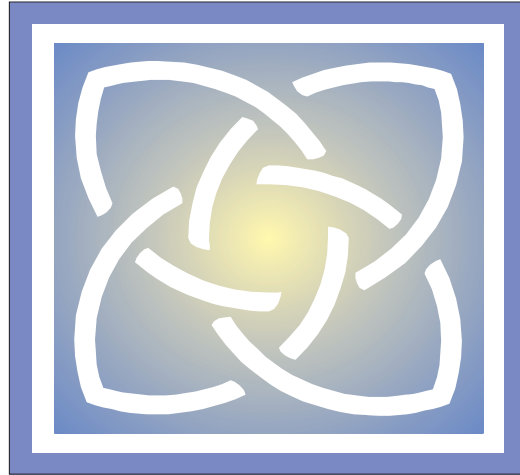


The Coordinating Council of Broward



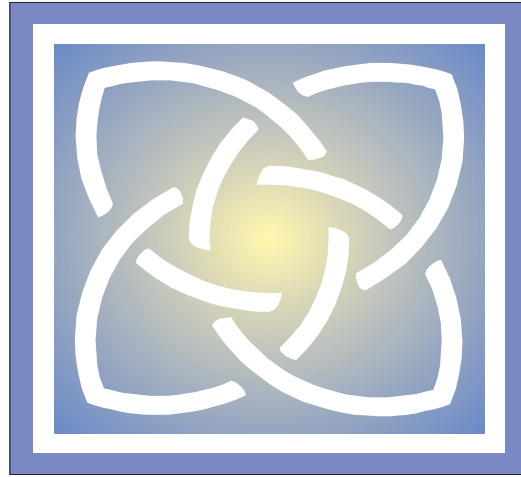
“The CCB: Working Together”

# The Broward Benchmarks

Fort Lauderdale, Florida  
February 1999



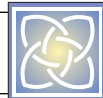
# The Coordinating Council of Broward



“The CCB: Working Together”

## The Broward Benchmarks

1300 South Andrews Avenue, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316  
Phone: (954) 462-4850 Ext. 210 FAX (954) 523-8309 E-mail: [cbrp@bellsouth.net](mailto:cbrp@bellsouth.net)



# The Coordinating Council of Broward

Frank V. Sacco, CEO - Council Chairman  
**Memorial Healthcare System**

Jack L. Moss - Council Past Chair  
**Travel Industry Consultant**

Dr. Willis Holcombe, President - Council Vice Chair  
**Broward Community College**

Kathy Koch, President - Council Secretary/Treasurer  
**Ambit Marketing Communications**

Edith Lederberg, Executive Director  
**Area Agency on Aging**

F. Michael Langley, President/CEO  
**The Broward Alliance**

Roger Desjarlais, County Administrator  
**Broward County Government**

David L. Roach, Administrator  
**Broward County Health Department**

Kenneth C. Jenne, Sheriff  
**Broward County Sheriff's Office**

Mason Jackson, Executive Director  
**Broward Workforce Development Board**

Bishop Thomas G. Wenski, President  
**Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Miami**

Robert Pappas, Acting District Administrator  
**Department of Children & Families - District 10**

Darryl Olson, Acting Manager  
**Department of Juvenile Justice - District 10**

Dr. Gary Rubin, Executive Director  
**Jewish Federation of Broward County**

Wil Trower, President/CEO  
**North Broward Hospital District**

Dr. Dorothy J. Orr, Interim Superintendent  
**School Board of Broward County**

Robert MacConnell, President  
**United Way of Broward County**

Jasmin Shirley Moore, Chair  
**Multicultural Advisory Board**

Janet Craft, VP/GM  
**BellSouth Business Systems**

Daniel Gordon, Principal  
**Bateman, Gordon & Sands Insurance**

Stephen M. Queior, President  
**Greater Fort Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce**

Thomas H. Shea, Managing Principal  
**Right Management Consultants**

"The CCB: Working Together"

## STAFF

Robert "Skip" Johnston, President/CEO  
Reneé Pravda, Office Manager  
Sasha Gregory, Secretary



Dear Broward Residents:

*The Broward Benchmarks* break new ground by telling us how well the needs of all our residents are being met. Are our children getting the education they need to become self-sufficient and think critically? Do we feel safe in our homes, communities and workplaces? Does Broward have the jobs we need to prosper? Are we able to afford good healthcare? Is our air clean and our water supply adequate? Is our local government telling us what outcomes it gets from taxpayer-funded programs? *The Broward Benchmarks* answer such questions—and suggest where improvement is needed to better serve our people.

The Coordinating Council of Broward is working to challenge all of us to become more informed about our community as we work collaboratively to enhance the Quality of Life in Broward. This report is intended to establish a baseline for measuring our progress towards such an improved Quality of Life. *The Broward Benchmarks* will be produced on an annual basis, which will facilitate a more focused approach to identifying areas of strength and priorities requiring improvements as we reach our established goals.

*The Broward Benchmarks* can serve as a model to encourage our local communities and citizens to form a more constructive partnership with each other and our government to improve our quality of life. We must work together to build a better, stronger Broward County, neighborhood by neighborhood.

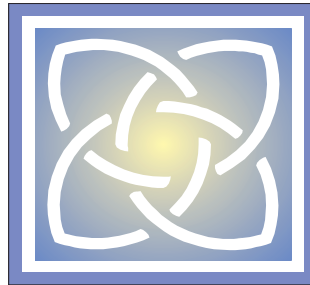
As you review this document, you will see from the goals that our work, while quite successful thus far, has only just begun. All of us who care about the future of Broward County must get involved in achieving a higher quality of life for our community. The Council hopes that these benchmark goals will help focus public attention on what needs to occur to make our community an even better place to live and work.

I would like to thank everyone who contributed in the preparation of this second edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*. The countless hours you have devoted have given us the means to assure continual community improvement.

Please accept my invitation to use this information to challenge all of us to an even higher standard of performance in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

Frank V. Sacco  
Chairman



"The CCB: Working Together"

# ***Introduction***

What quality of life do you want for Broward County at the dawn of the next century? Where should rates of crime and employment and graduation be? Better? Yes, but better than what, and how much better? This is the role of The Broward Benchmarks – to accurately frame where we were, where we are, and where we’re going.

Broward’s unique universe has been divided into seven areas that touch all parts of our lives. These areas are further divided by sections and topics. Ultimately, each topic has benchmarks with past and present measures, along with future targets – our goals for Broward. When these goals are reached, our community will be better off. We will be safer, better educated, live in an enhanced environment, and more. However, if the numbers move in the wrong direction, we will have the right information to change the way we do things, and successfully work together for a better future.

We are already seeking to involve local agencies in using benchmarks and tying their program budgets to these outcomes. This process may suggest budget shifts to effect better results in areas of greater public concern.

Our citizens won’t have to rely upon vague notions about what’s going on in Broward. Knowledge is power in the information age, and this report will both inform and alert citizens and institutions in joint battle for a better Broward County.

Every successful business has a plan, which holds its leadership accountable and targets on the “best practices” for management of its enterprise. Benchmarks are Broward’s plan for where we must go. All of us should be held accountable for achieving these goals. Benchmarks will report those outcomes in clear ways and will help citizens fairly judge how well we are doing and, by inference, how effectively we are using our resources.

We all have a role in making Broward a better place to live. At the same time, we hope that you will look at

the total picture of how Broward is doing and decide how you can contribute. Working together, we can make it happen.

## BACKGROUND

Designing and compiling this 1999 report has been a continuing project of the Quality of Life Committee of The Coordinating Council of Broward, but the final product is the work of many contributors. The general public, the business community, universities, constituency groups, government agencies, the Legislature, and the Governor’s Office of Planning and Budgeting all have contributed. They share our excitement about the prospect of a document that will provide specific information about conditions in our community.

Initially, The Council examined existing statewide benchmarking practices, such as Oregon’s *Benchmarks*, and similar work being done in Florida, in Duval, Leon and Hillsborough counties. The greatest initial contribution came from the Florida Commission on Government Accountability to the People (GAP).

*The Broward Benchmarks* will always be a work-in-progress. Many indicators in this second edition have significantly more data than the original 1998 report.

One salient gap in the Benchmarks presentation is that of the multicultural composition of the resident population of Broward, and how to represent the cultural and linguistic complexity obscured by data that is categorized in blocks of white and non-white, or white, black, Asian, Native American, and Hispanic. These are categories that do not fit the reality of Broward County, a county that grew from 1,255,488 to 1,460,890 from 1990 to 1998.

This is clearly a critical issue, as diversity is not so simple as language and origin, but encompasses myriad cultural beliefs and ways of being, experiences, expectations and priorities. Its significance is clear in all domains: health, education, employment, communication, safety, laws and governing. The Council will

publish a supplemental report on the complex composition of Broward’s growing populations to assure a higher quality of life for all. We will also publish supplemental reports with other special studies.

## PRIORITY ISSUES

In December 1998 The Council adopted a set of four priority issues around which to organize its efforts to improve the quality of life in Broward County (see the next section of this report). For each priority issue, an organization was identified to convene a stakeholder group and facilitate the development of a plan of action. These priorities emerged out of the work of the Quality of Life Committee, an intensive effort to obtain public input conducted in mid-1998, and a strategic planning workshop held in October 1998.

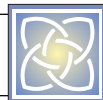
The Quality of Life Committee identified a set of preliminary priority issues that were published in the February 1998 edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*. In preparing to receive public input on the preliminary priorities, the Committee restructured the initial list of issues into two tiers, one with nine “overall” priority issues, and the other with 35 “specific” preliminary priority issues. The issues were presented for public input with no initial ranking.

In ranking the priorities, all reviewers were asked to consider the following criteria:

- Is it outcome oriented?
- Can a meaningful goal be set?
- Does it address people’s most basic needs?
- Does it impact other quality of life factors?
- Is it proactive?

The Council sponsored three open public forums in different areas of Broward County in April 1998. The Council also sponsored three focus groups in May 1998 with representatives of service providers and community advocacy groups.

The Council has identified three tiers for addressing



priorities:

- Tier I - top community priority projects;
- Tier II – institutional collaborative initiatives; and
- Tier III - basic support / process projects.

Tier I priorities, limited to a small number selected from the highest priorities set by The Council, with input from the community, are intended to be the primary focus of the Council's action strategies. The Council selected its four priority issues in December 1998. The remaining issues are now listed under Tier II. In addition, the Council continues to pursue its basic collaboration infrastructure priorities (Tier III), which, aside from these benchmarks, include the Broward Information Network, the Countywide Resource Inventory and targeted needs assessments.

The Council has begun to convene stakeholder groups that will identify the most appropriate ways to respond to each priority, through such endeavors as joint legislative initiatives, joint grant applications, and other collaborative initiatives. Some of the initiatives required to address priority issues may not be entirely within the scope of responsibility of the entities that belong to The CCB. The CCB may choose to use its influence to call attention to these issues by parties who can have a more direct impact on them.

## APPLICATIONS

*The Broward Benchmarks* will be valuable to at least five groups:

1. The Coordinating Council of Broward will use the *Benchmarks* as a tool to focus the community on higher system performance and accountability.
2. Citizens who wish to participate in improving their communities. Information and concrete measures of outcomes will shape public opinion needed to help make Broward a better place to live, work, and retire.

3. Public officials and business leaders can use the *Benchmarks* as a basis for setting priorities and allocating resources.
4. Cities and neighborhoods may use this countywide information to develop their own benchmarks as a guide to local solutions to local problems.
5. Provider and Service Agencies should use the *Benchmarks* as a constant reminder of the bottom line. Citizens want employment, not just job training programs; skills for the workforce, not just a high school diploma. Local agencies need to show how their programs and services help improve that bottom line. They need to demonstrate how and why tax dollars and private resources are being used to benefit the daily lives of Broward residents. In short, they must effectively contribute to a measurably higher quality of life for all.

## SCOPE

The Council selected issues that affect Broward broadly and can be easily understood. We looked for benchmark measures that were both compelling and actionable.

The *Benchmarks* measure results, not efforts (for example, successful job placements, not just number of persons trained). A few definitions in the language of performance measurement may be helpful:

**Inputs** tell us the volume of resources used to produce services or achieve a goal. Most often inputs are measured by dollars or number of staff. This is the traditional frame of reference for line-item budgets.

**Outputs** are measures of services and products, such as number of children vaccinated, level of voter turnout or quantity of waste recycled.

**Outcomes**, the specific indicators, tell us how we have benefited in some definitive way from services provided. Outcomes are pervasive in this document

since they are the core measures of our quality of life.

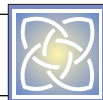
It is tempting to measure inputs because they are easily obtained and described. However, this simplicity, such as budgets, numbers of teachers or how many counselors are available for children in foster care, tell us only about our commitment, and even then incompletely. We need information about what really counts: the *results* of our commitment. In some cases, you will see benchmarks that do not measure outcomes, since direct measures are not available. Examples are school class sizes or estimates of people without health insurance. What we really want to know is whether students are learning and if people are healthy, and we are striving to get to all of this information. These additional measures are included because we believe they illuminate important elements in our understanding of the issues.

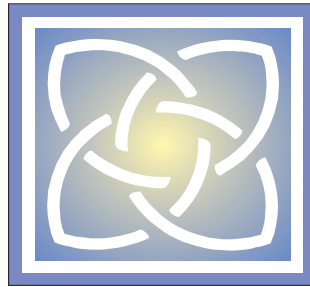
We encourage you to read the endnotes for each benchmark before you try to interpret the numbers. The endnotes explain what has been measured and provide information to help understand why each benchmark has been included. The endnotes are also useful for those who want additional detailed information about a topic, since the data source is listed for each benchmark.

## BENCHMARKS, PRESENT AND FUTURE

As noted earlier, benchmarking is an evolutionary process. This second edition contains more and increasingly precise information when compared to the original. Access to information will continue to improve. Conditions and priorities will continue to change. We will need to adopt new benchmarks or drop old ones. We invite your comments and suggestions. Should topics be added or dropped? Could the format or wording be made clearer? Do you have other suggestions? It's your report.

We invite your use of this exciting tool for improving our community, our values and our lives.





"The CCB: Working Together"

# ***CCB Priorities***



## CCB PRIORITIES

### TIER I ISSUE TOP PRIORITIES AND DESIGNATED CONVENERS OF STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Jobs, Better Pay and Benefits .....	The Broward Alliance
Healthcare Access .....	Broward Regional Health Planning Council
Mobility / Transportation Access .....	Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization
Education .....	Broward Workforce Development Board

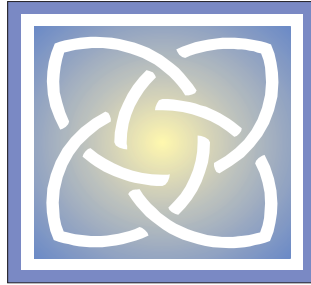
### TIER II ISSUE PRIORITIES (ALPHABETICAL LISTING)

Abuse, Elderly	Job Creation
AIDS / Communicable Diseases	Life Cycle Job Training
Business Development	Low Birth-weight Babies
Crime, Juvenile	Mental Health, Access to
Crime Rate	Mental Health, Adolescents
Day Care, Subsidized	Nursing Home, Access to Quality
Domestic Violence	Poverty Level, Percentage of Population
Environmental Issues	Recreational Facilities
Governmental Accountability	Redevelopment
Growth Rate – Infrastructure	Relations (Race, Cultural, Religious)
Guidance, Internship	School-to-Work Programs
Homelessness	Sense of Community
Housing, Affordable	Substance Abuse
Independent Living	Suicide Rate
Infant Mortality	Teenage Unemployment
Injuries, Unintentional	Unwed / Teenage Motherhood
Jail Overcrowding	

### TIER III BASIC COLLABORATION INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES

Broward Information Network	Quality-of-Life Indicators / Benchmarks
Countywide Resource Inventory	Joint Monitoring / Evaluation
Targeted Needs Assessments	Coordinated Legislative Agenda





"The CCB: Working Together"

# ***Contents***



## Our Families and Communities

LIVING IN BROWARD COUNTY	4
Quality of Life	
Population	
BUILDING STRONG FAMILIES	5
People in Poverty	
Single Parent Families	
Children in Disadvantaged Families	
Children in Poverty	
Child Care	
Children Living Away from Their Families	
Runaways	
Homelessness	
Self-Sufficiency of the Elderly	
People with Disabilities	
IMPROVING OUR COMMUNITIES	11
Life in Communities	
Housing	
Mobility	
Land Use	
LIVING IN SOCIAL HARMONY	15
Racial Harmony	
Cultural Harmony	
Religious Harmony	
Civil Rights	
Hate Crimes	
Equal Opportunity	
Immigration	
ENJOYING LEISURE TIME	18
Cultural and Historical Resources	
Outdoor Recreation	
County Parks	
Beaches	



## Our Safety

REDUCING CRIME	22
Crime	
Crime Victimization	
Perception of Crime	
Alcohol and Drugs	
Personal Safety	
Juvenile Arrests	
Juvenile Delinquents	
Juveniles in the Adult System	
PREVENTING ABUSE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	27
Abuse and Neglect	
Domestic Violence	
IMPROVING OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	29
Adult Repeat Offenders	
Juvenile Repeat Offenders	
Time Served	
Education of Offenders	
Ex-Offender Employment	
PROMOTING SAFETY	31
Disaster Protection	
Emergency Medical Assistance	
Traffic Crashes	
Highway Violence	
Boating Accidents	
Injuries	
Work-Related Injuries	



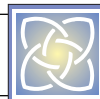
## Our Learning

LEARNING BEGINS AT BIRTH	37
Readiness for Kindergarten	
ACHIEVING EDUCATIONAL RESULTS	37
Achievement Test Results	
High School Dropouts and Graduates	
Readiness for College	
Need for Remediation	
Community College Graduates	
University Graduates	
Public Satisfaction with Results	
PREPARING FOR THE WORKFORCE	44
Adult Literacy	
Graduates Entering the Workforce	
Job Training	
Retraining of the Existing Workforce	
Employer Satisfaction	
Public Satisfaction	
Wages of Graduates	
PROMOTING A POSITIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT (preK-12)	50
Parental and Community Involvement	
Cost per Student	
School Overcrowding (Class Size)	
Capacity to Meet Enrollment Needs	
Student Attendance	
Suspensions and Expulsions	
Crime on School Grounds	
Language Proficiency	



## Our Health

BEGINNING LIFE HEALTHY	57
Births to Teenagers	
Low Birth Weight	
Infant Mortality	
AIDS and Drug-Afflicted Babies	
Infant Screening	
LIVING HEALTHY LIVES	59
Adult Health	
Health Insurance	
Health Care Access	
Health Care Quality	
Health Care Costs	
Life Expectancy	
Deaths	
Preventable Cancer	
Communicable Diseases	
Suicide	
Mental Health	
LEARNING TO STAY HEALTHY	67
Immunizations	
Physical Fitness	
Alcohol and Drug Use	
Cigarette Smoking	
Check-Ups/Preventive Health	





## Our Economy

INCREASING JOB OPPORTUNITIES	72
New Jobs Created	
Unemployment	
Teenage Unemployment	
Equal Employment Opportunity	
EARNING A GOOD LIVING	74
Personal Income	
Perception of Financial Situation	
Wages	
Wage Distribution	
CONTRIBUTING TO PRODUCTIVITY	77
Output of Goods and Services	
BUILDING A STRONG ECONOMY	78
Major Industries	
Tourism	
Defense Industry	
Business Starts	
Business Failures	
Business Ownership	
Construction Activity	
International Trade	
INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE	82
Private Capital Investment	
Public Capital Investment	
Retirement	



## Our Environment

PROTECTING OUR AIR AND WATER	88
Air Quality	
Groundwater Quality	
Surface Water Quality	
Water Use	
PRESERVING OUR LAND AND WILDLIFE	93
Wildlife Habitat	
Wetlands	
Invasion of Exotic Species	
Coastline	
Coral Reefs	
Land Stewardship	
BEING PART OF THE SOLUTION	96
Energy Use	
Waste Management	
Hazardous Waste	
Litter	

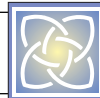


## Our Government

EARNING OUR TRUST	101
Citizen Trust in Government	
Public Satisfaction	
STAYING WITHIN OUR MEANS	102
Government Spending	
Waste in Government	
Government Employment	
County Financial Management	
ACHIEVING RESULTS	105
Use of Outcome Measures	
Achievement of Results	
INVOLVING CITIZENS	106
Presidential Elections	
Non-presidential Elections	
Candidates for Public Office	
Representation	



ENDNOTES	111
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	161



















The CCB: Working Together

# *Our Families and Communities*

*For all people to participate fully in society, families need to thrive; children need to be able to grow to full potential; elders need to feel secure. One of our best long-term investments is to work toward a stable environment in which neighbors take their personal and community responsibilities seriously.*

*Our communities are challenged in many different ways. Our rapid growth has choked our roads and encouraged sprawl that must be contained and balanced to avoid decline in established neighborhoods. Artistic, recreational and other leisure activities must be supported for neighborhoods to remain vigorous.*

**CRITICAL BENCHMARKS**

	1.1	QUALITY OF LIFE		1.10	HOMELESSNESS
	1.3	PEOPLE IN POVERTY		1.14	HOUSING
	1.4	SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES		1.15	MOBILITY
	1.5	CHILDREN IN DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES		1.17	RACIAL HARMONY
	1.6	CHILDREN IN POVERTY		1.18	CULTURAL HARMONY
	1.7	CHILD CARE		1.19	RELIGIOUS HARMONY
	1.8	CHILDREN IN LIVING AWAY FROM THEIR HOMES		1.23	IMMIGRATION

# Living in Broward County

		TRENDS				GOALS	
		FL1993	1985	1994	1997	2000	2010
<b>1.1</b>	<b>QUALITY OF LIFE</b>						
<b>1.1.1</b>	<b>Broward County as a place to live:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who say that this is						
	a) an excellent place to live	22%	not available	not available	23%	25%	30%
	b) a good place to live	45%	not available	not available	52%	55%	60%
	c) a fair place to live	26%	not available	not available	21%	17%	8%
	d) a poor place to live	6%	not available	not available	4%	3%	2%
	e) don't know / no answer	1%	not available	not available	0%	0%	0%
<b>1.1.2</b>	<b>Change in the quality of life:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who say that the quality of life during the time they have lived here has						
	a) improved	22%	not available	not available	24%	33%	35%
	b) stayed the same	28%	not available	not available	40%	42%	40%
	c) grown worse	47%	not available	not available	36%	25%	25%
	d) don't know / no answer	3%	not available	not available	0%	0%	0%
<b>1.2</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>						
<b>1.2.1</b>	<b>Population:</b> Number of people who live here	14.1 million	1.1 million	1.3 million	1.4 million		
<b>1.2.2</b>	<b>Population growth:</b> Annual percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in the number of people who live here	+1.9%	+2.2%	+1.9%	+1.0%		

## Building strong families

		TRENDS				GOALS	
		FL1990	1985	1990	1997	2000	2010
<b>1.3</b>	<b>PEOPLE IN POVERTY</b>						
<b>1.3.1</b>	<b>People in poverty:</b> Percentage of people here who were in poverty	14%	not available	10%	not available	10%	10%
<b>1.3.2</b>	<b>People in poverty by race:</b> Percentage of people in the following racial groups who were in poverty						
	a) White	6%	not available	7.0%	not available		
	b) Black	28%	not available	27%	not available		
	c) Hispanic	16%	not available	14%	not available		
	d) Asian / Pacific Islander	12%	not available	9.2%	not available		
	e) Native American	17%	not available	18%	not available		
<b>1.3.3</b>	<b>People in poverty by gender:</b> Percentage of males and females who were in poverty						
	a) Males	not available	not available	not available	not available		
	b) Females	not available	not available	not available	not available		
<b>1.4</b>	<b>SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES</b>						
<b>1.4.1</b>	<b>Single parent families</b>						
	a) Percentage of families with children headed by a single parent	25%	not available	25%	not available	30%	25%
	b) Percentage of single parent families headed by						
	1) a single mother	81%	not available	80%	not available	80%	80%
	2) a single father	19%	not available	20%	not available	20%	20%
	c) Percentage of children who were living in single parent family households	22%	not available	23%	not available	25%	23%



## Building strong families *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>1.5</b>	<b>CHILDREN IN DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES</b>	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.5.1</b>	<b>Births to unwed mothers:</b> Percentage of babies who were born to unwed mothers						
	a) White mothers	26%	not available	17%	21%		
	b) Non-white mothers	65%	not available	59%	57%		
	c) All mothers	36%	26%	30%	33%	33%	32%
<b>1.5.2</b>	<b>Births to undereducated mothers:</b> Percentage of babies who were born to mothers without a high school diploma	18%	21%	19%	17%	15%	13%
<b>1.5.3</b>	<b>Births to families at risk of poverty and instability:</b> Percentage of babies born whose mothers had all of the following disadvantages: a) unmarried, b) under age 20 when her first child was born, and c) less than a high school education	7.3%	5.9%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.5%
<b>1.5.4</b>	<b>Families on welfare</b>						
	a) Number of families with children that received Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) at any time during the year	402,778	not available	not available	14,339		
	b) Percentage of children who lived in families receiving AFDC at any time during the year	23%	not available	not available	not available		
<b>1.6</b>	<b>CHILDREN IN POVERTY</b>	<b>FL1990</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.6.1</b>	<b>Children in poverty:</b> Percentage of children living in families in poverty	18%	not available	15%	not available	13%	10%

## Building strong families *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
1.7	CHILD CARE	FL1995	1993	1994	1995	2000	2010
1.7.1	<b>Day care for children in poverty:</b> Percentage of young children in poverty who were in day care a) Broward County b) Florida		22% 31%	22% 31%	31% 34%		
1.7.2	<b>Day care waiting list:</b> Number of children ages 0-12 in poverty who needed day care or after-school care (waiting list)		To be included in future edition				
1.7.3	<b>Children of working parents:</b> Number of children ages 0-12 who needed day care or after-school care and received it	42%	28,206	29,051	29,987		
1.8	CHILDREN LIVING AWAY FROM THEIR FAMILIES	FL1995	1990	1995	1996	2000	2010
1.8.1	<b>Children in foster care</b> a) Number of children in emergency shelter care as of June 30 (per 100,000 children under age 18) b) Number of children in foster care or residential group care as of June 30 (per 100,000 children under age 18)	42 314	77 896	56 875	79 948		
1.8.2	<b>Outcome of foster care:</b> Percentage of children leaving care with a successful outcome a) Foster care placement b) Post placement supervision	not available not available	not available not available	63% 24%	50% 22%	65%	85%

## Building strong families *continued*

		TRENDS			GOALS		
<b>1.8</b>	<b>CHILDREN LIVING AWAY FROM THEIR FAMILIES</b> CONTINUED	<b>FL</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.8.3</b>	<b>Length of stay in foster care:</b> Average length of stay in foster care (in months)						
	a) Broward County		not available	35	34	31	12
	b) Florida		not available	37	37		
<b>1.9</b>	<b>RUNAWAYS</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.9.1</b>	<b>Runaway children:</b> Number of children reported as runaway children	not available	not available	4,188	3,785		
<b>1.10</b>	<b>HOMELESSNESS</b>	<b>FL 1994</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.10.1</b>	<b>Homeless people:</b> Number of homeless people on any given day						
	a) Total number of homeless people	51,500	3,013	4,433	5,560	5600	5600
	b) Number of homeless people per 100,000 residents						
	1) Broward County		235	330	399	400	375
	2) Florida		235	371	not available		
<b>1.10.2</b>	<b>Newly vs. chronically homeless:</b> Percentage of homeless people who have been homeless						
	a) less than a year	66%	not available	not available	not available		
	b) a year or more	34%	not available	not available	not available		

## Building strong families *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>1.10</b>	<b>HOMELESSNESS</b> CONTINUED	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
	<b>1.10.3 Homeless families:</b> Percentage of homeless people who were homeless with their families	33%	not available	not available	not available		
<b>1.11</b>	<b>SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF THE ELDERLY</b>	<b>FL1990</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
	<b>1.11.1 Elders with mobility limitations:</b> By survey, percentage of people age 70 and older who, because of an impairment or health problem, needed the help of other people with their routine needs such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes	not available	not available	14%	13%	13%	11%
	<b>1.11.2 Elders with self-care limitations:</b> By survey, percentage of people age 70 and older who, because of an impairment or health problem, needed the help of other people with their personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house	not available	not available	4.6%	4.9%	4.9%	4.6%
	<b>1.11.3 Elders in poverty:</b> Percentage of people age 65 and older living in poverty	10%	not available	10%	not available	10%	10%
<b>1.12</b>	<b>PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
	<b>1.12.1 Work limitations:</b> By survey, percentage of people ages 18-69 in the workforce who, because of an impairment or health problem, were kept from working at a job or business	not available	not available	2.2%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%

## *Building strong families* *continued*

1.12 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES CONTINUED	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1990	1994	1997	2000	2010
<b>1.12.2 Housework limitations:</b> By survey, percentage of homemakers ages 18-69 who, because of an impairment or health problem, were kept from doing any housework at all	not available	not available	18%	15%	13%	7.0%
<b>1.12.3 Communication disabilities:</b> By survey, percentage of adults age 18 and older who were a) deaf b) hard of hearing c) speech impaired d) blind	not available	not available	not available	1.2%		
	not available	not available	not available	14%		
	not available	not available	not available	1.7%		
	not available	not available	not available	1.4%		
<b>1.12.4 Physical disabilities:</b> By survey, percentage of adults age 18 and older who have a physical disability requiring assistance in walking or moving around	not available	not available	not available	7.0%	5.0%	3.0%

## *Improving our communities*

1.13 LIFE IN COMMUNITIES	FL	1985	1994	1997	2000	2010
<b>1.13.1 People who are satisfied with their communities:</b> By survey, how satisfied adults in Broward County were with the community where they lived a) Very satisfied b) Somewhat satisfied c) Not satisfied	not available	not available	not available	50%	50%	50%
	not available	not available	not available	43%	45%	48%
	not available	not available	not available	7.5%	5%	2%

## Improving our communities *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>1.14</b>	<b>HOUSING</b>	<b>FL1990</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.14.1</b>	<b>Affordability of housing:</b> Percentage of low and very low income households spending more than 30% of their income on housing						
	a) Households with an income 20% or more below the county median income	55%	not available	62%	not available	62%	55%
	b) Households with an income 50% or more below the county median income	66%	not available	71%	not available		
<b>1.14.2</b>	<b>Quality of housing:</b> Percentage of people living in poor quality housing						
	a) was overcrowded	5.8%	not available	4.9%	not available		
	b) lacked complete plumbing	0.4%	not available	0.3%	not available		
	c) lacked complete kitchen	0.6%	not available	0.5%	not available		
	d) was substandard	3.7%	not available	1.1%	not available		
<b>1.15</b>	<b>MOBILITY</b>	<b>FL1995</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.15.1</b>	<b>Use of roads:</b> Average number of vehicles per day using each lane mile of roads	5,800	not available	not available	not available		
<b>1.15</b>	<b>MOBILITY CONTINUED</b>	<b>FL1990</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.15.2</b>	<b>Commuting time:</b> Average number of minutes people spent commuting to work	22	not available	23	not available		

## Improving our communities *continued*

1.15 MOBILITY CONTINUED	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1993	1985	1990	1997	2000	2010
<b>1.15.3 Public satisfaction with roads:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who rated the roads and highways where they lived as						
a) excellent	12%	not available	not available	18%	19%	20%
b) good	47%	not available	not available	53%	55%	70%
c) fair	29%	not available	not available	22%	19%	10%
d) poor	13%	not available	not available	7.8%	7%	0%

1.15 MOBILITY CONTINUED	FL1993	1990	1993	1996	2000	2010
	<b>1.15.4 Mass transit:</b>					
<b>a) Availability of mass transit</b>						
1) Total number of route miles (millions)	10.2	not available	0.612	0.628	0.800	1.100
2) Total number of service miles (millions)	76.7	8.75	8.76	9.19	12.00	18.00
3) Total number of service hours (millions)	5.3	0.664	0.634	0.667	0.900	1.20
<b>b) Use of mass transit</b>						
1) Average number of bus passengers per weekday	not available	52,430	67,296	78,309	90,000	160,000
2) Annual growth in weekday bus ridership	not available	not available	3.1%	3.7%	5.0%	5.0%
<b>c) Use of bus capacity:</b> Percentage of bus seat capacity used	not available	22%	25%	27%	30%	35%

## Improving our communities *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>1.15</b>	<b>MOBILITY</b> CONTINUED	<b>FL1990</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.15.5</b>	<b>Transportation alternatives:</b>						
	a) Percentage of workers age 16 and older getting to work using alternatives to driving alone	23%	not available	20%	not available	23%	25%
	b) Percentage of workers age 16 and older using public transportation to get to work	2.0%	not available	2.1%	not available	2.3%	3.0%
	c) Average number of people per vehicle during rush hour	not available	not available	not available	not available		
	d) Annual growth in daily vehicle miles traveled	not available	not available	not available	not available		
<b>1.15.6</b>	<b>Bicycling:</b> Percentage of roads suitable for bicycling		To be included in future edition				
<b>1.15</b>	<b>MOBILITY</b> CONTINUED	<b>FL1995</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.15.7</b>	<b>Transportation of the elderly and people with low incomes or disabilities</b>						
	a) Percentage of residents who needed special transportation	38%	not available	not available	not available	35%	20%
	b) Percentage of people needing special transportation who received it	not available	not available	not available	not available		
<b>1.16</b>	<b>LAND USE</b>	<b>FL1990</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.16.1</b>	<b>Urbanization:</b> Percentage of total land that consisted of urbanized areas with 50,000 or more population	10%	not available	not available	not available		



## Improving our communities *continued*

1.16 LAND USE CONTINUED	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1990	1994	1997	2000	2010
<b>1.16.2 Growth in urbanization:</b> Percentage increase in square miles of land in urbanized areas with 50,000 or more population (1980-1990)	not available	not available	not available	not available		

## Living in social harmony

1.17 RACIAL HARMONY	FL 1993	1990	1994	1997	2000	2010
<b>1.17.1 Race relations:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who believed that race relations in their community were good or excellent						
a) Whites	50%	not available	not available	58%	61%	85%
b) Non-whites	46%	not available	not available	61%	62%	85%
c) TOTAL	50%	not available	not available	58%	62%	85%

1.18 CULTURAL HARMONY	FL	1990	1994	1997	2000	2010
<b>1.18.1 Cultural relations:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who believed that cultural relations in their community were good or excellent						
a) Whites	not available	not available	not available	60%	70%	99%
b) Non-whites	not available	not available	not available	59%	70%	99%
c) TOTAL	not available	not available	not available	60%	70%	99%

*Living in social harmony* continued

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>1.19</b>	<b>RELIGIOUS HARMONY</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.19.1</b>	<b>Religious relations:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who believed that religious relations in their community were good or excellent						
	a) Catholics	not available	not available	not available	72%		
	b) Protestants	not available	not available	not available	69%		
	c) Jewish	not available	not available	not available	78%		
	d) All other faiths	not available	not available	not available	62%		
	e) TOTAL	not available	not available	not available	69%	72%	80%
<b>1.20</b>	<b>CIVIL RIGHTS</b>	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.20.1</b>	<b>Housing discrimination complaints:</b> Number of housing discrimination complaints made to a federal agency						
	a) Number of complaints received	417	not available	not available	not available		
	b) Number of complaints resolved	334	not available	not available	not available		
<b>1.20.2</b>	<b>Education discrimination complaints:</b> Number of education discrimination complaints made to a federal agency						
	a) Number of complaints received	266	not available	not available	not available		
	b) Number of complaints resolved	121	not available	not available	not available		
<b>1.21</b>	<b>HATE CRIMES</b>	<b>FL1993</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.21.1</b>	<b>Hate crimes:</b> Number of hate crimes reported to law enforcement per 100,000 residents						
		2.3	0.6	1.4	0.8		

*Living in social harmony* continued

		TRENDS				GOALS	
1.22	EQUAL OPPORTUNITY	FL1993	1985	1994	1997	2000	2010
1.22.1	<b>Opportunities by gender and race:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who thought that people from their same background had the same or more opportunities than in the past						
	a) Females	64%	not available	not available	59%		
	b) Males	65%	not available	not available	65%		
	c) Non-whites	68%	not available	not available	62%		
	d) Whites	63%	not available	not available	61%		
	e) TOTAL	64%	not available	not available	61%	63%	67%
1.22.2	<b>Opportunities for people with disabilities:</b> By survey, percentage of adults in Broward County who thought that people with disabilities had the same or more opportunities than in the past (comparing the perception of people with disabilities versus the perception of people without disabilities)						
	a) People with disabilities	not available	not available	not available	60%		
	b) People without disabilities	not available	not available	not available	61%		
	c) TOTAL	not available	not available	not available	60%	63%	67%
1.23	IMMIGRATION	FL1994	1985	1990	1997	2000	2010
1.23.1	<b>Number of undocumented immigrants:</b> Number of immigrants who entered the United States illegally or remained after their immigration papers expired	314,000	not available	not available	not available		

