

Memorandum

Date: Sept 13, 2012

To: Seven50 Project Team

From: Dover, Kohl & Partners

Subject: **Task 2.11: Scorecard Indicators Report**

The Seven50 Plan will provide a detailed description of Southeast Florida in the future. This regional vision will not simply be a simple forecast, but will be translated into an action plan with a broad mixture of public and private sector actions and investments. In order for this action plan to remain effective over multiple decades of implementation, a system of indicators is critical to measure and evaluate success over time. To accomplish this, the Seven50 Plan will use indicators to detail important aspects of the regional forecast such as the spatial arrangement and intensity of land uses, the effective design of transportation systems, conservation of natural resources, potential for improved public health, and likely effects of climate change.

As described in Task 2.10 and 2.11 of the *Agreement for Services for the Southeast Florida Regional Vision and Blueprint for Economic Prosperity*, the following Scorecard Indicators Report outlines a scorecard of appropriate indicators.

Selection of Indicators

1. **Kickoff Summit Event:** The first step for establishing indicators was the Kickoff Summit Event held on June 27, 2012 at the Old School Square in Delray Beach, FL. The summit was a critical part of Seven50's public process. Over five hundred and fifty people attended the event, with over seventy-five additionally participating via webinar to express their vision for the future of the Southeast Florida. The Summit included key meetings of the following five Seven50 Work Groups to clarify priorities for important aspects of the region:
 - a. Education, Workforce & Economic Development
 - b. Development Patterns
 - c. Environment, Agriculture & Natural Resources
 - d. Community Assets & Culture
 - e. Inclusive Regional Leadership & Equity

2. **Study of National Models:** The selection of recommended indicators for Southeast Florida described in this memorandum was additionally based on the study of successful models used elsewhere in comparable regional planning projects. These precedents include: *Alternative Future – Florida in the 21st Century*, *Envision Utah*, *Envision Central Texas*, and the *Maryland Scenarios Project*. These precedents are described in Task 2.1, the National Survey Report.
3. **Previous Studies:** The indicators chosen for the Seven50 Plan also draw upon previous studies that have already established goals and potentially useful indicators for the region including: *Southeast Florida 2060*, *The State Workforce Investment Plan*, *Eastward Ho!*, *The Florida Chamber of Commerce 6 Pillars Project*, *South Florida Regional Planning Council’s Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy*, *Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council’s Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy*, *South Florida Regional Resource Center Reports* especially and the work of Dr. Alan Wallace, University of Colorado, *Imaging the Region*, *Regional Shift*, *Charting the Course*, *Growth Management in Florida: Planning for Paradise*, and other publications by the Center for Urban and Environmental Solutions.
4. **HUD Indicators:** The HUD Livability Principles used to organize the Seven50 indicators were also drawn from the Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities Performance Measurement Webinar given on June 7th, 2012. This Webinar additionally described important HUD Flagship Sustainability Indicators that can be used to measure performance in efforts to achieve the HUD Livability Principles. These HUD Flagship Sustainability Indicators have been integrated among the various Indicators compiled for each Livability Principle in this memorandum.
5. **Equity and Housing Studies:** The Social Equity Analysis and Opportunity Index for the Seven Counties of Southeast Florida, produced by Carras Community Investment, Inc, includes exploration of 33 indicators. All 33 social indicators were utilized. Demographic indicators include race and linguistic isolation. Economic indicators represent income, benefits, and unemployment. Education indicators show levels of educational attainment as well as indicators of public schools. Neighborhood indicators address aspects of housing and household composition. Lastly, transportation indicators examine vehicle access and commuting patterns. These 33 are grouped together under “Indicators from HUD Social Equity Analysis” below.

Indicators

At the end of each indicator listed below is a reference to the source of the indicator. The indicators are grouped under the six Livability Principles established by HUD’s Partnership for Sustainable Communities as well as a seventh key Livability Principle concerning resilience to climate change.

1. Provide more transportation choices

Develop safe, reliable and economical transportation choices to decrease household transportation costs, reduce our nation’s dependence on foreign oil, improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote public health.

Indicators:

1. Length of state and county/local road lane miles (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
2. The total percentage of workers commuting via walking, biking, transit, or rideshare (from HUD OSHC)
3. Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) by auto (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
4. VMT reduction accompanied by transit, bike, pedestrian modes (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)

2. Promote equitable, affordable housing

Expand location- and energy-efficient housing choices for people of all ages, incomes, races and ethnicities to increase mobility and lower the combined cost of housing and transportation.

