

# The 2020 Florida Price Level Index

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The Florida Price Level Index was established by the Legislature as the basis for the District Cost Differential in the Florida Education Finance Program. The FPLI is a comparable wage index that represents the relative cost of hiring comparable personnel among Florida's school districts. The calculation is based on wage data for hundreds of occupations across Florida's 67 counties collected by the Florida Department of Economic

Opportunity's Bureau of Labor Market Statistics as part of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment Statistics survey. The table below presents the 2020 FPLI, along with the 2019 and 2018 indices.<sup>1</sup>

| County       | 2020   | 2019   | 2018   | County      | 2020   | 2019   | 2018   |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Alachua      | 97.12  | 97.45  | 97.51  | Lake        | 97.46  | 97.80  | 97.52  |
| Baker        | 96.21  | 96.45  | 96.91  | Lee         | 102.75 | 102.78 | 102.59 |
| Bay          | 95.94  | 95.83  | 96.53  | Leon        | 96.10  | 96.40  | 96.78  |
| Bradford     | 95.58  | 95.83  | 96.28  | Levy        | 93.97  | 94.28  | 94.34  |
| Brevard      | 98.64  | 98.36  | 98.59  | Liberty     | 91.52  | 91.80  | 92.17  |
| Broward      | 102.06 | 102.04 | 102.41 | Madison     | 90.09  | 90.37  | 91.44  |
| Calhoun      | 91.54  | 91.43  | 92.10  | Manatee     | 99.42  | 98.73  | 98.45  |
| Charlotte    | 98.68  | 98.71  | 98.53  | Marion      | 93.51  | 93.37  | 93.59  |
| Citrus       | 93.25  | 92.98  | 93.67  | Martin      | 102.11 | 102.17 | 102.20 |
| Clay         | 98.13  | 98.38  | 98.84  | Monroe      | 106.51 | 106.07 | 106.39 |
| Collier      | 106.45 | 106.47 | 106.27 | Nassau      | 98.69  | 98.62  | 98.88  |
| Columbia     | 92.78  | 93.08  | 93.82  | Okaloosa    | 98.59  | 98.89  | 99.25  |
| Dade         | 101.96 | 101.92 | 101.63 | Okeechobee  | 97.44  | 97.49  | 97.53  |
| De Soto      | 97.55  | 97.26  | 97.08  | Orange      | 100.78 | 101.13 | 100.85 |
| Dixie        | 92.23  | 92.54  | 92.59  | Osceola     | 98.46  | 98.81  | 98.53  |
| Duval        | 100.43 | 100.68 | 101.16 | Palm Beach  | 105.45 | 105.18 | 105.26 |
| Escambia     | 96.79  | 96.75  | 96.92  | Pasco       | 98.10  | 98.01  | 97.76  |
| Flagler      | 94.80  | 94.58  | 94.69  | Pinellas    | 100.03 | 99.85  | 99.61  |
| Franklin     | 90.81  | 90.28  | 92.09  | Polk        | 96.08  | 96.00  | 96.05  |
| Gadsden      | 93.62  | 93.91  | 94.28  | Putnam      | 94.38  | 94.62  | 95.07  |
| Gilchrist    | 94.03  | 94.34  | 94.40  | Saint Johns | 100.26 | 100.95 | 100.98 |
| Glades       | 98.77  | 98.79  | 98.61  | Saint Lucie | 100.20 | 100.26 | 100.29 |
| Gulf         | 92.54  | 92.43  | 93.11  | Santa Rosa  | 95.85  | 96.37  | 96.92  |
| Hamilton     | 89.99  | 90.22  | 90.64  | Sarasota    | 101.94 | 101.23 | 100.94 |
| Hardee       | 96.31  | 95.64  | 95.37  | Seminole    | 99.24  | 99.58  | 99.30  |
| Hendry       | 100.25 | 100.27 | 100.09 | Sumter      | 96.20  | 95.74  | 96.49  |
| Hernando     | 96.07  | 95.99  | 95.74  | Suwannee    | 90.77  | 91.07  | 92.40  |
| Highlands    | 94.65  | 94.67  | 94.50  | Taylor      | 90.24  | 90.51  | 91.18  |
| Hillsborough | 100.73 | 100.64 | 100.38 | Union       | 94.37  | 94.61  | 95.06  |
| Holmes       | 92.12  | 92.40  | 92.74  | Volusia     | 95.67  | 96.00  | 95.73  |
| Indian River | 99.93  | 99.93  | 100.11 | Wakulla     | 93.73  | 94.02  | 94.39  |
| Jackson      | 90.08  | 90.30  | 92.24  | Walton      | 98.03  | 97.37  | 98.01  |
| Jefferson    | 93.33  | 93.62  | 94.00  | Washington  | 92.25  | 92.14  | 92.81  |
| Lafayette    | 90.45  | 90.75  | 90.80  |             |        |        |        |

<sup>1</sup> This report is available at <http://www.fldoe.org/fefp/> and <https://floridapoly.edu/resources/assets/documents/2020fppli.pdf>.

