

The Coordinating Council of Broward



The CCB: Working Together

The Broward Benchmarks 2002

Fort Lauderdale, Florida
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The Coordinating Council of Broward

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June 30, 2003

Dear Broward Residents:

We are pleased to present *The Broward Benchmarks 2002* – the broadest ongoing measurement of quality of life indicators for Broward County and its residents. Created to identify County strengths as well as improvements needed to reach established quality of life goals, *The Broward Benchmarks* report brings a focused approach to progress that touches all of our lives.

As in previous editions, this report continues to break new ground by asking and answering vital questions such as:

- 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 job base we need in order to prosper?
- Can our citizens access and afford good healthcare?
- Is our air clean and our water supply adequate?
- How well is local government working?

This report is available online today at www.theccb.org. Plans for the future include conversion to a searchable database to make *The Broward Benchmarks* more convenient and productive. This will add to its already demonstrated value in research, strategic planning, budgeting, grants, business assistance and other services to public and private organizations countywide.

At The Coordinating Council of Broward (CCB), we're dedicated to helping all residents become more informed about our community. With your help, *The Broward Benchmarks 2002* will serve as a model to encourage our communities and citizens to form more constructive partnerships to improve our quality of life.

We would like to thank everyone who contributed in the preparation of this fourth edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*. The countless hours by so many volunteers have given us the best path to assure continual improvement.

Please accept our invitation to help. Only by working together can we build a better, stronger Broward County, neighborhood by neighborhood, citizen by citizen. We welcome all who want to challenge Broward to be the best place to live, work and play.

Sincerely,



Kathy Koch, Chair
The Coordinating Council of Broward





The CCB: Working Together

Introduction



As a citizen of Broward County, what quality of life do you want us to have? How would we define and measure it? Should we measure crime rates? Employment? Student achievement? Other factors? And, assuming we want to get better, 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 on all issues important to Broward citizens. With advice from many hundreds of volunteers over the last five years we have divided Broward’s unique universe into seven areas that touch all parts of our lives. These areas are further divided by sections and topics. Each topic has specific benchmarks with past and present measures, along with future targets – our mutual goals for Broward. When these goals are reached, our community will be better off. We will be safer, healthier, better educated, live in an enhanced environment, and much more. However, if the numbers do move in the wrong direction, we will have the right information to change the way we do things, and successfully work together for a brighter future.

Local agencies are using *The Benchmarks* in strategic planning, resource allocation, grant making, new partnerships and other initiatives. Broward citizens don’t have to rely upon vague notions about what’s going on in our county. Knowledge is power in the information age, and this report will inform and help both individual citizens and the institutions that serve them.

Every successful business has a plan that defines its demand and supply, holds its leadership accountable and targets the “best practices” for management of its enterprise. *The Broward Benchmarks* may be seen as a business plan for Broward, guiding best practices in Health, Human Services, Education, Economic Development, Law Enforcement and many related areas. All of us, through our appropriate institutions, are held accountable for achieving these goals. Reporting outcomes in clear ways will help all of us judge how well we are doing and what we might change.

BACKGROUND

Designing and compiling this 2002 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, our business community, universities, constituency groups, government agencies, and others have contributed. They share our excitement about creating systematic ways to create a better Broward.

In the beginning, The Council examined existing benchmarking practices, such as Oregon’s *Benchmarks* and similar work being done in some other Florida counties. The greatest initial contribution came from the Florida Commission on Government Accountability to the People (GAP). Since then

we have developed customized ways to get and display the data and ideas. This new 2002 edition contains far more local information and sets more goals than ever before.

We know that one salient gap in the Benchmarks is up-to-date information on the increasing multicultural composition of Broward. How do we 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 a county with some of the fastest growth and greatest ethnic complexity in the nation.

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. We’re working on it, and your ideas are always appreciated.

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 will find information and concrete measures of outcomes that help shape public opinion and gather support to make Broward a better place to live, work and play.
3. **Public officials and business executives** can use *The Benchmarks* in setting priorities, allocating resources and creating partnerships.
4. **Cities and neighborhoods** may use this countywide information and develop their own localized benchmarks to help guide to local solutions.
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 life, not just a high school diploma, and other positive outcomes. 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 if we are to create a measurably higher quality of life for all.

SCOPE

The Council has consistently selected issues that affect Broward broadly and can be easily

understood producing benchmark measures that are both compelling and actionable.

The Broward Benchmarks measure results, not efforts. For example, successful health outcomes, not just number of hospital visits. 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, number of staff or the like. 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, simple data on 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 include 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 help 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 all available data sources are listed.

BENCHMARKS, PRESENT AND FUTURE

As noted earlier, this fourth edition contains more as well as increasingly precise information. Access to information will continue to improve. Conditions and priorities will continue to change. We need to consistently review the type and number of benchmarks. We invite your comments and suggestions. Should topics be added, modified or dropped? Could the format or wording be made clearer? Do you have other suggestions? It's *your* report – help us shape it to your needs. Thanks.





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
Neighborhood Projects	The CCB Neighborhood Projects Committee
Children	Children's Services Council of Broward County
Seniors	Area Agency on Aging of Broward County
Multicultural Population.....	The CCB Multicultural Board

TIER II ISSUE PRIORITIES (ALPHABETICAL LISTING)

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

TIER III BASIC COLLABORATION – INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES

Broward Information Network	Quality of Life Indicators / Benchmarks
Community Resource Inventory	System Evaluation
Targeted Needs Assessments	Targeted Collaborative Support





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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		1.16	RACIAL HARMONY
	1.6	CHILDREN IN POVERTY		1.17	CULTURAL HARMONY
	1.7	CHILD CARE		1.18	RELIGIOUS HARMONY
	1.8	CHILDREN IN LIVING AWAY FROM THEIR HOMES		1.22	IMMIGRATION

Living in Broward County

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.1	QUALITY OF LIFE	FL1993	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
1.1.1	Broward County as a place to live: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who say that this is						
	a) an excellent place to live	22.0%	22.9%	18.8%	17.8%		
	b) a very good or good place to live	45.0%	52.1%	67.7%	71.7%		
	c) a fair place to live	26.0%	20.7%	10.9%	8.6%		
	d) a poor place to live	6.0%	4.3%	2.5%	1.9%		
1.1.2	Change in the quality of life: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who say that the quality of life during the time they have lived here has						
	a) improved	22.0%	24.1%	32.1%	46.4%		
	b) stayed the same	28.0%	40.2%	42.3%	44.2%		
	c) grown worse	47.0%	35.8%	25.6%	9.4%		
	d) don't know / no answer	3.0%	Not Tabulated	Not Tabulated	Not Tabulated		
1.2	POPULATION	FL2002	1995	2000	2002	2005	2010
1.2.1	Population: Number of people who live here	16,674,608	1,428,708	1,623,018	1,669,153		
1.2.2	Population growth: Average annual percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) during the previous 5 years in the number of people who live here	+2.22%	+2.62%	+2.58%	+2.07%		

Building strong families

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.3	PEOPLE IN POVERTY	FL1999	1989	1999	2001	2005	2010
1.3.1	People in poverty: Percentage of people here who were in poverty	12.5%	10.2%	11.5%	11.5%		
1.3.2	People in poverty by race: Percentage of people in the following racial/ethnic groups who were in poverty						
	a) White	9.5%	7.0%	8.2%	8.8%		
	b) Black / African American	25.9%	26.8%	21.0%	20.2%		
	c) Asian / Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	12.3%	9.2%	10.6%	9.6%		
	d) American Indian / Alaska Native	20.5%	18.1%	24.5%	10.9%		
	e) Hispanic (may be of any race)	18.0%	13.7%	13.2%	14.4%		
1.3.3	People in poverty by gender: Percentage of males and females who were in poverty						
	a) Males	11.3%	8.8%	10.3%	10.1%		
	b) Females	13.7%	11.5%	12.6%	12.8%		
1.4	SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES	FL2000	1990	2000	2001	2005	2010
1.4.1	Single parent families						
	a) Percentage of families with children headed by a single parent	30.6%	25.3%	30.7%	35.5%		
	b) Percentage of single parent families headed by						
	1) a single mother	76.9%	79.1%	77.6%	78.8%		
	2) a single father	23.1%	20.9%	22.4%	21.2%		
	c) Of all children who were living in own family households, percentage in single parent family households	29.4%	24.6%	29.4%	33.6%		

Building strong families *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.5	CHILDREN IN DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES	FL2000	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
1.5.1	Births to unwed mothers: Percentage of babies who were born to unwed mothers, by race/ethnicity						
	a) White mothers	29.7%	21.6%	21.5%	22.1%		
	b) Black mothers	67.6%	59.0%	58.7%	58.3%		
	c) Other non-white mothers	22.0%	12.5%	15.1%	14.7%		
	d) Hispanic mothers	38.3%	27.0%	28.2%	28.9%		
	c) All mothers	38.2%	33.6%	33.6%	34.4%		
1.5.2	Births to undereducated mothers: Percentage of babies who were born to mothers without a high school diploma	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
1.5.3	Births to families at risk of poverty and instability: 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	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
1.5	CHILDREN IN DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
1.5.4	Families on welfare						
	a) Number of families with children that received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) as of July 31	58,525	4,517	4,444	4,685		
	b) Number of children (age 0-17 years old) who lived in families receiving TANF as of July 31	98,649	8,065	7,924	8,209		
	c) Number of households that received food stamps as of July 31	475,356	25,350	27,331	31,984		
	d) Number of children (age 0-17 years old) who lived in families receiving food stamps as of July 31	472,312	24,366	25,963	32,302		
	e) Number of seniors (age 65 +) who received food stamps as of July 31	126,623	6,848	7,250	7,921		

Building strong families *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.6	CHILDREN IN POVERTY	FL1999	1989	1999	2001	2005	2010
1.6.1	Children in poverty: Percentage of children living in poverty	17.6%	15.0%	15.7%	15.4%		
1.7	CHILD CARE	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
1.7.1	Child care for children in poverty: Percentage of children ages 0-12 in poverty who were in child care subsidized with public (State or Federal) funds	Not Available	18.5%	19.8%	Not Available		
1.7.2	Child care waiting list: Monthly calendar year average of number of children ages 0-12 who are on Family Central's waiting list for subsidized child care or after-school care a) Children 0-12 initially screened as being below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level b) Children 0-12 initially screened for some type of publicly-funded subsidized care eligibility	25,241 48,438	Not Available Not Available	Not Available Not Available	2,065 5,239		
1.7.3	Children of working parents: Number of children ages 0-12 who needed child care or after-school care and received it at public elementary school sites	Not Available	19,680	21,018	21,276		
1.8	CHILDREN LIVING AWAY FROM THEIR FAMILIES	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
1.8.1	Children in foster care 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, independent living or residential group care as of June 30 (per 100,000 children under age 18)	92.8 298.5	51.6 333.6	24.6 337.2	29.8 300.1		

Building strong families *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.8	CHILDREN LIVING AWAY FROM THEIR FAMILIES <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
1.8.2	Outcome of foster care: Number of children leaving out-of-home care (includes protective services, foster care and post-placement supervision; does not include shelter) with a successful outcome	Not Available	2,055	2,789	1,911		
1.8.3	Length of stay in foster care: a) Average length of stay in foster care (in months) b) Percent of children who left out-of-home care within 12 months	Not Available 50.9%	39.9 Not Available	41.5 Not Available	46.9 45.7%		
1.9	RUNAWAYS	FL1995	1993	1994	1995	2005	2010
1.9.1	Runaway children: Number of children reported as runaway children	Not Available	Not Available	4,188	3,785		
1.10	HOMELESSNESS	FL1997	1994	1996	2000	2005	2010
1.10.1	Homeless people: Number of homeless people on any given day a) Total number of homeless people b) Number of homeless people per 100,000 residents 1) Broward County 2) Florida	55,000	4,433 330 371	5,560 399 375	5,000 330 Not Available		
1.10.2	Newly vs. chronically homeless: Percentage of homeless people who have been homeless a) less than a year b) a year or more	68% 32%	Not Available Not Available	Not Available Not Available	72% 28%		

Building strong families *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.10	HOMELESSNESS CONTINUED	FL1997	1994	1996	2000	2005	2010
1.10.3	Homeless families: Percentage of homeless people who were homeless with their families	35%	Not Available	Not Available	45%		
1.11	SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF THE ELDERLY	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
1.11.1	Elders with mobility limitations: By CCB 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	14.0%	13.2%	9.2%	9.6%		
1.11.2	Elders with self-care limitations: By CCB 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	4.6%	4.9%	2.8%	3.7%		
1.11	SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF THE ELDERLY CONTINUED	FL1999	1989	1999	2001	2005	2010
1.11.3	Elders in poverty: Percentage of people age 65 and older living in poverty	9.1%	9.0%	10.0%	10.3%		
1.12	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
1.12.1	Work limitations: By CCB survey, percentage of people in the workforce who, because of an impairment or health problem, were kept from working at a job or business	2.2%	3.4%	3.4%	4.4%		

Building strong families *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.12	PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES CONTINUED	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
1.12.2	Work limitations: By CCB survey, percentage of people in the workforce who, because of an impairment or health problem, were limited in the kind or amount of work they could do	Not Available	4.9%	5.9%	5.7%		
1.12.3	Communication disabilities: By CCB survey, percentage of adults age 18 and older who were						
	a) hard of hearing	Not Available	13.6%	12.7%	10.2%		
	b) deaf	Not Available	1.2%	1.8%	2.1%		
	c) speech impaired	Not Available	1.6%	2.7%	2.6%		
	d) vision impaired	Not Available	Not Available	33.9%	29.6%		
	e) blind	Not Available	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%		
1.12.4	Physical disabilities: By CCB survey, percentage of adults age 18 and older who have a physical disability requiring assistance in walking or moving around	Not Available	7.1%	8.8%	7.9%		

Improving our communities

1.13	LIFE IN COMMUNITIES	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
1.13.1	Quality of life in the local community: By CCB survey, percentage of Broward County residents who rate their neighborhood as a place to live as:						
	a) Excellent or very good	Not Available	49.9%	48.3%	66.7%		
	b) Good	Not Available	42.7%	38.9%	23.6%		
	c) Fair or poor	Not Available	7.4%	12.8%	9.7%		

Improving our communities *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.14	HOUSING	FL1989	1989	1999	2001	2005	2010
1.14.1	Affordability of housing: Percentage of households spending more than 30% of their income on housing						
	a) All households	31.2%	36.3%	37.3%	41.3%		
	1) Owners	22.2%	28.0%	31.5%	34.4%		
	2) Renters	44.8%	47.4%	46.7%	51.9%		
	b) Households with an income 20% or more below the county median income (low income)	55.4%	62.0%	Not Available	Not Available		
	1) Owners	67.4%	53.1%	Not Available	Not Available		
	2) Renters	45.6%	74.9%	Not Available	Not Available		
	c) Households with an income 50% or more below the county median income (very low income)	66.2%	71.4%	Not Available	Not Available		
	1) Owners	56.2%	64.0%	Not Available	Not Available		
	2) Renters	75.3%	81.5%	Not Available	Not Available		
1.14	HOUSING CONTINUED	FL2000	1990	2000	2001	2005	2010
1.14.2	Quality of housing: Percentage of people living in poor quality housing, by tenure						
	a) was overcrowded	6.5%	4.9%	7.4%	5.1%		
	1) owner-occupied	3.7%	2.6%	4.5%	3.2%		
	2) renter-occupied	12.9%	9.9%	14.0%	9.4%		
	b) lacked complete plumbing	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%		
	1) owner-occupied	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%		
	2) renter-occupied	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%		
	c) lacked complete kitchen	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%		
	1) owner-occupied	0.2%	Not Available	0.2%	0.1%		
	2) renter-occupied	1.3%	Not Available	1.3%	1.1%		
	d) was substandard	6.1%	1.0%	2.9%	2.5%		
	1) owner-occupied	5.4%	0.8%	2.3%	2.2%		
	2) renter-occupied	7.8%	1.5%	4.2%	3.0%		

Improving our communities *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.15	MOBILITY	FL1995	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
1.15.1	Use of roads: Average number of vehicles per day using each lane mile of roads	5,800	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
1.15	MOBILITY CONTINUED	FL2000	1990	2000	2001	2005	2010
1.15.2	Commuting time: Average number of minutes people spent commuting to work	26.2	23.0	27.4	25.7		
1.15	MOBILITY CONTINUED	FL1993	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
1.15.3	Public satisfaction with roads: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who rated the roads and highways where they lived as						
	a) excellent	12%	17.7%	9.7%	15.9%		
	b) good	47%	52.9%	62.8%	59.2%		
	c) fair	29%	21.6%	16.9%	15.7%		
	d) poor	13%	7.8%	10.7%	9.1%		
1.15	MOBILITY CONTINUED	FL1993	1993	1996	1999	2005	2010
1.15.4	Mass transit:						
	a) Availability of mass transit						
	1) Total number of route miles (millions)	10.2	0.612	0.628	0.612		
	2) Total number of service miles (millions)	76.7	8.76	9.19	9.70		
	3) Total number of service hours (millions)	5.3	0.634	0.667	0.692		
	b) Use of mass transit						
	1) Average number of bus passengers per weekday	Not Available	67,296	78,309	80,000		
	2) Annual growth in weekday bus ridership	Not Available	3.1%	3.7%	4.2%		
	c) Use of bus capacity: Percentage of bus seat capacity used	Not Available	25%	27%	30%		

Improving our communities *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.15	MOBILITY CONTINUED	FL2000	1990	2000	2001	2005	2010
1.15.5 Transportation alternatives:							
a) Percentage of workers age 16 and older getting to work using alternatives to driving alone		21.2%	20.3%	20.0%	21.3%		
b) Percentage of workers age 16 and older using public transportation to get to work		1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%		
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		
1.15	MOBILITY CONTINUED	1998	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
1.15.6 Bicycling: Miles of bicycle-friendly roadways							
a) Dedicated roadway		35	50	60	67		
b) Shared roadway		123	123	123	127		
1.15	MOBILITY CONTINUED	FL1995	1990	1995	1999	2005	2010
1.15.7 Transportation of the elderly and people with low incomes or disabilities							
a) Percentage of residents who needed special transportation		38%	Not Available	Not Available	21%		
b) Percentage of people needing special transportation who received it		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	63%		

Living in social harmony

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.16	RACIAL HARMONY	FL1993	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
1.16.1	Race relations: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who believed that race relations in their community were excellent, very good or good						
	a) Whites	50%	57.5%	82.1%	88.5%		
	b) Non-whites	46%	60.7%	71.8%	78.3%		
	c) TOTAL	50%	58.3%	79.7%	86.3%		
1.17	CULTURAL HARMONY	FL1993	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
1.17.1	Cultural relations: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who believed that cultural relations in their community were excellent, very good or good						
	a) Whites	Not Available	60.2%	84.1%	88.2%		
	b) Non-whites	Not Available	58.5%	72.8%	77.7%		
	c) TOTAL	Not Available	60.0%	81.5%	85.8%		
1.18	RELIGIOUS HARMONY	FL1993	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
1.18.1	Religious relations: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who believed that religious relations in their community were excellent, very good or good						
	a) Catholics	Not Available	71.7%	88.9%	90.6%		
	b) Protestants	Not Available	68.4%	88.9%	89.2%		
	c) Jewish	Not Available	77.8%	89.3%	94.9%		
	d) All other faiths	Not Available	61.5%	81.8%	88.6%		
	e) TOTAL	Not Available	68.9%	86.4%	90.1%		

Living in social harmony *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.19	CIVIL RIGHTS	FL1994	1990	1994	1999	2005	2010
1.19.1	Housing discrimination complaints: Number of housing discrimination complaints made to a federal agency						
	a) Number of complaints received	417	Not Available	Not Available	11		
	b) Number of complaints resolved	334	Not Available	Not Available	4		
1.20	HATE CRIMES	FL1993	1993	1996	1999	2005	2010
1.20.1	Hate crimes: Number of hate crimes reported to law enforcement per 100,000 residents	2.3	1.4	0.8	2.8		
1.21	EQUAL OPPORTUNITY	FL1993	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
1.21.1	Opportunities by gender and race: By CCB 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%	58.7%	75.5%	73.4%		
	b) Males	65%	64.4%	77.5%	71.8%		
	c) Non-whites	68%	62.1%	69.4%	70.0%		
	d) Whites	63%	61.2%	78.8%	73.4%		
	e) TOTAL	64%	61.4%	76.5%	72.7%		

Living in social harmony *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.21	EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CONTINUED	FL1993	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
1.21.2	Opportunities for people with disabilities: By CCB 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	60.0%	70.4%	69.9%		
	b) People without disabilities	not available	61.0%	84.6%	79.8%		
	c) TOTAL	not available	60.4%	83.2%	78.9%		
1.22	IMMIGRATION	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
1.22.1	Number of immigrants: Annual increase in the resident population attributed to international migration	122,484	Not Available	18,531	18,523		
1.22	IMMIGRATION CONTINUED	FL2000	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010
1.22.2	Number of foreign-born: Change in the number of residents who were foreign-born during the previous decade	1,008,227	63,570	84,935	212,113		

