





**Empowering a  
New Generation  
of Americans**

## About Hispanic Unity of Florida

*Our mission is to empower immigrants and other members of the community to become self-sufficient, civically engaged, and to lead productive lives.*

### BACKGROUND

Since its founding, America has been a beacon for those seeking freedom and opportunity. Welcoming newcomers to our country and guiding them on their often difficult, but always hopeful, life-long process of becoming an American, is at the heart of Hispanic Unity of Florida's (HUF) work.

Founded in 1982, HUF guides aspiring Americans on their journey to achieving their American dream and supports the acculturation process. Today, HUF is Broward County's largest 501(c)3 dedicated to South Florida's immigrant population. The agency has left an indelible mark on more than **500,000** individuals and families since its founding 40 years ago.

HUF supports south Florida's diverse community through 12 programs, which offer more than 30 services in four languages. Nearly two-thirds of its clients come from Latin nations and the Caribbean, as well as American-born clients with roots in Black, Haitian and Hispanic cultures. HUF advances and accelerates the pace of social and economic stability through its family-centered, multigenerational approach. Its integrated services provide a seamless framework for social mobility that includes immediate assistance and long-term solutions through a racial equity lens. It provides Language & Education, Economic Mobility & Entrepreneurship, and Citizenship & Civic Engagement on three main campuses, and offers extended services such as Health & Well Being, Equal Treatment & Opportunity, and Advocacy at more than 50 partner locations. On average, HUF serves more than 15,000 children and families annually.

# **SUMMARY OF MAJOR CORE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES**

Successful Children | Strong Families | Civically Engaged Citizens  
Inclusive & Equitable Communities

## **EDUCATION**

- Unity 4Kids (U4K) Early Learning Center: 5-Star Rated, Nationally-Accredited Licensed Pre-K & VPK for 3- to 5-Year-olds
- Unity 4Teens(U4T) Program: Year-round After-School & Summer-School Program for Youth ages 11- to 18
- English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)
- Family Strengthening Program: Research-based parent-education program that teaches parents the importance of engaging in nurturing behavior promoting healthy physical and emotional development in children.

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- Center for Working Families (CWF): Comprehensive one-stop shop that consists of public benefits assistance, employment services and money management assistance.
- Pathway to Homeownership: Program to learn all the steps necessary to purchase a home, rent a property and foreclosure prevention
- Emerging Entrepreneurs (EE) Program: Workshops in Spanish for Existing & Emerging Small Business Owners
- Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Program is a Free Tax Preparation Service
- Health and Public Benefits Income Support

## **CIVIC ENGAGEMENT**

- Immigration Services
  - Pathways to Citizenship Program and Naturalization Assistance
  - Free Immigration Consultations through Americans for Immigrant Justice (AIJ)
- Voter Registration and Engagement
- Legal Consultation and Referrals (in partnership with Legal Aid Service of Broward County)

## **PUBLIC POLICY & ADVOCACY**

- Seeking long term solutions through public policy and advocacy to the issues affecting our clients and community in the areas of healthcare, education, economic sustainability, and immigration.



## SOUTH FLORIDA'S UNIQUE STORY

While today's immigrants may look and dress differently, their motivations parallel their ancestors. New immigrants still must overcome the same challenges, including learning the language, understanding the culture, and establishing economic stability.

South Florida's geographic location makes it a popular destination for Caribbean and Latin American immigrants. With every new wave of immigrants, the community grows and changes, assuming qualities from its new residents that become engrained in the character of the area. Today, South Florida's community is a colorful and vibrant mixture of cultural traditions, cuisine, and musical influence. All the while, HUF has proudly served as South Florida's Ellis Island welcoming newcomers and guiding them on their American dream journey.



*The main hall at Ellis Island, New York.*

Integration for new immigrants is a decades long process. It takes years to reach a productive level of acculturation – mastering the language, having an understanding of the country's financial, health, and education systems, even finding a support network – before immigrants fully assimilate into their new home country. Financial stability, asset acquisition, advanced degrees, the start of a small business or purchase of a home take even longer.



*Immigrant children arriving at Ellis Island, New York.*

While 76 percent of Latinos are U.S. citizens or have other legal status, many do not. It is very common for immigrants to live in mixed status families, which adds an additional burden with no direct solution without changes to the country's immigration laws. Hispanic Unity of Florida's mission and programmatic work focuses on filling the gaps that exist in racial and ethnic communities, such as gaps in education attainment, economic success, access to healthcare, and affordable housing.





THE  
**JIM MORAN** FOUNDATION  
“THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THOSE WHO PREPARE FOR IT.”

**The mission of The Jim Moran Foundation is to improve the quality of life for the youth and families of Florida through the support of innovative programs and opportunities that meet the ever-changing needs of the community.**

**Hispanic Unity of Florida is deeply grateful to The Jim Moran Foundation for its continued support and trust. This report is made possible with their funding.**

**The BROWARD COUNTY EQUITY INITIATIVE:** The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* report provides an analytical framework to advance racial equity in Broward County by identifying challenges & opportunities facing Hispanic and immigrant families. The findings of this report will influence critical conversations about racial equity and transformative, long-term solutions in our community.



**Empowering a  
New Generation  
of Americans**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

HUF would like to thank all individuals and organizations involved in this research project and, more specifically, to the authors and reviewers that took part in the review process. Without their support, this report would not have become a reality.

For years, HUF has partnered with the Urban League of Broward County (ULBC) on economic prosperity related initiatives. This approach was designed to help individuals and families strengthen their financial position and support financial stability. Thank you ULBC for your partnership and support. We will continue to be a “Force for Good” together.



**Urban League of  
Broward County**

## THANK YOU TO THE HUF FAMILY

### Board Members 2022

#### OFFICERS

**Christina Paradowski**  
*Chair*  
*Tripp Scott, P.A.*

**Anthony J. Abbate**  
*Chair-Elect*  
*Florida Atlantic University*

**Lisette Rodriguez**  
*Treasurer*  
*BDO*

**John Guerrero**  
*Past-Chair*

**Carolina Cardozo, Esq.**  
*Secretary*

#### MEMBERS

**Maritza Alvarez**  
*Memorial Healthcare System*

**Ana Argüello**  
*Publix Super Markets*

**Maria Barnard**  
*JM Family Enterprises, Inc.*

**Eduardo Bello**

**Elsa Bittar**  
*JPMorgan Chase*

**Boris Espinoza**  
*Citi Private Bank*

**Lesli Cartaya Franco**  
*O'Connell & Goldberg*  
*Public Relations*

**Giselle Cushing**  
*Cigna*

**Daniel Herz**  
*DFH Business Consultants Inc.*

**Scott M. Karlen**  
*Merrill Lynch*  
*Wealth Management*

**Dr. Jeffrey P. Nasse**  
*Broward College*

**Francisco Rivera**  
*Wizeline*

**Lucia Rodriguez**  
*Santiago Solutions Group*

**Daniel Schevis**

**Angie Stone**  
*Stone Business Solutions, Inc.*

#### LEGAL COUNSEL

**Catalina Avalos**  
*Tripp Scott, P.A.*

#### PREVIOUS YEAR ADDITIONAL BOARD MEMBERS

**Jorge F. De Apodaca**  
*AT&T*

**Deborah Peña**  
*Pricewaterhouse Cooper*

**Steve Sampier**

### Staff Members

**Shani Wilson**  
*VP of Development*

**Kathy Gallego**  
*Marketing Director*

**Juliana Esguerra**  
*Data Management and IT*  
*Associate Director*

**Felina Rosales-Furer**  
*Administrative Manager*

A very special thanks to  
Josie Bacallao, past HUF  
President & CEO, for her  
relentless leadership  
and vision.

Thanks to our graphic designer,  
Fabio Storti from Doghaus Inc., for  
his creative vision of the HUF brand.



Jorge M. Pérez  
Metropolitan Center

## About the Jorge M. Perez Metropolitan Center

The **Florida International University Jorge M. Perez Metropolitan Center** is Florida's leading urban policy think tank and solutions center. Established in 1997, the Center provides economic development, strategic planning, community revitalization, and performance improvement services to public, private, and non-profit organizations in South Florida. Its staff and senior researchers are leaders in their respective fields, and bring extensive research, practical, and professional experience to each project. The Center's research has catalyzed major policy initiatives, and projects in housing, economic redevelopment, transportation, social services, and health services throughout South Florida.

### FIU Metropolitan Center Study Team:

---

Ned Murray, Ph.D., AICP  
Associate Director

Nika Zyryanova, MSIRE  
Research Specialist

Maria Ilcheva, Ph.D.  
Assistant Director of Planning and Operations

Alexander Almanzar  
Research Analyst

Lilliam Jarquín  
Research & Outreach Coordinator

Carlos Budyszewick  
Research Assistant



***“The route to achieving equity will not be accomplished through treating everyone equally, rather by treating everyone equitably, or justly according to their circumstances.”***

(Race Matters Institute)



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction and Executive Summary.....	12
II. Population and Demographic Trends.....	18
III. The Economy .....	30
IV. Public Education .....	44
V. Public Health.....	56
VI. Housing .....	65
VII. Criminal Justice and Safety.....	72
VIII. Voter Engagement .....	78
IX. Path Forward.....	82
X. Municipal Profiles.....	84
XI. Appendix A.....	115

## FOREWORD

### Reclaiming the American Dream

Thirty-four percent of Broward County’s residents are foreign born. By 2040, 52 percent of the population in Southeast Florida will be Hispanic. When we see these statistics, we must ask ourselves: Will our Hispanic and immigrant families be living the American dream, or will they be struggling to close disparities in education and economic success? Will they be civically engaged and have representation throughout our democratic system?

The story of Broward County’s immigrant community is linked to the larger historical narrative of the United States and to the “Mother of Exiles” (as the Statue of Liberty is often referred to.)

For centuries, immigrants journeyed to America in the hopes of building better lives for themselves and their families. The classic tale of immigrants who survived inhumane conditions on ships, arrival at Ellis Island and struggled to assimilate into American culture is a shared history across races and ethnicities.

The history of Broward County’s Hispanic and immigrant communities has yet to be fully documented. In the 1960s, immigrant families began to make their mark on south Florida. By the 1980s, when HUF was founded, the county witnessed its first meaningful influx of immigrants following the Mariel Boatlift, a mass migration of Cuban refugees to America, and growing social unrest throughout Latin America. By the 1990s, Hispanics numbered exceeded 100,000 and surpassed 600,000 by 2010. Today, more than 34 percent of the county’s residents are foreign born – many of whom are Latinos.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused deep and far reaching economic and community impacts, wreaking havoc on Hispanic and immigrant workers due to being overrepresented in industries that were hit hardest by the pandemic. Evidence indicates the pandemic’s economic burden borne by Black, Hispanic and immigrant workers severely and disproportionately set these groups at a disadvantage.

The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* report provides an opportunity for all to pause and reflect on the story of Hispanic and immigrant communities within Broward County, how it has unfolded over the decades, and where we stand today as we plan for a more diverse, equitable, and inclusive future.

HUF partnered with the Jorge M. Pérez Metropolitan Center at FIU and the Urban League of Broward County to launch the *State of Black Broward* and the *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* initiatives, to advance equity and support for Broward Families study.



**Felipe Pinzon**  
President & CEO



## Study Goals

The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* report provides a snapshot of the Hispanic and immigrant population in our community. In its essence, it is a tool that measures the existing disparities between racial and ethnic groups in Broward County and encourages action. The goal is to develop an objective tool for data analysis used by government, business, civic, community, and grassroots leaders to prepare for a more equitable future.

The study has three primary objectives:

- **Data** and **Information** - Provide objective data on key economic and social issues for the local area.
- **Analysis** and **Benchmarks** - Provide data that can show trends over time based on actions or non-actions.
- **Call to Action** - Provide an opportunity for stakeholders to engage the community in dialogue and to consider policy recommendations.

It is our intention to develop the *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* report through a lens of equity that recognizes the intersectionality of these systems and their impact on the lives of Broward County residents. **Equity is defined as the state, quality, or ideal of being just, impartial and fair. The concept of equity is synonymous with fairness and justice.** In essence, a locality (county, city) achieves racial equity when race and ethnicity no longer determine one's socioeconomic outcomes and when everyone has what they need to thrive, no matter where they live. Essentially, equity involves trying to understand and give people what they need to enjoy full and healthy lives in the communities of their choice. According to the Race Matters Institute, "the route to achieving equity will not be accomplished through treating everyone equally, rather by treating everyone equitably, or justly according to their circumstances."

Our hope is that collectively, we – families, business, government, faith, and community groups – can truly advocate for game-changing policies that address social and economic barriers impacting our children and adults. We want to inform strategy and identify the resources necessary to help our community achieve long-term, positive life outcomes.

Join us and be a Force for Good!

**Felipe Pinzon**  
**President & CEO**  
**Hispanic Unity of Florida**

# I. INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* provides the analytical framework for the 2021 Broward Equity Initiative. The analysis, performed in tandem with the *State of Black Broward* provides a comprehensive, holistic analysis of key population, economic, and social trends, factors, and conditions that allow for an informed discussion on racial and ethnic equity and disparity issues facing Broward County and its municipalities. The analysis connects various socioeconomic indicators and provides the underpinnings for the subsequent “Broward Equity Plan of Action”, which addresses the barriers and opportunities for meaningful community and human development policymaking.

## Approach and Methodology

The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* is a data-driven assessment. The methodology for the report includes a detailed data and trend analysis of each of the following topic areas:

- a. Population and Demographic Trends
- b. The Economy
- c. Public Education
- d. Public Health
- e. Housing
- f. Criminal Justice and Safety
- g. Voter Engagement

The analysis is based on a variety of public and proprietary data sources to provide the most thorough analysis of the County’s and individual municipality’s demographic, economy, public health, crime, and voting trends. Data sources include the U.S. Census, American County Survey, Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Current Employment Statistics (CES), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Occupational Employment Statistics and Wages (OES), EMSI, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), Florida Department of Health, the Center for Disease Control, Florida Department of Corrections, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Broward County Public Schools, National Center for Educational Statistics, and the Broward County Supervisor of Elections.

## Analysis and Findings

The report found Broward County has experienced dramatic demographics shifts in the past thirty years marked by rapid suburbanization in the 1990s, a general aging of the White population and steady migration of Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, and newer immigrant populations over the past two decades.

It is evident that racial and ethnic divides and disparities continue to persist despite laws that were enacted to prohibit segregation and discrimination. Sadly, the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted for all to see the disparities and inequities that continue to exist in Broward County and the nation. Evidence indicates the health, economic, and community impacts of the pandemic has been borne disproportionately by minority populations, individuals and families living in poverty, and noncitizen immigrants. The economic burden of the pandemic has also fallen more heavily on minority workers and business owners.

The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* and forthcoming “Broward Equity Plan of Action” provide an opportunity for all community leaders to raise the standards in matters of equity and inclusion. According to the Racial Equity Institute, “racial equity demands that we pay attention not just to individual-level discrimination, but to overall social outcomes.” This contrasts with the current state of affairs in which a person of color is more likely to live in poverty, be imprisoned, drop out of high school, be unemployed, and experience poor health outcomes and lack access to safe, decent, and affordable housing.

The following is a summary of the *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward’s* key findings:

## Population and Demographics Trends

The report found that Broward County’s recent population growth is being driven by Hispanic and Black migration patterns. Since 2015, Broward County’s most significant population increases were among Hispanic or Latinos (15.6 percent/77,298 persons) and Black or African Americans (7.4 percent/38,010 persons). Broward County’s majority White population (60.7 percent) has grown by only 4.5 percent/15,948 persons. Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American persons now comprise 29.8 percent and 28.6 percent of Broward County’s population, respectively. Significantly, Broward County’s workforce age population (20-55 years of age) has become increasingly Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American.

Broward County’s Hispanic or Latino population is very diverse based on nationality. Cubans (20.7 percent) comprise the largest percentage of the County’s Hispanic or Latino population followed by Puerto Ricans (15.4 percent), and Colombians (14.6 percent). According to the 2019 ACS, the fastest growing Hispanic or Latino populations in the last five years includes Cubans (24,320 persons/25.8 percent growth rate), Venezuelans (17,649 persons/63.8 percent growth rate), and Dominicans (6,995 persons/22.3 percent growth rate).



Broward County's Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American populations reside throughout the County. However, concentrations of both population groups are evident based on historical settlement and newer migration patterns. Concentrations of Black or African American residents are mostly found in established Black communities and neighborhoods, while Broward County's growing Hispanic or Latino population is more concentrated in newer suburban locations.

## The Economy

Strong, equitable, and inclusive economies deliver broad-based prosperity to their residents by providing Stable Long-Term Growth Economic Opportunity, Economic Mobility, and Economic Equity. Prosperity can be achieved when regardless of where one starts on the economic ladder, individuals and families can improve their economic conditions and build wealth, and where the benefits of economic growth are shared by residents across the income spectrum and where they live.

The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* report found clear evidence of persistent concentrations of income inequality in Broward County's Hispanic and Black communities. Income inequality has resulted in low median household and per capita incomes, higher poverty and unemployment rates.

- **The median household income of Hispanic or Latino households is at 87 percent of White households.**
- **The percentage of Hispanic or Latino families with children living in poverty is twice as high as White families and nearly four times higher among Black or African American families.**
- **Significantly, the labor force participation rates for Broward County's Hispanic or Latino (71.6 percent) and Black or African American (71.0 percent) populations are much higher than Broward County's White, Non-Hispanic (58.9 percent) population and that of the U.S. (61.8 percent).**

## Public Education

According to the National Equity Project, “educational equity means that each child receives what they need to develop to their full academic and social potential”. Equity in education is the process of reforming practices, policies, and procedures at the school and district levels to support academic fairness and inclusion, and ensure that every child has the resources, teachers, interventions, and supports they need to be successful.

According to the Washington Center for Equitable Growth, education is one of the most important long-term drivers of both economic growth and equity. Education adds to human capital (the education, training, and health of workers) thereby increasing labor productivity and the value of the worker. The quality of education that students receive also directly correlates to their quality-of-life years down the road. **Early education, in particular, has the power to shape a child's future and provide them with more resources.** It is for these reasons that it's crucial for local educators to address any barriers young students face to succeeding in school.

The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* report found Broward County Public Schools are more racially diverse than Broward's overall population. Significantly, Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American graduation rates have significantly improved in the last ten years. However, "unexcused absences" are significantly higher among Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American students than White students.

The report found significant disparities in:

- **Advanced Placement (AP) Exams passing scores between White students and Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American students.**
- **Most of Broward County Public Schools graded as C or D are located in communities with high concentrations of Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American populations.** This includes 22 of the "2021-2022 Lowest 300 Performing Elementary Schools" in the state.

## Public Health

According to the National REACH Coalition, "equitable health care means that all individuals have access to affordable, high quality, culturally and linguistically appropriate care in a timely manner. This includes health care quality; patient education and empowerment; health care infrastructure; health care policy, and program administration."

Equitable health care in Broward County is being impacted by a variety of economic and social factors including poverty and the lack of affordable housing. Lower income households are often forced to choose between health care and buying food, medicine, and paying the rent.

The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* report found a wide disparity in infant mortality rates among Broward County's Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American populations than the White population.

According to the Florida Department of Health, there are substantially higher HIV and AIDS infections and deaths among Broward County's Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American residents than Whites. However, while HIV diagnosis rate among Broward County's Black or African American population has decreased from 90.1 per 100,000 population in 2010 to 50.9 in 2019.

- **HIV diagnosis rate among Broward County's Hispanic or Latino population has increased from 30.8 per 100,000 in 2010 to 36.0 in 2019.** While the percentage of Broward County's uninsured Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American populations has decreased in the last five years.
- **Hispanics or Latinos are three times more likely to be uninsured (18.2 percent) vs the county's uninsured (5.9 percent) white population. And Black or African American uninsured (10.1 percent) levels are double of the County's uninsured (5.9 percent) White population.**

## Housing

The availability of quality affordable housing is critical in creating diverse and inclusive cities and counties. Affordable, safe, quality housing can provide the anchor for nearby jobs, education, public transportation, and health care. This should matter to cities and counties, not just on equity grounds, but because healthier and more educated residents benefit the local economy by forming a more robust and productive workforce.

Housing affordability also affects educational performance and attainment and the quality health care. Households with better affordability ratios generally have higher rates of savings, more cash, and/or higher levels of equity (in an owned home) that can be applied to education spending for their children. Cost burdened families are also more prone to unexpected health expenses that can throw a family into foreclosure or eviction.

- **The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* report found higher levels of cost-burden and overall housing distress (i.e., age, condition) in less affluent Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American communities.**
- **The report found homeownership rates are significantly lower among and Hispanics or Latinos and Black or African Americans than Whites.** The report also found significant fair housing and lending issues in Broward County.
- **Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American home purchase-loan denial rates are much higher than White applicants. High-cost owner-occupied home purchase loans are also more prevalent among Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American applicants than White applicants.**

## Criminal Justice and Safety

Racial justice is the systematic fair treatment of people of all races that results in equitable opportunities and outcomes for everyone. A just and equitable criminal justice system allows all people to achieve their full potential in life, regardless of race, ethnicity, or the community in which they live. According to the Opportunity Agenda, “an equitable criminal justice system should ensure that all individuals feel safe and secure in their communities and be administered in a fair and just manner with a commitment to equal treatment and accountability.”

- **The *State of Black Broward* report found that Broward county’s overall arrests declined by 39.3 percent since 2011. Most crime activity by type in 2020 included drug arrests (4,226), larceny (2,678), simple assault (1,917), and DUI (1,064).**



According to the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice's 2020 Delinquency Profile Dashboard, Broward County ranked 4th in Juvenile intake-arrests (2,735 arrests). Juvenile arrests were down 61 percent in Broward County and 54 percent statewide from 2015 to 2020 due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, juvenile intake-arrests in Broward County by race showed a significant disparity between White and Black. In 2020, 71 percent (1,955) of juvenile arrests were Black compared to 11 percent (310 arrests) among White juveniles. Hispanics comprised 16 percent (449) of arrests. Statewide, 51 percent of juvenile arrests were Black, 33 percent white, and 16 percent Hispanic youth. A further analysis of juvenile arrest activity in Broward County, shows the highest volume of juvenile arrests occurred in Broward County zip codes with high concentrations of Blacks or African Americans.

## Voter Engagement

Voting is the most basic right in our democracy, but too many people, especially people of color, are often locked out of the process through Jim Crow type voter suppression laws. As the cornerstone of American democracy, a fair and equitable election system would remove persistent barriers to voting and work towards a strong and modern voting system where all eligible citizens are motivated to vote, can do so with ease, and can reasonably trust that election outcomes are legitimate. The on-going struggle for racial justice has been put to the test in recent years. U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the 2013 Shelby County v. Holder Case has made it easier for states to pass voter restriction laws. The report found 361 bills have been filed in 47 states that would limit mail, early in-person, and Election Day voting with such constraints as stricter ID requirements, limited hours, and narrower eligibility to vote absentee. In Florida, on May 6, 2021, Florida legislators passed into law Florida Senate Bill 90 with immediate effect. The law will make it harder for Floridians to cast a ballot by mail, force voters to submit vote-by-mail requests more often than is currently required and eliminate secure vote-by-mail drop boxes.

The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* report found Broward County's voting age population has increased by 20.5 percent since 2008 (192,476 voters). The County's White voting age population has decreased by 8.2 percent (48,828 voters).

- **The County's Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American voting age populations have increased by 98.8 percent/141,935 persons and 46.7 percent/ 98,569, respectively.**

The report found significant growth in Broward County's Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American voter age population since 2008. Broward County's voter turnout in the 2020 election was significantly higher by race and ethnicity than other recent elections.

## II. POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS TRENDS

Broward County has gone through dramatic demographics shifts in the past sixty years marked by rapid suburbanization, a general aging of the White population, and a steady migration of Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American populations over the past two decades.

### POPULATION BY AGE, GENDER, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

Broward County's population dramatically increased in recent decades as the suburbanization of the County rapidly accelerated from the 1960s on. From 1960 to 2000, Broward County's population grew by 1,289,072 persons. Since 2000, and with near build-out Broward County's population growth has slowed. From 2000 to 2019, the County's population has increased by 303,187 persons.

Since 2015, Broward County's overall population has increased by 4.5 percent (83,063 persons). The most significant population increases were among Hispanic or Latinos (15.6 percent/77,298 persons) and Black or African Americans (7.4 percent/38,010 persons). Broward County's majority White population (60.7 percent) grew by only 1.4 percent/15,948 persons. Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American persons now comprise 29.8 percent and 28.6 percent of Broward County's population, respectively.



**Table 2.1: Broward County Population by Race and Ethnicity 2015 - 2019**

Population	2015	%	2019	%	% Change
Total	1,843,152	100.0%	1,926,205	100.0%	4.5%
White	1,154,135	62.6%	1,170,083	60.7%	1.4%
Black or African American	513,087	27.8%	551,097	28.6%	7.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4,446	0.2%	5,104	0.3%	14.8%
Asian	64,492	3.5%	68,988	3.6%	7.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	868	0.0%	1,227	0.1%	41.4%
Some other race	55,033	3.0%	65,968	3.4%	19.9%
Two or more races	51,091	2.8%	63,738	3.3%	24.8%
Hispanic or Latino	496,991	27.0%	574,289	29.8%	15.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,346,161	73.0%	1,351,916	70.2%	0.4%

Source: U.S. Census, 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

**Table 2.2. Broward County Population by Race and Ethnicity 1990 - 2010**

Broward Population	1990	2000	2010
All Persons	1,255,488	1,623,018	1,734,139
White, Non-Hispanic	940,345	940,692	790,073
Black or African American	186,670	322,516	448,777
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	108,439	271,523	606,982
<i>Mexican</i>	7,356	18,614	44,763
<i>Puerto Rican</i>	26,933	54,184	86,838
<i>Cuban</i>	23,971	53,150	135,074
<i>Other</i>	50,179	<i>*Hispanic total count includes a wide range of categories not included here</i>	340,307

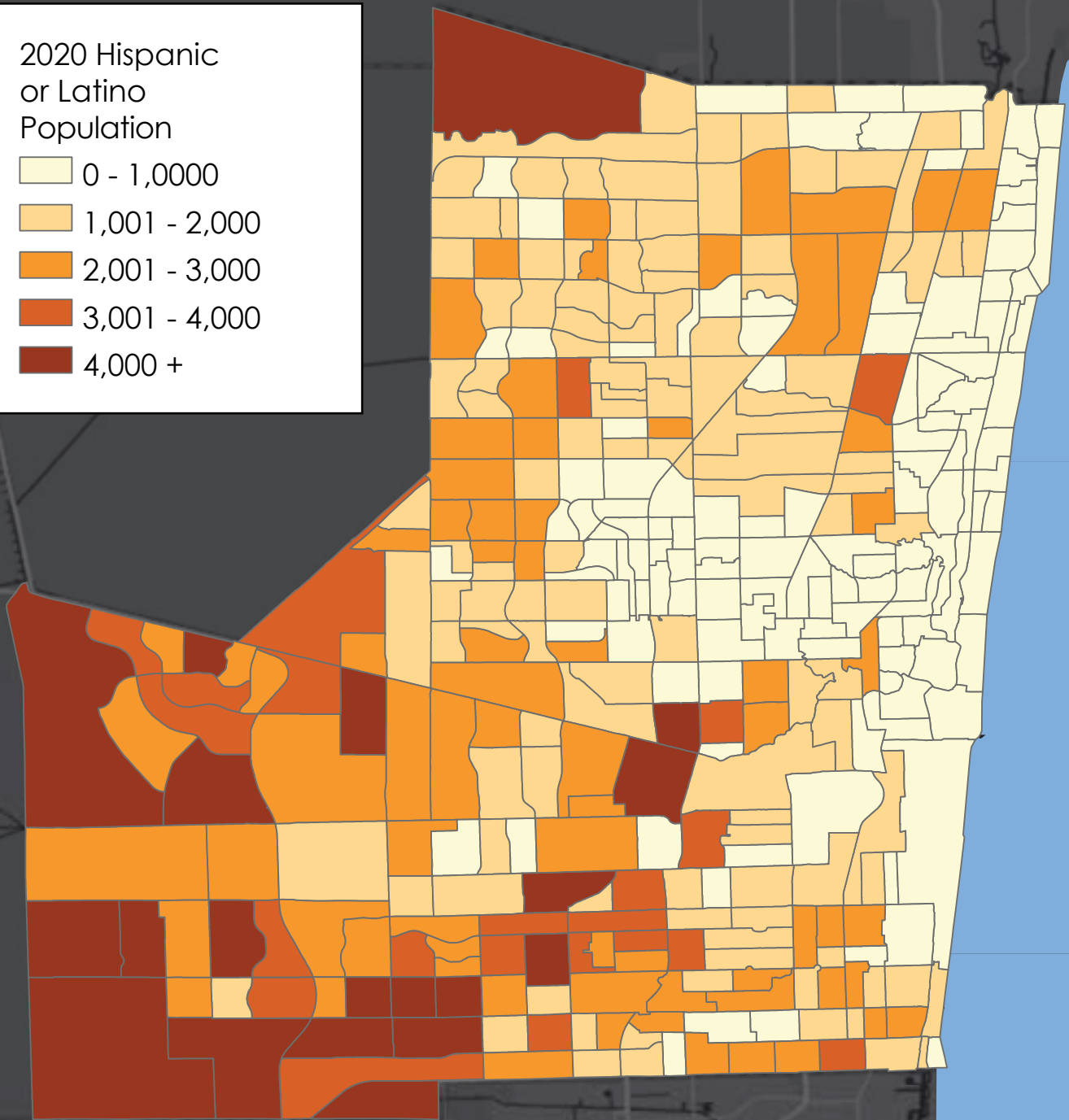
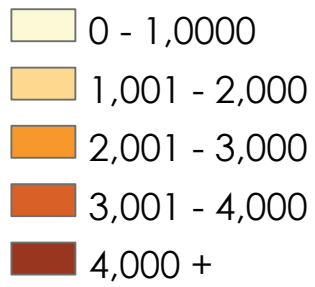
Source: U.S. Census, Florida:1990, Part 1, 2000 & 2010: DEC Summary Demographic Profile

The gender mix of Broward County's Hispanic or Latino (49 percent male/51 percent female) and Black or African American (47 percent male/53 percent female) populations are representative of Broward County's overall population (49 percent male/51 percent female). However, in the last five years the male population has slightly increased across all population groups.

The gender mix of Broward County's immigrant populations, both naturalized (45 percent male/55 percent female) and non-U.S. citizens (49 percent male/51 percent female), are also representative of other population groups.

## Broward County: Total Hispanic or Latino Population by Census Tract (2020)

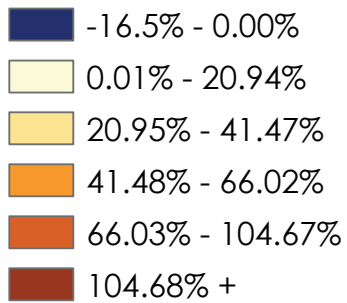
2020 Hispanic  
or Latino  
Population





## Broward County: Percent Change of Hispanic or Latino Population from 2010-2020 By Census Tract

% Change of  
Hispanic or Latino  
Population over 10-ys



Broward County's Hispanic or Latino population is very diverse based on nationality. Cubans (20.7 percent) comprise the largest percentage of the County's Hispanic or Latino population followed by Puerto Ricans (15.4 percent), and Colombians (14.6 percent). According to the 2019 ACS, the fastest growing Hispanic or Latino populations in the last five years includes Cubans (24,320 persons/25.8 percent growth rate) Venezuelans (17,649 persons/63.8 percent growth rate), and Dominicans (6,995 persons/ 22.3 percent growth rate).

**Table 2.3: Broward County Hispanic Population by Origin 2019**

Hispanic or Latino Population	2015	%	2019	%	% Change
Total	1,843,152	100.00%	1,926,205	100.00%	4.50%
<b>Hispanic or Latino:</b>	496,991	100.00%	574,289	100.00%	15.60%
<b>Mexican</b>	33,088	6.70%	36,980	6.40%	11.80%
<b>Puerto Rican</b>	82,873	16.70%	88,416	15.40%	6.70%
<b>Cuban</b>	94,352	19.00%	118,672	20.70%	25.80%
<b>Dominican (Dominican Republic)</b>	31,298	6.30%	38,293	6.70%	22.30%
<b>Central American:</b>	59,280	11.90%	68,926	12.00%	16.30%
Costa Rican	4,683	7.90%	3,937	5.70%	-15.90%
Guatemalan	8,562	14.40%	11,615	16.90%	35.70%
Honduran	16,631	28.10%	21,622	31.40%	30.00%
Nicaraguan	13,173	22.20%	13,284	19.30%	0.80%
Panamanian	5,140	8.70%	4,683	6.80%	-8.90%
Salvadoran	10,554	17.80%	13,639	19.80%	29.20%
Other Central American	537	0.90%	146	0.20%	-72.80%
<b>South American:</b>	177,512	35.70%	199,403	34.70%	12.30%
Argentinean	14,031	7.90%	13,806	6.90%	-1.60%
Bolivian	2,216	1.20%	2,065	1.00%	-6.80%
Chilean	4,946	2.80%	4,959	2.50%	0.30%
Colombian	80,360	45.30%	84,362	42.30%	5.00%
Ecuadorian	15,125	8.50%	15,545	7.80%	2.80%
Paraguayan	240	0.10%	210	0.10%	-12.50%
Peruvian	27,980	15.80%	29,153	14.60%	4.20%
Uruguayan	3,614	2.00%	2,730	1.40%	-24.50%
Venezuelan	27,677	15.60%	45,326	22.70%	63.80%
Other South American	1,323	0.70%	1,247	0.60%	-5.70%
<b>Other Hispanic or Latino:</b>	18,588	3.70%	23,599	4.10%	27.00%
Spaniard	6,772	36.40%	6,733	28.50%	-0.60%
Spanish	926	5.00%	1,142	4.80%	23.30%
Spanish American	19	0.10%	216	0.90%	1036.80%
All other Hispanic or Latino	10,871	58.50%	15,508	65.70%	42.70%

Source: U.S. Census, 2015-2019 ACS 5-year estimates

Broward County’s Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American populations reside throughout the County. However, concentrations of both population groups are evidently based on historical settlement and newer migration patterns. Concentrations of Black or African American residents are mostly found in established Black communities and neighborhoods, while Broward County’s growing Hispanic or Latino population is more concentrated in newer suburban locations.

**Table 2.4: Broward County Municipalities with Largest Hispanic Populations**

Municipality	Hispanic or Latino	%
Weston	36,849	52.0%
Pembroke Pines	75,484	44.0%
Davie	41,590	40.0%
Hollywood	59,367	39.0%
Southwest Ranches	3,071	39.0%
Pembroke Park	2,436	36.0%
Hallandale	14,105	36.0%
Miramar	48,700	35.0%
Dania Beach	11,223	35.0%
Sunrise	29,869	32.0%

Source: U.S. Census, 2019 ACS 5-year estimates



Broward County's overall population has been aging over the last 10 years. The share of the population ages 55 to 64 years and 65+ has been gradually increasing while the share of all population age groups from under 5 years to 54 years have been steadily decreasing. However, an analysis of Broward County's population age by race and ethnicity shows significant variations in population ages. According to 2019 ACS estimates, 42.9 percent of Broward County's White alone, not Hispanic population is 55+ years of age compared to 21.5 percent of the County's African American or Black population and 22 percent of the Hispanic or Latino population. Broward County's overall population also shows large variations in all younger age categories. Only 28 percent of the County's White alone, not Hispanic population fall in the 5 to 19 and 20 to 34 age categories compared to 49.5 percent of the County's African American or Black population and 52.3 percent of the Hispanic or Latino population.

**Table 2.5: Broward County Total Population by Age 2011-2019**

Age	2011		2015		2019	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Under 5 yrs.	104,521	6.0%	108,746	5.9%	112,234	5.8%
5 to 19 yrs.	330,982	19.0%	335,454	18.2%	339,119	17.6%
20 to 34 yrs.	329,240	18.9%	361,258	19.6%	373,088	19.4%
35 to 54 yrs.	529,572	30.4%	530,828	28.8%	532,929	27.7%
55 to 64 yrs.	200,331	11.5%	230,394	12.5%	254,774	13.2%
65 and over	247,366	14.2%	276,473	15.0%	314,061	16.3%

Source: U.S. Census, 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

**Table 2.6: Broward County Population by Age and Race & Ethnicity 2011- 2019**

Age	White alone, not Hispanic	%	Black or African American	%	Hispanic or Latino	%
Under 5 yrs.	27,008	3.9%	38,934	7.1%	38,354	6.7%
5 to 19 yrs.	88,786	12.7%	120,625	21.9%	108,754	18.9%
<b>20 to 34 yrs.</b>	<b>106,949</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>125,761</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>121,425</b>	<b>21.1%</b>
<b>35 to 54 yrs.</b>	<b>176,353</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>147,179</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>179,236</b>	<b>31.2%</b>
55 to 64 yrs.	117,926	16.9%	61,444	11.1%	63,345	11.0%
65 and over	181,783	26.0%	57,154	10.4%	63,175	11.0%

Source: U.S. Census, 2011 & 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

**Table 2.7: Broward County Hispanic or Latino Population by Age 2011 - 2019**

Hispanic or Latino	2011		2015		2019	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Under 5 yrs.	29,957	7.0%	33,624	6.8%	38,354	6.7%
5 to 19 yrs.	91,705	21.4%	98,709	19.9%	108,754	18.9%
20 to 34 yrs.	96,501	22.5%	110,323	22.2%	121,425	21.1%
35 to 54 yrs.	137,976	32.2%	157,957	31.8%	179,236	31.2%
55 to 64 yrs.	36,323	8.5%	48,428	9.7%	63,345	11.0%
65 and over	36,419	8.5%	47,950	9.6%	63,175	11.0%

Source: U.S. Census, 2011- 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

**Table 2.8: Broward County Immigrant Population Naturalized Citizens by Age 2011- 2019**

Immigrant Population (Naturalized citizen)	2011		2015		2019	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Under 18 yrs.	6,599	2.4%	7,691	2.3%	8,207	2.1%
18 to 24 yrs.	10,173	3.7%	13,041	3.9%	14,068	3.6%
25 to 44 yrs.	87,156	31.7%	97,976	29.3%	106,685	27.3%
45 to 54 yrs.	64,886	23.6%	79,585	23.8%	86,364	22.1%
55 to 64 yrs.	49,489	18.0%	63,200	18.9%	79,330	20.3%
65 and over	56,638	20.6%	72,897	21.8%	96,134	24.6%

Source: U.S. Census, 2011- 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

**Table 2.9: Broward County Immigrant Population Not U.S. Citizens by Age 2011 - 2019**

Immigrant Population (Not U.S. citizens)	2011		2015		2019	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Under 18 yrs.	29,726	11.1%	24,616	9.5%	27,137	10.2%
18 to 24 yrs.	27,583	10.3%	23,580	9.1%	22,082	8.3%
25 to 44 yrs.	114,886	42.9%	106,238	41.0%	106,154	39.9%
45 to 54 yrs.	46,865	17.5%	45,604	17.6%	46,825	17.6%
55 to 64 yrs.	24,638	9.2%	30,057	11.6%	32,724	12.3%
65 and over	23,834	8.9%	29,021	11.2%	31,128	11.7%

Source: U.S. Census, 2011- 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

The age of Broward County's immigrant population, naturalized citizens, has a significantly higher number (44.9 percent) of persons 55+ years of age than other population groups. The immigrant population also has a significant percentage of persons (53 percent) in the prime working age group (18 to 54 years of age).