## The Distribution of the FPLI

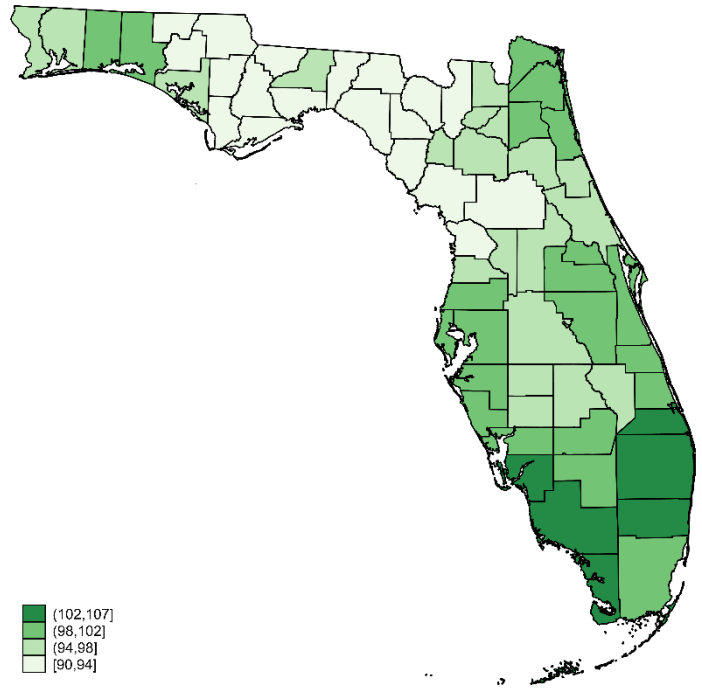
The Florida Price Level Index (FPLI) is constructed so that the population-weighted state average is 100, though this normalization does not impact the relative comparison between any two counties. The median Floridian, ranked by 2020 county FPLI, lives in Hillsborough County, with an index value of 100.73. That is, less than half of Floridians live in counties with index values greater than 100.73, less than half live in counties with index values less than 100.73, and the rest live in Hillsborough County.

The map to the right displays the distribution of the FPLI across Florida. As population density increases, workers face higher housing costs, longer commutes, or both, for which they are compensated by higher wages. Therefore, although many things affect counties' FPLI values, counties that are more urban tend to have higher values. The six counties with FPLI values of 102 or above contain 22.6% of the state's population. The twenty-one counties with index values within two percentage points of the state average, from 98 to 101.99, contain 55.6% of the state's population. Twenty counties, containing 17.2% of Florida's population, have index values from 94 to 97.99. Finally, 4.6% of the state's population live in the twenty counties with index values below 94.

## Methodological Approach<sup>2</sup>

The FPLI is a wage index comparing the cost of hiring a state average worker among Florida's 67 counties. Its use in adjusting school funding assumes the relative wage pattern for school workers is well approximated by the relative wage pattern for the state average worker. It relies on data on wages by occupation from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, based on a massive employer sample. Columns 1 and 2 of the table at the end of this document present the average number of occupations and employees represented by responses to a complete OES survey by county.

An alternative would be to use data from the American Community Survey (ACS) that allows controlling for individual worker characteristics other than occupation, and to focus on the subset of workers with at least a bachelor's degree, since teachers must possess one. Controlling for other worker characteristics would increase precision. However, using the ACS data would greatly reduce the number of workers covered by



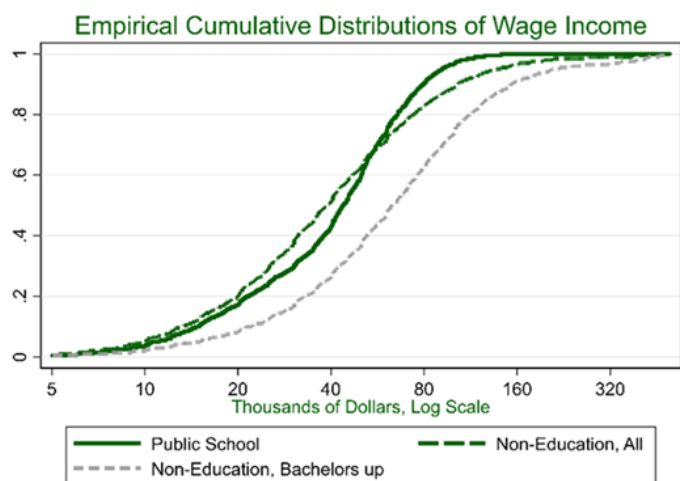
the sample, decreasing precision. Further, approximately 17% of the public-school labor bill is paid to workers without a bachelor's degree, which are not represented in that sample. Moreover, the level of income at a given reference location is a potentially important determinant of the relative wage pattern, and public-school workers with a degree earn substantially less than the average worker with a degree.