## Enjoying leisure time

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>1.24</b>	<b>CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.24.1</b>	<b>Support for the arts:</b> Rank in funding for the arts per resident (Florida in the nation, Broward in the state)	7 <sup>th</sup>	not available	not available	not available		
<b>1.25</b>	<b>OUTDOOR RECREATION</b>	<b>FL1995</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.25.1</b>	<b>Recreational land and water:</b> Acres of recreational land and fresh water open to the public	10.7 million	not available	not available	12,238		
<b>1.25.2</b>	<b>Camping:</b> Number of camp sites open for public use	149,784	not available	not available	229		
<b>1.26</b>	<b>COUNTY PARKS</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>1.26.1</b>	<b>County parks</b>						
	a) Acres of county-managed park land	not available	not available	not available	6,441		
	b) Number of visitors to county and community parks (millions)	not available	4.5	5.3	not available		
<b>1.26.2</b>	<b>Access for people with disabilities</b>						
	a) Number of county parks that had one or more facilities accessible to people with disabilities	not available	not available	not available	5		
	b) Percentage of total Broward County park acreage that has facilities for people with disabilities	not available	not available	not available	15%		

*Enjoying leisure time* continued

1.27 BEACHES	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1995	1986	1992	1995	2000	2010
<b>1.27.1 Lakes and rivers:</b> Beaches on lakes and rivers open to the public for recreation						
a) Number of freshwater beaches usable for swimming	442	not available	not available	not available		
b) Linear miles of freshwater beaches usable for swimming	55	not available	not available	not available		
c) Number of boat ramp lanes	1,826	not available	not available	not available		
<b>1.27.2 Coast:</b> Saltwater beaches open to the public for recreation						
a) Number of saltwater beaches	1,667	not available	not available	not available		
b) Linear miles of saltwater beaches usable for swimming	491	not available	not available	not available		
c) Number of boat ramp lanes	2,386	not available	not available	not available		












The CCB: Working Together

# *Our Safety*

*Florida has the highest crime rate in the nation, coupled with an alarming increase in the number of youths committing violent crimes. Reducing crime in our communities while improving the criminal justice system can accomplish two major goals: people feel safer and offenders learn to contribute to society.*

*Personal safety is threatened at home, in the community and in the workplace. Our lives are touched by domestic violence, drug and alcohol addiction, as well as accidents on our highways, bikeways, and waterways. Workplace safety has become an increasing concern for employees and employers. Our experience with hurricanes has made us particularly sensitive to the need for emergency assistance, protection from and response to natural disasters.*

## CRITICAL BENCHMARKS

	2.1	CRIME		2.6	JUVENILE ARRESTS
	2.2	CRIME VICTIMIZATION		2.9	ABUSE AND NEGLECT
	2.3	PERCEPTION OF CRIME		2.10	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
	2.4	ALCOHOL AND DRUGS		2.11	ADULT REPEAT OFFENDERS
	2.5	PERSONAL SAFETY			

## Reducing crime

		TRENDS				GOALS	
		FL1994	1985	1990	1996	2000	2010
<b>2.1</b>	<b>CRIME</b>						
<b>2.1.1</b>	<b>Crime rate</b>						
	a) Number of index crimes reported per 100,000 residents	8,148	7,940	8,738	8,447		
	b) Broward County's rank in crime rate among the 67 counties in Florida (1st = county with highest crime rate)		9th	not available	5th		
<b>2.1.2</b>	<b>Violent crime rate:</b> Number of violent crimes reported per 100,000 residents						
	a) Murder	83	12	9.7	7.4		
	b) Forcible sex offenses	96	not available	79	61		
	c) Robbery	326	394	407	318		
	d) Aggravated assault	706	400	510	491		
	e) TOTAL	1,137	854	1,005	877		
<b>2.1.3</b>	<b>Non-violent crime rate:</b> Number of non-violent crimes reported per 100,000 residents						
	a) Burglary/breaking and entering	1,679	2,076	1,982	1,581		
	b) Larceny/theft	4,447	4,373	4,892	4,957		
	c) Motor vehicle theft	885	639	859	1,032		
	d) TOTAL	7,011	7,087	7,733	7,570		
<b>2.2</b>	<b>CRIME VICTIMIZATION</b>						
<b>2.2.1</b>	<b>Violent crime victimization:</b> By survey, percentage of households in which anyone had been the victim of a violent crime in the past 5 years						
		not available	not available	4.3%	3.7%		



## Reducing crime *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
2.3	PERCEPTION OF CRIME	FL1993	1990	1994	1997	2000	2010
2.3.1	<b>Perception of neighborhood crime:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who believed that the problem of crime in their neighborhood was						
	a) getting better	5%	not available	not available	12%	15%	20%
	b) staying the same	46%	not available	not available	55%	60%	55%
	c) getting worse	49%	not available	not available	27%	20%	20%
	d) don't know / no answer	0%	not available	not available	6%	5%	5%
2.4	ALCOHOL AND DRUGS	FL1993	1986	1994	1997	2000	2010
2.4.1	<b>Driving under the influence (DUI)</b>						
	a) <b>Drinking and driving:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who, within the last month, drove a motor vehicle after having too much to drink	3.2%	not available	3.5%	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%
	b) <b>Riding with a drinking driver:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who, within the last month rode with a driver who had too much to drink	not available	not available	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%
	c) <b>Alcohol-related traffic fatalities:</b> Number of people who died in traffic crashes that were alcohol related (per 100,000 county residents)	not available	7.3	4.1	not available		
	d) <b>Alcohol and drug-related traffic crashes:</b> Percentage of traffic crashes that were alcohol or drug related	not available	13%	9.2%	not available		

## Reducing crime *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>2.4</b>	<b>ALCOHOL AND DRUGS</b> CONTINUED	<b>FL1993</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.4.2</b>	<b>Drug arrests:</b> Total number of drug arrests by law enforcement agencies per 100,000 residents age 18 and older	687	886	993	not available		
<b>2.5</b>	<b>PERSONAL SAFETY</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.5.1</b>	<b>Safety at home at night:</b> By survey, how safe adults feel at home at night						
	a) Very safe	not available	not available	not available	68%	70%	75%
	b) Somewhat safe	not available	not available	not available	29%	28%	23%
	c) Not very safe	not available	not available	not available	3%	2%	2%
<b>2.5</b>	<b>PERSONAL SAFETY</b> CONTINUED	<b>FL</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.5.2</b>	<b>Safety at night:</b> By survey, how safe adults feel at night						
	a) Very safe	not available	not available	not available	59%	60%	65%
	b) Somewhat safe	not available	not available	not available	34%	35%	33%
	c) Not very safe	not available	not available	not available	7%	5%	2%
<b>2.5.3</b>	<b>Safety near work:</b> By survey, how safe adults feel in the neighborhood where they work						
	a) Very safe	not available	not available	not available	52%	55%	65%
	b) Somewhat safe	not available	not available	not available	33%	35%	33%
	c) Not very safe	not available	not available	not available	14%	10%	2%

## Reducing crime *continued*

		TRENDS			GOALS		
2.5	PERSONAL SAFETY CONTINUED	FL	1990	1994	1997	2000	2010
2.5.4	<b>Safety in the daytime:</b> By survey, how safe adults feel in the daytime						
	a) Very safe	not available	not available	not available	76%	80%	85%
	b) Somewhat safe	not available	not available	not available	23%	18%	13%
	c) Not very safe	not available	not available	not available	1.8%	2%	2%
2.6	JUVENILE ARRESTS	FL1995	1990	1993	1995	2000	2010
2.6.1	<b>Juvenile arrests for violent crimes</b>						
	a) Number of children taken into custody by police because they were suspected of committing a violent crime, including murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, and aggravated assault (per 100,000 children ages 10-17)	840	828	706	684		
	b) Percentage of juvenile arrests that involved violent crimes	19%	18%	14%	15%		
2.6.2	<b>Juvenile arrests for non-violent crimes</b>						
	a) Number of children taken into custody by police because they were suspected of committing a non-violent crime, including burglary/breaking and entering, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft (per 100,000 children ages 10-17)	3,525	3,883	4,308	4,017		
	b) Percentage of juvenile arrests that involved non-violent crimes	81%	82%	86%	85%		

## Reducing crime *continued*

		TRENDS			GOALS		
2.7	JUVENILE DELINQUENTS	FL	1985	1991	1995	2000	2010
2.7.1	<b>Juvenile delinquency:</b> Number of juveniles under age 18 who were remanded for delinquency	not available	not available	7,253	8,907		
2.7.2	<b>Juvenile commitments:</b> Number of juveniles under age 18 who were adjudicated delinquent and placed in non-residential or residential commitment programs	not available	not available	556	336		

2.7	JUVENILE DELINQUENTS <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL	1985	1991	1995	2000	2010
2.7.3	<b>Serious juvenile offenders:</b> Number of juveniles under age 18 referred for delinquency for a felony offense	not available	not available	3,348	4,352		

2.8	JUVENILES IN THE ADULT SYSTEM	FL1995	1994	1995	1996	2000	2010
2.8.1	<b>Juveniles in the adult correctional system:</b> Number of juveniles admitted to state prisons (ages 10-17)	59	104	71	116		

## Preventing abuse and domestic violence

2.9	ABUSE AND NEGLECT	FL1995	1994	1995	1996	2000	2010
2.9.1	<b>Child abuse and neglect:</b> Number of child abuse and neglect victims whose maltreatment was verified or found to have some evidence of occurrence (may be multiple counts for the same person per year)	74,910	4,095	4,320	3,983		

## Preventing abuse and domestic violence

continued

	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1995	1994	1995	1996	2000	2010
<b>2.9 ABUSE AND NEGLECT</b> CONTINUED						
<b>2.9.2 Abuse and neglect of adults with disabilities:</b> Number of disabled adults (ages 18-59) who were victims in reports of abuse, neglect, or exploitation that were verified or found to have some evidence of occurrence (may be multiple counts for the same person per year)	2,047	213	207	196		
<b>2.9.3 Elder abuse and neglect:</b> Number of elderly people (age 60 and older) who were victims in reports of abuse, neglect, or exploitation that were verified or found to have some evidence of occurrence (may be multiple counts for the same person per year)	8,537	1,075	968	965		
<b>2.10 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b>						
<b>2.10.1 Domestic violence incidents:</b> Number of domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement per 100,000 residents	927	not available	668	599		
<b>2.10.2 Domestic violence murders:</b> Number of people murdered by a family or household member per 100,000 residents	1.3	not available	1.8	1.7		

## Improving our criminal justice system

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>2.11</b>	<b>ADULT REPEAT OFFENDERS</b>	<b>FL1992</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.11.1</b>	<b>Adult repeat offenders:</b> Percentage of state prison releasees who committed a new crime within 2 years of their release	27%	40%	33%	21%		
<b>2.12</b>	<b>JUVENILE REPEAT OFFENDERS</b>	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.12.1</b>	<b>Juvenile repeat offenders</b>						
	a) <b>Diversions:</b> Percentage of juveniles placed in diversion programs in lieu of going to court who, within one year of completion, had a subsequent adjudication or were sentenced as adults to state supervision or prison	13%	not available	not available	not available		
	b) <b>Community control:</b> Percentage of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and placed in community control who, within one year of completion, had a subsequent adjudication or were sentenced as adults to state supervision or prison	19%	not available	not available	not available		
	c) <b>Commitment</b>						
	1) <b>Non-residential:</b> Percentage of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and committed to a non-residential program who, within one year of completion, had a subsequent adjudication or were sentenced as adults to state supervision or prison	34%	not available	not available	not available		
	2) <b>Residential:</b> Percentage of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and committed to a residential program who, within one year of completion, had a subsequent adjudication or were sentenced as adults to state supervision or prison	44%	not available	not available	not available		

***Improving our criminal justice system***  
*continued*

	TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>2.13 TIME SERVED</b>	<b>FL1995</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.13.1 Length of sentence served:</b> Average percentage of sentence served by state prison inmates						
a) Violent offenders	57%	48%	56%	64%		
b) Non-violent offenders	49%	37%	48%	64%		
c) Total offenders	51%	41%	51%	64%		
<b>2.14 EDUCATION OF OFFENDERS</b>	<b>FL1995</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.14.1 Literacy of adult offenders:</b> Of those tested, percentage of adult offenders who had basic skills at the ninth grade level or higher at time of last test	not available	not available	28%	29%		
<b>2.14.2 Vocation training of releasees:</b> Percentage of state prison releasees who had a vocational certificate	18%	6.8%	9.3%	10%		
<b>2.15 EX-OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.15.1 Employment one year after release:</b> Percentage of ex-offenders released to Broward County holding a job or pursuing further education in Florida one year after release from state prisons	not available	not available	not available	26%		

## Promoting safety

		TRENDS			GOALS		
2.16	DISASTER PROTECTION	FL	1985	1990	1997	2000	2010
<b>2.16.1 Evacuation time:</b> Average estimated evacuation time (in hours) for people living in high hazard coastal areas of Broward County in the event of a hurricane							
	a) Category 1-2	not available	not available	not available	21		
	b) Category 3	not available	not available	not available	24		
	c) Category 4-5	not available	not available	not available	24		
<b>2.16.2 Shelter space:</b> Number of shelter spaces available for residents of high hazard coastal areas in Broward County							
	a) Category 1-2	not available	not available	not available	28,800		
	b) Category 3	not available	not available	not available	50,400		
	c) Category 4-5	not available	not available	not available	64,800		
<b>2.16.3 Shelter space for people with special needs:</b> Number of shelter spaces for people with disabilities or other special needs							
	a) Category 1-2	not available	not available	not available	1,200		
	b) Category 3	not available	not available	not available	1,200		
	c) Category 4-5	not available	not available	not available	1,200		
2.17	EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	FL1995	1985	1990	1997	2000	2010
<b>2.17.1 Access to trauma centers:</b> Percentage of people who have access to a trauma center		61%	0%	0%	100%		

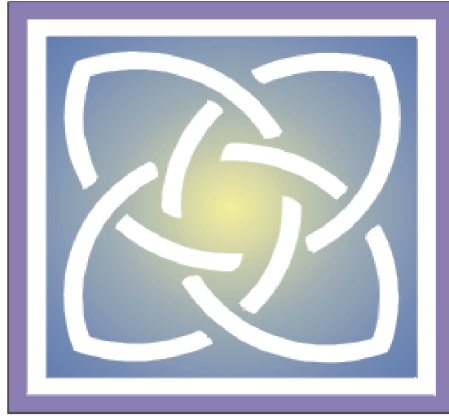


**Promoting safety** *continued*

	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1994	1986	1990	1995	2000	2010
<b>2.18 TRAFFIC CRASHES</b>						
<b>2.18.1 Traffic crashes</b> a) Number of traffic crashes per 100,000 residents b) Broward County's ranking in the traffic crash rate among the 67 counties (1st=county with highest crash rate)	1,485	2,366 6th	1,966 5th	1,903 5th		
<b>2.18.2 Deaths in traffic crashes</b> a) Number of deaths in traffic crashes per 100,000 residents b) Broward County's ranking in the traffic fatality rate among the 67 counties (1st=county with highest death rate)	20	16 62nd	16 62nd	15 59th		
<b>2.18.3 Injuries in traffic crashes:</b> Number of people injured in traffic crashes per 100,000 residents	226	372	233	234		
<b>2.19 HIGHWAY VIOLENCE</b>	<b>FL1995</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.19.1 Highway violence:</b> Number of reported incidents of highway violence such as rock-throwings and assaults on vehicle passengers	1,328	not available	not available	not available		
<b>2.20 BOATING ACCIDENTS</b>	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.20.1 Boating accidents:</b> Number of recreational boating accidents per 100,000 boats registered	167	not available	not available	not available		

## Promoting safety *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>2.20</b>	<b>BOATING ACCIDENTS</b> CONTINUED	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.20.2</b>	<b>Boating deaths:</b> Number of people killed in recreational boating accidents per 100,000 boats registered	10	not available	not available	not available		
<b>2.20.3</b>	<b>Boating injuries:</b> Number of people who needed more than simple first aid as a result of recreational boating accidents per 100,000 boats registered	99	not available	not available	not available		
<b>2.21</b>	<b>INJURIES</b>	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.21.1</b>	<b>Deaths from injuries:</b> Number of people per 100,000 residents who died from intentional or unintentional injuries	60	72	56	60		
<b>2.21.2</b>	<b>Deaths from firearms</b>						
	a) Number of people who died from an injury inflicted by a handgun, shotgun or rifle (per 100,000 residents)	16	15	14	12		
	b) Percentage of injury deaths caused by firearms	26%	20%	26%	20%		
<b>2.22</b>	<b>WORK-RELATED INJURIES</b>	<b>FL1993</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>2.22.1</b>	<b>Job-related injuries and illnesses:</b> Number of work-related injuries and illnesses causing lost workdays or days of restricted activity per 100 full-time employees	3.5	not available	not available	not available		



The CCB: Working Together

# *Our Learning*

*Broward County's future is rich in opportunities. But we cannot realize our potential without a well-educated workforce and citizenry to help us build better lives for our families and a prosperous economy for the county and state as a whole.*

*One of our best investments is to teach our children how to live and work in the 21st century, which will require not only the "three Rs" but also the ability to think, solve problems, use technology and act as informed, socially responsible citizens. At the same time, we need to break the cycle of illiteracy that severely limits the employment, economic self-sufficiency and civic participation of many adult Floridians.*

#### **CRITICAL BENCHMARKS**

 3.1	READINESS FOR KINDERGARTEN	 3.17	ADULT LITERACY
 3.2	ACHIEVEMENT TEST RESULTS	 3.19	JOB TRAINING
 3.3	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND GRADUATES	 3.20	RETRAINING OF THE EXISTING WORKFORCE
 3.4	NEED FOR REMEDIATION	 3.22	PARENTAL AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
 3.9	PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH RESULTS	 3.23	SCHOOL OVERCROWDING (CLASS SIZE)

# Student Profile

3.0 DEMOGRAPHICS	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1997	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010
<b>3.0.1 Broward County Public Schools Student Profile:</b>						
a) Enrollment PreK-12 (20th day count)	2,239,411	207,345	217,218	223,633		
b) Diversity of student population (by percent)						
1) Asian	1.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%		
2) Black Non-Hispanic	25.4%	34.8%	35.1%	35.5%		
3) Hispanic	15.9%	13.3%	14.4%	15.3%		
4) American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%		
5) White Non-Hispanic	56.7%	49.1%	47.3%	45.6%		
6) Multi-racial	not available	not available	0.4%	0.7%		
7) Female	not available	48.0%	49.0%	49.0%		
8) Male	not available	52.0%	51.0%	51.0%		
c) Percentage of students receiving free or reduced lunch	43.5%	42.6%	36.6%	39.2%		
d) Percentage of students enrolled in Exceptional Student Education programs	17.2%	20.2%	18.2%	14.6%		
e) Percentage of Limited English Proficient (LEP) students	6.4%	8.8%	7.7%	8.6%		

3.0 DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED	FL	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>3.0.2 Vocational and Adult Education Programs:</b> Number of students enrolled in:						
a) Vocational Programs	not available	106,337	114,700	117,722		
b) Community Education Programs	not available	214,073	263,378	289,716		

## *Learning begins at birth*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
3.1	READINESS FOR KINDERGARTEN	FL1998	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010
3.1.1	<b>Readiness for kindergarten:</b> Percentage of kindergartners in public schools meeting state readiness	82.3%	not applicable	81.9%	82.3%		
3.1.2	<b>Preschool attendance:</b> a) Number of low income preschool students (3 and 4 year olds) who attended Broward County Public Schools preschool programs before entering kindergarten in public schools b) Number of low income preschool students who were unserved due to inadequate federal/state funding 1) 3 year olds 2) 4 year olds	not available	3,485	3,381	3,306		
		not available	3,872	3,857	3,809		
		not available	387	476	503		
3.1.3	<b>Kindergartners promoted to first grade:</b> Percentage of kindergartners in public schools who were promoted to first grade at the end of the academic year	not available	94.1%	94.5%	96.9%		

## Achieving educational results

3.2 ACHIEVEMENT TEST RESULTS	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1998	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010
<b>3.2.1 Florida Writing Assessment:</b> Performance on the Florida Writes! Test in public schools (1.0 = lowest possible score; 6.0 = highest possible score) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Average score                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Grade 4</li> <li>2) Grade 8</li> <li>3) Grade 10</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) Percentage of students scoring 3.0 and above                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Grade 4</li> <li>2) Grade 8</li> <li>3) Grade 10</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.1		
	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2		
	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.5		
	not available	42%	44%	73%		
	not available	87%	83%	77%		
	not available	74%	85%	83%		
<b>3.2.2 Stanford Achievement Test:</b> Percentage of public school students scoring above the national median <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Math Concepts/Applications                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Grade 4</li> <li>2) Grade 8</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) Reading Comprehension                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Grade 4</li> <li>2) Grade 8</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	not comparable	60%	60%	60%		
	not comparable	53%	58%	58%		
	not comparable	49%	50%	52%		
	not comparable	51%	51%	52%		
<b>3.2.3 High School Competency Test (HSCT):</b> Percentage of 11th grade students in public schools who passed the following sections of the HSCT on the first try <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) communications</li> <li>b) mathematics</li> </ul>	78%	86%	72%	74%		
	75%	74%	71%	71%		

## Achieving educational results *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
3.2	ACHIEVEMENT TEST RESULTS CONTINUED	FL1998	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010
3.2.4	<b>Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT):</b>				First Year		
	a) Total Reading Scores						
	1) Grade 4	294	not applicable	not applicable	292		
	2) Grade 8	298	not applicable	not applicable	295		
	3) Grade 10	299	not applicable	not applicable	294		
	b) Total Mathematics Scores						
	1) Grade 5	300	not applicable	not applicable	299		
	2) Grade 8	299	not applicable	not applicable	299		
	3) Grade 10	301	not applicable	not applicable	297		
3.2.5	<b>School Performance:</b> Number of schools per level						
	a) Group 4 (Highest)	not available	71	77	85		
	b) Group 3	not available	55	63	59		
	c) Group 2	not available	28	28	30		
	d) Group 1 (Critically Low)	not available	12	2	0		
3.2.6	<b>Critically Low Schools:</b> Percentage of schools designated by the State of Florida as "Critically Low"						
	a) Elementary School	not available	9%	2%	0%		
	b) Middle School	not available	0%	0%	0%		
	c) High School	not available	9%	0%	0%		
3.3	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND GRADUATES	FL1997	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
3.3.1	<b>High school dropout rate:</b> Percentage of public school students age 16 and older who dropped out of school	5.42%	3.43%	3.83%	3.17%		



## Achieving educational results *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>3.3</b>	<b>HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND GRADUATES</b> CONTINUED	<b>FL1997</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>3.3.2</b>	<b>High school graduation rate:</b> Percentage of students entering 9th grade in public schools four years ago who graduated by the end of the current year	73.18%	70.61%	73.26%	72.54%		
<b>3.4</b>	<b>READINESS FOR COLLEGE</b>	<b>FL 1998</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>3.4.1</b>	<b>Students taking upper level courses:</b> Number of students taking Level 3 courses a) Mathematics b) Language Arts c) Science	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	not available not available not available	11,019 13,650 12,738		
<b>3.4.2</b>	<b>Advanced Placement:</b> Percentage of Advanced Placement Exams taken by students who passed with 3.0 or higher	56.2%	57.0%	58.1%	58.1%		
<b>3.4.3</b>	<b>International Baccalaureate (IB) diplomas:</b> Number of IB diplomas	not available	35	44	40		
<b>3.4.4</b>	<b>Algebra Completion:</b> Percentage of graduating seniors meeting requirements	not available	82.5%	86.3%	97.9%		
<b>3.4.5</b>	<b>Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) scores</b> a) Total SAT score 1) Average total SAT score for high school seniors 2) Number of all public high school students who took the SAT b) Percentage of public high school graduates who took the SAT	993 not available 45.0%	990 4,406 not available	990 4,467 46.7%	981 4,931 48.4%		

## Achieving educational results *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
3.4	READINESS FOR COLLEGE <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL1995	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>3.4.6</b>	<b>American College Test (ACT) scores</b>						
	a) Total ACT score in public high schools						
	1) Average total ACT score for public high school students	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.4		
	2) Number of public high school students who took the ACT	not available	2,625	2,673	2,962		
	b) Percentage of public high school graduates who took the ACT	not available	not available	29.6%	28.6%		
<b>3.4.7</b>	<b>Entry Level Placement Tests:</b>						
	a) Number of public high school students taking entry level college/university placement tests in all three subject areas	not available	3,246	3,481	3,602		
	b) Percentage of public high school students ready for						
	1) Mathematics	not available	71.5%	69.7%	68.7%		
	2) Writing	not available	80.2%	76.8%	76.7%		
	3) Reading	not available	80.1%	78.1%	74.4%		
	4) All subjects	not available	61.5%	58.7%	62.0%		
<b>3.5</b>	<b>RACIAL HARMONY</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>3.5.1</b>	<b>Broward County Public Schools Teacher Survey:</b>						
	Percent responding "Always" or "Usually"						
	a) "Race relations among students are positive at my school."	not applicable	not available	83%	83%		
	b) "Race relations among school staff are positive at my school."	not applicable	not available	83%	84%		

## Achieving educational results *continued*

3.6 COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENT OUTCOMES	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1985	1994	1996	2000	2010
<p><b>3.6.1 Students served:</b> Unduplicated headcount of credit and non-credit students served by Broward Community College during the academic year</p> <p>a) Credit students b) Non-credit students</p>		31,163 22,023	39,283 12,299	39,825 11,995	42,000 20,000	55,000 35,000
<p><b>3.6.2 Student success rates:</b> Percentage of associate in arts students who have graduated, were retained in good academic standing, or left in good academic standing four years after the date of initial enrollment</p> <p>a) Broward Community College b) Florida Community College System</p>		not available not available	88.4% 72.2%	86.3% 78.3%	88.0%	90.0%
<p><b>3.6.3 Associate in Arts transfer student performance:</b> Percentage of students who achieved a grade point average (GPA) of 2.5 or higher after transferring from the community college to the State University System</p> <p>a) Broward Community College b) Florida Community College System</p>		not available not available	74.8% 67.9%	77.4% 70.4%	80.0%	82.0%
<p><b>3.6.4 Licensure Passing Rate:</b> Percentage of community college students who passed the state licensure exam for their respective vocational programs</p> <p>a) Broward Community College b) Florida Community College System</p>		not available not available	92.5% 87.0%	84.9% 86.5%	90.0%	90.0%

## Achieving educational results *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>3.6</b>	<b>COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENT OUTCOMES</b> CONTINUED	<b>FL</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>3.6.5</b>	<b>Vocational Placement Rates:</b> Percentage of students who were found working in an occupation related to their program of instruction following graduation a) Broward Community College b) Florida Community College System		not available not available	85.0% 83.1%	87.4% 83.2%	90.0%	90.0%
<b>3.7</b>	<b>UNIVERSITY GRADUATES</b>	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>3.7.1</b>	<b>University graduation rate:</b> Percentage of freshmen entering colleges and universities six years ago who had graduated by the end of the current academic year a) State universities b) Private colleges and universities	53% not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available		
<b>3.7.2</b>	<b>Graduation rate for community college transfers:</b> Percentage of Associate of Arts (A.A.) graduates entering state universities four years ago who had graduated by the end of the current academic year	56%	not available	not available	not available		
<b>3.8</b>	<b>PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH RESULTS</b>	<b>FL1993</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>3.8.1</b>	<b>Public schools:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who rated the job their local public schools were doing as good or excellent	34%	not available	not available	43%		
<b>3.8.2</b>	<b>Higher education:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who rated the job the higher education system was doing as good or excellent	not available	not available	not available	70%		

*Achieving educational results continued*

3.8 PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH RESULTS CONTINUED		TRENDS			GOALS		
		FL	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010
<b>3.8.3</b>	<b><i>Broward County Public Schools Parent Survey:</i></b> Percentage responding "Usually" or "Always" -"I feel good about the things my child does at school."	not applicable	83%	86%	83%		
<b>3.8.4</b>	<b><i>Broward County Public Schools Student Survey:</i></b> Percentage responding "Usually" or "Always" -"I like going to this school."	not applicable	63%	62%	61%		
<b>3.8.5</b>	<b><i>Broward County Public Schools Parent Survey:</i></b> Percentage responding "Usually" or "Always" -"The teachers are doing a good job teaching my child."	not applicable	77%	81%	78%		
<b>3.8.6</b>	<b><i>Broward County Public Schools Student Survey:</i></b> Percentage responding "Usually" or "Always" -"My teachers do a good job teaching me."	not applicable	77%	76%	76%		

## Preparing for the workforce

3.9 ADULT LITERACY		TRENDS			GOALS		
		FL	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
3.9.1 <b>Literacy of young adults (ages 19-24):</b> Percentage of adults ages 19-24 who had a middle or high level of literacy	a) Prose literacy (reading printed information and communicating in writing)	56%	94%	74%	68%		
	b) Quantitative literacy (applying math in everyday life)	53%	83%	80%	76%		
	c) Document literacy (understanding and using graphs, tables, maps, forms, and other documents)	56%	70%	67%	60%		
3.9.2 <b>Literacy of adults (ages 25-64):</b> Percentage of adults who had a middle or high level of literacy	a) Prose literacy (reading printed information and communicating in writing)	55%	72%	74%	77%		
	b) Quantitative literacy (applying math in everyday life)	56%	60%	63%	69%		
	c) Document literacy (understanding and using graphs, tables, maps, forms, and other documents)	51%	53%	57%	62%		
3.9.3 <b>Adult Basic Education (ABE):</b> Percentage of adults who enroll in and complete the functional Literacy Level (Level 4) in Mathematics, Reading, and Language of the Adult Basic Education courses of instruction		To be included in future edition					
3.9.4 <b>Adult English for Speakers of other Languages (ESOL):</b> Percentage of adults who enroll in and complete the Advanced ESOL Level of the Adult English for Speakers of other Languages Program		To be included in future edition					

*Preparing for the workforce* continued

		TRENDS			GOALS		
3.9	ADULT LITERACY CONTINUED	FL	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
3.9.5	<b>General Education Development (GED):</b> Percentage of adults who enroll in GED Preparation Classes, consisting of Writing, Social Studies, Science, Literature and the Arts, and Mathematics, and receive the State of Florida Diploma (GED)		To be included in future edition				
3.9.6	<b>Adults with Disabilities:</b> Percentage of adults who enroll in and complete the Workforce Development Level 3 of the Adults with Disabilities Workforce Development Program		To be included in future edition				
3.9.7	<b>Family Literacy:</b> Percentage of adults participating in Family Literacy classes, who enroll in and complete the Intermediate Literacy Level (Level 3) of the Adult Basic Education Program		To be included in future edition				
3.10	GRADUATES ENTERING THE WORKFORCE	FL1994	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
3.10.1	<b>Employment and education after graduation:</b> Percentage of recent graduates who were working and/or continuing their education the year after graduation						
	<b>a) Public high school graduates</b>						
	1) working (including in the military) and continuing their education	29%	36.72%	35.84%	47.11%		
	2) working only (including the military)	30%	31.72%	28.56%	20.50%		
	3) continuing their education only	20%	31.95%	35.61%	32.40%		
	<b>b) Private technical, trade and business school graduates</b>						
	1) working (including in the military) and continuing their education		To be included in future edition				
	2) working only (including the military)		To be included in future edition				
	3) continuing their education only		To be included in future edition				

*Preparing for the workforce* continued

3.10 GRADUATES ENTERING THE WORKFORCE CONTINUED	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1994	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>c) Postsecondary adult vocational program graduates</b>						
1) working (including in the military) and continuing their education	12%	14.21%	13.52%	28.35%		
2) working only (including the military)	57%	75.31%	77.73%	50.18%		
3) continuing their education only	5%	10.49%	8.75%	21.47%		
<b>d) Community college graduates (A.S. and A.A. degrees)</b>						
1) working (including in the military) and continuing their education	37%	not available	not available	not available		
2) working only (including the military)	27%	not available	not available	not available		
3) continuing their education only	22%	not available	not available	not available		
<b>e) Private college and university graduates</b>						
1) working (including in the military) and continuing their education						
2) working only (including the military)		To be included in future edition				
3) continuing their education only						
<b>f) State university graduates</b>						
1) working (including in the military) and continuing their education	15%	not available	not available	not available		
2) working only (including the military)	48%	not available	not available	not available		
3) continuing their education only	8%	not available	not available	not available		
<b>3.10.2 Placement in jobs related to field of training:</b> Percentage of graduates employed after graduation who got jobs related to their field of instruction or training						
a) Postsecondary adult vocational program graduates	57%	76%	69%	65%		
b) Private technical, trade and business school graduates	not available	not available	not available	not available		
c) Community college Associate of Science (A.S.) graduates	72%	not available	not available	not available		



*Preparing for the workforce* continued

	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1994	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>3.11 JOB TRAINING</b>						
<b>3.11.1 Job training graduates employed within one year:</b> People completing a publicly-funded job training program who were employed within a year after completion a) Percentage of adults employed b) Percentage of youths employed	55% 20%	not available not available	not available not available	79% 68%		
<b>3.11.2 Completion of job training:</b> Percentage of adults who enroll in and complete an occupational completion point or the program completion point for a Workforce Development funded program	not available	not available	not available	26%		
<b>3.11.3 Job training and placement:</b> Percentage of adults who complete an occupational completion point and attain gainful employment in an occupation related to their training program	not available	not available	not available	65%		
<b>3.12 RETRAINING OF THE EXISTING WORKFORCE</b>						
<b>3.12.1 Laid-off workers:</b> Percentage of laid-off workers completing job training who were reemployed within one year of completion	56%	not available	not available	not available		

*Preparing for the workforce* continued

3.13 EMPLOYER SATISFACTION	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1995	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>3.13.1 Recent graduates of the educational system:</b> By survey, degree of employer satisfaction with work preparation, work habits and overall occupational preparation of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Public high school graduates</li> <li>b) Postsecondary vocational program and Associate of Science (A.S.) degree graduates                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Percentage of items rated satisfied or very satisfied</li> <li>2) Percentage of items rated neither satisfied nor</li> <li>3) Percentage of items rated dissatisfied or very</li> <li>4) Percentage of items with don't know/no response</li> </ul> </li> <li>c) State university graduates</li> </ul>		To be included in future edition				
	22%	not available	not available	not available		
	42%	not available	not available	not available		
	22%	not available	not available	not available		
	14%	not available	not available	not available		
	not available	not available	not available	not available		
3.14 PUBLIC SATISFACTION	FL1993	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>3.14.1 Public satisfaction with workforce preparation:</b> By survey, percentage of residents who thought the educational system was doing a good or excellent job developing the workforce businesses need in the future	31%	not available	not available	51%		

*Preparing for the workforce* continued

3.15 WAGES OF GRADUATES	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1994	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>3.15.1 Recent graduates of the educational system:</b>						
Average annual starting wage (in nominal dollars) for						
a) Public high schools	\$11,980	not available	not available	\$15,228		
b) Private technical, trade and business schools	not available	not available	not available	not available		
c) Postsecondary adult vocational programs	\$19,444	\$23,148	\$21,996	\$22,476		
d) Community college vocational programs						
1) Vocational certificate	\$23,544	not available	not available	not available		
2) Associate of Science (A.S.) degree	\$27,880	not available	not available	not available		
e) State universities	\$24,224	not available	not available	not available		
f) Private colleges and universities	not available	not available	not available	not available		

***Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12)***

**3.16 PARENTAL AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010
<b>3.16.1 Volunteers in Broward County Public Schools:</b>						
a) Number of volunteers	not available	21,289	24,936	25,910		
b) Number of hours per preK-12 student	not available	4.1	5.0	5.2		
c) Number of hours per volunteer	not available	40.1	43.7	44.9		
<b>3.16.2 Partnerships in Broward County Public Schools:</b>						
Number of Partner in Education partnerships	not available	780	875	1,292		
<b>3.16.3 Parental Involvement (Customer Survey - Parents):</b>						
Percent of parents responding "Always" or "Usually"						
a) "I feel welcome when I visit my child's school."	not applicable	82%	82%	81%		
b) "The school staff wants me to be involved at my child's school."	not applicable	71%	75%	74%		
c) "The school staff tells me about their activities such as parent meetings, student performances, etc."	not applicable	70%	83%	82%		
d) "When I have asked for information at my child's school, the staff responded promptly."	not applicable	74%	75%	73%		
e) "My child's school has asked me to share my ideas and/or concerns about the school."	not applicable	51%	56%	54%		
<b>3.16.4 School perception of parental Involvement (Customer Survey - Teachers):</b>						
Percent of teachers responding "Always" or "Usually"						
a) "I can rely on parents to help when achievement or behavior problems occur with their children."	not applicable	not available	50%	50%		
b) "I encourage parents to be involved at school."	not applicable	not available	90%	89%		

***Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued***

	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010
<b>3.16 PARENTAL AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT</b> CONTINUED						
<b>3.16.5 Employer Involvement:</b>						
a) Mentoring - Number of volunteers who mentor individual students	not available	387	501	546		
b) Junior Achievement - Number of volunteer consultants teaching economic and business concepts to elementary, middle, and high school classes.	not available	800	800	950		
c) Scholarships						
1) BRACE Scholarship Program - number of awards	not applicable	not available	not available	218		
2) Florida Bright Futures Scholarship - number of students	not available	not available	not available	4,369		
<b>3.16.6 Work-Based Learning:</b>						
a) Student work-based experiences at private businesses						
1) workplace mentoring	not available	not comparable	not comparable	1,833		
2) paid work experience	not available	not comparable	not comparable	2,500		
3) youth apprenticeships	not available	not comparable	not comparable	400		
4) executive internships	not available	not comparable	not comparable	148		
5) non-paid internships	not available	not comparable	not comparable	482		
b) Teacher internship positions	not available	not comparable	not comparable	75		
<b>3.16.7 School Advisory Councils (SAC):</b>						
a) SAC membership composition						
1) Employee	not available	not available	not available	42.35%		
2) Non-employee (parent/community)	not available	not available	not available	57.65%		
b) SAC attendance						
1) Employee	not available	not available	not available	available 1999		
2) Non-employee (parent/community)	not available	not available	not available	available 1999		

**Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued**

3.17 COST PER STUDENT	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL 1994	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>3.17.1 Total expenditure per student:</b> Average amount of money spent per preK-12 student in public schools, including federal, state and local dollars (in nominal dollars)	\$4,268	\$4,770	\$4,868	\$5,179		
<b>3.17.2 Flow of dollars to the classroom:</b> Percentage of public education dollars spent by local school districts that were spent on the classroom (e.g., on teachers, teacher aides, textbooks, classroom supplies and equipment)	64%	70%	71%	74%		
3.18 CLASS SIZE	FL1995	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>3.18.1 Class size - Grades K-3</b>						
a) 20 or fewer students	9.9%	not available	1.2%	2.0%		
b) 21-25 students	47%	not available	33%	33%		
c) 26-29 students	33%	not available	54%	52%		
d) 30 or more students	9.8%	not available	12%	13%		

**Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued**

3.18 CLASS SIZE CONTINUED	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>3.18.2 Average class size:</b> Average class size for Broward County Public Schools						
a) Elementary Schools K-5	not available	26.6	26.8	26.5		
b) Middle Schools:						
1) Mathematics	not available	22.9	24.9	26.3		
2) Science	not available	26.3	27.9	27.5		
3) Social Studies	not available	27.0	28.1	27.9		
4) Language Arts	not available	24.5	25.8	26.3		
c) High Schools:						
1) Mathematics	not available	not available	35.6	35.7		
2) Science	not available	27.6	36.3	36.5		
3) Social Studies	not available	27.7	35.0	35.2		
4) Language Arts	not available	23.0	30.7	30.8		
<b>3.19 CAPACITY TO MEET ENROLLMENT NEEDS</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>3.19.1 Teachers (Grades K-3):</b>						
a) Number of additional teachers needed in grades K-3 to reduce class size to 20	not available	not available	not available	not available		
b) Average cost of a teacher's salary plus benefits	not available	not available	not available	\$52,448		

***Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued***

	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010
<b>3.19 CAPACITY TO MEET ENROLLMENT NEEDS</b> CONTINUED						
<b>3.19.2 Overenrolled schools:</b> Percentage of schools with enrollments over capacity	not available	83%	85%	84%		
<b>3.19.3 Facilities capacity:</b> a) Building capacity (Number of student stations) b) Portable capacity (Number of student stations) c) Student enrollment	not available not available not available	not comparable not comparable 207,345	not comparable not comparable 217,218	New State Criteria 201,074 41,106 223,633		
<b>3.19.4 Capital needs:</b> a) Number of additional workstations needed in grades K-12 to meet enrollment needs b) Cost of needed workstations c) Cost of needed schools d) Percentage over capacity		To be included in future edition				
<b>3.20 STUDENT ATTENDANCE</b>	<b>FL1998</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>3.20.1 Student Attendance:</b> Percentage of public school students who were absent 21 or more school days during the academic year a) Grades K-5 b) Grades 6-8 c) Grades 9-12	8.7% 15.6% 19.1%	10.8% 19.5% 22.3%	10.6% 17.6% 23.7%	9.2% 17.6% 25.3%		



**Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued**

3.20 STUDENT ATTENDANCE CONTINUED	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1998	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010
<b>3.20.2 Average daily attendance:</b> a) Grades K-5 b) Grades 6-8 c) Grades 9-12	not available	95.0%	96.1%	94.4%		
	not available	93.0%	94.4%	91.3%		
	not available	91.0%	93.9%	88.2%		
<b>3.20.3 Truancy:</b> Students with 15 or more unexcused absences per semester a) Grades K-5 b) Grades 6-8 c) Grades 9-12		To be included in future edition				
3.21 SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS	FL 1995	1995	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>3.21.1 Suspensions:</b> Percentage of grade 6-12 students in public schools who were suspended a) In-school suspensions 1) Middle School 2) High School b) Out-of-school suspension 1) Middle School 2) High School						
	18.1%	10.8%	12.2%	10.2%		
	16.7%	14.9%	13.5%	13.3%		
	15.6%	12.5%	13.0%	11.0%		
	13.7%	11.1%	11.2%	10.1%		
<b>3.21.2 Expulsions:</b> Number of grade 6-12 students in Broward County Public Schools who were expelled	860	123	102	89		

***Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued***

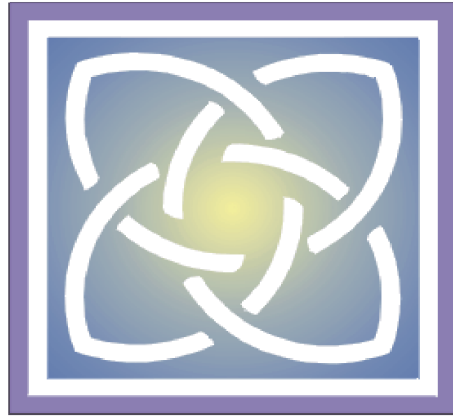
		TRENDS			GOALS		
3.22	CRIME ON SCHOOL GROUNDS	FL	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010
<b>3.22.1</b>	<b>Critical Incidents:</b> Number of critical incidents among public school students in grades K-12 (includes transportation)						
	a) Elementary School	not available	805	982	941		
	b) Middle School	not available	633	1,069	776		
	c) High School	not available	930	1,163	998		
	d) Centers	not available	379	434	486		
<b>3.22.2</b>	<b>Violence:</b> Number of violent critical incidents (battery) among public school students in grades K-12 (includes transportation)						
	a) Elementary School	not available	164	174	182		
	b) Middle School	not available	208	294	200		
	c) High School	not available	230	275	216		
	d) Centers	not available	120	117	156		
<b>3.22.3</b>	<b>Drugs and alcohol:</b> Number of drug and alcohol critical incidents among public school students in grades K-12 (includes transportation)						
	a) Elementary School	not available	7	4	6		
	b) Middle School	not available	75	77	67		
	c) High School	not available	121	128	158		
	d) Centers	not available	21	42	34		

**Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued**

3.23 TEACHER PROFILE	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL 1998	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010
<b>3.23.1 Diversity of instructional personnel:</b>						
a) Asian	not available	not available	0.45%	0.54%		
b) Black Non-Hispanic	not available	not available	20.52%	20.81%		
c) Hispanic	not available	not available	5.06%	5.58%		
d) American Indian/Alaskan Native	not available	not available	0.41%	0.43%		
e) White Non-Hispanic	not available	not available	73.53%	72.61%		
f) Female	not available	not available	79.07%	79.00%		
g) Male	not available	not available	20.93%	21.00%		
<b>3.23.2 Teacher absences:</b> Average number of days teachers were absent during the 180 - day school year						
a) Personal leave	not available	not available	1.5	1.6		
b) Sick leave	not available	not available	9.2	9.7		
c) Temporary duty elsewhere	not available	not available	5.7	2.7		
d) All other leave	not available	not available	0.5	0.5		

**Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued**

3.23 TEACHER PROFILE CONTINUED	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL 1998	1996	1997	1998	2000	2010
<b>3.23.3 Degree level of instructional staff:</b>						
a) Elementary School						
1) Bachelor's Degree	68.6	not available	68.6	68.7		
2) Master's Degree	29.3	not available	29.8	29.6		
3) Specialist's Degree	1.8	not available	1.1	1.2		
4) Doctorate	0.4	not available	0.5	0.5		
b) Middle School						
1) Bachelor's Degree	67.0	not available	62.4	64.1		
2) Master's Degree	30.4	not available	35.4	33.6		
3) Specialist's Degree	1.8	not available	1.3	1.5		
4) Doctorate	0.9	not available	0.9	0.8		
c) High School:						
1) Bachelor's Degree	60.2	not available	55.9	58.2		
2) Master's Degree	36.1	not available	40.3	38.6		
3) Specialist's Degree	2.2	not available	2.2	1.9		
4) Doctorate	1.5	not available	1.6	1.3		
<b>3.23.4 Professional Development:</b> Percentage of classroom teachers annually engaged in professional development courses in area of expertise or teaching discipline		To be included in future edition				










The CCB: Working Together

# *Our Health*

*Access to quality, affordable health care is critical to preventing illnesses, deaths and disabilities. We already know that safe food and water and a strong public health system are effective in reducing the incidence of disease and serious health complications. However, we still have challenges to face such as AIDS, alcohol abuse and drug addiction, that take a serious toll on our population.*

*The consequences of beginning life unhealthy can be lifelong and devastating. Low birth weight and birth defects can cause serious health problems, imposing significant hardship on individuals, their families and society. Staying healthy as children and adults also is important and requires us to learn behaviors that promote wellness.*

**CRITICAL BENCHMARKS**

	<b>4.1</b>	<b>BIRTHS TO TEENAGERS</b>		<b>4.13</b>	<b>PREVENTABLE CANCER</b>
	<b>4.2</b>	<b>LOW BIRTH WEIGHT</b>		<b>4.14</b>	<b>COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</b>
	<b>4.3</b>	<b>INFANT MORTALITY</b>		<b>4.16</b>	<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>
	<b>4.8</b>	<b>HEALTH CARE ACCESS</b>		<b>4.17</b>	<b>IMMUNIZATIONS</b>
	<b>4.10</b>	<b>HEALTH CARE COSTS</b>			

## Beginning life healthy

		TRENDS				GOALS	
4.1	BIRTHS TO TEENAGERS	FL1994	1985	1990	1996	2000	2010
4.1.1	<b>Percentage of babies born to teenage mothers:</b> Of the babies born the percentage who were born to teenage mothers (ages 15-19)	13%	11%	10%	9.4%	8.3%	7.0%
4.1.2	<b>Teen birthrate:</b> Number of teenage mothers (ages 15-19) who gave birth per 1,000 teenage girls ages 15-19 in the following racial groups						
	a) White teenage mothers	51	26	34	35	35	35
	b) Non-white teenage mothers	113	139	114	97	90	75
	c) All teenage mothers	65	48	56	55	55	50
4.1.3	<b>Repeat births to teenagers:</b> The percentage of teenage mothers (ages 15-19) giving birth who already had a child	23%	19%	19%	15%	13%	10%
4.2	LOW BIRTH WEIGHT	FL1994	1985	1990	1996	2000	2010
4.2.1	<b>Low birth weight babies:</b> Percentage of full-term and premature babies in the following racial groups who weighed less than 5 lbs. 9 oz. at birth						
	a) White babies	6.3%	5.8%	5.7%	6.5%	5.0%	5.0%
	b) Non-white babies	12%	13%	11%	11%	5.0%	5.0%
	c) All babies	7.8%	7.8%	7.4%	8.1%	5.0%	5.0%

## Beginning life healthy *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>4.3</b>	<b>INFANT MORTALITY</b>	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>4.3.1</b>	<b>Infants dying in the first year of life:</b> Number of infants (per 1,000 births) who died before their first birthday						
	a) White babies	6.5	8.2	6.4	4.8	4.4	4.0
	b) Non-white babies	13	23	16	12	8.0	4.0
	c) All babies	8.1	12	9.3	7.3	6.0	4.0
<b>4.4</b>	<b>AIDS AND DRUG-AFFLICTED BABIES</b>	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>4.4.1</b>	<b>AIDS babies:</b> Number of babies who were diagnosed with AIDS in the first year of life	51	0	7	5	5	5
<b>4.4.2</b>	<b>Drug-afflicted babies:</b> Number of substance-exposed newborns	3,224	not available	413	226		
<b>4.5</b>	<b>INFANT SCREENING</b>	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>4.5.1</b>	<b>Prenatal screening:</b> Percentage of mothers receiving prenatal screening whose unborn infants were at risk of death or disability because of late prenatal care or adverse conditions in the mother's living or social environment	46%	not available	47%	49%	80%	90%
<b>4.5.2</b>	<b>Infant screening after birth:</b> Percentage of newborns who were at risk of illness or death because of medical problems or adverse conditions in the infant's home or living environment	12%	not available	14%	15%	10%	0%



## Living healthy lives

4.6 ADULT HEALTH	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1994	1990	1994	1997	2000	2010
<b>4.6.1 General health:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who rated their health as good, very good, or excellent a) Household income less than \$14,200 b) Household income \$14,200 to \$28,699 c) Household income \$28,700 to \$49,999 d) Household income \$50,000 to \$74,999 e) Household income &75,000 or more f) TOTAL - all income levels	not available	not available	60%	65%		
	not available	not available	85%	79%		
	not available	not available	90%	90%		
	not available	not available	98%	94%		
	not available	not available	97%	95%		
	86%	not available	86%	86%	86%	86%
<b>4.6.2 Days of poor physical health:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who, within the past 30 days, did not have good physical health for a) 0 days b) 1-7 days c) 8-30 days	not available	not available	72%	72%	75%	80%
	not available	not available	16%	18%	20%	15%
	not available	not available	11%	8.8%	5%	5%
<b>4.6.3 Daily living:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who, because of a physical or mental health problem, were kept from doing their usual activities over the past 30 days for a) 0 days b) 1-7 days c) 8-30 days	81%	not available	83%	83%	85%	90%
	11%	not available	9.7%	11%	10%	5%
	8%	not available	7%	6.6%	5%	5%

## Living healthy lives *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
4.7	HEALTH INSURANCE	FL1993	1990	1994	1997	2000	2010
<b>4.7.1</b>	<b>Uninsured:</b> Percentage of people in the following age groups who had no health insurance						
	<b>a) Non-elderly (age 0-64)</b>	24%	not available	not available	not available		
	1) Children under age 18	22%	not available	not available	not available		
	2) Adults ages 18-34	29%	not available	21%	19.0%	18%	1.0%
	2) Adults ages 35-64	21%	not available	14%	14.0%	13%	1.0%
	<b>b) Elderly (age 65 and older)</b>	1%	not available	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%
<b>4.7.2</b>	<b>Race of uninsured:</b> Percentage of non-elderly adults (ages 18-64) in the following racial and ethnic groups who had no health insurance						
	a) White	23%	not available	14%	13%		
	b) Non-white	27%	not available	25%	24%		
	c) From a Spanish-speaking country	not available	not available	25%	20%		
4.8	HEALTH CARE ACCESS	FL1993	1990	1994	1997	2000	2010
<b>4.8.1</b>	<b>Supply of physicians:</b> Percentage of people who were living in areas without enough primary care physicians to serve the population	12%	not available	not available	not available		
<b>4.8.2</b>	<b>Affordability of health care:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who needed to see a doctor over the past 12 months but could not, because of the cost	not available	not available	11%	7.4%	5.0%	5.0%

## Living healthy lives *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS		
4.9	HEALTH CARE QUALITY	FL1993	1990	1994	1997	2000	2010	
<b>4.9.1</b>	<b>Consumer satisfaction:</b> By survey, how satisfied people were with the health care they received							
	a) very satisfied	not available	not available	59%	61%	70%	70%	
	b) somewhat satisfied	not available	not available	29%	31%	25%	25%	
	c) not satisfied	not available	not available	11%	8.1%	5%	5%	
4.10	HEALTH CARE COSTS	FL1992	1984	1988	1992	2000	2010	
<b>4.10.1</b>	<b>Growth rate for health care expenditures:</b> Annual percentage increase in total dollars spent for health care received (in nominal dollars)							
	a) Broward County							
	1) hospitals		To be included in future edition					
	2) physician offices and clinics							
	3) nursing homes							
	b) Florida							
	1) hospitals	+8.7%	+10%	+9.7%	+8.7%			
	2) physician offices and clinics	+11.4%	+20%	+11%	+11%			
	3) nursing homes	+15.4%	not available	+15%	+15%			
<b>4.10.2</b>	<b>Inflation rate for cost of living:</b> Annual percentage increase in the general cost of living in the United States	+3.3%	+4.5%	+4.3%	+3.3%			

**Living healthy lives** *continued*

4.11 LIFE EXPECTANCY	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1994	1985	1990	1996	2000	2010
<b>4.11.1 Life expectancy at birth (in years)</b> a) Broward County b) Florida	77	not available 75	not available 76	not available not available	78	80
<b>4.11.2 Life expectancy by race and gender:</b> Average life expectancy (in years) a) Broward County 1) Whites 2) Non-whites 3) Males 4) Females b) Florida 1) Whites 2) Non-whites 3) Males 4) Females		To be included in future edition				
<b>4.11.3 Premature death</b> a) Number of residents who died before age 65 per 100,000 residents under age 65 b) Average number of years of life lost by residents who died before age 65	313 20	335 19	316 20	313 19		

*Living healthy lives continued*

4.12 DEATHS	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1980	1985	1990	1996	2000	2010
<b>4.12.1 Death rate:</b> Number of deaths per 100,000 residents						
a) Broward County		498	483	464		
b) Florida	559	518	491	not available		
<b>4.12.2 Top five causes of death:</b> Number of deaths per 100,000 residents for the top five causes of death						
<b>a) Heart disease</b>						
1) Broward County		156	133	119	110	100
2) Florida	122	158	133	not available		
<b>b) Cancer</b>						
1) Broward County		123	132	121	110	100
2) Florida	126	129	131	not available		
<b>c) Unintentional injuries</b>						
1) Broward County		40	25	29	25	20
2) Florida	31	40	35	not available		
<b>d) Cerebrovascular disease (e.g., strokes)</b>						
1) Broward County		26	23	20	18	15
2) Florida	30	37	31	not available		
<b>e) Chronic obstructive lung disease (e.g., bronchitis, asthma)</b>						
1) Broward County		14	15	17	15	14
2) Florida	19	17	17	not available		

*Living healthy lives* continued

		TRENDS				GOALS	
4.13	PREVENTABLE CANCER	FL	1985	1990	1994	2000	2010
4.13.1	<b>Preventable cancer death rate:</b> Number of deaths from preventable cancer per 100,000 residents a) Broward County b) Florida		76 81	82 81	75 77	70	60
4.13.2	<b>Breast cancer diagnosis:</b> Percentage of breast cancer cases diagnosed at an early stage a) Broward County b) Florida		51% 53%	64% 64%	70% not available	75%	85%
4.13.3	<b>Prostate cancer diagnosis:</b> Percentage of prostate cancer cases diagnosed at an early stage a) Broward County b) Florida		61% not available	67% not available	81% not available	83%	85%
4.14	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	FL1994	1985	1990	1996	2000	2010
4.14.1	<b>Major categories of communicable diseases:</b> Number of new cases reported per 100,000 residents a) Vaccine-preventable diseases b) Sexually transmitted diseases c) Intestinal diseases d) Animal-transmitted diseases						
		7	20	11	5.5		
		409	506	396	333		
		77	44	41	52		
		1.0	0.5	1.9	1.9		

*Living healthy lives* continued

		TRENDS				GOALS	
4.14	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES CONTINUED	FL1994	1985	1990	1996	2000	2010
<b>4.14.2 Top four communicable diseases:</b> Number of new cases reported per 100,000 residents							
<b>a) Gonorrhea</b>							
1) Broward County			425	282	116	100%	90%
2) Florida		177	505	339	not available		
<b>b) AIDS</b>							
1) Broward County			9.1	64	85	85	80
2) Florida		62	4.8	30	not available		
<b>c) Tuberculosis</b>							
1) Broward County			9	13	10	10	8
2) Florida		13	12	14	not available		
<b>d) Syphilis</b>							
1) Broward County			55	42	2.1	2.0	2.0
2) Florida		5	32	40	not available		
<b>4.15 SUICIDE</b>		<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>4.15.1 Suicide:</b> Number of deaths by suicide per 100,000 residents		15	17	15	16	15	15

## Living healthy lives *continued*

4.15 SUICIDE <small>CONTINUED</small>	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1985	1990	1996	2000	2010
<b>4.15.2 Suicide by age group:</b> Number of deaths by suicide per 100,000 residents in the following age groups						
a) ages 0-17		9	13	10	10	8
b) ages 18-24		9	13	10	10	8
c) ages 35-44		9	13	10	10	8
d) ages 45-64		9	13	10	10	8
e) ages 65-74		9	13	10	10	8
f) ages 75 and older		9	13	10	10	8

4.16 MENTAL HEALTH	FL1994	1985	1994	1997	2000	2010
<b>4.16.1 Mental health of adults:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who, within the past 30 days, did not have good mental health for						
a) 0 days	68%	not available	71%	74%	75%	75%
b) 1-7 days	19%	not available	18%	16%	15%	15%
c) 8-30 days	12%	not available	11%	10.0%	10%	10%

## Learning to stay healthy

4.17 IMMUNIZATIONS	FL1993	1986	1993	1997	2000	2010
<b>4.17.1 Immunizations:</b> Percentage of two-year-olds who were adequately immunized	73%	53%	77%	88%	90%	95%



## Learning to stay health *continued*

	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1994	1986	1994	1997	2000	2010
<b>4.18 PHYSICAL FITNESS</b>						
<b>4.18.1 Physical exercise:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who exercised at least 3 times per week for at least 20 minutes per occasion	not available	not available	52%	49%	52%	60%
<b>4.18.2 Obesity:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who were more than 20% overweight	30%	not available	23%	28%	25%	20%
<b>4.19 ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE</b>						
<b>4.19.1 Binge drinkers:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who had 5 or more alcoholic beverages on a single occasion within the last month	14%	not available	14%	13%	12%	10%
<b>4.19.2 Chronic drinkers:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who had 60 or more alcoholic beverages within the last month	4%	not available	3.5%	5.9%	5.0%	5.0%
<b>4.19.3 Use of illegal drugs:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who, during the last 12 months, have used illegal drugs a) youth (tenth graders) b) adults age 18 and older	not available not available	not available not available	not available not available	not available 2.2%		
<b>4.19.4 Misuse of prescription drugs:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who, during the last 12 months, have used prescription drugs not according to their doctor's orders	not available	not available	not available	3.7%		

## Learning to stay health *continued*

4.20 CIGARETTE SMOKING	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1994	1994	1995	1997	2000	2010
<b>4.20.1 Smoking:</b> By survey, percentage of people who smoked						
a) youth (grades 9-12)	not available	not available	23%	not available	10%	0%
b) adults age 18 and older	24%	41%	not available	22%	20%	10%
4.21 CHECK-UPS/PREVENTATIVE HEALTH	FL1993	1990	1994	1997	2000	2010
<b>4.21.1 Medical check-ups:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who had a medical check-up within the last year	69%	not available	73%	79%	85%	90%
<b>4.21.2 Mammograms:</b> By survey, percentage of women over age 50 who had						
a) a mammogram within the past year	54%	not available	75%	72%	75%	85%
b) a mammogram and clinical breast exam within the past two years	not available	not available	69%	67%	75%	85%
<b>4.21.3 Dental check-ups:</b> By survey, percentage of people who had a dental check-up within the last year						
a) Children under age 18	not available	not available	not available	70%	80%	90%
b) Adults age 18 and older	not available	not available	not available	72%	75%	80%
<b>4.21.4 Safe sex:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who practiced safe sex	not available	not available	not available	84%	85%	90%



The CCB: Working Together

# *Our Economy*

*Steady employment, competitive wages and a good standard of living are important to people in Broward County, as changing economic conditions affect jobs, retirement and financial situations.*

*Businesses must respond to rapidly changing market conditions, advances in technology and global competition. Jobs are requiring higher levels of skill and becoming less secure as companies change the way they do business, implement new technologies or develop new products and services. To move toward greater economic prosperity, the state must reduce unnecessary regulations, replace command and control rules with market incentives and encourage partnerships with the private sector. Capital must be invested to finance business expansions and start-ups, develop better products, enter new markets, retrain our workforce and create more jobs.*

#### **CRITICAL BENCHMARKS**



**5.1 NEW JOBS CREATED**

**5.2 UNEMPLOYMENT**

**5.3 PERSONAL INCOME**



**5.7 WAGES**

**5.10 MAJOR INDUSTRIES**

## Increasing job opportunities

		TRENDS			GOALS		
5.1	NEW JOBS CREATED	FL	1990	1996	1997	2000	2010
5.1.1	<p><b>Net annual job growth rate:</b> Annual percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in the number of full and part-time jobs</p> <p>a) Broward County</p> <p>b) Florida</p> <p>c) United States (U.S.)</p>		+1.8%	+3.9%	+3.2%	+2.0%	+2.0%
5.1.2	<p><b>Broward County's ranking in net job growth rate:</b> Broward County's ranking in net annual growth rate among the seven Florida counties with the largest population (Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach and Pinellas) (1st=county with the highest growth rate)</p>		3rd	3rd	5th		
5.2	UNEMPLOYMENT	FL	1990	1996	1997	2000	2010
5.2.1	<p><b>Unemployment rate:</b> Percentage of people age 16 and older in the labor force who were unable to find work</p> <p>a) Broward County's unemployment rate</p> <p>b) Florida's unemployment rate</p> <p>c) Broward County's unemployment rate as a percentage of Florida's unemployment rate</p> <p>d) Broward County's unemployment rate as a percentage of the U.S. unemployment rate</p>		5.6%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.7%

## *Increasing job opportunities* *continued*

		TRENDS			GOALS		
5.3	TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT	FL	1990	1994	1996	2000	2010
5.3.1	<p><b>Teenage unemployment rate:</b> Percentage of people ages 16 to 19 in the following racial and ethnic groups who were unable to find work</p> <p>a) Broward County</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Whites ages 16-19</li> <li>2) Non-whites ages 16-19</li> <li>3) Hispanics ages 16-19</li> <li>4) TOTAL (ages 16-19)</li> </ol> <p>b) Florida</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Whites ages 16-19</li> <li>2) Non-whites ages 16-19</li> <li>3) Hispanics ages 16-19</li> <li>4) TOTAL (ages 16-19)</li> </ol>			12%			
			15%	17%	13%		
			34%	38%	29%		
			12%	22%	19%		
			18%	20%	16%		
5.4	EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY	FL1995	1985	1990	1996	2000	2010
5.4.1	<p><b>Job discrimination</b></p> <p>a) Number of employment discrimination complaints</p> <p>b) Number of complaints resolved</p>						
		16,327	not available	not available	not available		
		14,577	not available	not available	not available		

*Earning a good living* continued

5.5 PERSONAL INCOME	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1985	1990	1994	2000	2010
<p><b>5.5.1 Average personal income:</b> Average personal income from wages, public pensions, social security, interest, public assistance, and other sources (in nominal dollars)</p> <p>a) Broward County's average personal income</p> <p>b) Broward County's average personal income as a percentage of Florida's average personal income</p> <p>c) Broward County's average personal income as a percentage of U.S. average personal income</p>		\$17,047	\$22,280	\$24,706	120%	120%
		125%	121%	116%	120%	120%
		121%	120%	114%	120%	120%
<p><b>5.5.2 Broward County's ranking in average personal income:</b> Broward County's ranking among Florida's 67 counties in average personal income (1st=county with the highest average personal income)</p>		5th	6th	9th	6th	4th
<p><b>5.5.3 Growth in personal income adjusted for inflation:</b> Annual percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in average personal income adjusted for inflation</p> <p>a) Broward County</p> <p>b) Florida</p>		+2.8%	-1.1%	+1.3%		
		+3.0%	+2.1%	+2.4%		

## Earning a good living *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
5.5	PERSONAL INCOME CONTINUED	FL1990	1985	1990	1994	2000	2010
5.5.4	<b>Average personal income by race:</b> Average personal income for each of the following racial and ethnic groups as a percentage of the average personal income as a whole						
	a) Whites	109%	not available	110%	not available		
	b) Blacks	51%	not available	49%	not available		
	c) Hispanics	72%	not available	72%	not available		
	d) Asians/Pacific Islanders	85%	not available	84%	not available		
	e) Native Americans	76%	not available	110%	not available		
5.6	PERCEPTION OF FINANCIAL SITUATION	FL	1985	1990	1997	2000	2010
5.6.1	<b>How people perceive their financial situation:</b> By survey, percentage of households that believe they are						
	a) better off financially than a year ago						
	1) Broward County		not available	not available	43%	46%	50%
	2) Florida		44%	39%	not available		
	b) the same financially as a year ago						
	1) Broward County		not available	not available	36%	38%	40%
	2) Florida		36%	33%	not available		
	c) worse off financially than a year ago						
	1) Broward County		not available	not available	21%	16%	10%
	2) Florida		20%	28%	not available		



## Earning a good living *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
5.7	PERCEPTION OF FINANCIAL SITUATION	FL1997	1990	1996	1997	2000	2010
5.7.1	<b>Average wage:</b> Average annual wage and salary of workers (not adjusted for inflation)						
	a) Average wage and salary		\$22,473	\$27,569	\$28,527		
	b) Average wage and salary as a percentage of Florida's average wage and salary		107%	108%	107%	110%	120%
	c) Average wage and salary as a percentage of the U.S. average wage and salary		95%	95%	94%	100%	120%
5.7.2	<b>Growth in average wage adjusted for inflation:</b> Annual percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in average annual wage and salary adjusted for inflation						
	a) Broward County		+0.2%	+1.0%			
	b) Florida		-0.3%	+0.9%			
5.7.3	<b>Average wage by industry:</b> Average annual wage and salary of workers in the following industries (not adjusted for inflation)						
	a) Agriculture, forestry, fishing	\$16,714	\$16,499	\$18,209	\$18,780		
	b) Mining	\$39,120	\$31,377	\$34,369	\$39,501		
	c) Construction	\$27,322	\$24,167	\$28,464	\$29,510		
	d) Manufacturing	\$33,449	\$27,225	\$34,718	\$36,038		
	e) Transportation, communications, public utilities	\$33,896	\$28,421	\$32,505	\$33,473		
	f) Wholesale trade	\$36,839	\$29,569	\$36,953	\$38,478		
	g) Retail trade	\$16,294	\$13,806	\$17,119	\$17,753		
	h) Finance, insurance, real estate	\$37,954	\$27,634	\$38,131	\$39,935		
	i) Services	\$31,621	\$22,158	\$26,317	\$27,292		
	j) Government	\$16,714		\$33,025	\$33,769		

## *Earning a good living* continued

5.8 WAGE DISTRIBUTION	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1994	1985	1990	1994	2000	2010
<b>5.8.1 Wage distribution:</b> Percentage of people working who earned						
a) Low wages: 15% or more below the average wage	68%	not available	not available	not available		
b) Middle wages: within 15% above or below the average wage	11%	not available	not available	not available		
c) High wages: 15% or more above the average wage	21%	not available	not available	not available		

## *Contributing to Productivity*

5.9 OUTPUT OF GOODS AND SERVICES	FL	1985	1990	1994	2000	2010
<b>5.9.1 Growth in output:</b> Annual percentage in the production of goods and services						
a) Broward County		not available	not available	not available		
b) Florida (gross state product)		+9.8%	+6.3%	+8.0%		
c) United States (gross domestic product)		+8.4%	+6.2%	+6.1%		

## *Building a strong economy*

5.10 MAJOR INDUSTRIES	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1997	1990	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>5.10.1 Jobs by major industry:</b> Number of full and part-time jobs						
a) Agriculture, forestry, fishing	153,041	4,751	5,863	5,698	not available	not available
b) Mining	6,526	227	139	130	154	146
c) Construction	330,986	33,190	33,621	33,399	33,772	34,717
d) Manufacturing	488,160	43,734	42,817	40,932	42,158	42,826
e) Transportation, communications, public utilities	311,617	23,059	30,079	30,201	31,141	33,300
f) Wholesale trade	344,991	29,715	35,837	36,942	39,939	43,298
g) Retail trade	1,288,120	118,566	132,336	135,110	143,062	157,399
h) Finance, insurance, real estate	394,769	39,837	42,785	42,491	45,228	48,711
i) Services	2,078,761	144,623	187,878	193,534	210,437	235,535
j) Government	923,017	65,936	77,124	78,471		
TOTAL jobs (all industries)	6,319,988	503,638	588,479	596,908	545,891	595,932
<b>5.10.2 Government jobs:</b> Percentage of full and part-time jobs in						
a) Local government		12%	11%	11%		
b) Federal, state, and local government		15%	13%	13%		

## Building a strong economy

		TRENDS				GOALS	
5.10 MAJOR INDUSTRIES	CONTINUED	FL1997	1990	1996	1997	2000	2010
<b>5.10.3 Change in jobs by major industry:</b> Annual percentage growth (+) or decline (-) in the number of full and part-time jobs							
a)	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	-0.8%	0.0%	3.5%	-2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
b)	Mining	-5.2%	-12.0%	-16.3%	-6.5%	-1.0%	-1.0%
c)	Construction	2.0%	-4.3%	3.9%	-0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
d)	Manufacturing	-0.2%	-3.7%	3.1%	-4.4%	0.3%	0.3%
e)	Transportation, communications, public utilities	2.0%	1.2%	5.9%	0.4%	1.5%	1.5%
f)	Wholesale trade	3.4%	3.2%	5.1%	3.1%	2.1%	2.1%
g)	Retail trade	1.1%	-0.6%	3.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%
h)	Finance, insurance, real estate	2.2%	0.2%	4.6%	-0.7%	1.6%	1.6%
i)	Services	5.3%	5.8%	7.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%
j)	Government	1.5%		1.6%	1.7%		
<b>5.11 TOURISM</b>		<b>FL</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>5.11.1 Tourist arrivals and expenditures</b>							
a)	Number of tourists visiting Broward County						
b)	Estimated total dollars spent by tourists in Broward County (in nominal dollars)		To be included in future edition				

## *Building a strong economy* continued

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>5.12</b>	<b>DEFENSE INDUSTRY</b>	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>5.12.1</b>	<b>Defense spending:</b> U.S. Department of Defense spending on the following (in billions of nominal dollars)						
	a) Military bases	\$6.2	not available	not available	not available		
	b) Defense contracts	\$5.9	not available	not available	not available		
<b>5.12.2</b>	<b>Defense-related employment:</b> Number of people working in the defense industry (thousands)						
	a) Civilian	30	not available	not available	not available		
	b) Active duty military	61	not available	not available	not available		
	c) Reserve and National Guard	72	not available	not available	not available		
	d) Defense contractors	not available	not available	not available	not available		
<b>5.13</b>	<b>BUSINESS STARTS</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>5.13.1</b>	<b>Business starts:</b> Number of new corporations, limited partnerships and similar business entities formed, by principal place of business	not available	21,301	20,848	24,202		
<b>5.14</b>	<b>BUSINESS FAILURES</b>	<b>FL1994</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>5.14.1</b>	<b>Business failures:</b> Number of business failures	3,605	not available	not available	not available		

## *Building a strong economy* continued

		TRENDS			GOALS		
<b>5.15</b>	<b>BUSINESS OWNERSHIP</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>5.15.1</b>	<b>Minority-owned businesses</b>						
	a) Number of small businesses owned by minorities		To be included in future edition				
	b) Percentage of all small businesses owned by minorities						
<b>5.15.2</b>	<b>Women-owned businesses</b>						
	a) Number of small businesses owned by women		To be included in future edition				
	b) Percentage of all small businesses owned by women						
<b>5.16</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY</b>	<b>FL1995</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>5.16.1</b>	<b>Housing starts:</b> Number of single and multi-family housing units that started construction	119,978	not available	12,870	14,419		
<b>5.16.2</b>	<b>Dollar value of new construction</b>						
	a) Residential (in billions of nominal dollars)	\$10.8	not available	\$1.2	\$1.4		
	b) Non-residential (in billions of nominal dollars)	\$9.7	not available	not available	not available		
<b>5.17</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>5.17.1</b>	<b>Imports and exports</b>						
	a) Dollar value of U.S. exports shipped through Broward County		To be included in future edition				
	b) Dollar value of U.S. imports shipped through Broward County						

## Investing in our future

5.18 PRIVATE CAPITAL INVESTMENT	TRENDS			GOALS		
	FL	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010
<p><b>5.18.1 Bank loans:</b> Loans made by banks to companies in Broward County for commercial and industrial purposes, agricultural production, and commercial real estate (five-year averages for 1981-85, 1986-90, 1991-95)</p> <p>a) Average total dollar amount of loans (in nominal dollars)</p> <p>b) Average total dollar amount of public stock offerings (in nominal dollars)</p>		To be included in future edition				
<p><b>5.18.2 Venture capital:</b> Investments by venture capital firms to companies based in Broward County (five-year averages for 1981-85, 1986-90 and 1991-95)</p> <p><b>a) Seed and startup financing</b></p> <p>1) Number of companies receiving investments (average over a five-year period)</p> <p>2) Total dollar amount of investments in all companies (average over a five-year period in nominal dollars)</p> <p><b>b) Total financing (seed, startup, first-stage and expansion)</b></p> <p>1) Number of companies receiving investments (average over a five-year period)</p> <p>2) Total dollar amount of investments in all companies (average over a five-year period in nominal dollars)</p>		To be included in future edition				

## Investing in our future *continued*

5.19 PUBLIC CAPITAL INVESTMENT	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1985	1990	1997	2000	2010
<b>5.19.1 Investment in physical infrastructure:</b> Total expenditure (in nominal dollars) on roads, public buildings, land, equipment and other fixed assets in Broward County by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) state government</li> <li>b) local government</li> <li>c) TOTAL (state and local)</li> </ul>		To be included in future edition				
5.20 RETIREMENT	FL	1985	1993	1997	2000	2010
<b>5.20.1 Pension coverage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Broward County               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Percentage of working people who are participating in an employer pension plan                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Employees in the private sector</li> <li>2) Employees in the public sector</li> <li>3) Total employees (public and private sectors)</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Percentage of working people near retirement age who are vested in an employer pension plan                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) ages 50-59 (public and private sectors)</li> <li>2) ages 60 and older (public and private sectors)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>		To be included in future edition				