Indicators:

5. The percentage of renter units and owner units affordable to households earning 80% of HUD area median family income (from HUD OSHC)
6. H+T Affordability: The proportion of household income spent on housing and transportation costs for the spectrum of various income ranges (from HUD OSHC)
7. Access to healthy food choices: The percentage of total population that resides in a low income census tract AND resides more than one mile from a supermarket/large grocery store (for rural census tracts, the distance is more than 10 miles) (from HUD OSHC)
8. Access to open space: The percentage of population that resides within 1 mile of a park or open space for rural areas, or ½ mile for urban areas (from HUD OSHC)
9. Affordable housing supply/demand ratios (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
10. Percent of population living in deteriorated or overcrowded housing (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
11. Housing (affordable or otherwise) demand/supply ratio (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
12. Accessory dwelling units (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)

Indicators from the Carras Social Equity Analysis:

13. Percent White
14. Percent Black

15. Percent Hispanic
16. Percent Asian
17. Percent who do not speak English at home
18. Median household income
19. Per capita income
20. Percent of all persons in poverty
21. Percent of families in poverty with children under 18 years
22. Percent unemployed
23. Households receiving SNAP benefits
24. Persons 25 years and older without a high school education
25. Persons 25 years and older with a high school diploma
26. Persons 25 and older with a bachelors or advanced degree
27. Letter grade performance of school(s) by census tract
28. Percent of students receiving free or reduced lunch rate
29. Percent minority rate of students
30. Percent owner-occupied housing units
31. Percent vacant housing units
32. Single parent households, male or female, with children present
33. Households with children under 18 years of age
34. Households with persons aged 65 or over
35. Owner affordability gap
36. Rental affordability gap
37. Percent of owner households spending 30 percent or more of income on mortgage
38. Percent of owner households spending 30 percent or more of income on rent

39. Percent of LIHTC units as a share of total housing units per census tract
40. Qualified Census Tract status
41. Proximity to supermarkets by census tract
42. Percentage of commuters who drive or carpool
43. Percent of commuters who walk or take public transit
44. Mean travel time to work in minutes
45. Percentage of households with no access to a vehicle

3. Enhance economic competitiveness

Improve economic competitiveness through reliable and timely access to employment centers, educational opportunities, services and other basic needs by workers as well as expanded business access to markets.

Indicators:

46. Economic Diversification Index figures (from HUD OSHC)
47. The general local government debt-to-revenue ratio (from HUD OSHC)
48. Population in more/less developed areas (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
49. Employment in more/less developed areas (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
50. Income in more/less developed areas (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
51. In- or out-migration of people and capital between Florida and the nation and internationally (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
52. Property values (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
53. Nonresidential values (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
54. Mixed-use development added (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
55. Tax dollars spent in urban school districts (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
56. Property value added within urban school districts (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)

4. Support existing communities

Target federal funding toward existing communities—through such strategies as transit-oriented, mixed-use development and land recycling—to increase community revitalization, improve the efficiency of public works investments, and safeguard rural landscapes.

Indicators:

- 57. Residential valuation in more/less developed areas (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
- 58. Nonresidential valuation in more/less developed areas (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
- 59. Net acres of agricultural and natural resource land lost annually to development per new resident (from HUD OSHC)
- 60. Land consumption in square miles (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 61. Infrastructure cost (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 62. Affordable housing units by design (housing above shops, etc.) (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 63. Number of nonprofit organizations (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 64. Number of doctors (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 65. Obesity rate (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 66. Number of public libraries (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 67. Fuel use and cost of driving (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 68. Average annual household expenditures (fuel and auto costs, residential electricity, gas and water) (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)

5. Coordinate policies and leverage investment

Align federal policies and funding to remove barriers to collaboration, leverage funding and increase the accountability and effectiveness of all levels of government to plan for future growth, including making smart energy choices such as locally generated renewable energy.

Indicators:

- 69. Cumulative differences of Plan/Trend analyses (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)

- 70. SERPM, GTCRPM, and Florida Statewide Model network indicators (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
- 71. Number of county employees (by jurisdiction) in planning/land use (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
- 72. Number of local employees (by jurisdiction) in planning/land use (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)

6. Value communities and neighborhoods

Enhance the unique characteristics of all communities by investing in healthy, safe, and walkable neighborhoods—rural, urban, or suburban.