The figure on the next page presents empirical cumulative U.S. income distributions for all public-school workers, all non-education workers, and all non-education workers with a bachelor's degree. The group of all non-education workers appears more comparable to public-school workers than does the subset with a bachelor's degree. Further analysis suggests the gain in precision from using the larger sample available from OES data outweighs the gain in precision from controlling for other characteristics using ACS data.<sup>3</sup>

Prior to the 2003 index, the FPLI was an index of the relative expenditure required to purchase a market basket of goods and services, similar to the Consumer Price Index, albeit in a spatial context. This approach was adopted due to the lack of suitable wage data. The justification for this approach was that, all else equal, wages adjust to compensate for differences in the prices of goods and services, particularly housing.

<sup>2</sup> For details on the methodology see Jim Dewey (2020) *Florida Price Level Index Methodology*, available at <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338390504>.

<sup>3</sup> For more information, see Jim Dewey, (2019) *Comparing the Florida Price Level Index and the Comparable Wage Index for Teachers*, available at <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337716504>.



There were two broad problems with the market basket approach. First, it was subject to numerous challenges to its accuracy. Second, not only was it at best an indirect proxy for labor costs, but it systematically mis-measured them. That is because, other things being equal, places that are more productive, and thus more attractive to firms, will have higher wages and prices, while places that are more pleasant in which to live, and thus more attractive to workers, will have lower wages but higher prices. Numerous independently published estimates of relative wage and price patterns imply that the market basket approach yields an index which is a less accurate reflection of relative labor costs than making no adjustment at all.<sup>4</sup> Consequently, the current comparable wage approach unambiguously produces a better measure of relative school personnel costs.

### The FPLI Calculation<sup>5</sup>

**Initial Estimate** The first step in calculating the FPLI is to make an initial estimate of relative wage differences between counties, holding occupation constant. This means a county's index is not impacted by having more or less workers in high wage occupations, but rather by having higher or lower wages within given occupations compared to the same occupations in other counties.

Wage differences related to labor market size, measured by population or total employment, and due to differences in land costs or commute times, are more pronounced for occupations that tend to locate at denser locations within a labor market. The estimation procedure controls for this tendency.

**Statistical Smoothing** Prior to adoption of the current methodology, in some cases otherwise similar counties had very different FPLI values though the estimates' margins of error were large, meaning there was little evidence that the difference was real. Statistical smoothing ensures similar counties have similar index values unless the estimates' margins of error provide evidence that the difference is real.

To implement statistical smoothing, the relationship between the initial estimate and county characteristics such as the size and age distribution of the population and per capita income is used to predict index values for each county. This predicted value and the initial estimate are combined by taking a weighted average according to their precision. The weights are calculated to minimize the margin of error of the resulting statistically smoothed index. To illustrate, if the variance of the predicted index is two-thirds the variance of the initial estimate, the weight on the initial index, 0.4, is two-thirds the weight on the predicted index, 0.6. Columns 3-8 of the table at the end of this document present the initial, predicted, and statistically smoothed log indices and their standard errors.

**Geographic Smoothing** The law of one price implies wages in nearby counties cannot sustainably differ more than justified by the cost of commuting between them. If the wage difference is larger, workers have an incentive to commute from the low wage county to the high wage county, increasing the supply of workers in the latter and reducing it in the former, thereby reducing the wage difference. Prior to adoption of the current methodology, neighboring counties sometimes had implausibly different FPLI values. Geographic smoothing ensures index differences between nearby counties are consistent with their proximity. To implement geographic smoothing, the statistically smoothed index value for each county is replaced by the highest statistically smoothed value from a comparison group of counties, adjusted for the lost value commute time, if that value is higher.

### Impact on School Funding

Florida adjusts state funding to provide all students access to substantially equal educational services appropriate to their needs. This involves equalization for differences in the value of the local property tax base per

<sup>4</sup> Jim Dewey, (2005) *Improvements to the 2003 Florida Price Level Index*, available at <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338390730>.

