than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of [section 21-284](#)(a) or (c) herein shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.00 or imprisonment in the County jail for not more than 364 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(Ord. No. 05-206, § 2, 11-15-05; Ord. No. 10-67, § 2, 10-5-10)

- Sec. 21-285. - Loitering or prowling in child safety zone; penalties.

(a)

It is unlawful for any sexual offender or sexual predator:

(1)

To loiter or prowl with the intent to commit a sexual offense as listed in [Section 21-280](#) of this article;

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(2)

While knowingly within a child safety zone when children are present; and

(3)

To engage in overt conduct that, under the circumstances, manifests an intent to commit a sexual offense as listed in [Section 21-280](#) of this article.

(b)

Conduct which may, under the circumstances, be deemed adequate to manifest an intent to commit a sexual offense as listed in [Section 21-280](#) of this article includes, but is not limited to, conduct such as the following:

(1)

Making sexual conversation or sexual remarks to a child;

(2)

Making lewd or sexual gestures to a child, or exposing sexual organs to a child;

(3)

Giving gifts of candy, money, music, or other items to a child to which he or she is not related or acquainted.

(c)

Unless flight by the sexual offender or sexual predator or other circumstance makes it impracticable, a law enforcement officer shall, prior to any arrest for an offense under this section, afford the sexual offender or predator an opportunity to explain his or her presence and conduct. No sexual offender or predator shall be convicted of an offense under this section if the law enforcement officer did not comply with this procedure or if it is proven at trial that the explanation given by the sexual offender or predator is true, and that the sexual offender or predator had no intent to commit a sexual offense.

(d)

As used in this section a sexual offender or predator is related to a child if he or she is the father, mother, step-father, step-mother, grandparent, sibling, cousin, aunt, uncle or resides with the child. As used in this section a sexual offender or predator is acquainted with a child if he or she has been introduced to the child in the presence of an adult with legal authority to supervise the child.

(e)

Penalties. A person who violates [Section 21-285\(a\)](#) herein shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 or imprisonment in the County jail for not more than 60 days or by both fine and such imprisonment.

(f)

This provision is not intended to limit or affect the applicability of any general loitering and prowling statutes to sexual offenders or predators, including, but not limited to, F.S. § 856.021.

(Ord. No. 10-01, § 3, 1-21-10; Ord. No. 10-67, § 2, 10-5-10)

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Appendix C: Broward County Residency Restriction

Source:

https://library.municode.com/fl/broward_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH21MI_OFPR_ARTXISEOFSEPROR_S21-167ASEOFSEPRPREPX

Sec. 21-167A. - Sexual offender and sexual predator residency prohibition; exceptions.

(a)

It is unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a violation of Sections 794.011, 800.04, 827.071, 847.0135(5), or 847.0145, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, or a similar law of another jurisdiction, regardless of whether adjudication has been withheld, in which the victim of the offense was less than sixteen (16) years of age, to establish a permanent residence or temporary residence within two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet of any school, designated public school bus stop, day care center, park, or playground.

(b)

For purposes of determining the minimum distance separation, the requirement shall be measured by following a straight line from the outermost property line of the permanent residence or temporary residence to the nearest outermost property line of a school, designated public school bus stop, day care center, park, or playground.

(c)

Exceptions: A sexual offender or sexual predator residing within two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet of any school, designated public school bus stop, day care center, park, or playground does not commit a violation of this article if any of the following apply:

(1)

He or she established the permanent residence and reported and registered the residence pursuant to Sections 775.21, 943.0435, or 944.607, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time, prior to the effective date of this article.

(2)

He or she was a minor when he or she committed the offense and was not convicted as an adult.

(3)

He or she is a minor.

(4)

The school, designated public school bus stop, park, day care center, or playground within two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet of the sexual offender's or sexual predator's permanent residence or temporary residence was opened after he or she established the residence and reported and registered the residence pursuant to Sections 775.21, 943.0435, or 944.607, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time.

