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 ±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: 2000 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.

Florida data source: Florida International University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Institute for Public Opinion Research, *The FIU/Florida Poll.* The margin of error for this survey is ±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 decennial U.S. Census is the source of this information for 1980 and 1990. Population estimates for the intervening years are prepared through the Consensus Estimating Conferences, conducted by The Florida Legislature s Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and published by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida. Annual population growth is calculated as (1) the population in the given year minus the population the previous year, divided by (2) the 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: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, *Florida Estimates of Population* (annual). The data can be obtained online from The Florida Legislature s Office of Economic and Demographic Research, at www.state.fl.us/edr/populati.htm

1.3 People in Poverty

1.3.1 People in poverty
1.3.2 People in poverty by race/ethnicity
1.3.3 People in poverty by gender

Measurement: People in poverty are those in households with an income below 100% of the federal poverty level. For calendar year 1999, a family of four was below the poverty level if its household income was $17,029 per year or less. The most complete information on poverty is available from the decennial U.S. Census and applies only to the non-institutionalized, civilian population. Poverty estimates from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing,* at all levels of geography down to the census block group (states, counties, cities, census tracts), can be found online through the STF3A link at http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup.

Information on people in poverty also is collected annually by the Census Bureau through the Current Population Survey. This data is published for the nation and the states, but not for smaller areas (see www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html). The Census Bureau also has developed small area income and poverty estimates by age for states and counties in 1993, 1995 and 1997 (see www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html). Finally, Broward County is a pilot site for implementation of the Census Bureau s annual American Community Survey (ACS), which is planned to replace the long form of the decennial census. Summary results for the county similar to those from the 1990 census are available online for 1998 and 1999 at www.census.gov/CMS/www/. More detailed ACS data can be obtained online at the Census Bureau s American Factfinder site (http://factfinder.census.gov), and by cross-tabulating public use microdata samples available on annual CD-ROMs. Information on people with disabilities in poverty is not available on a statewide or county level from Census Bureau publications.

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

Data sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (STF3A online at http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup, Table P118 Poverty Status in 1989 by Sex and Age, and Table P119 Poverty Status in 1989 by Race by Age); *1998 American Community Survey* (online at http://factfinder.census.gov, Table P83N Poverty Status in 1998 by Race by Age, and Table P84 Sex by Age by Ratio of Income in the Past 12 Months to Poverty Level); and *1999 American Community Survey* (online at

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 sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (STF3A CD-ROM, Table P13　Age, Table P19　Household Type and Presence and Age of Children, Table P23　Family Type and Age of Children); *1998 American Community Survey* (CD-ROM, Table P13　Household Size and Household Type); and *1999 American Community Survey* (online, Table P13　Household Size, Household Type, and Presence of Own Children).

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.

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: Florida Department of Health, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis, Tallahassee, FL, available online at www.doh.state.fl.us/Planning_eval/phstats/

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: Florida Department of Health, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis, Tallahassee, FL, available online at www.doh.state.fl.us/Planning_eval/phstats/

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: Florida Department of Health; Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis, 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.

Data source: Florida Department of Children and Families, 1996 data from GRP report series, and 1998 and 2000 data are from ESS Data Warehouse, Tallahassee, FL.

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 1999, a family of four was below the poverty level if its household income was $17,029 per year 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 (applies only to the non-institutionalized, civilian population), and by the annual American Community Survey (only in Broward County until 2003).
Explanation: Poverty is linked to low educational attainment, health problems, crime, and other conditions that weaken families and communities.
Data sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (STF3A online at http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup, Table P118 Poverty Status in 1989 by Sex and Age); *1998 American Community Survey* (online at http://factfinder.census.gov, Table P83N Poverty Status in 1998 by Race by Age); and *1999 American Community Survey* (online at http://factfinder.census.gov, Table P77 Poverty Status by Age).

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: Florida Department of Children and Families, Office of Family Safety and Preservation, Tallahassee, FL.
Florida data source: The Florida Children s Forum, Tallahassee, FL.