Enjoying leisure time

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1.23	OUTDOOR RECREATION	FL1995	1992	1995	1999	2005	2010
1.23.1	Recreational land and water: Acres of recreational land and fresh water open to the public	10.7 million	Not Available	12,238	12,795		
1.23.2	Camping: Number of camp sites open for public use	149,784	Not Available	229	284		
1.24	COUNTY PARKS	FL1999	1995	1997	1999	2005	2010
1.24.1	County parks						
	a) Acres of county-managed park land	not available	Not Available	6,441	6,634		
	b) Number of visitors to county and community parks (millions)	not available	4.5	Not Available	5.1		
1.24.2	Access for people with disabilities						
	a) Number of county parks that had one or more facilities accessible to people with disabilities	not available	Not Available	5	30		
	b) Percentage of total Broward County park acreage that has facilities for people with disabilities	not available	Not Available	15%	100%		
1.25	BEACHES	FL1995	1990	1995	1999	2005	2010
1.25.1	Lakes and rivers: Beaches on lakes and rivers open to the public for recreation						
	a) Number of freshwater beaches usable for swimming	not available	Not Available	Not Available	4		
	b) Number of boat ramp lanes	1,826	Not Available	Not Available	45		
1.25.2	Coast: Saltwater beaches open to the public for recreation						
	a) Linear miles of saltwater beaches usable for swimming	491	Not Available	Not Available	21		
	b) Number of boat ramp lanes	2,386	Not Available	Not Available	36		











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		2.5	JUVENILE ARRESTS
	2.2	CRIME VICTIMIZATION		2.8	ABUSE AND NEGLECT
	2.3	PERCEPTION OF CRIME		2.9	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
	2.4	ALCOHOL AND DRUGS		2.10	ADULT AND JUVENILE RECIDIVISM

Reducing crime

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
2.1	CRIME	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
2.1.1	Crime rate a) Number of index crimes reported per 100,000 residents b) Broward County's rank in crime rate among the 67 counties in Florida (1st = county with highest crime rate)	5,553	5,334	4,740	4,682		
		Not Applicable	16th	19th	22nd		
2.1.2	Violent crime rate: Number of violent crimes reported per 100,000 residents a) Murder b) Forcible sex offenses c) Robbery d) Aggravated assault e) TOTAL	5.3	4.3	3.9	5.4		
		78	53	57	58		
		200	184	176	193		
		511	369	364	351		
		794	611	601	608		
2.1.3	Non-violent crime rate: Number of non-violent crimes reported per 100,000 residents a) Burglary / breaking and entering b) Larceny / theft c) Motor vehicle theft d) TOTAL	1,070	941	775	804		
		3,141	3,086	2,798	2,717		
		547	696	565	553		
		4,759	4,723	4,139	4,074		
2.2	CRIME VICTIMIZATION	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
2.2.1	Violent crime victimization: By CCB survey, percentage of households in which anyone had been the victim of a violent crime in the past 5 years	4.3%	3.7%	3.1%	3.2%		

Reducing crime *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
2.3	PERCEPTION OF CRIME	FL1995	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
2.3.1	Perception of neighborhood crime: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who believed that the problem of crime in their neighborhood was						
	a) getting better	8%	12.4%	21.8%	20.6%		
	b) staying the same	36%	55.2%	60.6%	63.5%		
	c) getting worse	53%	26.6%	17.6%	15.9%		
	d) don't know / no answer	3%	5.8%	Not Tabulated	Not Tabulated		
2.4	ALCOHOL AND DRUGS	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
2.4.1	Driving under the influence (DUI)						
	a) Drinking and driving: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who, within the last month, drove a motor vehicle after having too much to drink	3.5%	7.8%	3.6%	3.4%		
	b) Riding with a drinking driver: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who, within the last month rode with a driver who had too much to drink	3.6%	3.5%	4.5%	4.4%		
2.4	ALCOHOL AND DRUGS <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
2.4.2	Alcohol-related traffic crashes						
	a) Alcohol-related traffic fatalities: Number of people who died in traffic crashes that were alcohol-related (per 100,000 residents)	6.1	3.9	2.1	3.1		
	b) Alcohol-related traffic crashes: Percentage of traffic crashes that were alcohol-related	9.5%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%		

Reducing crime *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
2.4	ALCOHOL AND DRUGS <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
2.4.3	Drug arrests: Total number of drug arrests by law enforcement agencies per 100,000 residents	804	926	873	808		
	a) adults (per 100,000 residents age 18 and older)	925	1,059	1,001	923		
	b) juveniles (per 100,000 residents age 10-17)	858	1,137	1,044	977		
2.5	JUVENILE ARRESTS	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
2.5.1	Juvenile arrests for violent crimes						
	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)	603	581	587	564		
	b) Percentage of juvenile arrests that involved violent index crimes	8.1%	7.3%	7.9%	7.5%		
2.5.2	Juvenile arrests for non-violent crimes						
	a) Number of children taken into custody by police because they were suspected of committing a non-violent crime, including burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft (per 100,000 children ages 10-17)	2,320	2,909	2,638	2,678		
	b) Percentage of juvenile arrests that involved non-violent index crimes	31.2%	36.5%	35.4%	35.8%		

Reducing crime *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
2.6	JUVENILE DELINQUENTS	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
2.6.1	Juvenile delinquency: Number of juveniles under age 18 who were referred for delinquency per 100,000 youths	5,673	5,322	4,975	4,686		
2.6.2	Juvenile commitments: Number of juveniles under age 18 who were adjudicated delinquent and placed in non-residential or residential commitment programs	8,843	637	696	343		
2.6.3	Serious juvenile offenders: Number of juveniles under age 18 referred for delinquency for a felony offense	40,338	4,112	3,990	3,704		

2.7	JUVENILES IN THE ADULT SYSTEM	FL2000	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
2.7.1	Juveniles in the adult correctional system: Number of juveniles admitted to state prisons (ages 10-17)	564	110	86	80		

Preventing abuse and domestic violence

2.8	ABUSE AND NEGLECT	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
2.8.1	Child abuse and neglect: Victims of child abuse and neglect whose maltreatment was verified or found to have some evidence of occurrence (may be multiple counts for the same person per year)						
	a) number of victims ages 0-17	113,907	6,541	11,353	10,236		
	b) victims per 1,000 population 0-17	30.3	17.1	29.3	26.1		

Preventing abuse and domestic violence

continued

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
2.8	ABUSE AND NEGLECT CONTINUED	FL1995	1995	1996	1999	2005	2010
2.8.2	Abuse and neglect of adults with disabilities: 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	207	196	Not Available		
2.8.3	Elder abuse and neglect: 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	968	965	1,365		
2.9	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
2.9.1	Domestic violence incidents: Number of domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement per 100,000 residents	756	515	473	439		
2.9.2	Domestic violence murders: Number of people murdered by a family or household member per 100,000 residents	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.4		

Improving our criminal justice system

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
2.10	RECIDIVISM	FL1998	1996	1997	1998	2005	2010
2.10.1	Repeat offenders: Percentage of state prison releasees who were resentenced to the state for either incarceration or supervision within 2 years of their release	33.6%	43.6%	41.7%	40.6%		
2.10.2	Juvenile repeat offenders: Percentage of state prison releasees who were resentenced to the state for either incarceration or supervision within 2 years of their release	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
2.11	EDUCATION OF OFFENDERS	FL1995	1996	1997	1998	2005	2010
2.11.1	Literacy of adult offenders: 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	28%	29%	Not Available		
2.11.2	Vocation training of releasees: Percentage of state prison releasees who had a vocational certificate	18%	9.3%	10%	12%		
2.12	EX-OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT	FL	1985	1992	1994	2000	2010
2.12.1	Employment one year after release: 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 (PROJECTIONS)	
2.13	DISASTER PROTECTION	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2010
2.13.1 Evacuation time: Average estimated evacuation time (in hours) for people living in high hazard coastal areas of Broward County in the event of a hurricane							
a) Plan A (Categories 1-2, east of Intracoastal)		21	21	12	12	12	
b) Plan B (Categories 3-5, west of Intracoastal)		24	24	15	15	15	
2.13.2 Shelter space: Number of shelter spaces available for residents of high hazard coastal areas in Broward County							
a) Primary Shelter		16,300	16,300	12,500	12,900	16,940	
b) Secondary Shelter		19,300	19,300	16,600	17,300	9,385	
c) Tertiary Shelter		13,900	13,900	15,500	14,600	13,235	
2.13.3 Shelter space for people with special needs: Number of shelter spaces for people with disabilities or other special needs							
a) Adults		835	1,600	900	900	1,200	
b) Children		55	400	100	100	100	

Promoting safety *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
2.14	TRAFFIC CRASHES	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
2.14.1	Traffic crashes: Number of traffic crashes per 100,000 residents	1,561	1,725	1,707	1,706		
2.14.2	Deaths in traffic crashes: Number of deaths in traffic crashes per 100,000 residents	18.4	13.5	13.6	12.0		
2.14.3	Injuries in traffic crashes: Number of people injured in traffic crashes per 100,000 residents	1,429	1,631	1,571	1,541		
2.15	INJURIES	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
2.15.1	Deaths from unintentional injuries: Number of people per 100,000 residents who died from unintentional injuries	41.9	36.0	32.7	35.3		
2.15.2	Deaths from firearms						
	a) Number of people per 100,000 residents who died from an injury inflicted by a handgun, shotgun or rifle	11.0	8.4	9.1	9.2		
	b) Percentage of injury deaths caused by firearms	17.7%	15.8%	18.3%	17.1%		

Promoting safety *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
2.16	BOATING ACCIDENTS	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
2.16.1	Boating accidents: Number of recreational boating accidents per 100,000 vessels registered	121	351	221	254		
2.16.2	Boating deaths: Number of people killed in recreational boating accidents per 100,000 vessels registered	5.4	0.0	2.1	2.1		
2.16.3	Boating injuries: Number of people who needed more than simple first aid as a result of recreational boating accidents per 100,000 vessels registered	53.0	78.8	52.1	58.3		










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

	3.2	READINESS FOR KINDERGARTEN		3.16	COST PER STUDENT
	3.3	ACHIEVEMENT TEST RESULTS		3.18	CAPACITY TO MEET ENROLLMENT NEEDS
	3.4	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND GRADUATES		3.19	STUDENT ATTENDANCE
	3.5	READINESS FOR COLLEGE		3.21	CRIME ON SCHOOL GROUNDS
	3.10	ADULT LITERACY		3.22	TEACHER PROFILE

Student profile

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.1	DEMOGRAPHICS	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.1.1	Broward County Public Schools student profile						
	a) Enrollment Pre-K-12 (20th day count)	2,499,781	239,960	249,923	260,892	(284,834)	
	b) Diversity of student population (by percent)						
	1) Asian / Pacific Islander	1.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%		
	2) Black Non-Hispanic	24.5%	35.9%	35.9%	35.8%		
	3) Hispanic	20.2%	17.5%	19.1%	20.8%		
	4) American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%		
	5) White Non-Hispanic	51.4%	42.4%	40.6%	38.5%		
	6) Multi-racial	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%		
	7) Female	Not Available	48.5%	48.5%	48.5%		
	8) Male	Not Available	51.5%	51.5%	51.5%		
	c) Percentage of students receiving free or reduced lunch	43.7%	38.2%	37.3%	38.8%		
	d) Percentage of students with disabilities enrolled in Exceptional Student Education (ESE) programs	15.0%	11.1%	11.1%	11.0%		
	e) Percentage of students enrolled in gifted ESE programs	4.4%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%		
	f) Percentage of Limited English Proficient (LEP) students	8.2%	9.0%	11.0%	11.0%	(13%)	(16%)
3.1	DEMOGRAPHICS CONTINUED	FL	1997	1998	1999	2005	2010
3.1.2	Career, technical, adult and community education programs: Number of students enrolled in:						
	a) Vocational programs	Not Available	76,767	72,316	66,792		
	b) Community education programs	Not Available	115,146	107,536	151,243		

Learning begins at birth

3.2	READINESS FOR KINDERGARTEN	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.2.1	Readiness for kindergarten: Percentage of kindergartners in public schools meeting state readiness standards	84.0%	84.8%	87.0%	88.7%	90.0%	92.0%

Learning begins at birth *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.2	READINESS FOR KINDERGARTEN <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL	1997	1998	1999	2005	2010
3.2.2	Preschool attendance 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	3,381	3,306	3,506	4,207	5,048
		Not Available	3,857	3,809	3,776	3,500	3,000
		Not Available	476	503	380	150	100
3.2.3	Kindergartners promoted to first grade: Percentage of kindergartners in public schools who were promoted to first grade at the end of the academic year	Not Available	94.5%	96.9%	97.5%		

Achieving educational results

3.3	ACHIEVEMENT TEST RESULTS	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.3.1	FCAT Writing Assessment: Performance on the FCAT Writing Assessment (formerly Florida Writing Assessment) in public schools (1.0 = lowest possible score; 6.0 = highest possible score) a) Average score 1) Grade 4 2) Grade 8 3) Grade 10 b) Percentage of students scoring 3.0 and above 1) Grade 4 2) Grade 8 3) Grade 10						
		3.4	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
		3.8	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.1
		3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2
		81%	78%	83%	84%	85%	86%
		90%	88%	85%	90%	93%	94%
		91%	86%	87%	93%	94%	95%

Achieving educational results *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.3	ACHIEVEMENT TEST RESULTS <small>CONTINUED</small>	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
3.3.2	High School Competency Test (HSCT): Retired and replaced by the Grade 10 Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT)	Retired - See Endnotes.					
3.3	ACHIEVEMENT TEST RESULTS <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.3.3	Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT): Total scores range from 100 to 500.						
	a) Total Reading Scores						
	1) Grade 4	299	292	301	304	310	325
	2) Grade 8	295	294	297	300	325	345
	3) Grade 10	303	297	308	307	310	320
	b) Total Mathematics Scores						
	1) Grade 5	318	315	323	327	335	345
	2) Grade 8	305	306	313	310	325	345
	3) Grade 10	319	309	323	323	325	330
3.3.4	School performance grade categories: Number of schools per performance grade category designation						
	a) "A"	894	50	61	71	75	80
	b) "B"	553	17	22	51	55	60
	c) "C"	725	73	82	51	55	60
	d) "D"	185	46	25	15	15	0
	e) "F"	64	0	0	1	0	0
3.3.5	"F" Schools: Percentage of schools designated by the State of Florida as performance grade category "F"						
	a) Elementary School	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	b) Middle School	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	c) High School	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%

Achieving educational results *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.4	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND GRADUATES	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.4.1	High school dropout rate: Percentage of public school students who dropped out of school	3.2%	2.3%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
3.4.2	High school graduation rate: Percentage of students who graduate from high school within 4 years after entering 9th grade for the first time, including incoming transfer students and excluding outgoing transfer students	67.9%	63.9%	62.3%	65.2%	67.0%	70.0%
3.5	READINESS FOR COLLEGE	FL	1997	1998	1999	2005	2010
3.5.1	Students taking upper level courses: Number of students taking Level 3 courses						
	a) Mathematics	Not Available	Not Available	11,019	13,789	14,800	15,800
	b) Language Arts	Not Available	Not Available	13,650	15,539	16,500	17,500
	c) Science	Not Available	Not Available	12,738	13,910	15,000	16,000
3.5	READINESS FOR COLLEGE <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL2000	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
3.5.2	Advanced Placement: Percentage of advanced placement exams taken by students who passed with 3.0 or higher	55.4%	58.1%	62.7%	60.6%	65.0%	70.0%
3.5.3	International Baccalaureate (IB) diplomas: Number of IB diplomas	Not Available	40	38	67	70	80
3.5.4	Algebra completion: Percentage of graduating seniors meeting requirements		Retired - See Endnotes.				

Achieving educational results *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.5	READINESS FOR COLLEGE <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.5.5	Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) scores a) SAT mean score for public high school students b) Number of public high school students who took the SAT c) Percentage of public high school graduates who took the SAT	991 59,595 43.2%	977 6,388 50.4%	968 6,507 50.4%	963 7,242 50.2%	1000 7,300 51.0%	1050 7,500 55.0%
3.5.6	American College Test (ACT) scores a) Composite ACT score for public high school students b) Number of public high school students who took the ACT c) Percentage of public high school graduates who took the ACT	20.2 41,070 29.8%	20.0 3,706 29.2%	19.7 3,806 29.5%	19.6 4,192 29.1%	22.0 4,500 35.0%	23.0 5,000 40.0%
3.5	READINESS FOR COLLEGE <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL2000	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
3.5.7	Entry level placement tests a) Number of public high school students taking Florida College Placement Tests (CPT) in all three subject areas b) Percentage of public high school students passing the CPT in: 1) Mathematics 2) Writing 3) Reading 4) All subjects	49,804 70.7% 80.8% 75.7% 63.0%	3,602 68.7% 76.7% 74.4% 62.0%	4,333 69.8% 76.9% 74.9% 63.0%	4,730 71.2% 79.7% 74.6% 63.5%	5,000 72% 80% 78% 66%	6,000 75% 85% 83% 70%
3.6	RACIAL HARMONY	1998	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
3.6.1	Broward County Public Schools Teacher Survey: Percent responding "Always" or "Usually" a) "Race relations among students are positive at my school." b) "Race relations among school staff are positive at my school."	83% 84%	83% 86%	83% 88%	81% 87%	85% 90%	88% 92%

Achieving educational results *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.7	COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENT OUTCOMES	1994	1996	1998	2000	2005	2010
3.7.1	Students served: Unduplicated headcount of credit and non-credit students served by Broward Community College during the academic year a) Credit students b) Non-credit students	39,283 12,299	39,825 11,995	39,375 10,472	42,722 6,368	42,000 20,000	55,000 35,000
3.7.2	Student success rates: 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 a) Broward Community College b) Florida Community College System	88.4% 72.2%	86.3% 78.3%	89.1% 81.6%	86.1% 81.6%	88.0%	90.0%
3.7.3	Associate in Arts transfer student performance: 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 a) Broward Community College b) Florida Community College System	74.8% 67.9%	77.4% 70.4%	78.3% 72.2%	78.4% 72.3%	80.0%	82.0%
3.7.4	Licensure passing rate: Percentage of community college students who passed the state licensure exam for their respective vocational programs a) Broward Community College b) Florida Community College System	92.5% 87.0%	84.9% 86.5%	77.7% 83.4%	80.1% 83.4%	90.0%	90.0%
3.7.5	Vocational placement rates: 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	85.0% 83.1%	87.4% 83.2%	83.8% 78.7%	96.9% 90.3%	90.0%	90.0%

Achieving educational results *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.8	UNIVERSITY GRADUATES	FL1994	1990	1992	1994	2005	2010
3.8.1	University graduation rate: 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		
3.8.2	Graduation rate for community college transfers: 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		
3.9	PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH RESULTS	FL1993	1997	1999	2002	2005	2010
3.9.1	Public schools: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who rated the job their local public schools were doing as good, very good or excellent	34%	42.5%	54.9%	60.7%		
3.9.2	Higher education: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who rated the job the higher education system was doing as good or excellent	Not Available	69.8%	83.7%	82.7%		
3.9	PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH RESULTS <small>CONTINUED</small>	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
3.9.3	Broward County Public Schools Parent Survey: Percentage responding "Usually" or "Always" - "I feel good about the things my child does at school."	86%	83%	86%	Not Asked	88%	90%
3.9.4	Broward County Public Schools Student Survey: Percentage responding "Usually" or "Always" - "I like going to this school."	62%	61%	62%	61%	66%	70%

Achieving educational results *continued*

3.9 PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH RESULTS <small>CONTINUED</small>		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
3.9.5	Broward County Public Schools Parent Survey: Percentage responding "Usually" or "Always" - "The teachers are doing a good job teaching my child."	81%	78%	81%	91%	83%	86%
3.9.6	Broward County Public Schools Student Survey: Percentage responding "Usually" or "Always" - "My teachers do a good job teaching me."	76%	76%	79%	78%	81%	84%

Preparing for the workforce

3.10 ADULT LITERACY		FL	1997	1998	1999	2005	2010
3.10.1	Literacy of young adults (ages 19-24)		Retired - See Endnotes.				
3.10.2	Literacy of adults (ages 25-64)		Retired - See Endnotes.				
3.10.3	Adult Basic Education (ABE): 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	Not Available	Not Available	10%	12%	12%	14%
3.10.4	Adult English for Speakers of other Languages (ESOL): Percentage of adults who enroll in and complete the Advanced ESOL Level of the Adult English for Speakers of other Languages Program	Not Available	Not Available	4%	8%	6%	8%
3.10.5	General Education Development (GED): 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)	Not Available	Not Available	75%	72%	76%	77%

Preparing for the workforce *continued*

3.10 ADULT LITERACY <small>CONTINUED</small>	TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
	FL	1996	1997	1998	2005	2010
3.10.6 Adults with Disabilities: Percentage of adults who enroll in and complete the Workforce Development Level 3 of the Adults with Disabilities Workforce Development Program	Not Available	Not Available	0%	0%	0.5%	1%
3.10.7 Family Literacy: 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	Not Available	Not Available	12%	12%	14%	16%

3.11 GRADUATES ENTERING THE WORKFORCE	FL1994	1996	1997	1998	2005	2010
3.11.1 Employment and education after graduation: Percentage of recent graduates who were working and/or continuing their education the year after graduation						
a) Public high school graduates						
1) working (including in the military) and continuing their education	29%	35.8%	47.1%	29.9%		
2) working only (including the military)	30%	28.6%	20.5%	53.6%		
3) continuing their education only	20%	35.6%	32.4%	16.5%		
b) Private technical, trade and business school graduates						
1) working (including in the military) and continuing their education	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
2) working only (including the military)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
3) continuing their education only	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
c) Postsecondary adult vocational program graduates						
1) working (including in the military) and continuing their education	12%	13.5%	28.4%	9.0%		
2) working only (including the military)	57%	77.7%	50.2%	73.2%		
3) continuing their education only	5%	8.8%	21.5%	17.8%		
d) Community college graduates (A.S. and A.A. degrees)						
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		