(Ord. No. 2009-22, § 1, 4-14-09; Ord. No. 2009-42, § 1, 6-23-09; Ord. No. 2009-63, § 1, 9-22-09; Ord. No. 2010-16, § 1, 4-27-10)

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Appendix D: County-Level State RR Coverage Results

County Name	Total Residential Parcels	Restricted Residential Parcels (%)			Total Residential Units	Restricted Residential Units (%)		
		State RR No Pools	State RR With Pools			State RR No Pools	State RR With Pools	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>Min</i> %	<i>Max</i> %	<i>N</i>	%	<i>Min</i> %	<i>Max</i> %
Alachua	91,751	35.0%	42.9%	45.6%	134,655	40.2%	52.3%	56.5%
Baker	9,095	15.8%	17.2%	17.3%	10,163	17.3%	18.5%	18.6%
Bay	97,048	38.8%	43.5%	45.3%	103,357	39.3%	44.0%	45.6%
Bradford	9,874	22.3%	22.3%	22.3%	10,779	22.4%	22.4%	22.4%
Brevard	266,117	31.0%	40.0%	42.5%	320,552	35.0%	45.7%	48.5%
Broward	691,964	74.5%	89.3%	89.9%	954,202	78.3%	91.6%	92.1%
Calhoun	5,112	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%	5,773	27.4%	27.4%	27.4%
Charlotte	116,224	26.3%	32.2%	33.4%	122,541	26.8%	33.4%	34.5%
Citrus	80,341	15.8%	18.0%	19.9%	86,292	17.3%	19.5%	21.3%
Clay	81,167	25.6%	27.8%	28.4%	91,547	27.9%	31.6%	32.3%
Collier	293,695	21.7%	60.5%	67.1%	319,664	24.0%	61.9%	68.2%
Columbia ¹	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Miami-Dade	490,488	57.3%	62.4%	65.0%	879,921	66.7%	71.5%	73.6%
Desoto	11,078	24.6%	31.0%	31.2%	13,465	27.9%	33.2%	33.4%
Dixie	8,085	22.3%	22.3%	22.3%	8,116	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%
Duval	337,804	38.1%	44.3%	45.4%	476,366	42.8%	52.8%	53.9%
Escambia	126,573	39.1%	41.3%	42.8%	178,757	45.4%	49.8%	51.2%
Flagler	61,644	26.1%	32.8%	33.7%	62,526	26.8%	33.4%	34.3%
Franklin ¹	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gadsden	14,771	27.1%	27.2%	27.3%	16,063	26.9%	27.0%	27.0%
Gilchrist	7,779	17.9%	18.6%	18.6%	8,349	18.1%	18.7%	18.7%
Glades	5,272	15.6%	19.4%	30.7%	5,981	16.4%	20.0%	30.5%
Gulf	9,663	35.8%	41.6%	43.6%	10,192	34.9%	40.5%	42.3%
Hamilton	4,788	28.7%	28.7%	28.7%	5,160	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%