## Investing in our future *continued*

5.20 RETIREMENT <small>CONTINUED</small>	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1985	1993	1997	2000	2010
<b>5.20.1 Pension coverage</b> <i>continued</i>						
b) Florida						
1) Percentage of working people who are participating in an employer pension plan						
1) Employees in the private sector	not available	not available	34%	not available		
2) Employees in the public sector	not available	not available	80%	not available		
3) Total employees (public and private sectors)	not available	not available	41%	not available		
2) Percentage of working people near retirement age who are vested in an employer pension plan						
1) ages 50-59 (public and private sectors)	not available	not available	71%	not available		
2) ages 60 and older (public and private sectors)	not available	not available	91%	not available		
<b>5.20.2 Retirement income and assets</b>						
a) Broward County						
1) Median household income of county residents age 70 and older		To be included in future edition				
2) Median net worth of households of county residents age 70 and older						
b) Florida						
1) Median household income of county residents age 70 and older	not available	not available	\$16,010	not available		
2) Median net worth of households of county residents age 70 and older	not available	not available	\$71,325	not available		



The CCB: Working Together

# *Our Environment*

*Broward County's environment is rich in natural resources: the Everglades, miles of beaches, an abundance of fish and wildlife, as well as beautiful places to grow up, retire to and visit.*

*We have come a long way toward understanding the delicate balance between living and the environment in which we live. Industry, development and a growing population are placing increasing demands on our air, water, land and wildlife. To manage these resources wisely, we must have full knowledge of the immediate and long-term impact of our actions. At the same time, we must examine how our lifestyles and behaviors affect the natural environment, so that the resources we enjoy and depend on today will be here for future generations.*

#### **CRITICAL BENCHMARKS**



**6.1 AIR QUALITY**

**6.2 GROUNDWATER QUALITY**

**6.3 SURFACE WATER QUALITY**



**6.4 WATER USE**

**6.5 WILDLIFE HABITAT**

**6.7 COASTLINE**

## Protecting our air and water

		TRENDS			GOALS		
<b>6.1</b>	<b>AIR QUALITY</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>6.1.1</b>	<b>Days of good air quality:</b> Percentage of days when the outdoor air quality was rated good. a) Broward County b) Florida		72% 73%	82% 71%	83% 76%	90%	90%
<b>6.1</b>	<b>AIR QUALITY</b> CONTINUED	<b>FL</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>6.1.2</b>	<b>Alternative fuel vehicle fleet:</b> The number of alternative fuel vehicles in government and commercial fleets.	not available	374	795	775		
<b>6.2</b>	<b>GROUNDWATER QUALITY</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>6.2.1</b>	<b>Quality of groundwater:</b> The percentage of sites where pollutants threaten to contaminate drinking water supplies that have been cleaned up to State standards.	not available	not available	0.3%	13.6%	39.7%	99.0%
<b>6.3</b>	<b>SURFACE WATER QUALITY</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>6.3.1</b>	<b>Quality of fresh surface water:</b> Percentage of miles of monitored fresh surface waters where water quality was rated as good. a) Broward County b) Florida		26% 51%	54% 59%	66% 57%	82% 59%	88% 80%
<b>6.3.2</b>	<b>Quality of marine water:</b> Percentage of miles of monitored marine surface waterways where water quality was rated as good. a) Broward County b) Florida		not available 47%	not available 43%	97% 43%	90% 48%	95% 80%

*Protecting our air and water* continued

		TRENDS			GOALS		
6.3	SURFACE WATER QUALITY CONTINUED	FL	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010
6.3.3	<p><b>Quality of marine bathing water, from a bacteriological standpoint:</b> Percentage of coastal beach water sites monitored where water quality was rated as good.</p> <p>a) Broward County b) Florida</p>		To be included in future edition				
6.4	WATER USE	FL	1985	1990	1997	2000	2010
6.4.1	<p><b>Reuse capacity:</b> Total reuse capacity (in millions of gallons per day) of all domestic wastewater treatment plants which provided reclaimed water for reuse.</p> <p>a) Broward County b) Florida</p>		0.5 362	3.0 526	20 not available		
6.4.2	<p><b>Reclaimed water use:</b> Percentage of domestic wastewater flowing to treatment plants that is reclaimed and reused for beneficial purposes.</p> <p>a) Broward County b) Florida</p>		0.3% not available	2.0% not available	5.3% not available		

## Preserving our land and wildlife

### 6.5 WILDLIFE HABITAT

	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1990	1995	1997	2000	2010
<b>6.5.1 Natural areas:</b>						
a) Environmentally-sensitive lands, acres <sup>1</sup>	not available	not available	not available	971	1,000	
b) Natural areas in regional parks, acres <sup>1,2</sup>	not available	not available	not available	3,500	3,500	
c) State parks, acres	not available	not available	not available	431		
d) Water preserve areas, acres <sup>4</sup>	not available	not available	not available	12,200	12,200	
e) Land under conservation easements, acres	not available	not available	not available	1,266		
f) Private & publicly owned NA not under management, acres	not available	not available	not available	134		
g) Total land and water area in Broward County, acres <sup>3</sup>	not available	not available	not available	781,440		
h) Total area of natural areas in Broward County, acres	not available	not available	not available	498,502		
i) Natural areas as a percentage of total area	not available	not available	not available	64%		
<b>6.5.2 Threatened, endangered and species of special concern.</b>						
a) Number of native plant species that were threatened, endangered or of special concern <sup>4</sup>	not available	not available	not available	34		
b) Number of native animal species that were threatened, endangered or of special concern <sup>1,2,3</sup>	not available	not available	not available	33		
<b>6.6 INVASION OF EXOTIC SPECIES</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>6.6.1 Coverage:</b> Percentage of natural areas in Broward County covered by exotic species.						
a) City-owned natural areas	not available	not available	not available	not available	1%	
b) County-owned natural areas <sup>1</sup>	not available	not available	not available	50%**	10%	
c) Water conservation areas <sup>2</sup>	not available	not available	not available	18%		
**Exotic species coverage is anywhere from 20 percent to 100 percent of natural areas. Fifty percent is somewhere on the average.						

*Preserving our land and wildlife* continued

		TRENDS			GOALS		
6.6 INVASION OF EXOTIC SPECIES CONTINUED		FL	1987	1990	1997	2000	2010
<b>6.6.2</b>	<b>Percentage of covered natural areas that have been cleared of exotic species.</b>						
a)	City-owned natural areas	not available	not available	not available	99%	99%	
	<u>Coral Springs</u>						
	1) Red Lake Sanctuary (+/- 14 acres) <sup>4</sup>	not applicable	not available	not available	99%	99%	
	2) Sandy Ridge Sanctuary (40 acres) <sup>4</sup>	not applicable	not available	not available	99%	99%	
	3) Pine Flats Preserve (5.66 acres) <sup>4</sup>	not applicable	not available	not available	20%	90%	
b)	County-owned natural areas <sup>1</sup>	not applicable	not available	not available	50%	90%	
c)	Water conservation areas <sup>2,3</sup>						
	1) WCA 2A - 62,737 acres	not applicable	not available	not available	5%		
	2) WCA 2B - 28,267 acres	not applicable	not available	not available	30%		
	3) WCA 3A - 356,891 acres	not applicable	not available	not available	20%		
	4) WCA 3B - 19,552 acres	not applicable	not available	not available	5%		
6.7 COASTLINE		FL	1987	1990	1997	2000	2010
<b>6.7.1</b>	<b>Critically eroding beaches</b>						
a)	Percentage of sandy beaches that were critically eroding	not available	76%	76%	88%	0%	
b)	Percentage of critically eroding beaches that have been renourished and maintained.	not available	66%	66%	62%		
6.8 CORAL REEFS		FL	1985	1990	1997	2000	2010
<b>6.8.1</b>	<b>Coral reefs:</b> Changes in coverage of stony coral, octacorals and sponges from 1997 baseline.	not available	not available	not available	baseline	+10%	

## Being part of the solution

		TRENDS			GOALS		
6.9	ENERGY USE	FL	1985	1990	1997	2000	2010
6.9.1	<b>Electricity</b>						
	a) <b>Electrical energy conservation:</b> Power plant construction (in gigawatt hours) avoided by utilities through customer reductions in energy use.	not available	310	552	878		
	b) <b>Electrical demand reduction:</b> Power plant construction (in megawatt hours) avoided by utilities by shifting demand to off-peak periods.	not available	87	215	472		
	c) <b>Daily household electricity consumption per resident:</b> Average number of kilowatt hours per day consumed per resident for household use.						
	1) Broward County		14	16	18		
	2) Florida		13	15	not available		
	d) <b>Total daily electricity consumption:</b> Total number of kilowatt hours consumed per day (in millions) for						
	1) residential use	not available	16.0	19.9	24.5		
	2) commercial/industrial use	not available	12.8	16.9	19.5		
	3) all uses (including other uses)	not available	29.0	37.0	44.2		
6.9	ENERGY USE CONTINUED	FL	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010
6.9.2	<b>Motor fuel consumption:</b> Average number of gallons of gasoline sold per resident						
	1) Broward County		455	421	470		
	2) Florida		476	474	466		



***Being part of the solution*** *continued*

6.10 WASTE MANAGEMENT	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL	1990	1993	1995	2000	2010
<b>6.10.1 Waste production:</b> Pounds of municipal solid waste collected per resident per year. a) Broward County b) Florida		2,957 not available	3,194 not available	4,373 not available	3,322	3,322
<b>6.10.2 Waste disposal:</b> Percentage of municipal solid waste that was a) recycled b) land-filled c) combusted	not available	11%	29%	43%	38%	38%
	not available	80%	22%	22%	32%	32%
	not available	9%	48%	35%	30%	30%



The CCB: Working Together

# *Our Government*

*The rift between government and the people who own that government is largely grounded in a failure of the public sector to be accountable. We hear little about the outcomes that warrant expenditure of our tax dollars. If Florida's new performance accountability law is successful, we will have more effective programs and increased citizen satisfaction.*

*Many believe that government has grown too much in size, influence and cost. Government has grown, yet we still lack effective solutions to our state's most pressing problems. As regulation and taxes increase, we are asking ourselves how much we want government to do and what we are willing to pay. Giving people more voice in their own governance empowers them to achieve better results at lower cost with the promise of solutions that work in their communities.*

## **CRITICAL BENCHMARKS**



**7.1 CITIZEN TRUST IN GOVERNMENT**



**7.2 PUBLIC SATISFACTION**



**7.7 USE OF OUTCOME MEASURES**



**7.8 ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS**

## Earning our trust

		TRENDS				GOALS	
<b>7.1</b>	<b>CITIZEN TRUST IN GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>FL1980</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>7.1.1</b>	<b>Public trust in government:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who trusted government to do what was right most of the time a) Federal government b) State government 1) Broward County 2) Florida	not available  48%	not available  not available 66%	32%  not available 66%	21%  38% 34%	50%	50%
<b>7.1</b>	<b>CITIZEN TRUST IN GOVERNMENT</b> CONTINUED	<b>FL1985</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>7.1.2</b>	<b>Public rating of local government:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who rated the job their local government was doing as good or excellent a) Broward County b) Florida	46%	not available 46%	not available 43%	48% not available	50%	50%
<b>7.2</b>	<b>PUBLIC SATISFACTION</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>7.2.1</b>	<b>Public satisfaction with government services:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who rated the services where they lived as good or excellent	not available	not available	not available	59%	62%	67%

## Staying within our means

		TRENDS			GOALS		
		FL	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010
<b>7.3</b>	<b>GOVERNMENT SPENDING</b>						
<b>7.3.1</b>	<b>Taxes:</b> Average amount of taxes paid per resident (in nominal dollars) a) State b) Local c) Federal d) TOTAL		To be included in future edition				
<b>7.3.2</b>	<b>Taxes relative to personal income:</b> Percentage of personal income spent on taxes a) Local taxes b) State taxes c) Federal taxes d) Total taxes		To be included in future edition				
<b>7.3.3</b>	<b>Ranking in local taxes:</b> Broward County's ranking among the 67 counties in average local taxes per county resident (1st=highest taxes per county resident)		To be included in future edition				
<b>7.4</b>	<b>WASTE IN GOVERNMENT</b> CONTINUED	<b>FL1992</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>7.4.1</b>	<b>Public perception of government waste:</b> By survey, percentage of adults who believed that most or all of every tax dollar they paid was wasted by a) Federal government b) State government c) Broward County d) Municipalities	38%	not available	not available	not available		
			not available	not available	33%		
			not available	not available	not available	33%	25%
			not available	not available	not available	33%	25%

*Staying within our means* continued

		TRENDS			GOALS		
7.5	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT	FL	1987	1990	1995	2000	2010
7.5.1	<b>Size of government relative to size of the population:</b> Number of part-time and full-time government employees per 100 residents a) Local government b) All levels of government (federal, state, city, county, schools, and special districts)	not available not available	3.9 4.8	4.2 5.3	4.5 5.6	4.5	4.5
7.5.2	<b>Broward County's rank in size of government:</b> Broward County's ranking among the 67 counties in the number of state government employees per 100 county residents (1st=highest number of local government employees)		To be included in future edition				
7.6	COUNTY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	FL	1991	1993	1995	2000	2010
7.6.1	<b>National ranking:</b> Broward County's ranking among the 67 counties in government efficiency/effectiveness, financial management, and infrastructure maintenance (1st=highest rated county government)		To be included in future edition				
7.6.2	<b>County debt</b> a) Broward County's bonded debt per county resident b) Broward County's ranking among the 67 counties in bonded debt per county resident (1st=highest amount of bonded debt per resident)		To be included in future edition				
7.6.3	<b>Credit rating:</b> Broward County's bond rating		To be included in future edition				

## Staying within our means *continued*

		TRENDS			GOALS		
7.6	COUNTY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL	1991	1993	1995	2000	2010
7.6.4	<b>Rainy day funds:</b> Broward County's rainy day funds as a percentage of total revenue		To be included in future edition				

## Achieving results

7.7	USE OF OUTCOME MEASURES	FL	1985	1994	1995	2000	2010
7.7.1	<b>Outcomes in county strategic plans:</b> Percentage of objectives in county strategic plans that state how people will benefit from government services		To be included in future edition				
7.7.2	<b>County budget tied to performance measures:</b> Percentage of county budget for which program performance measures were used to support the budget request		To be included in future edition				

7.8	ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS	FL	1985	1994	1995	2000	2010
7.8.1	<b>Achievement of results by local agencies:</b> Percentage of program performance measures in local agency budgets that were a) exceeded b) 91-100% achieved c) 81-90% achieved d) 71-80% achieved e) 70% or less achieved		To be included in future edition				

## *Involving citizens*

		TRENDS				GOALS	
7.9	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS	FL1980	1984	1988	1992	2000	2010
<b>7.9.1</b>	<b><i>Voter registration in presidential election years</i></b> a) Percentage of adults registered to vote 1) Broward County 2) Florida b) Broward County's ranking among the 67 counties in the percentage of adults who were registered to vote (1st=highest percentage of adults registered to vote)	65%	71% 75%	70% 82%	64% 65%		
		not available	not available	not available	not available		
<b>7.9.2</b>	<b><i>Registered voter turnout in presidential election years</i></b> a) Percentage of registered voters who voted 1) Broward County 2) Florida b) Broward County's ranking among the 67 counties in the percentage of registered voters who voted (1st=highest voter turnout)	77%	75% 75%	70% 73%	83% 83%		
		not available	not available	not available	not available		
<b>7.9.3</b>	<b><i>Overall voter turnout in presidential election years:</i></b> Percentage of adults age 18 and older who voted a) Broward County b) Florida	50%	not available 57%	not available 60%	not available 54%		

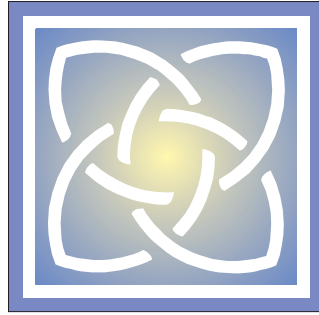


***Involving citizens*** *continued*

7.10 NON-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS	TRENDS				GOALS	
	FL1982	1986	1990	1994	2000	2010
<p><b>7.10.1 Voter registration in non-presidential election years</b></p> <p>a) Percentage of adults registered to vote</p> <p>1) Broward County</p> <p>2) Florida</p> <p>b) Broward County's ranking among the 67 counties in the percentage of adults who were registered to vote (1st=highest percentage of adults registered to vote)</p>	66%	67% 76%	64% 60%	63% 65%		
<p><b>7.10.2 Registered voter turnout in non-presidential election years</b></p> <p>a) Percentage of registered voters who voted</p> <p>1) Broward County</p> <p>2) Florida</p> <p>b) Broward County's ranking among the 67 counties in the percentage of registered voters who voted (1st=highest voter turnout)</p>	55%	61% 61%	54% 60%	62% 66%		
<p><b>7.10.3 Overall voter turnout in non-presidential election years:</b> Percentage of adults age 18 and older who voted</p> <p>a) Broward County</p> <p>b) Florida</p>		To be included in future edition				

***Involving citizens*** *continued*

		TRENDS			GOALS		
7.11	CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE	FL	1986	1992	1994	2000	2010
7.11.1	<p><b><i>Elective office-seeking in presidential election</i></b>  <b>years:</b> Average number of qualified candidates who ran for each public office in a presidential election year                      a) at the federal level                      b) at the state level                      c) at the county level</p>		To be included in future edition				
7.11.2	<p><b><i>Elective office-seeking in non-presidential election</i></b>  <b>years:</b> Average number of qualified candidates who ran for each public office in a presidential election year                      a) at the federal level                      b) at the state level                      c) at the county level</p>		To be included in future edition				
7.12	REPRESENTATION	FL	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010
7.12.1	<p><b><i>Racial representation:</i></b> Percentage of elected local officials who were non-white compared to the percentage of non-whites in the population                      a) Local officials                      b) General population</p>		To be included in future edition				
7.12.2	<p><b><i>Gender representation:</i></b> Percentage of elected local officials who were women compared to the percentage of women in the population                      a) Local officials                      b) General population</p>		To be included in future edition				



***EndNotes***

## 1.1 Quality of Life

---

### 1.1.1 Broward County as a place to live

#### 1.1.2 Change in the quality of life

**Measurement:** People's perception of Broward County as a place to live is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County adults age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, Overall, how would you rate Broward County as a place to live as: Excellent, Good, Fair or Poor? and During the time that you have lived in Broward County, would you say that the quality of life here has improved, stayed about the same, or grown worse? The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** It is important to know not only the county's physical, social and economic conditions, but also how people perceive Broward County as a place to live.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life*

**Assessment:** 1997 PRC *Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*; Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.

**Florida data source:** *The FIU/Florida Poll*, Institute for Public Opinion Research, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Florida International University. The margin of error for this survey is  $\pm 3\%$ .

## 1.2 Population

---

### 1.2.1 Population

#### 1.2.2 Population growth

**Measurement:** Broward County's population is the number of people who permanently reside in the County. The U.S. Decennial Census is the source of this information for 1980 and 1990. Population estimates for the intervening years are prepared by the Bureau of Economic

and Business Research at the University of Florida. Annual population growth is calculated as (1) the Broward County population in the given year minus the Broward County population the previous year, divided by (2) the Broward County population the previous year.

**Explanation:** Population growth has a significant effect on the livability of communities, the health of the environment, and the ability of government to provide schools, roads and other services to its citizens.

**Data source:** Revenue and Economic Analysis Policy Unit, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Executive Office of the Governor.

## 1.3 People in Poverty

---

### 1.3.1 People in poverty

#### 1.3.2 People in poverty by race

#### 1.3.3 People in poverty by gender

**Measurement:** People in poverty are those with an income below 100% of the federal poverty level. Statewide information on people in poverty is collected annually by the Current Population Survey. For calendar year 1995, a Florida family of four was at poverty level if its household income was \$15,150 per year or less. County level information is available only from the U.S. Decennial Census and applies only to the non-institutionalized, civilian population. Information on people with disabilities in poverty is not available on a statewide or county level from Census publications.

**Explanation:** Poverty is linked to low educational attainment, health problems, crime, and other conditions that weaken families and communities.

**Data source:** 1990 *Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida*, Section 1

of 3, Table 149; 1980 *Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida*, Section 2 of 2, Table 181.

## 1.4 Single Parent Families

---

### 1.4.1 Single parent families

**Measurement:** Single parent families are male or female-headed households with no spouse present and with unmarried sons, daughters, stepchildren or adopted children under age 18 living in the home. Single parents may be divorced, separated, widowed or never married. Data are presented by number of children in households by householder type and numbers of families with own children within type of family household.

**Explanation:** Single mothers and fathers often have difficulty supporting a family, running a household and raising children alone.

**Data source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, *General Population Characteristics, Selected Social Characteristics*, 1980 and 1990.

## 1.5 Children in Disadvantaged Families

---

### 1.5.1 Births to unwed mothers

**Measurement:** The marital status of a mother is self-reported on the child's birth certificate. Births include only live births to Broward County residents. Although the majority of teenagers bearing children in Florida are unwed mothers, the majority of unwed mothers in the state are not teenagers. For example, in 1993, about 86% of births to Florida teenagers ages 10-17 were to unwed mothers but about 87% of all of the unwed mothers were age 18 and older. About 52% were ages 20-29, 15% ages 18-19 and 13% ages



10-17. The remaining 20% were age 30 and older.

**Explanation:** Single mothers are more likely than two-parent families or single fathers to live in poverty. Unwed teen mothers are less likely to obtain adequate prenatal care, more likely to receive welfare and more likely to have children with developmental problems, delinquent behavior or poor school achievement.

**Data source:** Office of Public Health Statistics and Program Assessment, State Health Office, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL.

### 1.5.2 Births to undereducated mothers

**Measurement:** Undereducated mothers are defined as mothers who have not completed the 12th grade. The highest grade completed by the mother is self-reported on the child's birth certificate.

**Explanation:** Young women who become mothers before they finish high school are less likely than their peers to get their diploma or earn enough income to support their families.

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

### 1.5.3 Births to families at risk of poverty and instability

**Measurement:** Births to high-risk families are babies born to mothers with all of the following characteristics: 1) not married, 2) under age 20 when their first child was born and 3) less than 12 years of education. Information is self-reported by the mother on the child's birth certificate.

**Explanation:** Families with these disadvantages have a greater risk of instability and of becoming dependent on public assistance.

**Data sources:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee (data); *1993 Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being*, Center for the Study of Social Policy, Washington, DC (risk factor research).

### 1.5.4 Families on welfare

**Measurement:** The AFDC program in Florida was being phased out with the implementation of the Work and Gain Economic Self-sufficiency (WAGES) legislation, passed by the Florida Legislature in 1995. The AFDC program was eliminated at the Federal level by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996 and was replaced by the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grant. The data that is available at the time of this report is unreliable at the county level. It is recommended that this indicator be included in the next edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*, after sufficient time has passed for the development of a valid and reliable state and local database.

## 1.6 Children in Poverty

### 1.6.1 Children in poverty

**Measurement:** Children in poverty are defined as children living in families with an income below 100% of the federal poverty level. For calendar year 1995, a family of four was at poverty level if its household income was \$15,150 or less. The U.S. Bureau of the Census defines children as people under the age of 18 who are related to the head of household by birth, marriage or adoption. Specifically, these children would include sons and daughters, stepchildren, adopted children and all other children related to the householder, except a spouse. Foster children are excluded.

Information is collected by the decennial Census and applies only to the non-institutionalized, civilian population.

**Explanation:** Poverty is linked to low educational attainment, health problems, crime, and other conditions that weaken families and communities.

**Data source:** *1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida*, Section 1 of 3, Table 149; *1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida*, Section 2 of 2, Table 181.

## 1.7 Child Care

### 1.7.1 Day care for children in poverty

**Measurement:** Subsidized childcare provides care and supervision primarily for low-income children while their parents are at work or in training. Care is fully or partially reimbursed with state or federal funding. The number of children on waiting lists is obtained from the Department of Children and Families through community coordinating agencies that contract or have voucher arrangements with licensed providers for care. These providers may be public or private day care centers, people caring for children in their homes, or relatives such as aunts or grandmothers. Childcare may be provided half-day, full day or after-school. Children range from newborns to age 12.

**Explanation:** Low-income parents often need help paying for childcare in order to get job training and employment.

**Broward data source:** Office of Family Safety and Preservation, Florida Department of Children and Families, Tallahassee, FL.

**Florida data source:** The Florida Children's Forum, Tallahassee, FL.

### 1.7.2 Day care waiting list



This item will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

### 1.7.3 Children of working parents

**Measurement:** The number of children who actually receive care is the number of children enrolled in day care center or family day care programs in Broward County. This figure excludes children in Pre-K or Headstart programs. Enrollment data are collected by mail survey of local agencies.

**Explanation:** Children need to be cared for in a safe, healthy, and caring place while their parents are at work.

**Data source:** The Florida Children's Forum, Tallahassee, FL.

## 1.8 Children Living Away From Their Families

---

### 1.8.1 Children in foster care

**Measurement:** The number of children in emergency shelter and foster care placement is an unduplicated count as of June 30 each year for the State Fiscal Years 1989/90 through 1995/96. Foster care is defined as temporary care provided to children who are removed from their families and placed in state custody because of dangerous or harmful home situations. Post-placement supervision is the supervision by foster care workers of a child in the custody of a guardian or who has been returned to their home with the stipulation that they be closely supervised. Emergency shelter care is short-term temporary care (30 days or less). The most common reasons for foster and shelter care placement are neglect, abuse, or inability to control teenagers. Care is provided in licensed foster families or boarding homes, group homes, agency boarding homes, childcare institutions or any combination of

these arrangements (Section 39.01(24), Florida Statutes).

**Explanation:** A stable family life is critical to children's mental, social and emotional development.

**Data source:** Management Plan Summary, Family Safety and Preservation, Florida Department of Children and Families, Tallahassee, FL.

### 1.8.2 Outcome of foster care

**Measurement:** Placement in a safe and permanent home is the ideal goal for foster care children. This arrangement may include reunification with the child's family, adoption, living with relatives or placement in another permanent home. For older children, it may mean living independently or living with a foster family until they are 18 years old. A successful outcome for a child/youth in supervision is reunification, transfer to adoption or independent living with self-support skills. A successful outcome for a child/ youth in foster care is reunification with their family, eligibility for adoption, placement with a relative or guardian, or independent living with self-support skills. The outcome data presented here is based on the termination status of children leaving the foster care system during the specified years.

**Explanation:** A stable family life is critical to children's mental, social and emotional development.

**Data source:** Client Information System and Management Plan Summary, Family Safety and Preservation, Florida Department of Children and Families, Tallahassee, FL.

### 1.8.3 Length of time in foster care

**Measurement:** The data presented is the average length of stay for children placed in foster care.

**Explanation:** A stable family life is critical to children's mental, social and emotional development.

**Data source:** Client Information System and Management Plan Summary, Office of Family Safety and Preservation, Florida Department of Children and Families, Tallahassee, FL.

## 1.9 Runaways

---

### 1.9.1 Runaway children

**Measurement:** Runaways are defined as children who run away from their parents or legal guardians without permission or are banished from home because their parents find them hostile or uncontrollable. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), Uniform Crime Reports, has the number of arrests of runaway children, by county, from 1980 through 1987. FDLE has statewide numbers only of runaway children from 1989 through the present. They have eliminated the historical database that had this data by county due to errors/inaccuracies. The Department has recently changed their reporting and computing system and no longer has the runaway children data available that has been used in recent years. FDLE's Missing Children's Clearinghouse is now creating a new system to track the runaway children in each county of Florida. This new reporting system is supposed to begin collecting data as of January 1, 1998. Prior to 1994, runaway data was maintained by the Florida Network for Children and Youth. During 1993/94 they also eliminated their historical database due to errors and inaccuracies.

**Explanation:** Runaways are an indication of family problems with which children or parents are unable to cope.





*Data source:* Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee, FL.

## 1.10 Homelessness

### 1.10.1 Homeless people

*Measurement:* The homeless are people who do not have a fixed regular and nighttime residence. Homeless families are defined as a couple with children, a single parent with children, or a married couple without children. The number of homeless people and families in Florida is estimated by 1,500 local agencies providing shelter, food and other assistance to the homeless. Estimates are based on the number of homeless people served by these agencies and, in some cases, on street counts conducted by agency staff. Information is collected from local agencies by mail survey. Estimates for homelessness in Florida, as reported in November 1996, are:

- Total homeless = 57,850; 32% are families; 53% are single males; 15% are single females;
- 63% are new homeless; 37% are chronic homeless;
- 72% are state residents; 28% are from out of state;
- 43% have alcohol or drug abuse problems; 24% have mental illness; 23% have mental illness or substance abuse problems; 50% have health problems;
- 48% are white; 33% are black; 10% are Hispanic; 9% are other;
- 26% are vets; 6% are elderly; 7% are farm workers; 19% are disabled; 11% have HIV/AIDS.
- Homelessness is increasing in Florida at a rate of 12% per year.

*Explanation:* People who are homeless lack shelter, food and the basic necessities of life.

*Broward data source:* Broward Homeless Coalition

*Florida data source:* Benefit Recovery and Special Programs, Economic Services Program Office, Department of Children and Families, Tallahassee, FL

### 1.10.2 Newly vs. chronically homeless

### 1.10.3 Homeless families

It was not possible to determine the demographics of the homeless population in Broward County at this time. The demographics of the statewide estimates are included for information only and readers are cautioned about applying these percentages to the Broward data. Further information on this item will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

## 1.11 Self-Sufficiency of the Elderly

### 1.11.1 Elders with mobility limitations

*Measurement:* The percentage of elderly people with mobility limitations is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks respondents age 70 and older, "Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need the help of other persons with your routine needs, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?" Possible responses are yes and no.

*Explanation:* Elders can live a better quality of life if they have the ability to take care of themselves and live self-sufficiently.

*Broward data source:* *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study,*

*Broward County, Florida and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.

### 1.11.2 Elders with self-care limitations

*Measurement:* The percentage of elderly people with self-care limitations is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks respondents age 70 and older, "Because of any impairment or health problem, do you need the help of other persons with your personal care needs, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house?" Possible responses are yes and no.

*Explanation:* Elders can live a better quality life if they have the ability to take care of themselves and live self-sufficiently.

*Broward data source:* *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* Professional Research Consultants, Inc, Omaha, Nebraska.

### 1.11.3 Elders in poverty

*Measurement:* Elders in poverty are those living in households with an income below 100% of the federal poverty level. Information on age and income is obtained by the U.S. Decennial Census and applies only to the non-institutionalized, civilian population.

*Explanation:* Elders in poverty often have poor nutrition, health problems, and substandard living conditions.

*Data source:* *1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida, Section 1 of 3, Table 149; 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida, Section 2 of 2, Table 181.*



## 1.12 People with Disabilities

### 1.12.1 Work limitations

**Measurement:** The percentage of non-elderly adults with mobility limitations is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks respondents ages 18-69, Does any impairment or health problem now keep you from working at a job or business? Possible responses are yes and no. This question is asked of respondents in this age group if they indicated that for most of the past 12 months, they were working at a job or business, as opposed to keeping house, going to school or doing something else.

**Explanation:** Disabilities can limit people's ability to work, socialize, and take care of their daily needs within and outside the home.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*, Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.

### 1.12.2 Housework limitations

**Measurement:** The percentage of non-elderly adults with housework limitations is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks respondents ages 18-69, Does any impairment or health problem now keep you from doing any housework at all? Possible responses are yes and no. This question is asked of respondents in this age group if they indicated that for most of the past 12 months, they were keeping house, as opposed to working at a job or business, going to school or doing something else.

**Explanation:** Disabilities can limit people's ability to work, socialize, and take care of their daily needs within and outside the home.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*, Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.

### 1.12.3 Communication disabilities

#### 1.12.4 Physical disabilities

**Measurement:** The percentage of people with communication and physical disabilities is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, Would you please tell me how many persons in this household are: (a) hard of hearing?, (b) deaf?, (c) speech impaired?, (d) blind?, (e) have a physical disability requiring assistance in walking or moving around?

**Explanation:** Disabilities can limit people's ability to work, socialize, and take care of their daily needs within and outside the home.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*, Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.

## 1.13 Life in Communities

### 1.13.1 People who are satisfied with their communities

**Measurement:** People's satisfaction with their community is measured by a telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County adults age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, Overall, how satisfied are you with the community in which you live? Possible responses are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied or not satisfied. The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** It is important to know not only the state's physical, social and economic conditions, but also how people perceive their communities as places to live.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*; Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska

## 1.14 Housing

### 1.14.1 Affordability of housing

**Measurement:** State and federal housing programs define affordable housing as costing no more than 30% of household income for monthly rent or mortgage payments, insurance, and utilities. Households include renters and owners. Information is provided for low income households (20% or more below the median county household income) and very low income households (50% or more below the median county household income). **Explanation:** Affordable, quality housing is a basic necessity of life.

**Data source:** Division of Housing and Community Development, Florida Department of Community Affairs, with the assistance of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

### 1.14.2 Quality of housing

**Measurement:** Since direct inspection of occupied housing is not feasible, housing quality is measured based on indicators of (1) overcrowding, (2) adequacy of plumbing facilities, (3) adequacy of kitchen facilities, and (4) the age of the structure. Information is obtained from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the first three indicators and from the U.S. Census for the fourth indicator. Overcrowding is defined





as more than one person per room, including living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, lodgers' rooms and enclosed porches suitable for year-round use. Complete plumbing facilities include (1) hot and cold piped water; (2) a flush toilet; and (3) a bathtub or shower. Complete kitchen facilities include (1) an installed sink with piped water; (2) a range, cook top, convection or microwave oven or cookstove; and (3) a refrigerator, all located within the same structure. Substandard housing is measured as the number of housing units built 50 or more years ago. Although older housing units are not necessarily substandard, this indicator has been used as a proxy for tracking trends in substandard housing over time. The Shimberg Center for Affordable Housing at the University of Florida is developing a better measure of substandard housing that should be available later in 1996.

**Explanation:** Affordable, quality housing is a basic necessity of life.

**Broward data source:** 1990 Census of Population and Housing (Summary Tape File 3A on CD-ROM)

**Florida data source:** Division of Housing and Community Development, Florida Department of Community Affairs.

## 1.15 Mobility

### 1.15.1 Use of roads

**Measurement:** The average number of vehicles per day using each lane mile reflects the extent to which vehicles are competing for the same space on state roads. Florida data are provided for state roads; Broward data will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*. State roads are defined as interstates, toll roads,

Florida's Turnpike, freeways, and other major roads maintained by the Florida Department of Transportation. Information is reported in terms of lane miles, rather than road miles. For example, a two-lane road ten miles long is counted as 20 lane miles. The number of vehicles using each lane mile per day is calculated based on traffic counts and the length and number of lanes. In 1993, the Florida state average number of vehicles per day using each lane mile was about 5,600.

**Explanation:** Mobility on our roads and highways is essential for daily living and economic prosperity.

**Data source:** Systems Planning Office, Florida Department of Transportation.

### 1.15.2 Commuting time

**Measurement:** The average travel time from home to work is a self-report measure obtained from the U.S. Decennial Census. It includes workers age 16 and older.

**Explanation:** The more time people spend commuting to their jobs, the less time they have for family, work, and leisure.

**Broward data source:** 1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida, Section 1 of 3, Table 143; 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida, Section 2 of 2, Table 174.

**Florida data source:** Office of Policy Planning, Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahassee, FL.

### 1.15.3 Public satisfaction with roads

**Measurement:** People's rating of their satisfaction with the local road and highway system is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents. Specifically, the survey asks, Overall, how would you rate the road

and highway system where you live -- would you say it is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** Public satisfaction is an important factor in judging the adequacy of transportation systems.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*; Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska

**Florida data source:** *The FIU/Florida Poll*, Institute of Public Opinion Research, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Florida International University, Miami, FL.

### 1.15.4(a) Availability of mass transit

**Measurement:** The number of route miles reflects the geographic area served by mass transit systems. It is calculated as the number of round-trip miles in the routes traveled by buses in Broward County's mass transit system. Only one round-trip is counted per route regardless of the daily frequency of service. The number of service miles reflects the frequency as well as the geographic area of service. It is calculated as revenue service miles, i.e., the total number of miles traveled by mass transit vehicles while carrying passengers. Service hours reflects the quantity of service provided to users of mass transit. It is calculated as revenue service hours, i.e., the total number of hours drivers spend transporting people in buses. Numbers reported for Broward County exclude the Tri-Rail system.

**Explanation:** Mass transit helps relieve traffic congestion, conserve fuel and reduce pollution.

**Broward data source:** Broward County Transit, Pompano Beach

**Florida data source:** Transit Office, Division of Public Transportation, Florida Department of Transportation.



#### 1.15.4(b) Use of mass transit

**Measurement:** The average number of passengers is the average number of unlinked trips, i.e., the number of times people board buses per weekday, regardless of the number of different vehicles ridden to their destinations. This measure reflects use of mass transit -- how many and how often people ride on it. The annual growth in mass transit ridership is the (1) average number of passenger miles traveled the current year minus (2) the average passenger miles traveled the previous year, divided by (3) the average number of passenger miles traveled the previous year, (4) multiplied by 100.