<sup>5</sup> The data and Stata code for the 2020 FPLI calculation are available at [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BeGILUF5k-I\\_CIGa0z35YCKanicvkDK/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BeGILUF5k-I_CIGa0z35YCKanicvkDK/view?usp=sharing).

student and adjustment for differences in operating costs across districts. Indeed, the very factors that create differences in the property tax base per student also create differences in the cost of education.<sup>6</sup>

Cost differences depend on differences in the quantity of inputs needed to meet the standard of education and on the per unit cost of those inputs. Differences in the quantity of inputs needed are represented by elements of the funding calculation like Program Cost Factors, the ESE Guaranteed Allocation, the Sparsity Supplement, and the Class Size Reduction Allocation. The District Cost Differential (DCD) adjusts for differences in the per unit cost of inputs. It assumes labor makes up 80% of operating costs, relying on the FPLI to represent them, and that the other 20%, for example textbooks, cost the same everywhere.

The figure below illustrates the relative importance of the DCD among the adjustments to school funding. The grey circular markers represent what funding would have been if the state engaged in no resource equalization. The flat line represents what funding would have been if all funds were allocated on an equal per student basis with no regard for cost differences. The vertical distance between unequalized funding and flat funding illustrates the largest effect of Florida’s

funding system—allocating more state funding to students in districts with less taxable value per student.

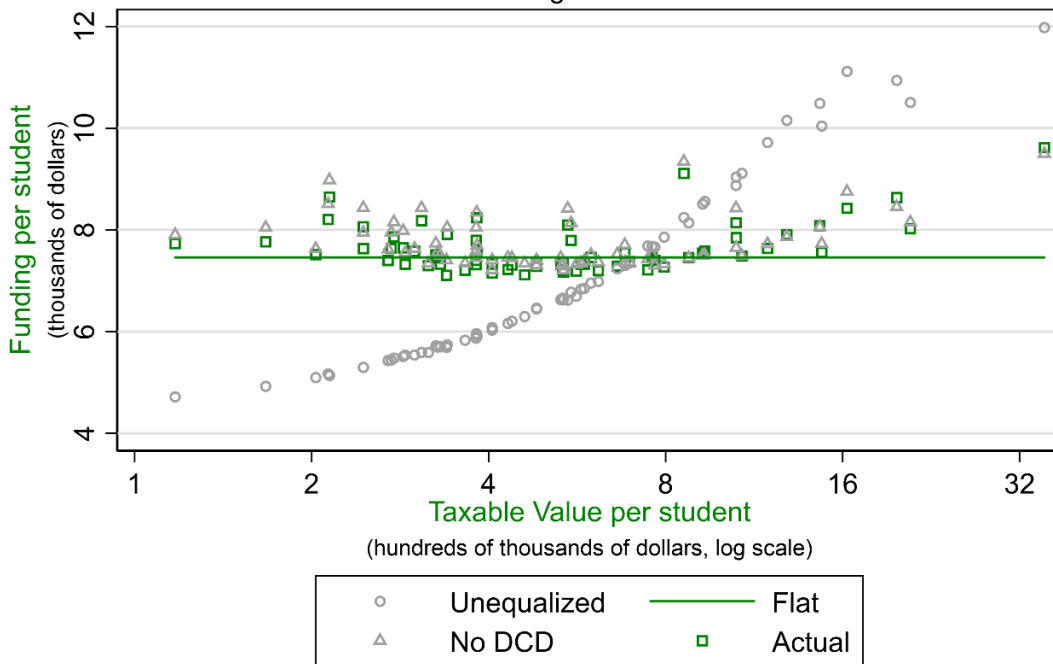
The grey triangles indicate funding if the DCD were eliminated but all else remained the same. The difference between funding with no DCD and flat funding represents the combined impact of all adjustments other than the DCD. The squares indicate actual funding. The difference between actual funding and funding with no DCD indicates the impact of the adjustment for labor costs. While the impact of the DCD is not negligible, for most districts it is tiny compared to equalization for differences in the tax base and smaller than the impact of the other adjustments as well.

### Ongoing Study-Geographic Smoothing

The methodology has evolved over time to make improvements where possible and to adapt to changing circumstances as needed. This section discusses work to improve geographic smoothing. For the 2010 index, values in 23 counties containing 12.8% of the state’s population were replaced by commute cost adjusted values from another county in geographic smoothing. For the 2020 index, 41 counties containing 29.6% of the state’s population were replaced. With the increase in the share of the state’s population directly affected, the impact on other counties through the state average grew as well.

## 2018-2019 State and Local Funding in Florida

Actual and three budget neutral counterfactuals



<sup>6</sup> For more detail on state and local school funding in Florida, see the Florida Department of Education report *2020-21 Funding for Florida*

*School Districts*, available at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/7507/urlt/Fefpdist.pdf>.

The change has occurred because of widening differences between wages across counties, which lead to counties with high wages impacting counties that are larger and further away. The method originally used to implement geographic smoothing was not developed for use under these conditions, so an alternative has been developed that is more appropriate. This alternative calculation is follows.