**Table 2.10: Broward County Population by Race, Ethnicity, Immigrant Status and Gender 2015 - 2019**

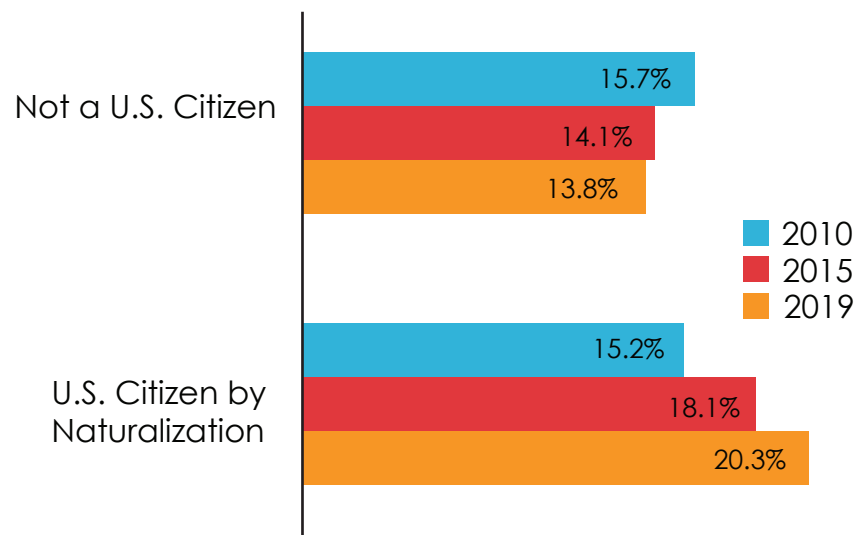
Gender	2015		2019		% Change	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	894,820	948,332	938,043	988,162	4.8%	4.2%
Black or African American Alone	238,954	274,133	257,794	293,303	7.9%	7.0%
Hispanic or Latino	241,061	255,930	279,054	295,235	15.8%	15.4%
Total Immigrant Population	273,013	320,493	304,116	352,721	11.4%	10.1%
Immigrant Population (Naturalized citizen)	147,466	186,924	174,682	216,106	18.5%	15.6%
Immigrant Population (Not U.S. citizens)	125,412	133,704	129,566	136,483	3.3%	2.1%

Source: U.S. Census, 2015 & 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

**Table 2.11: Broward County Citizenship Status by Region of Origin and Year of Entry**

Citizenship Status By Region of Origin and Year of Entry	Mexico	Central America	Caribbean	South America	Eastern Asia	South Central Asia	South Eastern Asian	West Asia	Northern & Western Europe	Southern & Eastern Europe
Naturalized Citizens	4,722	19,649	184,036	103,200	6,330	12,223	8,830	6,444	10,592	20,705
2010-Present	1.5%	2.1%	3.3%	3.5%	2.8%	3.9%	2.0%	4.3%	1.0%	2.2%
2000-2009	7.2%	7.6%	13.7%	17.9%	10.2%	15.8%	17.0%	16.7%	8.2%	12.3%
Before 2000	18.6%	32.9%	48.5%	34.7%	43.3%	42.9%	49.4%	45.0%	49.4%	54.3%
Not a Citizen	12,574	26,583	96,935	80,430	4,913	7,303	4,080	3,335	7,453	9,389
2010-Present	16.8%	23.1%	14.5%	23.0%	22.6%	22.3%	17.4%	18.8%	14.4%	16.3%
2000-2009	32.9%	20.7%	9.6%	13.0%	12.7%	9.1%	6.9%	9.0%	9.6%	7.8%
Before 2000	23.0%	13.7%	10.4%	7.9%	8.4%	6.0%	7.3%	6.3%	17.3%	7.2%

### Immigrant and Non-Citizen Population of Broward



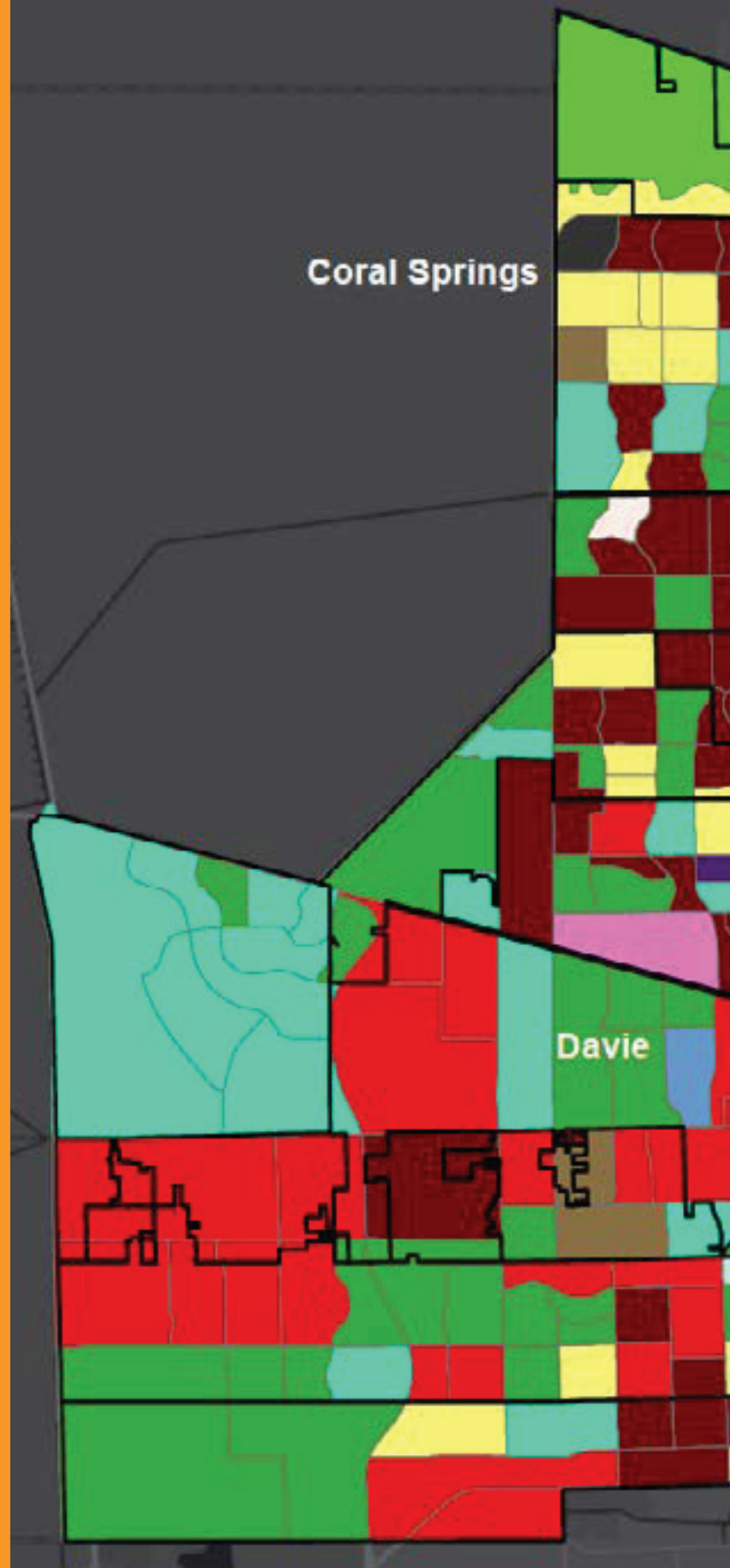
Source: U.S. Census, 2010, 2015 & 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

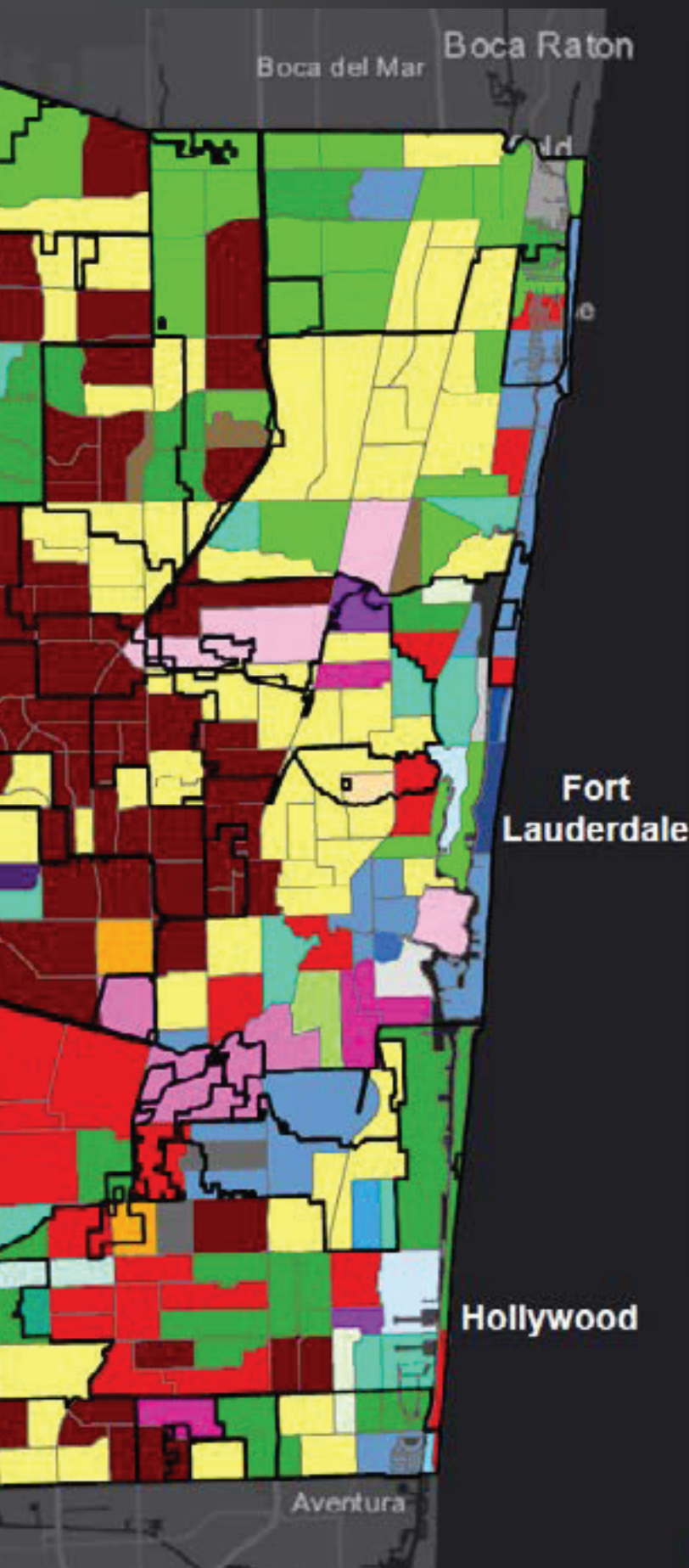
**Table 2.12: Broward County Place of Birth Latin America Population: Hispanic and Non-Hispanic**

Latin America:	528,248	
Caribbean:	281,090	53.2%
Bahamas	5,856	2.1%
Barbados	1,447	0.5%
Cuba	60,414	21.5%
Dominica	1,969	0.7%
Dominican Republic	20,764	7.4%
Grenada	703	0.3%
Haiti	84,405	30.0%
Jamaica	86,645	30.8%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	481	0.2%
Trinidad and Tobago	14,347	5.1%
West Indies	447	0.2%
Other Caribbean	3,612	1.3%
Central America:	63,528	12.0%
Belize	824	1.3%
Costa Rica	2,384	3.8%
El Salvador	8,522	13.4%
Guatemala	8,627	13.6%
Honduras	14,817	23.3%
Mexico	17,296	27.2%
Nicaragua	7,821	12.3%
Panama	3,025	4.8%
Other Central America	212	0.3%
South America:	183,630	34.8%
Argentina	10,778	5.9%
Bolivia	1,441	0.8%
Brazil	24,696	13.4%
Chile	3,482	1.9%
Colombia	61,307	33.4%
Ecuador	10,846	5.9%
Guyana	5,610	3.1%
Peru	22,419	12.2%
Uruguay	2,222	1.2%
Venezuela	40,000	21.8%
Other South America	829	0.5%

Source: U.S. Census, 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

**Broward County:  
Predominant Country of  
Birth Among Foreign Born  
Population, 2018**





## Legend

Municipalities

### North America

Canada

### Caribbean

Cuba  
 Dominican Republic  
 Haiti  
 Jamaica  
 Other Caribbean  
 Trinidad and Tobago

### Central America

Costa Rica  
 El Salvador  
 Guatemala  
 Honduras  
 Mexico  
 Nicaragua

### South America

Argentina  
 Bolivia  
 Brazil  
 Colombia  
 Ecuador  
 Peru  
 Venezuela

### Europe

England  
 France  
 Germany  
 Other Eastern Europe  
 Poland  
 Russia  
 Sweden

### Asia

India  
 Israel  
 Lebanon  
 Pakistan  
 Philippines

**FIU**

**Jorge M. Pérez  
Metropolitan Center**

0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10 Miles





### III. THE ECONOMY

Strong, equitable, inclusive economies deliver broad-based prosperity to their residents by providing: **Stable Long Term Growth** — job and employment growth that is less susceptible to wide and/or rapid declines, so that household wealth and income is protected during national economic downturns and shocks as recently experienced with the COVID-19 pandemic and prior “Great Recession”; **Economic Opportunity** in the form of a variety of jobs and occupations paying competitive wages and incomes that increase rapidly with improved skills and experience;

**Economic Mobility** — regardless of where one starts on the economic ladder, individuals and families can improve their economic conditions and build wealth; and **Economic Equity** — growth whose benefits are shared by residents across the income spectrum and where they live.

*Strong, equitable, inclusive economies deliver broad-based prosperity to their residents*

The following analysis addresses each of the prosperity indicators in determining the presence and extent of racial disparities and inequities in Broward County’s economy.

#### HOUSEHOLD AND PER CAPITA INCOME

Broward County’s median household and per capita incomes, like most metropolitan areas in the U.S., have not kept up with sharp increases in the cost of living driven primarily by rapidly increasing housing costs and exacerbated by several decades of stagnant wages.

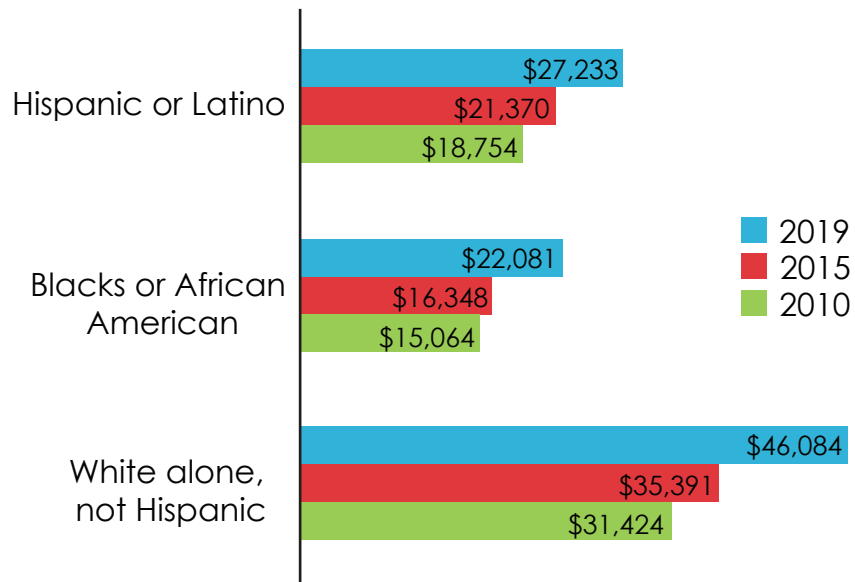
According to American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, there are significant disparities in median household income among White, Hispanic, and Black households. In fact, the disparity in the median household income between White and Black or African American households has widened in the last 10 years. According to 2019 ACS estimates, the median household income of Blacks is only 71 percent of White households. The median household income of Hispanic or Latino households is 87 percent of White households.

Per capita income provides a general gauge of rising standards of living in an economy though isn’t normally used as a measure of income disparities. However, in Broward County significant disparities do exist in per capita income by race and ethnicity. According to 2019 ACS estimates, the per capita income of Blacks or African Americans and Hispanic or Latinos are 48 percent, and 59 percent of Whites, respectively.

*Median household income of Hispanic is only 87% of Whites*

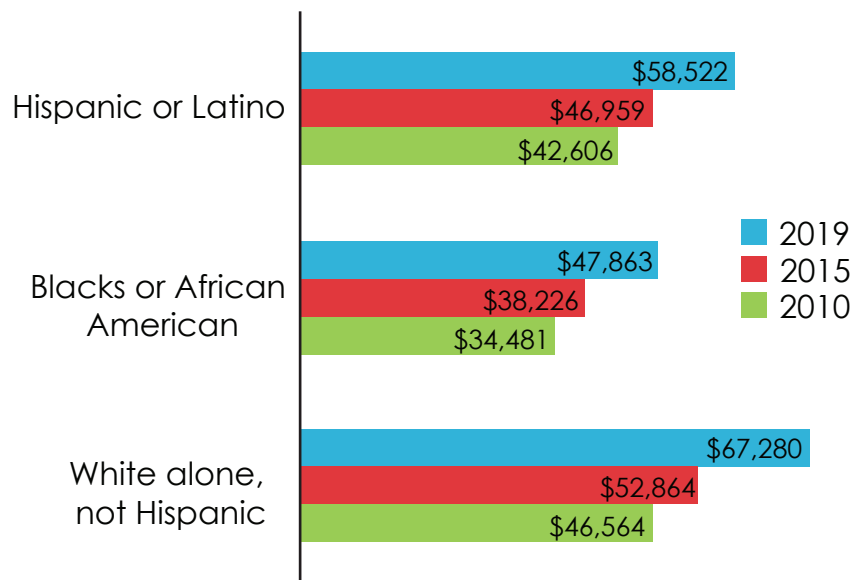
*Per capita income of Blacks is 59% of Whites*

## Per Capita Income by Race



Source: U.S. Census, 2010, 2015 & 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

## Household Income by Race



Source: U.S. Census, 2010, 2015 & 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

## POVERTY

There is a growing sense of urgency to improve policy and programmatic outcomes in urban neighborhoods with persistently high concentrations of poverty. In fact, studies have found that poor individuals and families are not evenly distributed across communities or throughout the country. A 2014 report by City Observatory provided data that confirms the strong persistence of high poverty over time. The report found that two-thirds of the high-poverty census tracts in 1970 were still high-poverty neighborhoods forty years later. Why are these numbers important? The concentration of poverty results in poor housing and health conditions, higher crime rates, underperforming public schools, as well as limited access to private services and job opportunities.

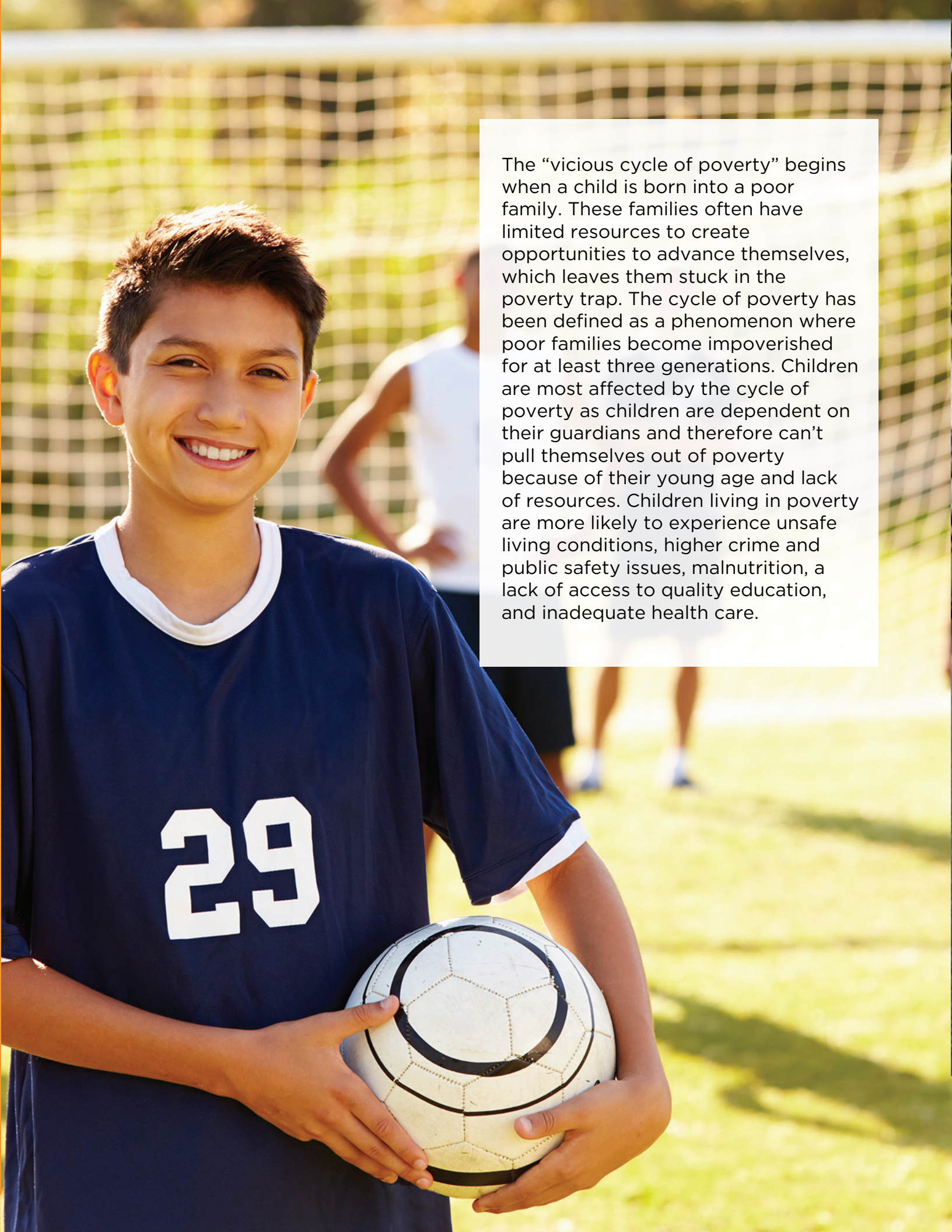
### The Vicious Cycle of Poverty



**FIU**

Jorge M. Pérez  
Metropolitan Center





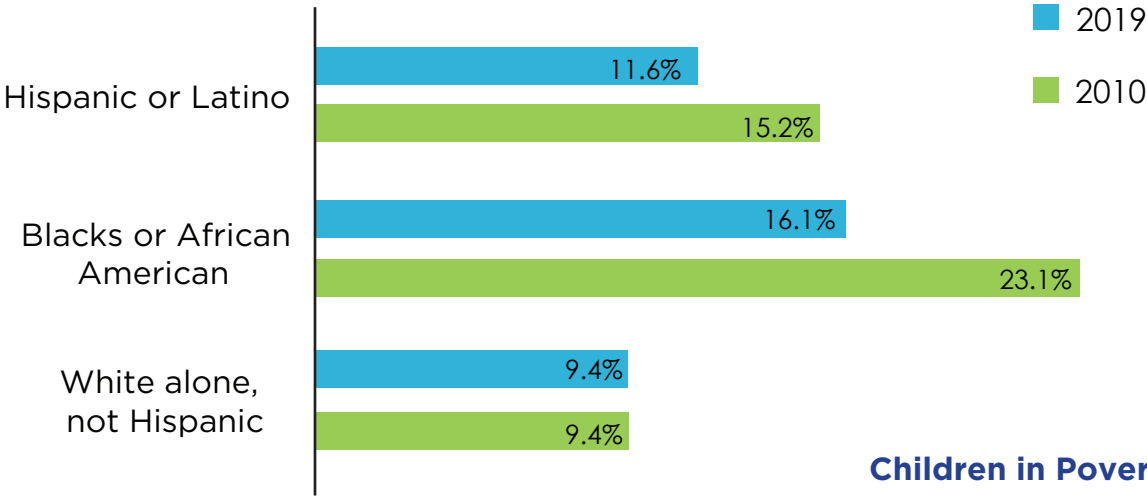
The “vicious cycle of poverty” begins when a child is born into a poor family. These families often have limited resources to create opportunities to advance themselves, which leaves them stuck in the poverty trap. The cycle of poverty has been defined as a phenomenon where poor families become impoverished for at least three generations. Children are most affected by the cycle of poverty as children are dependent on their guardians and therefore can’t pull themselves out of poverty because of their young age and lack of resources. Children living in poverty are more likely to experience unsafe living conditions, higher crime and public safety issues, malnutrition, a lack of access to quality education, and inadequate health care.



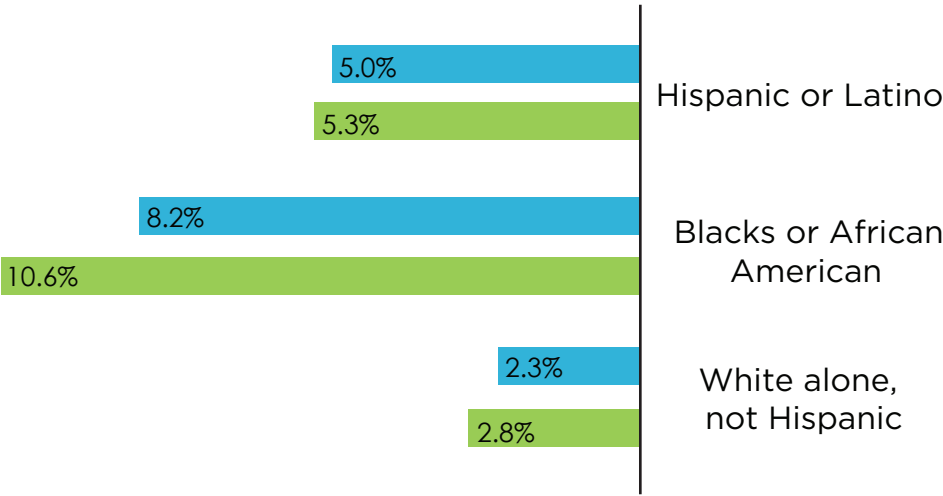
According to ACS estimates, poverty among Broward County’s Hispanic or Latinos and Black or African Americans has significantly decreased since 2010. However, Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino persons living in poverty remains significantly higher than White persons.

Families with children living in poverty is also disproportionately higher among Blacks or African Americans and Hispanics or Latinos than Whites. Hispanic or Latino families with children living in poverty is twice as high as Whites and nearly four times higher among Black or African Americans.

**Persons in Poverty by Race**



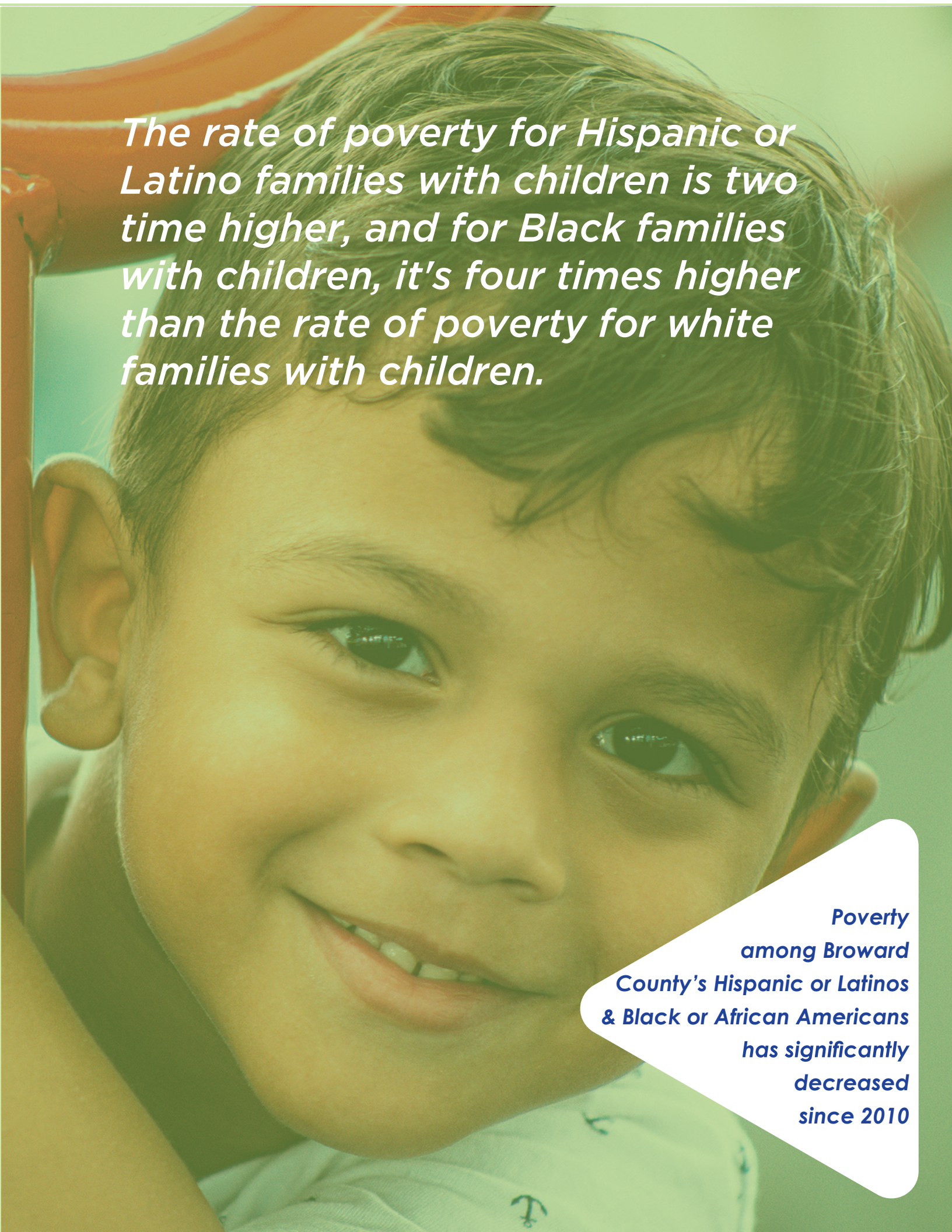
**Children in Poverty by Race**



Source: U.S. Census, 2010 & 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

Broward County’s highest poverty rates and overall levels of distress are concentrated in communities largely comprised of African American or Black residents and/or Hispanic or Latino residents. Poverty rates in these communities are far in excess of the County’s overall poverty rate of 12.2 percent. Communities with excessive poverty rates above 20 percent include Pembroke Park (23.6 percent) Lauderdale Lakes (22.5 percent), North Lauderdale, (22.0 percent), West Park, (21.9 percent), and Lauderhill (20.9 percent).





*The rate of poverty for Hispanic or Latino families with children is two time higher, and for Black families with children, it's four times higher than the rate of poverty for white families with children.*

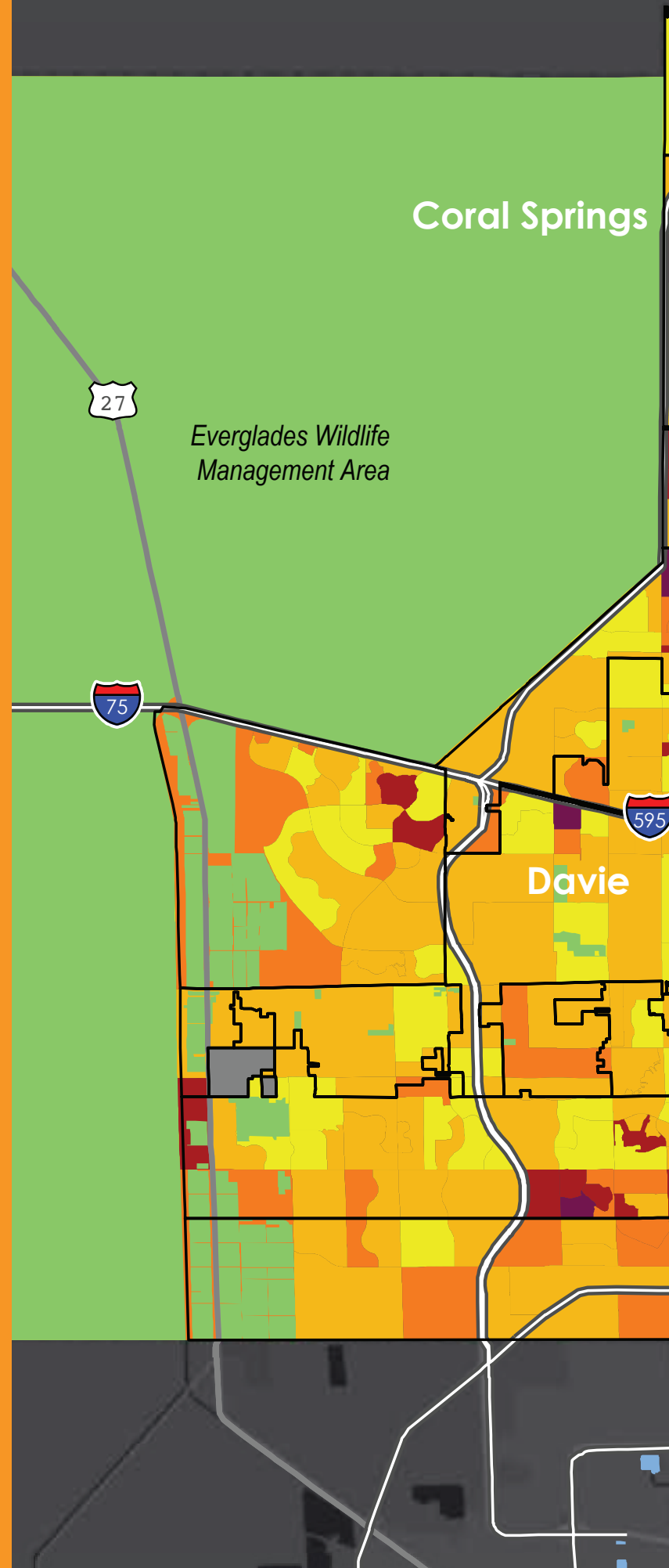
**Poverty  
among Broward  
County's Hispanic or Latinos  
& Black or African Americans  
has significantly  
decreased  
since 2010**

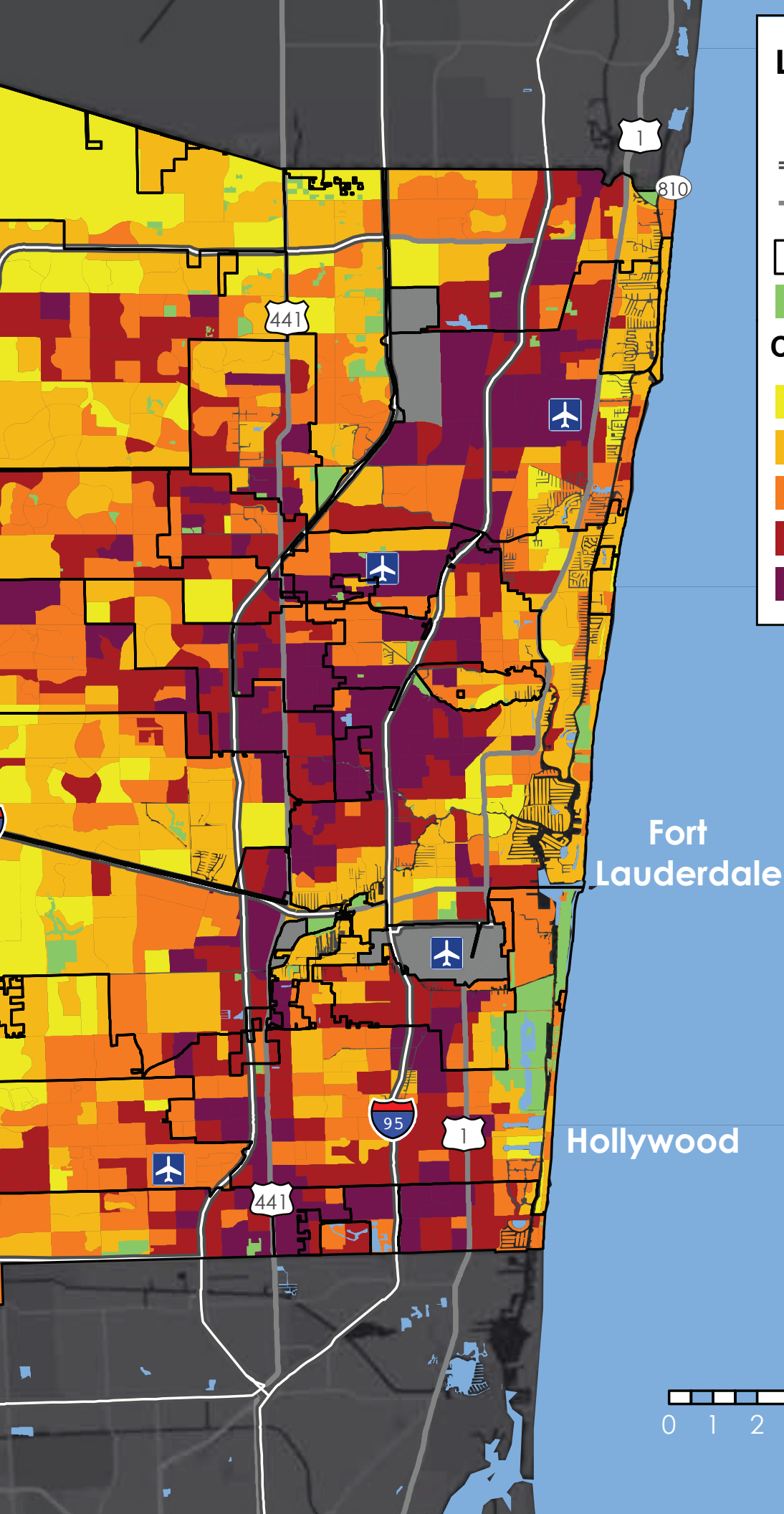


## Broward County COVID-19 Community Distress Index (CDI)

The Jorge M. Pérez FIU Metropolitan Center's **Community Distress Index (CDI)** is composed of four sub-indices - Socioeconomic Status; Household Composition & Disability Status; Minority Status & Language; and Housing & Transportation – and 20 measurable indicators. The model identifies and maps (see above), via data layering, baseline economic and social conditions according to established neighborhood boundaries. The model then identifies and connects distress factors (economic and social) by neighborhood to create a composite “Community Distress Index” (CDI). The CDI categorizes the types and levels of distress within a defined sub-geography providing an analytical tool for designing appropriate response strategies.

The CDI for Broward County shows high level of community distress in parts of north, central, and south Broward with concentrations of Black or African American and Hispanic and Immigrant populations. The primary community stressors include low income, lack of educational attainment, and housing affordability.