**Explanation:** Mass transit helps relieve traffic congestion, conserve fuel and reduce pollution.

**Data source:** Broward County Transit, Pompano Beach.

#### 1.15.4(c) Use of bus capacity

**Measurement:** Use of bus capacity is the number of bus passenger miles traveled divided by the number of bus seat miles available multiplied by 100. Passenger miles are total miles ridden by seated or standing bus passengers during the year. The number of seat miles available is the sum of all miles traveled by each bus during the year multiplied by the number of seats installed in each bus.

**Explanation:** Mass transit helps relieve traffic congestion, conserve fuel and reduce pollution.

**Data source:** Broward County Transit, Pompano Beach.

#### 1.15.5 Transportation alternatives

**Measurement:** Use of public transportation and other alternatives to the single-occupancy vehicle is measured by self-report by the U.S. Decennial Census. Transportation alternatives include carpooling, public transportation,

motorcycling, bicycling, or walking. Vehicle miles traveled in Florida is measured based on traffic counts for selected segments of state roads.

**Explanation:** Transportation methods, other than the single-occupancy automobile, help relieve traffic congestion, conserve fuel and reduce pollution.

**Broward data source:** 1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida, Section 1 of 3, Table 143; 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida, Section 2 of 2, Table 174. **Florida data source:** Office of Policy Planning, Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahassee, FL.

#### 1.15.6 Bicycling

This item will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

#### 1.15.7 Transportation for people with disabilities and other special needs.

**Measurement:** Transportation for people with special needs is provided through subsidies or with specially equipped vehicles and is coordinated by Broward County. It is funded by the Florida Commission for the Transportation Disadvantaged (TD), Broward County and other public and private agencies. Under the U.S. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, special transportation services are required for people whose disability prohibits their use of the existing mass transit system. State-funded TD services are provided to people who meet eligibility requirements related to age, income, disability, and/or protected status (Chapter 427, Part 1, *Florida Statutes* and Rule 41-2, *Florida Administrative Code*). In 1996, an estimated 15 million one-way trips were provided through fully or partially subsidized passes and tokens, 202

wheelchair accessible buses, county-subsidized wheelchair accessible community buses, and contracts with seven paratransit firms transporting people on specially equipped vehicles. Each transportation provider reports number of trips and Broward County tracks the number of people who meet ADA and TD eligibility requirements. At this point, a countywide unduplicated count of the potentially eligible population may be estimated, while the number of people served is unavailable.

**Explanation:** Finding transportation can be a constant challenge due to physical or mental disability, age or income. Subsidized transportation creates opportunities for employment, education and self-sufficiency.

**Data source:** Broward County Transportation Planning Division.

## 1.16 Land Use

### 1.16.1 Urbanization

#### 1.16.2 Growth in urbanization

**Measurement:** An urbanized area is defined by the U.S. Census as a central place and densely settled surrounding area with a combined population of at least 50,000. The percentage of land in urbanized areas is calculated by dividing (1) the square miles of land meeting this definition, by (2) the square miles of dry land, marshland and swamps in the State of Florida. Information is presented for Florida only. Data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Explanation:** Wise use of available land is important in areas where there is high population growth.

**Data source:** Academic Computing & Networking Services, Florida State University



(Census information on urbanized areas);  
*Florida Statistical Abstract*, 1984 & 1994  
(Florida's land mass).

## 1.17 - 1.19 Racial, Cultural and Religious Harmony

### 1.17.1 Race relations

### 1.18.1 Cultural relations

### 1.19.1 Religious relations

**Measurement:** People's perception of racial, cultural and religious harmony within their communities is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County adults age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, "Would you say that race/cultural/religious relations in your community are excellent, good, fair, or poor?" The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ . The question is asked separately for each: race relations, cultural relations and religious relations.

**Explanation:** People's perception of racial, cultural and religious relations reflects how well people of diverse backgrounds are getting along in the community and their ability to work out differences peaceably.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life*

*Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*; Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.

**Florida data source (religious only):**

FIU/Florida Poll, Institute for Public Opinion Research, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Florida International University.

## 1.20 Civil Rights

### 1.20.1 Housing discrimination complaints

**Measurement:** Complaints alleging housing discrimination based on race, color, sex, age, religion, national origin, disability or marital status are investigated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Such complaints may involve access to particular housing, access to financing, or tenants' rights. Resolved complaints are those substantiated by investigations and settled, either by arbitration or negotiation, referral to another agency for handling, or court action. Total complaints received are reported. These items will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Explanation:** Housing discrimination unfairly limits people's opportunities to live in affordable, clean housing in the location of their choice, by limiting their access to particular housing, financing, or by subjecting them to harassment. Data are provided for Florida only; data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Data source:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.

### 1.20.2 Education discrimination complaints

**Measurement:** Complaints alleging education discrimination based on race, color, sex, age, religion, national origin, disability or marital status are investigated by the Office for Civil Rights in the U.S. Department of Education. Such complaints may involve class placement, sports program participation, disciplinary criteria, or program accessibility. Resolved complaints are those substantiated by investigations and settled, either by arbitration or negotiation, referral to another agency for handling, or court action. Data are provided

for Florida only; data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Explanation:** Education discrimination unfairly limits people's educational opportunities by restricting program access, academic advancement, and educational attainment.

**Data source:** Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education. Washington, D.C.

## 1.21 Hate Crimes

### 1.21.1 Hate crimes

**Measurement:** Hate crimes are "criminal acts that evidence prejudice based on race, religion, ethnicity, color, ancestry, sexual orientation or national origin" (Section 877.19(2), *Florida Statutes*). Numbers include only those hate crimes that are reported to Broward County law enforcement agencies. The hate crime rate is the number of hate crimes reported, divided by the county population, multiplied by 100,000.

**Explanation:** Hate crimes reflect serious conflict among people of different backgrounds and make people fear for their lives and property because of victimization based on their personal characteristics.

**Data source:** Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee, FL.



## 1.22 Equal Opportunity

### 1.22.1 Opportunities by gender and race

### 1.22.2 Opportunities for people with disabilities

**Measurement:** A statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County resident age 18 and older is surveyed by telephone about their perception of opportunities for people like themselves and for people with disabilities. Specifically, the survey asks two questions: (1) I want to ask how fair you think things are for people like you in Broward County right now. Do you think a person in Broward County from the same background as you has more opportunities now than in the past, the same kinds of opportunities, or do you think things are more difficult for someone like you? and (2) And do you think a disabled person in Broward County has more opportunities now than in the past, the same kinds of opportunities, or do you think things are more difficult for disabled people? The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** Social harmony, in part, depends on whether people think they receive fair treatment and have equal opportunities to achieve their life's goals.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life*

**Assessment:** 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida; Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.

**Florida data source:** *The FIU/Florida Poll*, Institute for Public Opinion Research, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Florida International University, Miami, FL.

## 1.23 Immigration

### 1.23.1 Number of undocumented immigrants

**Measurement:** Undocumented immigrants are people from other countries who (1) enter the U.S. without inspection, (2) enter with fraudulent documentation or (3) remain in the U.S. after their visa expires. Illegal immigrants do not include refugees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, asylees, or other people from foreign countries who are living in the U.S. with the authorization of the federal government. Estimates of illegal aliens in the U.S. and Florida have been made by the U.S. Census and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) using slightly different methodologies. The only available method of estimating illegal aliens for Broward County is to multiply the INS estimate for Florida by the percentage of the state's foreign born population living in Broward County as measured by the 1990 Census. This method has not been used because of the 1990 Census undercount of Broward County's foreign-born residents indicated by recent studies of the local Haitian population.

**Explanation:** The influx of illegal immigrants into South Florida has strained local resources and the capacity of some communities to accept and assimilate people from diverse cultural backgrounds.

**Data source:** Population Division, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; Statistics Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice.

## 1.24 Cultural and Historic Resources

### 1.24.1 Support for the arts

**Measurement:** Florida's ranking in per capita state funding for the arts is based on budget appropriations for the arts reported by individual states. Private funding is excluded from the ranking because this information is not available.

**Explanation:** Cultural opportunities promote understanding between cultures, offer outlets for artistic expression, foster new learning experiences, and enhance economic growth.

**Data source:** National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, Washington, DC

## 1.25 Outdoor Recreation

### 1.25.1 Recreational land and water

**Measurement:** Outdoor recreational areas are defined as acres of public land open to the general public for hiking, bicycling, boating, swimming or other recreational purposes. Information on parks and recreational areas in the county was collected by a survey by the Broward County Commission, Division of Parks and Recreation. The survey was designed to catalogue the amenities available in all of the state, county, and city public recreation areas. Excluded from the survey are homeowners' associations and hotels, which typically do not provide public access.

**Explanation:** Opportunities for outdoor recreation encourage physical exercise and appreciation of Florida's natural environment.

**Broward data source:** Broward County Commission, Parks & Recreation Division, *Survey of Amenities in Public Parks in the Broward County Area, Draft Report, 1997.*





*Florida data source:* Office of Park Planning, Division of Parks and Recreation, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### 1.25.2 Camping

*Measurement:* Camping sites are individual outdoor locations designated for tents or recreational vehicles/trailers. Primitive camping sites are excluded. Information on camping sites is obtained by a survey by the Broward County Commission, Division of Parks and Recreation.

*Explanation:* Recreational trails allow residents and tourists to enjoy the state's natural resources.

*Broward data source:* Broward County Commission, Parks & Recreation Division, *Survey of Amenities in Public Parks in the Broward County Area, Draft Report, 1997.*

*Florida data source:* Office of Park Planning, Division of Parks and Recreation, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee, FL.

## 1.26 State and County Parks

---

### 1.26.1 State and County parks

*Measurement:* Visitors to parks are people who enter state and county parks through the main entry point, including hikers, bicyclists, campers, and picnickers. Only those county parks managed or owned by Broward County are included. Some of the county park land in Broward County is owned by either another state or local agency, such as Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission or the school board, but is leased back to the Broward Parks Division for management. Information on the number of visitors is collected by each park facility that has controlled access and is reported to the Parks division.

*Explanation:* State and local parks allow residents and tourists to enjoy Florida's natural resources.

*Broward data source:* Broward County Commission, Parks & Recreation Division.

*Florida data source:* Office of Park Planning, Division of Parks and Recreation, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### 1.26.2 Access for people with disabilities

*Measurement:* Assessment of availability of parks in Broward County to people with disabilities is based on standards according to guidelines in the Americans with Disabilities Act. Each type of activity, such as picnicking, hiking, camping, fishing, and swimming, is judged as accessible or non-accessible for each type of disability (e.g., physical, vision-impaired, hearing-impaired). For each activity, related facilities are inspected to determine, for example, whether a person with a physical disability could park, get to the picnic shelter, use the grill, or use the rest room.

*Explanation:* Without access to parks, people with disabilities are denied a valuable opportunity to enjoy outdoor recreation.

*Broward data source:* Broward County Commission, Parks & Recreation Division, *Survey of Amenities in Public Parks in the Broward County Area, Draft Report, 1997.*

*Florida data source:* Bureau of Design and Construction, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

## 1.27 Beaches

---

### 1.27.1 Lakes and rivers

### 1.27.2 Coast

*Measurement:* Freshwater beaches are defined as sandy areas fronting lakes, rivers and other inland water bodies which are usable for

recreation. Information on freshwater beaches and boat ramps is collected by mail survey of state, federal, county, city and private owners, such as Boy Scout camps and recreational vehicle (RV) parks. Excluded from the survey are homeowners' associations and hotels, which typically do not provide public access. Data are provided for Florida only; data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

*Explanation:* Beaches are an important resource for outdoor recreation.

*Florida data source:* Office of Park Planning, Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee, FL.

### 1.27.3 Coast

*Measurement:* Saltwater beaches are defined as sandy areas usable for recreation which front the Gulf of Mexico, Straits of Florida and the Atlantic Ocean. Information on saltwater beaches is collected by mail survey of state, federal, county, city and private owners, such as recreational vehicle (RV) parks. Excluded from the survey are homeowners' associations and hotels, which typically do not provide public access. Data are provided for Florida only; data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

*Explanation:* Beaches are an important resource for outdoor recreation.

*Florida data source:* Office of Park Planning, Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee, FL.



## 2.1 Crime

---

### 2.1.1(a) Crime rate

**Measurement:** The crime rate reported by states and counties is the number of index crimes per 100,000 resident population. Index crimes - the best indicators of changing crime trends - include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary/breaking and entering, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft. Numbers reflect only those crimes reported to law enforcement agencies and, therefore, are an undercount of the number of crimes actually committed. According to a national crime victimization survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, only 40% of crimes committed in the United States are reported. This percentage may vary among states and counties.

**Explanation:** Crime violates our sense of right and wrong, imposes grave personal losses, and causes people to fear for their safety in our own communities.

**Data source:** Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee.

### 2.1.1(b) Broward County's ranking in crime rate

**Measurement:** Broward County is ranked among Florida's 67 counties based upon the index crime rate described in 2.1.1a above. Crime rates are not necessarily comparable among counties for two major reasons. First, crimes involving tourists are counted in reported crimes but tourists are not counted in the county's resident population. As a result, Broward County's crime rate probably is somewhat inflated compared to other counties not experiencing substantial numbers of

visitors. Second, counties may vary in the extent to which people report crimes to the police.

**Explanation:** Florida's national ranking in crime rate can affect how residents, tourists and companies perceive the state as place to live, visit or do business.

**Data source:** Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee.

### 2.1.2 Violent crime rate

**Measurement:** The violent crime rate reported by all states is the number of violent index crimes per 100,000 resident population.

Violent index crimes are murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery and aggravated assault. Numbers reflect only those crimes reported to law enforcement agencies. Rates for forcible sex offenses in 1980 and 1985 are not presented because in 1988 this category was expanded to include not only forcible rape, but also forcible sodomy and fondling. The latter two offenses were previously counted as aggravated assault. The rates for aggravated assault are presented for all years because these rates continued to rise even though forcible sodomy and fondling were no longer counted after 1988.

**Explanation:** Because violent crimes involve personal confrontation between perpetrator and victim, they are considered more serious than other index crimes.

**Data source:** Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee.

### 2.1.3 Non-violent crime rate

**Measurement:** The non-violent crime rate is reported by all states as the number of non-violent index crimes per 100,000 resident population. Non-violent index crimes are burglary/breaking and entering, larceny/theft,

and motor vehicle theft. Numbers reflect only those crimes reported to law enforcement agencies. Larceny includes grand and petty larceny.

**Explanation:** Non-violent crimes can impose significant losses in personal property and violate our sense of security in our own homes and communities.

**Data source:** Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee.

## 2.2. Crime Victimization

---

### 2.2.1 Violent crime victimization

**Measurement:** The percentage of households victimized by a violent crime within the past five years is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older.

Specifically, the survey asks, "Have you or has anyone in your household been the victim of a violent crime in the past 5 years?" Possible responses are yes and no.

**Explanation:** Because many crimes are unreported, survey information on victimization is important to consider in assessing prevalence of crime.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life*

*Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health*

*Survey, Broward County, Florida; Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska*

## 2.3 Perception of Crime

---

### 2.3.1 Perception of neighborhood crime

**Measurement:** People age 18 and older are surveyed by telephone about their perception of neighborhood crime. Specifically the survey



asks, Within the past year or two, do you think that the problem of crime in your neighborhood has been getting better, getting worse, or has it stayed about the same?

Possible responses are getting better, getting worse, stayed about the same or don't know. The survey's margin of error is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** People's concern about crime often is based on their perception of its frequency rather than on actual crime rates.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life*

*Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida, Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.*

**Florida data source:** *The FIU/Florida Poll, Institute for Public Opinion Research, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Florida International University, Miami, FL.*

## 2.4 Alcohol and Drugs

### 2.4.1 Driving under the influence (DUI)

**Measurement:** Drinking and driving and riding with a drinking driver are measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically the survey asks, During the past month, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink? and During the past month, how many times have you ridden with a driver who has had perhaps too much to drink? Alcohol-related traffic fatality rate is (1) the number of traffic deaths attributed by the law enforcement at the scene of the accident to alcohol only or to both alcohol and drugs, divided by (2) the county population, multiplied by (3) 100,000. The percentage of traffic crashes that were alcohol or drug related is the (1) number of traffic crashes attributed by the law enforcement officer at the scene of

the accident to alcohol only, alcohol and drugs or drugs only, divided by (2) the total number of traffic crashes in Broward County, multiplied by (3) 100. The use of alcohol and drugs may be determined by a blood or breath test, observation (e.g., slurred speech, smell of alcohol) or a field sobriety test (e.g., walking heel-to-toe).

**Explanation:** Driving under the influence is a major cause of traffic deaths and injuries, which can be prevented by more responsible consumption of alcohol and by not letting friends drive after having too much to drink.

**Data sources:** *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (Broward survey questions); Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL (Florida survey question); Office of Management and Planning, Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Tallahassee, FL (alcohol and drug-related traffic crashes and fatalities).

### 2.4.2 Drug arrests

**Measurement:** Drug arrests include the arrest of any person by state or local law enforcement agencies for the unlawful cultivation, manufacturing, possession, sale, purchase, distribution, transportation or importation of any controlled drug, narcotic substance or drug paraphernalia. Not only illegal drugs but also legal drugs used for illegal purposes are counted. Notices to appear in court as well as physical arrests are included. Arrests made by federal agencies, such as the Coast Guard and Drug Enforcement Agency, are excluded. The increase in drug arrests may reflect not only criminal behavior but also the increased

effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in apprehending violators.

**Explanation:** People are concerned about the influence of illegal drugs on their children and on the level of crime in their communities.

**Data source:** Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee, FL.

## 2.5 Personal Safety

### 2.5.1 Safety at home at night

### 2.5.2 Safety at night

### 2.5.3 Safety near work

### 2.5.4 Safety in the daytime

**Measurement:** People's perception of their safety under various circumstances is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward adults age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks four questions: (1) How safe and secure do you feel at home at night? , (2) How safe and secure do you feel in the neighborhood where you work? , (3) How safe and secure do you feel at night? , and (4) How safe and secure do you feel in the daytime? For each question, people are asked, Would you say very safe, somewhat safe, or not very safe? The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** People's concern about crime often is based on how vulnerable they feel rather than on actual crime rates.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life*

*Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida, Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.*



## 2.6 Juvenile Arrests

### 2.6.1-2.6.3 Juvenile arrests

**Measurement:** The juvenile arrest rate reflects the extent to which children are picked up by the police and charged with crimes. The same child may be arrested more than one time. Arrests are counted for index crimes only -- the best indicator of changing crime trends. The juvenile portion of all arrests is the percentage of total arrests which involve children ages 11-17. After a juvenile is arrested, the state attorney may dismiss the charges for lack of evidence, refer the youth to a circuit judge for a hearing, or divert the youth from the court system through alternatives such as counseling, drug treatment or repayment to the victim. Changes in juvenile arrest rates may reflect changes in police activity (e.g., crackdowns on juveniles) as well as changes in delinquent behavior. Because of data availability constraints, the juvenile arrest rate uses slightly different age groups for arrests (ages 11-7) and the population (ages 10-17). Only a very small number of arrests involve children aged 10. Therefore, the age group discrepancy does not significantly affect the rate reported.

**Explanation:** Juvenile arrests reflect the success or failure of our families and communities to raise law-abiding children. They also serve as an indicator of future crime trends.

**Data source:** Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee, FL.

## 2.7 Juvenile Delinquents

### 2.7.1 Juvenile delinquency

**Measurement:** An adjudicated delinquent is someone under age 18 who, according to the court, has committed an offense that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult. Excluded are cases dismissed by the judge for lack of evidence and cases where judgment is withheld to give the youth another chance before having delinquency entered on his or her record. The number of delinquency referrals or cases received are those reported and used by the Department of Juvenile Justice to track offenses/referrals from law enforcement. The number of cases is counted by "unduplicating" the number of referrals reported on the client information system by client identifier and date, however, it can represent more than one offense/referral per client per year. Presented here is the number of youths referred, which is determined by counting only the most serious offense for which a youth is charged during any fiscal year, an accurate unduplicated count.

**Explanation:** Public safety, family relationships and the future of our youth all suffer when children become criminals.

**Data source:** Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Tallahassee, FL.

### 2.7.2 Juvenile commitments

**Measurement:** The commitment rate reflects the number of youth younger than age 18, who have committed a delinquent act or violation of law and have been committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice. The purpose of commitment is to give the state active control over delinquent youths and to provide for their custody, care, training, treatment and furlough into the community. A commitment ends when the delinquent youth is released by the

Department or reaches the age of 19. Serious or habitual youth offenders can be held until age 21. Following commitment, placement is made in a proper residential or non-residential program, such as boot camp, training school or day treatment. The increasing juvenile commitment rates may reflect increases in the number of beds available in commitment programs as well as a higher incidence of delinquent behavior.

**Explanation:** Public safety, family relationships and the future of our youth all suffer when children become juvenile delinquents.

**Data source:** Bureau of Research and Data, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Tallahassee, FL.

### 2.7.3 Serious juvenile offenders

**Measurement:** Serious juvenile offenders are delinquents who pose a greater danger to public safety because they have committed a felony against persons. Specifically, they include felony offenses such as murder/manslaughter, attempted murder/manslaughter, sexual battery, armed robbery, other robbery, aggravated assault and battery, resisting arrest with violence, felony drug offenses, and shooting or throwing a deadly missile into an occupied dwelling or vehicle. The numbers presented here youth counts for referrals received.

**Explanation:** Serious crimes committed by youth have a substantial impact on families and communities.

**Data source:** Bureau of Research and Data, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Tallahassee, FL.





## 2.8 Juveniles in the Adult System

### 2.8.1 Juveniles in the adult correctional

**Measurement:** Generally, youth under age 18 are referred to the adult criminal justice system when charged with very serious crimes or when their criminal behavior has continued despite treatment in the juvenile justice system. The count reflects the number of juveniles who are placed in adult prisons operated by the state. Youths placed on probation or under community control after their release from prison are excluded. Also excluded are youth incarcerated in local jails or federal prisons.

**Explanation:** Public safety, family relationships and the future of our youth all suffer when children become criminals.

**Data source:** Bureau of Planning, Research and Statistics, Florida Department of Corrections, Tallahassee, FL.

## 2.9 Abuse and Neglect

### 2.9.1 Child abuse and neglect

**Measurement:** Child abuse or neglect is defined as harm or threatened harm to a child's physical or mental health by the acts or omissions of a parent or other person responsible for the child's welfare (Section 415.503(1), Florida Statutes). A child is any person under the age of 18 years. Numbers of reports data had been categorized as follows: (a) unfounded report - a report in which the investigation determines that no indication of abuse or neglect exists, (b) an indicated report - a report in which the investigation determines that some indication of abuse or neglect exists, or the protective investigator determines that abuse or neglect has occurred but is not able to identify the perpetrator. No perpetrator is

named in reports closed with an indicated classification, or (c) confirmed report - a report in which the investigation determines that abuse or neglect has occurred and the perpetrator is identified. A preponderance of credible evidence is required in order to classify a report as confirmed. Currently the Family Services Response System (FSRS), a non-adversarial response to reports of child abuse and neglect, through a process of assessing the risk to the child and family and, when appropriate, delivering services to remove the risk to the child and support the integrity of the family, has become the vehicle for all reports. Prior to October 1, 1995, districts, at their option and under an approved plan, could handle some or all child abuse and neglect reports as FSRS cases. Since October 1, 1995 with the legislative elimination of classification, all reports are closed as FSRS cases. Within the FSRS category reports can be closed as no indication, some indication, or verified. The numbers of maltreatments represent counts of abuse, neglect, or threatened harm. A maltreatment is counted each time it occurs in a category, a victim may have several maltreatments per report and a report may contain several victims. An alleged maltreatment is used in reference to an unconfirmed statement made by a reporter to the Florida Abuse Hotline of suspected abuse, neglect, or threatened harm to a child. A confirmed report is a proposed confirmed report that has been determined to be valid after a hearing for which the alleged perpetrator had failed to request amendment or expunction within the time allotted for such request. A proposed confirmed report was when a child protective investigation alleged that abuse or neglect occurred and which identified the alleged perpetrator, and some indication was identified when the

investigation determined that there were some indicator that abuse, neglect, or threatened harm occurred. Data here represents the numbers of victims by demographic characteristics (age, sex, race) for alleged reports and for verified or some indication (at least one finding) in a report of abuse, neglect or threatened harm. There may be more than one report per victim per year.

**Explanation:** Abuse and neglect threatens the lives, health, and safety of children and teaches violence and poor parenting to future generations.

**Data source:** Child Protective Services, Office of Family Safety and Preservation, Florida Department of Children and Families, Tallahassee, FL.

### 2.9.2 Abuse and neglect of adults with disabilities

**Measurement:** An adult with a disability is a person aged 18 to 59 who "suffers from a condition of physical or mental incapacitation due to a developmental disability, organic brain damage, or mental illness, or one who has one or more physical or mental limitations that restrict his ability to perform normal activities of daily living" (Section 415.102(8), Florida Statutes). The indicators reflect reports of abuse, neglect and exploitation to the Florida Abuse Hotline at the Florida Department of Children and Families. Verified reports are reports which (1) have been investigated by a DCF worker and (2) found to show evidence of abuse, neglect or exploitation, regardless of whether a perpetrator was identified.

**Explanation:** Abuse, neglect and exploitation threaten the health, safety and welfare of adults who may be especially vulnerable because of their disabilities.



*Data source:* Adult Protective Services, Office of Family Safety and Preservation, Florida Department of Children and Families, Tallahassee, FL.

### 2.9.3 Elder abuse and neglect

**Measurement:** Abuse, neglect or exploitation of an aged person occurs when (1) someone inflicts non-accidental physical or psychological injury; (2) fails to provide care and services necessary to maintain the physical and mental health of the aged person; or (3) acts improperly in their management of an aged person's funds, assets or property (Section 415.502(1)(9)(12), Florida Statutes). It can occur in a home or institutional setting. A person 60 years of age or older who is suffering from the infirmities of aging as manifested by organic brain damage, advanced age, or other physical, mental or emotional dysfunctioning to the extent that the person is impaired in his/her ability to adequately provide for his/her own care or protection. The indicators reflect reports of abuse, neglect and exploitation to the Florida Abuse Hotline at the Florida Department of Children and Families. Verified reports are reports which (1) have been investigated by a DCF worker and (2) found to show evidence of abuse, neglect or exploitation, regardless of whether a perpetrator was identified.

**Explanation:** Abuse, neglect and exploitation threaten the health, safety and welfare of adults who may be especially vulnerable because of their age.

**Data source:** Adult Protective Services, Office of Family Safety and Preservation, Florida Department of Children and Families, Tallahassee, FL.

## 2.10 Domestic Violence

### 2.10.1 Domestic violence incidents

#### 2.10.2 Domestic violence murders

**Measurement:** Domestic violence is any assault, battery or other criminal offense committed by a household or family member that causes injury or death to another household or family member. Crimes of domestic violence can involve (a) people related by blood or marriage, (b) people who have a child in common, or (c) people who have lived together under the same roof, regardless of whether they were ever married or related (Section 741.30(1)(b), Florida Statutes). The crime is defined by the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, not the place where the crime occurs. The domestic violence crime rate is (1) the number of offenses involving domestic violence that are reported to state or local law enforcement agencies divided by (2) the county population, multiplied by (3) 100,000. Because many domestic violence crimes are unreported, this rate should be considered an underestimate of the actual occurrence of domestic violence in Broward County. The domestic violence murder rate is the number of people killed by a household or family member, divided by the county population, multiplied by 100,000.

**Explanation:** In Florida, domestic violence accounts for about 25% of murders, manslaughter offenses, forcible sex offenses and aggravated assaults. It also is the single major cause of injury to women -- more frequent than auto accidents, rapes and muggings combined.

**Data source:** Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee, FL.

## 2.11 Adult Repeat Offenders

### 2.11.1 Adult repeat offenders

**Measurement:** Adult recidivism is defined as the rate at which state prison releases commit another crime and return to the adult correctional system after their release from state prison. Recidivism is measured over a two-year period -- from the time of release to the time a new crime is committed. Released inmates returned to prison for technical violations are excluded because new crimes present the greatest threat to public safety. Also excluded are state prison inmates released to another state after serving time in Florida prisons. Inmates at federal prisons are not counted in this indicator. This indicator reflects inmates released to Broward County from a Department of Corrections institution. **Explanation:** Public safety is affected by whether criminals continue to commit crimes after release from prison.

**Data source:** Bureau of Planning, Research and Statistics, Florida Department of Corrections, Tallahassee, FL.

## 2.12 Juvenile Repeat Offenders

### 2.12.1 Juvenile repeat offenders

**Measurement:** Juvenile recidivism is defined as the percentage of juveniles released from juvenile justice programs who are subsequently adjudicated for committing another crime. Recidivism is measured over a one-year period -- from the time of release to the time a new crime is committed -- for juveniles released during the first six months of each year. Diversion programs, such as community service and victim restitution, provide juveniles an alternative to going to



court and are generally ordered by state attorneys for first or minor offenses. Community control, non-residential commitment and residential commitment are increasingly restrictive placements in the juvenile justice system ordered by a judge. Juveniles under age 18 in the adult correctional system are excluded.

**Explanation:** Public safety is affected by whether juveniles continue to commit crimes after their release from programs designed to prevent or deter delinquent behavior.

**Florida data source:** Bureau of Research and Data, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Tallahassee, FL.

## 2.13 Time Served

### 2.13.1 Length of sentence served

**Measurement:** The percentage of sentence served by a state prison inmate is the number of years incarcerated in state prison divided by the number of years sentenced by the court system. By state law, jail time is counted in the length of sentence served. Life sentences are not included in this calculation. The change in 1995 reflects the following changes in state law that went into effect in 1994 and 1995: (1) elimination of basic gain time, (2) elimination of early release, and (3) the requirement that all offenders admitted to state prisons serve at least 85% of their sentences. This indicator measures time served only in state prisons for inmates convicted in Broward County and excludes federal prisons located in Florida.

**Explanation:** According to research by the Florida Department of Corrections, increasing the percentage of sentence served from 10% or less to 41-50%, reduces the likelihood of an offender returning to crime after release from prison.

**Data source:** Bureau of Planning, Research and Statistics, Florida Department of Corrections, Tallahassee, FL.

## 2.14 Education of Offenders

### 2.14.1 Literacy of adult offenders

**Measurement:** The literacy of state prison inmates is measured by the administration of the Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE). This is a nationally standardized test measuring reading, math computation, applied math, language and spelling. The percentage of prison inmates who are literate is defined as the percentage who score at or above the ninth grade level. The data presented here is for inmates in the prison population who were convicted in Broward County and were tested on the specified dates. The percentages are results of tests administered on June 30, 1996 and June 30, 1997.

**Explanation:** Literacy improves an inmate's chances for gainful employment after release.

**Data source:** Bureau of Planning, Research and Statistics, Florida Department of Corrections, Tallahassee, FL.

### 2.14.2 Vocational training of releasees

**Measurement:** Vocational training includes on-the-job training to state prison inmates provided by either the Department of Corrections or Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. (PRIDE). The duration of training ranges from 400 to 900 hours or more, depending on the program. Inmates who completed vocational training are those who receive a certificate of achievement, based on the work supervisor's assessment of specific job and employability skills learned by the inmate. This indicator reflects the percent of inmates who were convicted in Broward

County that were released from the Department of Corrections with a vocational certificate.

**Explanation:** Employment after release from prison can help prevent ex-offenders from committing further crimes.

**Data source:** Bureau of Planning, Research and Statistics, Florida Department of Corrections, Tallahassee, FL.

## 2.15 Ex-offender Employment

### 2.15.1 Employment one year after release

**Measurement:** Employment after release from prison is measured by using social security numbers to match released inmates with employees on the Unemployment Compensation Program database maintained by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security. A releasee is considered employed if he or she is working for a public or private employer in Florida during the October-December quarter of the year following the year of release. The data presented here represents the percentage of ex-offenders released to Broward County who were employed or enrolled in school full-time during the October-December quarter of the year following release.

**Explanation:** Employment reduces the likelihood of returning to crime after release from prison.

**Data source:** Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.



## 2.16 Disaster Protection

---

### 2.16.1 Evacuation time

**Measurement:** Broward County is one of the most hurricane vulnerable areas in the United States. Six months of the year are known as hurricane season, however, virtually every month has historically experienced the effects of hurricanes. Evacuation is taken to mean those protective actions taken by those persons in areas potentially affected by storm surge, and those persons residing in mobile homes to relocate out of the potentially damaged area and into a safer area.

**Explanation:** Evacuating from the potentially affected areas can mean the difference between life and death. Storm surge is the most deadly component of a hurricane.

**Data source:** *Broward County Coastal Evacuation Plan*, Broward County Emergency Management Division.

### 2.16.2 Shelter space

**Measurement:** The American Red Cross and the Broward County Department of Human Services are responsible for shelter activities in Broward County. The American Red Cross National Policy is a commitment to shelter 20% of the ordered evacuating population. The coastal high hazard area is divided into three evacuation zones based on the intensity of storms, with higher categories representing more severe storms. Based on these projections the County does not experience a shelter deficit.

**Explanation:** Temporary shelter capacity, away from the coastal high hazard area, is essential to accommodate the population ordered to evacuate when hurricanes approach.

**Broward data source:** Broward County Department of Human Services

### 2.16.3 Shelter space for persons with special needs

**Measurement:** Recognizing the need and complexity of the issue of providing hurricane shelter for persons with special needs, Broward County has established a specific emergency support function to deal with the issue.

Broward County Department of Human Services is responsible for the registration and management of the County Special Needs Shelter Program. The Department of Human Services has identified and maintains a list of 1,200 shelter spaces. All shelters are opened for any category of storm.

**Explanation:** Temporary shelter capacity, away from the coastal high hazard area, is essential to accommodate the special needs population when hurricanes approach.

**Broward data source:** Broward County Department of Human Services

## 2.17 Emergency Medical Assistance

---

### 2.17.1 Access to trauma centers

**Measurement:** Trauma centers are hospitals with medical staff, equipment and other resources needed to treat life-threatening injuries on a 24-hour basis. Medical research shows that people with traumatic injuries treated at a trauma center within the first hour, and especially within the first half-hour, are more likely to survive and less likely to become disabled. Access to a trauma center is defined as (1) living in a county with a trauma center or (2) living in a county without a trauma center but with helicopter service that may be able to transport an injured person to a trauma center in another county.

**Explanation:** Immediate medical treatment can mean the difference between life, death

and disability for people seriously injured in traffic crashes and other types of accidents.

**Data source:** Emergency Medical Services Office, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL.

## 2.18 Traffic Crashes

---

### 2.18.1 Traffic crashes

### 2.18.2 Deaths in traffic crashes

### 2.18.3 Injuries in traffic crashes

**Measurement:** Traffic accidents are collisions on publicly traveled roads that are reported to law enforcement agencies. Excluded are relatively minor (short-form) collisions, which are not entered into the traffic crash database. Deaths include motorists, bicyclists and pedestrians killed in these collisions. When one or more injuries occur, the law enforcement officer at the scene of the accident judges whether the injury is (1) possible, (2) non-incapacitating or (3) incapacitating. Rates are (1) the number of crashes (deaths or people injured), divided by (2) the county population, multiplied by (3) 100,000.

**Explanation:** Traffic accidents threaten the personal safety of people on our roads and highways.

**Data source:** Office of Management and Planning Services, Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (traffic accident statistics).

## 2.19 Highway Violence

---

**Measurement:** Highway violence includes robberies involving physical assault or weapons, rock-throwings, and other acts of violence against motorists traveling on state





roads, county roads or interstate highways. Incidents are reported by Florida Highway Patrol officers. In 1993-1994, 50% of highway violence incidents in Florida were rock-throwings. Data are provided for Florida only; data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Explanation:** Recent incidents have increased people's awareness of violence as a threat to their safety on roads and highways.

**Florida data source:** Division of Florida Highway Patrol, Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

## 2.20 Boating Accidents

**Measurement:** Boating accidents are collisions, fires, sinking, capsizing, falls overboard and similar incidents involving recreational watercraft. Boats are broadly defined as all watercraft including Jet Skis, Wave Runners, Sea Doos, or similar equipment which, in 1994, were involved in 34% of recreational boating accidents in Florida. Commercial boating accidents are excluded. Registered boats include motorized boats only. Data are provided for Florida only; data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Explanation:** As a peninsula with year-round boating, Florida has a high number of recreational boating deaths relative to other states. Many of these deaths could be prevented if boating operators and passengers used safe boating practices.

**Florida data source:** *Annual Florida Boating Accident Report*, Florida Marine Patrol, Division of Law Enforcement, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee, FL.

## 2.21 Injuries

### 2.21.1 Deaths from injuries

**Measurement:** Injuries may or may not be inflicted on purpose. For example, suicide and homicide are intentional injuries while falls and drowning are unintentional injuries.

Causes in both of these categories are presented to give a complete picture. This indicator presents deaths due to injuries, rather than the actual number of injuries. According to *Injuries in Florida: 1993 Mortality Facts*, for every injury death in the United States, there are 16 hospitalizations and 381 emergency room visits that occur as a result of injuries. The total injury death rate reported for this indicator is not comparable to the injury death rate reported in 4.12.2(c). The latter is age-adjusted and includes unintentional injuries only.

**Explanation:** Injuries are one of the leading causes of death in Florida. Injury prevention can reduce pain and loss as well as medical costs.

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

### 2.21.2 Deaths from firearms

**Measurement:** Deaths from firearms are deaths from homicides, suicides and unintentional shootings that involved a handgun, rifle or shotgun. In 1993, firearm-related homicides were the greatest problem for Blacks and young adults. Firearm-related suicides occurred predominantly among whites. Unintentional shootings accounted for a small percentage of cases.