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County Name	Total Residential Parcels	Restricted Residential Parcels (%)			Total Residential Units	Restricted Residential Units (%)		
		State RR No Pools	State RR With Pools			State RR No Pools	State RR With Pools	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>Min</i> %	<i>Max</i> %	<i>N</i>	%	<i>Min</i> %	<i>Max</i> %
Hardee	7,712	31.2%	36.0%	36.0%	9,212	33.4%	37.4%	37.4%
Hendry	14,454	29.8%	30.2%	30.4%	17,664	34.9%	35.3%	35.5%
Hernando	85,620	48.9%	52.6%	53.8%	92,585	50.6%	54.7%	55.8%
Highlands	45,597	19.8%	24.5%	27.6%	52,244	23.2%	28.6%	31.5%
Hillsborough	456,152	40.8%	50.1%	53.3%	666,643	47.7%	61.0%	64.5%
Holmes	7,462	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	8,477	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%
Indian River	77,147	28.0%	38.3%	40.7%	84,635	30.6%	42.0%	44.2%
Jackson	16,852	15.4%	15.7%	16.4%	18,871	16.2%	16.5%	17.4%
Jefferson	5,987	22.0%	22.1%	22.1%	7,558	24.3%	24.4%	24.4%
Lafayette	2,769	14.5%	14.5%	14.5%	3,074	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%
Lake	140,057	17.7%	23.4%	25.2%	186,857	27.5%	36.7%	38.6%
Lee	389,636	39.5%	57.4%	60.6%	469,779	42.3%	61.0%	63.9%
Leon	90,333	31.0%	33.8%	34.4%	134,654	38.9%	44.5%	45.8%
Levy	22,346	18.1%	18.2%	18.3%	26,774	20.5%	20.7%	21.0%
Liberty	2,792	15.9%	15.9%	15.9%	3,060	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%
Madison	6,742	18.9%	19.0%	19.1%	7,540	22.4%	22.6%	22.7%
Manatee	190,441	25.4%	47.9%	52.1%	251,253	31.3%	54.9%	58.6%
Marion	174,439	14.7%	18.1%	19.9%	195,304	16.9%	20.4%	22.0%
Martin	69,032	92.5%	94.3%	95.2%	79,899	93.4%	94.9%	95.7%
Monroe	44,699	67.8%	69.8%	70.5%	54,494	72.2%	73.9%	74.5%
Nassau	44,367	24.4%	30.3%	36.1%	48,724	26.1%	32.6%	38.4%
Okaloosa	91,055	38.9%	44.1%	46.2%	95,295	39.1%	44.1%	46.1%
Okeechobee	15,124	12.4%	14.0%	14.4%	17,297	13.9%	15.4%	15.8%
Orange	408,719	30.5%	44.4%	49.1%	590,771	36.5%	58.0%	62.0%
Osceola	160,153	17.4%	39.0%	42.3%	195,271	21.0%	47.6%	50.7%
Palm Beach	591,072	39.5%	67.4%	70.4%	798,893	44.7%	71.5%	74.4%

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County Name	Total Residential Parcels	Restricted Residential Parcels (%)			Total Residential Units	Restricted Residential Units (%)		
		State RR No Pools	State RR With Pools			State RR No Pools	State RR With Pools	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>Min</i> %	<i>Max</i> %	<i>N</i>	%	<i>Min</i> %	<i>Max</i> %
Pasco	243,983	27.2%	39.3%	45.6%	305,835	32.6%	47.2%	52.9%
Pinellas	386,196	49.7%	64.4%	67.2%	480,691	50.7%	66.6%	69.5%
Polk	291,300	23.3%	31.3%	34.1%	357,115	27.9%	38.6%	41.5%
Putnam	34,230	23.4%	24.2%	24.6%	40,939	25.5%	26.5%	26.8%
Santa Rosa	138,335	31.7%	41.0%	41.7%	168,854	34.5%	46.5%	47.6%
Sarasota	148,261	35.1%	42.5%	44.7%	166,696	36.5%	46.0%	48.8%
Seminole	78,216	21.1%	23.5%	25.0%	85,653	21.4%	25.0%	26.4%
St. Johns	236,708	30.7%	48.3%	53.3%	279,781	34.0%	53.0%	57.6%
St. Lucie	152,502	29.2%	47.3%	52.3%	203,368	36.4%	59.0%	63.0%
Sumter	83,040	4.7%	13.4%	19.6%	88,720	6.5%	16.4%	22.7%
Suwannee	16,434	10.0%	10.0%	10.3%	17,929	10.6%	10.6%	10.9%
Taylor	9,086	23.2%	23.4%	23.4%	10,560	24.8%	25.1%	25.1%
Union	3,926	13.5%	13.5%	13.5%	4,290	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%
Volusia	234,251	37.3%	42.1%	45.4%	296,443	41.5%	48.9%	52.6%
Wakulla	14,358	14.2%	15.4%	15.5%	14,950	15.2%	16.3%	16.4%
Walton	48,599	24.1%	42.2%	44.4%	55,017	24.7%	42.8%	45.0%
Washington	9,893	12.7%	12.9%	12.9%	10,832	12.7%	13.0%	13.0%
All Counties	8,110,410	37.6%	50.0%	52.7%	10,528,922	43.2%	56.9%	59.6%

¹ No residential parcel data available