## Legend



Airports



Limited Access



Highway



Municipal Boundaries



Conservation Lands

## Community Distress Index



0.00 - 0.15



0.16 - 0.30



0.31 - 0.45



0.46 - 0.60



0.61 - 1.00

Fort  
Lauderdale

Hollywood

**FIU**

Jorge M. Pérez  
Metropolitan Center

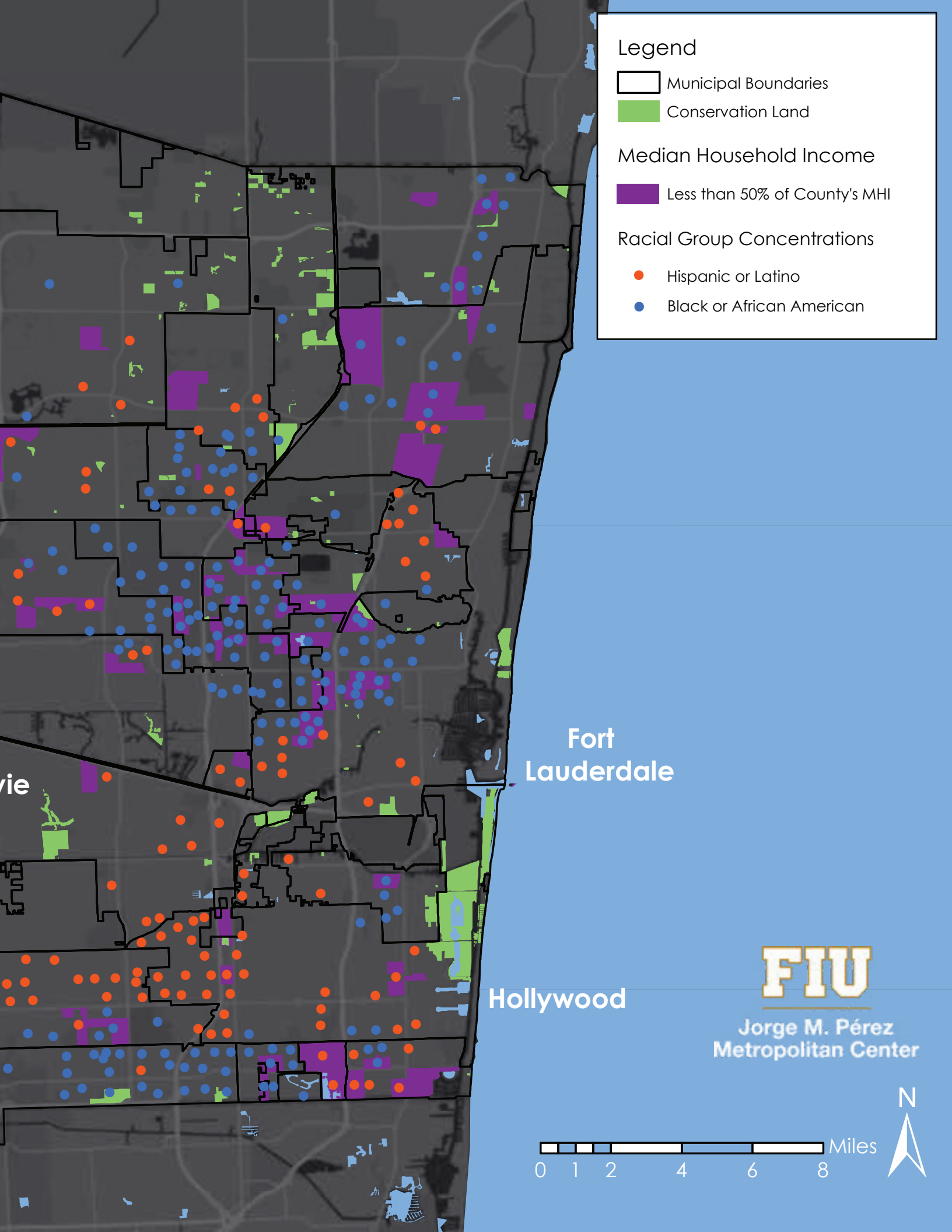
0 1 2 4 6 8 Miles



**Black and Hispanic  
Concentrations by < 50 %  
of the Median Household  
Income (MHI)**








## Legend

 Municipal Boundaries

 Conservation Land

## Median Household Income

 Less than 50% of County's MHI

## Racial Group Concentrations

 Hispanic or Latino

 Black or African American

Fort  
Lauderdale

Hollywood

**FIU**

Jorge M. Pérez  
Metropolitan Center

0 1 2 4 6 8 Miles



## LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Labor force participation is an important economic indicator as it shows the percentage of civilian workers 16+ years of age who are either employed or looking for work. The current (September 2021) U.S. labor participation rate of 61.6 percent reflects a slow COVID-19 pandemic economic recovery as millions of Americans still remain sidelined from the job market. This is significant as unemployment benefits for millions of Americans ended in September 2021, but wasn't enough to bring many people back into the labor force.

The overall decline in the labor participation rate since the Great Recession has been largely due to the aging of the population, especially among White workers. Another factor cited is the pre-COVID absence of family-friendly policies in the United States as a key reason for the decline in the overall labor force participation rate and a stalling out of women's labor force participation.

According to the 2019 ACS, the labor force participation rates for Broward County's Hispanic or Latino (71.6 percent) and Black or African American (71.0 percent) populations are significantly higher than the U.S. and Broward County's White, Non-Hispanic (58.9 percent) population.

## EMPLOYMENT RATES

Pre-COVID, unemployment rates in Broward County had been steadily declining since the Great Recession. However, the unemployment rates among Blacks or African-Americans and Hispanics or Latinos were significantly higher than Whites. In the early months of the COVID pandemic, unemployment rates soared to 17.4 percent in Broward County. Job loss was especially acute in Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American communities with high concentrations of frontline service sector workers. While Broward County's September 2021 unemployment rate is down to 4.9 percent, unemployment rates remain higher in communities with high concentrations of service sector workers.

## EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

Broward County is largely a service sector economy comprising over 90 percent of all employment. Leading service providing sectors include educational and healthcare services (108,800 jobs), government (103,800 jobs), retail trade (102,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality (85,700 jobs), and administrative and support and waste services (75,900 jobs).

The leading occupations among Hispanic or Latino workers include retail trade (13.2 percent), healthcare and social assistance (9.8 percent), government (9.5 percent), and educational services (9.2 percent). A larger percentage of Hispanic or Latino and African-American or Black workers are employed in low wage service sector occupations. According to 2020 Occupational Employment and Wage



*Like many immigrants they were unsure of how to start and anxious to find employment.*



Source: Hispanic Unity of Florida

**A larger percentage of Hispanic or Latino & African-American or Black workers are employed in low wage service sector occupations**

Statistics (OEWS), provided by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO), Broward County's leading service sectors occupations have median hourly wages under \$15.00, including Sales and Related Occupations (\$14.75/293,800 workers), Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (\$14.80/220,980 workers), Health Care Support Occupations (\$14.35/80,550 workers), and Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations (\$12.50/85,750 workers).

**Leading service sectors occupations have median hourly wages under \$15.00**

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Broward County's industrial base is largely comprised of service producing industry sectors which provide the majority of employment, including retail (12.5 percent), education services and health care and social assistance (20.8 percent), and professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services (14.1 percent).

An analysis of Broward County's industry employment by race shows significant disparities in employment among several of the leading industry sectors including educational services, professional, scientific and technical services, government, information, and finance and insurance. These industry sectors generally provide higher wages than lower-wage service sector industries such as accommodation and food services, retail, administrative and support, and waste management where both Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino workers are largely employed.

## MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESSES

According to the most recent 2017 U.S. Census Annual Business Survey, there are 13,236 minority-owned businesses in Broward County. There are 7,932 Hispanic or Latino businesses with 53,327 employees, and 2,259 Black or African American-owned businesses with 12,293 employees.

**Table 3.1: Broward County Businesses and Activity by Ethnicity**

Businesses by Ethnicity	Number of employer firms	Sales, value of shipments, or revenue of employer firms	Number of employees	Annual payroll (\$1,000)
Hispanic	7,932	\$11,025,756	53,327	\$1,857,960
Equally Hispanic/non-Hispanic	1,007	\$1,279,496	8,015	\$315,432
Non-Hispanic	41,274	\$73,928,188	340,882	\$14,011,221

Source: U.S. Census, 2017 Annual Business Survey



**Table 3.2: Broward County Businesses and Activity by Race**

Businesses by Race	Number of employer firms	Sales, value of shipments, or revenue of employer firms	Number of employees	Annual payroll (\$1,000)
White	44,792	\$ 81,905,628	371,584	\$15,326,067
Black or African American	2,259	\$ 1,458,316	12,293	\$ 366,556
American Indian & Alaska Native	99	\$ 93,049	500	\$18,480
Asian	3,082	\$ 2,792,797	17,308	\$ 460,569
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	62	\$ 22,666	363	\$ 8,705
Minority	13,236	\$15,325,357	83,298	\$ 2,701,001
Equally minority/nonminority	1,212	\$ 1,407,012	9,027	\$ 348,847
Nonminority	35,766	\$ 69,501,071	309,900	\$13,134,765

Source: U.S. Census, 2017 Annual Business Survey





## IV. PUBLIC EDUCATION

*According to the Washington Center for Equitable Growth, education is one of the most important long-term drivers of both economic growth & equity*

According to the National Equity Project, educational equity means that “each child receives what they need to develop to their full academic and social potential.” Equity in education is the process of reforming practices, policies, and procedures at the school and district levels to support academic fairness and inclusion and ensure that every child has the resources, teachers, interventions, and supports they need to be successful.

Education is often referred to as the great equalizer. It can open the door to jobs, resources, and skills that an individual or family needs to not just survive but improve quality of life and build prosperity. In fact, access to high-quality primary education and supporting child well-being is a globally recognized solution to the cycle of poverty. According to the Washington Center for Equitable Growth, education is one of the most important long-term drivers of both economic growth and equity. Education adds to human capital (the education, training, and health of workers) thereby increasing labor productivity and the value of the worker. The quality of education that students receive also directly correlates to their quality-of-life years down the road. Early education, in particular, has the power to shape a child’s future. It is for these reasons that it’s crucial for local educators to address any barriers young students face to succeeding in school.

Barriers to an inclusive education can affect groups based on race, gender, and many other factors. As such, equity measures are important in determining persistent learning issues and gaps that exist in local public education. Equity in public education means offering individualized support to students that addresses possible barriers such as poverty, housing conditions, family crises, mental health issues, hunger, and homelessness. Major education initiatives across the country support efforts to ensure quality teaching in every classroom; raise standards for all students; build systems to improve instruction; and significantly improve low-performing schools.



EMPOWERING  
a New Generation  
of AMERICANS

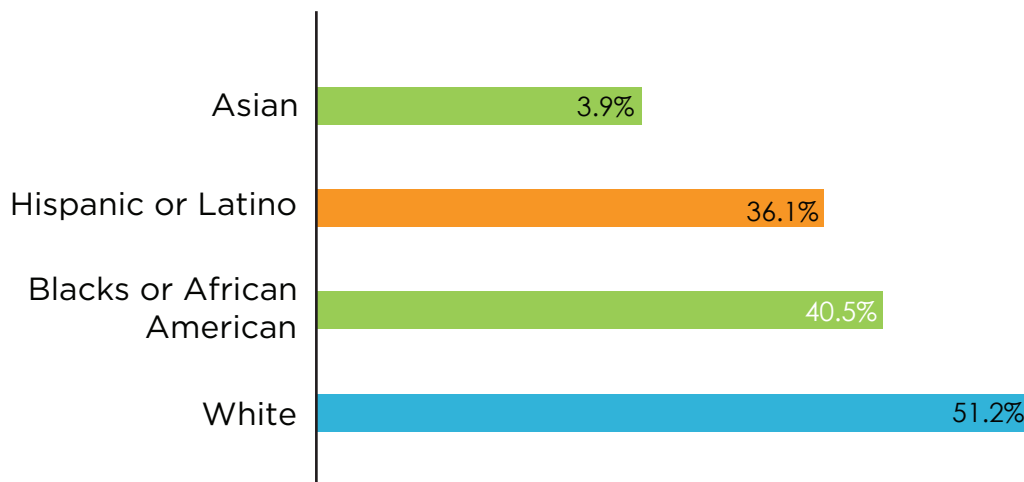
[hispanicunity.org](http://hispanicunity.org)



## RACE/ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE STUDENT POPULATION

The analysis found the racial and ethnic make-up of Broward County Public Schools is more diverse than Broward county's overall population. This is attributed to a larger percentage of childbearing ages among the County's Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American populations.

### Racial and Ethnic Make-up of Broward Public Schools



Source: Broward County Public Schools - Student Enrollment Counts 2020/21

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

**Only 31.3% of Hispanic or Latino residents & 21.5% of Black or African American residents 25+ years of age have a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 40.2 % of Whites.**

Broward County's overall education attainment has not significantly improved in the past ten years though the County's population 25+ years with less than a high school diploma has decreased from 12.8 percent to 10.7 percent of the adult population, and adults with graduate or professional degrees increased from 10.2 percent to 12.2 percent. However, significant disparities exist in Broward County's education attainment based on race and ethnicity. Only 31.3 percent of Hispanic or Latino residents and 21.5 percent of Broward County's Black or African American residents 25+ years of age have a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 40.2 percent of Whites.

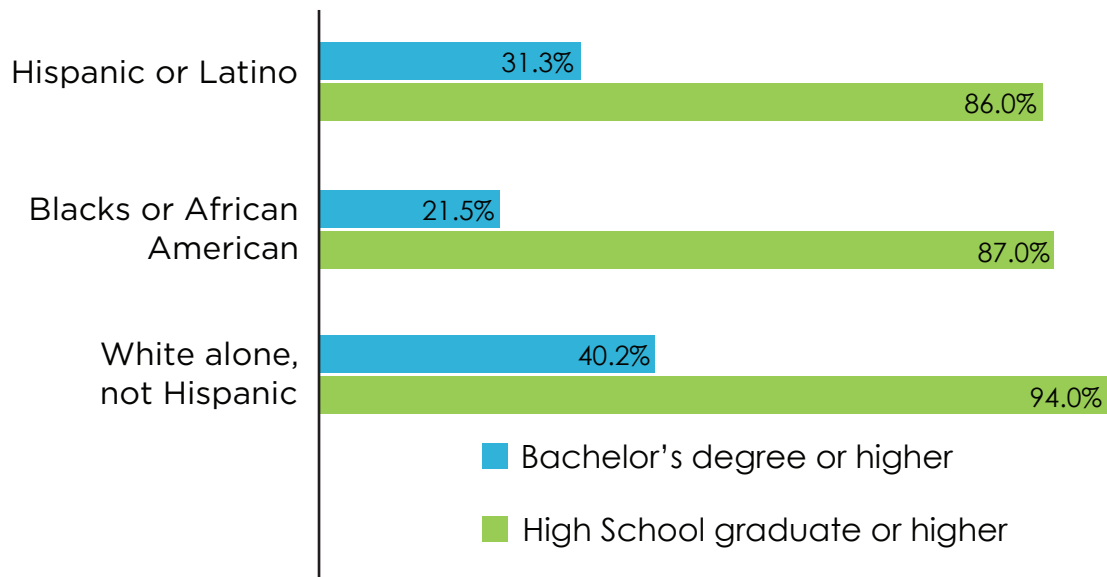


**Table 4.1: Broward County Educational Attainment 2010 - 2019**

Educational Attainment	2010	2019
Less than high school diploma	12.8%	10.7%
High school grad or equivalent	28.4%	28.3%
Some college or associate's degree	29.5%	28.1%
Bachelor's degree	19.0%	20.7%
Graduate or professional degree	10.2%	12.2%

Source: U.S. Census, 2010 & 2019 ACS 1-year estimates

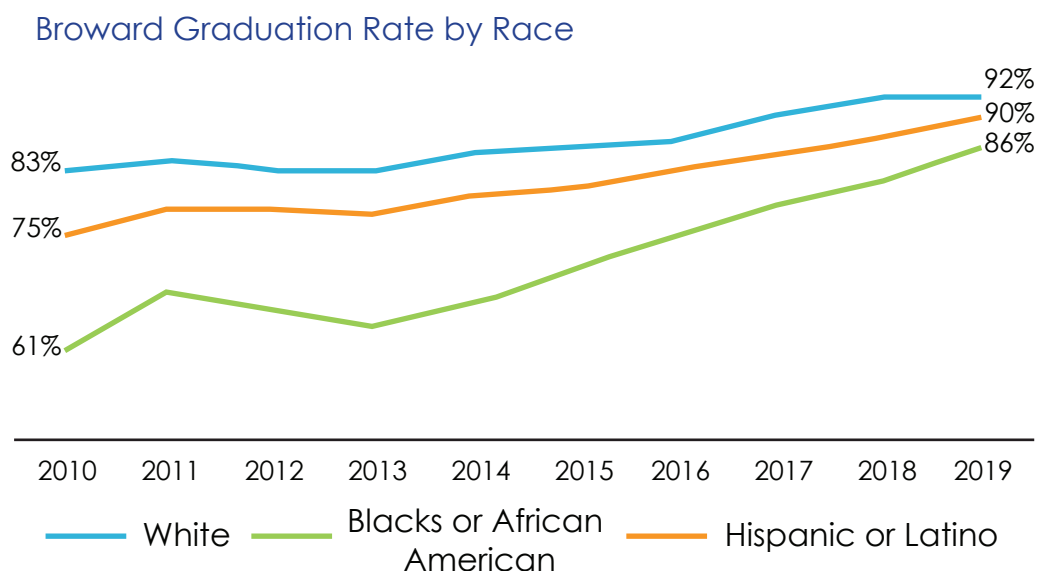
### **Educational Attainment by Race, 2019**



According to 2019 ACS estimates, Broward County's high school graduation rates have steadily improved over the past ten years with marked improvement among Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino students. Among Black or African American students, the graduation rate increased from 61 percent in 2010 to 86 percent in 2019. Among Hispanic or Latino students, the graduation rate increased from 75 percent in 2010 to 90 percent in 2019.

**Table 4.2: Broward County Graduation Rates by Race & Ethnicity 2010 - 2019**

Year	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino
2010	83%	61%	75%
2011	84%	68%	78%
2012	83%	66%	78%
2013	83%	64%	78%
2014	85%	67%	80%
2015	86%	71%	81%
2016	87%	75%	83%
2017	90%	79%	85%
2018	92%	82%	87%
2019	92%	86%	90%



Educational attainment varies significantly among Broward County's communities. Broward communities with the highest percentages of persons 25+ years of age without a high school diploma - Lauderdale Lakes (25 percent), West Park (23 percent), Pembroke Park (21 percent), Pompano Beach (18 percent) and Lauderdale Hill (17 percent) also have the highest number of Black or African American residents.

**Among Black or African American students, the graduation rate increased from 61% in 2010 to 86% in 2019**



## FULL TIME INSTRUCTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

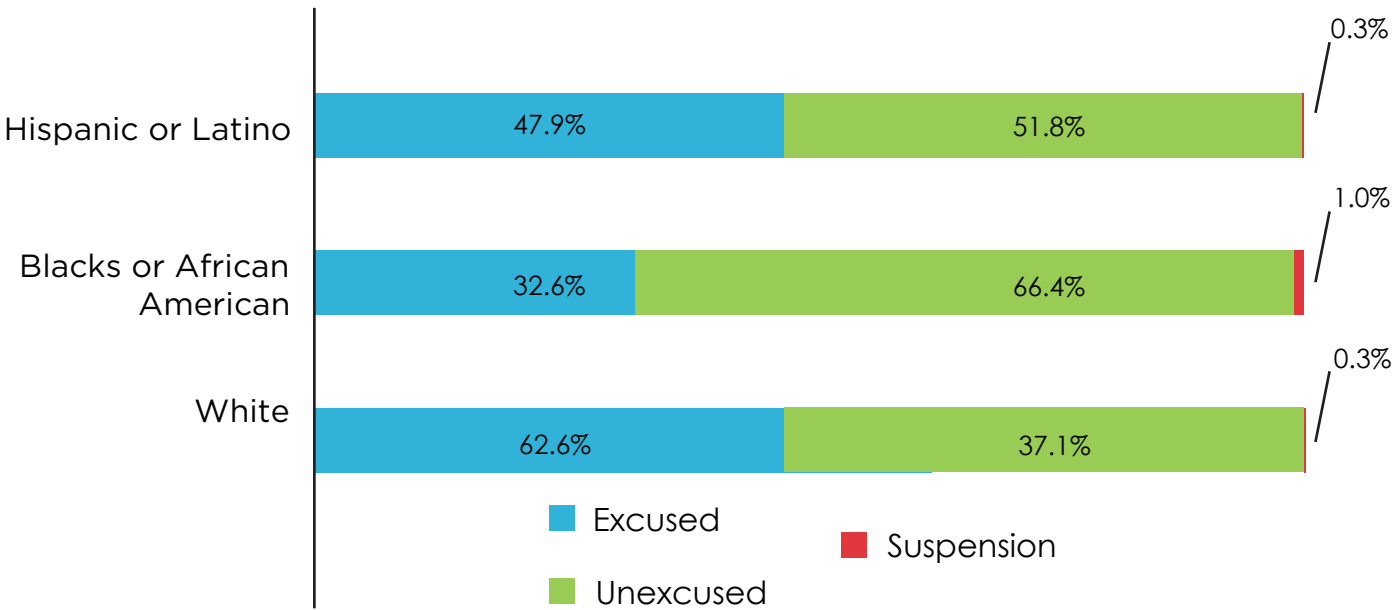
Creating educational equity in non-homogenous schools where students come from a variety of backgrounds requires that educators – instructional and administrative staffs – focus on “vertical equity”, which assumes that students have different needs and require learning resources based on those understood needs. Because their families or schools might have very limited budgets, it is difficult to provide these students with equitable resources. Additionally, “at-risk” communities often have trouble keeping educators who can make a difference.

An analysis of Broward County’s public schools found disparities in the proportion of inexperienced school administrators and instructional staff among high- and mid-range minority schools and low- minority schools.

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Current school attendance and other educational metrics require added scrutiny as the 2020 COVID pandemic created an unprecedented impact on Broward County’s public schools and student education. According to Broward County’s Public Schools 2020 Attendance Report, “average daily attendance” in Broward public schools showed little variation by student race and ethnicity. However, “absences” during the 2020 school year does show significant disparities by race and ethnicity. “Unexcused” absences were significantly higher among Hispanic or Latino (51.8 percent) and Black or African American and students (66.4 percent) than White students (37.1 percent).

**Broward County Schools Absences by Type and Race (2020)**



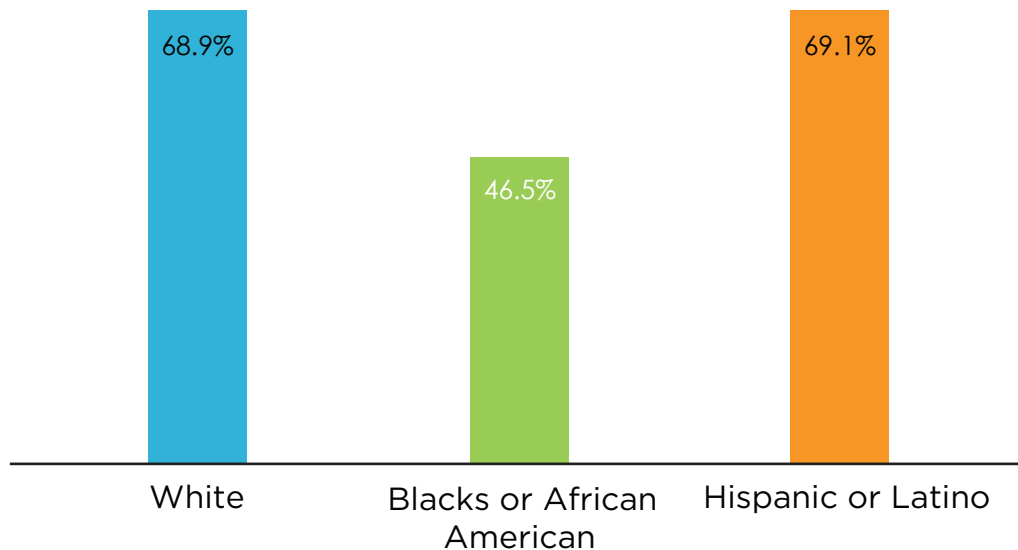
Source: Broward County Public Schools - 2020 Attendance Report

## STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN ADVANCED LEVEL COURSES

While the number of Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American students taking academically challenging Advanced Placement courses in high school has increased in recent years, the racial scoring gap on Advanced Placement tests continues to be large and in fact has increased in recent years. According to a 2020 report from the Education Trust, Black and Latino students across the country have unequal access to advanced coursework, which means they often miss out on vital learning opportunities that can set them up for success in college and careers.

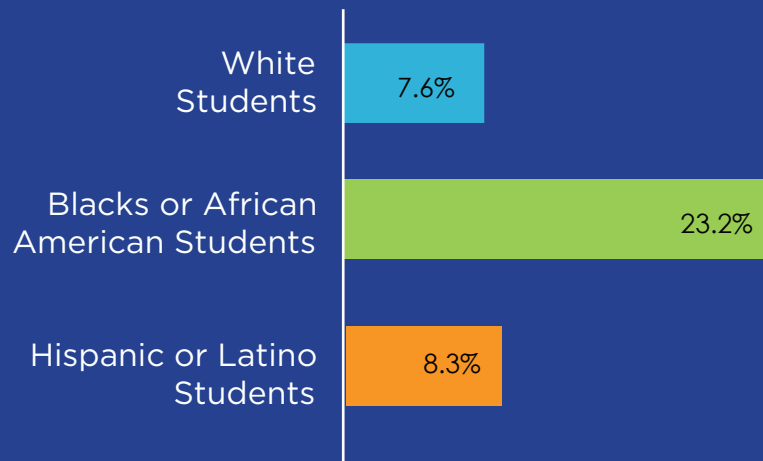
According to Broward County Public Schools - Advanced Placement Report 2019-2020, the “rate of passing” AP exams shows parity between White (68.9 percent) and Hispanic (69.1 percent) students, but a significant disparity with Black students (46.5 percent).

### Rate of Passing AP Examinations by Race

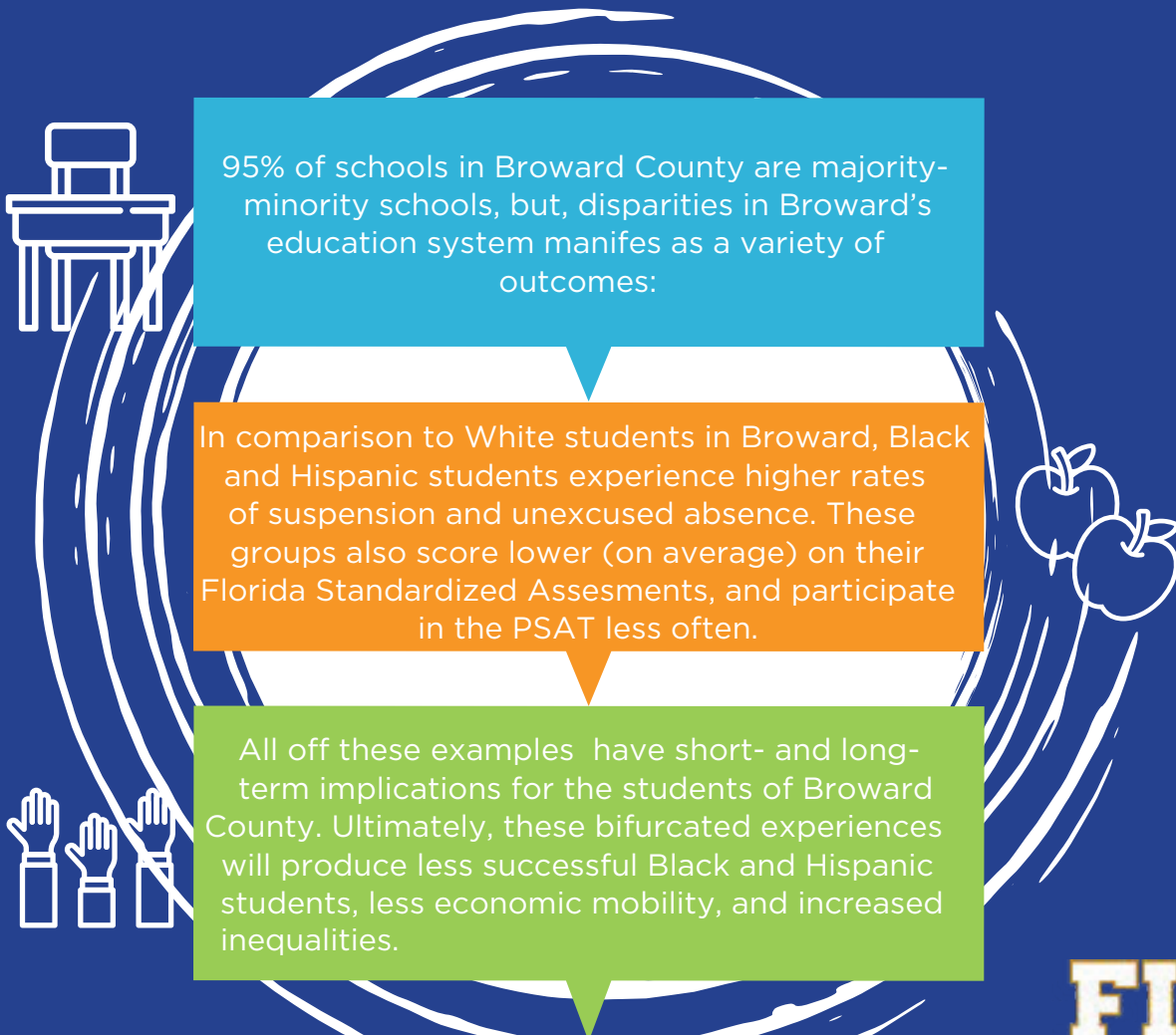


Source: Broward County Public Schools - Advanced Placement Report 2019-20

## Broward County Schools Suspension Rate by Race



## Same System, Different Experiences



**FIU**

Jorge M. Pérez  
Metropolitan Center

## FLORIDA STANDARDS ASSESSMENT (FSA)

All Florida schools teach the Florida Standards in English Language Arts (ELA) and Mathematics. Student performance on the FSA provides important information to parents/guardians, teachers, policy makers, and the general public regarding how well students are learning the Florida Standards. FSA results are reported at the student, school, district, and state levels. After the Spring 2015 baseline FSA administration, the Florida Department of Education (FDOE) conducted the standard setting process to establish the cut scores for the performance levels, also called achievement levels, for each grade and subject.

For all grade levels and subjects, the minimum scale score in performance level 3 is identified as the passing score. Earning passing scores on the Grade 10 ELA and Algebra 1 EOC assessments is required for graduation with a standard high school diploma.

An analysis of FSA Score Trends FY 2015 – 2021 for Broward County schools found significant disparities among White, Hispanic, and Black students in both English Language Arts (ELA) and Mathematics at both the 3rd and 10th grade levels. Due to the cancellation of statewide testing in 2020, results were compared to scores from the 2018- 2019 school year.

**Table 4.3: Broward County FSA English Language Arts Passing Rate, 3rd Grade**

Year	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 21
White	70.3%	71.5%	75.3%	75.2%	75.5%	70.5%
Hispanic	54.9%	56.5%	58.8%	60.7%	63.1%	56.5%
Black	36.4%	40.8%	43.9%	46.6%	46.4%	39.7%

Source: Florida Department of Education

**Table 4.4: Broward County FSA English Language Arts Passing Rate, 10th Grade**

Year	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 21
White	69.9%	67.8%	70.1%	69.1%	70.5%	66.1%
Hispanic	56.1%	53.6%	54.9%	57.5%	56.6%	54.9%
Black	34.0%	34.2%	37.4%	39.6%	38.4%	39.3%

Source: Florida Department of Education

**Table 4.5: Broward County FSA Math Passing Rate, 3rd Grade**

Year	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 21
White	73.8%	74.5%	74.2%	76.5%	77.2%	60.7%
Hispanic	61.6%	63.5%	63.1%	64.7%	68.0%	45.3%
Black	43.3%	49.1%	49.8%	51.8%	54.7%	27.4%

Source: Florida Department of Education





## **PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADING SYSTEM**

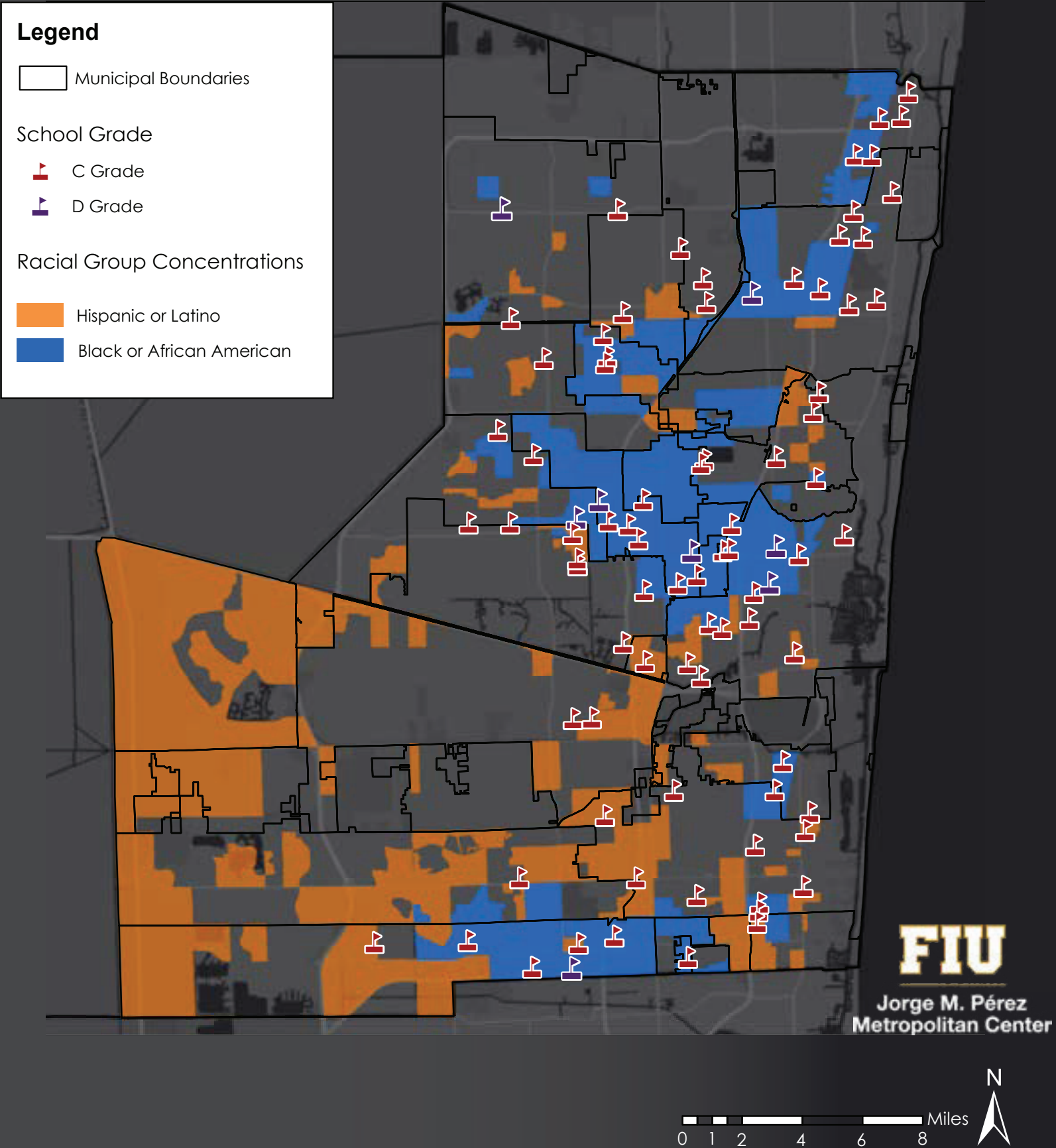
The School grades provide an easily understandable way to measure the performance of a school. Parents and the general public can use the school grade and its components to understand how well each school is serving its students. Schools are graded A, B, C, D, or F. There are four achievement components, four learning gains components, a middle school acceleration component, as well as components for graduation rate and college and career acceleration. Each component is worth up to 100 points in the overall calculation. There are four Achievement Components: English Language Arts (ELA), Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies. These components include student performance on statewide standardized assessments, including the comprehensive assessments and end-of-course (EOC) assessments. The component measures the percentage of full-year enrolled students who achieved a passing score. Four Learning Gains Components: These components are learning gains in English Language Arts and Mathematics, as well as learning gains for the lowest performing 25% of students in English Language Arts and Mathematics. These components include student performance on statewide standardized assessments including the comprehensive assessments and EOC assessments for the current year and the prior year. The components measure the percentage of full year enrolled students who achieved a learning gain from the prior year to the current year.

It should be noted, pursuant to Florida Department of Education Emergency Order No. 2020-EO-1, spring K-12 statewide assessment test administrations for the 2019-20 school year were canceled and accountability measures reliant on such data were not calculated for the 2019-20 school year. Additionally, in April 2020, the U.S. Department of Education provided a waiver for requirements related to certain assessments and accountability that are based on data from the 2019-20 school year.

## **PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADING SYSTEM FINDINGS**

The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* report found that most of Broward County Public Schools graded as C or D are located in communities with high concentrations of Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino populations. This includes 22 of the 2021-2022 Lowest 300 Performing Elementary Schools on the state.

# Broward County Public Schools Graded C & D



## V. PUBLIC HEALTH

Equitable Health Care means that all individuals have access to affordable, high quality, culturally, and linguistically appropriate care in a timely manner. This includes health care quality, patient education and empowerment, health care infrastructure, health care policy, and program administration (National REACH Coalition).

Over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a growing focus on its disproportionate impacts on people of color, particularly as availability of data to understand racial disparities has increased. The Covid-19 pandemic has been exceptionally disruptive for the Black, Indigenous, and Hispanic communities. Data from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) shows:

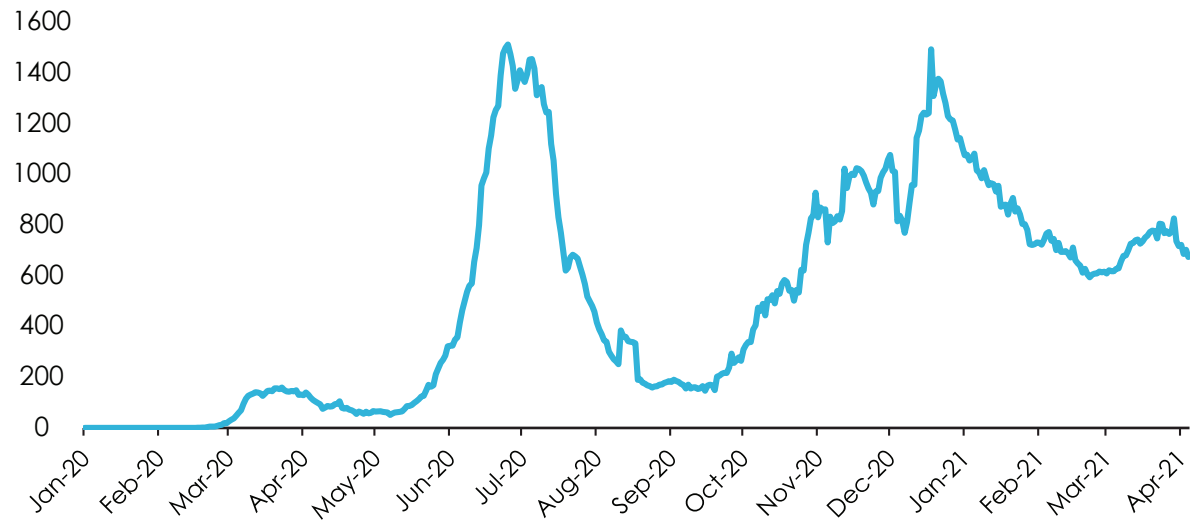
- Black people were more than twice as likely to die from COVID-19 as White people;
- Indigenous people accounted for more than 56 percent of COVID-19 deaths in New Mexico (home to part of the Navajo Nation), although indigenous people were only 8.8 percent of the state's population;
- Hispanic Americans between the ages of 40 and 59 had been infected at a rate five times greater than White people in the same age group, nationwide;
- An important factor in COVID-19's disparate impacts is that a much higher proportion of minority group members have to live in overcrowded and/or substandard housing. That problem compounds other disparate impacts of the pandemic--such as the facts that people of color are more likely to: (1) have "essential" jobs in crowded workplaces; (2) rely on crowded public transportation; and (3) suffer from pre-existing health conditions. Studies have linked many of those pre-existing conditions to substandard and overcrowded housing.