1) Find the four elementary schools in each district closest to elementary schools in every other district, provided the distance is no more than 60 miles. Match each of these schools in the origin district to the nearest four elementary schools in each destination district. Repeat for three middle schools and three high schools in the origin district matched to three schools of the same level in each destination district.

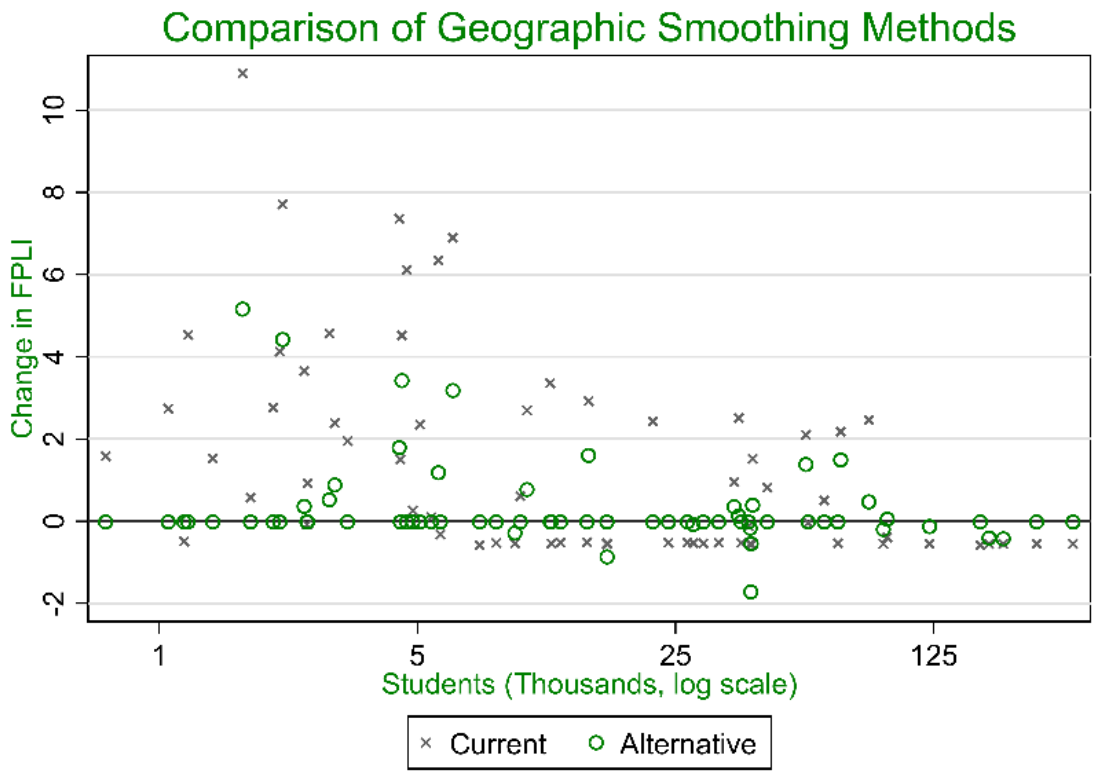
2) For each of these pairs, collect commute time and distance via the Google Maps application programming interface and then calculate the median time and distance for each origin to destination pair.

3) Use these measures of commute time and distance to calculate the commute cost adjusted relative wage a teacher could earn by commuting to each destination district. Monetary costs are the sum of incremental fuel, maintenance, and repair costs. Time is valued at half the wage rate.

4) The statistically smoothed values are then adjusted so each district's index is at least as high as the commute time adjusted final index value for its potential destination districts. Adjustments minimize the sum of squared deviations from the statistically smoothed index needed to meet the geographic constraints on the final index values. Squared deviations are weighted by the number of students and inversely weighted by the standard deviation the statistically smoothed index. While any district might go up or down to meet the geographic constraint, more precisely estimated statistically smoothed values are adjusted less.

This improves the index in three ways. First, a more complete measure of commuting costs is employed. Second, a more precise measure of marginal commuting times and distances is used. Third, all districts are treated symmetrically in a way that respects both the precision of the underlying data and the geographic constraints imposed by commuting possibilities.

The resulting index, and the difference using this method would make to each district, are shown in Columns 10 and 11 of the table on the next page. The figure below shows the impact of geographic smoothing under the current method and the proposed alternative. The alternative has considerably less impact than the current method.