**Explanation:** Misuse of firearms is the leading cause of injury death in Florida (1993).

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

## 2.22 Work-related Injuries

**Measurement:** Information about job-related injuries and illnesses is obtained from the Occupational Injury and Illness Survey that is administered to a statistically valid sample of private sector employers in Florida. Specifically, the survey asks employers about the number of "lost workday cases," defined as one or more days away from work and/or days of restricted activity that result from job-related injuries or illnesses. A rate per 100 full-time employees is calculated by the Division of Safety of the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security. The day of injury or onset of illness is not counted as a day away from work. Data are provided for Florida only; data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Explanation:** Workplace injuries and illnesses pose health and financial hardships for employees and increase workers' compensation costs.

**Florida data source:** Division of Safety, Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Tallahassee, FL.



Indicators contained in *The Broward Benchmarks* have been identified from *The Florida Benchmarks Report* published by The Florida Commission on Government Accountability to the People (GAP). Data elements were gathered primarily from a variety of state education accountability reports. A more comprehensive set of indicators based on Florida's Blueprint 2000 and published in the Superintendent's Accountability Position Paper is maintained and monitored by the School Board of Broward County.

### 3.0 Demographics

#### 3.0.1 Broward County Public Schools Student Profile

**Measurement:** PreK-12 (students enrolled on the 20th day of school) and Vocational and Adult enrollment numbers and trends are a basis for many policy and program changes proposed and implemented by the district. The racial/ethnic group to which the student belongs or with which the student identifies:

- *Asian or Pacific Islander:* A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Pacific Islands, or the Indian subcontinent.
- *Black Non-Hispanic:* A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups in Africa.
- *Hispanic:* A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or South or Central American origin or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.
- *American Indian or Alaskan Native:* A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification

through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

- *White Non-Hispanic:* A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.
- *Multi-racial:* A person having origins from any combination of the above racial/ethnic groups.

*Free or reduced lunch:* A student who is economically needy according to Federal guidelines of household size and income.

*Exceptional Student Education (ESE):* A student who has special learning needs and is given special help in school.

*Limited English Proficient (LEP):* A student whose home language is one other than English, and who is below the average English proficiency level of English speaking students of the same age and grade.

**Explanation:** Enrollment trends are essential information for capital planning, grant application, staffing and personnel decisions, the annual boundary process, magnets, and many other functions. Trends in diversity indicate the changing mix of the components of diversity as defined in School Board Policy (gender, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, Exceptional Student Education (ESE), Limited English Proficient (LEP), special needs). Strategies can be defined that address changing trends and diversity to continue to meet the Major System Priority; embracing, celebrating, and demonstrating diversity.

**Data source:** Automated Student Data Elements, DOE Information Data Base Requirements, Florida Department of Education Tallahassee, FL.

#### 3.0.2 Vocational Adult and Community Education Program

**Measurement:** Vocational Education Programs are organized educational programs offering a sequence of courses that are directly related to the preparation of individuals in paid or unpaid employment in current or emerging occupations requiring other than a baccalaureate or advanced degree. Such programs shall include competency-based applied learning that contributes to employability skills, and the occupational-specific skills necessary for economic independence as a productive and contributing member of society. Programs also include applied technology education.

*Community Education Programs* are opportunities for local citizens and community schools, agencies, and institutions to become active partners in addressing education and community concerns. Community education brings community members together to identify and link community needs and resources in a manner that helps people help themselves to improve the quality of life in their communities.

**Explanation:** The enrollment reflected in this report represents duplicated counts. A student may be enrolled in more than one program during the school year and be reported more than once. The district does not have the capacity to disaggregate data for a single headcount.

**Data Source:** Vocational, Adult, and Community Education Department, Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.1 Readiness for Kindergarten

#### 3.1.1 Readiness for Kindergarten

**Measurement:** The percentage of students meeting the expectations of the State of Florida for school readiness as determined by a formal observation of each kindergarten student using



a checklist developed by the Department of Education.

**Explanation:** At entrance to Florida public schools, children should be at a developmental level of physical, social, and intellectual readiness necessary to insure success as a learner.

**Data Source:** Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.1.2 Preschool attendance

**Measurement:** Preschool for students from low-income families in Broward County Public Schools is defined as Head Start and the Prekindergarten Early Intervention Program. Children from low-income families are eligible for free lunch. Broward figures include only the children served in school based or contracted preschool programs funded through Broward County Public Schools.

**Explanation:** Quality preschool programs improve the intellectual and social performance of low-income children as they begin school.

**Data source:** Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.1.3 Kindergartners promoted to first grade:

**Measurement:** Children who have reached the age of five by September 1 of the school year are eligible to enter kindergarten in Florida's public schools (Section 232.04, Florida Statutes). The information presented is the percentage of kindergartners in public schools who were promoted to first grade at the end of the academic school year after having successfully completed the kindergarten curriculum.

**Explanation:** Children who have a strong educational foundation early are more likely to succeed in school.

**Data source:** Broward County Public Schools.

## 3.2 Achievement Test Results

### 3.2.1 Florida Writing Assessment (Florida Writes!)

**Measurement:** Administered in grades 4, 8, and 10, the Florida Writes! test requires students to write about a randomly assigned topic for 45 minutes. Written responses are scored on a 1.0 to 6.0 scale with 6.0 being the highest score. Locally an expectation has been set that an average score of 3.0 represents a fixed standard of performance that is desired for Broward County Public School students. Changes over time, in part, may reflect changes in the topics, which may not be the same level of difficulty from one year to the next. Students must meet more challenging writing standards in grade 10 than grades 4 or 8. National norms are not available.

**Explanation:** Good writing skills are needed for employment in higher wage occupations and for postsecondary education which is becoming more important in an increasingly competitive job market.

**Data source:** Statewide Assessment Program; Bureau of Curriculum, Instruction and Assessment; Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.2.2 Stanford Achievement Test (SAT-8)

**Measurement:** The Stanford Achievement Tests (Eighth Edition) are norm-referenced, standardized achievement tests taken by Broward County Public School students in grades two through nine.

**Explanation:** The percentage of students scoring above the national median is reported. The national median is the 50th percentile; the average level of performance on the test.

**Data Source:** Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools;

Education Information and Accountability Services, Division of Administration, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.2.3 High School Competency Test (HSCT)

**Measurement:** The High School Competency Test is an untimed, multiple-choice test of a student's ability to apply basic mathematics and communication skills to real-world situations. It is administered to all 11th grade students in public schools as a statewide graduation requirement. Test items are at approximately a ninth or tenth grade level. Data reflect the percentage of 11th grade students passing the communication and mathematics sections of the test on the first attempt. All students must pass both sections of the HSCT to receive a standard Florida high school diploma. Changes to the scoring of the HSCT were made by Department of Education staff in 1996. These changes increased the competencies expected of Florida students. New skills were added to the assessment increasing the expectation for students. These developments must be considered when reviewing test findings.

**Explanation:** Students need to achieve basic mathematics and communication skills before leaving high school.

**Data source:** Statewide Assessment Program; Bureau of Curriculum, Instruction, and Assessment; Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.2.4 Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT)

**Measurement:** The Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) was designed to measure the first four standards of Goal 3 of Florida's System of School Improvement and Accountability, with an emphasis on reading and mathematics as defined by the Sunshine



State Standards. The FCAT was administered for the first time at the following grade levels in January, 1998. The total score that students can achieve ranges from 100 to 500.

- Grade 4 Reading
- Grade 5 Mathematics
- Grade 8 Reading and Mathematics
- Grade 10 Reading and Mathematics

**Explanation:** The FCAT will provide a comprehensive listing of what students know and are able to do as they progress through school.

**Data Source:** Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools; Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.2.5 School Performance

**Measurement:** Since 1995, the performance of every school in each of the 67 school districts in the State of Florida has been evaluated according to accountability standards set by the Florida Department of Education. The state accountability criteria are differentiated by elementary, middle and high school to measure student achievement. A norm-referenced standardized test chosen by each district is used to measure mathematics and reading performance at the elementary and middle school levels. The High School Competency Test (HSCT) is used to measure communications and mathematics achievement at the high school level. The Florida Writing Assessment (Florida Writes!) is used to measure writing performance at all school levels. Schools that exceed the State's minimum performance criteria in all three subject areas (those with no low scores) are classified in group four. If a school receives one, two or three scores below the State's minimum performance criteria, it is included in group three. Schools with four or five low

scores are identified in group two. If a school has six scores below minimum, that school is classified as critically low performing and is listed in group one.

**Explanation:** Florida's accountability system is changing. Beginning with the 1998-99 school year, the State's criteria for determining school performance will change. The Florida Comprehensive Achievement Test (FCAT) will replace the norm-referenced test as one of the State's indicators at grades four and eight.

**Data Source:** Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools; Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.2.6 Critically Low Schools

**Measurement:** Schools classified as critically low have a total of six low scores over a two year period on Department of Education (DOE) identified assessment tests. The state accountability criteria are differentiated by elementary, middle and high school to measure student achievement. The Stanford Achievement Test (SAT-8) is the norm-referenced standardized test used by Broward County Public Schools to measure mathematics and reading performance at the elementary and middle school levels. The High School Competency Test (HSCT) is used to measure communications and mathematics achievement at the high school level. The Florida Writing Assessment (Florida Writes!) is used to measure writing performance at all school levels.

**Explanation:** The State of Florida's DOE statewide criteria for identifying and defining critically low performing schools is used to focus allocation of additional resources to schools with the greatest need and to continue to deliver effective educational programs that

support student achievement and school effectiveness.

**Data Source:** Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools; Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

## 3.3 High School Dropouts and Graduates

### 3.3.1 High school dropout rate

**Measurement:** A dropout is "a student over the age of compulsory school attendance who: (1) has voluntarily removed him (or herself) from the school system before graduation because of marriage, entrance into the military or failure on the statewide student assessment test required for a certificate of completion; (2) has not met attendance requirements specified by the School Board; (3) did not enter school as expected for unknown reasons; (4) has withdrawn from school without transferring to another school or vocational, adult or alternative education program; (5) has withdrawn from school due to hardship, court action, expulsion, medical reasons, or pregnancy; or (6) has reached the maximum age set by the school district for an exceptional student program" (Section 228.041(29), Florida Statutes). The number of dropouts is calculated based upon the number of students during the school year who were 16 or over and withdrew for one of the above mentioned reasons. The rate is calculated based upon the district's population in enrollment for grades 9-12 as of October of the school year being reported. The number of students who dropped out is divided by the number of students enrolled in grades 9-12 and then multiplied by 100.

**Explanation:** The lack of a high school diploma can severely limit a person's employability and wage-earning potential.





*Data source:* Education Information and Accountability Services, Division of Administration, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.3.2 High school graduation rate

*Measurement:* High school graduates are students who receive a regular diploma, special diploma, regular certificate of completion, special certificate of completion, or general equivalency diploma (GED) awarded to students ages 16-19. Currently, state law defines the high school graduation rate as the number of students who graduated from public schools divided by the number of first-time ninth graders four years earlier (Section 232.2468, Florida Statutes). This rate does not track the same group of students from start to finish. As a result, it is inflated by the movement of high-school-aged students into Florida, who are counted as graduates but not as entering ninth graders.

*Explanation:* As skill demands increase in the workforce, people without a high school diploma will have a more difficult time finding employment or advancing beyond low wage jobs.

*Data source:* Education Information and Accountability Services, Division of Administration, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

## 3.4 Readiness for College

### 3.4.1 Students taking upper level courses (Level 3)

*Measurement:* High school courses are rated by 3 levels: *Level 1* - the least rigorous courses with no graduation credit (parental permission required); *Level 2* - regular high school courses; *Level 3* - the most rigorous of all academic

courses (i.e., Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, Honors). Data represent an unduplicated count.

*Explanation:* Broward's Level 3 courses address higher levels of student achievement and demonstration of competency, including optional coursework

*Data Source:* Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.4.2 Advanced Placement (AP)

*Measurement:* Broward's Advanced Placement (AP) Program gives students the opportunity to take college-level courses and examinations while still in high school.

*Explanation:* Participating colleges award credit and/or advanced placement to students based upon the examination scores. Although each college decides which AP examination grade and course it will accept, most higher education institutions grant credit and/or advanced placement for scores of three or better.

*Data Source:* Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools; Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.4.3 International Baccalaureate (IB) diplomas

*Measurement:* The international Baccalaureate (IB) program is an accelerated four year liberal arts curriculum for academically talented and highly motivated students offered at selected schools. Candidates are examined in six subject areas on a scale of 1-7. A minimum score of 24, plus satisfactory completion of the Theory of Knowledge course, CAS (Creativity, Action, Service) activities and an Extended Essay (4,000 words) are required for the awarding of the IB diploma.

*Explanation:* Students who receive the prestigious IB diploma are held in the highest

esteem by universities throughout the world. Florida IB diploma recipients are eligible for the Florida Academic Scholars Award and are often admitted as sophomores into the Florida university system as well as other internationally recognized universities.

*Data Source:* Department of Magnet Programs, Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.4.4 Algebra Completion

*Measurement:* The percentage of all graduating students who met the District's requirements for Algebra, including middle school credit by examination and high school Algebra courses.

*Explanation:* Algebra completion is a gateway still known to predict college success.

*Data Source:* Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.4.5 SAT scores

### 3.4.6 ACT scores

*Measurement:* The Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the American College Test (ACT) are national tests taken by high school students who plan to enter college. The average score is reported for students in the current year's graduating class, regardless of the year that they took the test. Average total scores may range from 400 to 1600 for the SAT and from 1 to 36 for the ACT. The higher the percentage of students taking these tests, the lower the statewide average scores tend to be. This information should be taken into account when comparing average scores over time and when comparing average SAT/ACT scores across states. For example on the SAT, Florida's percentage of students taking the test is relatively high (45% in 1994-95). As a result, the average SAT score in Florida will tend to be lower than the national average. The SAT is sponsored by The College Board in New York



and administered by the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey. The results presented here, both for the state and Broward County, were recalculated by the College Board on September 2, 1997, to adjust for an error. They therefore differ from previously released results. They also reflect the recentered averages calculated in 1996. The ACT is a product of the American College Testing Company in Iowa City, Iowa.

**Explanation:** SAT and ACT scores are good predictors of performance during the first year of college.

**Data source:** Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools; Education and Accountability Services, Division of Administration, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.4.7 Entry Level Placement Tests

**Measurement:** Students entering Florida's community colleges are required to take the Florida College Placement Test (CPT) in reading, writing, and mathematics.

**Explanation:** Entry level placement testing provides uniform minimum standards for the placement of students in college preparatory (remedial) or college level mathematics and English courses in Florida's publicly supported colleges and university.

**Data Source:** Florida Department of Education, Readiness for College Report.

## 3.5 Need for Remediation

### 3.5.1 Broward County Public Schools Teacher Survey

**Measurement:** All full-time classroom/subject area teachers are surveyed yearly in Broward County Public Schools. Participation is voluntary and the survey responses remain

anonymous. The survey instrument was developed by the Broward County Public Schools to solicit teacher perspectives on teaching processes, instructional programs, support, communication, and safety. A similar survey is administered to students and parents in the district.

**Explanation:** Teacher perspectives are crucial to improving educational quality in the district. Progress toward districtwide goals can be monitored, and areas of concern can be identified.

**Data Source:** Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools.

## 3.6 Community College Graduates

### 3.6.1 Students served

**Measurement:** Broward Community College offers a variety of college credit and non-credit programs and courses. This measure reflects unduplicated student enrollment across semesters to arrive at the total number of individuals served by the institution in a given academic year. Students who enroll in both credit and non-credit courses are combined with those who enroll only in credit courses to determine total credit enrollment.

**Explanation:** Post-secondary education improves the general education and workforce preparation of Floridians.

**Data source:** Annual Community College Accountability Report, Bureau of Research and Information Systems, Division of Community Colleges, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.6.2 Student success rates

**Measurement:** The success measure is a way of assessing graduation and retention success. In community colleges, students often enroll to

receive specific training which is job related or to take some courses prior to transferring to a state university. Consequently, students who leave in good standing are considered a success. The success measure includes students who have graduated, been retained and have left in good standing. The success measure indicates how many associate in arts students, who have earned at least 18 credit hours, have graduated, were retained in good standing, or left in good standing four years after the date of initial enrollment.

**Explanation:** Post-secondary education improves the general education and workforce preparation of Floridians.

**Data source:** Annual Community College Accountability Report, Bureau of Research and Information Systems, Division of Community Colleges, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.6.3 Associate in Arts transfer student performance

**Measurement:** This measure assesses the performance of associate in arts degree transfer students in the State University System based upon their grade point average. The data specifically reflect only those students who completed their entire associate in arts degree program at the college in which they initially enrolled. This definition provides for the assessment of each institution on their students' ability to perform well in the university system. This measure shows the percentage of students who are at or above 2.5 on a 4.0 GPA Scale.

**Explanation:** Post-secondary education improves the general education and workforce preparation of Floridians.

**Data source:** Annual Community College Accountability Report, Bureau of Research and Information Systems, Division of Community



Colleges, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.6.4 Licensure passing rates

**Measurement:** One of the key measures for the associate in science degree program is the licensure pass rate measure. For certain occupations, the state requires that students must pass a licensing exam. Prior to sitting for the exam students must complete their educational program. Consequently, the licensure pass rate measure is a direct indicator of how successful the program is in preparing students for the exam. The licensure pass rate measure shows the number of students tested, the number of students passed, and the percentage of students who passed the licensure exam for their respective vocational programs.

**Explanation:** Post-secondary education improves the general education and workforce preparation of Floridians.

**Data source:** Annual Community College Accountability Report, Bureau of Research and Information Systems, Division of Community Colleges, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.6.5 Vocational placement rates

**Measurement:** The placement rate is another outcome measure which directly assesses the effectiveness of the associate in science degree program by measuring the placement of students in jobs related to their training. This measure shows the number and percent of students who complete a program, were found through the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP), and were placed in an occupation related to their instruction.

**Explanation:** Post-secondary education improves the general education and workforce preparation of Floridians.

**Data source:** Annual Community College Accountability Report, Bureau of Research and Information Systems, Division of Community Colleges, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL

## 3.7 University Graduates

### 3.7.1 University graduation rate

**Measurement:** The university graduation rate is the percentage of first-time-in-college students entering public or private colleges and universities in Florida who graduated from the same institution within six years. This rate is computed by tracking student cohorts - the same group of students from start to finish. It is recorded under each cohort's year of graduation. For example, the graduation rate for the cohort entering in the 1988-89 academic year and graduating by 1994-95 is recorded under the year 1995. The cohort for a given academic year includes all first-time-in-college students who entered the State University System in the fall or entered in the summer and continued in the fall. First-time-in-college is defined as entering with no more than 12 credit hours. Graduates are those students in the cohort who completed their undergraduate degree by the fall, spring or summer of the sixth consecutive academic year. In-state and out-of-state residents are included in the calculation. Students who take longer than 6 years to complete their degrees are not counted as graduates in this indicator. Nor are students who transfer to and graduate from another institution. A six-year completion time was selected because many students work and go to school part-time. A cohort graduation rate, comparable to the state university graduation rate, is expected to be available in 1997 for

member institutions of Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida.

**Explanation:** A college degree improves employability and income-earning potential.

**Data source:** Academic Programs, Florida Board of Regents, Tallahassee, FL. (state universities); Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida, Tallahassee, FL. (private colleges and universities).

### 3.7.2 Graduation rate for community college transfers

**Measurement:** Community college transfers are defined as students who earn Associate of Arts degrees in Florida's community colleges and subsequently enter Florida's state university system. The graduation rate for these students is computed in the same way as the university system graduation rate (see endnote for Indicator 3.7.1), using a three-year, rather than a six-year, completion time. The rate is recorded under each cohort's year of graduation. For example, the graduation rate for AA students entering in 1990-91 and graduating in 1993-94 is recorded under the year 1994.

**Explanation:** A college degree improves employability and income-earning potential.

**Data source:** Academic Programs, Florida Board of Regents, Tallahassee, FL.

## 3.8 Public Satisfaction with Results

### 3.8.1 Public schools

**Measurement:** Ratings of the public schools are obtained by telephone survey from a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward adults age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, "How would you rate the job your local public schools are doing? Would you say they are doing an excellent, good, fair,



or poor job? The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** Public satisfaction is important to consider in judging the performance of public schools.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life*

*Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health*

*Survey, Broward County, Florida, Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska*

**Florida data source:** *The FIU/Florida Poll,*

*Institute for Public Opinion Research, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Florida International University, Miami, FL.*

### 3.8.2 Higher education

**Measurement:** Public satisfaction with higher education is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County adults age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, How do you feel that Florida compares to other states in terms of the availability of a high quality, affordable college education -- do you feel it is better, about the same, or worse than other states? Possible responses are better, same, worse, don't know. The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** Public satisfaction is important to consider in judging access to higher education.

**Data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida, Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska).*

### 3.8.3 Broward County Public Schools Parent Survey

**Measurement:** Each year, 33% of the parents of the K-12 students attending Broward County Public Schools are surveyed on issues relating to educational quality and safety. The instrument is administered through the mail and all responses are confidential. A similar

survey is administered to students and teachers in the district.

**Explanation:** It is vital to identify parents perspectives on educational quality and safety.

School improvement activities address key

issues and concerns identified by parents.

**Data Source:** Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.8.4 Broward County Public Schools Student Survey

**Measurement:** Each year all students in grades 2-12 are provided with an opportunity to complete a confidential survey on educational quality and safety in Broward County Public Schools. The survey instrument was developed by district personnel. Similar surveys are administered to teachers and parents as well.

**Explanation:** The perspectives of students are crucial for monitoring school improvement activities and identifying areas of concern.

**Data Source:** Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.8.5 Broward County Public Schools Parent Survey

**Measurement:** Each year, 33% of the parents of the K-12 students attending Broward County Public Schools are surveyed on issues relating to educational quality and safety. The instrument is administered through the mail and all responses are confidential. A similar survey is administered to students and teachers in the district.

**Explanation:** It is vital to identify parents perspectives on educational quality and safety. As customers of Broward County Public Schools, key issues and concerns identified by parents can be addressed in school improvement activities.

**Data Source:** Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.8.6 Broward County Public Schools Student Survey

**Measurement:** Each year all students in grades 2-12 are provided with an opportunity to complete a confidential survey on educational quality and safety in Broward County Public Schools. The survey instrument was developed by District personnel. Similar surveys are administered to teachers and parents as well.

**Explanation:** As the primary customers of Broward County Public Schools, the perspectives of students are crucial for monitoring school improvement activities and identifying areas of concern.

**Data Source:** Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools.

## 3.9. Adult Literacy

### 3.9.1 Literacy of young adults (ages 19-24)

### 3.9.2 Literacy of adults (ages 25-64)

**Measurement:** Statewide, adult literacy is measured by the Adult Literacy Survey, a test which measures actual performance on tasks related to everyday living (e.g., reading a newspaper article, filling out a job application or balancing a checkbook). The test was administered to statistically valid samples of U.S. and Florida residents age 16 and older. Literacy is assessed in three areas: prose, quantitative and document literacy. Performance in each area is scored at a level ranging from 1 to 5. People with middle and high literacy levels are those scoring at levels 3, 4, or 5. Results are reported by the Educational Testing Service to state departments of education. Data are reported for the test administration year, not the reporting year. These tests are norm-referenced and designed to measure achievement in reading, mathematics, language, and spelling the





subject areas commonly found in adult basic education curricula. The TABE focuses on basic skills that are required to function in society. Because the tests combine the most useful characteristics of norm-referenced and criterion-referenced tests, they provide information about the relative ranking of examinees against a norm group as well as specific information about the instructional needs of examinees. The tests enable teachers and administrators to diagnose, evaluate, and successfully place examinees in adult education programs.

Students are placed in instructional programs, based upon their performance on the tests. The levels and estimated grade ranges are as follows:

<u>Level</u>	<u>Grade Level</u>
L (Literacy)	0 1.9
E (Easy)	1.6 3.9
M (Medium)	3.6 6.9
D (Difficult)	6.6 8.9
A (Advanced)	8.6 12.9

**Functional Level Placement**

Beginning Literacy Grade Level 0-1.9

Beginning Adult Basic Education  
Grade Level 2.0-5.9

Intermediate Adult Basic Education  
Grade Level 6.0-8.9

Adult Secondary Education 9.0-12.9

**Explanation:** People with middle or high literacy levels are more likely to vote, be employed, and avoid dependence on public assistance.

**Data source:** Bureau of Adult and Community Education, Florida Department of Education, Division of Workforce Development, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

**3.9.3 Adult Basic Education (ABE)**

**Measurement:** This course is designed for the student to obtain a level of education which satisfies his or her educational goal, be it to attain literacy, to continue in secondary education, or to attain any level of achievement in between. Adult Basic Education is offered for adults who need to learn the basic skills of reading and writing and who wish to continue their study toward secondary school. Adult Basic Education studies include reading, handwriting, mathematics, spelling, social studies, general (elementary) sciences, health, language arts, and consumer education for grade levels 1-8.

**Explanation:** The 1997 Legislature passed new legislation, SB-1688, that significantly impacts the way adult education and adult vocational programs measure performance, e.g. job placement. The new legislation provides for multiple exit points called occupational completion points (vocational education) and literacy completion points (adult education) where adults may exit to employment and/or higher education. Prior methods only counted program completers (graduates) for the purpose of calculating job placement rates. As a result, 1998-99 data will be the first year using the new legislative methods (counting placements regardless of an adult completing the full program) to calculate job placement rates. Students who complete the 8.9 level of instruction are enrolled in adult secondary programs, referred to a vocational center or assisted in obtaining employment.

**Data Source:** The Vocational, Adult and Community Education Department; Broward County Public Schools.

**3.9.4 Adult English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)**

**Measurement:** Adult English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) is designed to provide instruction to adult speakers of other languages that have limited or no proficiency in the English language. The primary goal of this instruction is the acquisition of English communication skills to enable limited English proficient students to more effectively function within the social, commercial and affective domains of the community (equivalent grade levels 0-8.9). The content of instruction should include, but not limited to, the development of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and cross-cultural communications skills, with emphasis placed on the understanding of American culture. Beginning ESOL should emphasize listening and speaking, with an introduction to literacy skills, reading, and writing. Intermediate ESOL should emphasize reading and writing integrated with the ongoing idioms, language for specific purposes, and grammatical structure with reading and writing instruction integrated with listening and speaking.

**Explanation:** The 1997 Legislature passed new legislation, SB-1688, that significantly impacts the way adult education and vocational programs measure performance, e.g. job placement. The new legislation provides for multiple exit points called occupational completion points (vocational education) where adults and literacy completion points (adult education) where adults may exit to employment and/or higher education. Prior methods only counted program completers (graduates) for the purpose of calculating job placement rates. As a result, 1998-99 data will be the first year using the new legislative methods (counting placements regardless of an adult completing the full program) to calculate



job placement rates. Areas of instruction, based upon the students needs are: primary language support/ESOL literacy, ESOL survival/life coping skills, ESOL pre-GED skills, workplace ESOL, vocational English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL), and amnesty/citizenship.

**Data Source:** Division of Workforce Development, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.9.5 General Education Development (GED)

**Measurement:** This course is designed for the student to prepare to pass the GED Test by receiving instruction in writing, social studies, science, literature, and mathematics. This course is not designed for earning high school credit. Instruction is offered in general education subjects. This offering is designed to accommodate the needs of students instructed in more than one high school subject area. Students will meet the performance standards of each individual subject taken this course.

**Explanation:** Students attain a level of educational accomplishment which meets their educational goal to successfully complete the course of study for the General Educational Development (GED) Test for a high school diploma.

**Data Source:** Division of Workforce Development, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.9.6 Adults with Disabilities:

**Measurement:** Adults with Disabilities Workforce Development is a mainstreamed or specialized educational training program, service, or accommodation, designed to move through a progression of courses leading to competitive employment in the workforce for those adult students who, as defined by section

504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the American with Disabilities Act, have a mental or physical impairment which substantially limits one or more of such person s major life activities, has a record of such an impairment. Adults with disability means an individual who has (1) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more life activities; (2) a record of such impairment; or (3) is regarded as having such an impairment; and who requires modifications to the educational program(s), adaptive equipment, or specialized instructional methods and services.

**Explanation:** The 1997 Legislature passed new legislation, SB-1688, that significantly impacts the way adult education and adult vocational programs measure performance, e.g. job placement. The new legislation provides for multiple exit points called occupational completion points (vocational education) where adults may exit to employment and/or higher education. Prior methods only counted program completers (graduates) for the purpose of calculating job placement rates. As a result, 1998-99 will be the first year using the new legislative methods (counting placements regardless of an adult completing the full program) to calculate job placement rates. Progress is evidence of improvement consisting of any of the following indicators:

- Movement, through completion of program standards, from one Adults with Disabilities Workforce Development level to a higher level
- Movement from any Workforce Development Level to paid employment
- Promotion/salary raise on the job while enrolled in the Adults with Disabilities program
- Longevity on the job while enrolled in the Adults with Disabilities program

- Movement from any workforce Development level to ABE, GED Prep, Voc./Tech. Program and Post Secondary
- Attainment of GED or Adult High School Diploma, or Voc./Tech Certificate/Diploma/Degree

Increase in standardized test scores or other performance indicators as designated on entrance/exit criteria.

*Employment* means any type of paid work, including:

- Work Activity Training Center
- Supported employment
- Competitive employment

*Work Activity Training Center* is a work oriented rehabilitation agency that uses work experience and related services to assist individuals with disabilities in progressing toward independent living and a productive vocational status.

*Supported Employment* is paid work in a community setting accompanied by support and training from professionals. Employees may be paid according to their productivity. *Competitive Employment* is a job in an integrated work setting that pays at least the prevailing minimum wage.

**Data Source:** Division of Workforce Education, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.9.7 Family Literacy

**Measurement:** Family literacy is an innovative approach to bringing about fundamental changes in families who live in poverty and hopelessness. When undereducated parents learn, along with their children, the result addresses many of the most serious problems presently facing schools and communities:

- Children coming to school unprepared to learn;



- Adults who lack the skills which would prepare them to support their children s learning and/or seek employment;
- Feelings of alienation from schools and learning which often results in students dropping out of school and perhaps society as well.

**Explanation:** The 1997 Legislature passed new legislation, SB-1688, that significantly impacts the way adult education and adult vocational programs measure performance, e.g. job placement. The new legislation provides for multiple exit points called occupational completion points (vocational education) where adults may exit to employment and/or higher education. Prior methods only counted program completers (graduates) for the purpose of calculating job placement rates. As a result, 1998-99 data will be the first year using these new legislative methods to calculate job placement rates.

The PACE model was developed by the National Center for Family Literacy and has been evaluated by Philliber Research Associates. Although family literacy is a young concept, Philliber Research Associates has found this model to be effective in breaking down the barriers of under-education and the resulting poverty. The *Power of Literacy* is a publication documenting the effectiveness of this model. Locally, program data has been summarized in a report demonstrating success. Benchmarks include:

- Adults learn more in family literacy programs than in adult focused programs;
- Family literacy programs reduce dropouts;
- Participants who stay longer continue to learn;
- Children in family literacy programs learn more than children in child-focused programs learn;

- Parents express greater support for children s education.

**Data Source:** Vocational, Adult and Community Education Department, Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.10 Graduates Entering the Workforce

#### 3.10.1 Employment and education after graduation

#### 3.10.2 Placement in jobs related to field of training

**Measurement:** Employment and continuation of education after graduation is measured by matching graduates with student enrollments in postsecondary schools and with quarterly Unemployment Compensation reports submitted by public and private sector employers to the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security. Graduates are considered working if they are employed in part-time or full-time jobs during the October-December quarter of the year following graduation. Graduates are considered continuing their education if they are enrolled part-time or full-time in a community college or state university in Florida during the fall semester the year after graduation. Post-secondary adult vocational program graduates refer to students who completed vocational training in a local school district's adult education program or in a community college's vocational certificate program. Students earning Associate of Science (AS) or Associate of Arts (AA) degrees at community colleges are in a separate category. Percentages are recorded under the year of graduation. For example, employment and continuation of education for students graduating in 1994-95 are recorded under the year 1995. Percentages reflect only those graduates who could be

identified as enrolled at educational institutions in Florida or working for Florida employers, the military or the federal government. Educational institutions in Florida include state universities, community colleges, post-secondary adult education programs and accredited private colleges and universities. The percentage unaccounted for may be unemployed, deceased, working for out-of-state employers, or going to school at an institution outside Florida.

**Explanation:** Employment and the pursuit of further education are both successful outcomes for graduates of the educational system. Continuation of education is especially important for high school graduates, who otherwise will have difficulty advancing beyond low-wage jobs. For the purpose of this question, graduates are considered those students who complete vocational job preparatory programs and/or students who have attained sufficient competencies to be documented with such marketable skills (leavers). Placement Rate by Statutory definition includes students found in related employment, continuing postsecondary education or in the military.

**Data Source:** Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP), Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.11 Job Training

#### 3.11.1 Job placement for job training graduates

#### 3.11.2 Completion of Job Training

#### 3.11.3 Job Training and Placement

**Measurement:** Job training graduates are economically disadvantaged youth and adults who completed job training programs funded



by Titles IIA and IIC of the former federal Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA) - until recently, the primary source of funding for these services at the state and local levels. The percentage of graduates who obtained jobs after completion of their training was determined using the same matching system described in endnote 3.10.1 above. The percentage reported is (a) the number of job training graduates employed in a job during the October - December quarter of the state fiscal year after completion divided by (b) the number of job training graduates. Displaced workers are excluded (see endnote 3.12.1 below). Percentages are recorded under the year of program completion. This measurement is for all Vocational Job Preparatory graduates not just JTPA students.

**Explanation:** The 1997 Legislature passed new legislation, SB-1688, that significantly impacts the way adult vocational programs measure performance, e.g. job placement. The new legislation provides for multiple exit points called occupational completion points (vocational education) where adults may exit to employment and/or higher education. Prior methods only counted program completers (graduates) for the purpose of calculating job placement rates. As a result, 1998-99 data will be the first year using the new legislative methods (counting placements regardless of an adult completing the full program) to calculate job placement rates.

**Data source:** Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP), Florida Department of Education.

### 3.12 Retraining of the Existing Workforce

#### 3.12.1 Laid-off workers

**Measurement:** Displaced workers are people who have been laid off from their jobs because of plant closings or workforce reductions. Laid-off workers completing job training are those who finished a private or public educational program funded by Title IIIIC of the former Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The percentage of job training graduates who obtained jobs after program completion is determined using the same matching system described in endnote 3.10.1 above. Percentages are recorded under the year of program completion. For example, placement for people completing job training programs in 1993-94 is recorded under the year 1994. Data are provided for Florida only. Similar data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Explanation:** Upgrading the skills of the current workforce will become increasingly important as companies adopt new technologies and enter new markets.

**Data source:** Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP), Florida Department of Education.

### 3.13 Employer Satisfaction

#### 3.13.1 Recent graduates of the educational system

**Measurement:** Employer satisfaction with adult vocational program graduates and community college Associate of Science (AS) graduates is measured statewide by a mail survey of a statistically valid sample of Florida employers. Employers rate their satisfaction

with the general preparation and work performance of graduates. Degree of satisfaction is rated for about 20 items on a 1 to 5 scale, ranging from very satisfied to very dissatisfied. The number reported is the percentage of survey items which employers rated as (1) satisfied or very satisfied, (2) neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, (3) dissatisfied or very dissatisfied, or (4) don't know/no answer. Percentages are reported for the year that the survey was administered. Data are provided for Florida only. Similar data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*

**Explanation:** Employers expect employees to have the skills needed to learn or perform on the job. Employer satisfaction with graduates improves the climate for economic growth and indicates that tax-supported education and training programs are working.

**Data source:** Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP), Florida Department of Education.

### 3.14 Public Satisfaction

#### 3.14.1 Public satisfaction with workforce preparation

**Measurement:** Public satisfaction with future workforce preparation is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward adults age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, "What kind of job do you think Florida's educational system is doing to develop the kind of work force businesses will need in the future? Would you say it is doing an excellent, good, fair, or poor job?" The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .





**Explanation:** Public confidence is important to consider when judging the effectiveness of the educational system.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life*

*Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health*

*Survey, Broward County, Florida, Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska,*

**Florida data source:** *The FIU/Florida Poll, Institute for Public Opinion Research, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Florida International University, Miami, FL.*

### 3.15 Wages of Graduates

#### 3.15.1 Recent graduates of the educational system

**Measurement:** The annual average starting wage of graduates is measured using the system described in 3.10.1 above. Because wages are reported on a quarterly basis, the average annual wage is estimated by multiplying the average quarterly wage for October-December by four (4). Wages for part-time workers, identified by their low earnings, are excluded from the calculation. Detailed information is provided for community college graduates because of the variation in starting wages among different certificate and degree programs. Wages are expressed in nominal dollars, which are not adjusted for inflation. Wages are provided for Florida graduates only; similar data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Explanation:** Starting wages reflect the marketability of graduates and the initial return on a student's educational investment.

**Data source:** Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP), Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.16 Parental and Community Involvement

#### 3.16.1 Volunteers in Broward County Public Schools

**Measurement:** The number of volunteer contact hours per student is the number of hours of service donated to grades preK-12 in Florida's public schools divided by the October preK-12 student enrollment. Volunteer hours are obtained by mail survey of local school districts and reported by school volunteer coordinators based upon volunteer sign-in sheets. Prior to 1992-93, volunteer hours were defined as time spent by volunteers on any instruction-related activity. In 1993-94, this definition was broadened to include any activity contributing to school improvement, as long as the activity was student-related. Volunteer hours per student are reported only for the 1994-95 academic year when this change had been fully implemented.