***Equitable Health Care means that all individuals have access to affordable, high quality, culturally & linguistically appropriate care in a timely manner. This includes health care quality; patient education & empowerment; health care infrastructure; health care policy, & program administration (National REACH Coalition).***

***Hispanic Americans between the ages of 40 and 59 had been infected at a rate five times greater than White people in the same age group, nationwide***

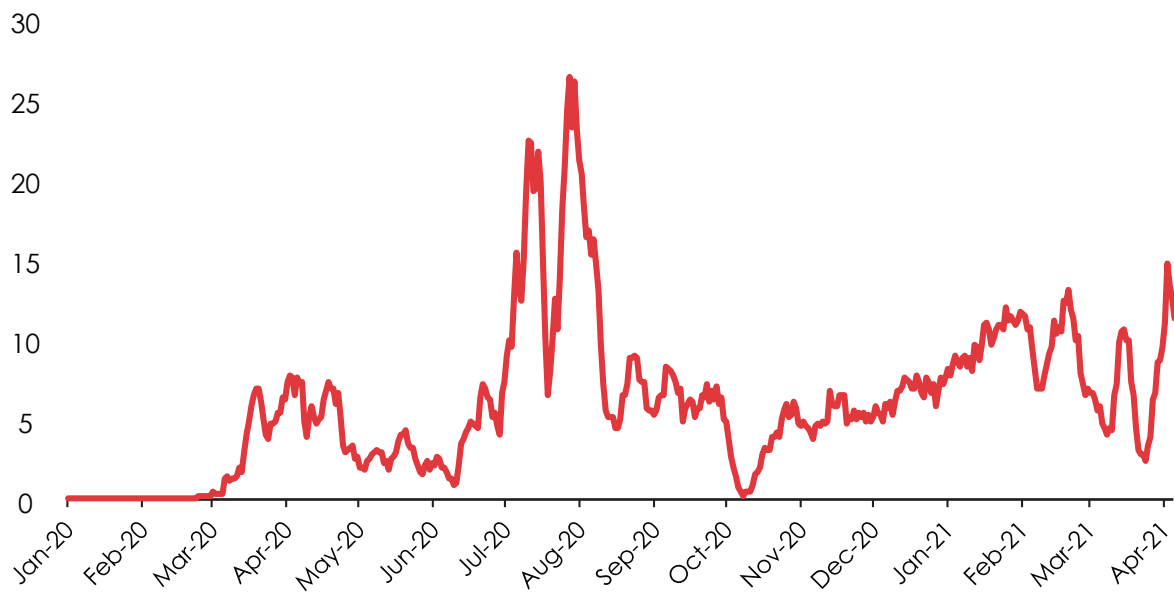


COVID-19 Cases in Broward



Source: Center for Disease Control - COVID Tracker

COVID-19 Deaths in Broward



Source: Center for Disease Control - COVID Tracker

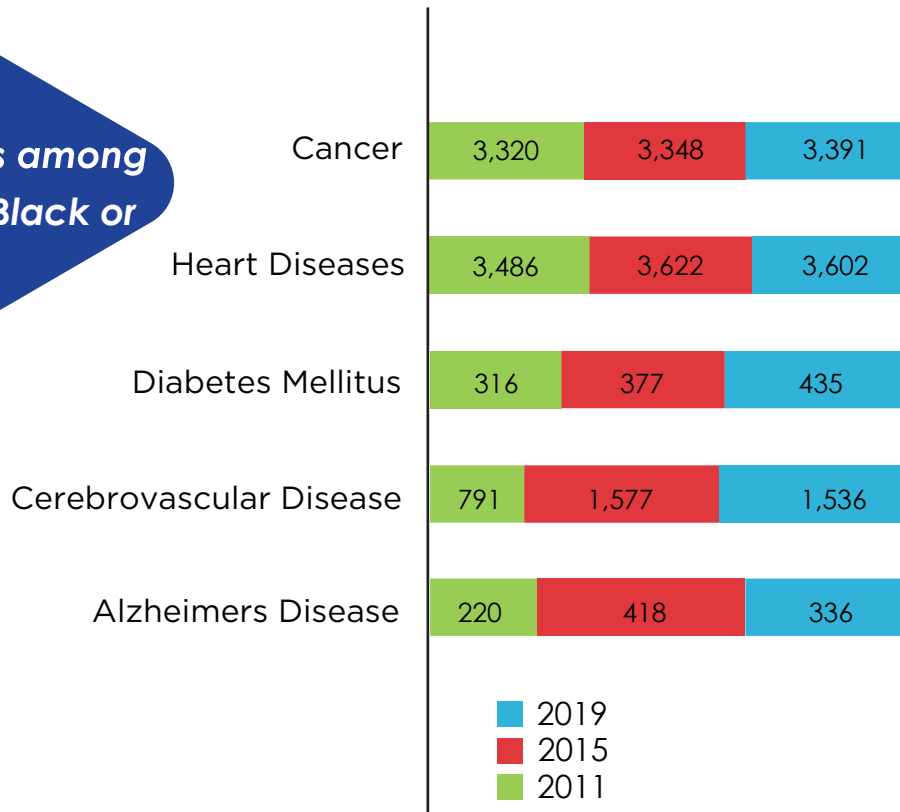
## BROWARD COUNTY'S PUBLIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

An analysis of Broward County's public health condition shows significant disparities among the County's White, Black or African American, and Hispanic or Latino populations.

The leading causes of death in Broward County include heart disease, cancer, and cerebrovascular diseases. Significantly, African Americans and Hispanics are at risk for both heart disease and cerebrovascular disease. According to the National Institute of Health (NIH), African Americans and Hispanics are more likely than Whites to die after having a stroke. At risk population includes those with diabetes and high blood pressure, two disproportionate ailments associated with Black or African Americans.

### Broward County Leading Causes of Death

*Analysis of public health condition shows significant disparities among the County's White, Black or African American & Hispanic or Latino populations*



Source: FL Health Charts - Leading Causes of Death

## INFANT MORTALITY RATES

According to the 2019 Florida Health – Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, there is a wide disparity in infant mortality rates among Broward County’s Black or African American residents than Whites. Infant mortality rates among Hispanic and Latino population is also significantly higher than Whites. Strikingly, the infant mortality rate among Black or African Americans has not significantly improved over the past ten years.

### Maternal and Child Health in Broward County

#### Prenatal Care

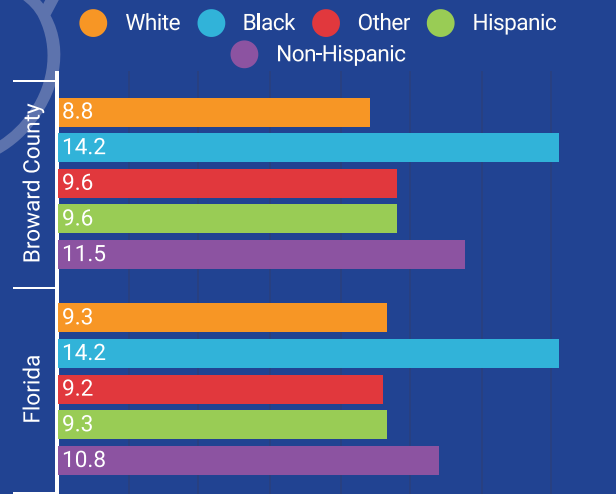
Prenatal care is a large predictor of maternal and infant health at birth. The rate of Broward mothers entering Prenatal Care in their 3rd Trimester has been higher than the rate of all Florida Mothers since 2010

	Broward	Rate	Florida	Rate
2015	1,491	7.4	11,127	5.5
2016	1,678	8.2	12,126	6.1
2017	1,828	9.1	13,784	6.9
2018	1,714	8.7	14,176	7.1
2019	1,792	9.2	14,824	7.5



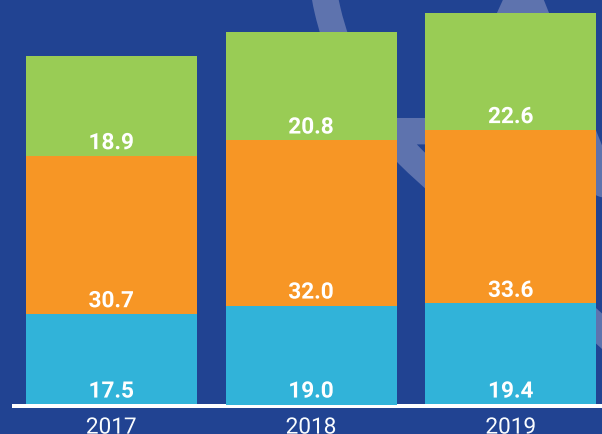
### Preterm births (2019)

In 2019, Black babies were 1.6 times more likely to be born preterm



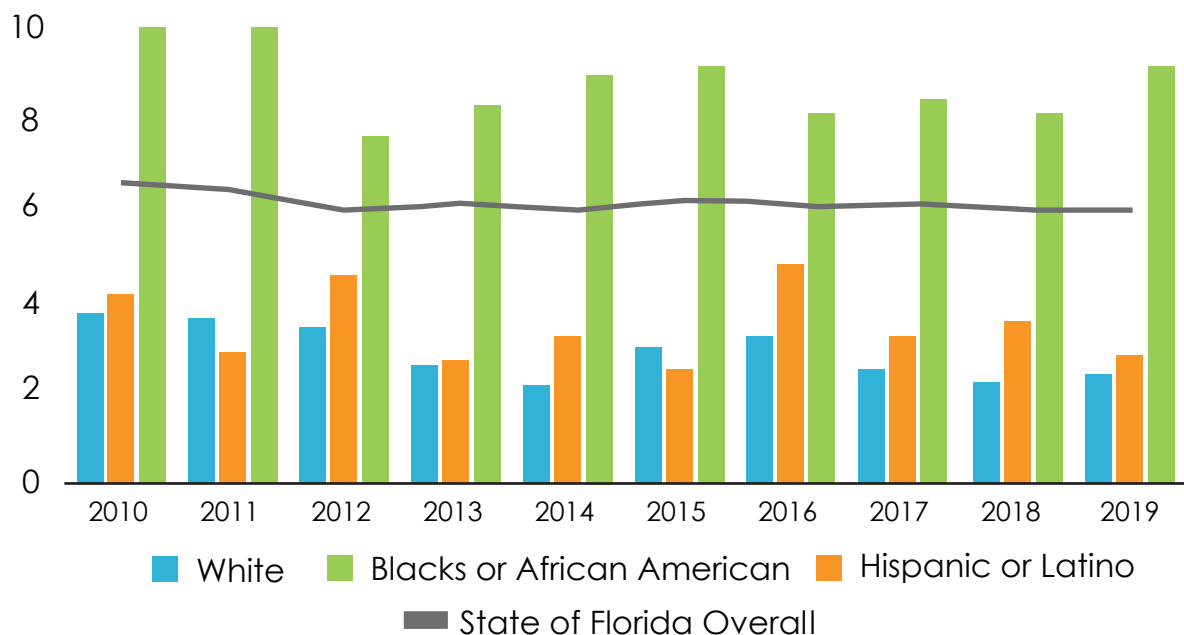
### Maternal Weight (2017-2019)

- Infant births to obese White mothers
- Infant births to obese Black mothers
- Infant births to obese Hispanic mothers



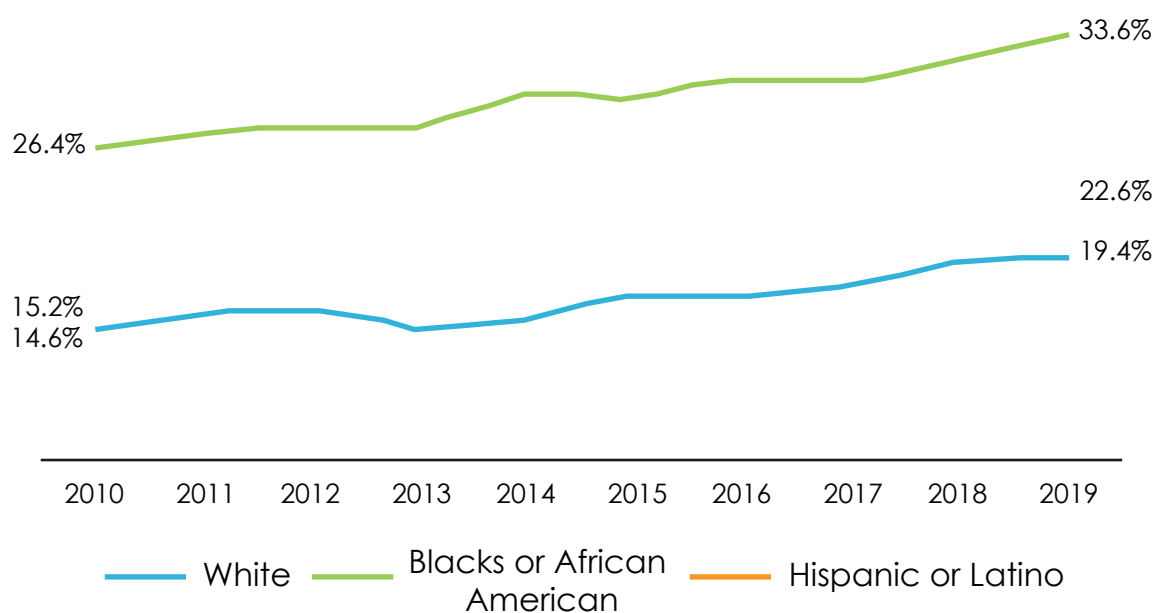
According to the survey, the rate of births to obese mothers was also substantially higher among Broward County's Black or African Americans (33.6 percent) than Whites (19.4 percent). The rate of births to obese mothers was also higher among Hispanics or Latinos (22.6 percent) than Whites.

### Infant Mortality Rate (deaths in every 1000 live births)



Source: FL Health – Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey

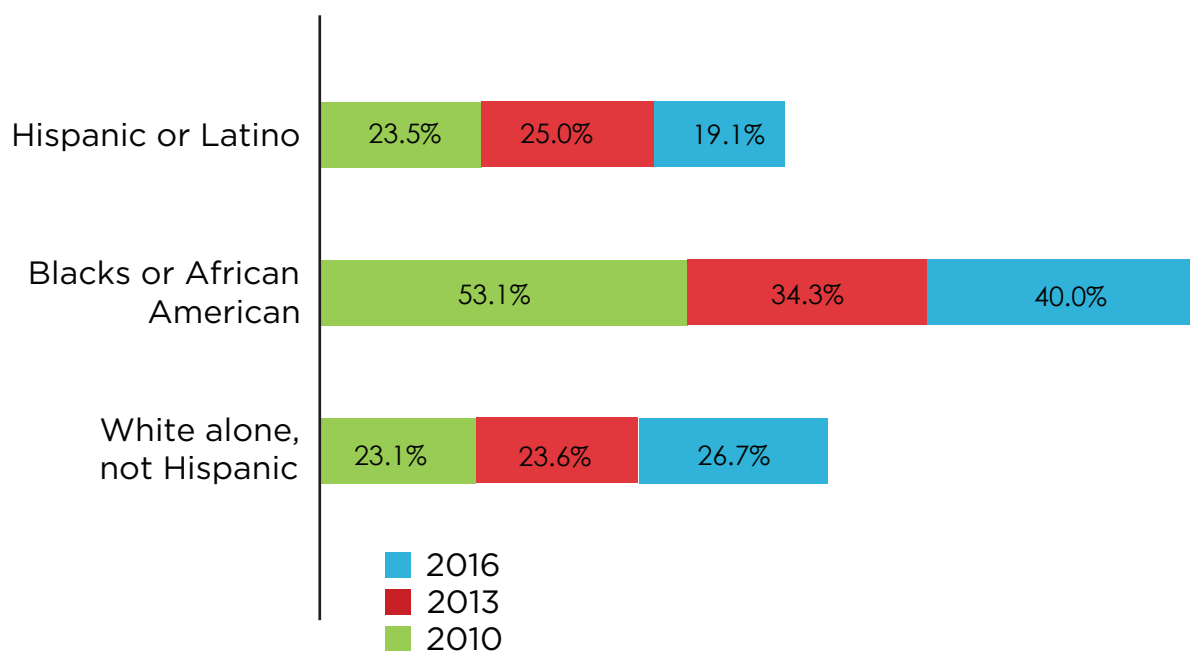
### Rate of Births to Obese Mother



Source: FL Health – Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey



## Adults Who are Overweight or Obese



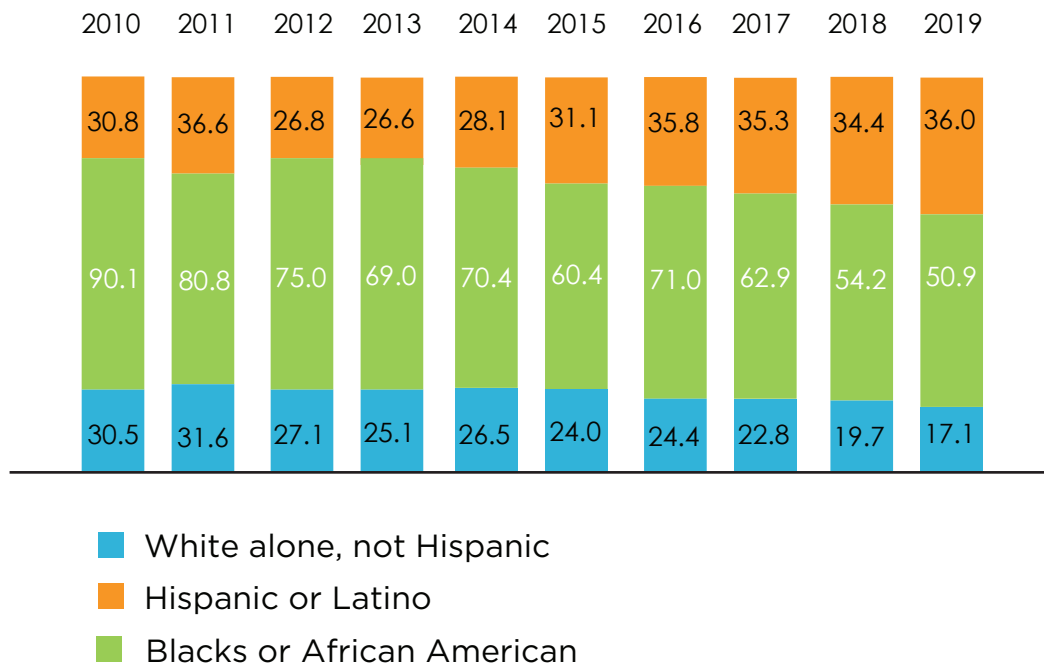
Source: FL Dept. of Health



## HIV AND AIDS INCIDENCE

According to the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, there are substantially higher HIV and AIDS infections and deaths among Broward County's Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino residents than Whites. However, HIV diagnosis rate among Broward County's Black or African American population has decreased from 90.1 per 100,000 population in 2010 to 50.9 in 2019. The HIV diagnosis rate among Broward County's Hispanic or Latino population has increased from 30.8 per 100,000 in 2010 to 36.0 in 2019.

### HIV Diagnosis Rate by Race (rate per 100,000 pop.)



Source: FL Dept. of Health

## HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

According to the 2019 ACS estimates, the percentage of Broward County's uninsured Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino populations has decreased in the last five years. However, the percentages of the County's uninsured Hispanic or Latino (18.2 percent) and Black or African American (10.1 percent) populations far exceed the County's uninsured (5.9 percent) White population.







## VI. HOUSING

Equitable housing incorporates the values of inclusion, equal access to opportunity, and diversity in communities ensuring that all people – regardless of race, ethnicity, family status or disability – have a range of choices for where to live now and in the future.

The availability of quality affordable housing is critical in creating diverse and inclusive cities and counties. Affordable, safe, quality housing can provide the anchor for nearby jobs, education, transportation, and health care. This should matter to cities and counties, not just on equity grounds, but because healthier and more educated residents benefit the local economy by forming a more robust and productive workforce.

Housing affordability also affects educational performance and attainment. Households with better affordability ratios generally have higher rates of savings, more cash, and/or higher levels of equity (in an owned home) that can be applied to education spending for their children, including university education costs. Lower housing cost-burden and higher quality housing leads to better family health outcomes. Households with lower cost burden rates have more income available for health care expenditures, including insurance. Families on the margin of home affordability are often forced to choose between health care and paying the rent or mortgage, and a single unexpected health expense can throw a family into foreclosure or eviction.

Northwest Gardens V, Fort Lauderdale – Fifth phase of the Northwest Gardens Sustainable Neighborhood project, which added 100 units to the 10-year master plan.

Source: Helen Wolt/Sun Sentinel





The pre-COVID Affordable Housing Needs Assessments for Broward County completed by Jorge M. Perez Metropolitan Center (JPMC) documented excessive housing distress especially for low- and very low-income renters. Lower income renters comprise the vast majority of service workers in the industry sectors most impacted by the pandemic, including accommodation and food services, retail, and healthcare and social assistance. While some jobs are moving to remote, low-income workers, who are disproportionately people of color, are less likely to work from home and must commute daily to service jobs at fixed-site locations. In the post-COVID economy, it will be critical to provide safe, decent, and affordable housing opportunities in communities as close as feasible to where jobs are located.

According to UnidosUS, Hispanic households are facing growing housing insecurity due to the following conditions:

- **Structural barriers to accessing housing assistance**
- **Work in jobs that pay little with few benefits and limited savings**
- **Excluded from federal COVID-19 relief efforts**
- **Rental costs rising faster than wages causing increased housing cost-burden**



## HOUSING TENURE

Since the Great Recession, the homeownership rate has improved slightly. However, the Hispanic homeownership rate is 49.3 percent compared to the White homeownership rate of approximately 74 percent. While Hispanics have made headway in homeownership gains over the past decade, growth has not been equal across the country or across Hispanic subgroups. Hispanic homeowners are not monolithic. Hispanic homeowners and renters in the U.S. come from over 20 Latin American countries, with different races and ethnicities, and socioeconomic and migration backgrounds.

According to 2019 ACS estimates, the overall homeownership rate in Broward County is 62.1 percent which is a historic low. Renter-occupied units have steadily increased since the Great Recession and now represent 37.9 percent of all occupied units. Renter-occupied units increased by 6.9 percent (16,775 units) since 2015.

**Table 6.1: Broward County Housing Occupancy 2015 -2019**

Housing Occupancy	2015		2019		% Change
	# of Units	%	# of Units	%	
Total housing units	814,454	100.0%	823,499	100.0%	1.1%
Occupied housing units	670,284	82.3%	690,050	83.8%	2.9%
Owner-occupied	425,691	63.5%	428,682	62.1%	0.7%
Renter-occupied	244,593	36.5%	261,368	37.9%	6.9%
Vacant housing units	144,170	17.7%	133,449	16.2%	-7.4%
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.3	n/a	1.9	n/a	-17.4%
Rental vacancy rate	7.9	n/a	7.1	n/a	-10.1%

Source: U.S. Census, 2015 & 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

According to 2019 ACS estimates, owner-occupancy (71.9 percent) among Broward County's White population is significantly higher than the County's Black or African American (47.6 percent) and Hispanic or Latino (57.1 percent) populations. An estimated 52.4 percent (87,540 units) of Black or African American households and a 42.9 percent (76,615 units) of Hispanic or Latino households are renters.

**Table 6.2: Broward County Housing Occupancy by Race & Ethnicity 2019**

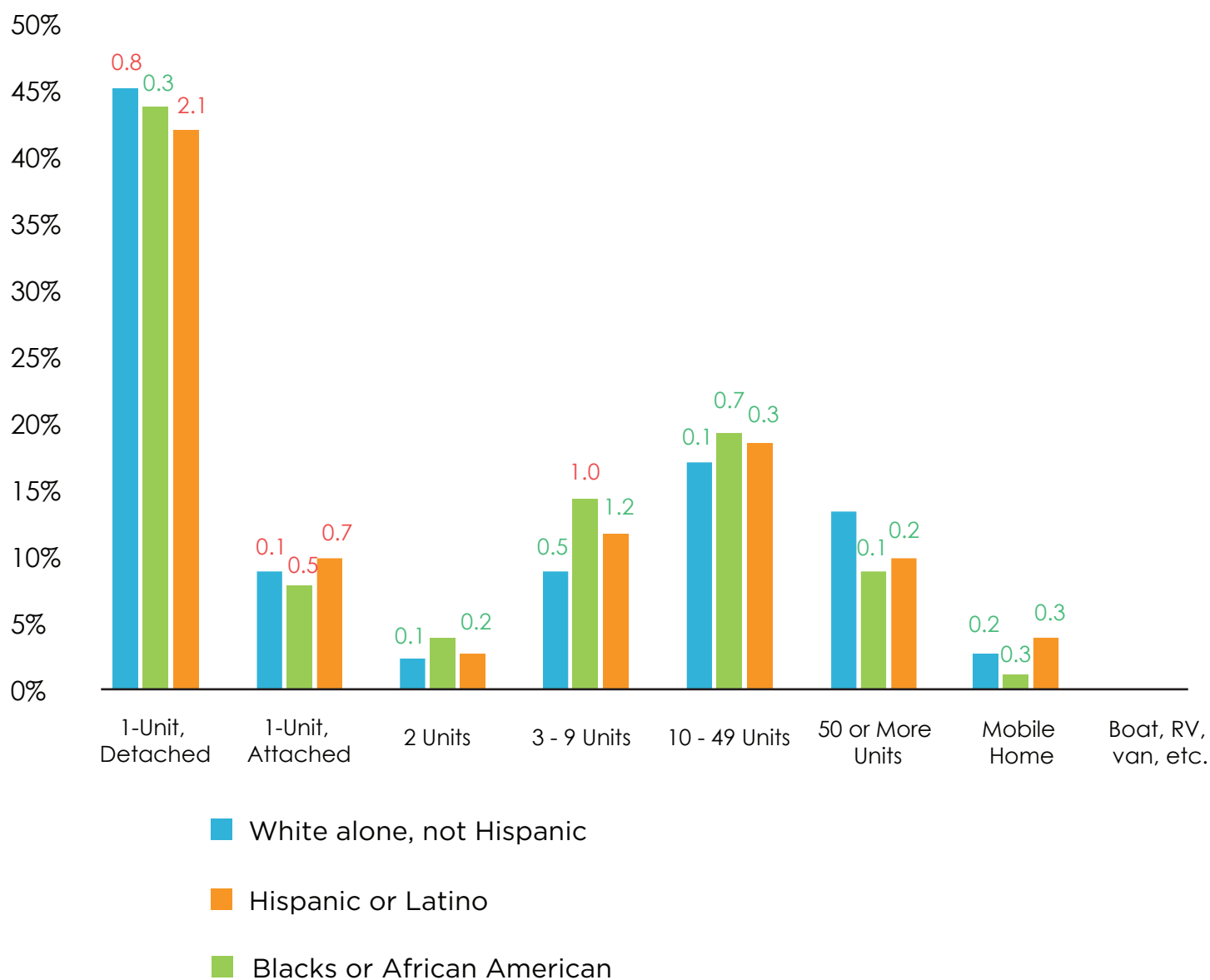
Housing Tenure	White, non-Hispanic		Black or African American		Hispanic or Latino	
Total Occupied Units	314,306		67,141		178,595	
Owner occupied	226,027	71.9%	79,601	47.6%	101,980	57.1%
Renter occupied	88,279	28.1%	87,540	52.4%	76,615	42.9%

Source: U.S. Census, 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

## HOUSING UNITS BY STRUCTURE TYPE

According to 2019 ACS estimates, housing structures by type show little variation by race and ethnicity. However, Broward County's Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American populations have a greater share of residence in small, multi-family structures of 3-49 units. This is significant, as small, multi-family structures are generally much older properties.

### Household Units by Race, 2019 (Percent Change since 2015)

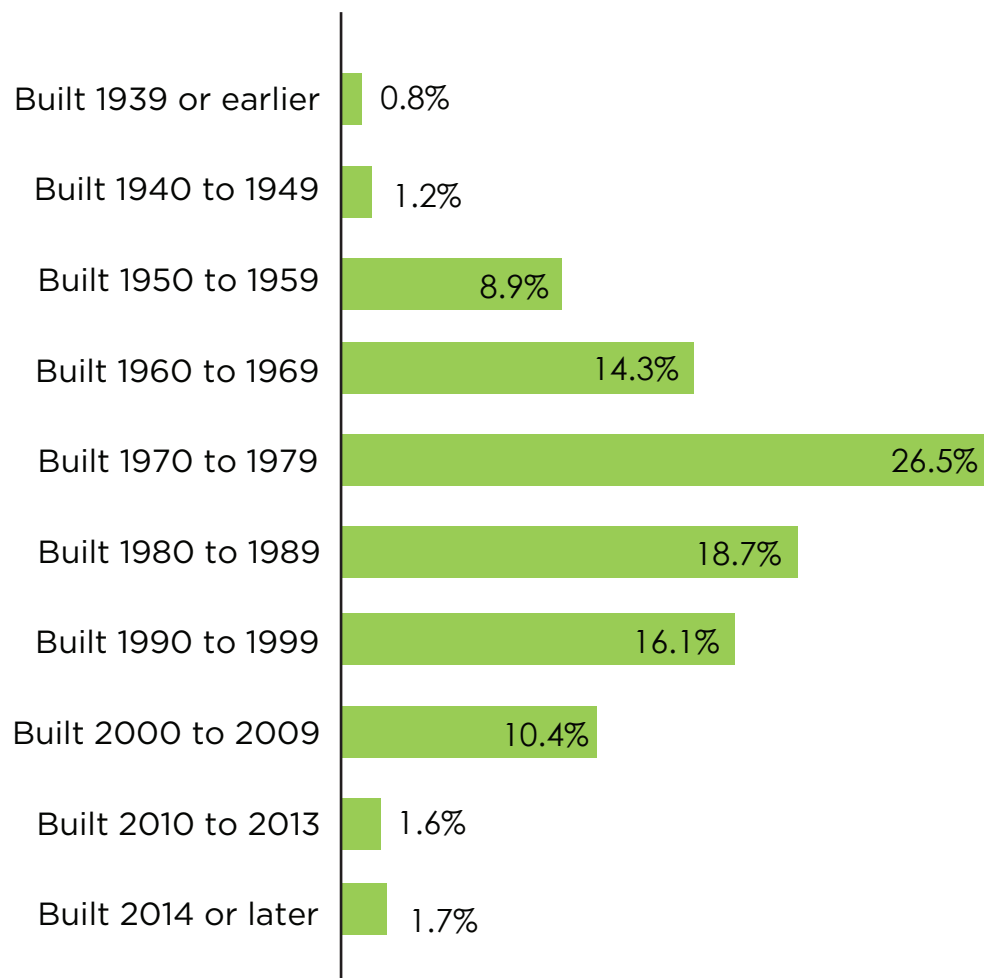


Source: U.S. Census, 2015 & 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

## AGE AND CONDITION OF HOUSING STRUCTURES

The provision of “safe, decent, and affordable housing” is an important responsibility of local governments. A healthy and sustainable community ensures the availability of safe, decent, and affordable housing. Safe and decent housing supports the health of its occupants and provides shelter from the elements, especially during and after disasters. This is especially important for lower income populations who do not have the financial means, income or resources to control for these necessities. Significantly, the concentrations of older, unsafe housing structures in Broward County are found in less affluent communities that are already experiencing the health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Age of Housing in Broward



Source: U.S. Census, 2019 ACS 5-year estimates



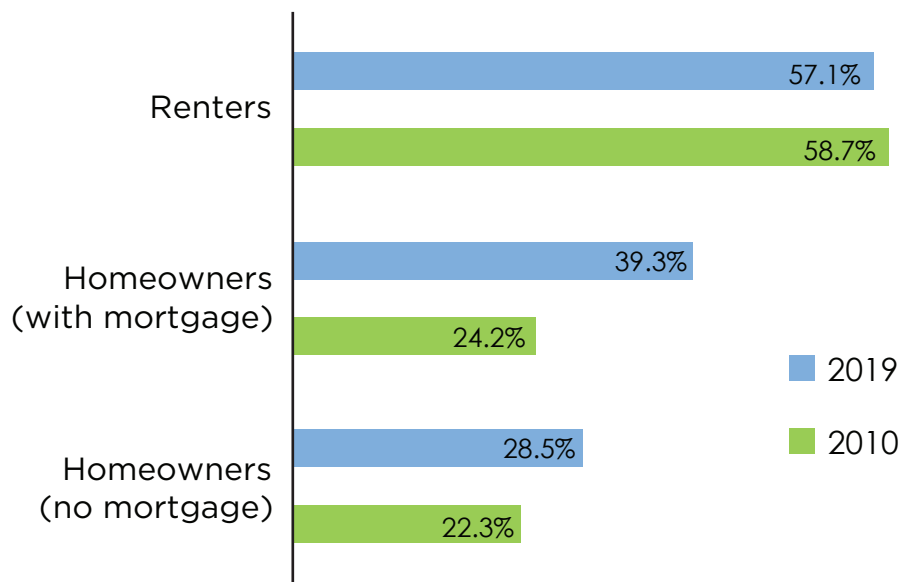
## COST-BURDENED HOUSEHOLDS

According to the 2018 Broward County Affordable Housing Needs Assessment, the housing affordability demands in Broward County and its municipalities did not improve despite impressive post-recession job growth numbers and low unemployment. The study found 53.9 percent of Broward County households are cost-burdened making Broward County one of the most unaffordable places to live in the U.S.

The most critical housing problem in Broward County is the estimated 147,313 renter households who are cost-burdened and the 77,677 renter households who are “severely” cost-burdened. The significant growth of severely cost-burdened renters is most pressing problem due to three market conditions: 1) the increasing demand for renter housing throughout the City resulting in low vacancy rates and a spiraling increase in rent prices, 2) the lack of affordable rental housing production, and 3) rent prices are increasing faster than wages.

According to the JPMC’s COVID-19 Community Distress Index (see COVID Distressed Index map), the highest levels of housing distress, including the highest concentrations of cost-burdened households, are found in lower-income Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American communities.

### Cost Burdened Residents by Housing Tenure



Source: U.S. Census, 2010 & 2019 ACS 5-year estimates

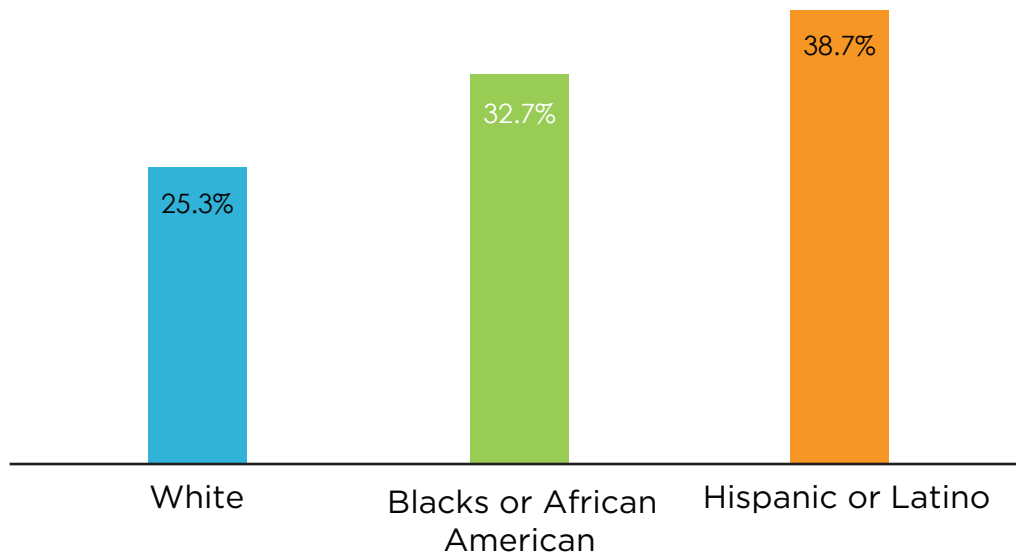
## LENDING ACTIVITY

Recent analysis by JPMC of the post-COVID housing market has found affordable housing is disappearing from the market due to rapid appreciation. At every level, the housing crisis hits minority communities harder. As noted in the National Association of Real Estate Brokers' "State of Housing in Black America" report, African-American home buyers are more likely to take out "nonconventional" loans, often from the Federal Housing Authority, which require smaller down payments and lower credit scores.

In high-demand cities, homebuyers receiving housing assistance or nonconventional loans often lose out to cash offers or applicants with traditional loans. Black applicants are twice as likely to be denied home loans as white applicants. While many cities have programs to help veterans, minorities and low-income families with down payments, housing costs in many cities are now so high that even a 3 percent down payment is out of reach.

According to Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council's (FFIEC) data for Broward County, 22.9 percent of Hispanic or Latino home purchase loans for the period 2005-2019 were "high cost" loans.

### Home Purchase-Loan Denial Rate by Race



Source: HMDA Application Register

**Table 6.3: Broward County High Cost Owner-Occupied Home Purchase Loans by Race & Ethnicity, 2005-2019**

Race/Ethnicity	% Broward	% Florida
Black or African American	13.6	19.5
Hispanic or Latino	22.9	9.6
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	9.9	10.2

**Table 6.4: Broward County Owner-Occupied Home Purchase Loans by Race, 2019**

Race	High-Cost	Non-High Cost or Unknown
American Indian or Alaska Native	13	81
Asian	93	1,184
Black or African American	539	3,428
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16	67
White	1,890	19,086
Information not provided by applicant in mail, Internet, or telephone application	316	4,317
Not applicable	1	11
Missing	-	6

**Table 6.5: Broward County Home Purchase Loan Applications Approved/Denied by Race, 2019**

Applicant Race	Loan Originated	Application Denied	Other
American Indian or Alaska Native	112	117	72
Asian	1,491	765	747
Black or African American	4,395	3,218	2,236
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	92	173	67
White	23,794	11,392	9,877
Information not provided by applicant in mail, Internet, or telephone application	5,275	3,206	3,065
Not applicable	535	163	181
Missing	8	30	12

Sources: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Loan Application Register

## VII. CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SAFETY

Racial justice is the systematic fair treatment of people of all races that results in equitable opportunities and outcomes for everyone. A just and equitable criminal justice system allows all people to achieve their full potential in life, regardless of race, ethnicity or the community in which they live. According to the Opportunity Agenda, racial justice—or racial equity—goes beyond “anti-racism.” An equitable criminal justice system should ensure that all individuals feel safe and secure in their communities and be administered in a fair and just manner with a commitment to equal treatment and accountability. As such, it is not just the absence of discrimination and inequities, but also the presence of deliberate systems and supports to achieve and sustain racial equity through proactive and preventative measures.