**Additional Detail: 2020 FPLI Calculation**

| County       | (1)                   | (2)     | (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)              |         |                       |         |                              |         | (9)    | (10)                                   | (11)   |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|--------|--|--------|
|              | Average OES Responses |         | Log Index Values and Standard Errors |         |                       |         |                              |         | FPLI   | Alternative Geographic Smoothing Index | Change |
|              | Occupations           | Workers | Initial Estimate Value               | Std Err | Predicted Value Value | Std Err | Statistically Smoothed Value | Std Err |        |  |        |
| Alachua      | 323                   | 75801   | -0.0267                              | 0.0044  | -0.0182               | 0.0050  | -0.0231                      | 0.0033  | 97.12  | 97.57                                  | 0.45   |
| Baker        | 26                    | 2405    | -0.0803                              | 0.0166  | -0.0877               | 0.0093  | -0.0861                      | 0.0081  | 96.21  | 95.11                                  | -1.10  |
| Bay          | 274                   | 46807   | -0.0386                              | 0.0050  | -0.0326               | 0.0044  | -0.0353                      | 0.0033  | 95.94  | 96.44                                  | 0.50   |
| Bradford     | 26                    | 2336    | -0.1099                              | 0.0164  | -0.0892               | 0.0083  | -0.0935                      | 0.0074  | 95.58  | 91.53                                  | -4.05  |
| Brevard      | 354                   | 141700  | 0.0052                               | 0.0040  | -0.0150               | 0.0031  | -0.0076                      | 0.0025  | 98.64  | 99.16                                  | 0.52   |
| Broward      | 424                   | 520488  | 0.0334                               | 0.0034  | 0.0204                | 0.0032  | 0.0265                       | 0.0024  | 102.06 | 102.59                                 | 0.53   |
| Calhoun      | 16                    | 523     | -0.1029                              | 0.0222  | -0.1212               | 0.0098  | -0.1183                      | 0.0090  | 91.54  | 88.76                                  | -2.78  |
| Charlotte    | 184                   | 28664   | -0.0335                              | 0.0060  | -0.0538               | 0.0067  | -0.0426                      | 0.0045  | 98.68  | 97.36                                  | -1.32  |
| Citrus       | 166                   | 19251   | -0.0617                              | 0.0065  | -0.0657               | 0.0065  | -0.0638                      | 0.0046  | 93.25  | 93.74                                  | 0.49   |
| Clay         | 152                   | 33158   | -0.0252                              | 0.0065  | -0.0291               | 0.0045  | -0.0279                      | 0.0037  | 98.13  | 97.53                                  | -0.60  |
| Collier      | 289                   | 97063   | 0.0723                               | 0.0046  | 0.0574                | 0.0081  | 0.0686                       | 0.0040  | 106.45 | 105.31                                 | -1.14  |
| Columbia     | 133                   | 12261   | -0.0916                              | 0.0074  | -0.0733               | 0.0061  | -0.0809                      | 0.0047  | 92.78  | 92.15                                  | -0.63  |
| Dade         | 435                   | 684109  | 0.0211                               | 0.0033  | 0.0315                | 0.0037  | 0.0255                       | 0.0025  | 101.96 | 102.49                                 | 0.53   |
| Desoto       | 47                    | 2560    | -0.0545                              | 0.0127  | -0.1235               | 0.0084  | -0.1026                      | 0.0070  | 97.55  | 91.98                                  | -5.57  |
| Dixie        | 12                    | 605     | -0.1416                              | 0.0252  | -0.1239               | 0.0091  | -0.1260                      | 0.0085  | 92.23  | 88.08                                  | -4.15  |
| Duval        | 412                   | 316441  | 0.0181                               | 0.0036  | 0.0038                | 0.0034  | 0.0104                       | 0.0025  | 100.43 | 100.85                                 | 0.42   |
| Escambia     | 304                   | 88408   | -0.0285                              | 0.0045  | -0.0251               | 0.0035  | -0.0265                      | 0.0028  | 96.79  | 97.30                                  | 0.51   |
| Flagler      | 100                   | 13013   | -0.0560                              | 0.0084  | -0.0439               | 0.0051  | -0.0473                      | 0.0043  | 94.8   | 95.30                                  | 0.50   |
| Franklin     | 26                    | 1489    | -0.0732                              | 0.0167  | -0.0959               | 0.0096  | -0.0903                      | 0.0083  | 90.81  | 91.28                                  | 0.47   |
| Gadsden      | 73                    | 5932    | -0.0865                              | 0.0100  | -0.0786               | 0.0072  | -0.0814                      | 0.0058  | 93.62  | 92.10                                  | -1.52  |
