

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (QUANTITATIVE)

Level of Service Analysis

The GRASP® Analysis

During the planning process, several methods were employed to analyze the current system in relation to the needs of the community. This relationship is often referred to as Level of Service or LOS and each method used in this analysis provides a different look at the community and addresses different aspects of the system. These tools allow for analysis of the inventory, location, distribution, and access to parks and recreation. When the results of each analysis are considered together as a group, a full view of the system and the LOS that is provided to each resident is created upon which recommendations can be formed.

This plan incorporates an enhanced approach using a composite-values analysis approach, called the **Geo-Referenced Amenities Standards Process (GRASP®)**. This methodology builds on traditional community standards based on capacity, but can track not only the *quantity*, but also *quality* and *distribution* of amenities or components.

GRASP® Methodology applies to individual components, such as basketball courts, as well as to overall facilities such as neighborhood and community parks. It replaces the traditional classification of park sites with a classification of the individual components within parks according to their *functions*, to create a component-based system. By thinking of the *components* within the system as an integrated whole that provides a service to residents, it is possible to measure and quantify the net level of service provided.

GRASP® Methodology and Process

In the inventory stage of the plan, each of various components found within the park and recreation system were evaluated for quality and condition, and assigned a **component score**. The geographic location of each component is also recorded. The quantity of each component is recorded as well providing a look at capacity.

Comfort, convenience, and ambience characteristics that are part of the context and setting of a component were also evaluated and recorded in the inventory as a **modifier value**. These comfort and convenience features are items such as drinking fountains, seating, and shade. They are not characteristics of the component itself, but when they exist in proximity to a component they enhance the value of the component. In GRASP® terminology these are referred to as *modifiers*. In addition the overall park setting was considered. The quality of the users' experience is also enhanced by a pleasant setting and good design. Components within a park that is well-designed and maintained in good condition offer a higher level of service than ones in a park that nobody wants to visit. Good design not only makes a place look nice, it makes it feel safe and pleasant, and encourages people to visit more often and stay longer. This evaluation was recorded as the **design and ambience score**.

By combining the base scores of each component it is possible to measure the service provided by the entire park system from a variety of perspectives and for any given location. This was done, and the results are presented in a series of maps (**Perspectives** in GRASP® terminology) and tables that make up the GRASP® analysis of the study area.



GRASP[®] Level of Service Perspectives show how well the community is served by any given set of components by using maps to graphically display the **GRASP**[®] values, and with quantified measurement spreadsheets (as presented in the Summary Tables, Community Components **GRASP**[®] Index and Population Ratios, and the Capacities LOS Chart). This quantification system provides a benchmark against which a community can determine how well it is doing providing services in relation to the community's goals, presently and over time.

The **GRASP**[®] enabled dataset is “living” digital data. Fort Lauderdale is encouraged to maintain and update this valuable resource, so that further analyses may be performed in the future to measure progress in maintaining and enhancing levels of service for the community.

About the GRASP[®] Perspectives

Maps that show **GRASP**[®] analysis results are called Perspectives. (Maps that do not show **GRASP**[®] data are referred to simply as “maps” or “resource maps”). To generate a Perspective, each inventoried component is assigned a service value, or **GRASP**[®] score, and a service area, (or *buffer*), based on a radius from the component. Components were scored two ways, first for their value to the surrounding neighborhood, and second for their value to the entire city (communitywide score). For example, a small tot-lot in a pocket park might have a high value to the immediate neighborhood and a low value to someone who lives across town. For the **GRASP**[®] mapping, only the neighborhood scores are used. The community scores are used to determine community levels of service for key components, which will be discussed in a later section.

The buffer is the distance from which getting to the component can be accomplished within a reasonable time frame. One mile buffers have been placed around each component and shaded according to the component's **GRASP**[®] score. This represents a distance from which convenient access to the component can be achieved by normal means such as driving or bicycling. In addition a one-third mile buffer has been plotted for each component. The one-third mile buffer shows the distance that a resident can reasonably walk in 10 minutes. Scores are doubled within the 1/3 mile buffer to reflect the added accessibility of walking, since almost anyone can reach the location on their own by walking, even if they don't drive or ride a bicycle.

When service areas, with their scores, for multiple components are plotted on a map a picture emerges that represents the cumulative service provided by that set of components upon the geographic area. Where service areas for multiple components overlap, a darker shade results from the overlap. Darker shades indicate locations that are “served” by a combination of more components and/or higher quality ones. The shades all have numeric values associated with them, which means that for any given location on a **GRASP**[®] Perspective, there is a numeric **GRASP**[®] Level of Service score for that location and that particular set of components. Target scores have been set for various combinations of components and total scores based on typical park service expectations. See **Appendix C** for a detailed explanation of **GRASP**[®] Methodology and scoring.