A “racial justice” framework can move communities from a reactive posture to a more powerful, proactive and even preventive approach. An equitable criminal justice system should also ensure that all individuals feel safe and secure in their communities and be administered in a fair and just manner with a commitment to equal treatment and accountability.

There are few areas of American society where racial disparities are as profound and as troubling as in the criminal justice system. In fact, racial perceptions of crime and race influenced policy development have been intimately tied to the development of mass incarceration. Despite substantial progress in achieving racial justice in American society over the past half century, racial disparities in the criminal justice system have persisted and worsened in many respects over this period of time. According to the 2014 Sentencing Project report, “Blacks and Latinos together comprise 30 percent of the general population, but 58 percent of the prison population”. The research showed that some of the apparent progress in racial equality, in areas such as educational attainment, is in part a product of incarcerated African American men not being counted in household-based surveys.

Having a just and equitable criminal justice system at the local level also helps to ensure access to substance abuse and mental health interventions without justice involvement. Many behavioral health issues end up being addressed through the justice system, particularly local jails, because of inadequate capacity to intervene and treat them in the community. Typically, treatment and services may often come to juveniles through the justice system because of insufficient funding for community-based interventions.

### **BROWARD COUNTY CRIME RATES**

According to the 2019-2020 crime data report released by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Broward County’s overall crime rate decreased in the past year. This includes the juvenile crime rate which decreased from 11.1 percent in 2010 to



5.8 percent in 2019. The reduction in Broward County's Total Crime Index was also reflected in most municipalities. Municipalities with increases in their Total Crime Index included Southwest Ranches (47.4 percent index change), Wilton Manors (24.6 percent index change), Lauderhill (13.6 percent index change), and Lauderdale Lakes (3.1 percent index change).

**Table 7.1: Broward County and Municipal Offenses**

County and Municipal Offenses	Year	Total Crime Index	% Index Change 2019-20
Broward County	2019	27,975	
FL006	2020	24,197	-13.5
Broward County Sheriff's Office	2020	447	-15.2
Dania Beach Police Department	2020	627	-4.4
Deerfield Beach Police Department	2020	988	-24.8
Fort Lauderdale Police Department	2020	4,505	-10.1
Hallandale Beach Police Department	2020	630	-3.2
Hollywood Police Department	2020	1,981	-12.7
Plantation Police Department	2020	1,109	-18.1
Pompano Beach Police Department	2020	2,138	-12.8
Pembroke Pines Police Department	2020	1,347	-25.7
Wilton Manors Police Department	2020	258	24.6
Cooper City PD	2020	181	1.7
Coconut Creek Police Department	2020	395	-30.2
Davie Police Department	2020	1,289	-14.9
Hillsboro Beach Police Department	2020	3	-50.0
Lauderdale-By-The-Sea PD	2020	49	-19.7
Lauderdale Lakes PD	2020	571	3.1
Lauderhill Police Department	2020	1,350	13.6
Lighthouse Point Police Department	2020	112	1.8
Margate Police Department	2020	447	-13.2
Miramar Police Department	2020	913	-21.8
North Lauderdale Police Department	2020	474	-6.0
Oakland Park Police Department	2020	999	6.3
Sea Ranch Lakes Police Department	2020	5	-16.7
Sunrise Police Department	2020	785	-31.4
Coral Springs Police Department	2020	933	-20.7
Pembroke Park Police Department	2020	111	-16.5
Tamarac Police Department	2020	607	-20.5
Ft. Lauderdale Intl. Airport PD	2020	132	-35.6
Parkland PD	2020	101	0.0
Seminole Police Department	2020	226	-14.1
Town of Southwest Ranches	2020	112	47.4
West Park Police Department	2020	204	-30.4
Weston PD	2020	147	-29.3
FHP - Fort Lauderdale	2020	6	-14.3
Port Everglades PD	2020	15	-59.5

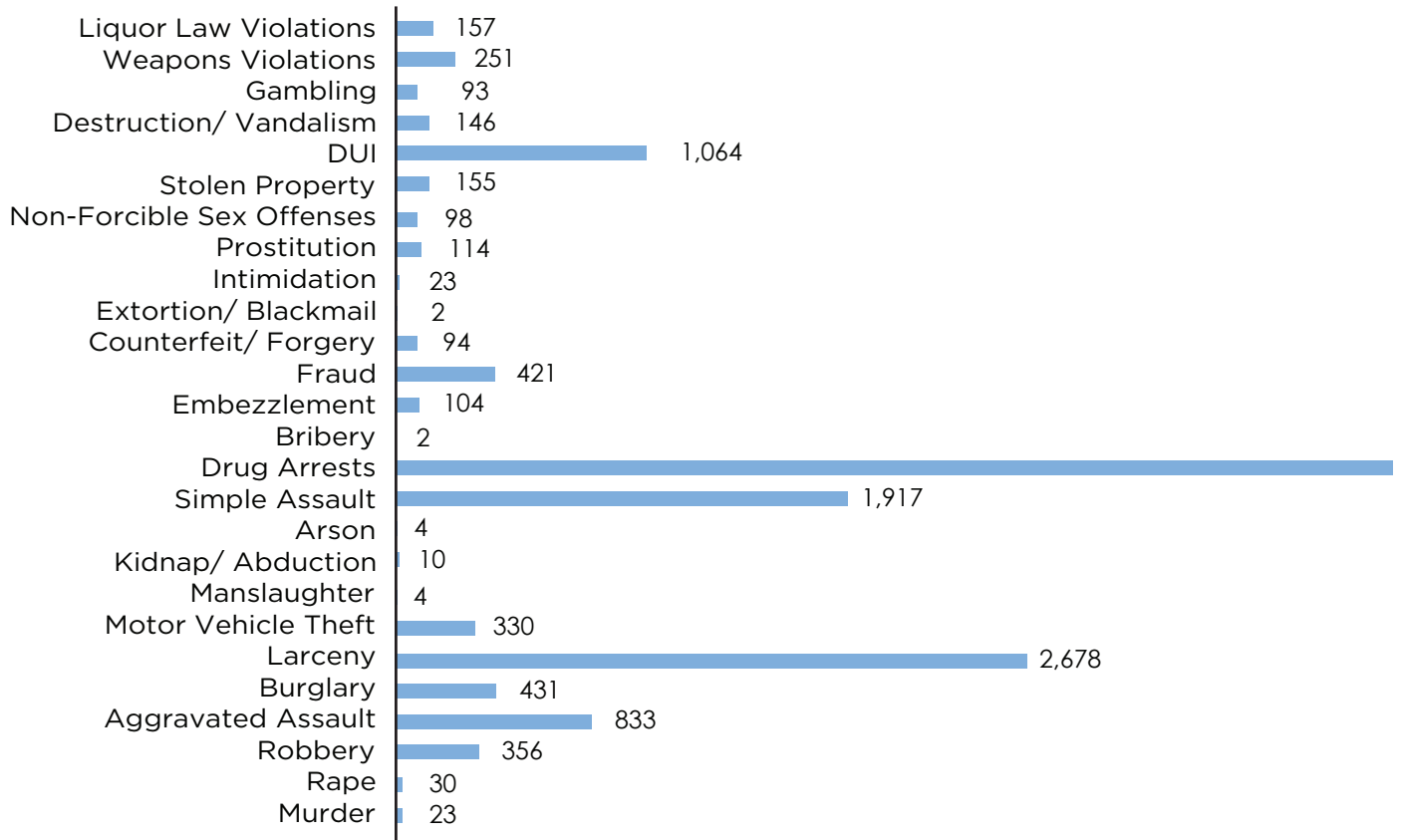
Source: Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement, 2020

**Racial justice is the systematic fair treatment of people of all races that results in equitable opportunities and outcomes for everyone**

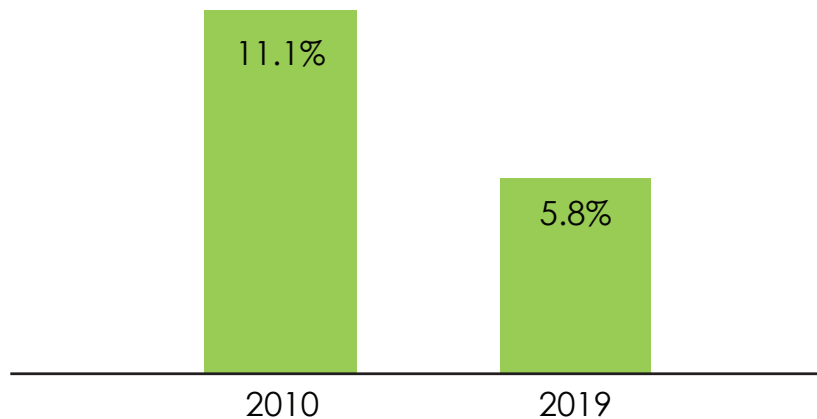
**Blacks & Latinos together comprise 30% of the general population, but 58% of the prison population**

Most crime activity by type in 2020 included drug arrests (4,226), larceny (2,678), simple assault (1,917), and DUI (1,064).

### Broward Crimes by Type, 2020



### Broward Juvenile Arrest Rate



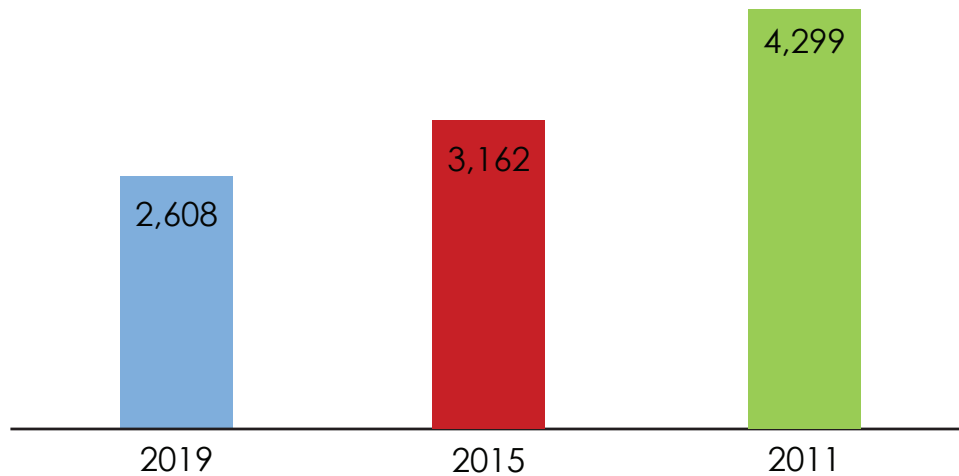
Source: Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement - Annual Crime Report

**Table 7.2: Broward County and Florida Juvenile Arrests**

Arrests, All Offenses by County, Youth Ages 10-17, Rate Per 100,000 Population 10-17, Single Year								
	Broward				Florida			
Year	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV (+/-)	Count	Denom	Rate	MOV (+/-)
2019	3,377	185,080	1,824.6	61.0	55,866	1,941,231	2877.9	23.5
2018	3,906	182,890	2,135.7	66.3	58,452	1,905,170	3068.1	24.5
2017	4,161	180,680	2,303.0	69.2	64,932	1,866,647	3478.5	26.3
2016	4,477	180,636	2,478.5	71.7	69,869	1,852,414	3771.8	27.4
2015	4,781	181,020	2,641.1	73.9	75,069	1,843,163	4072.8	28.5
2014	5,538	181,910	3,044.4	79.0	78,285	1,841,978	4250.1	29.1
2013	7,237	181,427	3,988.9	90.1	85,407	1,841,863	4637.0	30.4
2012	9,031	184,334	4,899.3	98.5	97,235	1,858,218	5232.7	32.0

Source: Florida Dept. of Juvenile Justice - Delinquency Profile

**Broward Arrest Rate (arrests in every 100,000)**



Source: FL Dept. of Law Enforcement - Uniform Crime Reports

## BROWARD COUNTY DELINQUENCY PROFILE

According to the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice's 2020 Delinquency Profile Dashboard, Broward County ranked 4th in Juvenile intake-arrests (2,735 arrests) behind Hillsborough (3,483 arrests), Orange (3,400 arrests) and Pinellas (3,055 arrests) Counties. Juvenile arrests were down 61 percent in Broward County from 2015 due in a large part by the COVID-19 pandemic. Juvenile intake-arrests were down 54 percent statewide from 2015 to 2020.

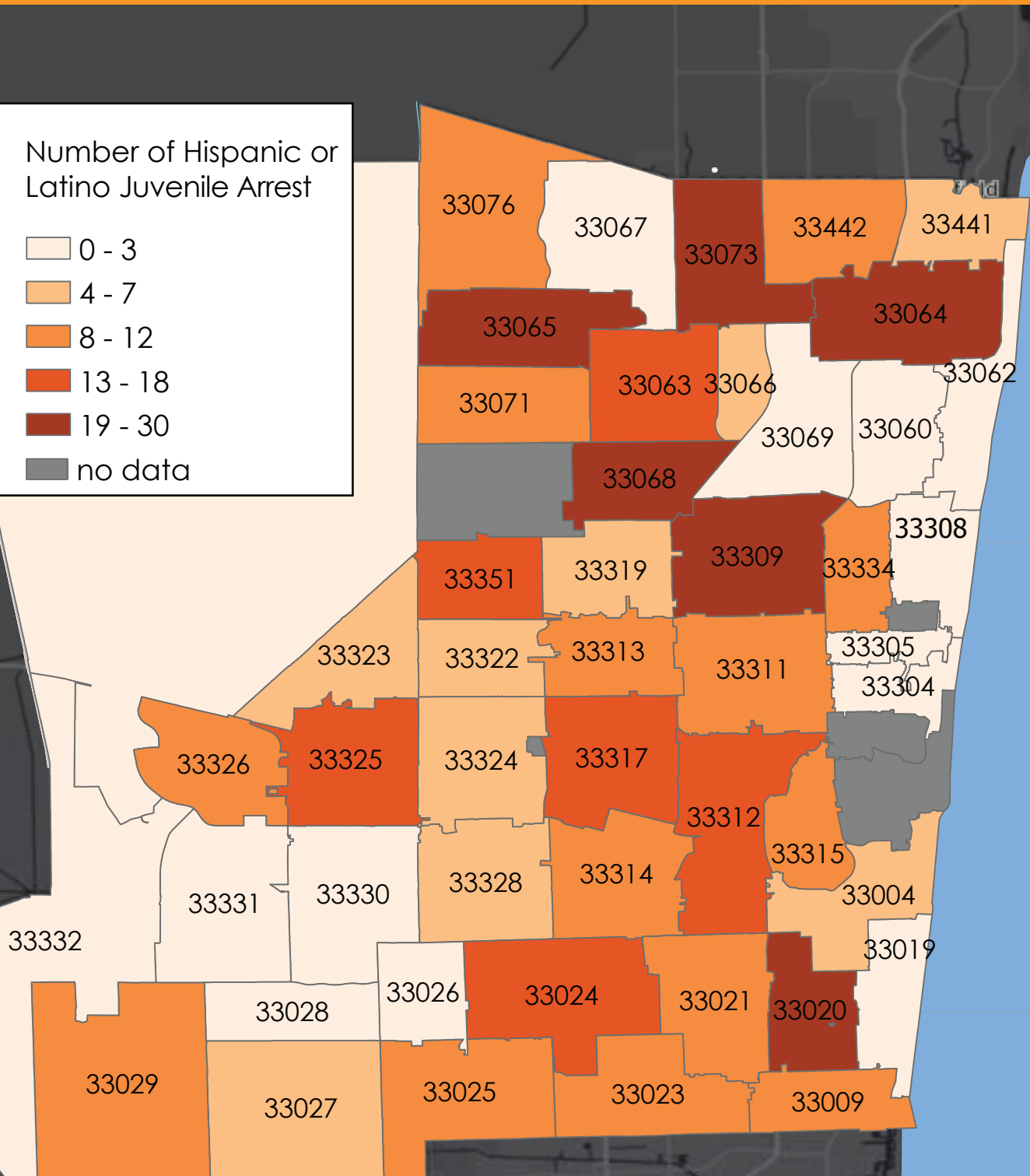
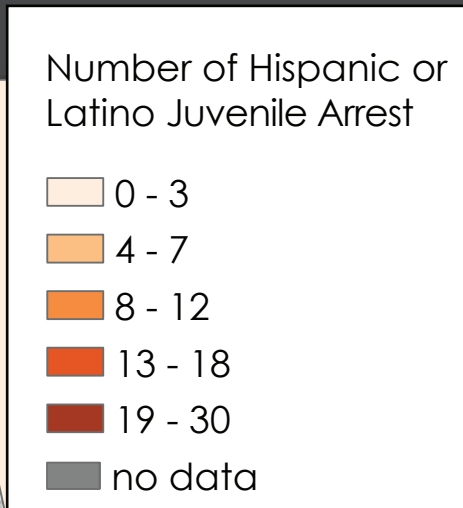
Juvenile arrests in Broward County by race show a significant disparity between White and Black. In 2020, 71 percent (1,955) of juvenile arrests were Black compared to 11 percent (310 arrests) of White. Hispanics comprise 16 percent (449) of arrests. Statewide, 51 percent of juvenile arrests are Black, 33 percent white and 16 percent Hispanic youth.

A further analysis of juvenile arrest activity in Broward County, shows the highest volume of juvenile arrests occurred in Broward County zip codes with high concentrations of Blacks or African Americans.





# Broward County: Juvenile Hispanic or Latino Arrest 2019-2020 by Zip-code



## VIII. VOTER ENGAGEMENT

Voting is the most basic right in our democracy, but too many people, especially people of color and Native Americans, are often locked out of the process through Jim Crow type voter suppression laws. As the cornerstone of American democracy, a fair and equitable election system would remove persistent barriers to voting and work towards a strong and modern voting system where all eligible citizens are motivated to vote, can do so with ease, and can reasonably trust that election outcomes are legitimate. From an equity standpoint, voting rights must be systematically protected, promoted, and practiced.

The on-going struggle for racial justice has been put to the test in recent months as the U.S. Supreme Court has taken up arguments in a case in which the State of Arizona's election rules adversely and disparately affect Hispanic, African American, and Native American voters in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Sadly, these recent election bills would not have seen the light of day had the U.S. Supreme Court not dismantled the heart of the Voting Rights Act in the 2013 Shelby County v. Holder Case. The Shelby decision made it easier for states to pass voter restriction laws after the high court removed the "preclearance" provision from the Voting Rights Act. Under preclearance, a state with a history of racial discrimination in elections had to get permission from the federal government for instituting any changes to how they run elections.

The Shelby decision coupled with the results of the 2020 election have ignited a wave of GOP state legislature election bills. At last count, 361 bills have been filed

The poster is for Broward County, Florida, seeking bilingual pollworkers. It features a red background with yellow and white text and graphics. At the top right is the Broward County Florida logo. Below it, the text reads "HEY BROWARD VOTERS... DO YOU SPEAK". In the center, "ESPAÑOL?" is written in large, bold, white letters with a yellow outline. To the left, a white box contains the text: "Must be fluent in both Spanish and English. If so, call us now: 954-459-9911 and ask to be a Bilingual Pollworker". Below the central text, it says "Bilingual Pollworkers are needed for this year's election." and lists two requirements: "-Pay is from \$150 - \$220 for the day." and "-Must be a registered Broward County Voter". At the bottom, a yellow banner says "Sign up to work the upcoming elections". There are stylized sunburst graphics in the top left and bottom right corners.

**BROWARD COUNTY FLORIDA**

HEY BROWARD VOTERS...  
DO YOU SPEAK

**ESPAÑOL?**

Bilingual Pollworkers are needed  
for this year's election.

-Pay is from \$150 - \$220 for the day.  
-Must be a registered Broward County Voter

Must be fluent in both  
Spanish and English.  
If so, call us now:  
**954-459-9911**  
and ask to be a  
**Bilingual Pollworker**

Sign up to work  
the upcoming  
elections

Source: Broward County  
Supervisor of Elections.

in 47 states that would limit mail, early in-person, and Election Day voting with such constraints as stricter ID requirements, limited hours, and narrower eligibility to vote absentee. In Florida, H.B. 7041 limits the use of drop boxes and includes additional ID requirements for mail voting. The bill will also ban giving out food and drinks to voters near a polling place.

***Voting is the most basic right in our democracy, but too many people, especially people of color and Native Americans, are often locked out of the process through Jim Crow type voter suppression laws***

While we await the outcomes of the GOP sponsored election bills, the voting rights struggle is being led by Congressional Legislation. H.R. 4, the John Lewis Voting Rights Act, alongside the H.R. 1, the For the People Act and H.R. 51, the D.C. statehood bill, are viewed as the cornerstones of the necessary reforms to defend democracy and make it work for all. H.R. 4 has received vocal and vigorous support from the civil rights community because it responds to the urgent need to stop the abuses by state and local governments in the aftermath of the Shelby decision.

## **BROWARD COUNTY VOTING**

The Broward County Supervisor of Elections oversees 577 precincts and over 1 million voters. The County's total voting age population has increased by 20.5 percent since 2008 (192,476 voters). However, the County's White voting age population has decreased by 8.2 percent (48,828 voters), while the County's Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American voting age populations have increased by (98.8 percent/141,935 persons) and (46.7 percent/ 98,569), respectively.

**Table 8.1: Broward County Voting Age Population**

Voting Age Population (Eligible to Vote)							
	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
White	582,111	581,125	596,526	536,278	554,112	527,578	534,083
Black	211,093	219,292	255,034	243,132	275,577	278,447	309,662
Hispanic	143,555	158,494	192,564	193,932	236,671	249,983	285,490

Source: Broward County Supervisor of Elections

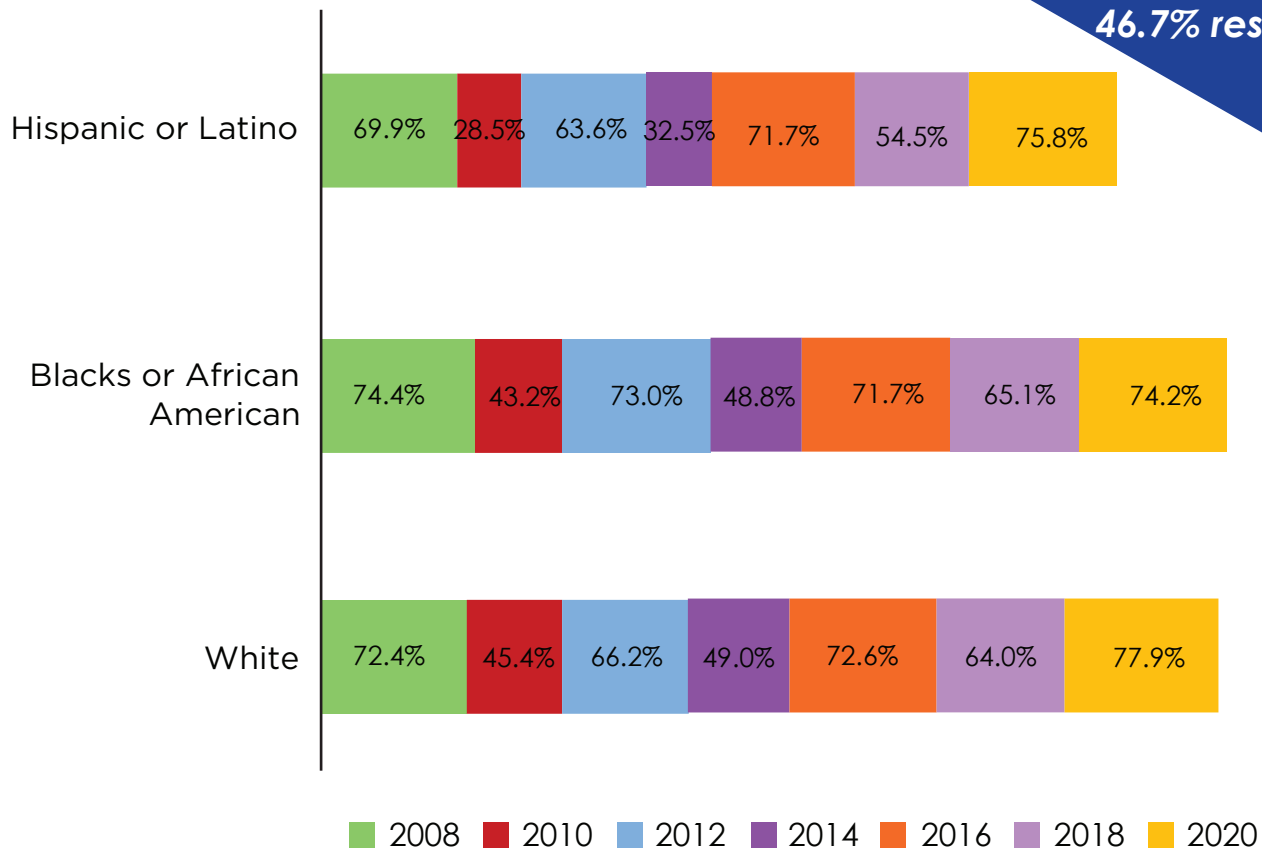
Voter turnout in Broward County has significantly increased in recent years by race and ethnicity. The Hispanic or Latino voter turnout rate of 75.8 percent in the 2020 national election far exceeded the previous three national elections. The Black or African American 74.2 percent voter turnout rate in 2020 was the highest turnout rate since the election of Barack Obama in 2008. Significantly, Black or African American voter turnout in the 2018 midterm election far exceeded the previous two midterm elections in 2010 and 2014.

**Table 8.2: Broward County Voter Turnout Rate**

Voter Turnout Rate							
	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
White	72.4%	45.4%	66.2%	49.0%	72.6%	64.0%	77.9%
Black	76.4%	43.2%	73.0%	48.8%	71.7%	65.1%	74.2%
Hispanic	69.9%	28.5%	63.6%	32.5%	71.7%	54.5%	75.8%

Source: Broward County Supervisor of Elections

**Voter Turnout by Race, Midterm and General Elections**

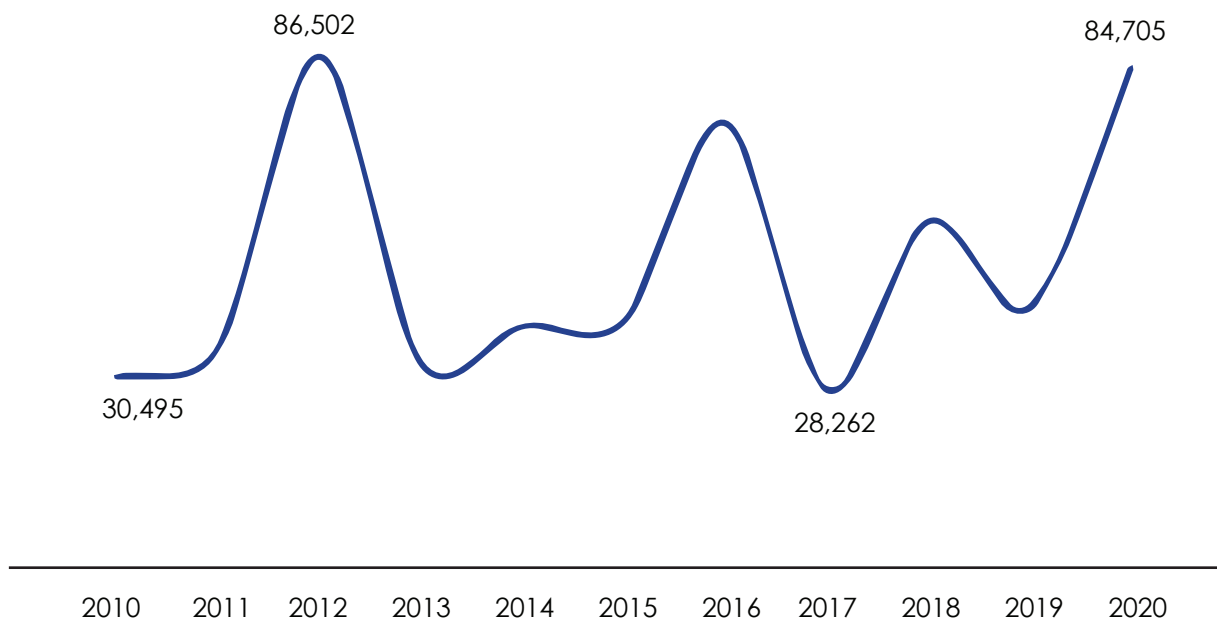


**Hispanic  
or Latino & Black  
or African American  
voting age populations  
increased by 98.8% &  
46.7% respectively.**

Source: Broward County Supervisor of Elections - District Voter Turnout Analysis



## New Valid Voters



Source: Broward Supervisor of Elections – Voter Statistics

## VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND EQUITY OUTCOMES

**Hispanic or Latino voter turnout rate of 75.8% in the 2020 national election far exceeded the previous three national elections**

As previously noted, a fair and equitable election system is the cornerstone of American democracy. The disparity and equity findings of this report regarding the economy, education, public health, housing, and criminal justice can only be fully addressed by policy decisions at the local, state, and federal levels of government that remove structural racism and create effective community development delivery systems at the local level.

The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* report lays the groundwork for the Broward County Equity Initiative which will address the findings and policy implications of this report. The desired equity outcomes will ultimately be achieved through effective policies that can only come about when voters of color insist on meaningful change through purposeful legislation.

## IX. PATH FORWARD

The Broward County Equity Initiative provides an opportunity for leaders to hold our community to a higher standard in matters of racial equity and inclusion. As noted in the Introduction and Executive Summary, the purpose of the *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* report, produced in tandem with the *State of Black Broward*, is to provide a holistic and integrated assessment of existing disparities and inequities in Broward County that will serve as the analytical underpinnings for future policy discussions and direction.

The *State of Hispanic and Immigrant Broward* and *State of Black Broward* reports found clear evidence that disparities and inequities exist in many forms in the County, including essential community functions. Broward County's racial and ethnic inequities and disparities encumber economic opportunity, educational attainment, quality healthcare, affordable housing, and equal justice among Black, Hispanic, and immigrant populations. The two reports are an important first step to align efforts towards applying an equity lens to address the imbalanced economic and social systems in a manner that leads to long-term, sustainable, equitable access for generations to come in Broward County.

The path forward will be guided and supported by community input at all levels with the objective of advancing equity and inclusion through an actionable policy framework. Following the roll-out of the reports, we will work to create spaces and opportunities for all business, government, faith, and community groups, as well as our families, to participate and hold Broward County accountable in matters of racial and ethnic equity and inclusion. These efforts will provide context for the Broward Equity Plan of Action, our forthcoming and final report.

The work in the months ahead is intended to sustain resident empowerment and equity and build social cohesion. The Broward County Equity Initiative will be a tool for community groups that seek to holistically integrate planning, community education, advocacy, and resident support in Black, Hispanic and immigrant communities and neighborhoods across Broward County.

Ultimately, our hope would be that collectively, we - business, government, faith, community groups, and families- can truly advocate for game-changing strategies in Broward County's communities to address social and economic barriers impacting our families and provide the resources necessary to help families achieve long-term, positive life outcomes.

You can show your active support in many ways:

- Share the report with others
- Invite a deeper conversation on the reports' findings
- Engage in existing networks of change that are of interest
- Support local organizations engaged in racial equity work

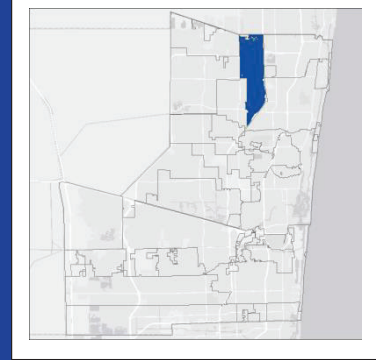
If you are interested in actively supporting or would like more information, you may reach us by calling 954.964.8884 or visiting [www.hispanicunity.org](http://www.hispanicunity.org)







# Coconut Creek



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>60,490</b>	<b>6%</b>
Under 18 years	12,809	3%
Over 65 years	10,591	4%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	55%	3%
Black	16%	25%
Hispanic	23%	7%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$62,973</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$61,451	7%
Black	\$69,427	23%
Hispanic	\$57,752	5%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>-.3%</b>
White	9.5%	2.1%
Black	8.4%	-2.8%
Hispanic	6.4%	-5.9%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	4279	12.9%
Black	1248	12.7%
Hispanic	1978	14.3%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>18.16</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>41,343</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>53,374</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>7,116</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	7%	14%
High School Diploma	28%	-3%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	31%	12%
Bachelor's or Higher	35%	14%

## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>26,990</b>
Total Occupied	23,277
% Owner-Occupied	65%
% Renter-Occupied	35%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$192,500</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,664</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>9,314</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	33.9%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	51.5%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>4,332</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	15.4%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	24.6%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>60%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>1110</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	81.0%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	98.1%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (176)	\$23,356
2. Retail Trade (132)	\$10,328
3. Admin, Support, Waste Mngmt., Remediation Svcs. (116)	\$9,411
4. Construction (115)	\$18,953
5. Health Care, Social Assistance (115)	\$11,482



# Cooper City



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>35,480</b>	<b>7%</b>
Under 18 years	9,080	8%
Over 65 years	4,539	29%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	77%	0%
Black	8%	39%
Hispanic	30%	11%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$106,795</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$109,688	8%
Black	\$126,339	14%
Hispanic	\$96,979	22%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>.4%</b>
White	4%	.2%
Black	6%	2.7%
Hispanic	5.7%	-.8%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	654	3.5%
Black	82	2.9%
Hispanic	393	3.7%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>11.09</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>24,588</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>33,231</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>2,325</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	5%	10%
High School Diploma	20%	5%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	29%	2%
Bachelor's or Higher	46%	14%

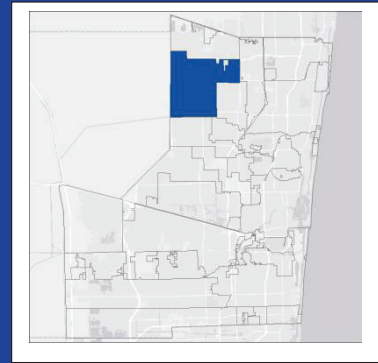
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>11,278</b>
Total Occupied	11,280
% Owner-Occupied	85%
% Renter-Occupied	15%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$378,100</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,875</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>3,653</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	25.9%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	68.3%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>1,358</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	9.1%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	28.6%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>79%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>568</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	82.4%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	98.8%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (96)	\$15,163
2. Health Care, Social Assistance (66)	\$9,940
3. Retail Trade (63)	\$7,704
4. Admin, Support, Waste Mngmt., Remediation Svcs. (54)	\$9,358
5. Construction (53)	\$6,016

# Coral Springs



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>132,568</b>	<b>5%</b>
Under 18 years	34,970	7%
Over 65 years	15,267	30%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	66%	-7%
Black	22%	9%
Hispanic	29%	18%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$77,360</b>	<b>73%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$95,614	9%
Black	\$63,850	8%
Hispanic	\$57,115	-2%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>-4%</b>
White	7.9%	2%
Black	16.4%	-1.8%
Hispanic	12.1%	0%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	4327	8%
Black	4249	14.6%
Hispanic	6984	17.9%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>19.04</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>83,771</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>117,159</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>15,409</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	7%	-5%
High School Diploma	23%	8%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	32%	-1%
Bachelor's or Higher	39%	16%

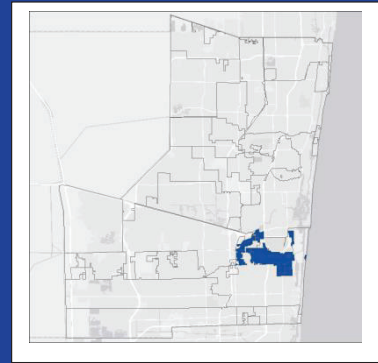
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>44,854</b>
Total Occupied	41,715
% Owner-Occupied	61%
% Renter-Occupied	39%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$354,100</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,532</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>16,891</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	29.6%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	57.2%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>6,943</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	10.6%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	25.9%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>70%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>3868</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	82.1%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	98.8%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (745)	\$15,122
2. Health Care, Social Assistance (477)	\$16,203
3. Retail Trade (402)	\$8,231
4. Construction (325)	\$25,984
5. Admin, Support, Waste Mngmt (303)	\$8,363

# Dania Beach



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>32,008</b>	<b>4%</b>
Under 18 years	6,545	8%
Over 65 years	5,031	12%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	71%	-13%
Black	19%	-7%
Hispanic	35%	41%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$47,135</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$50,269	-2%
Black	\$34,911	0%
Hispanic	\$48,214	-6%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>
White	15.9%	-3.9%
Black	30.1%	-15.5%
Hispanic	12.2%	-4.8%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	2071	15.2%
Black	1081	18.3%
Hispanic	2732	24.4%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>38.33</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>21,470</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>27,746</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>4,262</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	10%	28%
High School Diploma	31%	-.2%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	31%	-17%
Bachelor's or Higher	28%	28%

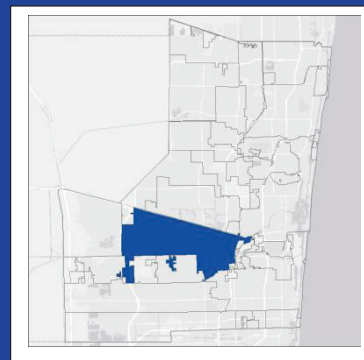
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>15,581</b>
Total Occupied	12,237
% Owner-Occupied	50.3%
% Renter-Occupied	49.7%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$194,700</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,371</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>5,577</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	28.8%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	62.5%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>2,850</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	12.2%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	34.5%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>57%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>565</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	69.0%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	97.5%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Retail Trade (128)	\$10,934
2. Wholesale Trade (106)	\$18,818
3. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (87)	\$31,203
4. Construction (79)	\$8,546
5. Accommodation, Food Svcs. (70)	\$5,650

# Davie



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>104,399</b>	<b>7%</b>
Under 18 years	22,466	5%
Over 65 years	12,081	5%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	73%	-9%
Black	9%	-1%
Hispanic	40%	29%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$71,780</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$78,979	17%
Black	\$58,652	-1%
Hispanic	\$63,053	-1%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>-5%</b>
White	9.1%	-1.4%
Black	23.1%	.8%
Hispanic	11.9%	.8%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	3271	7.2%
Black	1179	12.8%
Hispanic	6567	15.8%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>29.21</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>70,444</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>91,391</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>13,008</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	10%	11%
High School Diploma	23%	-5%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	28%	5%
Bachelor's or Higher	39%	19%

## HOUSING FACTS

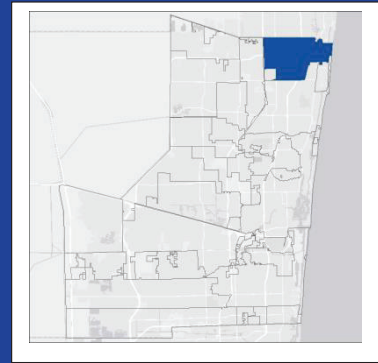
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>39,115</b>
Total Occupied	35,393
% Owner-Occupied	77%
% Renter-Occupied	33%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$309,600</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,474</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>14,116</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	19.2%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	26.7%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>6,435</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	13.1%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	28.5%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>71%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>3263</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	79.9%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	98.5%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (571)	\$17,178
2. Construction (365)	\$56,918
3. Retail Trade (364)	\$9,389
4. Health Care, Social Assistance (276)	\$10,814
5. Other Services (260)	\$9,843