Preparing for the workforce *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.11	GRADUATES ENTERING THE WORKFORCE <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL1994	1996	1997	1998	2005	2010
3.11.1 Employment and education after graduation: Percentage of recent graduates who were working and/or continuing their education the year after graduation							
e) Private college and university graduates							
1) working (including in the military) and continuing their education		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
2) working only (including the military)		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
3) continuing their education only		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
f) State university graduates							
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		
3.11.2 Placement in jobs related to field of training: Percentage of graduates employed after graduation who got jobs related to their field of instruction or training							
a) Postsecondary adult vocational program graduates		57%	69%	65%	78%	79%	80%
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		
3.12	JOB TRAINING	FL1994	1997	1998	1999	2005	2010
3.12.1 Job training graduates employed within one year: People completing a publicly-funded job training program who were employed within a year after completion							
a) Percentage of adults completing job training programs who were employed within one year		55%	79%	81%	81%	82%	83%
b) Percentage of youths completing job training programs who were employed within one year		20%	68%	Not Available	81%		

Preparing for the workforce *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.12	JOB TRAINING CONTINUED	FL	1996	1997	1998	2005	2010
3.12.2	Completion of job training: 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	26%	29%	31%	31%	33%
3.12.3	Job training and placement: Percentage of adults who complete an occupational completion point and attain gainful employment in an occupation related to their training program	Not Available	65%	78%	78%	79%	80%
3.13	PUBLIC SATISFACTION	FL	1997	1999	2002	2005	2010
3.13.1	Public satisfaction with workforce preparation: By CCB survey, percentage of residents who thought the educational system was doing a good, very good or excellent job developing the workforce businesses need in the future	Not Available	51.2%	68.8%	67.9%		
3.14	WAGES OF GRADUATES	FL1994	1996	1997	1998	2005	2010
3.14.1	Recent graduates of the educational system: Average annual starting wage (in nominal dollars) for						
	a) Public high schools	\$11,980	Not Available	\$15,228	\$15,792	\$17,000	\$18,000
	b) Private technical, trade and business schools	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	c) Postsecondary adult vocational programs	\$19,444	\$21,996	\$22,476	\$24,188	\$26,000	\$28,000
	d) Community college vocational programs						
	1) Vocational certificate	\$23,544	Not Available	\$23,792	Not Available		
	2) Associate of Science (A.S.) degree	\$27,880	Not Available	\$30,956	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)

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.15	PARENTAL AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.15.1 Volunteers in Broward County Public Schools							
a) Number of volunteers		29,868	33,210	37,084	41,273	37,500	45,000
b) Number of hours per preK-12 student		4.6	6.3	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.5
c) Number of hours per volunteer		35.8	46.1	32.2	30.9	45.0	46.0
3.15.2 Partnerships in Broward County Public Schools: Number of Partner in Education partnerships		1,147	1,242	2,066	1,890	2,500	3,000
3.15.3 Parental involvement (Customer Survey - Parents): Percent of parents responding "Always" or "Usually"							
a) "I feel welcome when I visit my child's school."		86%	81%	86%	Not Asked	88%	90%
b) "The school staff wants me to be involved at my child's school."		73%	74%	73%	82%	75%	77%
c) "The school staff tells me about their activities such as parent meetings, student performances, etc."		85%	82%	85%	92%	88%	90%
d) "When I have asked for information at my child's school, the staff responded promptly."		74%	73%	74%	87%	89%	91%
e) "My child's school has asked me to share my ideas and/or concerns about the school."		53%	54%	53%	60%	60%	67%
3.15.4 School perception of parental involvement (Customer Survey - Teachers): Percent of teachers responding "Always" or "Usually"							
a) "I can rely on parents to help when achievement or behavior problems occur with their children."		50%	50%	50%	51%	55%	60%
b) "I encourage parents to be involved at school."		84%	89%	84%	Not Asked	90%	92%

Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued

3.15	PARENTAL AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	CONTINUED	1998	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
3.15.5 Employer involvement								
a) Mentoring - Number of volunteers who mentor individual students			546	899	877	1,057		
b) Junior Achievement - Number of volunteer consultants teaching economic and business concepts to elementary, middle, and high school classes.			950	900	Not Available	Not Available		
c) Scholarships								
1) BRACE Scholarship Program - number of awards			218	162	173	196		
2) Florida Bright Futures Scholarship - number of students			4,369	4,387	4,758	4,588		
3.15.6 Work-based learning								
a) Student work-based experiences at private businesses								
1) workplace mentoring			1,833	1,189	982	Not Available	3,000	5,000
2) paid work experience			2,500	2,511	2,500	Not Available	3,000	3,050
3) youth apprenticeships			400	0	3	Not Available	20	50
4) executive internships			148	108	25	Not Available	450	600
5) non-paid internships			482	942	607	Not Available	800	1,050
b) Teacher internship positions			75	23	0	Not Available	20	50
3.15.7 School Advisory Councils (SAC)								
a) SAC membership composition								
1) Employee			42.4%	41.8%	42.4%	42.5%	40%	38%
2) Non-employee (parent/community)			57.7%	58.2%	57.6%	57.5%	60%	62%
b) SAC attendance								
1) Employee			Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
2) Non-employee (parent/community)			Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		

Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.16	COST PER STUDENT	FL1994	1997	1998	1999	2005	2010
3.16.1	Total expenditure per student: Average amount of money spent per preK-12 student in public schools, including federal, state and local dollars (in nominal dollars)	\$4,268	\$4,705	\$4,716	\$4,844	5,287	5,687
3.16.2	Flow of dollars to the classroom: 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%	73%	75%	76%	77%	78%
3.17	CLASS SIZE	FL1995	1996	1997	1998	2005	2010
3.17.1	Class size - Grades K-3						
	a) 20 or fewer students	9.9%	1.2%	2.0%	2.2%		
	b) 21-25 students	47.0%	33.0%	33.0%	36.3%		
	c) 26-29 students	33.0%	54.0%	52.0%	49.9%		
	d) 30 or more students	9.8%	12.0%	13.0%	11.6%		
3.17	CLASS SIZE CONTINUED	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
3.17.2	Average class size: Average class size in public schools						
	a) Elementary Schools K-5	23.3	26.3	26.3	26.6		20.0
	b) Middle Schools:						
	1) Mathematics	25.5	29.1	28.9	29.3		22.0
	2) Science	27.1	29.0	28.8	29.9		22.0
	3) Social Studies	27.0	28.9	29.0	29.5		22.0
	4) Language Arts	24.8	28.9	28.1	29.5		22.0
	c) High Schools:						
	1) Mathematics	25.7	31.4	31.3	32.5		25.0
	2) Science	26.9	31.0	30.9	32.3		25.0
	3) Social Studies	27.8	31.4	32.0	32.7		25.0
	4) Language Arts	25.4	30.8	30.8	32.3		25.0

Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.18	CAPACITY TO MEET ENROLLMENT NEEDS	FL	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
3.18.1 Teachers (Grades K-3)							
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	\$48,923	\$51,246	Not Available		
3.18.2 Overenrolled schools: Percentage of schools with enrollments over capacity		Not Available	84%	73%	77%		
3.18.3 Facilities capacity							
a) Building capacity (Number of student stations)		Not Available	210,789	217,078	223,510		
b) Portable capacity (Number of student stations)		Not Available	43,546	40,043	41,405		
c) Student enrollment		Not Available	223,633	230,552	230,552		
3.18.4 Capital needs: Additional capacity needed in grades K-12 to meet enrollment needs							
a) Enrollment (students)		Not Available	Not Available	26,012	16,450		
b) Cost of needed schools (\$ thousands)		Not Available	Not Available	\$413,092	\$606,917		
c) Percentage over capacity		Not Available	Not Available	13.2%	7.3%		
3.19	STUDENT ATTENDANCE	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.19.1 Student Attendance: Percentage of public school students who were absent 21 or more school days during the academic year							
a) Grades K-5		6.0%	6.4%	6.3%	5.7%		
b) Grades 6-8		11.4%	14.8%	14.9%	13.6%		
c) Grades 9-12		15.1%	22.8%	23.3%	20.4%		

Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.19	STUDENT ATTENDANCE CONTINUED	1998	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
3.19.2	Average daily attendance						
	a) Grades K-5	94.4%	94.6%	95.0%	95.1%		
	b) Grades 6-8	91.3%	91.9%	92.4%	92.6%		
	c) Grades 9-12	88.2%	89.8%	90.6%	91.2%		
3.19.3	Truancy: Students with 15 or more unexcused absences per semester						
	a) Grades K-5	Not Available	Not Available	1.2%	Not Available	0.5%	0.1%
	b) Grades 6-8	Not Available	Not Available	7.3%	Not Available	5.0%	3.0%
	c) Grades 9-12	Not Available	Not Available	14.6%	Not Available	10.0%	5.0%
3.20	SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.20.1	Suspensions: Percentage of grade 6-12 students in public schools who were suspended						
	a) In-school suspensions						
	1) Middle School	16.1%	8.3%	9.2%	8.7%	8.0%	6.0%
	2) High School	15.7%	7.4%	9.6%	8.6%	8.0%	6.0%
	b) Out-of-school suspension						
	1) Middle School	14.2%	8.2%	10.3%	10.2%	8.0%	6.0%
	2) High School	12.4%	7.7%	9.2%	9.7%	8.0%	6.0%
3.20.2	Expulsions: Number of grade 6-12 students in Broward County Public Schools who were expelled	Not Available	195	Not Available	Not Available	85	85

Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
3.21	CRIME ON SCHOOL GROUNDS	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.21.1	Critical Incidents: Number of critical incidents among public school students in grades K-12 (includes transportation)		Retired - See Endnotes.				
3.21.2	Violence: Number of violent incidents (battery, fighting and threat/intimidation) occurring on school grounds, on school transportation, or at school-sponsored events						
	a) Battery	11,578	1,612	1,312	1,157		
	b) Fighting	55,367	5,093	3,022	2,340		
	c) Threat / intimidation	10,133	1,378	990	940		
3.21	CRIME ON SCHOOL GROUNDS CONTINUED	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.21.3	Drugs and alcohol: Number of drug and alcohol incidents occurring on school grounds, on school transportation, or at school-sponsored events						
	a) Drugs	6,335	531	544	553		
	b) Alcohol	1,152	87	96	127		
3.22	TEACHER PROFILE	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.22.1	Diversity of instructional personnel						
	a) Asian / Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%
	b) Black Non-Hispanic	14.5%	21.7%	22.2%	22.6%	23.0%	25.0%
	c) Hispanic	8.9%	6.1%	6.9%	7.5%	8.5%	10.0%
	d) American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
	e) White Non-Hispanic	75.7%	71.2%	69.8%	68.6%	67.1%	63.4%
	f) Female	77.7%	78.6%	79.3%	79.2%	79.0%	79.0%
	g) Male	22.3%	21.4%	20.7%	20.8%	21.0%	21.0%

Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued

3.22	TEACHER PROFILE	CONTINUED	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.22.2	Teacher absences: Average number of days teachers were absent during the 180-day school year							
	a) Elementary							
	1) Personal leave		1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5		
	2) Sick leave		5.3	5.5	5.9	5.6		
	3) Temporary duty elsewhere		1.7	3.5	3.5	2.4		
	4) All other leave		1.3	0.5	0.5	0.1		
	5) Total		10.2	11.0	11.5	9.6		
	b) Middle							
	1) Personal leave		1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5		
	2) Sick leave		5.2	5.5	6.2	5.5		
	3) Temporary duty elsewhere		2.0	3.5	2.8	2.4		
	4) All other leave		1.2	0.5	0.5	0.2		
	5) Total		10.3	11.0	11.0	9.6		
	c) High							
	1) Personal leave		1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4		
	2) Sick leave		4.6	5.5	5.6	4.7		
	3) Temporary duty elsewhere		2.3	3.5	3.1	1.1		
	4) All other leave		1.0	0.5	0.5	0.1		
	5) Total		9.6	11.0	10.8	7.4		

Promoting a positive learning environment (preK-12) continued

3.22	TEACHER PROFILE	CONTINUED	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
3.22.3 Degree level of instructional staff								
a) Elementary School								
1) Bachelor's Degree			70.1%	67.1%	67.4%	66.7%		
2) Master's Degree			28.7%	31.5%	31.3%	31.8%		
3) Specialist's Degree			0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%		
4) Doctorate			0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%		
b) Middle School								
1) Bachelor's Degree			68.5%	64.8%	65.7%	66.1%		
2) Master's Degree			29.6%	32.7%	32.0%	31.1%		
3) Specialist's Degree			1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%		
4) Doctorate			0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%		
c) High School:								
1) Bachelor's Degree			62.0%	57.1%	57.5%	56.4%		
2) Master's Degree			35.2%	39.6%	38.9%	39.9%		
3) Specialist's Degree			1.3%	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%		
4) Doctorate			1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%		
3.22.4 Professional Development : Percentage of classroom teachers annually engaged in professional development courses in area of expertise or teaching discipline			Not Available	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%









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

	4.3	INFANT MORTALITY		4.8	HEALTH CARE SATISFACTION
	4.6	ADULT HEALTH		4.10	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
	4.7	HEALTH CARE ACCESS		4.12	MENTAL HEALTH

Beginning life healthy

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
4.1	BIRTHS TO TEENAGERS	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
4.1.1	Percentage of babies born to teenage mothers: Of the babies born, the percentage who were born to teenage mothers (ages 15-19)						
	a) White teenage mothers	9.9%	5.7%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.0%
	b) Non-white teenage mothers	16.9%	14.6%	13.6%	13.0%	14.5%	14.0%
	c) All teenage mothers	11.8%	8.9%	8.5%	8.3%	8.0%	7.0%
4.1.2	Teen birthrate: Number of teenage mothers (ages 15-19) who gave birth per 1,000 teenage girls ages 15-19	47.3	41.1	39.8	38.8	35.5	35.5
4.1.3	Repeat births to teenagers: The percentage of teenage mothers (ages 15-19) giving birth who already had a child	15.3%	15.2%	16.0%	15.2%	14.0%	10.0%
4.2	LOW BIRTH WEIGHT	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
4.2.1	Low birth weight babies: Percentage of full-term and premature babies in the following racial groups who weighed less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs. 9 oz.) at birth						
	a) White babies	6.8%	6.8%	6.7%	6.6%	6.0%	5.5%
	b) Non-white babies	11.9%	11.4%	10.7%	11.0%	10.0%	9.0%
	c) All babies	8.2%	8.4%	8.2%	8.3%	8.0%	7.5%
4.3	INFANT MORTALITY	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
4.3.1	Infants dying in the first year of life: Number of infants (per 1,000 births) who died before their first birthday						
	a) White babies	5.5	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1
	b) Non-white babies	12.1	11.0	8.7	10.2	9.0	8.0
	c) All babies	7.3	7.0	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.1

Beginning life healthy *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
4.4	BABIES WITH CONGENITAL SYPHILIS	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
4.4.1	Babies with congenital syphilis: Number of reported congenital syphilis cases	39	4	4	6	0	0
4.5	PRENATAL AND INFANT SCREENING	FL2000	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
4.5.1	Prenatal screening: Percentage of pregnant women receiving prenatal screening to identify unborn infants at risk of death or disability because of late prenatal care or adverse conditions in the mother's living or social environment	82%	50%	67%	80%	80%	90%
4.5	PRENATAL AND INFANT SCREENING CONTINUED	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
4.5.2	Infant screening after birth: Percentage of infants screened to identify risk factors because of medical problems or adverse conditions in the infant's home or living environment	71%	67%	80%	70%	80%	85%

Living healthy lives

4.6	ADULT HEALTH	FL2001	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
4.6.1	General health: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who rated their health as good, very good, or excellent						
	a) Household income < 100% Federal Poverty Level	Not Available	73.7%	68.2%	64.4%		
	b) Household income 100% - 200% of Federal Poverty Level	Not Available	75.8%	74.8%	79.4%		
	c) Household income > 200% of Federal Poverty Level	Not Available	89.7%	92.5%	90.2%		
	d) Age 18 to 59	Not Available	91.6%	89.9%	89.7%		
	e) Age 60+	Not Available	73.8%	78.6%	79.9%		
	f) Overall	84%	86.2%	86.5%	86.7%	88%	89%

Living healthy lives *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
4.7	HEALTH CARE ACCESS	FL2001	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
4.7.1	Uninsured: By CCB survey, percentage of people in the following age groups who had no health insurance						
	a) Children under age 18	Not Available	25.0%	10.0%	7.3%	7.0%	5.0%
	b) Adults (ages 18+)	16.8%	12.1%	14.0%	12.2%		
	1) Adults ages 18-34	26.0%	19.0%	26.9%	21.5%	18.0%	13.0%
	2) Adults ages 35-64	16.7%	14.0%	14.1%	13.1%	13.0%	10.0%
	3) Elderly (age 65 and older)	2.6%	0.6%	1.4%	1.9%	1.6%	1.0%
4.7.2	Race/ethnicity and income of uninsured: By CCB survey, percentage of non-elderly adults (ages 18 and over) in the following racial and ethnic groups who had no health insurance						
	a) White	11.4%	12.8%	15.5%	11.6%	11.0%	11.0%
	b) Non-white	26.2%	24.3%	26.4%	26.6%	26.0%	15.6%
	c) From a Spanish-speaking country	32.6%	19.7%	16.9%	19.6%	19.0%	15.6%
	d) Under 200% of the Federal Poverty Level	Not Available	16.3%	19.2%	29.1%	20.0%	15.6%
4.7	HEALTH CARE ACCESS <small>CONTINUED</small>	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
4.7.3	Affordability of health care: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who needed to see a doctor over the past 12 months but could not because of the cost	11.0%	7.4%	9.2%	8.5%	5%	5%
4.7	HEALTH CARE ACCESS <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
4.7.4	Primary Care Center service: Percentage of patients who are seen at public Primary Care Centers who were discharged within 150 minutes	Not Available	Not Available	83%	80%	90%	90%

Living healthy lives *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
4.8	HEALTH CARE SATISFACTION	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
4.8.1	Quality of healthcare: By CCB survey, how people evaluated the health care they receive						
	a) excellent or very good	59%	61%	56.3%	56.5%	70%	70%
	b) good or fair	29%	31%	38.9%	40.7%	25%	25%
	c) poor	11%	8.1%	4.8%	2.7%	5%	5%
4.8	HEALTH CARE SATISFACTION <small>CONTINUED</small>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
4.8.2	Public Primary Care System: By survey, percentage of patients who are satisfied with the primary care services	Not Available	85.7%	89.0%	93.0%	93%	93%

Living healthy lives *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
4.9	DEATHS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
4.9.1	Death rate: Number of deaths per 100,000 residents						
	a) Broward County	1,008	1,020	968	980	940	890
	b) Florida	1,027	1,034	1,013	1,019	1,000	970
4.9.2	Major causes of death: Number of deaths per 100,000 residents for the top four causes of death						
	a) Heart disease						
	1) Broward County	354.2	354.2	328.8	317.4	258.3	199.2
	2) Florida	331.4	326.1	311.1	306.7	281.3	255.9
	b) Cancer						
	1) Broward County	239.5	234.9	222.4	219.5	189.3	159.1
	2) Florida	246.8	243.5	240.3	236.6	225.2	226.6
	c) Cerebrovascular disease (e.g., strokes)						
	1) Broward County	67.4	64.9	62.8	62.3	55.6	48.9
	2) Florida	65.5	67.0	64.6	63.2	58.1	53.0
	d) Chronic obstructive lung disease (e.g., bronchitis, asthma)						
	1) Broward County	44.1	49.2	43.5	43.0	33.7	24.4
	2) Florida	53.2	58.3	53.5	54.3	49.2	44.1
4.9.3	Unintentional death rate: Number of unintentional deaths per 100,000 youths (ages 0-19)						
	a) Broward County	Not Available	14.6	14.8	11.8	11.0	10.0
	b) Florida	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	17.4	17.0	16.0

Living healthy lives *continued*

4.10 COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

4.10.1 Primary communicable diseases: Number of new cases reported per 100,000 residents

a) Gonorrhea

- 1) Broward County
- 2) Florida

b) AIDS

- 1) Broward County
- 2) Florida

c) Tuberculosis

- 1) Broward County
- 2) Florida

d) Syphilis

- 1) Broward County
- 2) Florida

e) Chlamydia

- 1) Broward County
- 2) Florida

f) Salmonellosis

- 1) Broward County
- 2) Florida

g) Schigellosis

- 1) Broward County
- 2) Florida

h) Measles

- 1) Broward County
- 2) Florida

TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
91.4	77.8	120.8	131.0	85.4	72.7
127.1	124.6	145.4	141.7	123.7	115.8
63.6	52.9	57.1	50.9	32.2	28.5
39.2	35.4	34.3	31.2	29.1	28.2
8.1	8.6	8.8	6.3	4.8	4.3
9.3	8.5	8.2	7.3	6.1	5.8
1.7	0.8	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.0
2.0	1.9	2.2	2.6	1.5	1.3
136.0	118.3	174.4	201.5	144.5	119.6
178.4	163.0	200.3	207.7	179.7	167.7
11.4	14.8	14.8	11.5	10.0	8.0
17.2	20.3	20.0	17.5	15.0	12.0
17.5	15.3	3.6	6.5	5.0	4.0
13.0	16.5	10.9	9.5	8.0	7.0
0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Living healthy lives *continued*

4.10 COMMUNICABLE DISEASES CONTINUED

4.10.1 Primary communicable diseases: Number of new cases reported per 100,000 residents (continued)

i) Meningitis, H-Flu

- 1) Broward County
- 2) Florida

j) Hepatitis A (infectious)

- 1) Broward County
- 2) Florida

k) Hepatitis B

- 1) Broward County
- 2) Florida

TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
10.4	4.9	3.8	5.7	5.0	4.0
5.4	4.0	5.5	4.1	4.0	3.5
5.6	4.6	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.0
4.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.3