**Explanation:** Corporate and community involvement in the schools increases the time, talent and resources available to help children learn.

**Data source:** Broward County Public Schools.

#### 3.16.2 Partnerships in Broward County Public Schools

**Measurement:** The mission of Partners in Education (PIE) is to create and develop partnerships between Broward County Public Schools and businesses, government agencies, and community organizations to influence the success of teaching and learning for our students and to facilitate business and school communications. Founded in 1983 by the Junior League of Greater Fort Lauderdale, the Greater Fort Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce and the School Board of Broward County, PIE is an independent, community-based charitable organization. The

Superintendent of Schools established the Partnerships Department as part of the School System in 1994. The department serves as a liaison to various not-for-profit agencies that interact with the schools.

**Explanation:** Corporate and community involvement in the schools increases the time, talent and resources available to help children learn.

**Data Source:** Partnership Department, Broward County Public Schools.

#### 3.16.3 Parental Involvement (Customer Survey- Parents)

**Measurement:** Each year, 33% of the parents of the K-12 students attending Broward County Public Schools are surveyed on issues relating to educational quality and safety. The instrument is administered through the mail and all responses are confidential.

**Explanation:** It is vital to identify parents perspectives on educational quality and safety. School improvement activities address key issues and concerns identified by parents.

**Data Source:** Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools.

#### 3.16.4 School Perception of Parental Involvement (Customer Survey- Teachers)

**Measurement:** All full-time classroom/subject teachers are surveyed yearly in Broward schools. Participation is voluntary and the survey responses remain anonymous. The survey instrument was developed by Broward County Public Schools to solicit teacher perspectives on teaching processes, instructional programs, support, communication, and safety. A similar survey is administered to students and parents in the district.



*Explanation:* Teacher perspectives are crucial to improving educational quality in the district. Progress toward district-wide goals can be monitored, and areas of concern can be identified.

*Data Source:* Department of Research and Evaluation, Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.16.5 Employer Involvement

*Measurement:* *Youth Mentoring Program* - A mentoring program established in 1990 for the purpose of helping at-risk students stay in school. The program matches adult mentors with at-risk students and is funded by the Federal Safe and Drug Free Schools Grant. Services include mentor recruitment and training, staff training, and program monitoring at schools and centers.

*Junior Achievement (JA)* - the oldest economic education program in the world (started in 1919). It is a nonprofit organization that operates in more than 3,300 communities in the United States and over 80 foreign countries. Each year, over 2,000,000 elementary, middle and high school students learn about their economic world through JA programs. Junior Achievement's purpose is to educate and inspire young people to value free enterprise, understand business and economics, and be workforce ready. It facilitates a partnership between business and education; the school district provides the access, the business community provides the financial support and volunteers.

*Scholarships* - The *Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program* rewards our state's highest achieving and hardest working graduates. The requirements are duplicated and students are eligible for one or more scholarships.

The *Broward Advisors for Continuing Education (BRACE) Scholarship* fund awards scholarships to Broward County Public School graduates

each year. There are seven scholarship categories and all are based on financial need. The BRACE Scholarship Fund is supported by the Broward Education Foundation, Inc. Community organizations and businesses make donations during annual fundraising campaigns, and Broward School employees make voluntary contributions through a program entitled Education First.

*Explanation:* Mentoring and scholarships help deserving and financially needy students afford to attend post-secondary schools while providing curricular and emotional help. Junior Achievement provides students the opportunity to learn real life economic lessons in the classroom, while gaining an appreciation for the relationship between school and the real world.

*Data Source:* Junior Achievement; BRACE; Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.16.6 Work-Based Learning

*Measurement:* Students gain practical experience through work-based activities which include (1) actual work experience (paid or unpaid), (2) structured job training, (3) workplace mentoring, (4) instruction in workplace competencies, and (5) instruction in all aspects of an industry. Teacher internships provide teachers with six weeks of on-the-job training in business/industry.

*Explanation:* Opening the world of work is important to students. It introduces students not only to a certain career, but it presents students the opportunity to make future business contacts, and gives them an idea of what routes are open for them after high school. For a student, being able to have someone in the area of their professional interest mentor and teach him or her is an experience they will never forget.

*Data Source:* Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.16.7 School Advisory Councils (SAC)

*Measurement:* Florida Statute requires that each school have a School Advisory Council (SAC) with membership requirements mandated by Florida Statutes and the School Board of Broward County. The membership of each SAC is approved annually by the School Board and the Superintendent must approve any changes during the year. The composition of the SAC consists of the principal, balanced number of teachers, Broward Teachers Union (BTU) building steward, educational support employees, students (middle schools and high schools must have student members), parents, and business and community representatives.

A majority of SAC members may not be employees of that school. All meetings of the SAC are open, advertised and subject to the Sunshine Law. Minutes must be kept, maintained, and posted for public review. Copies of the minutes and attendance are sent to the Area Superintendents.

*Explanation:* Parent and community involvement is an integral part of the school improvement process.

*Data source:* Broward County Public Schools.

## 3.17 Cost per Student

### 3.17.1 Total expenditure per student

### 3.17.2 Flow of dollars to the classroom

*Measurement:* The total education expenditure per student is defined as (a) all federal, state and local dollars spent on education costs divided by (b) the number of public school students enrolled in grades preK-12. This number may differ from other expenditure per student figures because it does not include public education dollars spent on adults for literacy, job preparation and GED programs. Flow of dollars to the classroom is the



percentage of dollars allocated to school districts that are spent on direct costs. Direct costs include teacher salaries and benefits, classroom materials and supplies, textbooks, periodicals, audiovisual materials, and capital outlay for desks, furniture and other equipment or services used in the classroom. Excluded are indirect costs for administration, facilities, operations and maintenance and fiscal services. Local school district expenditures are recorded in Financial and Program Cost Accounting and Reporting for Florida Schools; state-level expenditures on education are recorded in the State Automated Management Accounting Subsystem (SAMAS). Expenditure per student is expressed in nominal dollars, which are not adjusted for inflation.

**Explanation:** The total cost per student helps citizens relate taxpayers' investment in education to the results achieved in the public schools. By tracking the flow of dollars into the classroom, citizens can see what proportion of money directly benefits preK-12 students.

**Florida data source:** Office of Education Budget and Management, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

**Broward data source:** Broward County Public Schools

### 3.18 School Overcrowding (Class Size)

#### 3.18.1 Class size Grades K-3

**Measurement:** Class size is the number of students in a classroom for a given grade as of fall of the academic year. The percentage of K-3 classrooms with 20 or fewer students, 21-25 students, 26-29 students and 30 or more students is (1) the number of K-3 classrooms with the number of students in a given range, divided by (2) the total number of K-3

classrooms, multiplied by (3) 100. The Florida Department of Education prepared initial data on class size from information submitted by school districts to the Automated Student Information Data Base. School districts reviewed and refined the data to confirm student counts for individual classes, to establish whether and how teacher aides were assigned to actual classes, and to ensure that the data applied only to regular, self-contained elementary classes.

**Explanation:** Smaller class sizes allow teachers to give students more individual attention, especially in the early grades.

**Data source:** Education Information and Accountability Services, Florida Department of Education, March 1997; Broward County Public Schools.

#### 3.18.2 Average class size

**Measurement:** There is a great deal of confusion and lack of agreement in trying to determine an appropriate class size or even in determining what is really meant by class size. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SAC) is an accrediting body which serves as a guide for Broward County Public Schools standards. School board policy relating to class size was modeled on SAC standards but provided allowable exceptions if they were based on educational, safety, or budgetary needs. Various scheduling options affect the high school averages.

**Explanation:** Smaller class sizes allow teachers to give students more individual attention, especially in the early grades.

**Data source:** Education Information and Accountability Services, Florida Department of Education, March 1997.

### 3.19 Capacity to Meet Enrollment Needs

#### 3.19.1 Teachers (Grades K-3)

**Measurement:** The number of teachers needed is the total number of excess students divided by 20, rounded to the nearest whole. The total number of excess students is the total number of students in a given grade who are being taught in K-3 classrooms, over and above 20 per teacher. Data are not available at this time. The average cost of a teacher's salary includes the cost of all benefits.

**Explanation:** Smaller class sizes allow teachers to give students more individual attention.

**Data source:** Broward County Public Schools.

#### 3.19.2 Overenrolled schools

**Measurement:** Overenrolled schools are those with total student enrollment in grades K-12 greater than the building capacity to accommodate students in grades K-12.

**Explanation:** School overcrowding hinders effective teaching and strains local and state resources.

**Data source:** Broward County Public Schools.

#### 3.19.3 Facilities capacity

**Measurement:** Building capacity is defined as the number of student stations needed for grades K-12. New interpretation of 17A legislation redefined the use of physical education space and related classrooms contiguous to and designed for vocational labs. These spaces no longer carry capacity resulting in the loss of overall student stations at the middle, high, and vocational levels.

**Explanation:** School overcrowding hinders effective teaching and strains local and state resources.

**Data source:** Broward County Public Schools.



### 3.19.4 Capital needs

**Measurement:** Capital needs are defined as the number and cost of additional workstations to meet K-12 enrollment needs.

**Explanation:** School overcrowding hinders effective teaching and strains local and state resources.

**Data source:** Broward County Public Schools.

## 3.20 Student Attendance

---

### 3.20.1 Student attendance

**Measurement:** The percentage of students absent from school 21 or more school days is (a) the number of enrolled students under age 16 who are absent 21 or more school days divided by (b) the total number of students under age 16 enrolled in public schools. The measure is limited to students of compulsory school age who are legally required to attend school regularly. Excused as well as unexcused absences are counted.

**Explanation:** Frequent or long-term absences from school can interfere with learning and lead to dropping out of school.

**Data source:** Education Information and Accountability Services, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.20.2 Average Daily Attendance

**Measurement:** (The sum of days present for all students during the 180 day school year divided by the total number of days present and absent for all students during the 180 day school year) multiplied by 100.

**Explanation:** Frequent or long-term absences from school can interfere with learning and lead to dropping out of school.

**Data Source:** School Board of Broward County.

### 3.20.3 Truancy

**Measurement:** Truancy is defined as 15 or more unexcused absences during a semester. Rates will be reported by grade level.

**Explanation:** Frequent or long-term absences from school can interfere with learning and lead to dropping out of school.

**Data Source:** School Board of Broward County.

## 3.21 Suspensions and Expulsions

---

### 3.21.1 Suspensions

**Measurement:** Suspension is "the temporary removal of a student from his regular school program for a period not to exceed 10 days" (Section 228.041, Florida Statutes). Only school principals have the authority to suspend students. If suspended in-school, students continue attending school usually in a setting outside their regular classroom. If suspended out-of-school, students do not attend school for the duration of their suspension.

Administrators in local school districts report suspensions. For the purposes of this indicator, data are presented for public school students in grades 6-12 only. The percentage of students suspended is calculated as (1) the unduplicated count of students in grades 6-12 who were suspended, divided by (2) the total number of students in grades 6-12 multiplied by 100. (Note: Florida DOE calculates suspensions on an unduplicated count; Broward County uses a duplicated count.)

**Explanation:** Suspensions indicate behavior that disrupts learning.

**Data source:** Education Information and Accountability Services, Division of Administration, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

### 3.21.2 Expulsions

**Measurement:** Expulsion is "the removal of the right and obligation of a student to attend a public school under conditions set by the school board, and for a period of time not to exceed the remainder of the term or school year and one additional year" (Section 228.041, Florida Statutes). Only school boards have the authority to expel students. Expulsions are reported by local school districts. For the purposes of this indicator, the number of students expelled is reported for public school students in grades 6-12 only. From 1980 to the present, this number represented 0.1% of the student enrollment in grades 6-12.

**Explanation:** Expulsions indicate behavior that disrupts learning.

**Data source:** Education Information and Accountability Services, Division of Administration, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, FL.

## 3.22 Crime on School Grounds

---

### 3.22.1 Critical incidents

**Measurement:** Critical incidents include any incident that results in serious personal injury, property damage, property theft, or any other serious incident which is reported to law enforcement or other emergency service for the purpose of further investigation and action.

**Explanation:** Student safety is a Major System Priority for Broward County Public Schools.

**Data Source:** Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.22.1 Violence

**Measurement:** Violent incident (battery) is defined as an actual and intentional touching or striking a person against his or her will or intentionally causing bodily harm to an individual. When one individual physically





attacks or beats up on another individual. Includes an attack with a weapon that causes serious bodily harm to the victim. This category also includes the actual placement of a bomb or one sent through the mail, regardless of whether the bomb blows up or not.

**Explanation:** Student safety is a Major System Priority for Broward County Public Schools.

**Data Source:** Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.22.2 Drugs and alcohol

**Measurement:** The category of drugs and alcohol includes the unlawful use, cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or substance, or equipment and devices used for preparing or taking drugs or narcotics. Includes being under the influence of drugs at school-sponsored events or on school-sponsored transportation or substances represented as drugs. Category includes over-the-counter medications if abused by the student. Category does not include tobacco.

**Explanation:** Student safety is a Major System Priority for Broward County Public Schools.

**Data Source:** Broward County Public Schools.

## 3.23 Language Proficiency

### 3.23.1 Diversity of instructional personnel

**Measurement:** The racial/ethnic group to which the teacher belongs or with which the teacher identifies:

- *Asian or Pacific Islander:* A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Pacific Islands, or the Indian subcontinent.

- *Black Non-Hispanic:* A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups in Africa.
- *Hispanic:* A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or South or Central American origin or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.
- *American Indian or Alaskan Native:* A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.
- *White Non-Hispanic:* A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

**Explanation:** Embracing, celebrating, and demonstrating diversity is a Major System Priority. The school district is committed to providing Broward's diverse, multicultural student population with equal access to a quality education delivered by a staff that is reflective of that diversity.

**Data Source:** Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.23.2 Teacher absences

**Measurement:** Teacher absences are reported by adding the total number of days absent for the school year in each of the leave types divided by the number of teachers to find the average days absent. Whole and half days are counted and include absences accrued during the 180 student contact days only.

**Explanation:** Teacher attendance directly correlates with student achievement.

**Data Source:** Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.23.3 Degree level of instructional staff

**Measurement:** The degree level of instructional staff includes the percentage of teachers with a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, a

doctorate's degree or a specialist's degree. Data are compiled by school type.

**Explanation:** One of the Broward County Public Schools Major System Priorities is Attracting, retaining, and training the best teachers, administrators and support staff. Teacher knowledge is critical to school improvement and school reform.

**Data Source:** Broward County Public Schools.

### 3.23.4 Professional development

**Measurement:** Percentage of classroom teachers annually engaged in professional development courses in the area of expertise or teaching discipline.

**Explanation:** A Major System Priority is Attracting, Retaining, and Training the Best Teachers, Administrators and Support Staff. Teacher knowledge is critical to school improvement and school reform.

**Data Source:** Broward County Public Schools.



## 4.1 Births to Teenagers

### 4.1.1 Percentage of babies born to teenage mothers

#### 4.1.2 Teen birthrate

**Measurement:** Births to teenagers are counted as babies born to mothers ages 15-19. The mother's age is self-reported on the child's birth certificate. The percentage of babies born to teenage mothers is (1) the number of births to teenagers ages 15-19, divided by (2) the total number of live births in Broward County, multiplied by (3) 100. Over time, this percentage tells us whether a growing percentage of babies are being born to teenage mothers. The teen birth rate is the number of births to teenagers ages 15-19 for every 1,000 teenage girls ages 15-19 in Broward County. Over time, this rate indicates whether the number of teenage girls having babies is increasing or decreasing, taking population growth into account. Teen birth rates are presented for whites, non-whites and all teenage girls ages 15-19. For example, the teen birth rate for whites is the (1) number of white females ages 15-19 giving birth divided by (2) the number of white females ages 15-19 in the county's population multiplied by (3) 1,000. Information about specific racial or ethnic groups is not available.

**Explanation:** Children born to teenage parents are more likely to have health problems, live in poverty, and receive poor parenting. Also, teen parents often lack the education and economic means needed to raise their children.

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

### 4.1.3 Repeat births to teenagers

**Measurement:** Repeat births to teenagers are measured by counting the number of babies

born to mothers ages 15-19 who have already had one or more children. Information on prior births and the mother's age is self-reported on the child's birth certificate. Prior births include any previous live births, still births, miscarriages or abortions. The percentage of repeat teen births is (1) the number of babies born to mothers ages 15-19 who already have one or more children divided by (2) the number of live births to mothers ages 15-19, multiplied by (3) 100.

**Explanation:** Children born to teenage parents are more likely to have health problems, live in poverty, and receive poor parenting. Also, teen-age mothers with repeat births are most at-risk of not completing their high school education.

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.2 Low Birth Weight

### 4.2.1 Low birth weight babies

**Measurement:** Low birth weight babies weigh less than 2,500 grams or 5 lbs. 9 oz. at birth, regardless of whether they are born full-term or prematurely. The baby's weight is recorded by hospital staff on the birth certificate. Births include only live births; still births are excluded. Separate percentages are given for whites, non-whites, and all newborns regardless of race. For example, the percentage of non-white babies born with a low birth weight is calculated by dividing the number of low birth weight babies born to non-whites, by the total number of non-white births, multiplied by 100. Information on specific racial or ethnic groups is not available.

**Explanation:** Low birth weight babies are more likely than normal weight babies to have

health problems, develop disabilities and die in the first month after birth.

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.3 Infant Mortality

### 4.3.1 Infants dying in the first year of life

**Measurement:** Infant mortality refers to the death of a baby before his or her first birthday. Still births, miscarriages and abortions are excluded. Infant mortality rates are presented for whites, non-whites and all infants regardless of race. The infant mortality rate is calculated by dividing the total number of infant deaths by the total number of live births and multiplying by 1,000. The white infant mortality rate is calculated by dividing the number of white infant deaths by the number of white live births and multiplying by 1,000. The nonwhite infant mortality rate is calculated by dividing the number of nonwhite infant deaths by the number of nonwhite live births and multiplying by 1,000.

**Explanation:** The infant mortality rate is a worldwide health indicator. In Florida, non-white babies are twice as likely to die in the first year of life as white babies.

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.4 Aids and Drug-afflicted Babies

### 4.4.1 AIDS babies

**Measurement:** A baby has Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) if he or she tests positive for the Human



Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and has another condition or disease, such as pneumonia. Babies diagnosed with AIDS within the first year of life usually get the disease from an HIV-infected mother during pregnancy, at the time of birth, or by breastfeeding. Babies born to HIV-infected mothers do not necessarily become HIV-infected themselves. However, those that do will die during childhood.

**Explanation:** Without a cure, prevention is the only solution to eradicating this devastating and costly disease.

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

#### 4.4.2 Drug-afflicted babies

**Measurement:** The term "drug-exposed babies" or "substance-exposed newborns" refers to children who have physical, mental or behavioral abnormalities that may result from the mother's drug use during pregnancy or from conditions in the home (e.g., poor parenting or poor nutrition) that are related to the parents' drug use. Some possible effects of drug exposure are premature births, fetal death, low birth weight, respiratory problems, hemorrhages, birth defects, and language and learning problems. If exposed to opiates (e.g., heroin) during pregnancy, a baby may experience withdrawal symptoms, such as tremors, vomiting and sweats. In 1993, the following drugs, listed in descending order, accounted for 96% of cases reported in Florida: alcohol, cocaine, marijuana, barbiturates and heroin.

**Explanation:** Drug and alcohol use during pregnancy can lead to death, disabilities, learning difficulties and other irreversible conditions in children.

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.5 Infant Screening

### 4.5.1 Prenatal screening

**Measurement:** A prenatal screening questionnaire is administered, by consent, to pregnant women so that they can be referred to appropriate services if their unborn infants are at risk of death or disability. The questionnaire is administered by family practitioners, obstetricians and other primary health care providers. It contains 12 items about the mother's health, safety, prenatal care, problems with previous pregnancies, nutrition, smoking, drug and alcohol use and conditions in her living situation. Points are scored for the presence of each risk factor. Mothers whose unborn infants are at risk are defined as those scoring a total of 4 or more points.

**Explanation:** Prenatal screening promotes the birth of healthy babies and helps to prevent death and disability.

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

### 4.5.2 Infant screening after birth

**Measurement:** With the mother's consent, infants are screened by hospital staff on risk factors in their social environment that are highly correlated with death after the first 28 days of life. Information is reported on the child's birth certificate on the following 10 risk factors: the mother's age, race, marital status, and education; timing of prenatal care; the baby's birth weight; the mother's use of tobacco and alcohol during pregnancy; and health problems and congenital anomalies identified

at birth. Points are scored for the presence of each risk factor. Infants at risk are those with a total score of 4 points or higher. Mothers of these babies are referred to medical and social services to improve their babies' health and chances of survival.

**Explanation:** Babies are less likely to die or develop lifelong disabilities if problems are identified and treated at birth.

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.6 Adult Health

### 4.6.1 General health

### 4.6.2 Days of poor physical health

### 4.6.3 Daily living

**Measurement:** People's perception of their own health status is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, the following three questions: (1) Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor, (2) Now, thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good? and (3) During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

**Explanation:** How people perceive their health is a strong predictor of hospitalization and death.

**Broward data source:** *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health*



*Survey, Broward County, Florida; Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska*  
**Florida data source:** Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.7 Health Insurance

### 4.7.1 Uninsured

### 4.7.2 Race of Uninsured

**Measurement:** In Broward County, the percentage of people without health insurance is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 county residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks Do you have any kind of health care coverage including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMO s (Health Maintenance Organizations) or government plans such as Medicaid? Florida data are also collected by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of Floridians.

**Explanation:** Health insurance allows people to get the treatment and care they need to maintain good health, seek early treatment for medical problems, and reduce the financial hardship of long-term or catastrophic illnesses.

**Broward data source:** *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida; Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska*  
**Florida data source:** Office of Health Policy, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.8 Health Care Access

### 4.8.1 Supply of physicians

**Measurement:** Primary care physicians are defined as (1) general or family practitioners, (2) pediatricians, (3) internists, and (4) obstetricians/gynecologists (OB/GYN) who deliver babies. Areas without enough primary care physicians are counties, service areas, population groups or facilities that have more than 3,000 people per physician (if 20% or more of the population is in poverty) or more than 3,500 per physician (if less than 20% of the population is in poverty). These population-to-physician ratios are set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The population living in physician shortage areas is based on the most recent U.S. Census. Efforts are underway to determine physician shortage areas in Broward County. However, currently data are not available.

**Explanation:** People are more likely to get health care if doctors' offices, hospitals, and other facilities are located near where they live.

**Data source:** Health Professionals Recruitment Office, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL.

### 4.8.2 Affordability of health care

**Measurement:** Affordability of health care is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically the survey asks, In the past year has there ever been a time when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost? Possible responses are yes or no.

**Explanation:** People may not be able to afford health care because they do not have health insurance or cannot pay the deductibles.

**Broward data source:** *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study,*

*Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida; Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.*

## 4.9 Health Care Quality

### 4.9.1 Consumer satisfaction

**Measurement:** Satisfaction with medical care is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, Overall, how satisfied are you with the health care you currently receive? The choices are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, or not at all satisfied?

**Explanation:** Consumer satisfaction with the quality of care is an important but often neglected outcome.

**Broward data source:** *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida; Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.*

## 4.10 Health Care Costs

### 4.10.1 Growth rate for health care expenditures

**Measurement:** Health care expenditures are the estimated total dollars spent on (1) hospital care, (2) physician services, (3) nursing homes, (4) prescription drugs, (5) dental services, (6) other professional services, (7) program administration, (8) public health activities, and (9) research and construction. As of 1996, statewide information was available only for the first three categories. Expenditures are





reported for care provided by public and private facilities and funded through Medicare, Medicaid, worker s compensation or the private sector. The annual percentage increase in health care expenditures is (1) health care expenditures in the current year minus the health care expenditures in the previous year, divided by (2) health care expenditures in the previous year, multiplied by (3) 100. It reflects the increase in both the price and amount of health services provided. The growth rate is based on nominal dollars, which are not adjusted for inflation. The Agency for Health Care Administration is currently examining health care expenditures by county, but had not completed its study by the publication date of this report.

**Explanation:** The high rate of inflation in health care expenditures has placed a great strain on taxpayers as well as consumers. A major challenge is controlling health care expenditures without sacrificing the quality or accessibility of health care.

**Data source:** Center for Health Statistics, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, Tallahassee, FL.

#### 4.10.2 Inflation rate for cost of living

**Measurement:** The annual percentage increase in the cost of living is the percentage increase in the annual Implicit Price Deflator, which measures the prices of a wide range of consumer goods and services while taking into account changes in consumption patterns over time. It is calculated as (1) the Implicit Price Deflator for the current year minus the Implicit Price Deflator for the previous year, divided by (2) the Implicit Price Deflator the previous year, multiplied by (3) 100. In contrast to 4.10.1 Growth rate for health care expenditures, the inflation rate for cost of living takes costs but not volume of services

into account. The double-digit growth rate for most health care expenditures contrasts sharply with the decreasing rate of inflation for general consumer goods and services.

**Explanation:** Rising health care costs have a major impact on taxpayers' financial burdens.  
**Data source:** Revenue and Economic Analysis Unit, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Executive Office of the Governor.

### 4.11 Life Expectancy

#### 4.11.1 Life expectancy at birth (in years)

#### 4.11.2 Life expectancy at birth by race and gender

**Measurement:** Average life expectancy is the number of years a person is expected to live from birth until death. Life expectancy is a prediction based on current year death rates for different age groups. Because average life expectancies are age-adjusted, comparison of life expectancies in Florida and the United States are not affected by the proportionally larger number of elderly people in Florida. Information is currently not available by county.

**Explanation:** A quality of life indicator used world-wide, life expectancy should increase with advances in medical treatment and prevention.

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

#### 4.11.3 Premature death

**Measurement:** Premature death is defined as dying before the age of 65. In 1996, the top 5 causes of premature death were (1) traffic accidents and other unintentional injuries, (2) cancer, (3) homicide and suicide, (4) HIV/ AIDS and (5) heart disease. Years of life

lost for an individual child or adult is calculated by subtracting the age of death from 65. The average number of years of life lost is the total number of years of life lost for all premature deaths divided by the number of people who died before age 65. The premature death rate is not comparable to the death rate reported in 4.12.1 because the former is based on the population ages 0-64 and is not age-adjusted.

**Explanation:** Premature deaths and the years of life lost should decrease as people get better health care and take better care of themselves.

**Data source:** Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

### 4.12 Deaths

#### 4.12.1 Death rate

#### 4.12.2 Top five causes of death

**Measurement:** Cause of death is determined by a private physician or medical examiner and recorded on the death certificate. Deaths include all county or state residents who die in any state or U.S. territory. The death rate is calculated by dividing the total number of deaths by the total population and multiplying by 100,000. Death rates are age-adjusted to account for Broward County s and Florida s high proportion of residents over age 65 and to make these death rates comparable to the nation's. Death rates are age-adjusted to the U.S. 1940 population which was younger than the 1990 population. As a result, causes of death for older people are underrepresented.  
**Explanation:** Death rates indicate whether progress is being made in reducing the most serious effects of disease, accidents and crime.



*Data source:* Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.13 Preventable Cancer

### 4.13.1 Preventable cancer death rate

*Measurement:* Preventable cancer can generally be detected at an early stage or behaviorally prevented through reduced sun exposure, abstaining from smoking and following a healthy diet. Examples of preventable cancer include breast, cervical, skin, lung, oral, and colorectal cancer. The preventable cancer death rate is (1) the number of preventable cancer deaths, divided by (2) the county population, multiplied by (3) 100,000.

*Explanation:* The devastating effects of preventable cancer can be reduced if people see a doctor when symptoms first appear and adopt healthy behaviors that reduce their cancer risk.

*Data source:* Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL.

### 4.13.2 Breast cancer diagnosis

### 4.13.3 Prostate cancer diagnosis

*Measurement:* Breast and prostate cancer is diagnosed at an early stage if the cancer is found before it has spread to surrounding organs, tissues and/or lymph nodes or to distant parts of the body.

*Explanation:* Early detection of breast and prostate cancer can save lives and is a good indicator of the preventive health care of the general population.

*Data source:* Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.14 Communicable Diseases

### 4.14.1 Major categories of communicable diseases

*Measurement:* Vaccine-preventable, sexually transmitted, intestinal and animal-transmitted disease categories encompass over 50 communicable diseases reported by laboratories, physicians, and other health providers to county public health units. Vaccine-preventable diseases include diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, smallpox, Hepatitis B, measles, mumps, rubella and HIB (a major cause of meningitis). Sexually transmitted diseases include gonorrhea, syphilis and other diseases transmitted through sexual contact. Intestinal diseases include hepatitis A, salmonella, giardiasis, shigellosis, and other diseases of the digestive system. Animal-transmitted diseases include rabies, encephalitis, brucellosis, and other diseases transmitted by rodents, insects and other animals. The increasing intestinal disease rate reflects improvements in surveillance and the diagnosis of new diseases that were not recognized in earlier years.

*Explanation:* The four major disease categories give the best overall picture of our success in preventing communicable diseases.

*Data source:* Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

### 4.14.2 Top four communicable diseases

*Measurement:* Gonorrhea is a bacterial infection, usually sexually transmitted, which is one of the leading causes of infertility. A person has Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) if he or she tests positive for the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and has another condition or disease, such as recurring pneumonia or tuberculosis (TB).

AIDS has no known cure and can be transmitted through sexual contact, intravenous drug use or blood transfusions. The definition of AIDS has become more inclusive over time. This change is reflected in the increase in the rate of new cases reported. Tuberculosis is a contagious respiratory disease, which can result in chronic disability and death if not appropriately treated. Syphilis, usually sexually transmitted, is a bacterial infection, which if left untreated, can affect the cardiovascular or central nervous systems and ultimately cause death. AIDS, syphilis and gonorrhea can be transmitted by an infected mother to a newborn during either pregnancy or birth.

*Explanation:* Communicable diseases with the highest incidence are those spreading most quickly throughout the population. All of these diseases can be prevented. With the exception of AIDS, all can be successfully treated.

*Data source:* Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.15 Suicide

### 4.15.1 Suicide

### 4.15.2 Suicide by age group

*Measurement:* A death is attributed to suicide if a private physician or medical examiner lists suicide as the underlying cause of death on the death certificate. Numbers include all suicide deaths regardless of whether they occurred in the area, another state or an U.S. territory.

*Explanation:* Suicides indicate that people are having difficulty coping with personal crises, serious health problems, or other life stresses.



*Data source:* Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.16 Mental Health

### 4.16.1 Mental health of adults

*Measurement:* The mental health of adults is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, Now, thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

*Explanation:* People with mental health problems often have difficulty coping with life stresses and personal crises that may result in problems keeping a job or maintaining personal relationships.

*Broward data source:* *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska  
*Florida data source:* Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.17 Immunizations

### 4.17.1 Immunizations

*Measurement:* A two-year-old is adequately immunized if he or she has received the required vaccines for the following diseases: diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, Hepatitis B, measles, mumps, rubella and HIB (a major cause of meningitis). The percentage

of children who have completed these immunizations is determined from a statistically valid sample of children's medical records.

*Explanation:* Children need to be immunized during the first two years of life when they are most susceptible to vaccine-preventable diseases that can result in death or disability.

*Data source:* Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis; Florida Department of Health; Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.18 Physical Fitness

### 4.18.1 Physical exercise

*Measurement:* Information about type, frequency, and intensity of up to two physical exercises is obtained by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older.

Specifically, the survey asks, During the past month, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening or walking for exercise? (b) What type of physical activity or exercise did you spend the most time doing during the past month? (c) How many times per week or per month did you take part in this activity during the past month? (d) And when you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it?

*Explanation:* Physical exercise increases strength, endurance, and cardiovascular health.

*Broward data source:* *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska

*Florida data source:* Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL.

### 4.18.2 Obesity

*Measurement:* Height and weight are obtained by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. The percentage overweight is determined using nationally standardized ideal body weights developed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

*Explanation:* Obesity increases the risk of serious and chronic health problems such as heart disease, high blood pressure, knee and low back pain, diabetes, and certain cancers.

*Broward data source:* *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska  
*Florida data source:* Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.19 Alcohol and Drug Use

### 4.19.1 Binge drinkers

### 4.19.2 Chronic drinkers

### 4.19.3 Use of illegal drugs

### 4.19.4 Misuse of prescription drugs

*Measurement:* Adult alcohol use is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks (1)

keep in mind that a drink is 1 can or bottle of beer, 1 glass of wine, 1 can or bottle of wine cooler, 1 cocktail, or 1 shot of liquor. During the past month, on how many days did you drink any alcoholic beverages, such as beer, wine, wine coolers or liquor? (2) On the days



when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink? and (3) Considering all types of alcoholic beverages how many times during the past month did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion? Questions (1) and (2) measure chronic drinking. Question (3) measures binge drinking. Drug use is assessed by asking Have you used any illegal drugs during the past 12 months? and Have you used any prescription drugs not according to your doctor's orders during the past 12 months?

**Explanation:** Alcohol and drug use can lead to health, family, crime, and employment problems. Misuse or abuse of prescription drugs is a little documented problem that has potentially serious consequences, particularly among the elderly.

**Broward data source:** *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska  
**Florida data source:** Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.20 Cigarette Smoking

### 4.20.1(a) Youth smoking

**Measurement:** Information about youth smoking is obtained from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, United States. The survey employs a sample of students in grades 9 through 12, in public and private schools in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The 1995 survey included state and local school-based surveys in the states and in 12 cities. One of the cities in the sample was Fort Lauderdale; the CDC reports that the weighted

data from most of the cities can be generalized to all public-school students in the jurisdiction. Specifically, the item reported relates to the percentage of students who reported that they were current cigarette smokers, defined as having used cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

**Explanation:** Cigarette smoking has been linked to heart disease, cancer and other health problems.

**Data source:** Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - United States, 1995, Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Services, Centers for Disease Control, 1995.

### 4.20.1 (b) Adult smoking

**Measurement:** Information about adult smoking is obtained by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, Do you smoke cigarettes now? Possible responses are yes or no.

**Explanation:** Cigarette smoking has been linked to heart disease, cancer and other health problems.

**Broward data source:** *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska  
**Florida data source:** Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL.

## 4.21 Check-ups / Preventive Health

### 4.21.1 Medical check-ups

**Measurement:** Information on medical check-ups is obtained by telephone survey of a

statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine check-up? Possible responses are within the past year, within the past 2 years, within the past 5 years, 5 or more years ago, don't know/not sure, never, or refused to answer.

**Explanation:** Regular medical check-ups offer prevention and early detection of health problems.

**Broward data source:** *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska  
**Florida data source:** Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL.

### 4.21.2 Mammograms

**Measurement:** Women over age 50 are questioned by telephone survey about how long it has been since their last mammogram and clinical breast exam. Specifically, the survey asks, Have you ever had a mammogram? and, How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? The survey also asks, A clinical breast is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breast for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam? and How long has it been since you had your last breast exam? Possible responses are within the past year, within the past 2 years, within the past 3 years, within the past 5 years, 5 or more years ago, don't know/not sure, or refused to answer.

**Explanation:** An annual mammogram is recommended for all women age 50 and over by the majority of health organizations.



Mammograms offer early detection of breast cancer, which can prevent the need for radical surgery and can strengthen chances of survival.

**Broward data source:** *Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida, and Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*; Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska  
**Florida data source:** Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL.

#### 4.21.3 Dental check-ups

**Measurement:** Whether people have received dental checkups is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically, survey respondents are asked, How long has it been since you last visited a dentist for a routine check up? If the household has any children under 18, the respondent is asked, Thinking about the child who had the most recent birthday, about how long has it been since this child visited a dentist for a routine check up?

**Explanation:** Access to dental care is the most reliable indicator of the population's dental health when information on actual dental health is not available.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*; Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.

#### 4.21.4 Safe sex

**Measurement:** The practice of safe sex is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents ages 18 and older. Specifically, the

survey asks, Do you practice safe sex?

Possible responses are yes and no.

**Explanation:** Reducing the incidence of AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases requires people to adopt preventive health behaviors.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*; Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.





## 5.1 New Jobs Created

### 5.1.1 Net annual job growth rate

### 5.1.2 Broward County's ranking in net job growth rate

**Measurement:** The net annual job growth rate is (1) the number of non-agricultural jobs this year minus (2) the number of non-agricultural jobs last year divided by (3) the number of non-agricultural jobs last year multiplied by (4) 100. The number of non-agricultural jobs in a given year is calculated by averaging the number of public and private sector jobs reported by a sample of employers on a monthly survey. Both full and part-time jobs are counted. The public sector includes federal, state and local government. Rates for 1987 forward are not comparable to rates for prior years because of changes measurement methodology. For the ranking in job growth, Broward County is compared to the similar counties in Florida based on the size of their population as determined in 1996 by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida.

**Explanation:** Job growth is needed to offset job loss in existing industries and to keep pace with the state's population growth.

**Broward data source:** Region VI Office, Florida Department of Employment and Labor Security, Boynton Beach

**Florida data source:** Bureau of Labor Market and Performance Information, Division of Jobs and Benefits, Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Tallahassee (Florida and U.S. data).