The Perspectives can be used to determine levels of service throughout the community from a variety of viewpoints. Perspectives can show a specific set of components, depict estimated travel time to services, highlight a particular geographic area, or display facilities that accommodate specific programming.

In the completed Perspectives, it is not necessary for all parts of the community to score equally in the analyses. The desired level of service for any particular location will depend on the type of service being analyzed, and the characteristics of the particular location. Commercial, institutional, and industrial areas might reasonably be expected to have lower levels of service for parks and recreation opportunities than residential areas. Levels of service for retail services in high-density residential areas might be different than those for lower-density areas.



The Perspectives can be used to determine if current levels of service are appropriate in a given location. If so, then plans can be developed that provide similar levels of service to new neighborhoods. Conversely, if it is determined that different levels of service are desired, and then new planning can differ from the existing community patterns to provide the desired LOS.

Reading the GRASP® Perspectives

Each Perspective shows the cumulative levels of service across the study area when the buffers for a particular set of components are plotted together. As stated before, **where there are darker shades, the level of service is higher** for that particular Perspective. It is important to note that the shade overlaying any given point on the map represents the cumulative value offered by the surrounding park system to an individual situated in that specific location, rather than the service being provided by components at that location to the areas around it.

The **larger scale map** in each of the Perspectives shows the **GRASP®** buffers with an infinite tone range that portrays the nuances of service that is being provided to the community. At this scale it is easier to see the differences in services provided by parks and individual components. The complete Perspective series is set to the same tone scale so the different Perspectives can be compared side-by-side.

The **inset map** shows the **GRASP®** score ranges grouped into categories that represent the following service: Below Target Minimum Score or Above Target Minimum Score. A description of this scoring method can be found in **Appendix C**. In the inset, you can see clearly what areas fall into each of the categories for a summarized look at the service that is being provided. Different score breaks were used on the inset maps so that each set of components is being evaluated based on what the target minimum score is for each Perspective. For this reason, these maps cannot be compared but are specific to each Perspective.

By reviewing the Perspectives, it is possible to see where higher and lower levels of service are being provided from a given set of components. Decisions can then be made regarding the appropriateness of the levels of service and whether or not to change the system in some way to alter levels of service in various locations.

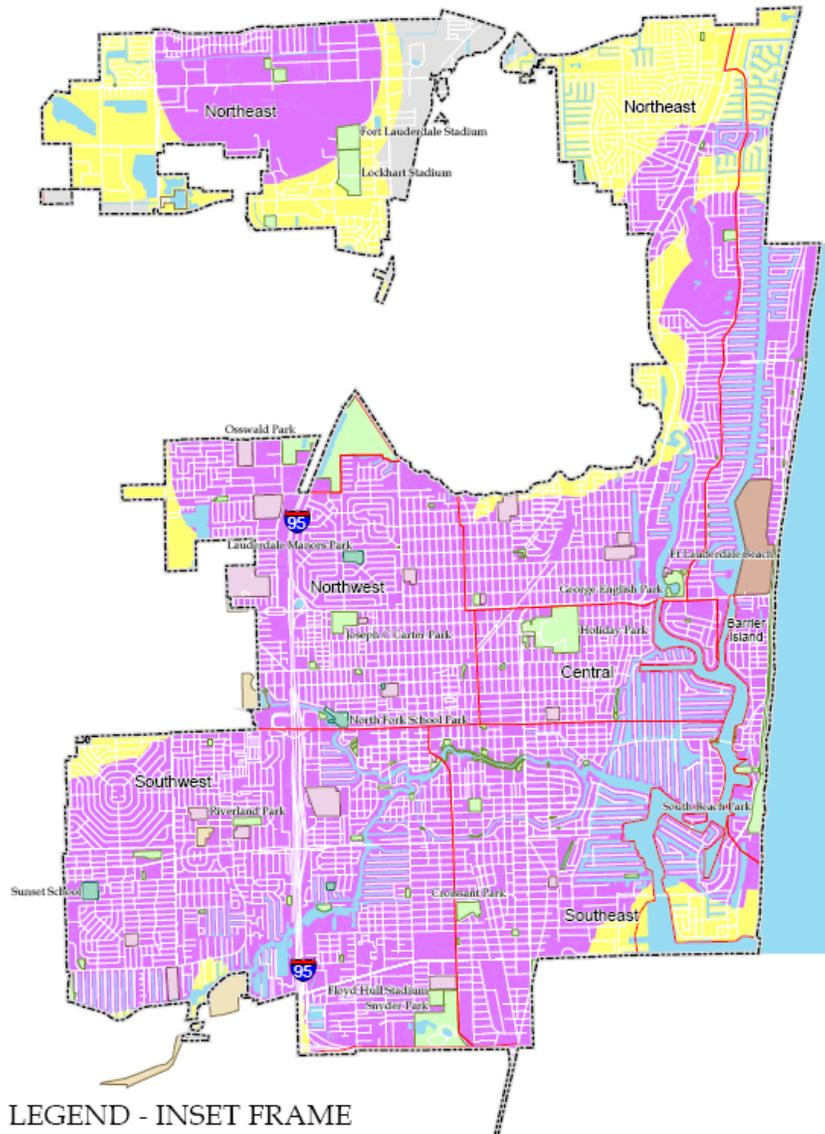
GRASP® Perspectives Descriptions and Analysis

The complete series of maps and **GRASP®** Perspectives can be found in **Appendix C**.