4.11 SUICIDE

4.11.1 Suicide: Number of deaths by suicide per 100,000 residents

- a) Broward County
- b) Florida

1998	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
13.3	11.6	12.4	13.1	14.0	13.0
14.1	13.2	13.3	14.0		

4.11 SUICIDE CONTINUED

4.11.2 Suicide by age group: Number of deaths by suicide per 100,000 residents in the following age groups

- a) ages 10-14
- b) ages 15-19
- c) ages 20-24
- d) ages 25-34
- e) ages 35-44
- f) ages 45-54
- g) ages 55-64
- h) ages 65-74
- i) ages 75+

FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8		
6.6	3.8	7.3	3.0		
15.1	12.2	12.1	12.2		
15.4	13.0	17.0	14.7	13.5	13.0
17.5	19.4	20.0	16.7	15.5	15.0
22.1	15.2	19.4	17.7	15.0	14.0
32.2	13.4	20.0	25.7		
16.0	17.3	8.7	16.2		
23.5	18.2	16.0	15.9		

Living healthy lives *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
4.12	MENTAL HEALTH	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
4.12.1	Mental health: By CCB survey, percentage of adults and seniors who, within the past 30 days, had at least one day of poor mental health						
	a) adults (18-64 years old)	35.2%	20.4%	32.7%	31.5%	30.0%	27.0%
	b) seniors (65+)	18.3%	15.9%	16.9%	17.5%	16.0%	15.0%
4.12	MENTAL HEALTH <small>CONTINUED</small>	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
4.12.2	Mental health days: Average number of days individuals with mental health illness spend in the community on an annual basis						
	a) seriously and persistently mentally ill adults	348	353	352	346	350	350
	b) seriously emotionally disturbed children	326	331	321	332	333	333
	c) emotionally disturbed children	354	354	351	358	355	355

Learning to stay healthy

4.13	IMMUNIZATIONS	FL2002	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
4.13.1	Immunizations: Percentage of two-year-olds who were adequately immunized	85.0%	84.0%	76.5%	85.1%	90%	90%

Learning to stay healthy *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
4.14	PHYSICAL FITNESS	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
4.14.1	Physical exercise: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who exercised at least 3 times per week for at least 20 minutes per occasion	52.0%	48.6%	40.5%	41.7%	52%	60%
4.14.2	Obesity: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who were more than 20% overweight	23.0%	28.0%	31.0%	33.7%	25%	20%
4.14	PHYSICAL FITNESS <small>CONTINUED</small>	FL2001	1997	1999	2001	2005	2010
4.14.3	Youth obesity: By survey, percentage of high school students who were overweight (based on BMI)	10.4%	Not Available	Not Available	8.9%		
4.14.4	Youth physical exercise: By survey, percentage of high school students who participated in vigorous physical activity at least three out of the last seven days	58.8%	56.2%	58.6%	56.9%		
4.15	ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE	FL2001	1997	1999	2001	2005	2010
4.15.1	Youth alcohol use: By survey, percentage of high school youth who had an alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days	45.0%	44.0%	44.1%	43.9%	36.8%	32.1%
4.15.2	Youth marijuana use: By survey, percentage of high school youth who used marijuana in the past 30 days	23.1%	19.0%	20.9%	21.8%	10.9%	9.0%
4.15.3	Youth cocaine use: By survey, percentage of high school youth who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack or freebase, one or more times in the past 30 days	4.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%

Learning to stay healthy *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
4.16	CIGARETTE SMOKING	FL2001	1997	2000	2001	2005	2010
4.16.1	Youth smoking: By survey, percentage of youths (grades 9-12) who smoked	21.5%	25.0%	21.9%	18.3%	15.0%	10.0%
4.16	CIGARETTE SMOKING <small>CONTINUED</small>	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
4.16.2	Adult smoking: By CCB survey, percentage of adults (age 18 and older) who smoked	21.8%	22.0%	20.6%	20.4%	20.0%	15.0%
4.17	CHECK-UPS / PREVENTIVE HEALTH	FL2000	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
4.17.1	Medical check-ups: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who had a medical check-up within the last year	Not Available	78.8%	79.8%	79.2%	82.0%	85.0%
4.17.2	Mammograms: By CCB survey, percentage of women over age 50 who had						
	a) a mammogram within the past year	71.3%	72.0%	72.3%	71.5%	75.0%	80.0%
	b) a mammogram and clinical breast exam within the past two years (cumulative)	82.9%	67.0%	80.7%	80.5%	83.0%	87.0%
4.17.3	Digital rectal exam: By CCB survey, percentage of people 40 years and older who had a digital rectal exam						
	a) within the past year	Not Available	47.3%	52.0%	50.1%	53.0%	57.0%
	b) within the past two years (cumulative)	Not Available	59.3%	63.9%	62.7%	65.0%	68.0%
4.17	CHECK-UPS / PREVENTIVE HEALTH	FL1999	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
4.17.4	Dental check-ups: By CCB survey, percentage of people who had a dental check-up within the last year						
	a) Children age 1 to 18	Not Available	70.0%	71.4%	73.0%	78.0%	85.0%
	b) Adults age 18 and older	67.1%	72.0%	70.2%	72.1%	75.0%	80.0%








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		5.7	WAGES
	5.2	UNEMPLOYMENT		5.10	MAJOR INDUSTRIES
	5.5	PERSONAL INCOME			

Increasing job opportunities

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
5.1	NEW JOBS CREATED	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
5.1.1	Net annual job growth rate: Annual percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in the number of full and part-time jobs a) Broward County b) Florida c) United States	2.0%	1.5%	2.6%	5.0%		
		2.3%	2.0%	2.8%	2.9%		
		2.4%	2.2%	0.3%	3.2%		
5.1.2	Broward County's ranking in net job growth rate: 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)	5th	5th	6th	2nd		
5.2	UNEMPLOYMENT	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
5.2.1	Unemployment rate: Percentage of people age 16 and older in the labor force who were unable to find work a) Broward County's unemployment rate b) Florida's unemployment rate c) Broward County's unemployment rate as a percentage of Florida's unemployment rate d) Broward County's unemployment rate as a percentage of the U.S. unemployment rate	4.0%	3.7%	4.6%	6.0%		
		3.9%	3.6%	4.3%	5.5%		
		105%	104%	105%	109%		
		91%	90%	94%	103%		

Increasing job opportunities *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
5.3	TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT	1990	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
5.3.1	Teenage unemployment rate: Percentage of people ages 16 to 19 in the following racial and ethnic groups who were unable to find work						
	a) Broward County						
	1) White alone	12.1%	Not Available	15.4%	15.8%		
	2) Black or African American alone	32.1%	Not Available	25.1%	33.2%		
	3) Hispanic or Latino (may be of any race)	17.6%	Not Available	18.8%	19.5%		
	4) Male	17.1%	Not Available	18.9%	22.0%		
	5) Female	14.6%	Not Available	18.0%	19.8%		
	6) TOTAL	15.8%	Not Available	18.5%	20.8%		
	b) Florida						
	1) White alone	12.8%	Not Available	15.6%	15.9%		
	2) Black or African American alone	30.7%	Not Available	30.7%	36.0%		
	3) Hispanic or Latino (may be of any race)	16.9%	Not Available	18.2%	15.4%		
	4) Male	16.2%	Not Available	19.0%	20.7%		
	5) Female	14.7%	Not Available	18.0%	18.2%		
	6) TOTAL	15.5%	Not Available	18.5%	19.5%		
5.4	EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY	FL1995	1997	1998	1999	2005	2010
5.4.1	Job discrimination						
	a) Number of employment discrimination complaints	16,327	Not Available	Not Available	449		
	b) Number of complaints resolved	14,577	Not Available	Not Available	432		

Earning a good living

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
5.5	PERSONAL INCOME	FL2000	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
5.5.1	Average personal income: Per capita personal income from wages, public pensions, social security, interest, public assistance, and other sources (in nominal dollars) a) Per capita personal income - Total 1) Net earnings 2) Transfer payments 3) Dividends, interest and rent b) Per capita personal income as a percentage of Florida's per capita personal income c) Per capita personal income as a percentage of U.S. per capita personal income						
		\$27,764	\$23,504	\$25,566	\$29,409		
		\$16,560	\$12,738	\$14,807	\$18,405		
		\$4,199	\$2,888	\$3,753	\$3,806		
		\$7,005	\$7,879	\$7,006	\$7,198		
		100%	118%	109%	106%		
		94%	120%	110%	100%		
5.5.2	Broward County's ranking in average personal income: Broward County's ranking among Florida's 67 counties in per capita personal income (1st=county with the highest per capita personal income)	Not Applicable	6th	8th	11th		
5.5.3	Growth in personal income adjusted for inflation: Annual percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in per capita personal income adjusted for inflation a) Broward County b) Florida						
		Not Applicable	-1.5%	1.5%	1.8%		
		Not Applicable	-1.2%	1.9%	1.0%		

Earning a good living *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
5.5	PERSONAL INCOME CONTINUED	FL1999	1989	1999	2001	2005	2010
5.5.4	Average personal income by race: Per capita personal income for each of the following racial and ethnic groups as a percentage of the per capita personal income as a whole						
	a) White	111%	110%	116%	115%		
	b) Black or African American	58%	49%	59%	61%		
	c) Hispanic or Latino	71%	72%	77%	78%		
	d) Asian / Pacific Islander	83%	84%	85%	89%		
	e) American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	77%	110%	72%	84%		
5.6	PERCEPTION OF FINANCIAL SITUATION	FL2001	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
5.6.1	How people perceive their financial situation: By CCB survey, percentage of households that believe they are						
	a) better off financially than a year ago	35%	43.3%	44.3%	41.3%		
	b) the same financially as a year ago	35%	36.0%	40.5%	30.8%		
	c) worse off financially than a year ago	29%	20.7%	15.2%	27.9%		

Earning a good living *continued*

<i>Earning a good living</i> continued		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
5.7	WAGES	FL2000	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
5.7.1	Average wage: Average annual wage and salary of workers (not adjusted for inflation)						
	a) Average wage and salary	\$30,560	\$30,006	\$31,208	\$33,234		
	b) Average wage and salary as a percentage of Florida's average wage and salary	100%	106%	108%	109%		
	c) Average wage and salary as a percentage of the U.S. average wage and salary	87%	94%	94%	94%		
5.7.2	Growth in average wage adjusted for inflation: Annual percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in average annual wage and salary adjusted for inflation						
	a) Broward County	Not Applicable	3.7%	1.8%	3.0%		
	b) Florida	Not Applicable	4.0%	0.5%	2.2%		
	c) United States	Not Applicable	3.6%	2.1%	2.5%		
5.7.3	Average wage by industry: Average annual wage and salary of workers in the following industries (not adjusted for inflation)						
	a) Agriculture, forestry, fishing	\$18,919	\$20,020	\$20,431	\$21,216		
	b) Mining	\$66,046	\$39,982	\$39,989	\$41,989		
	c) Construction	\$31,667	\$30,641	\$31,677	\$33,459		
	d) Manufacturing	\$38,193	\$37,955	\$38,613	\$41,294		
	e) Transportation, communications, public utilities	\$39,031	\$35,822	\$37,925	\$39,785		
	f) Wholesale trade	\$43,173	\$39,897	\$41,930	\$45,918		
	g) Retail trade	\$18,563	\$18,913	\$19,537	\$20,360		
	h) Finance, insurance, real estate	\$43,714	\$41,931	\$43,088	\$46,006		
	i) Services	\$29,446	\$28,682	\$30,031	\$32,312		
	j) Government	\$33,852	\$35,474	\$36,502	\$38,193		

Earning a good living continued

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
5.8	WAGE DISTRIBUTION	FL1994	1994	1996	1998	2005	2010
5.8.1	Wage distribution: 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	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
5.9.1	Growth in output: Annual percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in total earnings by place of work						
	a) Broward County	4.1%	8.4%	6.7%	9.3%		
	b) Florida	5.8%	8.0%	6.3%	8.0%		
	c) United States	6.1%	7.3%	6.6%	7.7%		

Building a strong economy

5.10 MAJOR INDUSTRIES

TRENDS					GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
	FL2000	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
5.10.1 Jobs by major industry: Number of full and part-time jobs						
a) Agriculture, forestry, fishing	155,968	6,081	6,026	6,168		
b) Mining	6,396	138	145	167		
c) Construction	390,924	34,697	36,167	39,656		
d) Manufacturing	485,983	39,737	38,132	38,761		
e) Transportation, communications, public utilities	350,965	29,934	30,619	30,446		
f) Wholesale trade	379,731	38,594	40,110	42,281		
g) Retail trade	1,378,274	138,298	136,746	141,472		
h) Finance, insurance, real estate	435,785	46,313	47,339	48,511		
i) Services	2,477,192	197,964	204,718	208,634		
j) Government	976,825	79,737	81,513	85,412		
1) Federal	124,987	7,040	7,302	7,772		
2) State	213,580	7,878	7,220	7,571		
3) Local	638,258	64,819	66,991	70,069		
TOTAL jobs (all industries)	7,059,958	615,080	624,729	644,347		
5.10.2 Government jobs: Percentage of full and part-time jobs in						
a) Local government	9.0%	10.5%	10.7%	10.9%		
b) Federal, state, and local government	13.8%	13.0%	13.0%	13.3%		

Building a strong economy *continued*

					GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
TRENDS						
5.10 MAJOR INDUSTRIES CONTINUED	FL2000	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
5.10.3 Change in jobs by major industry: Annual percentage growth (+) or decline (-) in the number of full and part-time jobs						
a) Agriculture, forestry, fishing	0.5%	7.0%	-0.9%	2.4%		
b) Mining	2.9%	5.3%	5.1%	15.2%		
c) Construction	6.6%	3.7%	4.2%	9.6%		
d) Manufacturing	-0.4%	-3.1%	-4.0%	1.6%		
e) Transportation, communications, public utilities	3.0%	-0.2%	2.3%	-0.6%		
f) Wholesale trade	4.1%	3.8%	3.9%	5.4%		
g) Retail trade	2.3%	2.2%	-1.1%	3.5%		
h) Finance, insurance, real estate	-0.8%	7.5%	2.2%	2.5%		
i) Services	6.3%	2.4%	3.4%	1.9%		
j) Government	2.7%	1.6%	2.2%	4.8%		
TOTAL jobs (all industries)	3.6%	2.3%	1.6%	3.1%		
5.11 TOURISM	FL1999	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
5.11.1 Tourist arrivals and expenditures						
a) Number of tourists visiting (millions)	58.9	6.7	7.6	7.8		
b) Estimated total dollars spent by tourists (in billions of nominal dollars)	\$46.5	\$3.9	\$4.2	\$4.8		
5.11.2 Tourist development taxes: Value of tourist development taxes collected (in millions of nominal dollars)	\$300.1	\$25.5	\$27.6	\$25.2		

Building a strong economy *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
5.12	DEFENSE INDUSTRY	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
5.12.1	Defense spending: U.S. Department of Defense spending on the following (in millions of nominal dollars)						
	a) Salaries and wages	\$3,459.2	\$9.8	\$16.3	\$18.2		
	b) Defense contracts	\$6,615.4	\$77.6	\$78.1	\$92.4		
5.13	BUSINESS STARTS	FL1996	1991	1994	1996	2005	2010
5.13.1	Business starts: Number of new corporations, limited partnerships and similar business entities formed, by principal place of business	Not Available	21,301	20,848	24,202		
5.14	BUSINESS FAILURES	FL1994	1984	1992	1997	2005	2010
5.14.1	Business failures: Number of business failures	3,605	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		

Building a strong economy *continued*

Building a strong economy		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
5.15 BUSINESS OWNERSHIP		FL1997	1987	1992	1997	2005	2010
5.15.1 Minority-owned businesses							
a) Number of businesses owned by minorities		286,885	8,281	18,386	37,965		
b) Percentage of all businesses owned by minorities		22.0%	10.1%	16.3%	25.0%		
5.15.2 Women-owned businesses							
a) Number of businesses owned by women		337,811	25,192	40,456	37,416		
b) Percentage of all businesses owned by women		25.9%	30.9%	35.8%	24.6%		
5.16 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY		FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
5.16.1 Housing starts: Number of single and multi-family housing units that started construction							
a) Single-family housing units		115,904	8,427	9,297	8,319		
b) Multi-family housing units		47,869	3,109	2,291	2,615		
5.16.2 Dollar value of new residential construction (in billions of nominal dollars)		\$19.4	\$1.4	\$1.5	\$1.4		
5.17 INTERNATIONAL TRADE		FL1999	1997	1998	1999	2005	2010
5.17.1 Imports and exports shipped through Broward							
a) Dollar value of U.S. exports (billions of dollars)		Not Available	Not Available	\$4.8	Not Available		
b) Dollar value of U.S. imports (billions of dollars)		Not Available	Not Available	\$5.6	Not Available		
5.17.2 Merchandise exports: Value of exports by location of exporter of record (billions of dollars)		\$22.5	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$2.4		

Investing in our future

					GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
TRENDS						
5.18 PRIVATE CAPITAL INVESTMENT	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
5.18.1 Bank loans: 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, 1996-00) a) Average total dollar amount of loans (in nominal dollars) b) Average total dollar amount of public stock offerings (in nominal dollars)						
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
5.18.2 Venture capital: Investments by venture capital firms to companies based in Broward County (five-year averages for 1981-85, 1986-90 and 1991-95, 1996-00) a) Seed and startup financing 1) Number of companies receiving investments (average over a five-year period) 2) Total dollar amount of investments in all companies (average over a five-year period in nominal dollars) b) Total financing (seed, startup, first-stage and expansion) 1) Number of companies receiving investments (average over a five-year period) 2) Total dollar amount of investments in all companies (average over a five-year period in nominal dollars)						
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		

Investing in our future continued

5.19 PUBLIC CAPITAL INVESTMENT		1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
5.19.1 Investment in physical infrastructure: Total expenditure (in nominal dollars) on roads, public buildings, land, equipment and other fixed assets in Broward County by							
a) state government		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
b) local government		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
c) TOTAL (state and local)		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
5.20 RETIREMENT		1993	1995	1997	2000	2005	2010
5.20.1 Pension coverage							
a) Broward County							
1) Percentage of working people who are participating in an employer pension plan							
(a) Employees in the private sector		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
(b) Employees in the public sector		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
(c) Total employees (public and private sectors)		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
2) Percentage of working people near retirement age who are vested in an employer pension plan							
(a) ages 50-59 (public and private sectors)		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
(b) ages 60 and older (public and private sectors)		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		

Investing in our future *continued*

5.20 RETIREMENT CONTINUED	TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
	1993	1995	1997	2000	2005	2010
5.20.1 Pension coverage <i>continued</i>						
b) Florida						
1) Percentage of working people who are participating in an employer pension plan						
(a) Employees in the private sector	34%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
(b) Employees in the public sector	80%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
(c) Total employees (public and private sectors)	41%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
2) Percentage of working people near retirement age who are vested in an employer pension plan						
(a) ages 50-59 (public and private sectors)	71%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
(b) ages 60 and older (public and private sectors)	91%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
5.20.2 Retirement income and assets						
a) Broward County						
1) Median household income of county residents age 70 and older	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
2) Median net worth of households of county residents age 70 and older	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
b) Florida						
1) Median household income of county residents age 70 and older	\$16,010	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
2) Median net worth of households of county residents age 70 and older	\$71,325	Not Available	Not Available	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 (PROJECTIONS)	
6.1	AIR QUALITY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
6.1.1	State of the Air Quality: Percentage of days when the outdoor air quality was good.	94%	97%	91%	92%	95%	96%
6.1	AIR QUALITY CONTINUED	1998	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
6.1.2	Fleet of alternative fuel vehicles: The number of vehicles in government fleets using alternative fuels.	775	1,360	1,631	1,801		
6.1.3	Roadway capacity: The percentage of roadway segments operating below the designated level of service standard ("D").	19.9%	24.7%	26.9%	29.0%		
6.2	GROUNDWATER QUALITY	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2010
6.2.1	Quality of groundwater: The percentage of sites where pollutants threatened to contaminate drinking water supplies, that had been cleaned up to State standards.	24.3%	26.6%	28.5%	32.2%	61.0%	99.0%
6.3	SURFACE WATER QUALITY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
6.3.1	Quality of fresh water streams: Percent improvement in water quality at the fresh water monitoring sites located along the C-13 Canal from 1995 conditions (+ sign indicates improvement).	+2.9%	+8.6%	+6.8%	+8.8%	+8.0%	+10.0%
6.3.2	Quality of marine water: Percent improvement in water quality at the tidal water monitoring sites affected by discharges from the C-13 and C-14 Canals from 1995 conditions (+ sign indicates improvement).	-2.5%	0.0%	+14.3%	+1.6%	+6.0%	+7.0%

Protecting our air and water *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
6.3	SURFACE WATER QUALITY <small>CONTINUED</small>	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
6.3.3	Quality of marine bathing water, from a bacteriological standpoint: Percentage of beach water quality test results rated as "Good".	90.0%	92.0%	98.7%	96.1%	94%	96%
6.4	WATER USE	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2020
6.4.1	Water Consumption: Gallons per day of per capita municipal water consumption.	142.4	145.1	129.7	142.2		152
6.4	WATER USE <small>CONTINUED</small>	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995-00	2005	2010
6.4.2	Water Use Restrictions: Percentage of time over a 5-year period under water-use restriction.						
	a) Service Area 1 (North Broward and Lower Palm Beach)	Not Available	Not Available	10%	Not Available		37%
	b) Service Area 2 (Central and South Broward)	Not Available	Not Available	10%	Not Available		29%