## 5.2 Unemployment

### 5.2.1 Unemployment rate

**Measurement:** The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people age 16 and older divided by the number of people in the civilian labor force. Broward County's unemployment rate as a percentage of the Florida (or U.S.) employment rate is (1) county's unemployment rate divided by (2) the state (or national) unemployment rate, multiplied by (3) 100. If this percentage is above 100%, Broward County is doing worse than Florida (or the nation). If it is less than 100%, Broward County is doing better than Florida (or the nation). The number of unemployed people is estimated from the Current Population Survey, a household survey of the civilian, non-institutional population conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. People are counted as unemployed if they (1) have not worked during the survey week, (2) are available for work, and (3) have looked for work during the preceding four weeks. Because of changes in the unemployment survey, the rates reported for 1990 forward are not comparable to rates reported for prior years. Being in school does not exclude people from being considered unemployed as long they are actively seeking but unable to find work.

**Explanation:** Job loss can have a devastating impact on people's lives as well as state and local economies.

**Broward data source:** Region VI Office, Florida Department of Employment and Labor Security, Boynton Beach

**Florida data source:** Bureau of Labor Market and Performance Information, Division of Jobs and Benefits, Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Tallahassee (Florida and U.S. data).

## 5.3 Teenage Unemployment

### 5.3.1 Teenage unemployment rate

**Measurement:** Teenage unemployment is presented for Florida's major racial and ethnic groups. Whites include Caucasians and White Hispanics. Blacks include African-Americans and Black Hispanics. Both White and Black Hispanics are included in a separate ethnic category called Hispanics. Total includes all races: Whites (including Hispanics), Blacks (including Hispanics), Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans. Similar information on Broward County will be included in the next edition.

**Explanation:** Job loss can have a devastating impact on people's lives as well as state and local economies.

**Broward data source:** U.S. Department of Labor, BLS, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment (1994) Table 23

**Florida data source:** U.S. Department of Labor, BLS, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment (1994, 1996) Table 23.

## 5.4 Equal Employment Opportunity

**Measurement:** Complaints alleging employment discrimination based on race, color, sex, age, religion, national origin, disability or marital status are investigated by the Federal Equal Opportunity Employment Commission. Resolved complaints are those



substantiated by investigations and settled, either by arbitration or negotiation, referral to another agency for handling, or court action. Data are provided for Florida only; Broward County data will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Explanation:** Employment discrimination unfairly limits people's economic opportunities by restricting job access and career advancement.

**Florida data source:** U.S. Equal Opportunity Employment Commission.

## 5.5 Personal Income

### 5.5.1 Average personal income

### 5.5.2 Broward County's ranking in average personal income

**Measurement:** Average personal income is the total personal income of Broward County residents divided by the county population. Broward County's average personal income as a percentage of the Florida (or U.S.) average personal income is (1) the county's average personal income divided by (2) the state (or national) average personal income, multiplied by (3) 100. If this percentage is above 100%, Broward County is doing better than Florida (or the nation). If it is less than 100%, Broward County is doing worse than Florida (or the nation). Total personal income is estimated annually by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, from the best available data sources on wages and salaries, interest, dividends, rental income, public pensions, health benefits, transfer payments (e.g., public assistance, Medicare/Medicaid), farm income, and other income sources. The resident population in non-census years is estimated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida.

Average personal income excludes private pensions and therefore will be underestimated in areas such as Florida and Broward County where there are a large number of retirees. Also, income estimates do not correct for regional differences in the cost of living. Average personal income is expressed in nominal dollars, which are not adjusted for inflation. Broward County's ranking in personal income shows how the county compares in average personal income to the other 67 counties in Florida.

**Explanation:** Average income generally reflects people's standard of living.

**Broward data source:** Region VI Office, Florida Department of Employment and Labor Security, Boynton Beach; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (ranking in average personal income)

**Florida data source:** Revenue and Economic Analysis Unit, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Executive Office of the Governor (Florida and U.S. data).

### 5.5.3 Growth in personal income adjusted for inflation

**Measurement:** Inflation-adjusted means that average personal income for each year is expressed in terms of 1994-95 dollars. Average personal income was calculated using information from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce (see endnote for indicator 5.5.1). The Chain Price Index, a new inflation adjustment index developed by the federal government, was used to convert nominal dollars to 1994-95 dollars. Annual growth in average personal income adjusted for inflation is calculated as (1) the average inflation-adjusted personal income for a given year minus (2) the average inflation-adjusted personal income for the

previous year, divided by (3) the average inflation-adjusted personal income for the previous year, multiplied by 100.

**Explanation:** Growth in personal income adjusted for inflation indicates whether people's incomes are keeping pace with the cost of living.

**Broward data source:** Region VI Office, Florida Department of Employment and Labor Security, Boynton Beach

**Florida data source:** Revenue and Economic Analysis Policy Unit, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Executive Office of the Governor (Florida data and Chain Price Index).

### 5.5.4 Average personal income by race

**Measurement:** Average personal income by race is obtained from the U.S. Decennial Census. For the purposes of this indicator, average personal income for each racial and ethnic group is expressed as a percentage of the average personal income for the state as a whole. For example, in 1990, Blacks living in Florida had an average personal income that was 51% or about half of the state average. Racial and ethnic groups are defined as stated in endnote 5.3.1. The term "Hispanic" refers to an ethnicity, not a race. Therefore, Hispanics are counted not only as a separate ethnic group but also as Whites or Blacks, depending on their race.

**Explanation:** Average income generally reflects people's standard of living.

**Broward data source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (Summary Tape File 3A CD-ROM).

**Florida data source:** Academic Computing & Networking Services, Florida State University.



## 5.6 Perception of Financial Situation

### 5.6.1 How people perceive their financial situation

**Measurement:** People's perception of their financial situation is a self-report measure of economic well-being obtained by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of Broward County and Florida residents age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, "We are also interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you (and your family living in this household) are better off or worse financially than you were a year ago?" Possible responses are better off, same, worse off, don't know. The margin of error for the Broward County survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** People who believe their financial situation is improving are more likely to raise their standard of living and contribute to the local economy as consumers.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health*

*Survey, Broward County, Florida;* Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska  
**Florida data source:** Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida, Gainesville.

## 5.7 Wages

### 5.7.1 Average wage

**Measurement:** Wages are defined as pre-tax income from wages and salaries earned by people in the workforce in full or part-time jobs. Employer-paid benefits, such as health insurance and pension plans, are excluded. The average annual wage is (1) total wages reported by Broward County employers to the

Florida Unemployment Compensation Program divided by (2) the average monthly number of employees working during the week of the 12th. The average wage is expressed in nominal dollars, which are not adjusted for inflation. Broward County's average wage as a percentage of the Florida (or U.S.) average wage is (1) the county's average wage divided by (2) the state (or national) average wage, multiplied by (3) 100. If this percentage is above 100%, Broward County is doing better than Florida (or the nation). If it is less than 100%, Broward County is doing worse than Florida (or the nation).

**Explanation:** People need to have a good income and earn decent wages in order to achieve a quality standard of living.

**Broward data source:** Region VI Office, Florida Department of Employment and Labor Security, Boynton Beach

**Florida data source:** Bureau of Labor Market and Performance Information, Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Tallahassee, FL.

### 5.7.2 Growth in average wage adjusted for inflation

**Measurement:** Wages are defined as pre-tax income from wages and salaries earned by people working for Florida employers in both the public and private sectors. The growth in wages adjusted for inflation shows how well wages have kept up with changes in the cost of living. To adjust for inflation, the average wage for each year is converted to 1995 dollars by dividing by the Chain Price Index, an inflation adjustment index newly developed by the federal government. This index measures the prices of a wide range of consumer goods and services taking into account changes in consumption patterns over time. Growth in the average wage in real or inflation-adjusted

dollars is calculated annually by subtracting the average real wage for a given year from the average real wage for the previous year, (2) dividing by the average real wage for the previous year, and (3) multiplying by 100.

**Explanation:** Increased wages produce a higher standard of living and a stronger economy for the state as a whole.

**Broward data source:** Region VI Office, Florida Department of Employment and Labor Security, Boynton Beach

**Florida data source:** Bureau of Labor Market and Performance Information, Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Tallahassee; Office of Planning and Budgeting, Executive Office of the Governor (Chain Price Index).

### 5.7.3 Average wage by industry

**Measurement:** Wages are defined as pre-tax income from wages and salaries earned by people in the workforce in full or part-time jobs. Employer-paid benefits, such as health insurance and pension plans, are excluded. The average annual wage by industry is computed as (1) total wages reported to the Florida Unemployment Compensation Program by Broward County employers in a given industry, divided by (2) the average monthly number of employees working in that industry during the week of the 12th. The industry of employers is identified by their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. The average wage for each industry is expressed in nominal dollars, which are not adjusted for inflation.

**Explanation:** Increased wages produce a higher standard of living and a stronger economy for the state as a whole.

**Data source:** Region VI Office, Florida Department of Employment and Labor Security, Boynton Beach.





## 5.8 Wage Distribution

**Measurement:** The wage distribution is a frequency distribution showing the proportion of all full and part-time workers earning annual wages ranging from the lowest to the highest. For consistency with Enterprise Florida's definition of high wage jobs, the high wage group is defined as people earning 15% or more above the average state wage. The middle group, therefore, is defined as people earning within 15% above or below the average state wage. The low wage group is defined as wage earners at the lowest end of the distribution (15% or more below the average state wage). If Florida is successful in attracting higher wage jobs, the percentage of people earning middle and high wages should increase. Quarterly wages are reported by employers covered by the Unemployment Compensation program, which includes about 96% of all public and private sector employers in the state. Using social security numbers as an identifier, annual wages for each employee were calculated by totaling reported wages for all four quarters. The wage distribution includes all full and part-time workers on an employer's payroll at any time during the year. Data are provided for Florida only; information is currently unavailable by county.

**Explanation:** To improve their standard of living, people need to move out of lower wage jobs and into higher wage jobs.

**Data source:** Bureau of Tax, Division of Unemployment Compensation, Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security.

## 5.9 Output of Goods and Services

### 5.9.1 Growth in output

**Measurement:** The gross state product (GSP) is the market value of the goods and services produced by labor and property in Florida. The gross domestic product (GDP) is the same measure nationally. Growth in output is expressed as the percentage change from one year to the next. For example, the percentage for 1990 is the percentage increase in production from 1989 to 1990. The GSP and GDP are calculated by the Regional Economic Measurement Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce. Because of the two-year lag in BEA information, estimates for recent years are produced by the Division of Economic and Demographic Research, Joint Legislative Management Committee, Florida Legislature. Information on growth in output is currently unavailable by county.

**Explanation:** Gross state product is a general measure of business activity.

**Data source:** Revenue and Economic Analysis Unit, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Executive Office of the Governor. (Florida and U.S. data)

## 5.10 Major Industries

### 5.10.1 Jobs by major industry

### 5.10.2 Government jobs

### 5.10.3 Change in jobs by major industry

**Measurement:** The number of jobs in a given industry is calculated by averaging the number of public and private sector jobs reported quarterly by employers to the Unemployment Compensation program. Both full and part-time jobs are counted. Jobs are classified into

nine major industries based on the employer's primary line of business, identified by the first digit of the employer's Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. Public employers include federal, state and local government. For each industry, the percentage change in employment is (1) the number of jobs during the current year minus the number of jobs the previous year, divided by (2) the number of jobs the previous year, and multiplied by (3) 100. A positive number indicates growth in the number of jobs for a particular industry; a negative number indicates a decline.

**Explanation:** Job growth by industry shows how Broward County's major industries are expanding and contracting over time.

**Broward data source:** Region VI Office, Florida Department of Employment and Labor Security, Boynton Beach.

**Florida data source:** Bureau of Labor Market and Performance Information, Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Tallahassee, FL.

## 5.11 Tourism

This item will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

## 5.12 Defense Industry

### 5.12.1 Defense spending

**Measurement:** The dollars spent by the Department of Defense (DOD) in Florida include payroll outlays to active duty military, civilians working for the military, reservists and members of the National Guard and retired military living in Florida. Prime defense contract dollars are for those that are



\$25,000 or more and include supply, research and development, service, construction and civil function contracts. Subcontractor information is not available. Although some contract amounts may include subcontracts to non-Florida firms, a 1979 DOD study found that, for the most part, non-Florida contractors who subcontract to Florida firms balance out the difference. Military is defined as U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. Defense spending is expressed in nominal dollars, which are not adjusted for inflation.

**Explanation:** Defense spending in Florida, as home to major military installations and destination for military retirees, represents an important element of our economy. By establishing baseline data on military spending, the effect of base closures can be calculated in future years.

**Data source:** Atlas/Data Abstract for the U.S. and Selected Areas, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.

### 5.12.2 Defense-related employment

**Measurement:** Department of Defense personnel - civilian, military and reservist - who have their official residence in Florida are included in the personnel count. Persons working under contract to the military are excluded.

**Explanation:** Defense employment in Florida, as home to major military installations, represents an important element of our economy. By establishing baseline data on military spending, the effect of base closures can be calculated in future years.

**Data source:** Atlas/Data Abstract for the U.S. and Selected Areas, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.

## 5.13 Business Starts

### 5.13.1 Business starts

**Measurement:** A corporation is a business entity owned by stockholders that is incorporated under the laws of a state. New business entities are defined as any for-profit corporation, limited partnership, limited liability company, professional association, or similar entity establishing a business in Florida for the first time. Broward trend data includes businesses designating Broward County as principal place of business in the state. Non-profit corporations and foreign corporations (corporations headquartered out-of-state) are excluded. A fictitious name is any name other than the legal name, under which a person or entity transacts business in Florida (Section 865.09, *Florida Statutes*). Fictitious names, which are legally required to register with the Department of State, include (1) general partnerships and limited partnerships, (2) corporations and similar business entities, and (3) sole proprietorships. Only those fictitious names designating Broward County as their principal place of business in Florida are included in this measure. Duplication between corporations and fictitious names is minimal because corporations generally do not file fictitious names unless they start a new business venture or activity. Business entities, such as corporations, limited partnerships and limited liability companies, and fictitious names are registered with the Division of Corporations at the Florida Department of State. Only new filings designating Broward County as their principal place of business are reported for this indicator; renewals are excluded.

**Explanation:** Business starts strengthen the economy by increasing job growth and the production of goods and services in Florida.

**Broward data source:** Division of Corporations, Florida Department of State.

## 5.14 Business Failures

### 5.14.1 Business failures

**Measurement:** Business failures are defined as businesses that (1) ceased operations following assignment or bankruptcy, (2) ceased operations with loss to creditors after such actions as foreclosure or attachment, (3) were involved in court actions such as receivership, reorganization or arrangement, or (4) voluntarily compromised with creditors. Voluntary business closures involving no loss to creditors are excluded. Data are gathered from bankruptcy courts and Dun & Bradstreet field reporters. Preliminary data are reported for 1994. The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation reports that, historically, preliminary data have closely approximated the final numbers. Information is provided for Florida only; data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Explanation:** A strong economy depends not only on business starts, but also on business survival.

**Florida data source:** Economic Analysis Department, The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, Wilton, Connecticut.

## 5.15 Business Ownership

### 5.15.1 Minority-owned businesses

### 5.15.2 Women-owned businesses

**Measurement:** Nationally, business ownership is measured by the Survey of Minority and Women-Owned Businesses conducted every 5 years as part of the U.S. Economic Census.



Included in the survey are all sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations with fewer than 35 shareholders filing tax returns with the Internal Revenue Service. Race and gender are measured based on survey responses and information obtained from Social Security Administration records. Information is available on a national and state level, but not by county. Also, information is obtained only for businesses owned by Blacks, not all minorities. The survey defines a Black or woman-owned business as a commercial establishment in which half or more of the owners are Blacks or women, respectively. Currently, survey data are not available by county.

**Explanation:** Broward County's economy could be strengthened by giving people of all races, cultures, and genders the opportunity to own and operate their own businesses

**Data source:** Company Statistics Branch, Agricultural and Financial Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

## 5.16 Construction Activity

### 5.16.1 Housing starts

#### 5.16.2 Dollar value of new construction

**Measurement:** A housing start is defined as the start-up of construction of single or multi-family housing units, excluding mobile homes. The dollar value of residential construction is the total value of winning contract bids for the construction of new single-family and multi-family housing permitted in a given year. Construction value is expressed in nominal dollars, which are not adjusted for inflation.

**Explanation:** Increased construction activity is a sign of economic strength and recovery.

**Broward data source:** Region VI Office, Florida Department of Employment and Labor Security, Boynton Beach

**Florida data source:** Revenue and Economic Analysis Unit, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Executive Office of the Governor, Tallahassee, FL.

## 5.17 International Trade

This item will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

## 5.18 Private Capital Investment

This item will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

## 5.19 Public Capital Investment

This item will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

## 5.20 Retirement

### 5.20.1 Pension coverage

**Measurement:** For statewide information on the number of employees participating and vested in employer-sponsored pension plans, the GAP Commission requested a special analysis of data from the Employee Benefits Supplement to the April 1993 Current Population Survey, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This survey is administered to a national sample of wage and salary workers, excluding the self-employed

and enlisted military personnel. An employer pension plan is a 401(k), annuity, profit sharing or other type of retirement plan sponsored by an employer. Social Security and personal retirement plans, such as Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), are excluded. Employees are participating in an employer pension plan if they and/or their employer are making contributions to a retirement plan sponsored by their employer. Employees are vested in an employer pension plan if they have had sufficient time with a current or previous employer to receive benefits upon retirement. Results are statistically valid for Florida's wage and salary employees. Similar information may be provided for Broward County in the next edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Explanation:** Retirement income is essential to the quality of life and economic self-sufficiency of the elderly.

**Florida data source:** Office of Research and Economic Analysis, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

### 5.20.2 Retirement income and assets

**Measurement:** For statewide information on retiree income and net worth, the GAP Commission requested a special analysis of Florida data from *Asset and Health Dynamics Among the Oldest Old (AHEAD)*, a survey sponsored by the National Institute on Aging. Statistically valid data on Florida residents age 70 and older was possible because of the oversample of Florida households. This survey provides up-to-date information on changes in the health and financial status of older-age households. Household income and net worth are calculated based on answers to multiple questions related to the household's financial situation. A median household income of



\$16,010 means that 50% of households with residents age 70 and older have an annual income below \$16,010. Likewise, a median net worth of \$71,325 means that 50% of these households have a net worth below \$71,325. The survey excludes people living in institutions. Income and net worth are expressed in nominal dollars, which are not adjusted for inflation.

**Explanation:** Retirement income is essential to the quality of life and economic self-sufficiency of the elderly.

**Florida data source:** The Pepper Institute on Aging and Public Policy, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL.



## 6.1 Air Quality

### 6.1.1 Days of good air quality

**Measurement:** This benchmark indicates the percentage of days when the air quality, with respect to ozone, carbon monoxide and particulate matter, was rated as good .

**Explanation:** Poor air quality can cause respiratory distress for individuals with breathing problems (asthmatics, elderly, CF patients, etc.). Furthermore, poor air quality resulting from ozone exceedances can trigger federal actions such as the mandatory use of reformulated fuels that can have adverse financial impacts on industry and residents. Numerical data for years 2000 and 2010 are based on trend analysis and are not necessarily indicative of programmatic objectives.

**Data source:** Broward County Department of Natural Resource Protection, Air Quality Division

### 6.1.2 Alternative Fuel Vehicle Fleet

**Measurement:** This benchmark tracks the number of vehicles used by federal, municipal and local government that operate on alternative fuels including compressed and liquified natural gas, methane, propane and electricity.

**Explanation:** The primarily source of ozone smog in urban areas is emissions from vehicles. Incomplete combustion of gasoline in motor vehicles results in the emission of hydrocarbons which react in the presence of sunlight to produce ozone smog that can cause respiratory distress in individuals with impaired respiratory function.

**Data source:** South Florida Regional Planning Council

## 6.2 Groundwater Quality

### 6.2.1 Quality of groundwater

**Measurement:** This benchmark measures the cumulative percentage of petroleum-contaminated sites, located within zones 1, 2 and 3 of potable water well fields, that have been cleaned up to state standards.

**Explanation:** One of the greatest threats to our drinking water supply is contamination from leaking underground petroleum storage tanks, especially where these sources are located within drinking water well field zones. The Biscayne Aquifer, Broward County's sole source of drinking water supplies, lies very close to the surface, making it extremely vulnerable to contamination from surface and near-surface pollution sources. Underground petroleum storage tanks are the most numerous of these sources. Numerical data for years 2000 and 2010 are based on trend analysis and are not necessarily indicative of programmatic objectives.

**Data Sources:** Broward County Department of Natural Resource Protection, Pollution Prevention and Remediation Programs Division

## 6.3 Surface Water Quality

### 6.3.1 Quality of fresh surface water

### 6.3.2 Quality of marine water

**Measurement** Surface water quality is measured on a quarterly basis at stations comprising the county-wide surface water quality monitoring network. Each station was selected to represent water in each of the major drainage basins in the County. To determine the number of miles where water quality is rated as good, the Florida Department of

Environmental Protection water quality indices are computed for each station and averaged for the calendar year. The index for fresh water sites is called the Modified Water Quality Index . The index for marine water sites is termed the Trophic State Index . The total number of linear miles represented by each station where the average rating is good is then summed and compared to the total number of monitored miles. Data for marine water from 1985 and 1990 did not include chlorophyll analyses; therefore, marine water quality, based on trophic state index, cannot be compared to later sampling years.

**Explanation:** Surface water is important to recreation, wildlife protection, tourism and fishing industries. Improvement in water quality could sustain and promote all of these uses. Numerical data for years 2000 and 2010 are based on trend analysis and are not necessarily indicative of programmatic objectives.

**Data source:** Broward County Department of Natural Resource Protection, Environmental Monitoring Division

### 6.3.3 Quality of marine bathing water, from a bacteriological standpoint

**Measurement** This benchmark tracks the number of station-days/year when beach water quality is rated as good based upon weekly enterococci testing at 8 public beaches in Broward County.

**Explanation:** The Broward County Health Department, in conjunction with the Department of Community Affairs (Coastal Management Program) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has initiated (1998) a program to provide scientific information on the quality of coastal beach water to the public. Based on a statistically-sufficient number of samples, the geometric





mean of the enterococci densities should not exceed 35 colonies/100ml. Monitoring of enterococci species bacteria is performed at eight locations along Broward's Atlantic coast. The density of enterococci species bacteria as an indicator group in seawater shows the best relationship to swimming-associated gastroenteritis.

*Data Sources:* Broward County Health Department and Florida Department of Health, Miami-Dade Laboratory.

## 6.4 Water Use

### 6.4.1 Reuse capacity

### 6.4.2 Reclaimed water use

*Measurement:* This benchmark tracks the total wastewater reuse design capacity and the total percentage use of reuse water of all reuse plants in Broward County.

*Explanation:* Domestic wastewater that has been treated and disinfected can be reused to irrigate farmlands and landscape, for assorted industrial applications, recharge of groundwater and other beneficial uses. The use of reclaimed water can help reduce demand on fresh water supplies, which are better used for drinking water.

*Data source:* Broward County Department of Natural Resource Protection, Water Resources Division

## 6.5 Wildlife Habitat

### 6.5.1 Natural areas

*Measurement:* Wildlife habitats are sites that have the type and variety of plants characteristic of certain plant communities, such as scrub, sand hills and tropical

hardwood hammocks. Acreage of wildlife habitat, regardless of its condition, is obtained from land managers or estimated from aerial photos and other sources for the county. Based on this information, areas of the county are classified as wetlands or forests.

*Explanation:* Changes in land use resulting from Florida's population growth have a significant effect on Florida's air, water and natural habitat.

*Data sources:* <sup>1</sup>Jim Hamilton, Broward County Parks and Recreation

<sup>2</sup>Carol Morgenstern, Broward County Parks and Recreation

<sup>3</sup>Don Stone, Comprehensive and Neighborhood Planning Division

<sup>4</sup>Bill Helfrich, South Florida Water Management District

### 6.5.2 Threatened, endangered and species of special concern

*Measurement:* Data for the subject classifications are compiled using state and federal listings and selecting species which might be found in Broward County. These listings are evaluated routinely and appropriate adjustments made.

*Explanation:* By protecting a species from extinction, Broward County can preserve its rich abundance of native plants and animals. Numerical data for years 2000 and 2010 are based on trend analysis and are not necessarily indicative of programmatic objectives.

*Data sources:* <sup>1</sup>Florida Natural Areas Inventory List

<sup>2</sup>Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission

<sup>3</sup>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

<sup>4</sup>Florida Department of Agriculture

<sup>5</sup>Florida Department of Environmental Protection

<sup>6</sup>Florida Department of Transportation

## 6.6 Invasion of Exotic Species

### 6.6.1 Coverage

### 6.6.2 Percentage of covered natural areas that have been cleared of exotic species

*Measurement:* The limited amount of information available on this benchmark was based upon estimates provided by county and municipal park managers and the South Florida Water Management District.

*Explanation:* Broward County's tropical environment makes it particularly susceptible to invasion by exotic plant species. Many of these species out-compete native plants resulting in loss of biological diversity.

*Data sources:* <sup>1</sup>Carol Morganstern, Broward County Parks and Recreation

<sup>2</sup>Francoise LaRoache, South Florida Water Management District

<sup>3</sup>Bill Helfrich, South Florida Water Management District

<sup>4</sup>Judd Blake, Community Development, City of Coral Springs

## 6.7 Coastline

### 6.7.1 Sandy beach

*Measurement:* Beach erosion refers to sand shifting that results from development of near-shore areas rather than from natural causes. Critical erosion areas are identified using historical shoreline maps, aerial photography, videos, beach and offshore databases, and shoreline studies conducted by government agencies, universities and private firms.



*Explanation:* Beach erosion threatens habitat for coastal plants and animals and is a serious concern of beachfront property owners.

*Data source:* Broward County Department of Natural Resource Protection

## 6.8 Coral Reefs

### 6.8.1 Coral reefs

*Measurement:* Broward County has initiated a regular coral reef monitoring program incorporating the health of coral, periodic sampling at eighteen reef sites in Broward's coastal waters. Information is collected and analyzed by DNRP. The Department of Natural Resource Protection has been measuring the impact of beach renourishment projects on specific reefs. Data on the overall health of coral reefs in Broward County were not available.

*Explanation:* In Florida, sea life is an important natural resource for recreation and the fishing and diving industries. The health of coral reefs, sea grasses and fish are key indicators of the health of sea life in general. Numerical data for years 2000 and 2010 are based on trend analysis and are not necessarily indicative of programmatic objectives.

*Data source:* Broward County Department of Natural Resource Protection

## 6.9 Energy Use

### 6.9.1 Electricity

#### (a) Electrical energy conservation

#### (b) Electrical demand reduction

*Measurement:* Power plant construction, in gigawatt hours, that is not necessary because of reduced energy use, is an indication of reduced

electrical energy consumption. The consumer benefits when energy use is reduced because utilities can avoid additional power plant construction. Power plant construction can be avoided by shifting demand to off-peak demand periods. Utilities estimate construction saving from interruptible service subscribers and demand management programs such as energy-efficient insulation, lighting and air conditioning systems

*Data source:* Florida Power and Light

#### (c) Daily household electricity consumption per resident

#### (d) Total daily electricity consumption

*Measurement:* Electricity is the primary source of energy for the industry and people of Florida. Conservation of non-renewable energy sources can be achieved through reduction in electricity use. Household electricity consumption per resident is the average kilowatt hours used by Florida residents per day for household purposes. Total daily electricity consumption includes that used by all users including commercial and households.

*Data source:* Florida Power and Light

### 6.9.2 Motor fuel consumption

*Measurement:* Although Floridians use electricity exclusively for household use, they are highly dependent on petroleum-based fuels for their transportation needs. Total motor fuel consumption is the number of gallons of motor fuel purchased by residents and tourists in Florida and Broward County. It is estimated from taxes collected on the sale of gasoline. The per resident measure is calculated by dividing (1) the total number of gallons sold in the state or county, by (2) the corresponding resident population. Florida and Broward County's motor fuel consumption per resident

may be higher than in other states because tourists are counted as consumers but not as state residents.

*Data source:* Annual Fiscal Year Report to the Administration, Florida Department of Revenue.

## 6.10 Waste Management

### 6.10.1 Waste production

### 6.10.2 Waste disposal

*Measurement:* Municipal solid waste collected is garbage from homes, businesses and institutions collected by cities, counties, or private contractors or deposited directly by individuals at landfills, recycling or waste-to-energy facilities. Medical waste (such as syringes), hazardous waste (such as paints and solvents), nuclear waste and certain industrial wastes are excluded. The pounds of municipal solid waste collected per Broward County resident per year are calculated by dividing the total pounds of municipal solid waste collected by the county population.

*Explanation:* Waste disposal becomes a greater problem as the county population grows larger. One way to better manage this problem is to reduce the amount of waste that we produce.

*Data sources:* Solid Waste Management in Florida, Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Division of Waste Management, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee, FL. Broward County Office of Integrated Waste Management, Fort Lauderdale, FL.



## 7.1 Citizen Trust in Government

### 7.1.1 Public trust in government

**Measurement:** Public trust in government is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County adults age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks,

How much of the time do you think you can trust Florida state government to do what is right? Would you say just about always, most of the time, only some of the time, never, or don't know. The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** Greater trust in government reflects public confidence that tax dollars are spent wisely with the intended results. As trust in government improves, people will be more likely to participate in representative government and to support government-funded services such as public education and transportation improvements.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*, Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska  
**Florida data source:** *Florida Annual Policy Survey*, Survey Research Laboratory, Policy Sciences Center, Florida State University.

### 7.1.2 Public rating of local government

**Measurement:** The general public's rating of local government is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County adults age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, Would you rate the job your local government is doing as excellent, good, fair, or poor? The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** Higher ratings of government performance reflect public confidence that tax dollars are spent wisely with the intended

results. As the public perception of government improves, people will be more likely to participate in representative government and to support government-funded services such as public education and transportation improvements.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*, Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska  
**Florida data source:** *Florida Annual Policy Survey*, Survey Research Laboratory, Policy Sciences Center, Florida State University.

## 7.2 Public Satisfaction

### 7.2.1 Public satisfaction with government services

**Measurement:** Public satisfaction with government services is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County adults age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, In general, would you say that government services where you live are: excellent, good, fair, poor, or don't know or not sure? The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** Citizen satisfaction with government services is an important outcome to consider in judging government performance.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*, Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska  
**Florida data source:** *Florida Annual Policy Survey*, Survey Research Laboratory, Policy Sciences Center, Florida State University.

## 7.3 Government Spending

### 7.3.1 Taxes

### 7.3.2 Taxes relative to personal income

### 7.3.3 Ranking in local taxes

These items will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

## 7.4 Waste In Government

### 7.4.1 Public perception of government waste

**Measurement:** The general public's perception of waste in government is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County adults age 18 and older. Specifically, the survey asks, How much of each tax dollar you pay to state government would you say is wasted, all of it, most of it, some of it, hardly any of it, or don't know? The margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

**Explanation:** Citizen satisfaction with government will not improve unless people are convinced that their tax dollars are not being wasted.

**Broward data source:** *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida*, Professional Research Consultants Inc., Omaha, Nebraska  
**Florida data source:** *Florida Annual Policy Survey*, Survey Research Laboratory, Policy Sciences Center, Florida State University.





## 7.5 Government Employment

### 7.5.1 Size of government relative to size of the population

**Measurement:** The number of local government employees per 100 county residents is the (1) average number of full-time and part-time jobs reported by local government to the Florida Unemployment Compensation program, divided by (2) the county population, multiplied by (3) 100. The number of government employees per 100 county residents is (1) the average number of full-time and part-time jobs reported by federal, state and local government to the Florida Unemployment Compensation Program, divided by (2) the county population, multiplied by (3) 100.

**Explanation:** Government has come under increasing scrutiny by many who believe that the size and cost of government has grown too much.

**Data source:** Region VI Office, Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Boynton Beach, FL.

### 7.5.2 Broward County's rank in size of local government

This item will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

## 7.6 County Financial Management

### 7.6.1 National ranking

### 7.6.2 County debt

### 7.6.3 Credit rating

### 7.6.4 Rainy day funds

These items will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

## 7.7 Use of Outcome Measures

### 7.7.1 Outcomes of county strategic plans

### 7.7.2 County budget tied to performance measures

These items will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

## 7.8 Achievement of Results

### 7.8.1 Achievement of results by local agencies

**Measurement:** Achievement of outcomes is determined by whether agencies meet or exceed the performance standards for major programs specified in their agency budgets. A hypothetical objective that expresses an outcome is: Place 80% of job training graduates in jobs within 6 months of program completion.

**Explanation:** Tax dollars should be spent on services and programs that produce results.

**Data source:** This item will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

## 7.9 Presidential Elections

### 7.9.1 Voter registration in presidential election years

**Measurement:** The voting age population, as estimated by the U.S. Census, consists of all people age 18 and older regardless of whether they meet Florida voter registration requirements. Registered voters are people who (1) meet age, residency and citizenship requirements, (2) do not have a criminal history, and (3) do not claim the right to vote in another state. In Florida, citizens may register

to vote by mail, at county election offices, during official voter registration drives, or at drivers license offices. Beginning in January 1995, people could register to vote in Florida at the time they applied for drivers licenses.

**Explanation:** Those who register to vote are likely to have a greater interest in their governance than those who do not.

**Data source:** Broward County Supervisor of Elections, Office of Voter Registration.

### 7.9.2 Registered voter turnout in presidential election years

**Measurement:** Voter turnout is number of registered voters who voted at the polls or by absentee ballot divided by the number of registered voters. In this indicator, turnout is reported only for presidential election years in which the President and Vice President, members of the U.S. House of Representatives, Florida House members, one-half the Florida Senate and a portion of the constitutional county officials are on the ballot. U.S. Senators are elected every six years.

**Explanation:** The turnout on election day indicates the level of interest citizens have in their governance.

**Broward data source:** Broward County Supervisor of Elections, Office of Voter Registration.

**Florida data source:** Division of Elections, Florida Department of State, Tallahassee, FL.

### 7.9.3 Overall voter turnout in presidential election years

**Measurement:** Voter turnout is number of persons who voted at the polls or by absentee ballot divided by the total number of persons age 18 and older in the Broward County population. In this indicator, turnout is reported only for presidential election years in which the President and Vice President,



members of the U.S. House of Representatives, Florida House members, one-half the Florida Senate and a portion of the constitutional county officials are on the ballot. U.S. Senators are elected every six years.

**Explanation:** The turnout on election day indicates the level of interest citizens have in their governance.

**Broward data source:** Broward County Supervisor of Elections, Office of Voter Registration.

**Florida data source:** Division of Elections, Florida Department of State, Tallahassee, FL.

## 7.10 Non-Presidential Elections

---

### 7.10.1 Voter registration in non-presidential election years

**Measurement:** The voting age population, as estimated by the U.S. Census, consists of all people age 18 and older regardless of whether they meet Florida voter registration requirements. Registered voters are people who (1) meet age, residency and citizenship requirements, (2) do not have a criminal history, and (3) do not claim the right to vote in another state. In Florida, citizens may register to vote by mail or at county elections offices, official voter registration drives, or drivers license offices. Beginning in January 1995, people could register to vote in Florida at the time they applied for drivers licenses.

**Explanation:** Those who register to vote are likely to have a greater interest in their governance than those who do not.

**Broward data source:** Broward County Supervisor of Elections, Office of Voter Registration.

**Florida data source:** Division of Elections, Florida Department of State, Tallahassee, FL.

### 7.10.2 Registered voter turnout in non-presidential election years

**Measurement:** Voter turnout is number of Broward County registered voters who voted at the polls or by absentee ballot divided by the number of registered voters in the county. Non-presidential election years include the election of the governor and lieutenant governor, Florida cabinet members, one-half of the Florida Senate, all members of the Florida House of Representatives, U.S. House of Representatives, and a portion of the state's constitutional county officials. U.S. Senators are elected every six years.

**Explanation:** Those who register to vote are likely to have a greater interest in their governance than those who do not.

**Broward data source:** Broward County Supervisor of Elections, Office of Voter Registration.

**Florida data source:** Division of Elections, Florida Department of State, Tallahassee, FL.

### 7.10.3 Overall voter turnout in non-presidential election years

This item will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

## 7.11 Candidates for Public Office

---

### 7.11.1 Elective office-seeking in presidential election years

### 7.11.2 Elective office-seeking in non-presidential election years

**Measurement:** Candidates include all those who have qualified to run for election to public office with the exception of supreme court and district court of appeal judges (who run for retention and do not face an opponent in elections) at three levels of government: federal, state and county. The number of

offices up for election include contested and non-contested offices. The number of offices differs because certain offices are up for election every four or six years. Data are provided for Florida only; data for Broward County will be included in a future edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

**Explanation:** Contested elections indicate citizen interest in governing.

**Florida data source:** Division of Elections, Florida Department of State.

## 7.12 Representation

---

### 7.12.1 Racial representation

### 7.12.2 Gender representation

**Measurement:** State officials include the highest elected officers: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the Florida House of Representatives, the Florida Senate, and Florida's congressional delegation (U.S. House and Senate). Race and gender breakdowns for the Florida population are obtained from annual estimates prepared by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida under contract with the Governor's Office.

**Explanation:** Government should represent the citizens it serves. Citizens often feel better represented when people similar to themselves are making policy and budget decisions that affect their lives.

**Florida data source:** Congressional Yellow Book, Leadership Directories Inc.; The Florida Handbook, Allen Morris and Joan Perry Morris; Clerk's Manual, The Florida House of Representatives; Revenue and Economic Analysis Policy Unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting (race and gender data).