Figure 1: Perspective A.1 Neighborhood Access to all Components (see Appendix C for larger map)

Analysis Inset - City Of Fort Lauderdale Perspective
Showing GRASP® Value In Relation To Target Minimum Score



LEGEND - INSET FRAME
 Neighborhood Access To All Components
 Below Target Minimum Score
 Above Target Minimum Score
 No Service

Perspective A.1: Neighborhood Access to all Components

This Perspective, **Figure 1** utilizes all components within the dataset to give a picture of how the system is serving the overall parks and recreation needs of Fort Lauderdale. Each component is given both a 1/3 mile radius and a one mile radius. The Neighborhood Score from the inventory has been used, along with the modifiers identified for each site, to derive **GRASP®** scores for each of the components as described before. This score is then applied to the buffers.



The perspective shows that most of Fort Lauderdale is covered by an adequate level of service. What this means in practical terms is that Fort Lauderdale has park and recreation amenities distributed throughout the city in a way that provides the availability of several components that meet expectations for quality within convenient reach of most homes. Put another way, it means that residents have adequate access to a set of park and recreation amenities within a reasonable distance of home, and that those amenities meet an accepted standard for quality. This means that most residents have the opportunity to get to and utilize some form of park and recreation amenity. What it does not necessarily imply, however, is that the set of amenities offered is made up of the specific ones that each resident might choose. It simply shows that an adequate mix of opportunities is being provided.

A Target Minimum Score of **67.2** has been used for this Perspective (See **Appendix C** for target scoring details), and the majority of the City achieves this score. It equates to the value of having one neighborhood park within easy access of each home. It is important to look at areas on the map that fall below the Target Minimum Score to see if service is even needed at those locations, or if service is being offered by alternate providers. The Target Minimum Score is intended to apply to a typical residential neighborhood, so areas that are undeveloped or have non-residential land uses do not need to meet the Target Minimum Score. It is evident from the map that areas with no service or service that falls below the Target Minimum Score are primarily located in the northern reaches of Fort Lauderdale. Much of this area is non-residential, and also may be served by facilities outside the corporate boundary of Fort Lauderdale, so a lower level of service might be acceptable.

The following tables show specific statistics for the levels of service as determined by composite values analysis for all of the components within the inventory for Fort Lauderdale parks and recreation. **Table 1** shows that 98% of the 23,230 acres within the city limits have at least some service (**GRASP**[®] score greater than zero). The average **GRASP**[®] score for this area is 221 points. This may seem high compared to the 67.2 points that have been defined as the Target Minimum Score, but it should be explained that the Target Minimum Score is indeed a *minimum*, intended to represent the most basic level of service. Typically where service is available in most communities, it will be higher, often within the range of 100 to 200 points. This is due to normal overlapping of service areas for parks that occurs because communities are not homogenous and uniformly laid out. While there is no established standard, places with average scores of more than 200 points can be considered among high-ranking communities around the country, based on past national experience with **GRASP**[®].

Table 1: Perspective A.1 - Neighborhood Access to All Components, Overall Statistics

Total Acres in Fort Lauderdale	23,230
Acres With Neighborhood Service	22,709
Percent Of Fort Lauderdale With Neighborhood Service	98
Average GRASP [®] LOS Score Per Acre Served	221
Percent with no Neighborhood Service	2



Table 2 shows that 80% of Fort Lauderdale has service that meets or exceeds the Minimum Target Score. 18% has some service, but falls below the Target Minimum Score. This area and the 2% of Fort Lauderdale that has no service should be looked at in light of the considerations mentioned earlier (is it residential, is it light industrial, is it where the airport is, etc?) to determine if there are places where service needs to be increased. If undeveloped at this time, steps should be taken to assure that an adequate LOS is provided when development occurs.

Table 2: Acres and Percentages of Neighborhood Service for All Components in the City of Fort Lauderdale

Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target Minimum Score	41,777
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target minimum score	18%
Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	18,532
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	80%

Figure 2, Perspective A.2 shows a graphic representation of the average GRASP® scores by sub-area.