Preserving our land and wildlife

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
6.5	WILDLIFE HABITAT	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
6.5.1	Natural resource land in managed areas east of Conservation Area levees	Retired - See Endnotes.					
6.5.2	Total tree canopy coverage in Broward County, east of Conservation Areas	Retired - See Endnotes.					
6.5	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONTINUED	FL1999	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
6.5.3	Conservation and recreational lands						
	a) Protected land (acres)						
	1) Conservation and passive recreational land	Not Applicable	Not Available	8,288	8,288		
	2) Active recreational land	Not Applicable	Not Available	3,960	3,960		
	3) Other protected land	Not Applicable	Not Available	5,742	5,742		
	4) East Coast Buffer	Not Applicable	Not Available	6,623	6,623		
	b) Unprotected land (acres)						
	1) Listed East Coast Buffer	Not Applicable	Not Available	2,258	4,716		
	2) Proposed Conservation and Green Space Acquisition	Not Applicable	Not Available	1,408	1,160		

Preserving our land and wildlife *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
6.6	THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	1996	1999	2000	2001	2002	2010
6.6.1	Manatee population:						
	a) Broward County West Indian Manatee Mortality	6	15	4	6	0	
	b) Florida West Indian Manatee Population	2,639	2,353	2,223	3,276	2,200	
6.6	THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES <small>CONTINUED</small>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2010
6.6.2	Sea Turtle Survey:						
	a) Number of nests	2,857	2,620	2,942	2,385		
	b) Percent of surveyed nests						
	1) left <i>in-situ</i>	31.1%	28.5%	33.1%	31.0%		
	2) relocated to open beach hatcheries	59.2%	61.1%	60.1%	62.8%		
	3) relocated to enclosed hatchery	9.7%	10.4%	6.9%	6.1%		
	c) Number of hatchlings released	14,208	17,767	13,566	10,999		
6.7	COASTLINE	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2010
6.7.1	Beach adequacy:						
	a) Average beach width at high tide (feet)	211	198	190	177	225	
	b) Total beach acreage	615	568	564	508	655	
	c) Linear footage of critically eroded beach						
	1) Segment I (North County Line to Hillsboro Inlet)	1,000	0	Not Available	0	0	
	2) Segment II (Hillsboro Inlet to Port Everglades)	7,000	4,000	Not Available	0	0	
	3) Segment III (Port Everglades to South County Line)	9,000	16,000	Not Available	6,000	0	
	4) Total	17,000	20,000	Not Available	6,000	0	

Preserving our land and wildlife *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
6.8	CORAL REEFS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2010
6.8.1	Coral reef health:						
	a) Average stony coral diversity indices - First Reef						
	1) Diversity of live coral polyp coverage	1.042	0.826	0.980	0.910	0.960	
	2) Diversity of numbers of individuals per species	1.166	0.895	1.350	1.240	1.140	
	3) Evenness in distribution of live coral polyp coverage	0.512	0.548	0.510	0.460	0.520	
	4) Evenness in distribution of numbers of individuals per species	0.588	0.565	0.710	0.640	0.620	
	b) Average stony coral diversity indices - Second Reef						
	1) Diversity of live coral polyp coverage	1.781	1.766	1.690	1.730	1.750	
	2) Diversity of numbers of individuals per species	2.116	2.071	1.880	1.930	2.050	
	3) Evenness in distribution of live coral polyp coverage	0.692	0.722	0.720	0.740	0.710	
	4) Evenness in distribution of numbers of individuals per species	0.815	0.844	0.810	0.830	0.830	
	c) Average stony coral diversity indices - Third Reef						
	1) Diversity of live coral polyp coverage	1.833	1.824	1.820	1.740	1.830	
	2) Diversity of numbers of individuals per species	2.065	2.045	1.970	2.010	2.030	
	3) Evenness in distribution of live coral polyp coverage	0.768	0.757	0.760	0.730	0.770	
	4) Evenness in distribution of numbers of individuals per species	0.860	0.858	0.830	0.840	0.860	

Being part of the solution

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
6.9	ENERGY USE	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
6.9.1	Energy consumption						
	a) Kilowatt-hours of total electricity consumption (billions)	17.2	18.2	18.8	19.9		
	b) Kilowatt-hours of per capita power consumption	13,358	13,109	13,332	14,040		
6.10	WASTE MANAGEMENT	1998	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
6.10.1	Waste production: Tons per year of solid waste produced						
	a) Total (millions)	2.291	2.408	2.558	2.638		
	b) Per capita	1.13	1.17	1.57	1.91		
6.10.2	Waste management: Percentage of municipal solid waste that was						
	a) recycled	28%	27%	33%	30%		
	b) land-filled	40%	39%	42%	41%		
	c) combusted	32%	33%	24%	28%		



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 (PROJECTIONS)	
7.1	CITIZEN TRUST IN GOVERNMENT	1997	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
7.1.1	Public trust in government: By CCB and FSU surveys, percentage of adults who trusted government to do what was right just about always or most of the time a) Broward County residents 1) State government 2) County Government b) Florida residents 1) Federal government 2) State Government	37.7% Not Available	Not Available 43.8%	Not Available Not Available	Not Available 47.7%		
7.1.2	Public rating of local government: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who rated the job their county government was doing as good, very good or excellent a) Broward County residents b) Florida residents	24.0% 38.0%	30.0% 46.0%	34.0% 40.0%	Not Available Not Available		
7.2	PUBLIC SATISFACTION	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005	2010
7.2.1	Public satisfaction with government services: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who rated the services where they lived as good, very good or excellent	Not Available	59%	85%	83%		

Staying within our means

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
7.3	GOVERNMENT SPENDING	FL1997	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
7.3.1	Taxes: Average amount of taxes paid per resident (in nominal dollars)						
	a) State	\$1,595	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	b) Local	\$1,084	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	c) Federal	\$4,829	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	d) TOTAL	\$8,051	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
7.3.2	Taxes relative to personal income: Percentage of personal income spent on taxes						
	a) Local taxes	6.5%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	b) State taxes	4.4%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	c) Federal taxes	20%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	d) Total taxes	31%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
7.3.3	Ranking in local taxes: Ranking among the 50 states or 67 counties in average local taxes per resident (1st=highest taxes per resident)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
7.4	WASTE IN GOVERNMENT	FL1997	1994	1997	2000	2005	2010
7.4.1	Public perception of government waste: By CCB survey, percentage of adults who believed that most or all of every tax dollar they paid was wasted by						
	a) Federal government	44%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	b) State government	32%	Not Available	33%	25%		
	c) Broward County	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
	d) Municipalities	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		

Staying within our means *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
7.5	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT	FL2001	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
7.5.1	Size of government relative to size of the population: Number of part-time and full-time government employees per 100 residents a) Local government b) All levels of government (federal, state, county, city, schools, and special districts)	4.0 6.1	4.2 5.1	4.3 5.2	4.6 5.5		
7.5.2	Rank in size of government: Ranking among the 50 states or 67 counties in the number of local government employees per 100 residents (1st=highest number of local government employees per 100 residents)	Not Available	19th	17th	13th		
7.6	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	FL1995	2000	2001	2002	2005	2010
7.6.1	National ranking: Ranking among the 50 states or 67 counties in government efficiency/effectiveness, financial management, and infrastructure maintenance (1st=highest rated state/county government)	Retired - See Endnotes.					
7.6.2	Debt a) Bonded debt per resident (in nominal dollars) b) Ranking among the 50 states or 67 counties in bonded debt per resident (1st=highest amount of bonded debt per resident)	\$394 Not Available	\$177 Not Available	\$236 Not Available	\$213 Not Available		
7.6.3	Credit rating: Standard & Poor's bond rating	AA	AA	AA+	AA+		

Staying within our means *continued*

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
7.6	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CONTINUED	FL1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
7.6.4	Rainy day funds: Rainy day funds as a percentage of total revenue	3.7%	4.7%	Not Available	Not Available		

Achieving results

7.7	USE OF OUTCOME MEASURES	FL1997	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
7.7.1	Outcomes in strategic plans: Percentage of objectives in strategic plans that state how people will benefit from government services	Retired - See Endnotes.					
7.7.2	Budget tied to performance measures: Percentage of budget for which program performance measures were used to support the budget request	Retired - See Endnotes.					

7.8	ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010
7.8.1	Achievement of results by local agencies: Percentage of Broward County Human Service Department program performance measures in local agency budgets that were						
	a) exceeded	63.6%	64.6%	76.9%	57.3%		
	b) 91-100% achieved	16.7%	27.0%	17.8%	34.3%		
	c) 81-90% achieved	2.3%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%		
	d) 71-80% achieved	9.8%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%		
	e) 70% or less achieved	7.6%	3.0%	3.8%	3.3%		

Involving citizens

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
7.9	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS	1988	1992	1996	2000	2005	2010
7.9.1	<i>Voter registration in presidential election years</i>						
	a) Percentage of adults registered to vote						
	1) Broward County	Not Available	62.6%	70.0%	71.1%		
	2) Florida	Not Available	62.1%	70.9%	70.2%		
	b) Ranking among the 67 counties in the percentage of adults who were registered to vote (1st=highest percentage of adults registered to vote)	Not Available	Not Available	54th	40th		
7.9.2	<i>Registered voter turnout in presidential election years</i>						
	a) Percentage of registered voters who voted						
	1) Broward County	Not Available	82.5%	64.9%	66.2%		
	2) Florida	Not Available	83.1%	67.4%	70.1%		
	b) Ranking among the 67 counties in the percentage of registered voters who voted (1st=highest voter turnout)	Not Available	Not Available	39th	44th		
7.9.3	<i>Overall voter turnout in presidential election years:</i>						
	Percentage of adults age 18 and older who voted						
	a) Broward County	Not Available	51.7%	45.4%	47.1%		
	b) Florida	Not Available	51.6%	47.8%	49.2%		

Involving citizens continued

7.10	NON-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS	1990	1994	1998	2002	2005	2010
7.10.1	<i>Voter registration in non-presidential election years</i> a) Percentage of adults registered to vote 1) Broward County 2) Florida b) Ranking among the 67 counties in the percentage of adults who were registered to vote (1st=highest percentage of adults registered to vote)						
		62.8%	60.3%	68.5%	75.4%		
		59.2%	59.8%	69.3%	71.6%		
		Not Available	47th	41st	27th		
7.10.2	<i>Registered voter turnout in non-presidential election years</i> a) Percentage of registered voters who voted 1) Broward County 2) Florida b) Ranking among the 67 counties in the percentage of registered voters who voted (1st=highest voter turnout)						
		53.9%	61.6%	45.6%	45.4%		
		60.1%	65.6%	49.5%	55.3%		
		Not Available	Not Available	47th	64th		
7.10.3	<i>Overall voter turnout in non-presidential election years:</i> Percentage of adults age 18 and older who voted a) Broward County b) Florida						
		33.9%	37.1%	31.2%	34.2%		
		35.6%	39.3%	34.3%	39.6%		

Involving citizens continued

		TRENDS				GOALS (PROJECTIONS)	
7.11	REPRESENTATION	FL1997	1998	2000	2002	2005	2010
7.11.1 Racial representation: Percentage of elected officials who were non-white compared to the percentage of non-whites in the population							
a) Elected officials		3.1%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
b) General population age 18 and older		12%					
7.11.2 Gender representation: Percentage of elected officials who were women compared to the percentage of women in the population							
a) Elected officials		8.9%	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		
b) General population age 18 and older		53%					



The CCB: Working Together

EndNotes

A General Note on the Calculation of Rates:

Many indicators in *The Broward Benchmarks* are rates, calculated by dividing the number of occurrences of a particular event by the population subject to those events. For example, 2.1.1(a) reports the number of index crimes per 100,000 residents. Similarly, 2.5.1 reports the number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes per 100,000 children ages 10-17. In previous editions of *The Broward Benchmarks*, both the absolute number of occurrences and the rates were reported exactly as published by the cited sources. In this edition, a new approach has been adopted. The 2000 Census resulted in an increase of more than 100,000 residents in Broward County when compared with the estimates made prior to the census, a difference of 6.5%, compared to a difference of only 1.8% for the State of Florida as a whole. This means that over the last decade, the county's population was systematically underestimated compared to that of the State and other counties. This, in turn, caused previously published population-based rates such as the crime rate to be higher than they were in fact. The Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research – EDR (www.state.fl.us/edr), responsible for official estimates and projections of the population, re-estimated the annual population for the State and each county, for each quarter (January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1) during the past decade, offering the revised data by age, gender and race (White, Non-White and Total). These revised population estimates, based in August 2002, have been used to update the rates throughout this document. In each case, the population estimate used corresponds to the quarter that represents the mid-point of the reporting period. For example, for the State fiscal year, which goes from October to September, the April 1 population estimate is

used, whereas the July 1 estimate is used for calendar year data. All rates have been recalculated using the originally published data for the number of occurrences, but dividing by the revised population estimates. Since many agencies have chosen not to publish revised rates from past years, the rates included in this publication may now be different from those that are reported elsewhere, including in official documents of the source agencies.

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, Very Good, 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 sampling 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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q107/Q108, 1999/2000 - Q95/Q96, 2002 - Q117/Q118), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: Florida International University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Institute for Public Opinion

Research, *The FIU/Florida Poll* (www.fiu.edu/org/ipor/IPORProj.htm). The sampling 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 decennial U.S. Census is the source of this information for 2000. Population estimates for non-decennial 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/population.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. Census poverty estimates are available from the *1990 Census* (for calendar year 1989) and the *2000 Census* (for calendar year 1999), at all levels of geography down to the census block group (states, counties, cities, census tracts). In addition, 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. Annual summary results similar to those from the 2000 Census are available for Broward County and its 10 largest municipalities for 2000 and 2001. Comparable data is available for the nation, and all states, counties and places with a minimum population of 250,000, including the State of Florida, from the ACS-based Supplementary Survey (2000 and 2001).

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), Tables P118 and P119; *2000 Census of Population and Housing* (Summary File 3), Tables P159A-H (for each racial and ethnic group) and PCT49; and *2001 American Community Survey*, Tables

P114 and P115A-J (for each racial and ethnic group); all tables are available online at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

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 families with own children within type of family household and by number of children in households by householder type.

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), Tables P13, P19 and P23; *2000 Census* (Summary File 3), Tables P8, P10 and P16; and *2001 American Community Survey*, Tables P4, P11 and P28; all tables are available online at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

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, Public Health Indicators Data System (PHIDS), available online at www9.myflorida.com/planning_eval/phstats/index.html.

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: This data no longer is available on the website of the Florida Department of Health, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis.

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: This data no longer is available on the website of the Florida Department of Health, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis.

1.5.4 Families on welfare

Measurement: The Work and Gain Economic Self-sufficiency (WAGES) legislation passed by the Florida Legislature in 1995, and the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996, which created the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grant, led to a dramatic reduction in the number of families enrolled in “welfare” in the late 1990s. The recent economic downturn has contributed to a rise in the number of families enrolled. Annual TANF and food stamp enrollments are measured as of July 31 of each year.

Explanation: The number of families receiving cash assistance and/or food stamps, and the number of dependents in those households, is an indicator of the number of families whose earnings are insufficient to meet their basic needs.

Data source: Florida Department of Children and Families, District 10, Economic Self-Sufficiency (ESS) Data Warehouse; reports by special query.

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.

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), Table P118; *2000 Census of Population and Housing* (Summary File 3), Table P87; and *2001 American Community Survey*, Table P114; all tables are available online at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

1.7 Child Care

1.7.1 Child care for children in poverty

Measurement: The percentage of children under 12 years of age below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level that were actually “served” in the calendar year with federal or state funds (a child enrolled with a provider and funds disbursed to the provider for the child). The number of children in poverty served excludes Pre-K, HeadStart, and any elementary public school sites. The total number of children in poverty is taken from the American Community Survey (ACS). **Broward data source:** Family Central, Inc., State Enhanced Field System (EFS) Database (obtained via query by Family Central personnel), North Lauderdale, Florida; *2000 American Community Survey*, Table P114; and

2001 American Community Survey, Table P114; ACS tables are available online at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

1.7.2 Child care waiting list

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 annual monthly average waiting list number was computed for children below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, and for all children waiting for some type of publicly-subsidized care, by using the monthly waiting list numbers available at www.flhrs.com.

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

Data source: Florida Partnership for School Readiness Statewide Reporting System (www.flhrs.com), which uses data from the State Enhanced Field System (EFS) Database.

1.7.3 Children of working parents

Measurement: Every public elementary school in Broward County offers after school care at the school sites (a few exceptions have care very close to the school site). The number of children 0-12 enrolled in after-school care at elementary public school sites includes Pre-K and HeadStart, and is based on an October survey.

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

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.



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). Official population estimates by age are used to calculate the rate per 100,000 children under the age of 18.

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

Data sources: Florida Department of Children and Families, District 10, *Family Safety Management Plan Report* (Emergency shelter care = "Total Emergency Shelter (Population)" under "Children in Emergency Shelter Care." Foster care, independent living or residential group care = "Total In Care (Budget)" under "Board Payment," as of June 30); Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research, annual population

estimates by age, gender and race for July 1 (August 2002) - see www.state.fl.us/edr/population.htm.

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: Special query of the Integrated Child Welfare Services Information Systems (ICWSIS), housed at the Florida Department of Children and Families, District 10, Division of Family Safety.

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. The State goal is for children to leave out-of-home care for permanent placement within 12 months.

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

Data source: Special query of the Integrated Child Welfare Services Information Systems (ICWSIS), housed at the Florida Department of Children and Families, District 10, Division of Family Safety.

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.



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: Department of Children and Families, Benefit Recovery and Special Programs, Economic Services Program Office.

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: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q95, 1999/2000 - Q75,

2002 - Q72),

www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

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: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q94, 1999/2000 - Q74, 2002 - Q71), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

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), Table P118; *2000 Census of Population and Housing* (Summary File 3), Table P87; and *2001 American*



1.12 People with Disabilities

1.12.1 Work limitations

Measurement: The percentage of non-elderly adults with job 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, "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 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. In 1997 and 1999/2000 this question was asked only of respondents between the ages of 18 and 69.

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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q85, 1999/2000 - Q69, 2002 - Q69), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

1.12.2 Work limitations

Measurement: The percentage of non-elderly adults with work 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, "Are you limited in the kind or amount of work you can do because of any impairment or health problem?" Possible

responses are "yes" and "no." This question is asked of respondents 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. In 1997 and 1999/2000, this question was asked only of respondents between the ages of 18 and 69.

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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q86, 1999/2000 - Q70, 2002 - Q70), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q25 to Q29, 1999/2000 - Q25 to Q30, 2002 - Q25 to Q30), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

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. The wording of the question changed in each of the three surveys. In 1997, the survey asked, "Overall, how satisfied are you with the community in which you live?" Possible responses are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied or not satisfied. In 1999/2000, the survey asked, "Overall, would you rate the local community in which you live as:?" Possible responses include excellent, very good, good, fair and poor. In 2002, the survey asked, "Overall, would you rate your neighborhood as a place to live as:?" Possible responses are the same as in 1999/2000. In each survey, the sampling error 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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q110, 1999/2000 - Q98, 2002 - Q93), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

1.14 Housing

1.14.1 Affordability of housing

Measurement: Federal and State housing programs define affordable housing as costing no more than 30% of household income for monthly rent or mortgage payments, insurance, and utilities. Standard census tabulations



present estimates of renter and owner households with a “cost burden” (spending more than 30% for housing) for all households and for specified dollar income ranges. However, in order to meet the needs of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development for program-defined family income ranges, to support the elaboration of Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategies (CHAS) by local governments, special tabulations of the 1990 Census were prepared. This 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); *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (STF3A), Tables H51 and H60; *2000 Census of Population and Housing* (Summary File 3), Tables H69 and H94; and *2001 American Community Survey*, Tables H69 and H90; all tables are available online at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

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* (STF3A), Tables H27, H42 and H69; *2000 Census of Population and Housing* (Summary File 3), Tables H20, H36, H48 and H51; and *2001 American Community Survey*, Tables H17, H33, H46 and H50; all tables are available online at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

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.

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 (available online at www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cp2/cp-2-11-1.pdf); *2000 Census of Population and Housing* (Summary File 3), Table DP-3 Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics (available at <http://factfinder.census.gov>); *2001 American Community Survey Profile*, Table 3 – Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics (available at www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html).

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 sampling 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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q111, 1999/2000 - Q102, 2002 - Q101), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: Florida International University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Institute for Public Opinion Research, *The FIU/Florida Poll* (www.fiu.edu/org/ipor/IPORProj.htm). The sampling error for this survey is $\pm 3\%$.

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.

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.

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 and Housing* (STF3A), Table P49; *2000 Census of Population and Housing* (Summary File 3), Table P30; *2001 American Community Survey*, Table P47; all tables available at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

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 Community Development, Mark Horowitz, Bicycle Coordinator, (954) 519-1487.

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 sampling 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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q112/Q113/Q114; 1999/2000 - Q115/Q116/Q117; and 2002 - Q114/Q115/Q116), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: Florida International University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Institute for Public Opinion Research, *The FIU/Florida Poll* (www.fiu.edu/org/ipor/IPORProj.htm). The sampling error for this survey is $\pm 3\%$.

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.

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.

Florida data source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Division of Criminal Justice Information Systems.

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 sampling 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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q115/Q116, 1999/2000 - Q118/Q119, 2002 - Q119/Q120), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: Florida International University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Institute for Public Opinion Research, *The FIU/Florida Poll* (www.fiu.edu/org/ipor/IPORProj.htm). The sampling error for this survey is $\pm 3\%$.