| Gilchrist    | 18                    | 934     | -0.1096                              | 0.0203  | -0.0987               | 0.0089  | -0.1006                      | 0.0081  | 94.03  | 90.73                                  | -3.30  |
| Glades       | 9                     | 174     | 0.0039                               | 0.0322  | -0.1408               | 0.0098  | -0.1286                      | 0.0094  | 98.77  | 93.03                                  | -5.74  |
| Gulf         | 20                    | 1057    | -0.0577                              | 0.0189  | -0.0888               | 0.0091  | -0.0831                      | 0.0082  | 92.54  | 91.94                                  | -0.60  |
| Hamilton     | 11                    | 392     | -0.1074                              | 0.0286  | -0.1235               | 0.0099  | -0.1219                      | 0.0093  | 89.99  | 88.44                                  | -1.55  |
| Hardee       | 46                    | 2319    | -0.0879                              | 0.0132  | -0.1089               | 0.0088  | -0.1026                      | 0.0073  | 96.31  | 90.17                                  | -6.14  |
| Hendry       | 50                    | 3192    | -0.0390                              | 0.0122  | -0.0824               | 0.0086  | -0.0682                      | 0.0070  | 100.25 | 96.53                                  | -3.72  |
| Hernando     | 99                    | 18679   | -0.0801                              | 0.0082  | -0.0592               | 0.0050  | -0.0651                      | 0.0043  | 96.07  | 93.62                                  | -2.45  |
| Highlands    | 151                   | 13981   | -0.0960                              | 0.0069  | -0.0843               | 0.0072  | -0.0905                      | 0.0050  | 94.65  | 91.27                                  | -3.38  |
| Hillsborough | 389                   | 396888  | 0.0166                               | 0.0036  | 0.0108                | 0.0034  | 0.0134                       | 0.0025  | 100.73 | 100.85                                 | 0.12   |
| Holmes       | 19                    | 621     | -0.1142                              | 0.0205  | -0.1064               | 0.0088  | -0.1077                      | 0.0081  | 92.12  | 90.61                                  | -1.51  |
| Indian River | 230                   | 33734   | -0.0025                              | 0.0054  | 0.0199                | 0.0073  | 0.0054                       | 0.0044  | 99.93  | 100.45                                 | 0.52   |
| Jackson      | 97                    | 6730    | -0.1270                              | 0.0089  | -0.0840               | 0.0069  | -0.1002                      | 0.0054  | 90.08  | 90.38                                  | 0.30   |
| Jefferson    | 14                    | 459     | -0.0919                              | 0.0244  | -0.0843               | 0.0093  | -0.0854                      | 0.0087  | 93.33  | 91.73                                  | -1.60  |
| Lafayette    | 6                     | 158     | -0.0501                              | 0.0383  | -0.1375               | 0.0114  | -0.1305                      | 0.0110  | 90.45  | 87.69                                  | -2.76  |
| Lake         | 220                   | 64559   | -0.0511                              | 0.0053  | -0.0345               | 0.0040  | -0.0408                      | 0.0032  | 97.46  | 96.33                                  | -1.13  |
| Lee          | 354                   | 171964  | 0.0103                               | 0.0040  | -0.0035               | 0.0041  | 0.0035                       | 0.0029  | 102.75 | 100.76                                 | -1.99  |
| Leon         | 310                   | 91163   | -0.0468                              | 0.0045  | -0.0159               | 0.0051  | -0.0337                      | 0.0034  | 96.1   | 96.60                                  | 0.50   |
| Levy         | 51                    | 3380    | -0.0993                              | 0.0120  | -0.0827               | 0.0068  | -0.0868                      | 0.0059  | 93.97  | 91.60                                  | -2.37  |
| Liberty      | 6                     | 233     | -0.1512                              | 0.0388  | -0.1374               | 0.0119  | -0.1387                      | 0.0114  | 91.52  | 86.97                                  | -4.55  |
| Madison      | 21                    | 567     | -0.1126                              | 0.0209  | -0.1009               | 0.0088  | -0.1027                      | 0.0081  | 90.09  | 90.15                                  | 0.06   |
| Manatee      | 275                   | 74629   | -0.0018                              | 0.0047  | -0.0200               | 0.0036  | -0.0134                      | 0.0029  | 99.42  | 98.58                                  | -0.84  |
| Marion       | 277                   | 63979   | -0.0761                              | 0.0048  | -0.0502               | 0.0055  | -0.0651                      | 0.0036  | 93.51  | 93.61                                  | 0.10   |
| Martin       | 214                   | 37318   | 0.0272                               | 0.0056  | 0.0270                | 0.0077  | 0.0270                       | 0.0045  | 102.11 | 101.80                                 | -0.31  |