Figure 1: Perspective A.2 – Average GRASP® Scores by Sub-Area (see Appendix C for larger map)

LEGEND - PRIMARY FRAME

- Corporate Limit
- Analysis Areas (Maintenance District)
- City Parks And Schools (Broward County)
- Park
- School Park
- School
- Indoor Facility
- Recreation Trail
- County Parks
- State Parks
- Analysis Areas - Average GRASP® Value Per Acre Served
- Northeast - 98.3
- Barrier Island - 160.2
- Southwest - 248.0
- Northwest - 295.7
- Southeast - 307.8
- Central - 429.7
- Barrier Limiting Pedestrian Access
- Surface Water

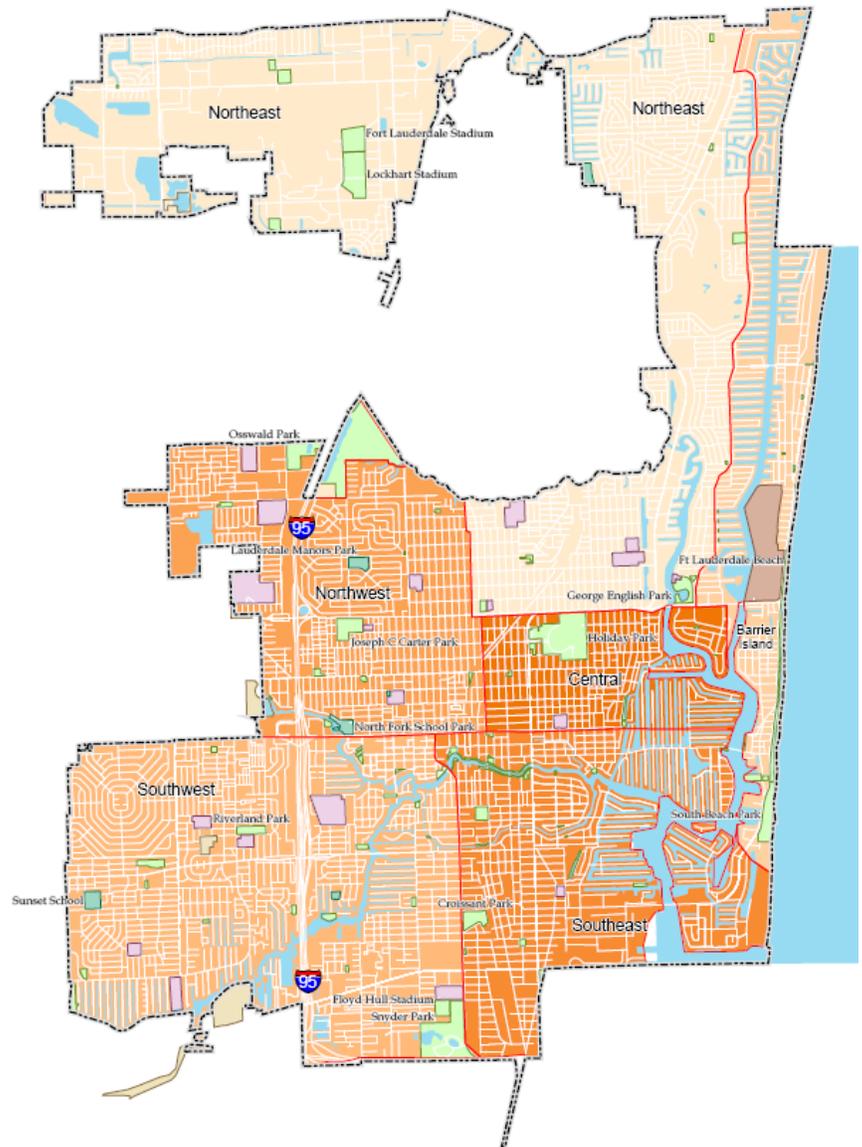


Table 3 provides complete information on all of the sub areas identified within the City for this plan. Comparisons among the various sub areas indicate that service is good throughout the city. Even the Northeast sector, where service is lowest, attains an average GRASP® score of 98.3. This is well above the Target Minimum Score of 67.2 GRASP® points.