# Deerfield Beach



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>80,312</b>	<b>3%</b>
Under 18 years	14,602	-1%
Over 65 years	17,506	-1%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	64%	-5%
Black	28%	6%
Hispanic	18%	14%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$48,124</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$49,503	7%
Black	\$46,314	16%
Hispanic	\$44,695	5%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
White	11.8%	-1.7%
Black	18.3%	-8.6%
Hispanic	18.4%	2.1%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	5745	14.6%
Black	4183	19.1%
Hispanic	3791	27.2%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>31.3</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>51,041</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>64,518</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>15,794</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	14%	-2%
High School Diploma	32%	-6%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	28%	6%
Bachelor's or Higher	27%	15%

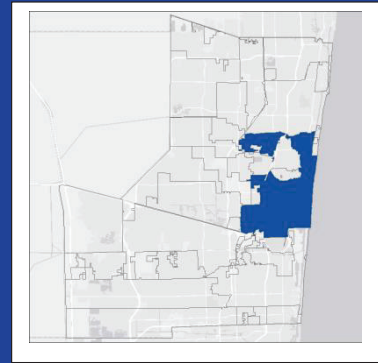
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>41,597</b>
Total Occupied	32,105
% Owner-Occupied	59.5%
% Renter-Occupied	40.5%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$168,600</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,326</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>13,940</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	34.6%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	56.4%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>6,860</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	31.5%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	46%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>55%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>2173</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	73.4%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	97.2%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (344)	\$20,910
2. Construction (301)	\$59,420
3. Retail Trade (283)	\$7,815
4. Admin, Support, Waste Mngmnt, Remediation Svcs. (187)	\$10,432
5. Wholesale Trade (174)	\$18,001

# Fort Lauderdale



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>180,124</b>	<b>4%</b>
Under 18 years	32,944	4%
Over 65 years	32,456	15%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	61%	-2%
Black	32%	4%
Hispanic	18%	20%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$59,450</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$76,048	8%
Black	\$37,060	9%
Hispanic	\$54,936	15%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>-4%</b>
White	9.5%	-1.9%
Black	29.6%	-3.6%
Hispanic	15.7%	-9.3%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	8430	10.1%
Black	10580	18.5%
Hispanic	8118	24.6%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>56.87</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>127,729</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>158,843</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>21,281</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	12%	-9%
High School Diploma	24%	3%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	26%	4.5%
Bachelor's or Higher	37%	12%

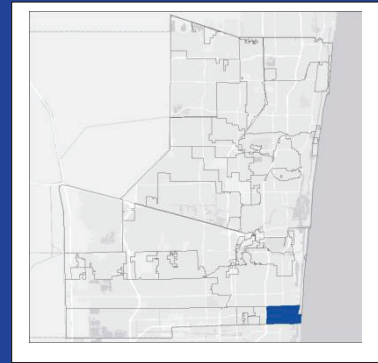
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>95,864</b>
Total Occupied	74,567
% Owner-Occupied	53%
% Renter-Occupied	47%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$334,000</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,293</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>32,437</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	32.3%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	56%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>16,479</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	16.2%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	28.7%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>62%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>12084</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	76.6%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	97.9%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (2545)	\$22,608
2. Retail Trade (1233)	\$10,309
3. Health Care, Social Assistance (1095)	\$14,642
4. Other Services (984)	\$11,230
5. Admin, Support, Waste Mngrmnt, Remediation Svcs. (918)	\$10,532

# Hallandale



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>39,656</b>	<b>2%</b>
Under 18 years	6,767	5%
Over 65 years	9,627	2%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	73%	-6%
Black	20%	11%
Hispanic	36%	7%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$39,184</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$42,284	5%
Black	\$38,380	40%
Hispanic	\$34,930	-5%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
White	18%	3.6%
Black	19%	-23.1%
Hispanic	19.2%	-4.7%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		% of Race
White	2342	13.9%
Black	1632	20.9%
Hispanic	3772	26.7%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>36.01</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>25,885</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>31,585</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>8,071</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	15%	3%
High School Diploma	27%	.3%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	26%	-9%
Bachelor's or Higher	32%	5%

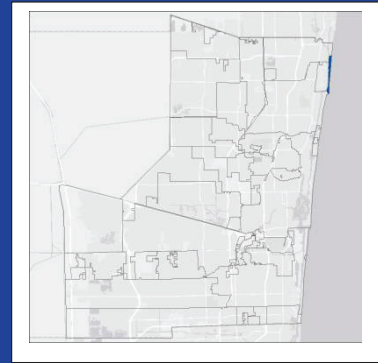
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>27,977</b>
Total Occupied	17,573
% Owner-Occupied	51%
% Renter-Occupied	50%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$215,600</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,257</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>8,887</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	38.2%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	63.4%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>4,747</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	22.1%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	32.1%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>54%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>1171</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	84.3%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	99.4%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Retail Trade (182)	\$7,660
2. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (178)	\$16,552
3. Health Care, Social Assistance (153)	\$13,073
4. Other Services (145)	\$7,491
5. Wholesale Trade (115)	\$15,148

# Hillsboro Beach



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>12%</b>
Under 18 years	75	-23%
Over 65 years	958	17%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	95%	14%
Black	1%	56%
Hispanic	10%	6%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$73,558</b>	<b>-5%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$74,038	0%
Black	N/A	0%
Hispanic	\$67,250	-43%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>7%</b>
White	7.7%	5.1%
Black	0%	0%
Hispanic	33.7%	25.5%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		% of Race
White	45	2.9%
Black	0	0%
Hispanic	12	6.6%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	#	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>1,607</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>1,682</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>70</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	1%	-34%
High School Diploma	17%	-13%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	29%	68%
Bachelor's or Higher	53%	14%

## HOUSING FACTS

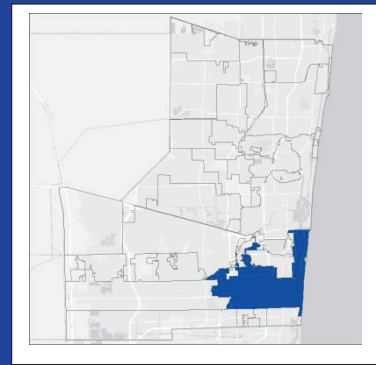
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>2,457</b>
Total Occupied	999
% Owner-Occupied	83%
% Renter-Occupied	17%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$417,900</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,986</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>432</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	39.5%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	61.5%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>271</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	24.9%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	37.9%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>84%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>47</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	93.6%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	100%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Other Services (15)	\$9,267
2. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (6)	\$16,500
3. Real Estate Rental and Leasing (4)	\$12,147
4. Admin, Support, Waste Mngmt, Remediation Svcs.(4)	\$12,937
5. Wholesale Trade (3)	\$17,250



# Hollywood



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>152,511</b>	<b>4%</b>
Under 18 years	30,126	2%
Over 65 years	25,610	10%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	68%	54%
Black	18%	17%
Hispanic	39%	24%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$54,251</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$60,100	1%
Black	\$41,793	5%
Hispanic	\$53,645	12%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>-5%</b>
White	10.7%	-1.8%
Black	15.7%	-8.7%
Hispanic	12.4%	-3.1%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	6758	11.6%
Black	4770	17.4%
Hispanic	13084	22.1%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>30.13</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>100,461</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>128,816</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>23,695</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	13%	1%
High School Diploma	29%	-1%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	30%	-9%
Bachelor's or Higher	28%	9%

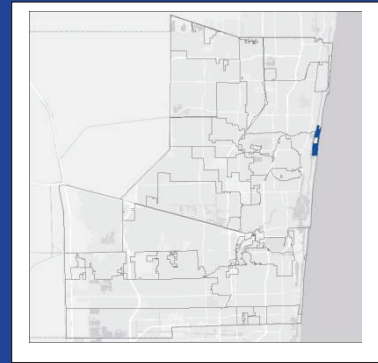
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>69,380</b>
Total Occupied	56,461
% Owner-Occupied	57%
% Renter-Occupied	43%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$254,000</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,217</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>24,984</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	33.4%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	58.4%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>11,472</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	13.1%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	29.8%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>60%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>1493</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	72.2%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	97.5%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (906)	\$21,432
2. Health Care, Social Assistance (628)	\$14,111
3. Retail Trade (568)	\$10,554
4. Other Services (394)	\$9,304
5. Construction (382)	\$43,151

# Lauderdale by the Sea



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>6,252</b>	<b>8%</b>
Under 18 years	326	-11%
Over 65 years	3,119	19%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	92%	-5%
Black	3%	224%
Hispanic	12%	81%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$72,537</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$73,892	7%
Black	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	\$56,429	-31%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
White	6.8%	-2.4%
Black	5.1%	5.1%
Hispanic	9.9%	6%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	282	5.3%
Black	17	7.9%
Hispanic	64	8.1%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>17.26</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>5,756</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>6,058</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>568</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	5%	-13%
High School Diploma	21%	-5%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	25%	-5%
Bachelor's or Higher	49%	20%

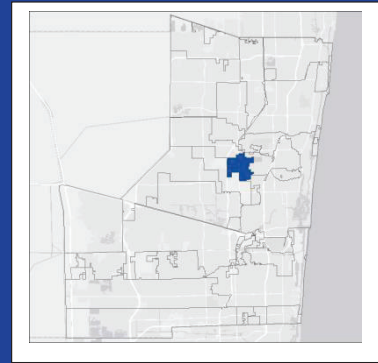
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>7,280</b>
Total Occupied	4,003
% Owner-Occupied	69%
% Renter-Occupied	31%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$441,000</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,422</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>1,661</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	40.7%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	43.3%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>852</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	19.6%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	25.2%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>77%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>181</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	83.4%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	99.4%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Accommodation, Food Services (35)	\$6,355
2. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (34)	\$21,962
3. Real Estate Rental and Leasing (24)	\$16,425
4. Other Services (17)	\$9,245
5. Health Care, Social Assistance (16)	\$12,776

# Lauderdale Lakes



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>35,606</b>	<b>4%</b>
Under 18 years	8,347	-2%
Over 65 years	5,906	12%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	12%	6%
Black	84%	6%
Hispanic	4%	-34%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$35,532</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$29,345	2%
Black	\$37,768	5%
Hispanic	\$21,786	-41%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
White	32.7%	9.8%
Black	20.2%	-5%
Hispanic	23.9%	2.1%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	395	14.3%
Black	5898	19.9%
Hispanic	275	18.4%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>36.08</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>20,125</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>27,755</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>7,851</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	25%	9%
High School Diploma	37%	7%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	24%	-.5%
Bachelor's or Higher	13%	14%

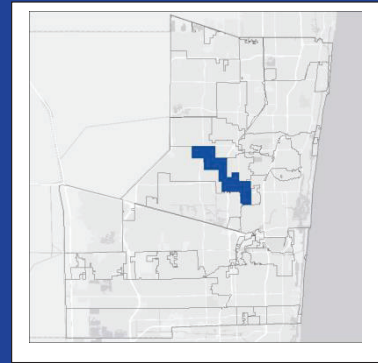
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>14,767</b>
Total Occupied	11,790
% Owner-Occupied	55%
% Renter-Occupied	45%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$119,800</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,120</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>6,423</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	45.7%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	65.3%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>3,539</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	23.8%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	37.6%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>52%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>108</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	67.6%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	92.6%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Health Care, Social Assistance (90)	\$13,532
2. Retail Trade (55)	\$7,068
3. Other Services (43)	\$8,802
4. Admin, Support, Waste Mngmt, Remediation Svcs.(30)	\$
5. Accommodation, Food Svcs. (29)	\$10,080
	\$5,783

# Lauderhill



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>71,625</b>	<b>2%</b>
Under 18 years	18,594	13%
Over 65 years	9,944	4%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	14%	-14%
Black	80%	80%
Hispanic	8%	8%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$41,723</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$38,542	0%
Black	\$41,462	-1%
Hispanic	\$52,564	32%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
White	16.7%	1.8%
Black	22%	-2.6%
Hispanic	14.1%	-10.1%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	790	12.3%
Black	8839	15.5%
Hispanic	1016	17.7%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>37.9</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>43,255</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>60,980</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>10,645</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	17%	.2%
High School Diploma	36%	5%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	27%	-5%
Bachelor's or Higher	20%	7%

## HOUSING FACTS

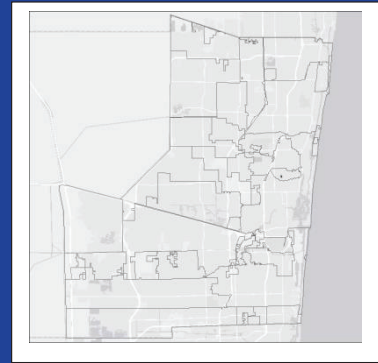
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>27,757</b>
Total Occupied	23,398
% Owner-Occupied	49.7%
% Renter-Occupied	50.3%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$154,400</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,238</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>12,231</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	36.1%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	68.3%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>6,772</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	15.6%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	42.1%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>52%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>796</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	83.2%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	99.1%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Retail Trade (145)	\$9,314
2. Health Care, Social Assistance (124)	\$9,582
3. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (86)	\$11,023
4. Other Services (81)	\$6,774
5. Accommodation, Food Svcs. (72)	\$4,837



# Lazy Lake



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-15%</b>
Under 18 years	0	0%
Over 65 years	4	-60%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	100%	-15%
Black	0%	0%
Hispanic	0%	0%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$250,000	N/A
Black	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	N/A	N/A
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-30%</b>
White	N/A	N/A
Black	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	N/A	N/A

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	0	0%
Black	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	N/A	N/A
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>N/A</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>0</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	0%	-100%
High School Diploma	0%	-100%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	61%	70%
Bachelor's or Higher	39%	-15%

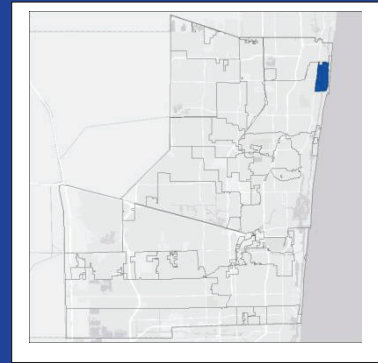
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>32</b>
Total Occupied	8
% Owner-Occupied	100%
% Renter-Occupied	0%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$1.107 M</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>0</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	0%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	0%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>1</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	12.5%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	0%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>62%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	-
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	-
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	-
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Industry (#)	\$
2. Industry (#)	\$
3. Industry (#)	\$
4. Industry (#)	\$
5. Industry (#)	\$

# Lighthouse Point



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>11,195</b>	<b>3%</b>
Under 18 years	1,640	-3%
Over 65 years	2,962	22%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	94%	2%
Black	1%	-73%
Hispanic	11%	23%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$81,445</b>	<b>-7%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$81,467	-7%
Black	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	\$72,074	-22%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>.6%</b>
White	6.2%	1.2%
Black	0%	-21.3%
Hispanic	5.6%	1%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	575	6.1%
Black	0	0%
Hispanic	63	5%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>17.03</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>9,108</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>10,724</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>471</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	4%	9%
High School Diploma	20%	-5%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	28%	-14%
Bachelor's or Higher	48%	4%

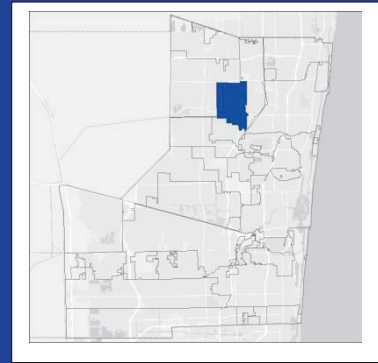
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>6,399</b>
Total Occupied	5,188
% Owner-Occupied	78.5%
% Renter-Occupied	21.5%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$538,700</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,435</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>1,998</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	33.1%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	58.2%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>822</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	14.4%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	21%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>78%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>385</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	86.5%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	99.5%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (80)	\$15,443
2. Health Care, Social Assistance (43)	\$13,588
3. Finance and Insurance (39)	\$16,050
4. Construction (36)	\$2,929
5. Retail Trade (32)	\$10,167

# Margate



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>58,023</b>	<b>4%</b>
Under 18 years	9,657	-6%
Over 65 years	13,073	20%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	61%	-15%
Black	30%	20%
Hispanic	29%	32%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$45,594</b>	<b>-3%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$46,910	-7 %
Black	\$47,335	7 %
Hispanic	\$41,419	-10%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>-8%</b>
White	10%	-2.6%
Black	12.4%	-1.7%
Hispanic	15%	2.5%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	1928	9.3%
Black	3392	19.2%
Hispanic	3369	20%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>17.91</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>41,535</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>50,923</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>7,100</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	13%	-.4%
High School Diploma	36%	12%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	31%	12%
Bachelor's or Higher	20%	9%

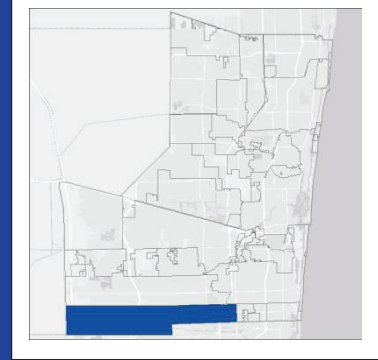
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>27,542</b>
Total Occupied	23,306
% Owner-Occupied	70%
% Renter-Occupied	30%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$183,800</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,311</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>10,644</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	35.5%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	69.4%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>5,893</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	16.9%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	44.9%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>57%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>1237</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	81.4%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	99.2%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Health Care, Social Assistance (43)	\$13,205
2. Construction (36)	\$9,364
3. Retail Trade (32)	\$9,130
4. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (80)	\$13,288
5. Other Services (126)	\$7,746

# Miramar



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>139,468</b>	<b>6%</b>
Under 18 years	32,155	-5%
Over 65 years	14,294	31%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	43%	21%
Black	46%	7%
Hispanic	35%	-2%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$70,669</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$82,441	-6%
Black	\$59,339	-7%
Hispanic	\$78,367	6%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>.4%</b>
White	5.7%	-1.7%
Black	10.9%	-.4%
Hispanic	8.9%	-.1%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	1548	8.9%
Black	9111	14.2%
Hispanic	7053	14.5%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>16.3</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>93,170</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>124,034</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>15,434</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	9%	-68%
High School Diploma	30%	42%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	34%	9%
Bachelor's or Higher	27%	-5%

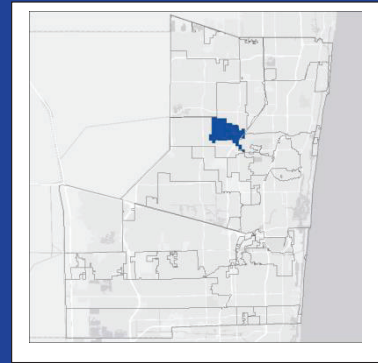
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>44,959</b>
Total Occupied	41,263
% Owner-Occupied	69%
% Renter-Occupied	31%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$299,900</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,458</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>16,205</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	31.4%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	57.2%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>6,721</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	13.6%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	22.5%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>72%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>2063</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	79.3%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	97.3%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (302)	\$19,506
2. Health Care, Social Assistance (290)	\$13,218
3. Wholesale Trade (216)	\$23,242
4. Retail Trade (209)	\$9,457
5. Admin, Support, Waste Mngmt, Remedial Svcs.(156)	\$11,122

# North Lauderdale



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>44,020</b>	<b>3%</b>
Under 18 years	11,793	0%
Over 65 years	3,897	17%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	36%	-16%
Black	58%	1%
Hispanic	29%	16%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$43,759</b>	<b>-5%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$46,800	-17%
Black	\$45,230	1%
Hispanic	\$36,233	-15%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>-.4%</b>
White	9.2%	.3%
Black	18.9%	-6.1%
Hispanic	33.6%	7.7%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	839	17.2%
Black	3667	15%
Hispanic	4468	35.6%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>23.99</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>24,346</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>35,169</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>8,851</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	16%	-17%
High School Diploma	39%	6%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	28%	16%
Bachelor's or Higher	17%	33%

## HOUSING FACTS

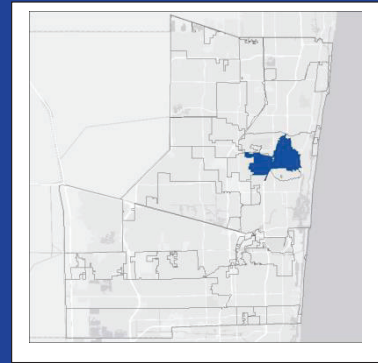
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>14,771</b>
Total Occupied	13,713
% Owner-Occupied	56%
% Renter-Occupied	44%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$167,100</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,473</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>7,485</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	43.2%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	68.9%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>4,248</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	20.5%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	44.3%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>54%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>348</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	83.0%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	98.9%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Construction (60)	\$1,499
2. Retail Trade (58)	\$8,073
3. Health Care, Social Assistance (44)	\$7,436
4. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (36)	\$7,110
5. Admin, Support, Waste Mngmt, Remediation Svcs. (31)	\$6,661



# Oakland Park



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>44,699</b>	<b>3%</b>
Under 18 years	8,299	-6%
Over 65 years	5,565	23%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	58%	-9%
Black	27%	2%
Hispanic	31%	20%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$51,377</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$57,428	1%
Black	\$43,254	7%
Hispanic	\$48,660	19%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
White	12.5%	-2.5
Black	18.9%	-5.3
Hispanic	21.2%	-.7

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	2639	16.5%
Black	2030	16.6%
Hispanic	3778	27.3%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>45.99</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>28,598</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>36,096</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>8,603</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	15%	-5%
High School Diploma	30%	14%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	28%	-10%
Bachelor's or Higher	27%	32%

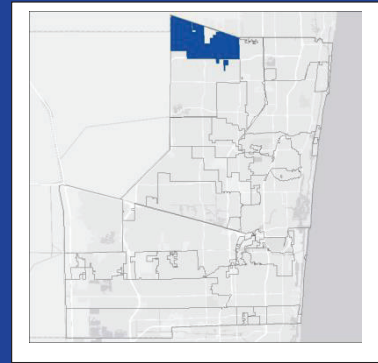
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>19,014</b>
Total Occupied	16,958
% Owner-Occupied	53%
% Renter-Occupied	47%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$214,600</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,224</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>7,066</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	28.8%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	55.9%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>3,547</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	13.6%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	29.1%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>54%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>1267</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	81.2%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	99.3%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Retail Trade (193)	\$8,126
2. Construction (180)	\$22,424
3. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (142)	\$16,386
4. Other Services (132)	\$9,802
5. Health Care, Social Assistance (112)	\$11,701

# Parkland



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>31,454</b>	<b>16%</b>
Under 18 years	9,644	17%
Over 65 years	4,062	58%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	81%	19%
Black	8%	6%
Hispanic	18%	-8%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$154,844</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$168,381	19%
Black	\$170,208	6%
Hispanic	\$125,098	-8%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>1%</b>
White	4.1%	1.2%
Black	4.5%	.9%
Hispanic	7.2%	1.4%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	824	4.1%
Black	220	9.2%
Hispanic	185	3.3%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>6.09</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>19,914</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>29,141</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>2,313</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	2%	-9%
High School Diploma	15%	36%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	20%	-.6%
Bachelor's or Higher	62%	21%

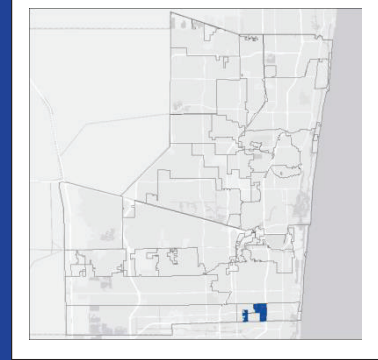
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>10,442</b>
Total Occupied	9,752
% Owner-Occupied	83%
% Renter-Occupied	17%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$611,800</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$2,439</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>3,329</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	29%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	58.6%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>1,644</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	12.9%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	36.9%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>107%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>650</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	92.5%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	99.5%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (177)	\$16,941
2. Health Care, Social Assistance (74)	\$9,645
3. Real Estate Rental and Leasing (52)	\$21,169
4. Retail Trade (51)	\$8,845
5. Other Services (45)	\$6,246

# Pembroke Park



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>7%</b>
Under 18 years	1,922	3%
Over 65 years	848	6%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	37%	-34%
Black	51%	-18%
Hispanic	36%	162%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$38,119</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$33,382	-2%
Black	\$39,847	0%
Hispanic	\$37,652	59%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>-.5%</b>
White	41.7%	15%
Black	10.6%	-7.5%
Hispanic	28.9%	-14.4%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	54	5.3%
Black	757	22.4%
Hispanic	1026	42.1%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>#</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>3,200</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>5,059</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>1,618</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	21%	-10%
High School Diploma	32%	6%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	25%	16%
Bachelor's or Higher	22%	19%

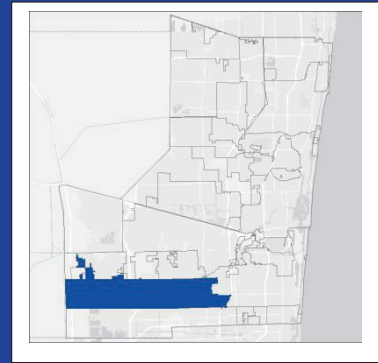
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>3,674</b>
Total Occupied	2,358
% Owner-Occupied	39%
% Renter-Occupied	61%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$84,400</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,188</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>1,254</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	27.7%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	69.5%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>707</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	13.3%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	40.7%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>47%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>82</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	62.2%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	98.8%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Wholesale Trade (23)	\$14,305
2. Retail Trade (14)	\$7,220
3. Construction (9)	\$2,030
4. Accommodation, Food Svcs. (9)	\$4,983
5. Manufacturing (6)	\$11,500

# Pembroke Pines



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>170,072</b>	<b>5%</b>
Under 18 years	34,579	-3%
Over 65 years	29,591	14%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	66%	-3%
Black	21%	9%
Hispanic	44%	8%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$68,745</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$69,168	4%
Black	\$63,461	-5%
Hispanic	\$70,652	5%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>1%</b>
White	8.4%	1.7%
Black	8.5%	1.4%
Hispanic	10.5%	.8%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	3760	7.8%
Black	4142	11.7%
Hispanic	7178	9.5%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>21.63</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>119,023</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>151,972</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>18,100</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	7%	-17%
High School Diploma	28%	20%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	31%	1%
Bachelor's or Higher	34%	8%

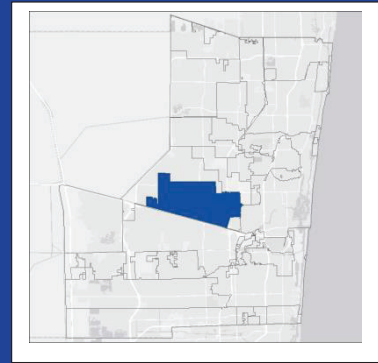
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>68,805</b>
Total Occupied	57,323
% Owner-Occupied	71%
% Renter-Occupied	29%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$288,700</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,515</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>22,148</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	32.4%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	53.8%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>9,659</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	14%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	23.8%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>67%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>3367</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	79.5%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	98.8%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Health Care, Social Assistance (622)	\$14,916
2. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (514)	\$12,466
3. Retail Trade (463)	\$7,952
4. Accommodation, Food Svcs. (291)	\$5,324
5. Other Services (228)	\$7,776

# Plantation



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>93,449</b>	<b>4%</b>
Under 18 years	19,115	-2%
Over 65 years	15,370	21%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	66%	-10%
Black	22%	7%
Hispanic	26%	22%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$74,903</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$80,253	-1%
Black	\$60,142	-3%
Hispanic	\$74,157	4%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
White	5.9%	-2.5%
Black	11.8%	-2.6%
Hispanic	9.9%	-7%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	2660	6.5%
Black	3016	14.6%
Hispanic	3738	15.1%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>29.81</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>63,797</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>81,828</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>11,621</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	7%	12%
High School Diploma	19%	-3%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	30%	.6%
Bachelor's or Higher	43%	12%

## HOUSING FACTS

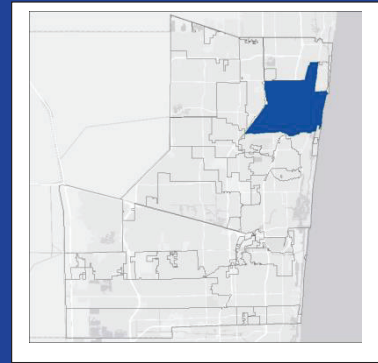
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>37,692</b>
Total Occupied	33,788
% Owner-Occupied	64%
% Renter-Occupied	36%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$330,900</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,681</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>13,025</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	30.2%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	53.2%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>5,604</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	11.3%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	25.8%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>69%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>3261</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	80.0%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	98.3%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (705)	\$17,270
2. Health Care, Social Assistance (579)	\$17,361
3. Retail Trade (291)	\$8,417
4. Admin, Support, Waste Mngmt, Remediation Svcs. (256)	\$9,566
5. Finance and Insurance (231)	\$20,355



# Pompano Beach



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>110,062</b>	<b>5%</b>
Under 18 years	20,999	6%
Over 65 years	21,839	7%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	62%	-6%
Black	32%	6%
Hispanic	23%	31%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$49,518</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$56,101	9%
Black	\$35,894	11%
Hispanic	\$46,583	5%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>-4%</b>
White	12.4%	-2.2%
Black	26.9%	-8.7%
Hispanic	21.8%	-5.5%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	6057	13.3%
Black	6704	20%
Hispanic	8248	34.2%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>46.49</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>73,200</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>92,210</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>17,852</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	18%	9%
High School Diploma	30%	-4%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	27%	9%
Bachelor's or Higher	25%	16%

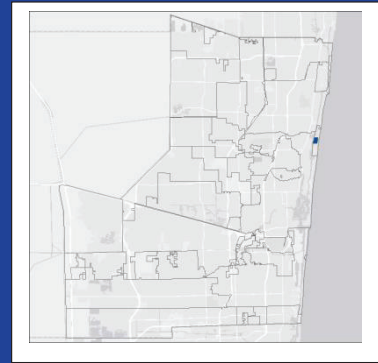
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>54,494</b>
Total Occupied	41,727
% Owner-Occupied	53%
% Renter-Occupied	47%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$213,700</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,265</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>18,962</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	31.8%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	61%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>10,236</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	15.9%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	34.5%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>58%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>4688</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	74.1%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	97.9%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Construction (696)	\$158,150
2. Retail Trade (613)	\$10,930
3. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (528)	\$20,765
4. Wholesale Trade (489)	\$15,501
5. Other Services (404)	\$10,200

# Sea Ranch Lakes



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>-18%</b>
Under 18 years	135	-28%
Over 65 years	118	-16%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	94%	-27%
Black	1%	N/A
Hispanic	24%	42%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$206,667</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$146,875	19%
Black	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	\$250,000	N/A
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
White	5.2%	-2.6%
Black	0%	N/A
Hispanic	2.2%	2.2%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	12	2.8%
Black	0	0%
Hispanic	0	0%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>#</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>435</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>570</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>4</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	3%	225%
High School Diploma	7%	-53%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	17%	-27%

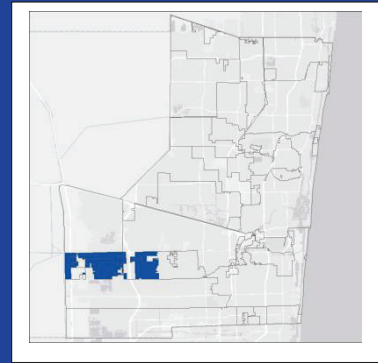
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>277</b>
Total Occupied	206
% Owner-Occupied	89%
% Renter-Occupied	11%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$1.167 M</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$3,150</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>59</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	23.9%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	68.2%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>39</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	18.5%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	22.7%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>84%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>12</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	83.3%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	100%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Health Care, Social Assistance(3)	\$12,501
2. Retail Trade (2)	\$4,022
3. Other Services (2)	\$6,837
4. Construction (1)	\$3
5. Manufacturing (1)	\$6,900

# Southwest Ranches



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>7,921</b>	<b>3%</b>
Under 18 years	1,533	7%
Over 65 years	1,401	27%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	86%	-4%
Black	6%	-18%
Hispanic	39%	20%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$124,591</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$111,518	-2%
Black	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	\$139,694	16%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
White	4.1%	-6.2%
Black	1.4%	0%
Hispanic	3.4%	-2%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	191	4.8%
Black	6	1.4%
Hispanic	424	13.8%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>19.48</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>435</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>7,344</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>577</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	10%	14%
High School Diploma	17%	-18%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	28%	-1%
Bachelor's or Higher	45%	21%

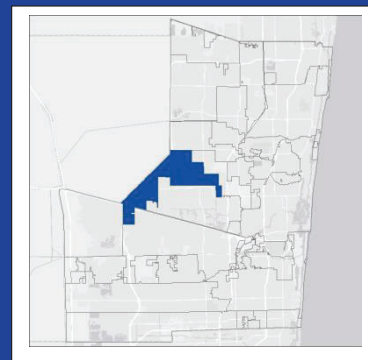
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>2,580</b>
Total Occupied	2,235
% Owner-Occupied	96%
% Renter-Occupied	4%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$641,800</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$3,500</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>757</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	32.3%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	69.1%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>294</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	12.1%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	36.1%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>98%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>257</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	82.9%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	99.2%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (40)	\$13,917
2. Construction (39)	\$2,598
3. Admin, Support, Waste Mngmt, Remediation Svcs. (39)	\$9,196
4. Retail Trade (26)	\$8,832
5. Other Services (20)	\$9,543

# Sunrise



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>94,060</b>	<b>5%</b>
Under 18 years	19,768	3%
Over 65 years	16,689	19%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	55%	-16%
Black	35%	14%
Hispanic	32%	13%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$54,744</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$62,975	10%
Black	\$47,658	-6%
Hispanic	\$53,856	1%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>-9%</b>
White	9%	-7%
Black	19%	.3%
Hispanic	8.4%	-2.7%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	2295	9.1%
Black	5675	17.2%
Hispanic	3379	11.4%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>23.49</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>61,470</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>79,404</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>14,656</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	12%	9%
High School Diploma	28%	-.5%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	33%	6%
Bachelor's or Higher	27%	13%

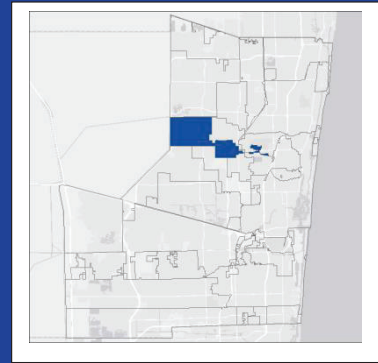
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>38,238</b>
Total Occupied	33,250
% Owner-Occupied	66.5%
% Renter-Occupied	33.5%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$205,100</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,550</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>14,738</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	36.3%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	60.4%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>7,038</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	16.7%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	30%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>57%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>2558</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	72.5%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	96.8%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Retail Trade (449)	\$8,220
2. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (354)	\$16,781
3. Health Care, Social Assistance (294)	\$18,002
4. Wholesale Trade (227)	\$19,460
5. Construction (213)	\$50,094

# Tamarac



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>65,874</b>	<b>4%</b>
Under 18 years	11,700	9%
Over 65 years	16,851	3%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	59%	-15%
Black	32%	17%
Hispanic	30%	17%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$48,930</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$46,527	3%
Black	\$54,854	12%
Hispanic	\$48,194	-1%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>-.2%</b>
White	9.2%	.2%
Black	11.6%	-3.3%
Hispanic	13%	-.3%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	1299	5.7%
Black	2933	14%
Hispanic	3017	15.4%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>23.8</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>46,792</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>57,564</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>8,310</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	10%	3%
High School Diploma	31%	-1%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	32%	11%
Bachelor's or Higher	26%	-3%

## HOUSING FACTS

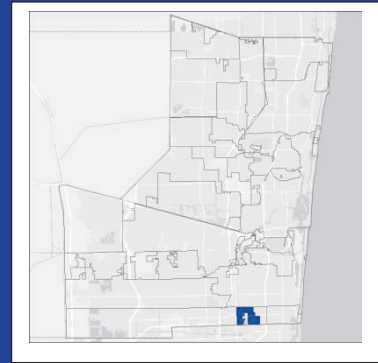
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>31,294</b>
Total Occupied	26,983
% Owner-Occupied	72%
% Renter-Occupied	28%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$168,900</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,402</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>11,646</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	36.7%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	60.3%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>5,579</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	15.7%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	33.7%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>56%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>1100</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	80.9%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	98.1%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	<b>Avg. Wages</b>
1. Health Care, Social Assistance (230)	\$12,505
2. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (158)	\$12,706
3. Retail Trade (128)	\$8,130
4. Other Services (82)	\$8,119
5. Construction (79)	\$5,748



# West Park



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>15,012</b>	<b>2%</b>
Under 18 years	3,678	12%
Over 65 years	1,761	9%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	42%	-10%
Black	52%	-5%
Hispanic	31%	36%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$46,765</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$51,645	27%
Black	\$40,103	1%
Hispanic	\$51,536	-2%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
White	5.3%	-6.9%
Black	24.4%	1.5%
Hispanic	27.4%	9.6%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	361	16.1%
Black	1535	19.9%
Hispanic	1338	28.3%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>34.4</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>39,029</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>12,974</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>2,038</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	23%	8%
High School Diploma	29%	-20%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	35%	33%
Bachelor's or Higher	13%	-3%

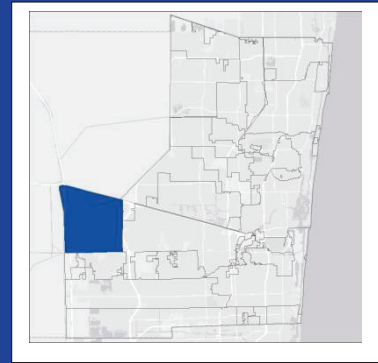
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>4,672</b>
Total Occupied	4,308
% Owner-Occupied	62%
% Renter-Occupied	38%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$174,800</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,426</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>2,098</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	38.1%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	66.2%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>1,149</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	18.6%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	40.1%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>59%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>179</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	84.9%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	98.3%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Construction (37)	\$7,356
2. Other Services (28)	\$5,692
3. Retail Trade (25)	\$9,164
4. Admin, Support, Waste Mngmt, Remediation Svcs. (20)	\$6,662
5. Wholesale Trade (15)	\$12,499

# Weston



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>70,614</b>	<b>3%</b>
Under 18 years	20,546	0%
Over 65 years	7,891	24%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	82%	-7%
Black	4%	-5%
Hispanic	52%	7%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$107,908</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$136,005	18%
Black	\$94,672	-15%
Hispanic	\$86,582	-2%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>-9%</b>
White	3%	-9%
Black	2.7%	-9.1%
Hispanic	9.5%	.6%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

		% of Race
<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		
White	900	3.6%
Black	139	4.9%
Hispanic	3394	9.2%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>5.86</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>9,472</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>56,140</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>14,474</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	3%	14%
High School Diploma	13%	9%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	21%	-15%
Bachelor's or Higher	63%	11%