1.7.2   Day care waiting list
This measure 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 Head Start 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 total number of children in emergency shelter, independent living, residential group care and foster care placement is an unduplicated count as of June 30 each year for the State Fiscal Years. 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.
Broward data source: Florida Department of Children and Families, District 10, Division of Family Safety, Fort Lauderdale, FL.
Florida data source: Florida Department of Children and Families, Family Safety and Preservation, *Management Plan Summary*, 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.

Broward data source: Florida Department of Children and Families, District 10, Division of Family Safety, Fort Lauderdale, FL.

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

1.8.3   Length of stay 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.

Broward data source: Florida Department of Children and Families, District 10, Division of Family Safety, Fort Lauderdale, FL.

Florida data source: Florida Department of Children and Families, Family Safety and Preservation, Client Information System and *Management Plan Summary*, 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 began 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
1.10.2   Newly vs. chronically homeless
1.10.3   Homeless families

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, were:

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

The demographics of the statewide estimates are included for information only and readers are cautioned about applying these percentages to the Broward data. Homeless people, by their very nature, are hard to find and count. The most recent survey in Broward County was completed February 14-24, 2000. All homeless people that could be found were interviewed, and a multiplier of three was then applied, following standard practice around the country. The survey is repeated every 2 years.

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

Broward data source: Broward Coalition on the Homeless.

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

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 sources: Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida; Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida; and 1999 PRC Quality of Life Assessment: 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 sources: Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida; Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida; and 1999 PRC Quality of Life Assessment: 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 is collected by the decennial Census (applies only to the non-institutionalized, civilian population), and by the annual American Community Survey (only in Broward County until 2003).

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

Data sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing (STF3A online at http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup, Table P118 Poverty Status in 1989 by Sex and Age); 1998 American Community Survey (online at http://factfinder.census.gov, Table P83N Poverty Status in 1998 by Race by Age); and 1999 American Community Survey (online at http://factfinder.census.gov, Table P77 Poverty Status by Age).

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 sources: Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida; Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida; and 1999 PRC Quality of Life Assessment: 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 sources: Community Health Assessment: 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Study, Broward County, Florida; Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey,

Broward County, Florida; and *1999 PRC Quality of Life Assessment: 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 sources: Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida; and *1999 PRC Quality of Life Assessment: 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 ±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 sources: Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida; and *1999 PRC Quality of Life Assessment: 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. Special tabulations of the 1990 Census were prepared, using the classifications of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development for family income ranges, to support the elaboration of Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategies (CHAS) by local governments. Information is provided separately for renters and owners, 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: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Special CHAS Tabulations* (CD-ROM).

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.
Explanation: Affordable, quality housing is a basic necessity of life.
Data sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (*General Housing Characteristics: Florida,* Table 1 for overcrowding, and STF3A online at http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup, Table H25   Year Structure Built, Table H42   Kitchen Facilities, Table H64   Plumbing Facilities); *American Community Survey* (summary data for both 1998 and 1999 online at www.census.gov/CMS/www/index_c.htm).

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.

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

1.15.2 Commuting time

Measurement: The average travel time from home to work is a self-report measure obtained from the decennial U.S. 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.

Data sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida* (Section 1 of 3, Tables 23 and 143); *American Community Survey* (summary data for both 1998 and 1999 online at www.census.gov/CMS/www/index_c.htm).

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 ±2.2%.

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

Broward data sources: *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* and *1999 PRC Quality of Life Assessment: Broward County, Florida,* Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.

Florida data source: Florida International University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Institute of Public Opinion Research, *The FIU/Florida Poll,* 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 reflect 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: Florida Department of Transportation, Division of Public Transportation, Transit Office.

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.

Broward 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 decennial U.S. 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.
Data sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida* (Section 1 of 3, Tables 23 and 143); *American Community Survey* (summary data for both 1998 and 1999 online at www.census.gov/CMS/www/index_c.htm).

1.15.6 Bicycling
Measurement: This measure includes roads that have been designed to accommodate a bicyclist. These roads typically will have wide outside lanes, paved shoulders, bike lanes, or three-foot undesignated bike lanes.
Explanation: Transportation methods, other than the single-occupancy automobile, help relieve traffic congestion, conserve fuel and reduce pollution.
Broward data source: Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection, Bicycle Coordinator.