Table 3: Neighborhood Access to All Components by Sector

Zone	Fort Lauderdale (All)	Barrier Island	Central	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest
Total Acres	23230	2272	1391	7357	3256	3594	5361
Acres With LOS	22709.1	2272.1	1391.1	6854.9	3255.7	3586.8	5348.6
Percent of Area With LOS	97.8%	100.0%	100.0%	93.2%	100.0%	99.8%	99.8%
Average LOS Per Acre Served	221.4	160.2	429.7	98.3	295.7	307.8	248.0
Acres W/O LOS	521.2	0.0	0.0	501.7	0.0	7.1	12.4
Acres Below Target Minimum Score	4177.4	332.6	0.0	3046.0	140.2	443.2	215.4
Percent Total Area Below Target Minimum Score	18.0%	14.6%	0.0%	41.4%	4.3%	12.3%	4.0%
Percent LOS Area Below Target Minimum Score	18.4%	14.6%	0.0%	44.4%	4.3%	12.4%	4.0%
Acres Above Target Minimum Score	18531.7	1939.5	1391.1	3808.9	3115.4	3143.6	5133.1
Percent Total Area Above Target Minimum Score	79.8%	85.4%	100.0%	51.8%	95.7%	87.5%	95.8%
Percent LOS Area Above Target Minimum Score	81.6%	85.4%	100.0%	55.6%	95.7%	87.6%	96.0%



Figure 3: Perspective A.3 - Average GRASP® Value per Acre Served / 10,000 Population (see Appendix C for larger map)

This Perspective **Figure 3** relates GRASP® values to population for each of the sub areas. The other perspectives in this series of maps relate scores to geography by determining the composite value of the buffers from all components serving any given point. This Perspective takes that one step further and relates the average score overlaying the land within a given sub area to the total population of that sub area in units of 10,000 persons. This allows the

GRASP® scores to be normalized for population within each sub area (**Table 4**). This shows that areas with high average scores based on geography may not necessarily be the highest on a per-population basis. For example, the scores much higher than some of the other areas in its LOS per Acre, but when normalized for population the LOS is in line with and comparable with the Barrier Island, Northwest, and Southeast areas. The Southwest area shows a relatively lower LOS on a per-population basis than the other areas, except for the Northeast, which is low under both methods of evaluation.