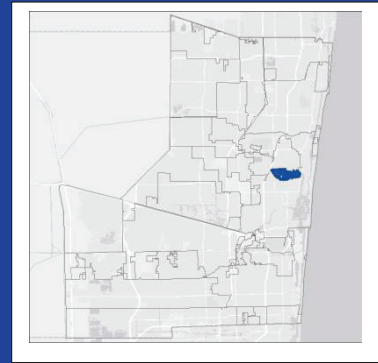
## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>24,477</b>
Total Occupied	20,992
% Owner-Occupied	74%
% Renter-Occupied	26%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$481,800</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$2,188</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>8,215</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	32.1%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	58.8%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>3,729</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	14.1%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	27.9%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>88%</b>

## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>2217</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	87.0%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	99.0%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (529)	\$15,502
2. Health Care, Social Assistance (267)	\$18,738
3. Wholesale Trade (208)	\$22,663
4. Real Estate Rental and Leasing (184)	\$12,564
5. Finance and Insurance (164)	\$28,974

# Wilton Manors



## 2019 DEMOGRAPHICS

		% Change 2015-2019
<b>Population</b>	<b>12,630</b>	<b>4%</b>
Under 18 years	837	-24%
Over 65 years	3,174	41%
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	83%	12%
Black	12%	-16%
Hispanic	12%	-14%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$70,465</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Median Income by Race</b>		
White	\$74,381	26%
Black	\$19,436	-58%
Hispanic	\$45,605	-23%
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>.1%</b>
White	5.9%	-4.5%
Black	58.8%	45.7%
Hispanic	3.8%	-12.1%

## COMMUNITY STATISTICS

<b>Uninsured Population by Race</b>		% of Race
White	744	8.2%
Black	343	23.6%
Hispanic	428	28.7%
<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>39.12</b>	
<b>Voting Population</b>	<b>11,256</b>	
<b>U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>12,082</b>	
<b>Immigrant Population</b> (Not U.S. citizens)	<b>548</b>	

## EDUCATION

<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Less than High School	7%	-7%
High School Diploma	20%	-13%
Some College/ 2-yr Degree	28%	-.5%
Bachelor's or Higher	45%	25%

## HOUSING FACTS

<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>7,971</b>
Total Occupied	6,577
% Owner-Occupied	59%
% Renter-Occupied	41%
<b>Median Value</b>	<b>\$326,600</b>
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	<b>\$1,420</b>
<b>Total Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>2,444</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	24.4%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	55.3%
<b>Total Severely Cost Burdened Households</b>	<b>1,139</b>
% of Owner-Occupied Units	12.9%
% of Renter-Occupied Units	23.6%
<b>H+T Affordability Index</b>	<b>60%</b>

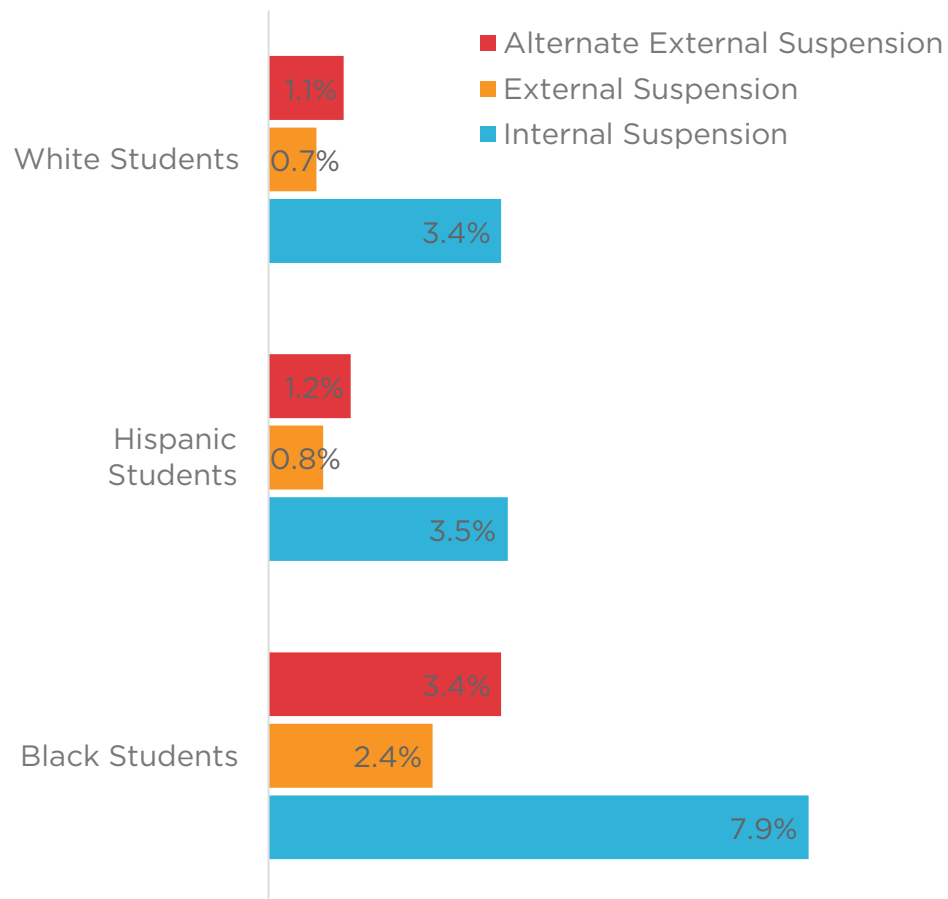
## ECONOMIC & EMPLOYMENT BASE

<b>Total Establishments</b>	<b>421</b>
Micro-businesses (10 < employees)	85.5%
Small Businesses (100 < employees)	98.6%
<b>Leading Industries (# of Establishments)</b>	Avg. Wages
1. Professional, Science, Tech Svcs. (95)	\$14,955
2. Retail Trade (57)	\$7,804
3. Other Services (55)	\$6,494
4. Accommodation, Food Svcs. (52)	\$5,563
5. Health Care, Social Assistance (51)	\$9,381

## XI. APPENDIX A: Supplemental Research Data

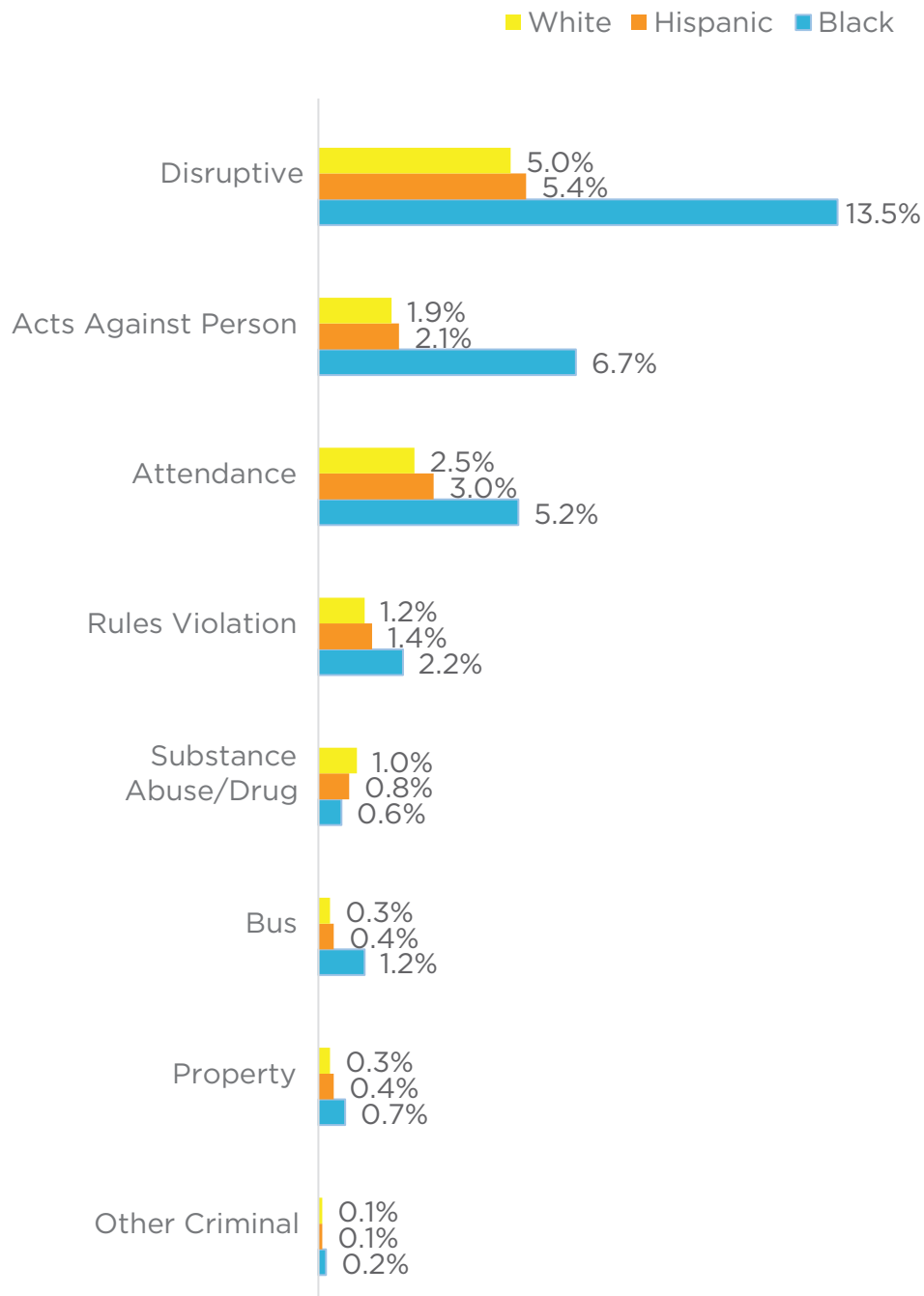
### Education:

#### Broward County Schools Suspensions by Type and Race



Source: Broward County Public Schools - Incident and Suspension Report, 2020

## Broward County School Incidents by Race and Ethnicity\*\*



\*\* Percent of Students with at least one incident

Source: Broward County Public Schools - Incident and Suspension Report, 2020

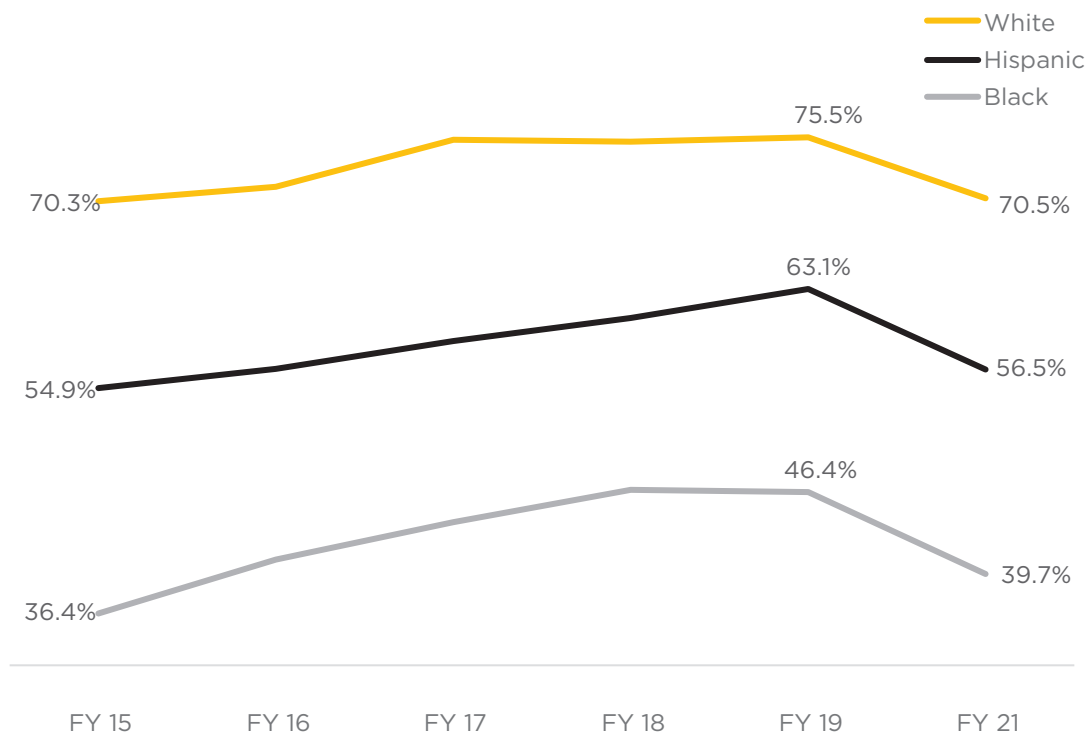


### Average Daily Attendance Rate by Race (2020)



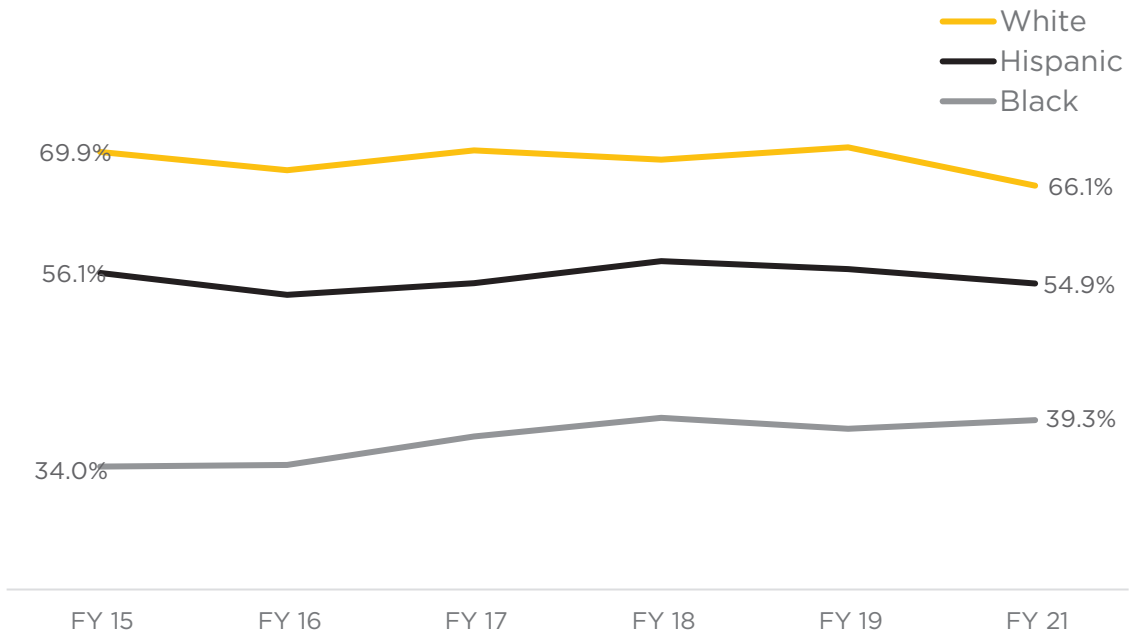
Source: Broward County Public Schools - 2020 Attendance Report

### Broward FSA English Language Arts Passing Rate, 3rd Grade



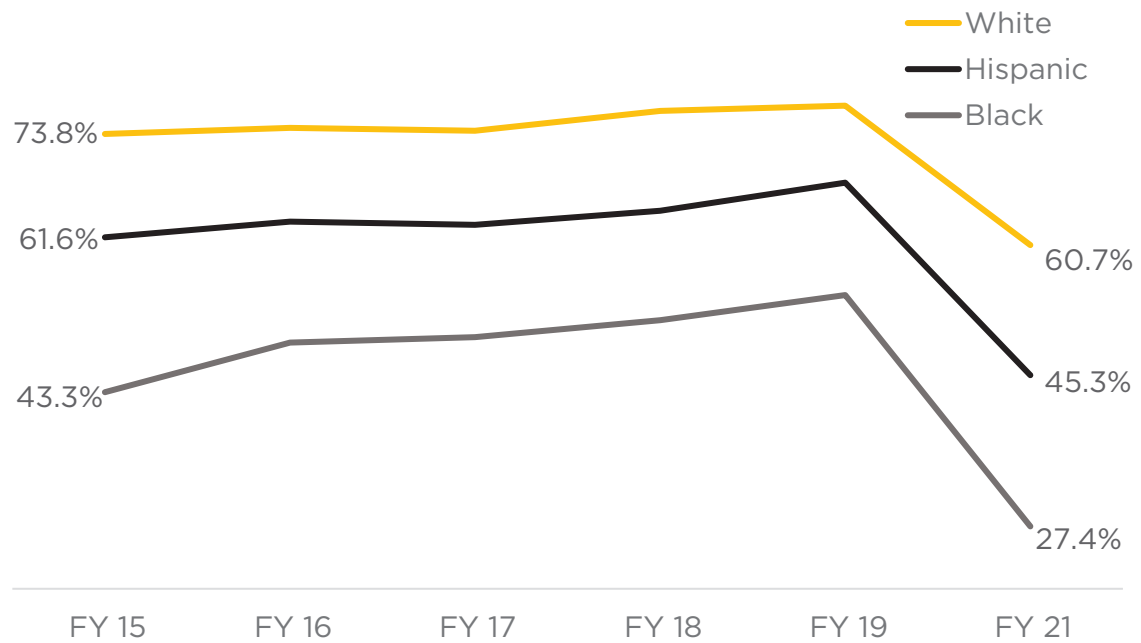
Source: FL Dept. Education ED Stats Portal

### Broward FSA English Language Arts Passing Rate, 10th Grade



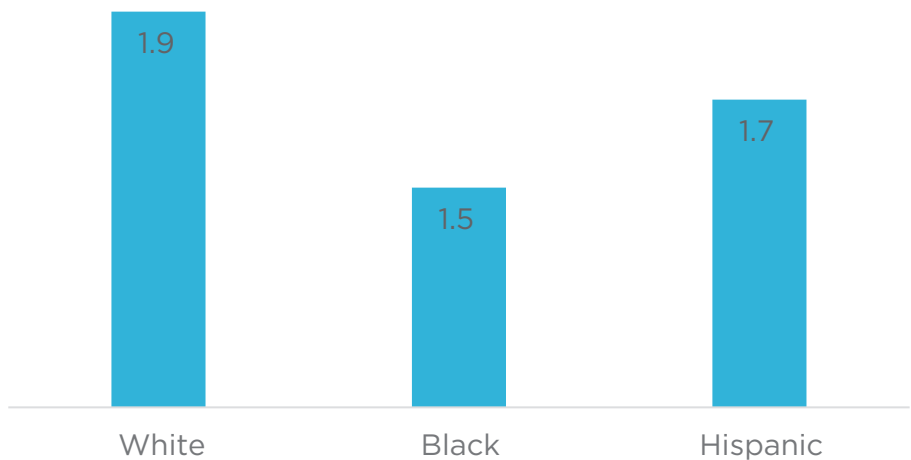
Source: FL Dept. Education ED Stats Portal

### Broward FSA Math Passing Rate, 3rd Grade



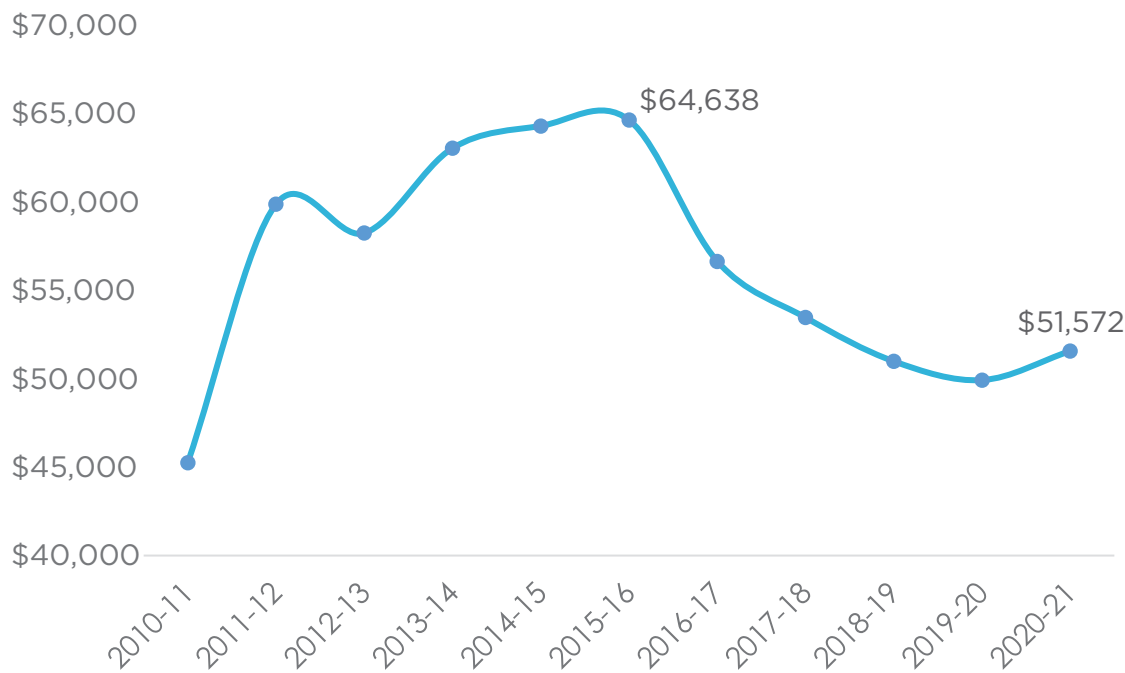
Source: FL Dept. Education ED Stats Portal

**Average AP Exams Taken**



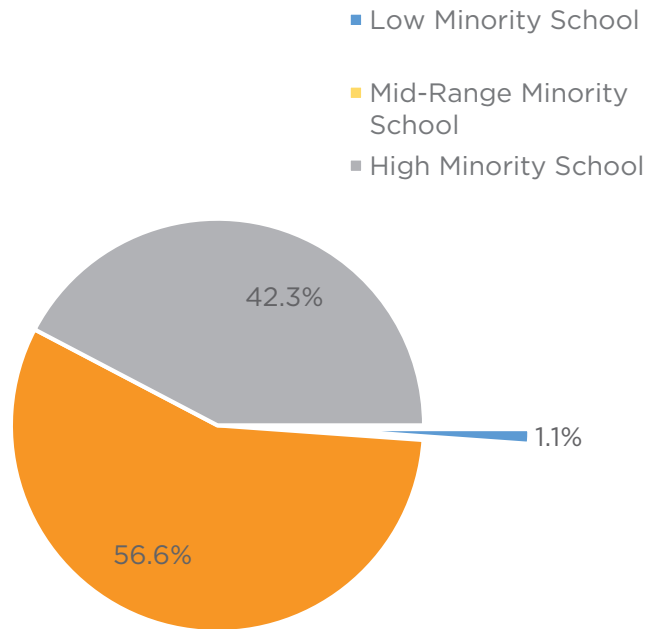
Source: Broward County Public Schools - Advanced Placement Report 2019-20

**Median Teacher Salary, Inflation Adjusted**



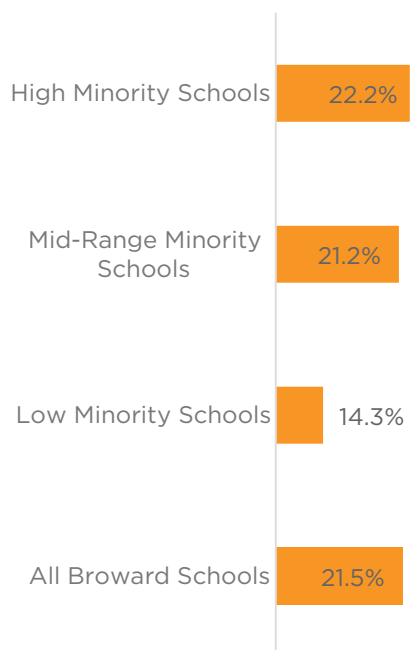
Source: FLDOE - Teacher Salary Data

### Share of Inexperienced Instructional Staff (2019-20)



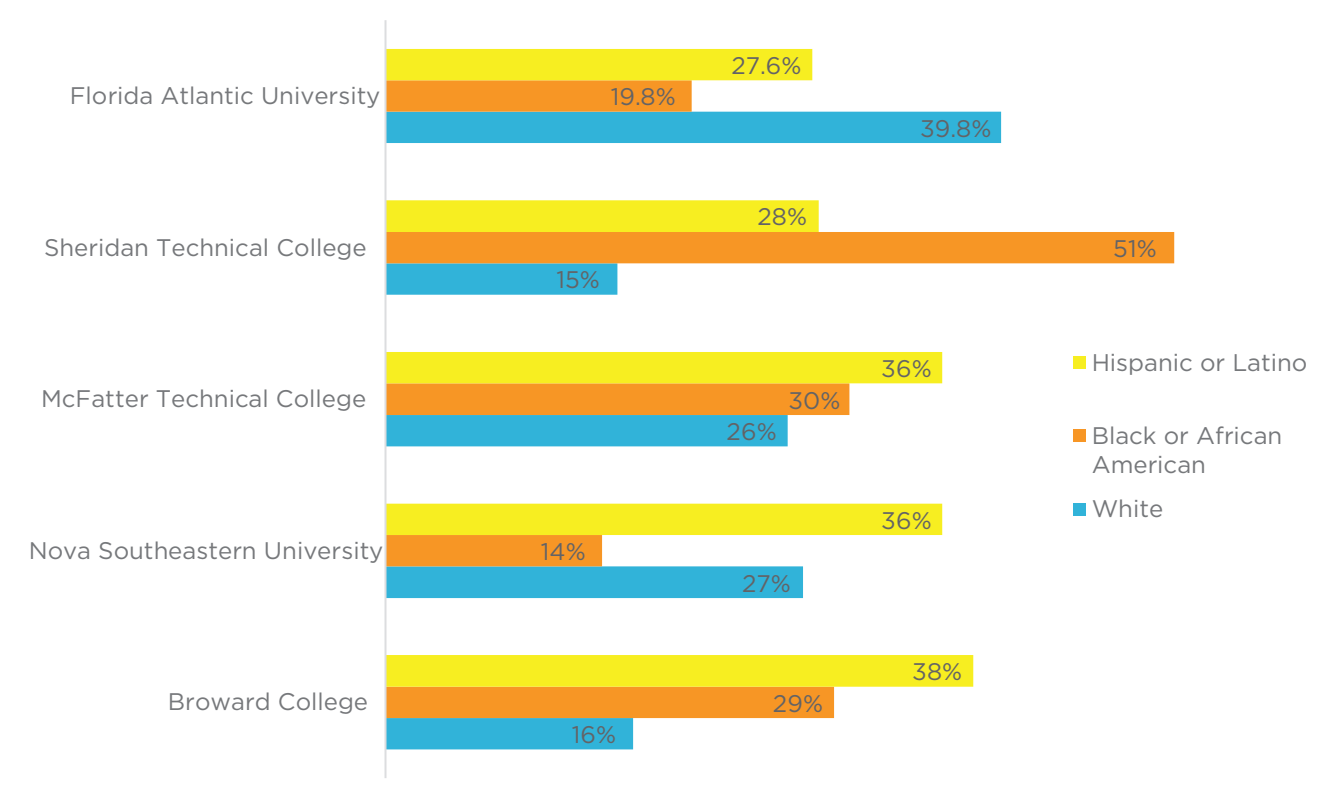
Source: Broward County Public Schools - Compensation and HR Information Systems

### Proportion of Inexperienced School Administrators (2019-20)



Source: Broward County Public Schools - Accountability Reporting

Local University Enrollment by Race, 2019-20

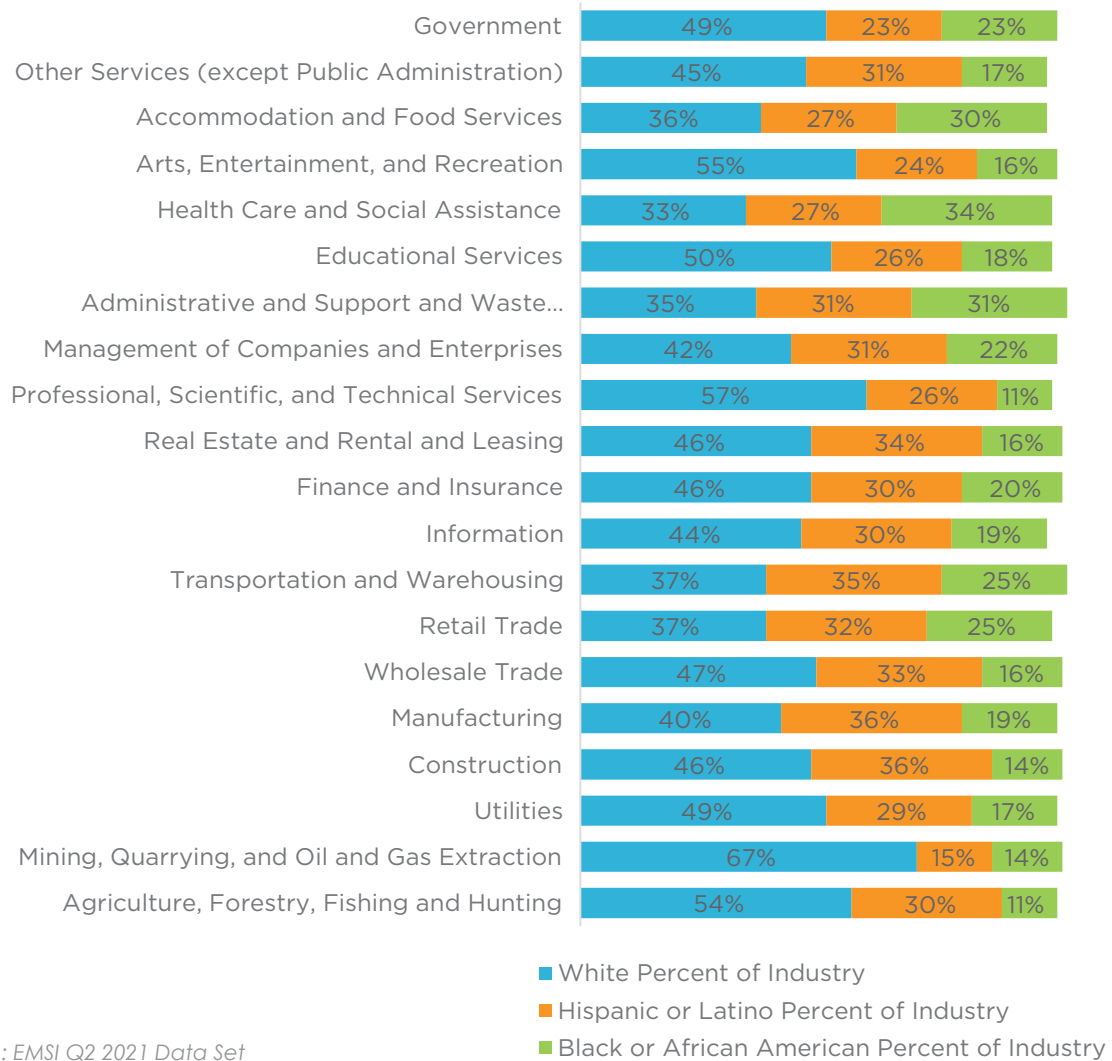


Source: National Center for Education Statistics - Annual Reports, 2019-20



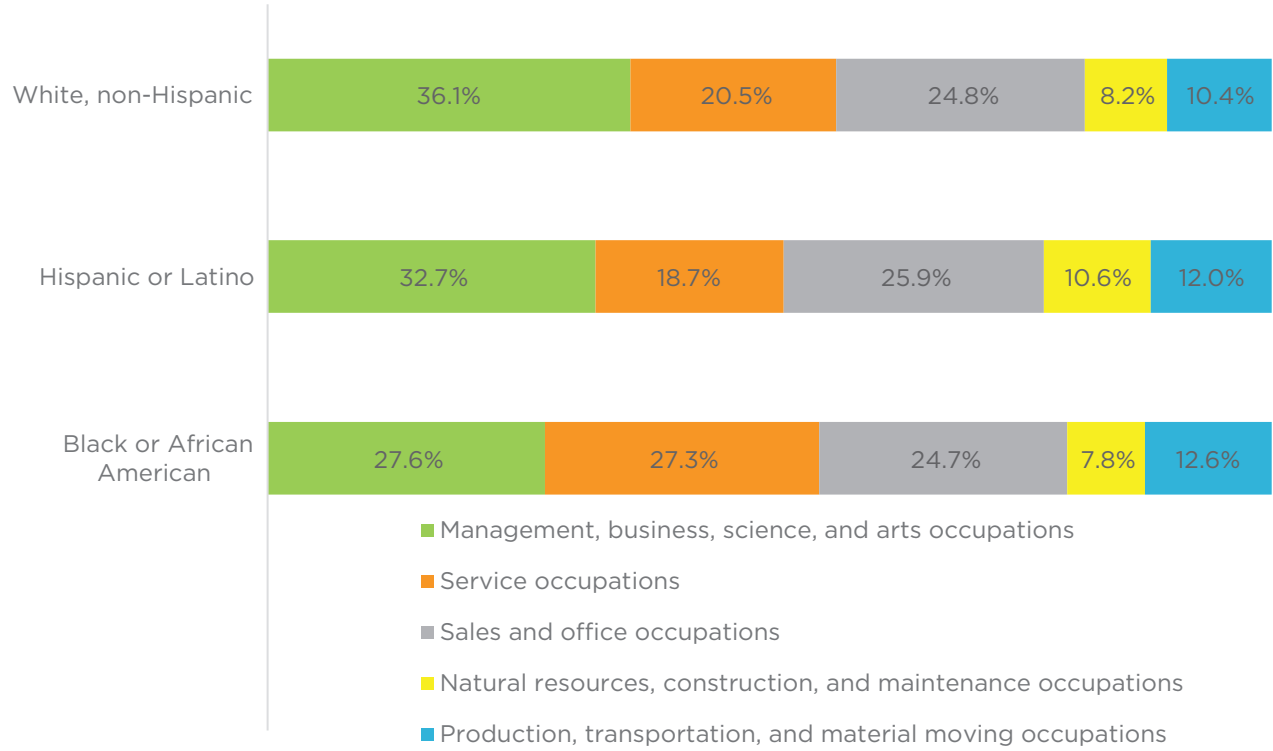
## Economy:

### Industry Breakdown by Race, 2021



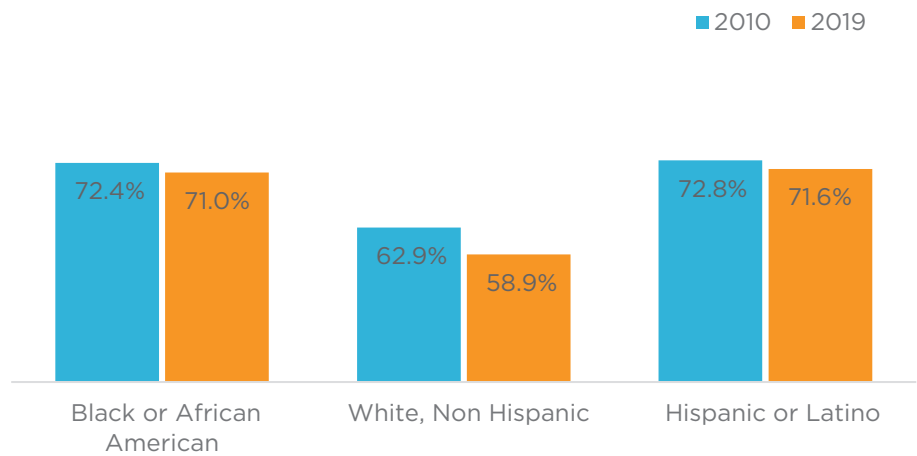
Source: EMSI Q2 2021 Data Set

**Broward Occupations by Race, 2019**



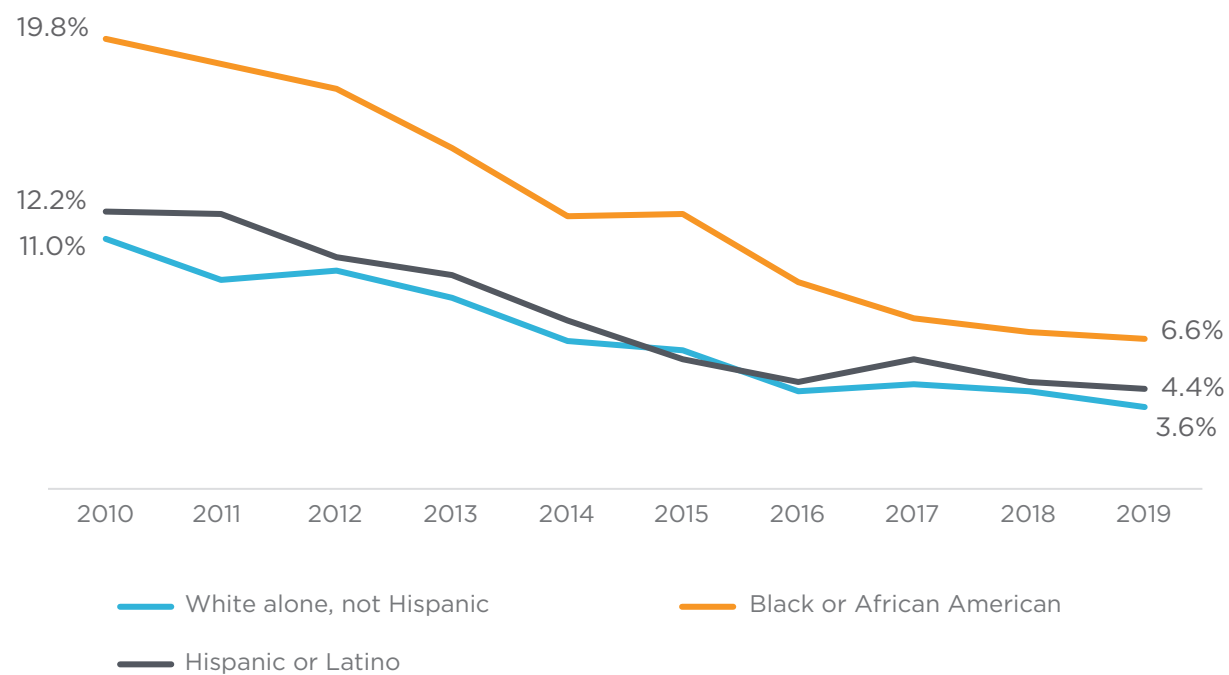
Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 1-Year Estimates