| Monroe       | 174                   | 22331   | 0.0786                               | 0.0065  | 0.0398                | 0.0116  | 0.0692                       | 0.0057  | 106.51 | 107.07                                 | 0.56   |
| Nassau       | 76                    | 9665    | 0.0019                               | 0.0097  | -0.0116               | 0.0070  | -0.0071                      | 0.0057  | 98.69  | 99.21                                  | 0.52   |
| Okaloosa     | 269                   | 52130   | -0.0016                              | 0.0049  | -0.0147               | 0.0051  | -0.0081                      | 0.0035  | 98.59  | 99.11                                  | 0.52   |
| Okeechobee   | 68                    | 5541    | -0.0886                              | 0.0104  | -0.0945               | 0.0073  | -0.0927                      | 0.0060  | 97.44  | 92.27                                  | -5.17  |
| Orange       | 410                   | 494525  | 0.0176                               | 0.0035  | 0.0086                | 0.0043  | 0.0139                       | 0.0027  | 100.78 | 100.92                                 | 0.14   |
| Osceola      | 181                   | 57617   | -0.0266                              | 0.0058  | -0.0435               | 0.0050  | -0.0364                      | 0.0038  | 98.46  | 97.74                                  | -0.72  |
| Palm Beach   | 416                   | 391859  | 0.0580                               | 0.0035  | 0.0626                | 0.0054  | 0.0592                       | 0.0029  | 105.45 | 106.01                                 | 0.56   |
| Pasco        | 210                   | 73848   | -0.0669                              | 0.0053  | -0.0289               | 0.0036  | -0.0410                      | 0.0030  | 98.1   | 97.41                                  | -0.69  |
| Pinellas     | 382                   | 295908  | 0.0035                               | 0.0037  | 0.0090                | 0.0033  | 0.0064                       | 0.0025  | 100.03 | 100.38                                 | 0.35   |
| Polk         | 338                   | 141962  | -0.0335                              | 0.0041  | -0.0373               | 0.0045  | -0.0353                      | 0.0030  | 96.08  | 96.52                                  | 0.44   |
| Putnam       | 90                    | 7275    | -0.0858                              | 0.0091  | -0.0861               | 0.0062  | -0.0862                      | 0.0051  | 94.38  | 92.45                                  | -1.93  |
| Saint Johns  | 189                   | 42943   | -0.0030                              | 0.0057  | 0.0225                | 0.0062  | 0.0087                       | 0.0042  | 100.26 | 100.64                                 | 0.38   |
| Saint Lucie  | 246                   | 48526   | 0.0087                               | 0.0051  | -0.0405               | 0.0039  | -0.0227                      | 0.0031  | 100.2  | 97.82                                  | -2.38  |
| Santa Rosa   | 150                   | 21717   | -0.0503                              | 0.0066  | -0.0283               | 0.0050  | -0.0363                      | 0.0040  | 95.85  | 96.35                                  | 0.50   |
| Sarasota     | 320                   | 113133  | 0.0340                               | 0.0043  | 0.0115                | 0.0055  | 0.0253                       | 0.0034  | 101.94 | 101.95                                 | 0.01   |
| Seminole     | 268                   | 118951  | -0.0286                              | 0.0046  | -0.0016               | 0.0036  | -0.0121                      | 0.0029  | 99.24  | 98.71                                  | -0.53  |
| Sumter       | 154                   | 17135   | -0.0208                              | 0.0067  | -0.0524               | 0.0088  | -0.0326                      | 0.0054  | 96.2   | 96.71                                  | 0.51   |
| Suwannee     | 55                    | 3951    | -0.1302                              | 0.0117  | -0.0857               | 0.0068  | -0.0972                      | 0.0059  | 90.77  | 90.65                                  | -0.12  |
| Taylor       | 37                    | 1783    | -0.1289                              | 0.0146  | -0.1066               | 0.0085  | -0.1124                      | 0.0074  | 90.24  | 89.29                                  | -0.95  |
| Union        | 7                     | 251     | -0.1301                              | 0.0347  | -0.1436               | 0.0110  | -0.1425                      | 0.0104  | 94.37  | 91.08                                  | -3.29  |
| Volusia      | 317                   | 109457  | -0.0684                              | 0.0043  | -0.0247               | 0.0036  | -0.0431                      | 0.0028  | 95.67  | 95.69                                  | 0.02   |
| Wakulla      | 22                    | 1471    | -0.0382                              | 0.0180  | -0.0733               | 0.0086  | -0.0668                      | 0.0078  | 93.73  | 93.45                                  | -0.28  |
| Walton       | 108                   | 15017   | -0.0209                              | 0.0080  | -0.0056               | 0.0084  | -0.0138                      | 0.0058  | 98.03  | 98.28                                  | 0.25   |
| Washington   | 45                    | 2027    | -0.0953                              | 0.0134  | -0.1037               | 0.0087  | -0.1014                      | 0.0073  | 92.25  | 90.28                                  | -1.97  |