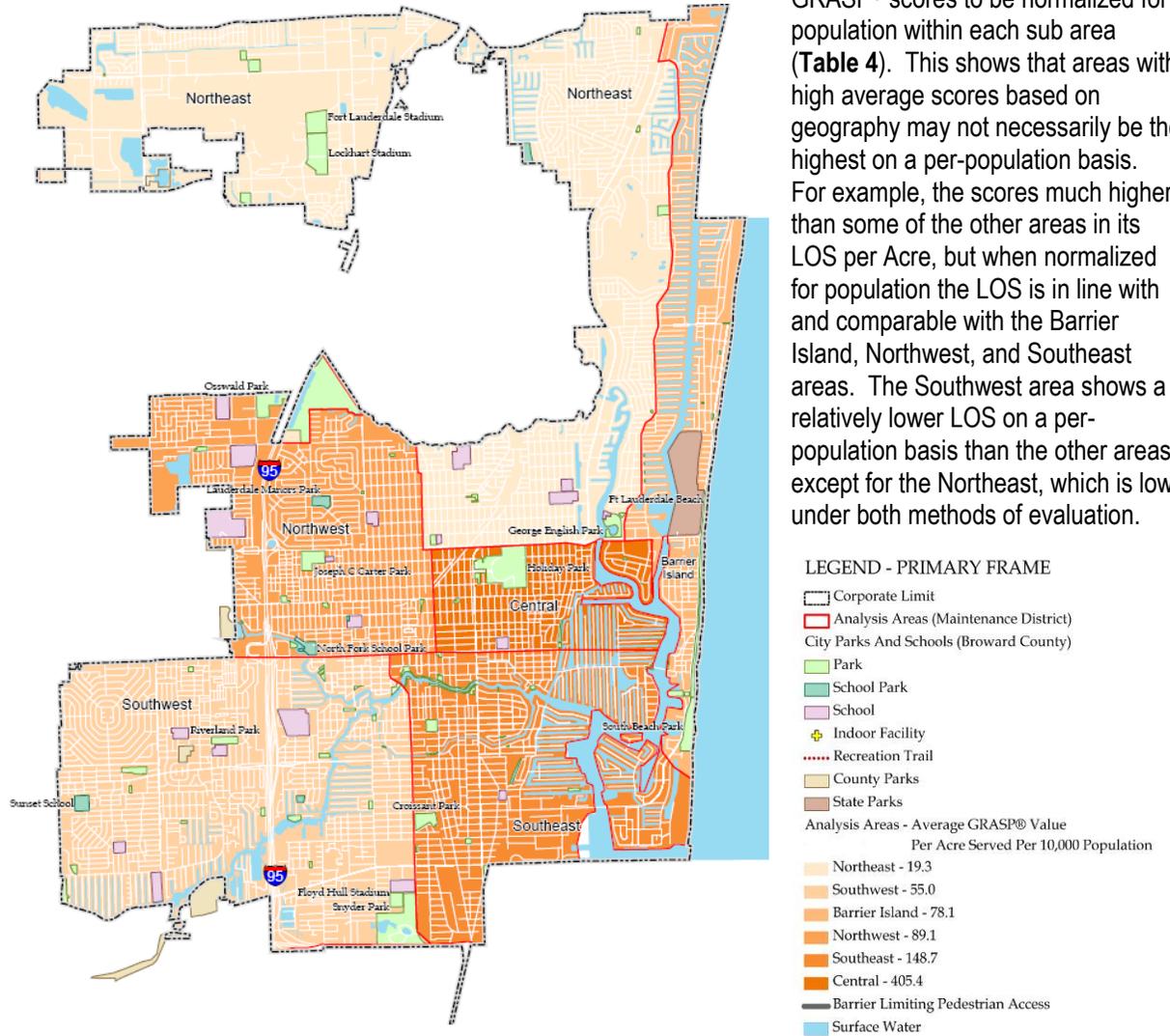


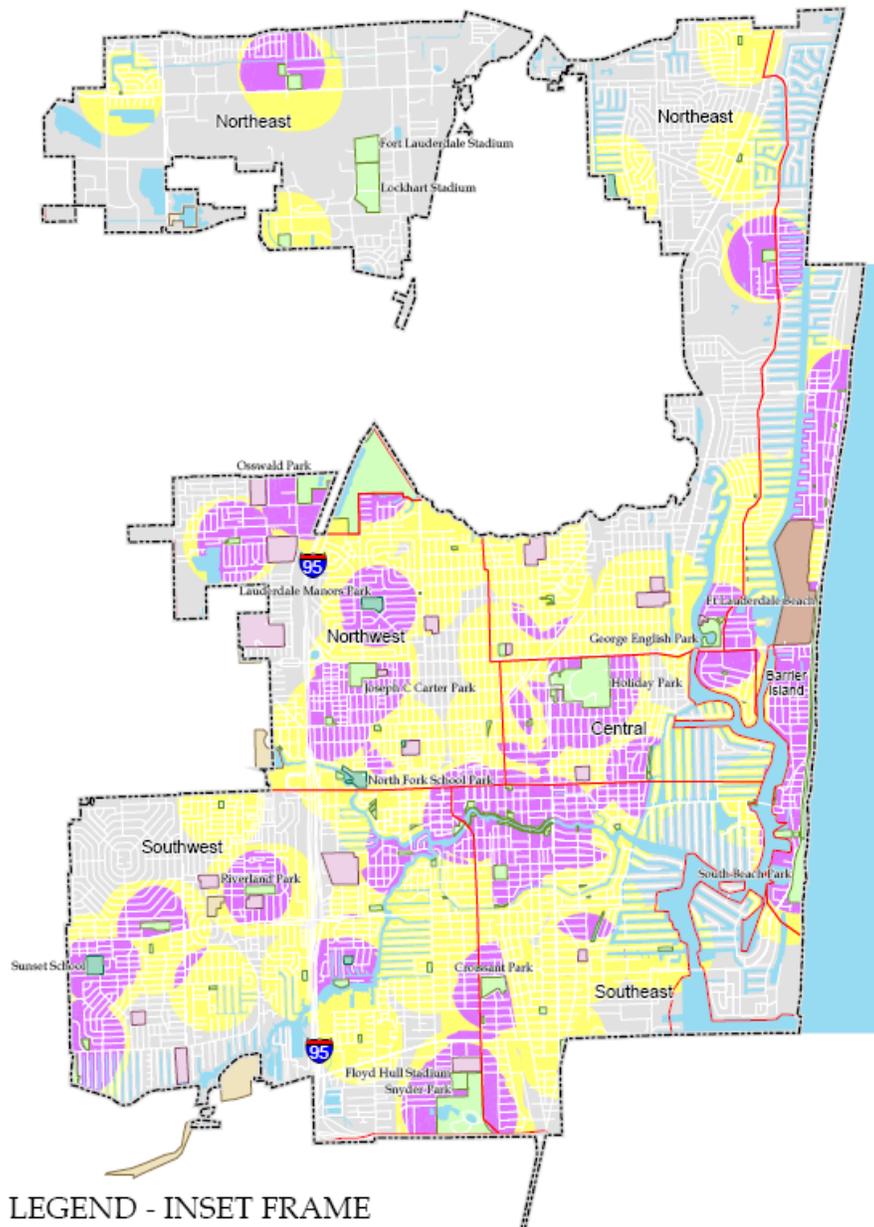
Table 4: Average GRASP® Value per Acre Served per 10,000 Population, Normalized

Zone	Fort Lauderdale (All)	Barrier Island	Central	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest
Total Acres	23230	2272	1391	7357	3256	3594	5361
Average LOS Per Acre Served	221.4	160.2	429.7	98.3	295.7	307.8	248.0
Estimated Total Population	181,095	20,541	10,623	50,990	33,197	20,625	45,099
GRASP Average Per 10,000 Persons	12.2	105.0	145.6	19.3	130.2	146.6	55.1