1.22 Immigration

1.22.1 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 model based on demographic components of change, which 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 2000 Census. Net new residents from abroad (international migration) is the difference between migration to an area from outside the United States (immigration) and migration from an area to 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 increases the demand for local services and strains 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* (annual), available online at <http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties.php> (released April 17, 2003).

1.22.2 Number of foreign-born

Measurement: Respondents to the decennial census are asked where they were born. The difference between the foreign-born population estimated in the current census and the previous census measures the net change in the foreign-born population over a 10-year period.

Explanation: The influx of immigrants into South Florida increases the demand for local services and strains the capacity of some communities to accept and assimilate people from diverse cultural backgrounds.

Data source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics*, Tables 143 and 144; *1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida* (PC80-1-C11), Tables 63 and 172; *1990 Census of Population and Housing (STF3A)*, Table P42; and *2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3)*, Table P21; tables for 1990 and 2000 are available at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

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; Boat ramps: Marine Industries Association of South Florida, Executive Director.

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



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.



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: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Statistical Analysis Center, *Crime in Florida – Florida Uniform Crime Report* (annual), available online at www.fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/data_statistics.asp

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 2.1.1(a) 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: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Statistical Analysis Center, *Crime in Florida – Florida Uniform Crime Report* (annual), available online at www.fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/data_statistics.asp

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: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Statistical Analysis Center, *Crime in Florida – Florida Uniform Crime Report* (annual), available online at www.fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/data_statistics.asp

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: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Statistical Analysis Center, *Crime in Florida – Florida Uniform Crime Report* (annual), available online at www.fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/data_statistics.asp

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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 – Q32, 1999/2000 –



Q33, 2002 – Q34),
www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

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 sampling 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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 – Q118, 1999/2000 – Q121, 2002 – Q122),
www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: Florida International University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Institute for Public Opinion Research, *The FIU/Florida Poll* (www.fiu.edu/org/ipor/IPORProj.htm). The sampling error for this survey is $\pm 3\%$.

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?"

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.

Broward data source: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 – Q53/Q54, 1999/2000 – Q44/Q45, 2002 – Q44/Q45),
www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: Florida International University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Institute for Public Opinion Research, *The FIU/Florida Poll* (www.fiu.edu/org/ipor/IPORProj.htm). The sampling error for this survey is $\pm 3\%$.

2.4.2 Alcohol-related traffic crashes

Measurement: The 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, divided by (2) the population, multiplied by (3) 100,000. The percentage of traffic crashes that were alcohol related is the (1) number of traffic crashes attributed by the law enforcement officer at the scene of the accident to alcohol, divided by (2) the total number of traffic crashes, multiplied by (3) 100. The use of alcohol 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 source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, *Florida Traffic Crash Facts* (annual), available online at
www.hsmv.state.fl.us/reports/crash_facts.html

2.4.3 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: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Statistical Analysis Center, *Crime in Florida – Florida Uniform Crime Report* (annual). Arrest data is available online for the total population at
www.fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/data_statistics.asp. The breakout between juveniles and adults is available online only for the State of Florida. Comparable data for Broward County was supplied through a special report provided by the Broward Sheriff's Office.



2.5 Juvenile Arrests

2.5.1 Juvenile arrests for violent crimes

2.5.2 Juvenile arrests for non-violent crimes

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. 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 11-17) 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: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Statistical Analysis Center, *Crime in Florida – Florida Uniform Crime Report* (annual). Arrest data is available online for the total population at www.fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/data_statistics.asp. The breakout between juveniles and adults is available online only for the State of Florida. Comparable data for Broward County was supplied through a special report provided by the Broward Sheriff's Office.

2.6 Juvenile Delinquents

2.6.1 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. Years refer to the period beginning in October of a given year and ending in September of the year specified.

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

Data source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Bureau of Data and Research, *Profile of Delinquency Cases and Youths Referred* (annual); data available online at www.djj.state.fl.us/statsnresearch/index.html

2.6.2 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. 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. Years refer to the period beginning in October of a given year and ending in September of the year specified.

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

Data source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Bureau of Data and Research, *Profile of Delinquency Cases and Youths Referred* (annual); data available online at www.djj.state.fl.us/statsnresearch/index.html

2.6.3 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 are youth counts for referrals received.

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

Data source: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Bureau of Data and Research, *Profile of Delinquency Cases and Youths Referred* (annual); data available online at www.djj.state.fl.us/statsnresearch/index.html

2.7 Juveniles in the Adult System

2.7.1 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. The 2000 numbers are for Broward Juveniles placed in state prisons. 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: Florida Department of Corrections, Bureau of Planning, Research and Statistics.

2.8 Abuse and Neglect

2.8.1 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 fiscal year numbers of victims 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. The rate is found by dividing the number of victims by the annual population aged 0 to 17 years.

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

Data source: Florida Department of Children and Families, Office of Family Safety and Preservation, Child Protective Services, *Children Identified as Victims in Reports Locked* (total of "Verified" and "Some Indication" Unduplicated Count). This report is available only on the DCF/BSO Intranet.

2.8.2 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 that (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: Florida Department of Children and Families, Adult Protective Services, Office of Family Safety and Preservation.

2.8.3 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 that (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: Florida Department of Children and Families, *Adult Protective Services Annual Statistical Report* (annual), Table 9.

2.9 Domestic Violence

2.9.1 Domestic violence incidents

2.9.2 Domestic violence criminal homicides

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 criminal homicide 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: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Statistical Analysis Center, *Crime in Florida – Florida Uniform Crime Report* (annual), available online at www.fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/data_statistics.asp

2.10 Recidivism

2.10.1 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. Standard 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: Florida Department of Corrections, Bureau of Research and Data Analysis.



2.10.2 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: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Bureau of Research and Data.

2.11 Education of Offenders

2.11.1 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: Florida Department of Corrections, Bureau of Planning, Research and Statistics.

2.11.2 Vocational training of releases

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: Florida Department of Corrections, Bureau of Planning, Research and Statistics.

2.12 Ex-offender Employment

2.12.1 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 Department of Education, Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program.

2.13 Disaster Protection

2.13.1 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 Emergency Management Division, *Broward County Coastal Evacuation Plan*.

2.13.2 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.

2.13.3 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.

2.14 Traffic Crashes

2.14.1 Traffic crashes

2.14.2 Deaths in traffic crashes

2.14.3 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 the number of crashes (deaths or people injured), divided by the county population, multiplied by 100,000.

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

Data source: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, *Florida Traffic Crash Facts* (annual), available online at www.hsmv.state.fl.us/reports/crash_facts.html

2.15 Injuries

2.15.1 Deaths from unintentional injuries

Measurement: This indicator presents deaths due to unintentional injuries (i.e., falls, drownings, and motor vehicle crashes).

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: Florida Department of Health, Public Health Indicators Data System (PHIDS), available online at www9.myflorida.com/planning_eval/phstats/index.html.

2.15.2 Deaths from firearms

Measurement: Deaths from firearms are deaths from homicides, suicides and unintentional shootings that involved a handgun, rifle or shotgun. Unintentional shootings accounted for a small percentage of cases.

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

Data source: Florida Department of Health, Public Health Indicators Data System (PHIDS), available online at www9.myflorida.com/planning_eval/phstats/index.html.

2.16 Boating Accidents

2.16.1 Boating accidents

2.16.2 Boating deaths

2.16.3 Boating injuries

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. Commercial boating accidents are excluded. Registered boats include motorized boats only. There were 47,994 vessels registered in Broward County in 2002, of which 45,726 were recreational vessels.

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.

Data source: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, *Boating Accident Statistics* (annual), available online at <http://floridaconservation.org/law/boating/>



3.1 Demographics

3.1.1 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. Giftedness is also considered an exceptionality, but not a disability. A student who has shown or has the

potential for showing exceptional intellectual abilities is considered gifted (measured by a score that is 2 or more standard deviations above the norm on an approved intelligence test).

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 the belief that a quality education is enhanced in a diverse, inclusive setting.

Data source: Broward County Public Schools, taken from the Automated Student Data Elements, DOE Information Data Base Requirements, Florida Department of Education.

3.1.2 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.

3.2 Readiness for Kindergarten

3.2.1 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, School Advisory Committee Reports, available



online at
http://info.doe.state.fl.us/school_reports/.

3.2.2 Preschool attendance

Measurement: Preschool for students from low-income families in Broward County Public Schools is defined as Head Start and the Pre-kindergarten 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.2.3 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.3 Achievement Test Results

3.3.1 FCAT Writing Assessment

Measurement: Administered in grades 4, 8, and 10, the FCAT Writing Assessment 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 was set that an average score of 3.0 represented a fixed standard of performance desired for Broward County Public School students. Both average scores and the percentage of students scoring 3.0 or higher are presented. 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. In the year 2000 the test name was changed from Florida Writing Assessment (Florida Writes!) to FCAT Writing Assessment. 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 sources: Florida Department of Education: 3.3.1(a) Average score - School Advisory Committee Reports, available online at http://info.doe.state.fl.us/school_reports/; 3.3.1(b) Percentage of students scoring 3.0 and above - Broward County Public Schools.

3.3.2 High School Competency Test (HSCT) This indicator has been retired.

The High School Competency Test was an untimed, multiple-choice test of a student's ability to apply basic mathematics and communication skills to real-world situations. It was administered to all 11th grade students in public schools as a statewide graduation requirement. Test items were at approximately a ninth or tenth grade level. Data reflected the percentage of 11th grade students passing the communication and mathematics sections of the test on the first attempt. All students had to

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. The HSCT was replaced by the Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT) as a graduation requirement in 2003.

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

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

3.3.3 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

The FCAT was expanded to other grade levels in the year 2000. Additionally, a norm-referenced test component was added at grades 3-10 to permit comparison of the performance of Florida students with students throughout the nation. Students entering grade 9 in the 1999-2000 school year are required to pass the FCAT as a graduation requirement in 2003.

Explanation: The FCAT will provide a comprehensive listing of what students know



and are able to do as they progress through school.

Data source: Florida Department of Education, Bureau of Curriculum, Instruction and Assessment, Statewide Assessment Program, available online at www.firn.edu/doe/sas/fcat/fcinfopg.htm.

3.3.4 School Performance Grade Categories

Measurement: Since the 1998-99 school year, 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 measure student achievement and school performance. All schools have been identified as being in one of the following School Performance Grade Categories defined according to rules of the state board:

“A” schools making excellent progress

“B” schools making above average progress

“C” schools making satisfactory progress

“D” schools making less than satisfactory progress

“F” schools failing to make adequate progress
Performance grade category designations were based on student achievement levels and annual learning gains on the Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test (FCAT).

Explanation: Florida’s accountability system has changed since the 1998-99 school year. The 1999 Legislature specified that schools be assigned a performance grade of “A” to “F” based upon results of the FCAT. The school-grading component is part of a comprehensive, standards-based system of accountability designed to provide high-quality schools.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools, Department of Research and Evaluation.

Florida data source: Florida Department of Education, *Florida School Grades - School Accountability Reports*, available online at www.firn.edu/doe/schoolgrades/.

3.3.5 “F” Schools

Measurement: The Florida Department of Education has identified minimum performance criteria for the FCAT Reading, FCAT Math and FCAT Writing Assessment instruments. Schools classified as performance grade category “F” have scored below the minimum criteria and are failing to make adequate progress.

Explanation: The State of Florida’s statewide grading of school performance is used to focus allocation of additional resources, including intensive assistance and intervention, to schools with the greatest need and to continue to deliver effective educational programs that support student achievement and school effectiveness. The school-grading component is part of a comprehensive, standards-based system of accountability designed to provide high-quality schools.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools, Department of Research and Evaluation.

Florida data source: Florida Department of Education, *Florida School Grades - School Accountability Reports*, available online at www.firn.edu/doe/schoolgrades/.

3.4 High School Dropouts and Graduates

3.4.1 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 reported dropout rate is for all dropouts in grades 9-12.

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

Data source: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services, available online at www.firn.edu/doe/eias/eiaspubs/drop.htm.

3.4.2 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. The method of calculating the graduation rate for Florida’s public high schools was revised to track individuals by student I.D. numbers, beginning with their first-time enrollment in 9th grade. The rate calculation accounts for incoming transfer students, while outgoing transfer students are removed from the tracked population.

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: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services, available online at www.firn.edu/doe/eias/eiaspubs/grad.htm.

3.5 Readiness for College

3.5.1 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 represents an unduplicated count.

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

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.5.2 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.

Broward data source: Department of Research and Evaluation; Broward County Public Schools.

Florida data source: Florida Department of Education.

3.5.3 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: Broward County Public Schools, Department of Magnet Programs.

3.5.4 Algebra Completion This indicator has been retired.

The District requires an Algebra component for all graduating students.

3.5.5 SAT scores

3.5.6 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. The SAT is sponsored by The College Board in New York and administered by the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey. 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools, Department of Research and Evaluation.

Florida data source: Florida Department of Education, Education and Accountability Services.

3.5.7 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.



3.6 Racial Harmony

3.6.1 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools, Department of Research and Evaluation.

3.7 Community College Graduates

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

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

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

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

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

3.8 University Graduates

3.8.1 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 sources: Academic Programs, Florida Board of Regents (state universities); Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida (private colleges and universities).

3.8.2 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.

3.9 Public Satisfaction with Results

3.9.1 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 sampling 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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q123, 1999/2000 - Q123, 2002 - Q124), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: Florida International University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Institute for Public Opinion Research, *The FIU/Florida Poll* (www.fiu.edu/org/ipor/IPORProj.htm). The sampling error for this survey is $\pm 3\%$.

3.9.2 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, "Now, thinking about the higher education system in Broward County, would you rate the job the community colleges and universities are doing to prepare students for future employment in their fields of training as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?" The sampling error for the survey is $\pm 2.2\%$.



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

Broward data source: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q124, 1999/2000 - Q124, 2002 - Q125), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

3.9.3

3.9.5 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. School improvement activities address key issues and concerns identified by parents. **Broward data source:** Broward County Public Schools, Department of Research and Evaluation.

3.9.4

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

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools, Department of Research and Evaluation.

3.10 Adult Literacy

3.10.1 Literacy of young adults (ages 19-24)

3.10.2 Literacy of adults (ages 25-64)

These indicators have been retired.

This instrument and population sample may not give an accurate picture of literacy in Broward County.

3.10.3 Adult Basic Education (ABE)

Measurement: This course is designed for the student to obtain a level of education that 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 programs completors (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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools, Vocational, Adult and Community Education Department.

3.10.4 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: Florida Department of Education, Division of Workforce Development.

3.10.5 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 that 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: Florida Department of Education, Division of Workforce Development.

3.10.6 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 Americans 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: Florida Department of Education, Division of Workforce Development.

3.10.7 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools, Vocational, Adult and Community Education Department.

3.11 Graduates Entering the Workforce

3.11.1 Employment and education after graduation

3.11.2 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 1997-98 are recorded under the year 1998. 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 Department of Education, Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP).



3.12 Job Training

3.12.1 Job placement for job training graduates

3.12.2 Completion of job training

3.12.3 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 Department of Education, Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP).

3.13 Public Satisfaction

3.13.1 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, "Would you rate the job Florida's educational system is doing to develop the kind of work force businesses will need in the future as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" The sampling 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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q125, 1999/2000 - Q125, 2002 - Q126), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

3.14 Wages of Graduates

3.14.1 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 Department of Education, Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP).

3.15 Parental and Community Involvement

3.15.1 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.15.2 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools, Partnership Department.

3.15.3 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. Item 3.15.3(a) was deleted from the 2001/2002 survey.

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

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools, Partnership Department.

3.15.4 School perception of parental involvement (Customer Survey - Teachers)

Measurement: All full-time classroom/subject teachers are surveyed yearly in Broward's 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools, Department of Research and Evaluation.

3.15.5 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.”

Broward data sources: Broward County Public Schools, Junior Achievement and BRACE.

3.15.6 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.15.7 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. An electronic method of recording attendance is being explored and will be piloted in the 2003 – 2004 school year.

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

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.16 Cost per Student

3.16.1 Total expenditure per student

3.16.2 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

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

3.17 Class Size

3.17.1 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

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

3.17.2 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 that 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. Data included in this benchmark are generated by the Florida Department of Education and, due to various scheduling options, as well as other factors, may be inflated.

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

Data source: Florida Department of Education, *Florida School Indicators Report*, available online at <http://info.doe.state.fl.us/fsir/>.

3.18 Capacity to Meet Enrollment Needs

3.18.1 Teachers (Grades K-3)

Measurement: The number of teachers needed is the total number of excess students divided

by 18/20. The total number of excess students is the total number of students in a given grade who are being taught in K-1/2-3 classrooms, over and above 18/20 per teacher. Data (based on the 20th day enrollment count) will vary as enrollment fluctuates. 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.18.2 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.18.3 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.18.4 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.19 Student Attendance

3.19.1 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: Florida Department of Education, *Florida School Indicators Report*, available online at <http://info.doe.state.fl.us/fsir/>.

3.19.2 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.



Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.19.3 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.20 Suspensions and Expulsions

3.20.1 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: Florida Department of Education, Division of Administration, Education Information and Accountability Services.

3.20.2 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.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.21 Crime on School Grounds

3.21.1 Critical incidents

This indicator has been retired.

Critical incidents are no longer separated from all incidents of school environmental safety.

3.21.2 Violence

Measurement: Violent critical incidents include battery, fighting and threat/intimidation. The Florida Department of Education (DOE) defines battery as an actual and intentional touching or striking of another 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. Fighting is defined by the DOE as mutual participation in a fight involving physical violence, where there is not one main offender and no major injury. Does not include verbal confrontation, tussles or other minor confrontations. Threat/intimidation is the act of unlawfully placing another person in fear of bodily harm through verbal threats without displaying a weapon or subjecting the person to actual physical attack.

Explanation: The School Board of Broward County believes that a safe and secure environment is requisite for teaching and learning.

Data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.21.3 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: The School Board of Broward County believes that a safe and secure environment is requisite for teaching and learning.

Data source: Broward County Public Schools.



3.22 Teacher Profile

3.22.1 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: 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: Florida Department of Education, Education Information and Accountability Services, *Profiles of Florida School Districts: Student and Staff Data*, available online at www.firn.edu/doe/eias/eiaspubs/profiles.htm

3.22.2 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.

3.22.3 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: Teacher knowledge is critical to school improvement and school reform.

Data source: Broward County Public Schools.

3.22.4 Professional development

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

Explanation: Teacher knowledge is critical to school improvement and school reform.

Broward data source: Broward County Public Schools.



4.1 Births to Teenagers

4.1.1 Percentage of babies born to teenage mothers

Measurement: The percentage of babies born to teenage mothers is the number of births to teenagers ages 15-19, divided by the total number of live births to mothers in Broward County. Separate percentages are given for whites, non-whites, and all newborns regardless of race. Over time, this percentage tells us whether a growing percentage of babies are being born to teenage mothers.

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: Florida Department of Health, Public Health Indicators Data System (PHIDS), www9.myflorida.com/planning_eval/phstats/

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 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.

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: Florida Department of Health, Public Health Indicators Data System (PHIDS), www9.myflorida.com/planning_eval/phstats/

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, stillbirths, miscarriages or abortions. The percentage of repeat teen births is the number of babies born to mothers ages 15-19 who already have one or more children divided by the number of live births to mothers ages 15-19.

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: Florida Department of Health, Public Health Indicators Data System (PHIDS), www9.myflorida.com/planning_eval/phstats/

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.

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: Florida Department of Health, Public Health Indicators Data System (PHIDS), www9.myflorida.com/planning_eval/phstats/

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. Stillbirths, 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.

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: Florida Department of Health, Public Health Indicators Data System (PHIDS), www9.myflorida.com/planning_eval/phstats/

4.4 Babies with Congenital Syphilis

4.4.1 Babies with congenital syphilis

Measurement: Babies with congenital syphilis are counted as the number of reported cases.

Explanation: Congenital syphilis may result in premature birth or fetal death in pregnancies where the mother is infected. Infants infected "in utero" may have skeletal, neurological, hematological and ocular disorders, nephropathy, and cutaneous lesions.



Congenital syphilis, if untreated in the pregnant woman, causes fetal or perinatal death in 40 percent of affected pregnancies.

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

4.5 Prenatal and Infant Screening

4.5.1 Prenatal screening

Measurement: The percentage of all mothers who receive a prenatal screening. 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: Florida Department of Health, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis - special tabulations made available by the Broward Healthy Start Coalition..

4.5.2 Infant screening after birth

Measurement: The percentage of all babies born that are screened after birth. 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: Florida Department of Health, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis - special tabulations made available by the Broward Healthy Start Coalition.

4.6 Adult Health

4.6.1 General health

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 question: "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?" Results are presented separately for all respondents, and for respondents in three income levels and in two age groups, for surveys conducted in 1997, 1999/2000 and 2002. Florida data also are collected by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of Floridians. The question: "How is your general health?"

Explanation: How people perceive their health is a strong predictor of hospitalization and death.

Broward data source: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q3, 1999/2000 - Q5, 2002 - Q5), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: US Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - Prevalence Data*, available online at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/>.

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 also are collected by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of Floridians. The question: "Do you have any kind of health care coverage?"

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: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc.,



Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q7, 1999/2000 - Q9, 2002 - Q9), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.
Florida data source: US Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - Prevalence Data*, available online at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/>.

4.7.3 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, "Was there a time during the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost?" Possible responses are "yes" or "no." Results are presented for surveys conducted in 1994, 1997, 1999/2000 and 2002.

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: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q9, 1999/2000 - Q13, 2002 - Q12), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

4.7.4 Primary Care Center service

Measurement:

Explanation:

Broward data source: Memorial Healthcare System and North Broward Hospital District.