1.15.7 Transportation of the elderly and people with low incomes or disabilities
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 and Metropolitan Planning Organization.

1.16 - 1.18 Racial, Cultural and Religious Harmony

1.16.1 Race relations

1.17.1 Cultural relations
1.18.1 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 ±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 sources: *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* and *1999 PRC Quality of Life Assessment: Broward County, Florida*, Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.
Florida data source: Florida International University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Institute of Public Opinion Research, *The FIU/Florida Poll*, Miami, FL.

1.19 Civil Rights

1.19.1 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.
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.
Broward data source: Broward County Division of Human Rights.
Florida data source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.

1.20 Hate Crimes

1.20.1 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 (in 1999 there were 42), 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.
Broward data source: Bnai Brith Anti-Defamation League, Miami, FL.
Florida data source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems, Tallahassee, FL.

1.21 Equal Opportunity

1.21.1 Opportunities by gender and race
1.21.2 Opportunities for people with disabilities
Measurement: A statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents 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 ±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 sources: *Quality of Life Assessment: 1997 PRC Community Health Survey, Broward County, Florida;* and *1999 PRC Quality of Life Assessment: Broward County, Florida*, Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska.
Florida data source: Florida International University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Institute of Public Opinion Research, *The FIU/Florida Poll*, Miami, FL.

1.22 Immigration

1.23.1 Number of immigrants
Measurement: Immigrants are people from other countries. The Census Bureau prepares annual estimates of the population for every state and county. The estimated population is the computed number of people living in an area (resident population) as of July 1. The estimated population is calculated from a demographic components of change model that incorporates information on natural change (births and deaths) and net migration (net domestic migration and net movement from abroad) occurring in the area since the reference date of the 1990 Census. Net new residents from abroad (international migration) is the difference between migration to an area from outside the United States (immigration) and migration to an area from outside the United States (emigration) during the period. Net international migration includes: (1) legal immigration to the United States as reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, (2) an estimate of net undocumented immigration from abroad, (3) an estimate of emigration from the United States, and (4) net movement between Puerto Rico and the (balance of) the United States.

Explanation: The influx of immigrants into South Florida strains local resources and the capacity of some communities to accept and assimilate people from diverse cultural backgrounds.
Data source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Population Estimates*, available online at www.census.gov/population/www/estimates /countypop.html (released March 20, 2000).

1.23 Outdoor Recreation

1.23.1 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 Parks and Recreation Division, *Survey of Amenities in Public Parks in the Broward County Area* (Draft Report, 1997).
Florida data source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Recreation, Office of Park Planning.

1.23.2 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 Parks and Recreation Division, *Survey of Amenities in Public Parks in the Broward County Area* (Draft Report, 1997).
Florida data source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Recreation, Office of Park Planning.

1.24 County Parks

1.24.1 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 Parks and Recreation Division.

1.24.2 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 Parks and Recreation Division, *Survey of Amenities in Public Parks in the Broward County Area* (Draft Report, 1997).

1.25 Beaches

1.25.1 Lakes and rivers
Measurement: Freshwater beaches are defined as sandy areas fronting lakes, rivers and other inland water bodies that are regularly monitored for bacterial contamination by the Department of Health. Information on freshwater and saltwater beaches is provided by the Broward County Department of Health. Excluded from the information are homeowner s associations and hotels that typically do not provide public access. Information on boat ramp lanes is collected by Marine Industries Association of South Florida by survey and is also limited to public access facilities. A lane is defined as adequate ramp

width to accommodate the launching of a single boat. A ramp may accommodate 1-2 lanes each.
Explanation: Beaches are an important resource for outdoor recreation. Boat ramps permit access to water bodies for fishing and other water-related recreational activities.
Broward data source: Beaches: Broward County Department of Health, Environmental Health Administrator, Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Boat ramps: Marine Industries Association of South Florida, Executive Director, Ft. Lauderdale, FL.
Florida data source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Park Planning, Division of Recreation and Parks, Tallahassee, FL.

1.25.2 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.
Explanation: Beaches are an important resource for outdoor recreation.
Broward data source: Broward County Department of Parks and Recreation.
Florida data source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Park Planning, Division of Recreation and Parks, Tallahassee, FL