Figure 4: Perspective B - Walkable Access to all Components (see Appendix C for larger map)

Analysis Inset – City Of Fort Lauderdale Perspective
Showing GRASP® Value In Relation To Target Minimum Score



LEGEND - INSET FRAME
Walkable Access To All Components
 Below Target Minimum Score
 Above Target Minimum Score
 No Service

This Perspective (**Figure 4**) shows the level of service provided to the community at a walkable level. All components are shown and each has only a 1/3 mile buffer which equates to about a 10 minute walk. These buffers have been truncated at the primary barriers. Scores within the buffers are equal to the base score for the components, calculated as described in **Appendix C**, and doubled to reflect the walkable access, as was done on Perspective A. In a sense, this is Perspective A with the one-mile buffers removed.

When looked at from a walkability perspective, levels of service drop across Fort Lauderdale. This is normal in communities that were built following a mid-20th century model, where driving to parks was considered to be the primary means of access. In spite of this, Fort Lauderdale is doing a reasonable job of providing services within walking distance of homes. **Table 5** shows that 62% of the city has walkable access to at least one park and recreation amenity. The average GRASP® score for the area with service is 70 points, which is above the Target Minimum Score of 67.2 points. Communities across the nation are starting to look at ways to improve walkable access to parks and recreation as a way to reduce traffic congestion and encourage healthier lifestyles. This plan will make recommendations for enhancing the walkable characteristics of Fort Lauderdale in the future.



Table 5: Perspective B - Walkable Access to All Components, Overall Statistics

Total Acres in Fort Lauderdale	23,230
Acres With Walkable Service	14,450
Percent Of Fort Lauderdale With Walkable Service	62%
Average GRASP® LOS Score Per Acre Served	70
Acres with no Walkable Service	8,780

Table 6 shows what portions of Fort Lauderdale with walkable service are meeting the target score of 67.2 points.

Table 6: Acres and Percentages of Walkable Service in the City of Fort Lauderdale

Acres of City with Walkable Service Below Target Minimum Score	9,157
Percent of City with Walkable Service Below Target Minimum Score	39%
Acres of City with Walkable Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	5,293
Percent of City with Walkable Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	23%

The following **Table 7** provides complete numbers for all of Fort Lauderdale by sub-area.

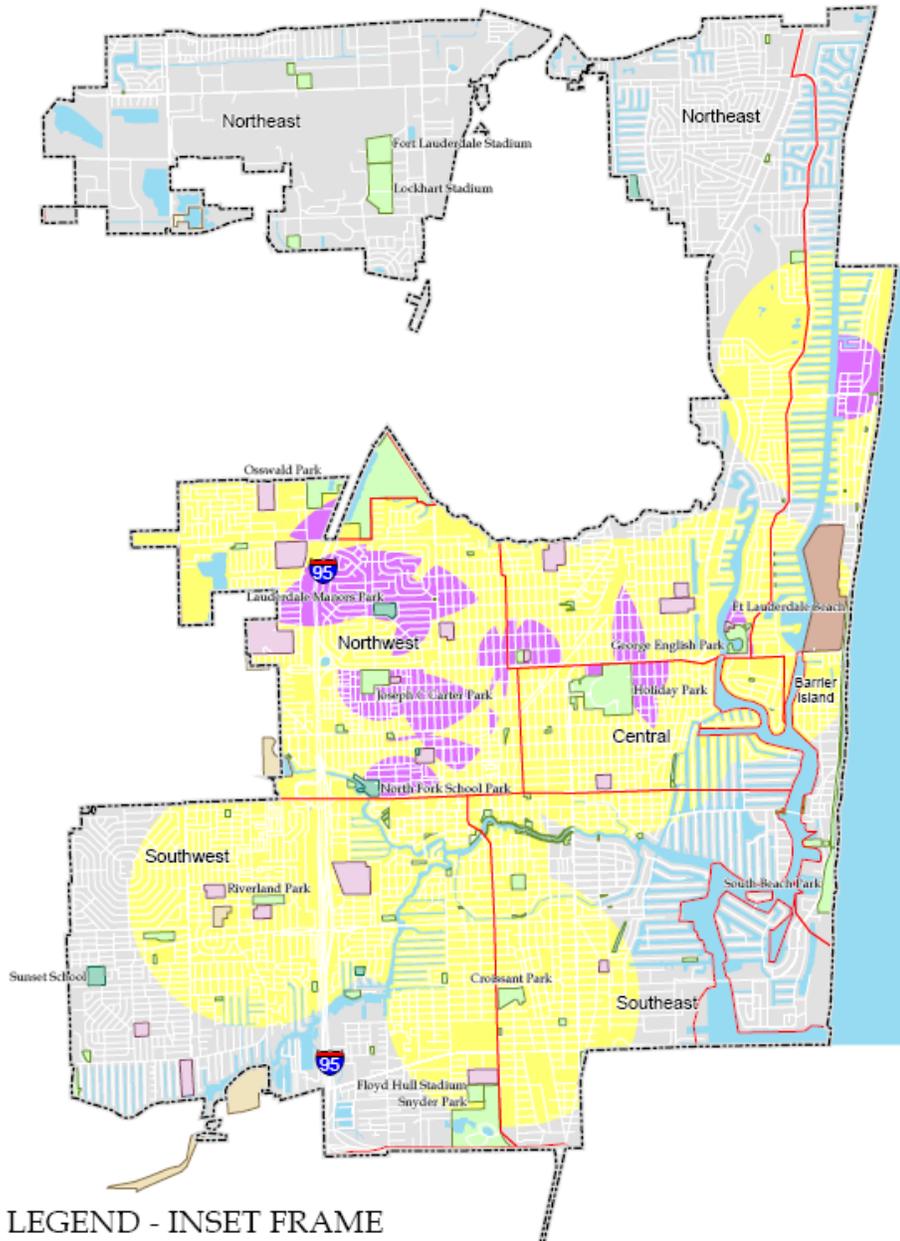
Table 7: Walkable Access to All Components by Sector