4.8 Health Care Satisfaction

4.8.1 Quality of health care

Measurement: Opinion of the quality of 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, "In general, how would you rate the health care you currently receive?" The choices are excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. Results are presented for surveys conducted in 1994, 1997, 1999/2000 and 2002.

Explanation: Consumer evaluation of the quality of care is an important but often neglected outcome.

Broward data source: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q102, 1999/2000 - Q92, 2002 - Q90), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

4.8.2 Public primary care system

Measurement:

Explanation:

Broward data source: Memorial Healthcare System and North Broward Hospital District.

4.9 Deaths

4.9.1 Death rate

4.9.2 Major 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. Results are presented for all deaths and the top four specific causes of death.

Explanation: Death rates indicate whether progress is being made in reducing the most serious effects of disease, accidents and crime.

Data source: Florida Department of Health, Public Health Indicators Data System (PHIDS), www.myflorida.com/planning_eval/phstats/

4.9.3 Unintentional death rate

Measurement: The total number of deaths due to unintentional injury among youths under 20 years of age, divided by the total number of youths in the same age range.

Explanation: Unintentional injuries are the major cause of death in the age group from 1 to 19 years.

Data source: Broward County Health Department, special tabulations of the Public Health Indicators Data System (PHIDS).

4.10 Communicable Diseases

4.10.1 Primary 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: Florida Department of Health, Public Health Indicators Data System (PHIDS), www9.myflorida.com/planning_eval/phstats/

4.11 Suicide

4.11.1 Suicide

4.11.2 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 a US territory.

Explanation: Suicides indicate that people are having difficulty coping with personal crises, serious health problems, or other life stresses.

Data sources: Florida Department of Health, Public Health Indicators Data System (PHIDS), www9.myflorida.com/planning_eval/phstats/ for 4.11.1. Broward County Health Department, special tabulations from PHIDS for 4.11.2.

4.12 Mental Health

4.12.1 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?" Results are presented for surveys conducted in 1994, 1997, 1999/2000 and 2002, and are presented separately for adults 18-64 and for seniors, 65 years or older.

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: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q5, 1999/2000 - Q7, 2002 - Q7), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

4.12.2 Mental health days

Measurement: Average number of days individuals with mental illness spend in the community on an annual basis. Statewide this is measured through the Department of Children and Families for services paid with state funds (Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health and/or Medicaid). The contracted provider reports this information on admission, every three (3) months, and at discharge. The data is maintained in the state's data warehouse. The measure is an average. The numerator is the sum of average number of days out of thirty each client spends in the community determined at the time of post-admission assessments during the fiscal year. The denominator is an unduplicated count of the total number of clients for whom the average has been recorded. This is converted to an annual average by multiplying by 12.1667. Data are presented separately for seriously and persistently mentally ill adults, seriously

emotionally disturbed children and emotionally disturbed children.

Explanation: This is an indicator of the person's ability to function in the community or in a least restrictive setting. It is an objective count of the number of days spent in the community (not in crisis stabilization unit, short-term residential treatment unit, state treatment facility, inpatient unit, jail, homeless, Department of Juvenile Justice commitment program). The reliability of this measure is dependent on the provider's compliance with data reporting. Providers are required by contract to report performance data including client outcomes. The Department monitors the extent to which providers comply with these contractual requirements.

Data source: Florida Department of Children and Families, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Data Warehouse (ADMDW).

4.13 Immunizations

4.13.1 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: Bureau of Immunizations, Division of Disease Control.



4.14 Physical Fitness

4.14.1 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) “How many times per week or per month did you take part in these activities during the past month?” (c) “And when you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it?” Results are presented for surveys conducted in 1994, 1997, 1999/2000 and 2002.

Explanation: Physical exercise increases strength, endurance, and cardiovascular health.

Broward data source: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q38/Q40/Q41, 1999/2000 - Q38/Q39/Q40, 2002 - Q38/Q39/Q40), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

4.14.2 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. Results are presented for surveys conducted in 1994, 1997, 1999/2000 and 2002.

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: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q136, 1999/2000 - Q167, 2002 - Q167), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

4.14.3 Youth obesity

Measurement: Students who were at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index by age and sex based on reference data from CDC growth charts, National Center for Health Statistics, 2000.

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.

Data source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System* (2001), available online at www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/.

4.14.4 Youth physical exercise

Measurement: Information about youth smoking is obtained from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. 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. This indicator reports the percentage of students who exercised or participated in physical activities for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard on three or more of the past seven days.

Explanation: Physical exercise increases strength, endurance, and cardiovascular health.

Data source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System* (1997, 1999, 2001), available online at www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/.

4.15 Alcohol and Drug Use

4.15.1 Youth alcohol use

4.15.2 Youth marijuana use

4.15.3 Youth cocaine use

Measurement: Youth drug use is obtained from biennial Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System surveys conducted among a sample of Broward County high school students in grades 9 through 12 every odd year since 1991.

Current drug use is defined as having used alcohol, marijuana or any form of cocaine on one or more occasions in the 30 days preceding the study.

Explanation: Alcohol and drug use can lead to health, family, crime, and employment problems. The younger a person starts using drugs, the greater the chance of serious drug problems and addiction in later life. In most instances, drug use among youth begins with either alcohol or marijuana. The prevention or delaying of first use of drugs by youth prevents serious drug problems from occurring in adulthood.

Data source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System* (1997, 1999, 2001), available online at www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/.



4.16 Cigarette Smoking

4.16.1 Youth smoking

Measurement: Information about youth smoking is obtained from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. 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. One of the cities in the sample is 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: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System* (1997, 1999, 2001), available online at www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrebs/

4.16.2 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." Results are presented for surveys conducted in 1994, 1997, 1999/2000 and 2002.

Explanation: Cigarette smoking has been linked to heart disease, cancer and other health problems.

Broward data source: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q46, 1999/2000 - Q41, 2002 - Q41), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

4.17 Check-ups / Preventive Health

4.17.1 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, or never. Results are presented for surveys conducted in 1997, 1999/2000 and 2002.

Explanation: Regular medical check-ups offer prevention and early detection of health problems.

Broward data source: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q10, 1999/2000 - Q14, 2002 - Q13), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

4.17.2 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, "A mammogram is an x-ray of the breast to look for cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?" The survey also asks, "A clinical breast exam is

when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breast for lumps. 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, or never. Results are presented for surveys conducted in 1997, 1999/2000 and 2002.

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: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q71, 1999/2000 - Q58, 2002 - Q58), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: US Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - Prevalence Data*, available online at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/>.

4.17.3 Digital rectal exam

Measurement: Whether people have received a digital rectal exam is measured by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 Broward County residents age 18 and older. Specifically, survey respondents who are at least 40 years of age are asked, "A digital rectal exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional inserts a finger in the rectum to check for cancer and other health problems. When did you have your last digital rectal 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, or never. Results are presented for surveys conducted in 1997, 1999/2000 and 2002.

Explanation: A malignant tumor around the prostate can result in back pain, painful urination or painful ejaculation. Also, urinating may be difficult and the urine may contain blood or pus. These symptoms, however, need not be present with prostate cancer. Prostate cancer is detected by palpation through digital examination. It occurs in men most often after the age of 40, thus it is essential that after this age digital rectal examinations be performed regularly.

Broward data source: Quality of Life Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q81, 1999/2000 - Q63, 2002 - Q63), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

4.17.4 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, "About 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?" Possible responses are within the past 6 months, within the past year, within the past 2 years, within the past 5 years, 5 or more years ago, or never. Results are presented for both children and adults, for surveys conducted in 1997, 1999/2000 and 2002.

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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q11/Q13, 1999/2000 - Q15/137, 2002 - Q14/137), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: US Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - Prevalence Data*, available online at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/>.



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 average number of jobs this year minus (2) the average number of jobs last year divided by (3) the average number of jobs last year, multiplied by (4) 100. For the ranking in job growth, Broward County's growth rate is compared to six other similar counties in Florida (based on the size of their population). Data for both is drawn from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics, as reported by Florida's Labor Market Information System, and refer to the civilian labor force.

Explanation: Job growth is needed to keep pace with the county's population growth and to offset job loss in existing industries.

Data source: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, available online at <http://lmi.floridajobs.org/laus/laus.htm>.

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) the 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.

Explanation: Job loss can have a devastating impact on people's lives as well as state and local economies.

Data source: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, available online at <http://lmi.floridajobs.org/laus/laus.htm>.

5.3 Teenage Unemployment

5.3.1 Teenage unemployment rate

Measurement: Teenage unemployment by race and ethnicity is taken from the US Census Bureau's decennial censuses and from the annual American Community Survey, a pilot program that is expected to replace the socioeconomic data collected in the decennial census with an annual survey.

Explanation: Job loss can have a devastating impact on people's lives as well as state and local economies.

Data sources: US Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics: Florida, Section 1* (CP-2-11-1), Tables 49, 144 and 154, available online at www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decenial.html; *2000 Census of Population and Housing* (Summary File 4), Table PCT079; *2001 Supplementary Survey*, Table PCT047; data for

2000 and 2001 available online at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

5.4 Equal Employment Opportunity

5.4.1 Job discrimination

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.

Explanation: Employment discrimination unfairly limits people's economic opportunities by restricting job access and career advancement.

Broward data source: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Miami, FL District Office, (305) 536-4491.

Florida data source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, (202) 663-4900.

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. 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 66 counties in Florida.

Explanation: Average income generally reflects people's standard of living.

Data source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS)*, 1969-2000 (CD-ROM, May, 2002). This data is available online at www.bea.gov/region/reis/.

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 constant-value dollars, as corrected by the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). 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.

Data source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS)*, 1969-2000 (CD-ROM, May, 2002). This data is available online at www.bea.gov/region/reis/.

5.5.4 Average personal income by race

Measurement: Per capita personal income by race/ethnicity is obtained from the decennial Census and from the annual American Community Survey in Broward County.

Explanation: Average income generally reflects people's standard of living.

Data sources: US Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population and Housing (STF3A)*, Tables P114A, P115A and P116A; *2000 Census of Population and Housing (Summary File 3)*, Tables P82 and P157A-H; and *2001 American Community Survey*, Tables P109A-J; all tables available online at <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

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-reported measure of economic well-being obtained by telephone survey of a statistically valid sample of 2,400 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, worse, or same. The sampling error for the Broward County survey is $\pm 2.2\%$. The Florida Annual Policy Survey was administered by phone to 1,094 respondents, and has a sampling error of $\pm 3.0\%$.

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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q126, 1999/2000 - Q128, 2002 - Q129), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: Florida State University, Survey Research Laboratory, *Florida Annual Policy Survey*, available online at www.fsu.edu/~survey/FAPS/index.htm.

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 good wages in order to achieve a quality standard of living.

Data Source: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Covered Employment and Wages, www.labormarketinfo.com/es202/es202.htm.

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. 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.

Data source: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Covered Employment and Wages, www.labormarketinfo.com/es202/es202.htm.

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 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. The average annual 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: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Covered Employment and Wages, www.labormarketinfo.com/es202/es202.htm.

5.8 Wage Distribution

5.8.1 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. 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: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation, Bureau of Tax.

5.9 Output of Goods and Services

5.9.1 Growth in output

Measurement: Although estimates of the Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product are prepared annually, no similar estimates of output are available at the county level. As a result, Total Earnings by Place of Work are used as an alternative measure, based on the Regional Economic Information System at the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Explanation: The value of goods and services produced in each location is a general measure of economic activity. The value of labor and proprietor incomes generated in each location is a significant part of the overall value of economic output.

Data source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS), 1969-2000* (CD-ROM, May, 2002). This data is available online at www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/.

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 1987 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.

Data source: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Covered Employment and Wages, www.labormarketinfo.com/es202/es202.htm.

5.11 Tourism

5.11.1 Tourist arrivals and expenditures

Measurement: The number of yearly tourist arrivals to and expenditures in Greater Fort Lauderdale.

Explanation: Due to South Florida's weather, beaches, and other attractions, tourists are an important source of revenue for Broward County.

Broward data source: Broward County Convention and Visitors Bureau (Kelly Tortarello, 954-765-4661).

Florida data source: Visit Florida (Robin Phillips, 850-488-5607).

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. 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: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Consolidated Federal Funds Report* (annual). Both detailed data and publications are available at www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html

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: Florida Department of State, Division of Corporations.

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: The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, Economic Analysis Department, 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 US 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 separately for women and for minority racial/ethnic groupings, including Black, Hispanic, Asian and Pacific Islander, and American Indian and Alaskan Native. The 1997 owners of 2.5 million businesses were surveyed compared to the previous 1992 surveys of 1.2 million businesses. This increased 1997 sample is due to the inclusion of "C" corporations to provide more detailed comprehensive estimates for both minority- and women-owned businesses; meet the need for reliable estimates at the state level by 2-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code;

and provide better estimates for American Indian-Owned businesses. A "C" corporation is a legally incorporated business under state laws. Unlike a subchapter S corporation, a "C" corporation has no restrictions. "C" corporations account for approximately 75 percent of all US business receipts.

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 sources: US Bureau of the Census, *Economic Censuses: Surveys of Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises* (1987, 1992, 1997). Data and publications are available at www.census.gov/csd/mwb/.

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.

Data source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, *Florida Statistical Abstract* (annual), Tables 11.05 and 11.15.

5.17 International Trade

5.17.1 Imports and exports shipped through Broward

Measurement: The dollar value of U.S. exports and imports shipped through Broward County.

Explanation: A comparison of this data versus other ports can determine performance and revenue of services.

Data source: Vice President of the Florida Ports Council, Tallahassee, Florida, (850) 222-8028.

5.17.2 Merchandise exports

Measurement: State and metropolitan area export values are taken from the US Bureau of the Census's Exporter Location (EL) series, which allocates exports to states and localities based on the location of the exporter of record. The exporter of record is the party principally responsible for effecting export from the United States, and is not necessarily the entity that produced the merchandise.

Explanation: Considering Broward County's growing connection to the global economy, growth in the volume and dollar value of exports is a strong indicator of economic performance for the local economy.

Data source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, *Metropolitan Area Exports*, available at www.ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea/metro/.

5.18 Private Capital Investment

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



5.19 Public Capital Investment

This item may 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.

Explanation: Retirement income is essential to the quality of life and economic self-sufficiency of the elderly.

Florida data source: US Department of Labor, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Office of Research and Economic Analysis.

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: Florida State University, The Pepper Institute on Aging and Public Policy.



6.1 Air Quality

6.1.1 State of the air quality

Measurement: This performance measure shows the percentage of monitored days when the air quality is rated good based on the highest pollutant concentration of that day. *Effective in 1999, the measurement of the ozone concentration has changed. As a result, the Air Quality Index reported for 1999 is not comparable to the AQI reported for the previous years.*

Explanation: Poor air quality affects public health, especially children and the elderly. The EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide and lead to ensure adequate public health and environmental protection. The EPA developed a national Air Quality Index to reflect air quality on any given day. Daily Air Quality Index information for Broward County is available to the public by dialing (954) 519-1280.

Data source: Calendar Year (CY) data, Broward County DPEP, Air Quality Division, Ken Larson, (954) 519-1293.

6.1.2 Fleet of alternative fuel vehicles

Measurement: This is the number of vehicles used by federal, municipal, and local governments that operate on alternative fuels including compressed and liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), propane, ethanol, bio-diesel, and electricity.

Explanation: Vehicular traffic is a major source of air pollution in general. The incomplete combustion of gasoline in motor vehicles results in the emissions of hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen, and carbon monoxide. These pollutants react in the presence of sunlight to produce ozone, the pollutant of

main concern in the Broward County. Ozone can cause respiratory distress to individuals with impaired respiratory functions, especially children and the elderly. The Energy Policy Act of 1992, established goals to reduce dependence on imported oil by requiring federal and state fleets to increase the percentage of their vehicles operating on alternative fuels. Energy diversification protects our energy security, enhances environmental protection, and promotes economic development.

Data sources: Calendar Year (CY) data, Broward County Public Works, Energy Management Section, Anthony Rosa, (954) 357-6506 and the South Florida Regional Planning Council, Carlos Gonzalez, (954) 985-4416.

6.1.3 Roadway capacity

Measurement: The established roadway level of service standard used in the Broward County Comprehensive Plan defines “overcapacity” segments as those operating at levels of service worse than Level of Service “D.” The percentage is derived by dividing the number of roadway segments operating below the designated level of service standard in the specified calendar year by the total number of roadway segments measured in that year.

Explanation: This performance measure provides a comprehensive picture of how vehicular traffic and the adequacy of the roadway system can affect the environmental quality of life in an urban county experiencing continuing growth.

Data source: Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection, Transportation Planning Division, Ossama Al Aschkar, (954) 357-6653.

6.2 Groundwater Quality

6.2.1 Quality of groundwater

Measurement: This is the cumulative percentage of petroleum-contaminated sites cleaned up to state standards in the indicated calendar year. In 1998 a statistical analysis revealed that 99% of all contaminated sites would be cleaned up by 2009. This prediction was based on the assumption that no new discharges would occur. Unfortunately, about three hundred new discharges have occurred since 1998. The percentage of contaminated sites cleaned up to state standards through December 2000 is now 28.5%.

Explanation: One of the greatest threats to our drinking water supply is contamination from leaking underground petroleum storage tanks, especially where these sources are 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 common of these sources.

Data source: Broward County DPEP, Pollution Prevention and Remediation Division, Lorenzo Fernandez, (954) 519-1249.

6.3 Surface Water Quality

6.3.1 Surface water quality, fresh water streams

Measurement: This performance measure is calculated based on the data obtained from DPEP's surface water quality monitoring network along the fresh water portion of the C-13 (Middle River) canal (University Drive to



Interstate 95) as measured at DPEP station numbers 12, 13 and 14. Percent improvement is measured by comparing the overall annual average water quality index. The index is calculated using the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Florida Stream Water Quality Index (WQI) to rate the quality of fresh water systems. The WQI is based on the measurement of six water quality categories: water clarity, dissolved oxygen, oxygen-demanding substances, bacteria, nutrients and biological diversity with each category potentially having more than one parameter. We converted annual average raw data for the six categories to index values from 0-99 and assigned a percentile value based on Florida stream water quality data. The DPEP WQI is based on the five water chemistry parameters as biological diversity measurements are not available for Broward County surface waters.

Explanation: County and federal agencies have developed and improved regulations and programs to affect surface water quality positively since 1995. These regulations and programs encompass three areas: 1) redevelopment of areas constructed before the implementation of surface water management regulations, 2) the 5-year renewal of surface water management licenses issued before 1989, and 3) the Broward County NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit. The C-13 and C-14 Canal basins were selected because most of the basins are located outside independent drainage districts and are subject to DPEP surface water management regulations.

Data source: Broward County DPEP, Environmental Monitoring Division, Nancy Gassman, (954) 519-1241.

6.3.2 Surface Water Quality, Marine Waters

Measurement: This performance measure is calculated based on the data obtained from DPEP's surface water quality monitoring network within the tidal portion of the eastern C-13 (Middle River and Coastal Basin) and eastern C-14 Canals (Cypress Creek and Pompano Canals, east of I-95) as measured at DPEP station numbers 5 and 10. Percent improvement is measured by comparing the overall annual average Trophic State Index (TSI) of these two stations against their 1995 (baseline) overall annual average TSI. The index is calculated using the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Trophic State Index, to rate the quality of estuarine systems. The annual TSI is based on raw annual average measurements of chlorophyll and nutrients. Calculating an overall TSI value requires both nitrogen and phosphorous measurements.

Explanation: County and federal agencies have developed and improved regulations and programs to affect surface water quality positively since 1995. These regulations and programs encompass three areas: 1) redevelopment of areas constructed before the implementation of surface water management regulations, 2) the 5-year renewal of surface water management and licenses issued prior to 1989, and 3) the Broward County NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit. The C-13 and C-14 Canal basins were selected because most of the basins are located outside independent drainage districts and are subject to DPEP surface water management regulations.

Data source: Broward County DPEP, Environmental Monitoring Division, Nancy Gassman, (954) 519-1241.

6.3.3 Quality of marine bathing water, from a bacteriological standpoint

Measurement: This performance measure tracks the percentage of beach water quality measurements rated as satisfactory, based upon weekly enterococci and fecal coliform testing at fifteen public beaches and recreational waterways in Broward County. The reporting period is the year ending on June 30th of the indicated year.

Explanation: The Broward County Health Department, with the State Department of Health has initiated (1998) a program to provide scientific information on the quality of coastal beach and recreational waters to the public. The program involves monitoring of enterococci species and fecal coliform bacteria levels at fifteen locations along Broward's Atlantic coast and Intracoastal waterway. The density of enterococci species and fecal coliform bacteria as indicator groups in seawater show the relationship to swimming-associated gastroenteritis.

Data sources: Broward County Health Department and Florida Department of Health, Howard Rosen, (954) 467-4854.

6.4 Water Use

6.4.1 Water consumption

Measurement: This performance measure reflects trends in the consumption of water resources by the residents of Broward County. The data are based upon total finished and purchased water consumed annually in each Broward County Office of Environmental Services (OES) district divided by our best estimate of population derived from the historical number of customers and equivalent residential connections in each district.



Explanation: Per capita water consumption reflects residents' attitudes regarding water use and conservation as indicated by a sub-set of users within the OES franchise area. It can be influenced by rates charged by the provider and by regional use restrictions applied by the South Florida Water Management District.

Data sources: Broward County Office of Environmental Services, Chuck Flynn, (954) 831-0886 and Broward County DPEP, Water Resources Division, (954) 519-1464.