Indicators:

- 73. Lane-miles of road (by jurisdiction) (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
- 74. Vacant land (by jurisdiction) (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
- 75. Agricultural/environmentally fragile land (by jurisdiction) (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
- 76. Quality of life rating (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 77. Fiscal impacts of public services (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 78. Percent of work trips that are bike/pedestrian (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 79. Change in air/water pollution ratings (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 80. Water and sewer utilities added (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 81. High School Graduation Rate (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 82. College enrollment (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 83. Business starts (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 84. Business closings (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 85. Neighborhood schools (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 86. Median house price (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)

- 87. Housing mix (large lot, small lot, townhome, multifamily) (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 88. Housing and jobs proximity (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 89. Diversity of uses (workplace, civic and retail distribution) (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 90. Bicycle network (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 91. Artists in the workforce (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 92. Per capita average number of organizations affiliated (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 93. Number of nonprofit organizations and participation trends (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 94. Music/ art or cultural events attended in past year (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)

7. Enhance community resilience to the impacts of climate change

Southeast Florida is particularly vulnerable to the influence of climate change on environmental phenomena such as sea level rise, salt water intrusion, and hurricane prevalence. Steps must be taken to ensure the livability of the region in light of these challenges.

Indicators:

- 95. The effects of sea level rise on Southeast Florida's shoreline (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
- 96. The effects of salt water intrusion on freshwater aquifers (from Task 2.1, the National Survey Report)
- 97. VMT contributing to air pollution (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 98. Paved surfaces contributing to runoff/water pollution (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 99. Land lost to development (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 100. Agricultural/environmentally fragile land lost to development (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
- 101. Local food production (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)

101. Local GHG emissions from passenger vehicles (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
102. Air Pollution from passenger vehicles (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
103. Production of greenhouse gases (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
104. Annual residential and commercial building energy use (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
105. Total annual water use (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
106. Preservation of wetlands (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)
107. Avoidance of flood plains (from Task 2.11, previous studies and work group input)

Presentation of Indicators

Key indicators identified from the 107 total indicators and organized in relation to workgroup topics are listed in summary below.

1. Education, Workforce and Economic Development

- a. High school graduation rate
- b. College enrollment
- c. Business starts
- d. Business closings
- e. Per capita income
- f. Property values
- g. Median house prices
- h. Vacant land
- i. Number of doctors
- j. Obesity rate

2. Development Patterns

- a. Housing mix (large lot, small lot, townhome, multifamily)
- b. Housing and jobs proximity
- c. Neighborhood schools
- d. Diversity of uses (workplace, civic and retail distribution)
- e. Mixed use development added
- f. Affordable housing units by design (housing above shops, accessory dwelling units, etc.)
- g. Land consumption in square miles
- h. Infrastructure cost
- i. Bicycle network
- j. Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) by auto
- k. VMT reduction accompanied by transit, bike, pedestrian modes

3. Environment, Natural Resources, and Agriculture

- a. Access to open space: The percentage of population that resides within 1 mile of a park or open space for rural areas, or ½ mile for urban areas
- b. Walkable streets (tree lined, shaded, and traffic calmed)
- c. Net acres of agricultural and natural resource land lost annually to development per new resident
- d. Change in air/water pollution ratings
- e. Local food production

4. Climate Resilience

- a. Effects of sea level rise
- b. Effects of salt water intrusion on freshwater aquifers
- c. GHG emissions from passenger vehicles
- d. Air pollution from passenger vehicles
- e. Production of greenhouse gases
- f. Annual residential and commercial building energy use
- g. Total annual water use
- h. Preservation of wetlands
- i. Avoidance of flood plains

5. Community Assets and Culture

- a. Quality of life rating
- b. Artists in the workforce
- c. Per capita average number of organizations affiliated
- d. Number of nonprofit organizations and participation trends
- e. Music/ art or cultural events attended in past year
- f. Number of public libraries

6. Inclusive Regional Leadership and Equity

- a. Percent of all persons living in poverty
- b. The percentage of total population that resides in a low income tract and is more than one mile from supermarket/ large grocery store
- c. Percent of owner-occupied housing units
- d. Percent of owner households spending 30 percent or more of income on mortgage or rent
- e. Total percentage of commuters commuting via walking, biking, transit or rideshare Average annual household expenditures (fuel and auto costs, residential electricity, gas and water)
- f. The proportion of household income spent on housing and transportation costs