**Labor Participation by Race**



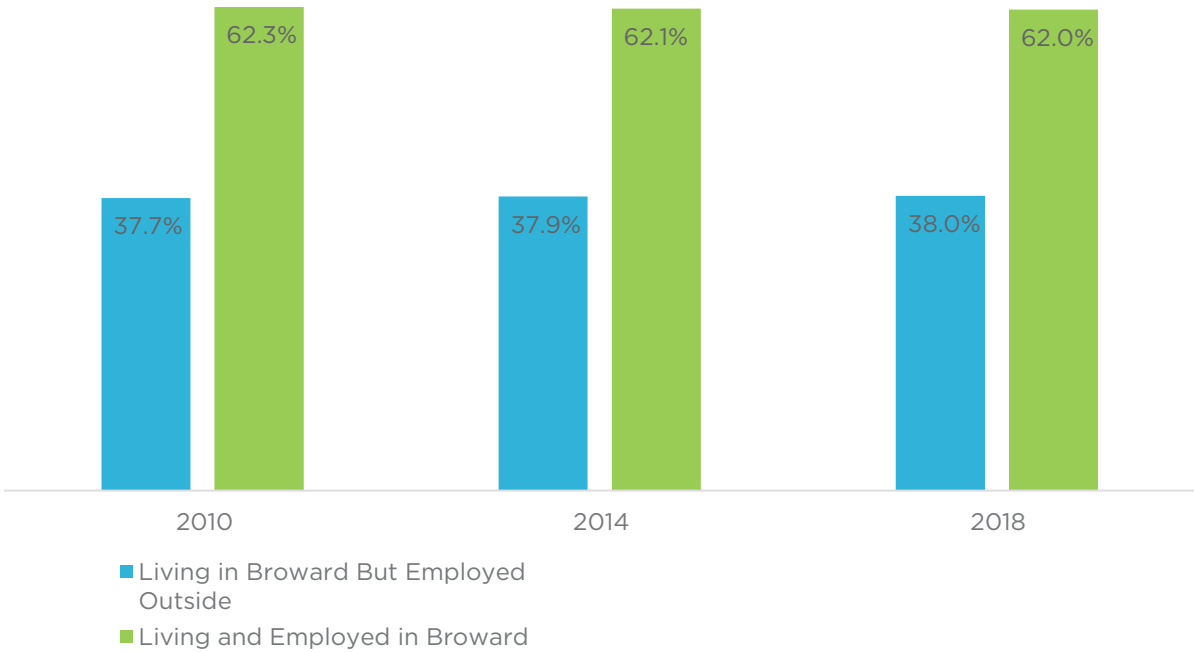
Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 1-year estimates, 2010-2019

## Unemployment by Race



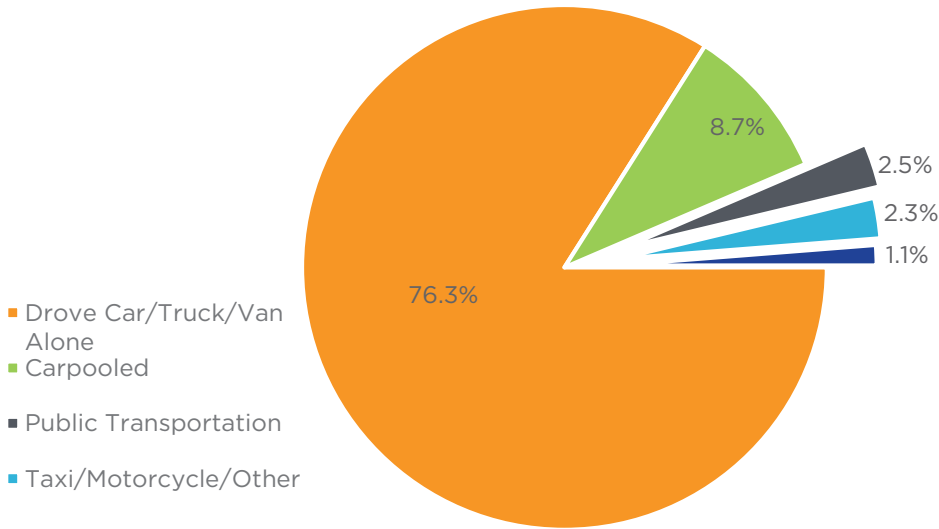
Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 1-year estimates, 2010-2019

**Inflow/Outflow of Broward Employment**



Source: U.S.Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, LEHD

**Broward Work - Commuters, 2019**



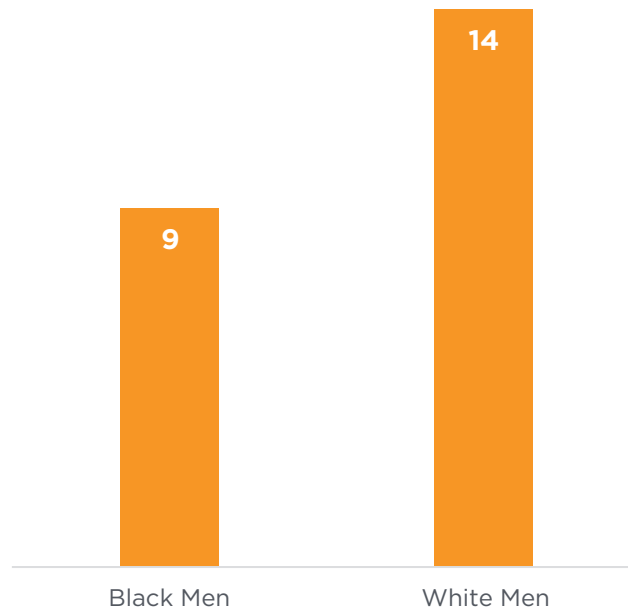
Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 5-Year Estimates

## Criminal Justice and Safety:

Adult Drug/Narcotics Arrests by Race, 2019			
White	Black	Indian	Asian
2471	3064	32	51

Adult Arrests by Race, 2019			
White	Black	Indian	Asian
23,778	25,630	201	463

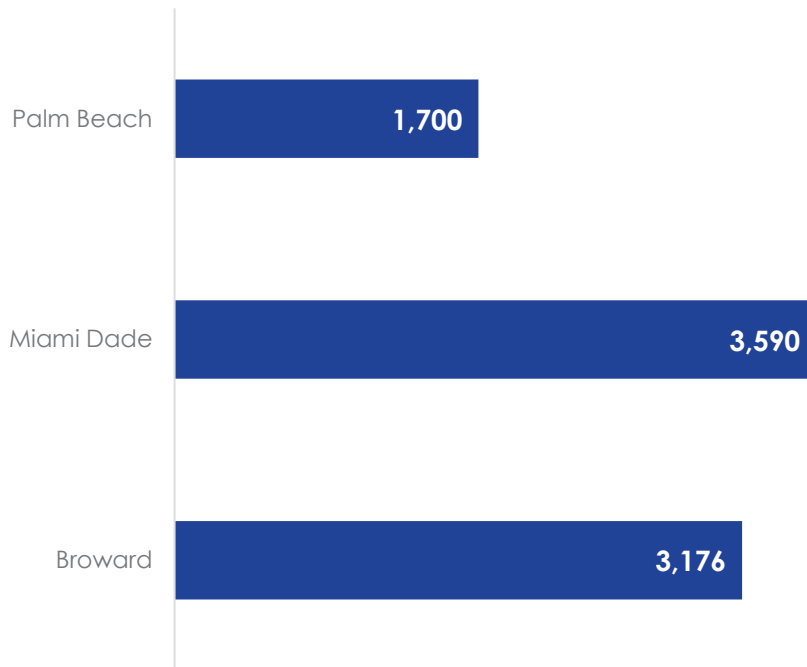
## Broward Inmates on Death Row, 2020



Source: FL Dept. of Corrections - Death Row Roster

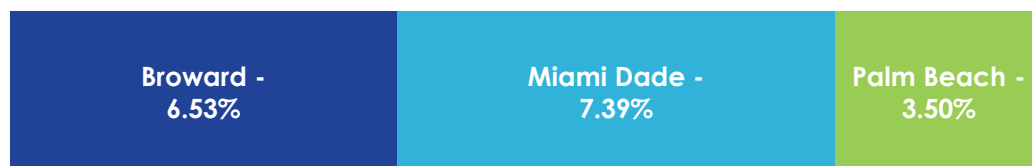


## Local Counties Average Daily Prison Populations



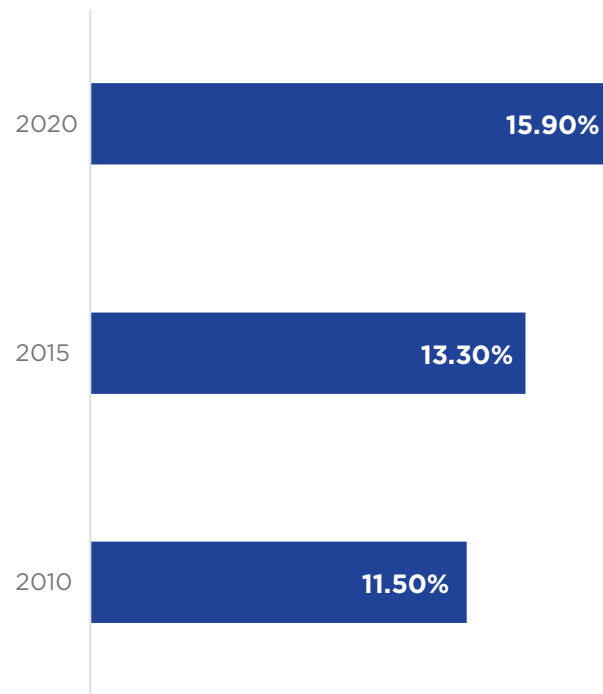
Source: Dept. of Corrections - Inmate Profile, 2020

## Local County Shares of State Average Daily Prison Population



Source: FL Dept. of Corrections - Inmate Profile, 2020

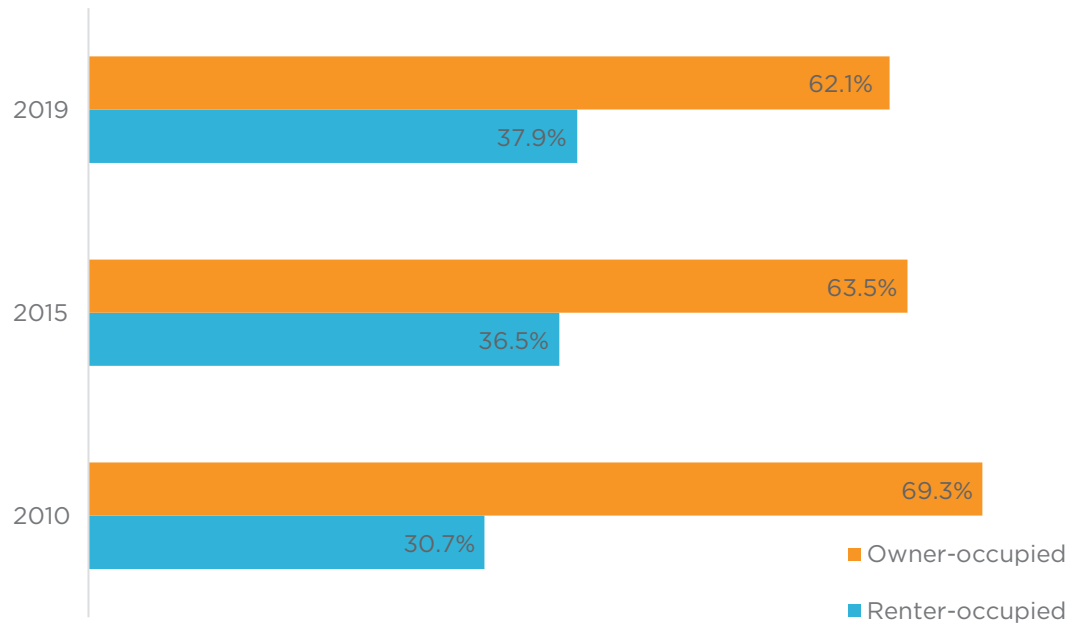
### Inmates with Life or Death Sentences (State of FL)



*FL Dept. of Law Enforcement - Criminal Justice Trends, 2020*

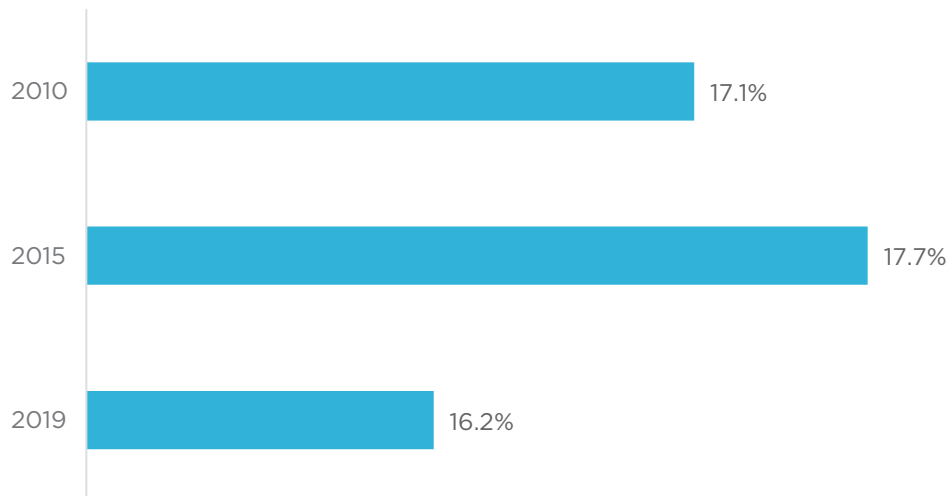
## Housing:

### Housing Tenure



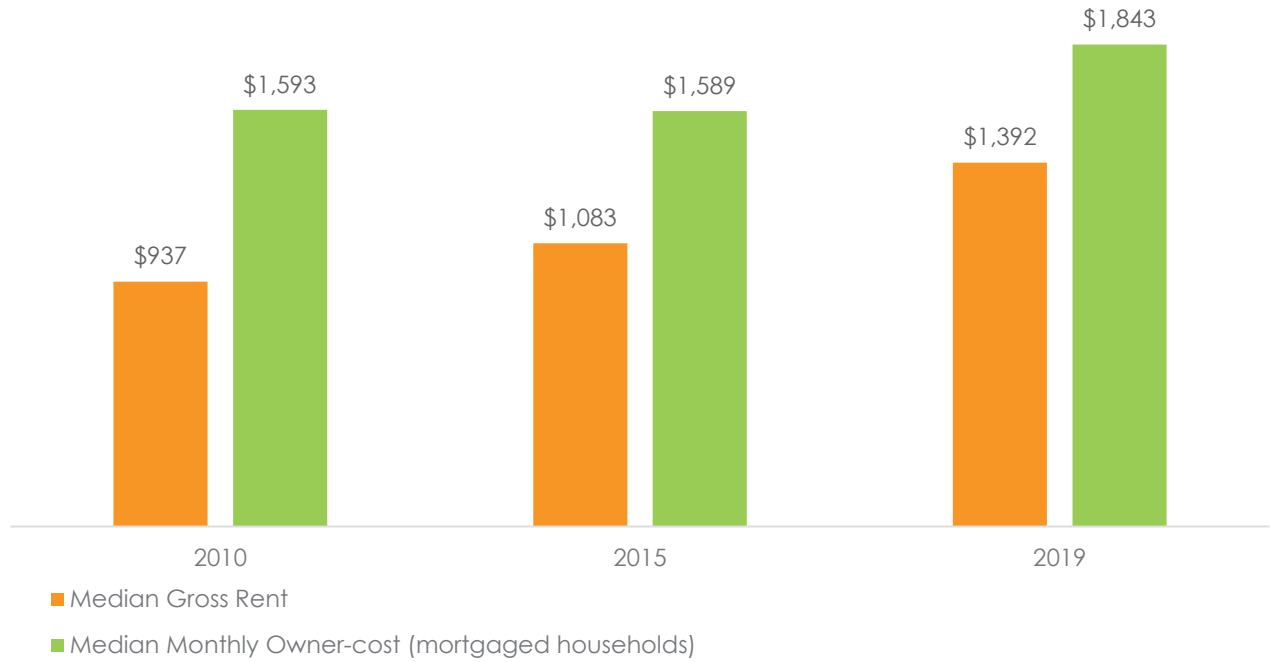
Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 5-Year Estimates

### Vacant Housing Units



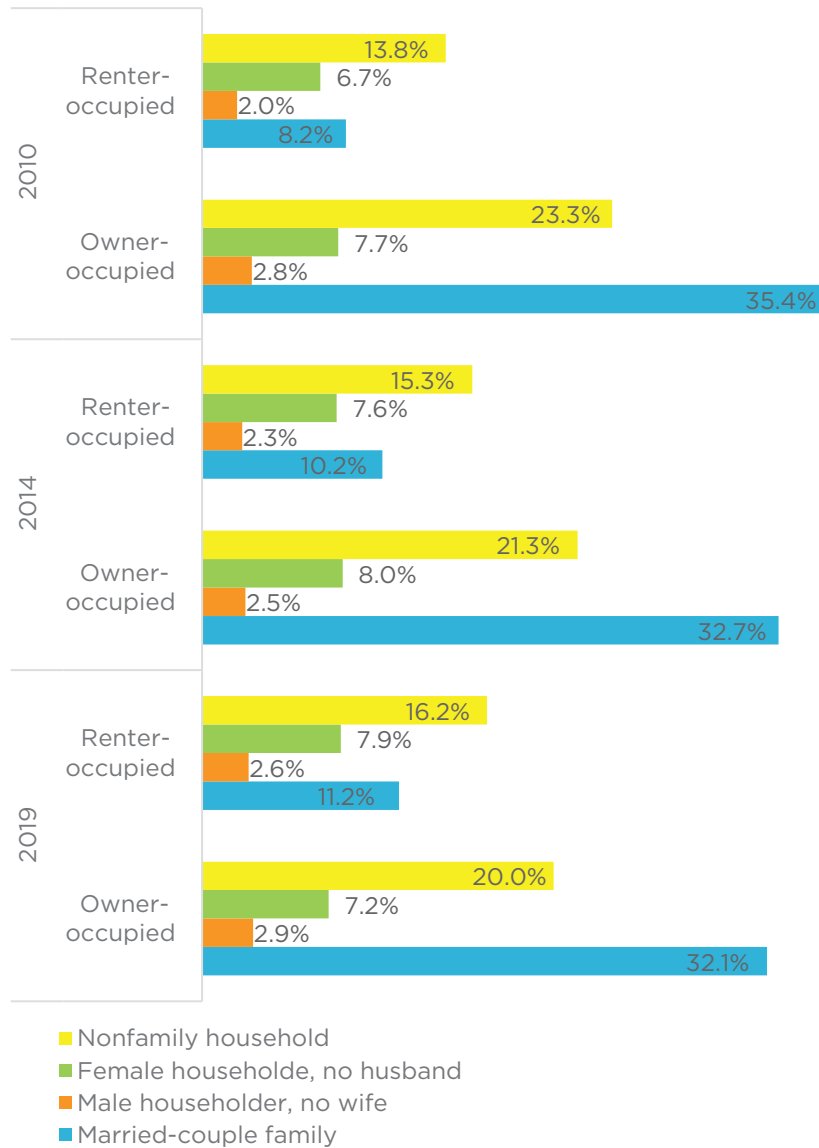
Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 5-Year Estimates

## Median Gross Rent and Selected Owner-Costs



Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 5-Year Estimates

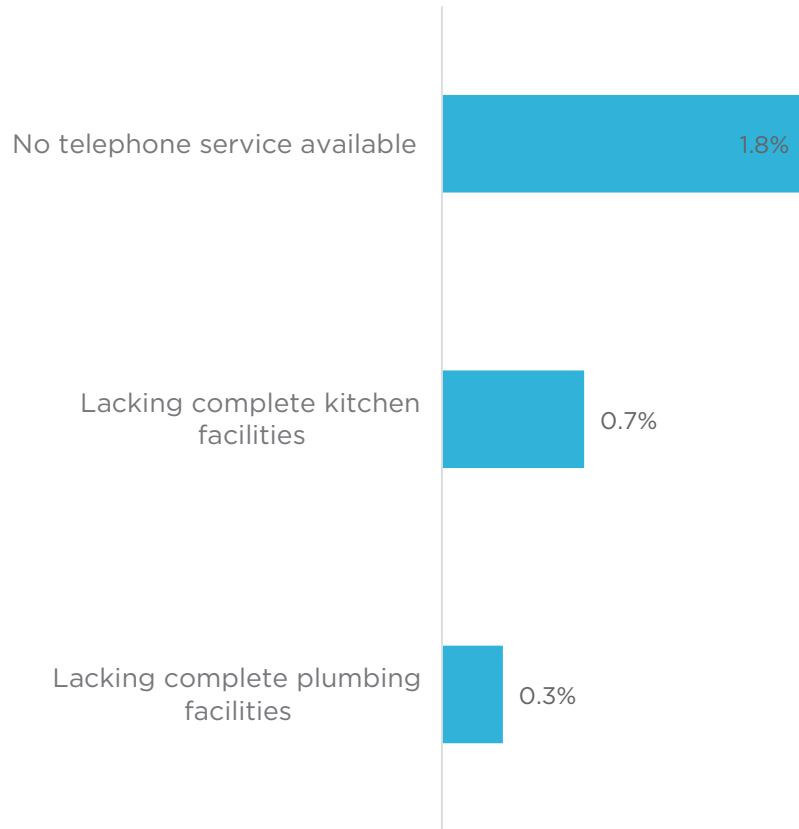
## Household Type by Tenure



Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 5-Year Estimates

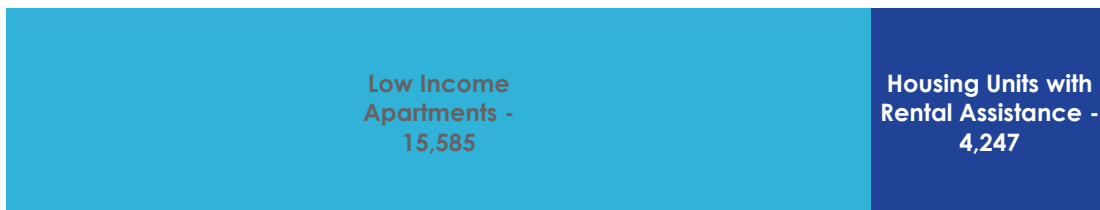


## Broward homes lacking facilities



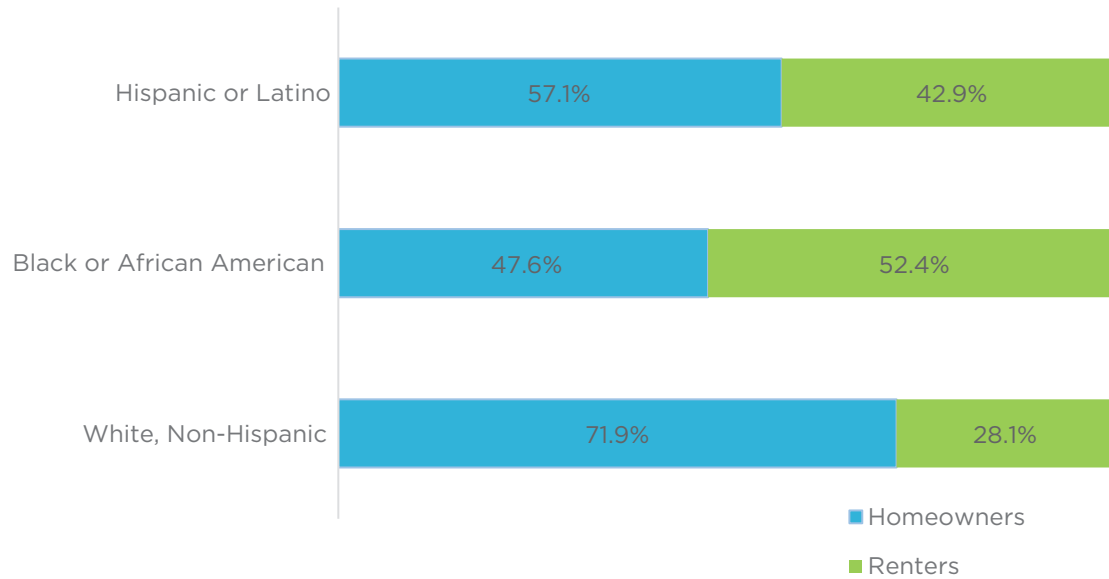
Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 5-Year Estimates

## Affordable Housing in Broward



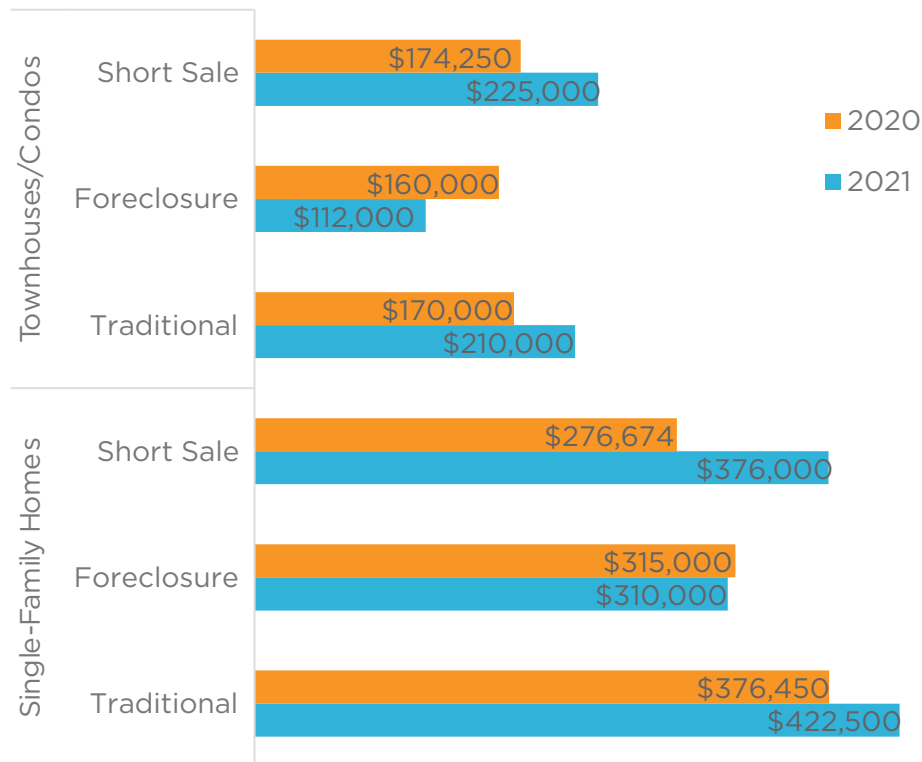
Source: Broward County Municipal Site

## Broward Housing Tenure by Race, 2019



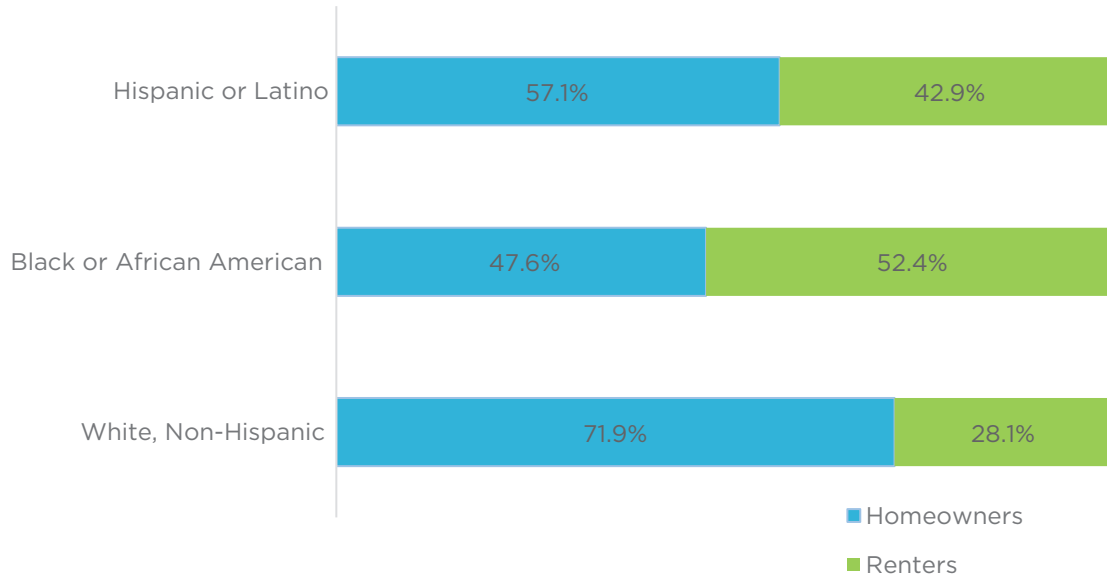
Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 5-Year Estimates

## Home Values by Type and Sale



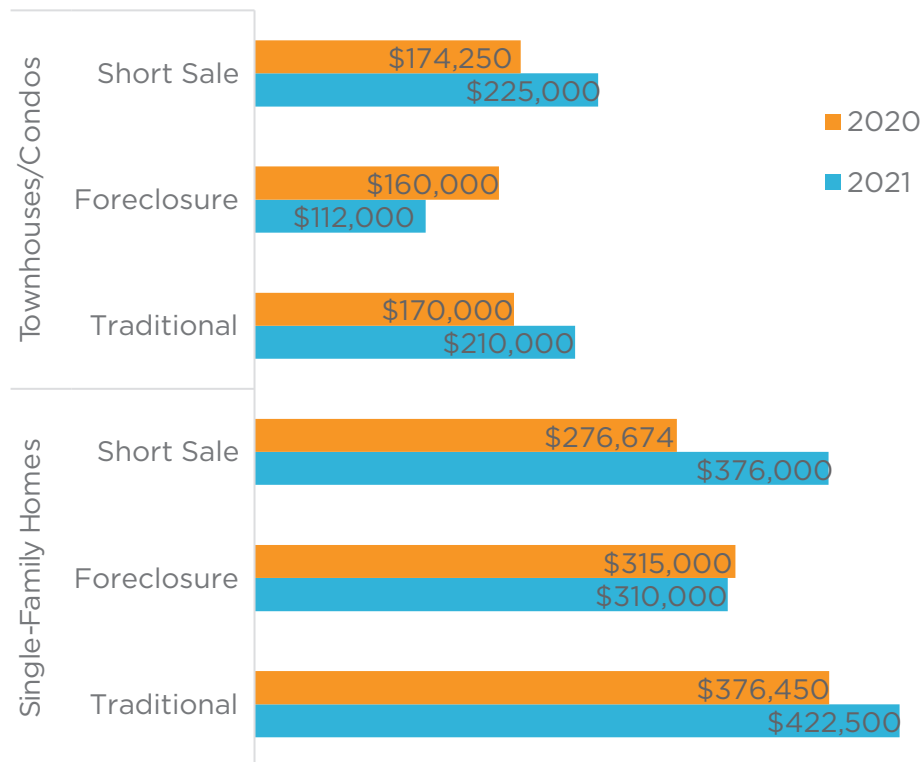
Source: Miami Association of REALTORS®

## Broward Housing Tenure by Race, 2019



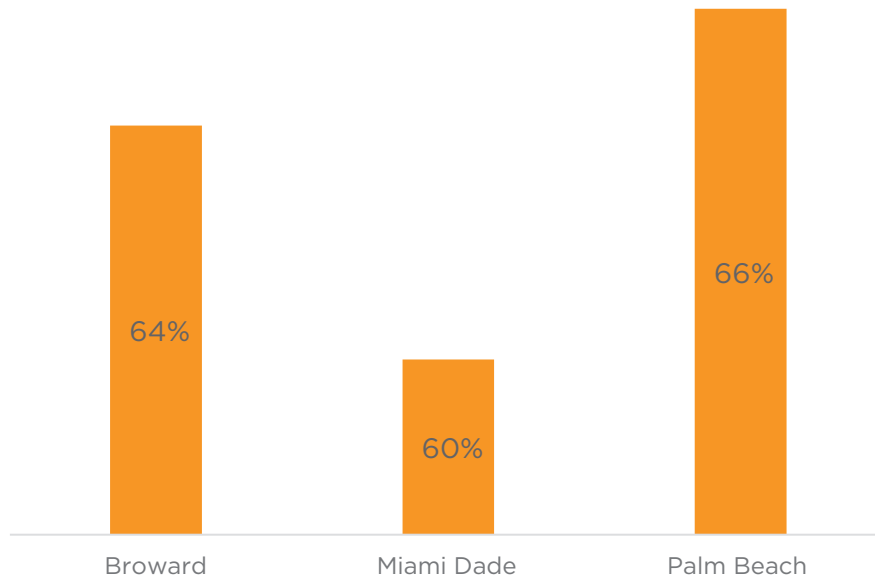
Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 5-Year Estimates

## Home Values by Type and Sale



Source: Miami Association of REALTORS®

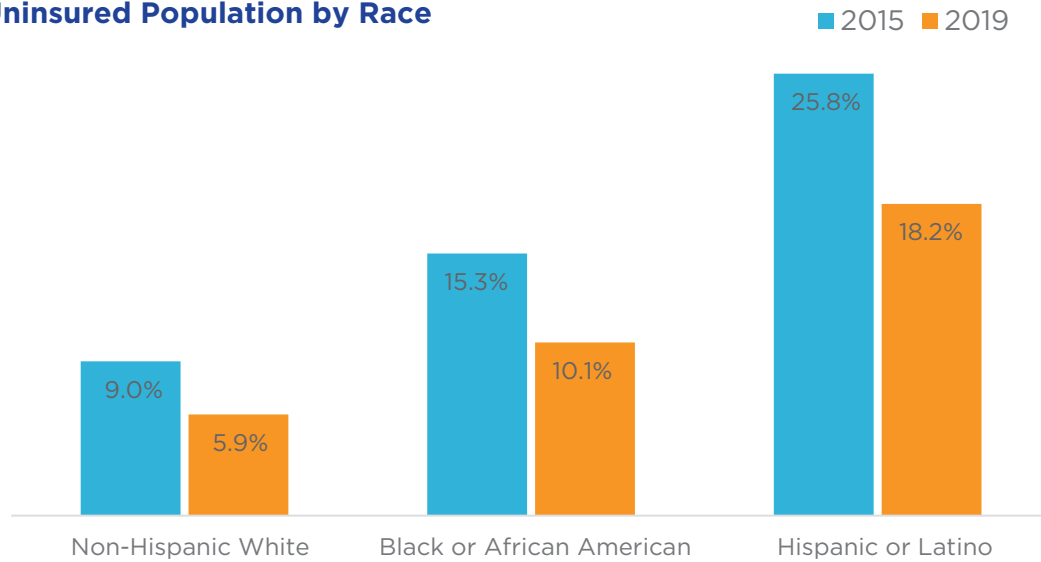
## Housing+Transportation Index



Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology- HTAIndex

## Health:

### Uninsured Population by Race



U.S. Census Bureau - 5-Year Estimates

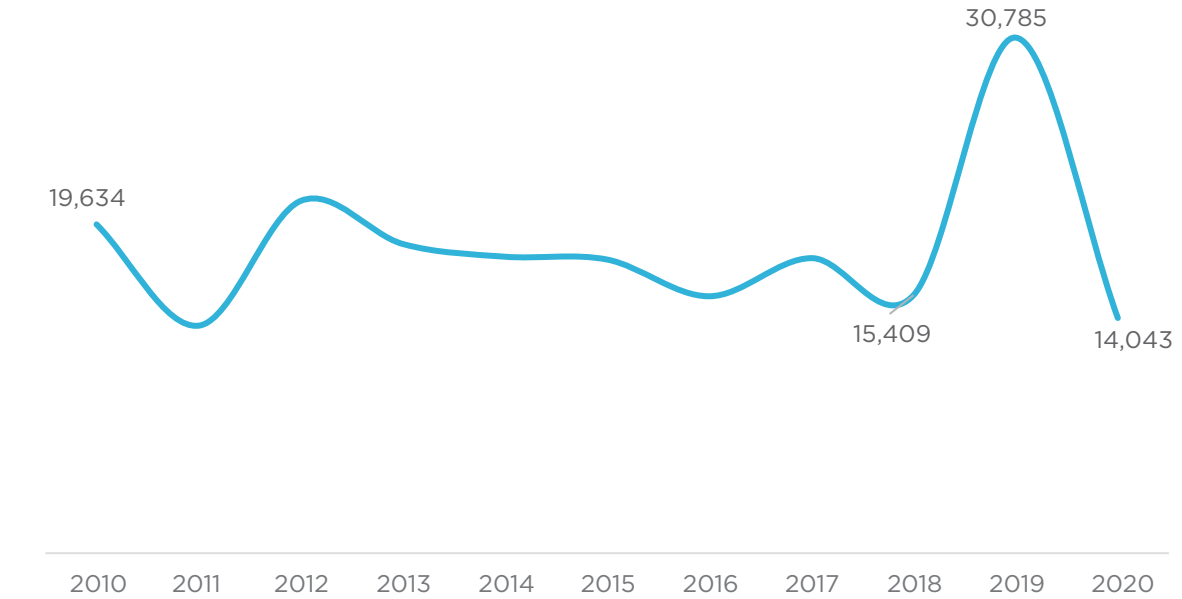
### HIV Death Rate by Race and Ethnicity Per 100,000

	White	Black	Hispanic
2010	5.1	22.6	2.7
2011	3.2	19.1	1.7
2012	2.2	22.2	2.3
2013	2.5	17.8	1.4
2014	3.8	16.5	1.8
2015	2.3	14	1.3
2016	2.2	16.2	2
2017	2.3	10.7	1.2
2018	2.2	8.8	1.7
2019	2.4	10.8	1.3

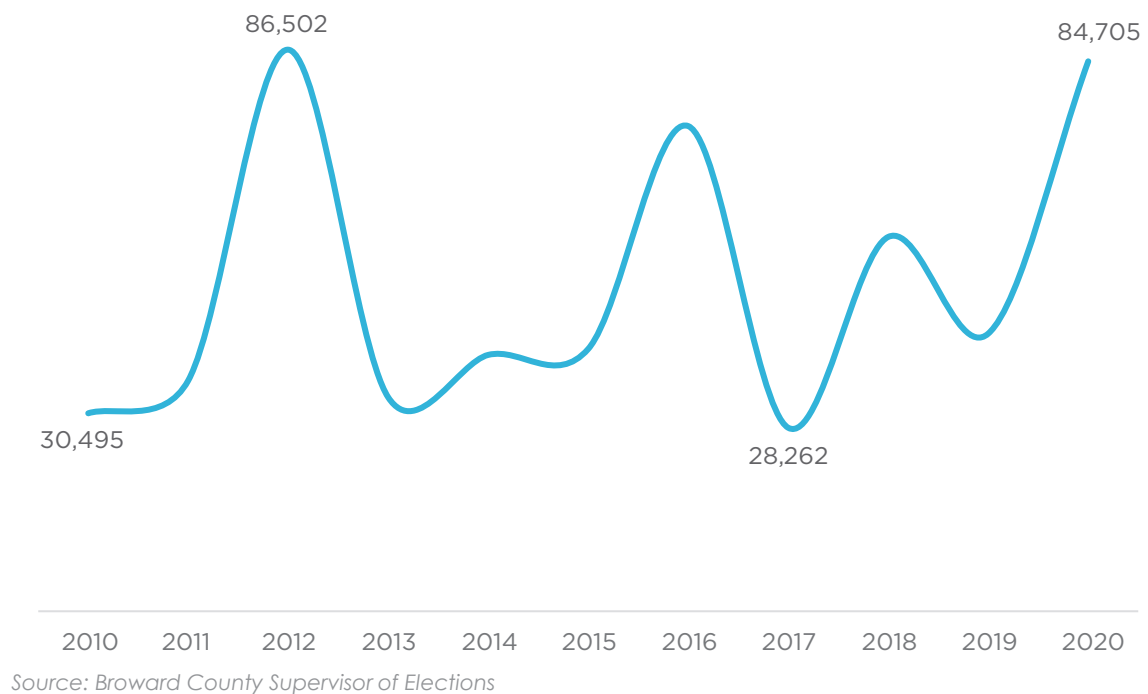


## Voter Engagement:

### Removed Voters - Active and Inactive



### New Valid Voters





**Empowering a  
New Generation  
of Americans**

5840 Johnson St  
Hollywood, FL 33021

**954.964.8884**

**HispanicUnity.org**