6.4.2 Water use restrictions

Measurement: Water-use restrictions are imposed by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) during drought conditions when water levels in the regional system or groundwater levels monitored locally fall below a target level. The measure is calculated by dividing the number of months when water restrictions were imposed (even for a single day) by 60 months (5 year period). SFWMD predicts that without enhancements in our current water management system, Service Area 1 (North Broward and Lower Palm Beach County) and Service Area 2 (Central and Southern Broward County) will experience increasing shortages from 15% and 16% of the time in 1990 to 37% and 29% in 2010 respectively¹. Three major water resources planning efforts are currently underway to reduce water use restrictions by increasing storage capabilities and improving the efficiency of water management. The three plans are: Everglades Restoration (Restudy) - a state and federal partnership; the Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan (LEC); and the SFWMD and Broward Countywide Integrated Water Resources Plan (IWRP). As these planning efforts move forward, the number of days in water shortage should be maintained or reduced despite increasing

demands on water resources with increasing population. The Restudy and LEC components alone are expected to reduce these shortages to 9% and 14%. The IWRP should further enhance these improvements. The number is based on the number of months over a 26-year model simulation resulting in water shortages of any type.

Explanation: This benchmark measures the ability of water managers in Broward County and South Florida's ability to effectively deal with drought conditions.

Data source: South Florida Water Management District; *'South Florida Water Management District Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan (Draft), March 1997.*

6.5 Wildlife Habitat

6.5.1 Natural resource land in managed areas east of conservation area levees This indicator has been retired.

Measurement: The number of acres of land in public ownership/protection where some degree of protection and management is offered to native plants and animals pursuant to an approved and funded management plan for their natural resource values.

Explanation: Natural resource lands are important to the community as examples of Broward's ecological history and provide important habitat for local and migratory wildlife and indigenous plants. To maintain or regain their function and values these lands must be protected from development and the effects of invasive plants, over drainage and other deleterious effects.

Data source: Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection,

collection of data from management agencies, Heather Carman.

6.5.2 Total tree canopy coverage in Broward County, east of Conservation Areas This indicator has been retired.

Measurement: To be defined.

Explanation: As part of the Broward County Commission's New Vision goal to protect the environment, the DPEP has embarked on a project to map the tree canopy in Broward into their Geographical Information Management System. This is being done to give local jurisdictions a tool for managing their urban forest. Trees reduce our energy bills, clean our air, keep pollution out of our waterways, save tax dollars for storm water drainage, recharge our drinking water supply, reduce noise pollution, support our multi-billion dollar tourist industry, support birds and wildlife and make our community more attractive, cohesive and livable.

Data source: Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection, Sean McSweeney.

6.5.3 Conservation and recreation areas

Measurement: The Land Preservation Sections maintains an inventory of protected conservation and recreation lands as well as unprotected natural lands targeted for preservation through the Land Preservation Bond program (2000 Safe Parks and Land Preservation Bond Referendum). The protected lands inventory includes environmentally sensitive lands, passive parks, and active recreational facilities. The unprotected lands are those for which Broward County is pursuing preservation through acquisition and/or management agreement.

Protected Land



Conservation and passive recreation land - this category consists of environmentally sensitive lands and passive recreational parks.

Active Recreational Land - this category includes active recreational facilities and parks.

Other Protected Land - this category contains mitigation sites and other public or private lands managed for conservation.

East Coast Buffer - these sites have been acquired by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD).

Unprotected Land

Potential conservation land and green space acquisition/management agreement - these parcels have been approved for preservation by the Broward County Board of County Commissioners through acquisition and/or management agreement.

Listed East Coast Buffer - lands pursued by the South Florida Water Management District.

Explanation: Natural resource lands are important to the community as examples of Broward's ecological history and provide important habitat for local and migratory wildlife and indigenous plants. We wish to protect these lands from development, the effects of invasive plants, over-drainage and other deleterious effects to maintain or regain their function and values.

Data source: Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection, Biological Resources Division, Valeria Volin, (954) 519-1297.

6.6 Threatened and Endangered Species

6.6.1 Manatee population

Measurement: Manatees are counted statewide to determine manatee distribution, abundance and use of habitat. In Broward County, two

types of surveys are conducted, aerial surveys and power plant surveys. The Department of Planning and Environmental Protection participates in a statewide interagency team conducting winter aerial surveys during the months of December through March. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Marine Research Institute coordinates these surveys. A second type of survey is conducted in Broward County by researchers from Eckerd College. The winter aerial surveys are conducted following the passage of cold fronts when weather is clear and wind is minimal. Under such conditions, manatees that have congregated around the power plant discharge are commonly observed resting at the surface of the water in an effort to be warmed up by the sun. Favorable weather conditions affect the accuracy of these synoptic counts.

Aerial surveys are not an accurate representation of the Florida West Indian manatee population. Statewide numbers obtained through aerial surveys are misleading due to the transient nature of manatees. The aerial survey is also impaired by water clarity and weather conditions, which may facilitate or obstruct survey success. These counts vary by hundreds between surveys. This suggests aerial surveys, being used as a research tool to determine population, need to be improved.

Explanation: The manatee is an endangered species whose existence is threatened by several anthropomorphic activities including injuries or death from boat and ship impacts, water control structures, habitat reduction, water pollution, toxic algal blooms, etc. These problems are addressed through various means. It is the goal of the state and federal government to increase the manatee population to a point where the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service "Multi-Species Recovery Plan for South

Florida" reclassifies them as "threatened" and eventually removes them from the endangered species list. The annual statewide count is important in identifying population trends. Likewise, County mortality data may show the population's health or the effectiveness of local manatee protection.

Data sources: Survey data from 1990 to 2001 was provided by The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Marine Research Institute, Information and Education Office, (727) 896-8626.

6.6.2 Sea Turtle survey

Measurement: Broward County's 24 miles of beaches are surveyed daily during the sea turtle nesting season, March through October. We record the number of nests deposited and the location of each. We move to hatcheries those nests in sites that are not amenable to successful emergency and entry of hatchling sea turtles into the surf.

Explanation: The Broward County Sea Turtle Conservation Program was originally instituted through specific requirements of dredge and fill permits issued to DPEP for beach renourishment projects. The goal of the program is to reduce the number of sea turtle nests that required relocation and maximize the survivability of nests left on the beach. We conduct the Conservation Program during non-renourishment years to allow for continuity of data collection and analysis. We expect that the number of sea turtle nests that require relocation in the year 2001 will be less due to the enactment of a sea turtle lighting ordinance in the Cities of Pompano Beach and Deerfield Beach. These ordinances require shading or suspension of beach lighting from sunset to sunrise during the nesting and hatching season. Compliance will allow additional nests to be left in place.



Data source: Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection, Biological Resources Division, Louis Fisher, (954) 519-1255.

6.7 Coastline

6.7.1 Beach adequacy

Measurement: This is a measure of the ability of Broward County's beaches to provide storm protection and recreational beach area. Critically-eroded beaches are those beaches whose width at high tide we deem inadequate to provide storm wave damage protection and/or recreational opportunities. For the purposes of this survey, we assume the threshold width is 75 feet from road, seawall, or toe of the dune to the high water contour. This definition is different from that used by the State of Florida in determining critically-eroded beaches. FDEP monuments are used for beach measurements. These monuments are sometimes located in roads, in yards, or on sidewalks or seawalls, but "beach width" is presumed to include only sandy recreational beach. Distance measurements are derived from the most recent countywide beach surveys.

Explanation: Broward's beaches serve two critical functions: to provide storm wave protection for upland property, structures, and infrastructure, and to drive our recreational economic engine. Vital to the beaches' storm protective function is their width. Adequate beach width allows storm waves to break and dissipate energy harmlessly; however, in so protecting the upland, storm waves cause some net erosion of beach sand. Broward County's beaches protect almost \$4 billion in upland structures and property and generate \$600

million in annual spending in the County. Maintenance of beach width adequate to protect against a moderate frequency storm event is very important. Beach acreage is a useful measure because it indicates the amount of recreational space available to beach users. As a \$600 million annual contributor to Broward County's economy, the beaches are a foundation of our tourist economy. Our beaches also provide critical nesting habitats for several threatened and endangered species of sea turtles and adequate acreage is necessary for this purpose. We measure beach width from the shorefront reference monument (established by the State of Florida) to the zero foot elevation contour (NGVD). Acreage is based on 24 miles of beachfront in Broward County.

Data source: Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection, Biological Resources Division, Steve Higgins, (954) 519-1265.

6.8 Coral Reefs

6.8.1 Coral reef health

Measurement: Stony coral abundance, diversity, and evenness are calculated values commonly used to characterize the relative health of coral reef communities. In general, a diversity index value (H') for stony corals is a way of comparing the relative abundance of each species of coral among different populations of corals or among different reef sites. Evenness (J') is the calculated ratio value of H' divided by H' max and it increases in value as the number of species increases and reaches its maximum value of one when the number of individuals of each species at a given site is the same. We don't expect to see

substantial increases or decreases in index values over time and would hope for maintenance of existing values. Data collection annually will continue beyond the year 2001. Collection of data for year 2000 began in December 2000 and finished in February 2001. As yearly data becomes available, comparison to previous years will allow detailed evaluation of trends in the ecological condition and relative health of the reef community.

C = Coverage of stony coral live polyps (%)

N = Numbers of individuals of each species

H' = Diversity index

J' = Evenness (H'/H' max)

H' max = (# of species)

$H'C$ = Diversity of live coral polyp coverage

$H'N$ = Diversity of numbers of individuals per species

$J'C$ = Evenness in distribution of live coral polyp coverage

$J'N$ = Evenness in distribution of numbers of individuals per species

Explanation: Broward County initiated a coral reef community monitoring program involving the measurement of the relative abundance and diversity of stony corals and the abundance of octocorals and sponges at twenty-three reef sites throughout Broward's coastal waters. Coral reef communities and associated sea life of those communities are an important natural resource for recreational fishing and diving industries in Broward. The sound ecological condition of this resource community is a key indicator of the general condition of all marine resources adjacent to the Broward coast.

Data source: Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection, Biological Resources Division, Louis Fisher, (954) 519-1255.



6.9 Energy Use

6.9.1 Total and per capita electricity consumption

Measurement: This is a measure of the total and per capita electric power consumed in Broward County annually including residential and nonresidential (kilowatt-hours).

Explanation: The production and consumption of electric energy are significant sources of air pollution. Generating electricity by burning oil and natural gas generates emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and carbon dioxide (CO₂). VOCs and NO_x are precursors for ozone, whereas CO₂ is a greenhouse gas that increases the risk of climate change. NO_x and SO₂ are also precursors for acid rain that in turn contribute to poor air and water quality. Poor air quality affects public health, especially of children and the elderly.

Data source: Calendar Year (CY) data, Florida Power & Light Co., Lynn Shatas, (954) 321-2215.

6.10 Waste Management

6.10.1 Waste production

Measurement: This performance measure tracks the quantity of solid waste produced in Broward County. Broward County OIWM provides data on waste production by Broward County to the FDEP. The FDEP, Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Division of Waste Management, publishes the data in the Solid Waste Management in Florida Annual Report. The total waste tonnage includes construction and demolition debris. Per capita amounts are based upon Census 2000 figures.

Explanation: Tracking of the handling, management and disposal of solid waste helps to prevent illegal dumping and allows the maintaining of sufficient disposal options for future generations.

Data source: Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection, Pollution Prevention and Remediation Division, Sermin Unsal, (954) 519-1460.

6.10.2 Waste disposal

Measurement: Data are provided to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) by the Broward County Office of Integrated Waste Management (OIWM) and published by FDEP, Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Division of Waste Management, in the Solid Waste Management in Florida Annual Report. Landfilled tonnage includes construction and demolition materials.

Explanation: Tracking of the handling, management and disposal of solid waste helps to prevent illegal dumping and allows the maintaining of sufficient disposal options for future generations.

Data source: Broward County Department of Planning and Environmental Protection, Pollution Prevention and Remediation Division, Sermin Unsal, (954) 519-1460.



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 Broward County 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." In 1997, the question was posed with regard to "State government." The sampling 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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q127, 1999/2000 - Q129, 2002 - Q130), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: Florida State University, Survey Research Laboratory, *Florida Annual Policy Survey*, available online at www.fsu.edu/~survey/FAPS/index.htm

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 sampling 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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q128, 1999/2000 - Q130, 2002 - Q131), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: Florida State University, Survey Research Laboratory, *Florida Annual Policy Survey*, available online at www.fsu.edu/~survey/FAPS/index.htm

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 sampling 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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q129, 1999/2000 - Q131, 2002 - Q132), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

7.3 Government Spending

7.3.1 Taxes

7.3.2 Taxes relative to personal income

7.3.3 Ranking in local taxes

Measurement: State taxes include sales, excise, corporate income, intangible property, license and documentary stamp taxes. Lottery proceeds are excluded. Local taxes include ad valorem (property) taxes and local option taxes. Impact fees and charges for municipal services are excluded. Federal taxes include personal income, social insurance, corporate income, excise and estate taxes. Totals include all tax collections by each level of government. There are two accepted measures of tax burden, per capita taxes (7.3.1) and taxes as a percentage of personal income (7.3.2). Per capita taxes are calculated in each year by dividing tax collections by the population.

Explanation: Taxation and government spending are major concerns of the public. Floridians voiced that concern in 1994, when they voted in favor of a state constitutional amendment that limits the growth in state revenue to the growth in Floridians' personal income. These indicators show the growth in the tax burden in actual dollars as well as the growth relative to their personal income and the growth in other areas.

Florida data source: Florida Tax Watch, Inc., Tallahassee, FL, as reported in the Florida



Commission of Government Accountability to the People's *Florida Benchmarks* (February 1998).

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 sampling 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 Assessments of Broward County, Florida, by Professional Research Consultants, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska (1997 - Q130, 1999/2000 - Q132), www.sfrpc.com/ccb/prchome.htm.

Florida data source: Florida State University, Survey Research Laboratory, *Florida Annual Policy Survey*, available online at www.fsu.edu/~survey/FAPS/index.htm

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 (ES-

202), 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: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Covered Employment and Wages, www.labormarketinfo.com/es202/es202.htm.

7.5.2 Broward County's rank in size of local government

Measurement: 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 per 100 county residents).

Explanation: Increasing government efficiency should enable Broward County to lower its rank among Florida's counties.

Data source: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Covered Employment and Wages, www.labormarketinfo.com/es202/es202.htm.

7.6 Financial Management

7.6.1 National ranking This indicator has been retired.

Measurement: Since 1990, *Financial World* magazine has ranked the 50 states based on three major criteria: (1) Managing for Results, which assesses state efforts in evaluating the

efficiency and effectiveness of its service delivery; (2) Financial Management, which assesses the state's ability to forecast revenues and expenditures, to wisely spend and invest and to practice generally accepted accounting procedures; and (3) Infrastructure Maintenance, which assesses the quality of the state's long term capital planning and maintenance practices. Information is gathered from state budget offices, the National Governors' Association, the National Association of State Budget Officers, the Council of State Governments, and other organizations.

Explanation: Well-managed organizations in the public or private sector use practices that ensure financial stability, efficiency and effectiveness.

Florida data source: *Financial World*, New York.

7.6.2 Debt

Measurement: Debt is a measure of long-term liabilities. For Florida, it is the total amount of money, including principal and interest, owed by state government over the next five years. For Broward County it is the net general obligation bonded debt per capita. Expressing the debt as a per capita measure controls for growth in the population or tax base.

Explanation: Debt reflects government's continuing ability to meet its financial obligations. Debt also influences the cost of government through its indirect effect on borrowing costs.

Broward data source: Broward County Finance and Administrative Services Department, Accounting Division, *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*. This report is available at www.broward.org/accounting/.

Florida data source: Florida Office of the Comptroller, *Schedule of Outstanding Bonds and Future Debt Service*.



7.6.3 Credit rating

Measurement: Bond ratings for all 50 states are determined annually by Standard & Poor's Corporation based on each state's economic base, financial management and long-term debt.

Explanation: The bond rating indicates the creditworthiness to individuals or institutions purchasing bonds and influences borrowing costs.

Broward data source: Broward County Finance and Administrative Services Department, Accounting Division, *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*. This report is available at www.broward.org/accounting/.

Florida data source: Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, Public Finance Department, New York.

7.6.4 Rainy day funds

Measurement: By constitution and statute, the state is required to set aside revenue to respond to emergencies, such as hurricanes or tornadoes, and to continue the operation of state government in the event of a revenue shortfall.

Explanation: Rainy day funds are a financial cushion against events or situations that threaten the ability to meet financial obligations.

Broward data source: Broward County Office of Management and Budget.

Florida data source: Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis Unit, *General Revenue Fund Retrospect Statement*.

7.7 Use of Outcome Measures

7.7.1 Outcomes in strategic plans

This indicator has been retired.

Measurement: Outcomes are measures that indicate how people benefit from government programs and services. Agency strategic plans, updated annually, state how each agency expects to carry out its mission over the next five years. Objectives are reviewed and scored as "an outcome" or "not an outcome."

Explanation: Government should be judged by the benefits it produces. If government is held accountable for outcomes, it can be motivated to respond with improved levels of service to citizens.

Broward data source: Broward County Office of Management and Budget.

Florida data source: Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting.

7.7.2 Budget tied to performance measures

This indicator has been retired.

Measurement: Under the Government Performance and Accountability Act of 1994, state agencies are to be held accountable for achieving results with the dollars they receive for their services and programs.

Explanation: Holding agencies accountable for outcomes ensures that tax dollars are spent on services and programs that produce results.

Broward data source: Broward County Office of Management and Budget.

Florida data source: Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting.

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.

Explanation: Tax dollars should be spent on services and programs that produce results.

Broward data source: Broward County Department of Human Services, *Partnerships 99: Contracted Services Report* (tabulated by Juliette Love).

Florida data source: Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting.

7.9 Presidential Elections

7.9.1 Voter registration in presidential election years

7.9.2 Registered voter turnout in presidential election years

7.9.3 Overall voter turnout in presidential election years

Measurement: The voting age population, as estimated by the Florida Consensus Estimating Conference, consists of all people age 18 and older regardless of whether they meet Florida voter registration requirements. Estimates are based on the April 1 population in each election year. 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 driver license offices. Counts for each year are taken at the close of registration, just prior to



each election. Voter turnout is number of registered voters who voted at the polls or by absentee ballot divided by the number of registered voters. In these indicators, turnout is reported only for presidential election years in which the President and Vice President, members of the US House of Representatives, Florida House members, one-half the Florida Senate and a portion of the constitutional county officials are on the ballot. US 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. The turnout on election day indicates the level of interest citizens have in their governance.

Data sources: Florida Department of State, Division of Elections, *Official General Election Returns* (election years), as published in University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, *Florida Statistical Abstract* (annual, Tables 21.25 – Voting Age Population, 21.30 – Registered Voters, and 21.31 – Voter Turnout); some data is available online at <http://election.dos.state.fl.us/online/index.shtml>.

7.10 Non-Presidential Elections

7.10.1 Voter registration in non-presidential election years

7.10.2 Registered voter turnout in non-presidential election years

7.10.3 Overall voter turnout in non-presidential election years

Measurement: The voting age population, as estimated by the Florida Consensus Estimating Conference, consists of all people age 18 and older regardless of whether they meet Florida voter registration requirements. Estimates are

based on the April 1 population in each election year. 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. Counts for each year are taken at the close of registration, just prior to each election. In these indicators, turnout is reported only for non-presidential election years, which 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, US House of Representatives, and a portion of the state's constitutional county officials. US 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. The turnout on election day indicates the level of interest citizens have in their governance.

Data sources: Florida Department of State, Division of Elections, *Official General Election Returns* (election years), as published in University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, *Florida Statistical Abstract* (annual, Tables 21.25 – Voting Age Population, 21.30 – Registered Voters, and 21.31 – Voter Turnout); some data is available online at <http://election.dos.state.fl.us/online/index.shtml>.

7.11 Representation

7.11.1 Racial representation

7.11.2 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 (US 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 sources: 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).



The Coordinating Council of Broward would like to thank all of the many people who gave generously of their time, interest and expertise to create this fourth edition of *The Broward Benchmarks*.

The Council is indebted to the “Florida Commission on Government Accountability to the People” (GAP Commission) for providing the original model for *The Broward Benchmarks*. This edition takes the same approach as the GAP Commission’s *Florida Benchmark Report*, but has been extensively adapted for Broward use. We can now compare ourselves with other areas, but more importantly, we can “drill down” to detailed Broward Quality of Life information.

The South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) and many collaborating organizations and individuals provided support on the new statistical measurements. In addition, the SFRPC provided countless hours and great expertise in compiling and producing the report. The unique citizen survey work was completed under the direction of Dr. Joseph Inguanzo, Professional Research Consultants, Omaha, Nebraska.

A very special thanks to The Coordinating Council of Broward Board of Directors, who not only contributed their time and expertise but allowed key staff members to support the development and completion of this highly collaborative project. Finally, we would like to thank personally each of the following continuing members of the Quality of Life Committee, which developed and has continued to improve this report over the past five years.



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Memorial Healthcare System

Vera Sharitt, Human Services Program Manager
Broward County Health Department

Thomas R. Smith, Grants Coordinator
Broward Sheriff’s Office

Mislady A. Vélez, Multi-Cultural Affairs Director
North Broward Hospital District

Barbara L. Walker, Resource Teacher
Broward County Public Schools

Nancy Weintraub, Community Liaison
Broward County Public Schools

Hal Wiggin, Director of Strategic Planning and Quality Improvement
Children’s Services Council of Broward County

Cheryl Wilson, Director
Senior Connection / Area Agency on Aging

Margarita Zalamea, Director, Office of Government Relations
Broward County Public Schools

Judy Zinn, Director of Strategic Planning
Broward County Public Schools