Zone	Fort Lauderdale (All)	Barrier Island	Central	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest
Total Acres	23230	2272	1391	7357	3256	3594	5361
Acres With LOS	14450.4	1556.7	1220.5	2962.3	2498.9	2493.4	3718.6
Percent of Area With LOS	62.2%	68.5%	87.7%	40.3%	76.8%	69.4%	69.4%
Average LOS Per Acre Served	69.7	86.8	87.3	43.4	67.6	82.9	70.4
Acres W/O LOS	8780.0	715.4	170.6	4394.3	756.8	1100.5	1642.4
Acres Below Target Minimum Score	9157.4	556.0	635.4	2395.3	1510.5	1663.2	2396.8
Percent Total Area Below Target Minimum Score	39.4%	24.5%	45.7%	32.6%	46.4%	46.3%	44.7%
Percent LOS Area Below Target Minimum Score	63.4%	35.7%	52.1%	80.9%	60.4%	66.7%	64.5%
Acres Above Target Minimum Score	5293.1	1000.7	585.1	567.0	988.3	830.2	1321.8
Percent Total Area Above Target Minimum Score	22.8%	44.0%	42.1%	7.7%	30.4%	23.1%	24.7%
Percent LOS Area Above Target Minimum Score	36.6%	64.3%	47.9%	19.1%	39.6%	33.3%	35.5%



Figure 5: Perspective C - Neighborhood Access to Indoor Components
(see Appendix C for larger map)

Analysis Inset - City Of Fort Lauderdale Perspective
Showing GRASP® Value In Relation To Target Minimum Score



LEGEND - INSET FRAME
Neighborhood Access To Indoors Components
 Below Target Minimum Score
 Above Target Minimum Score
 No Service

Perspective C: Neighborhood Access to Indoor Components
This Perspective (Figure 5) utilizes all indoor components within the dataset to give a picture of how the system is serving the indoor parks and recreation needs of Fort Lauderdale. Each component is given a buffer with a one mile radius. The Neighborhood Score from the inventory has been used, along with the modifiers identified for each site, to derive GRASP® scores for each of the components as described before. This score is then applied to the buffers.

The perspective shows that while the central part of Fort Lauderdale has some access to indoor facilities, large areas do not have any service and relatively few areas have service that meets the Target Minimum Score as shown in Tables 8 and 9 - Given Fort Lauderdale's climate, this may not be a major issue, but Perspective C provides information that can be used to inform the conversation on this topic.



Table 8: Perspective C - Neighborhood Access to Indoor Components, Overall Statistics

Total Acres in Fort Lauderdale	23,230
Acres With Neighborhood Service	12,840
Percent Of Fort Lauderdale With Neighborhood Service	55%
Average GRASP® LOS Score Per Acre Served	18
Percent with no Neighborhood Service	45%

Table 9: Acres and Percentages of Indoor Service in the City of Fort Lauderdale

Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target Minimum Score	9,157
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target minimum score	39%
Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	5,293
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	23%

The following **Table 10** provides complete information on all of the sub areas identified within the city for this plan. Comparisons among the various sub areas indicate that service varies widely from one area to another. The central parts of Fort Lauderdale enjoy higher levels of service than other parts. It should be noted that service for indoor recreation varies widely from one place to another across the country, and that there are many models for providing indoor service. It will be part of this plan to determine which model might be most appropriate for Fort Lauderdale and how it can best be implemented.

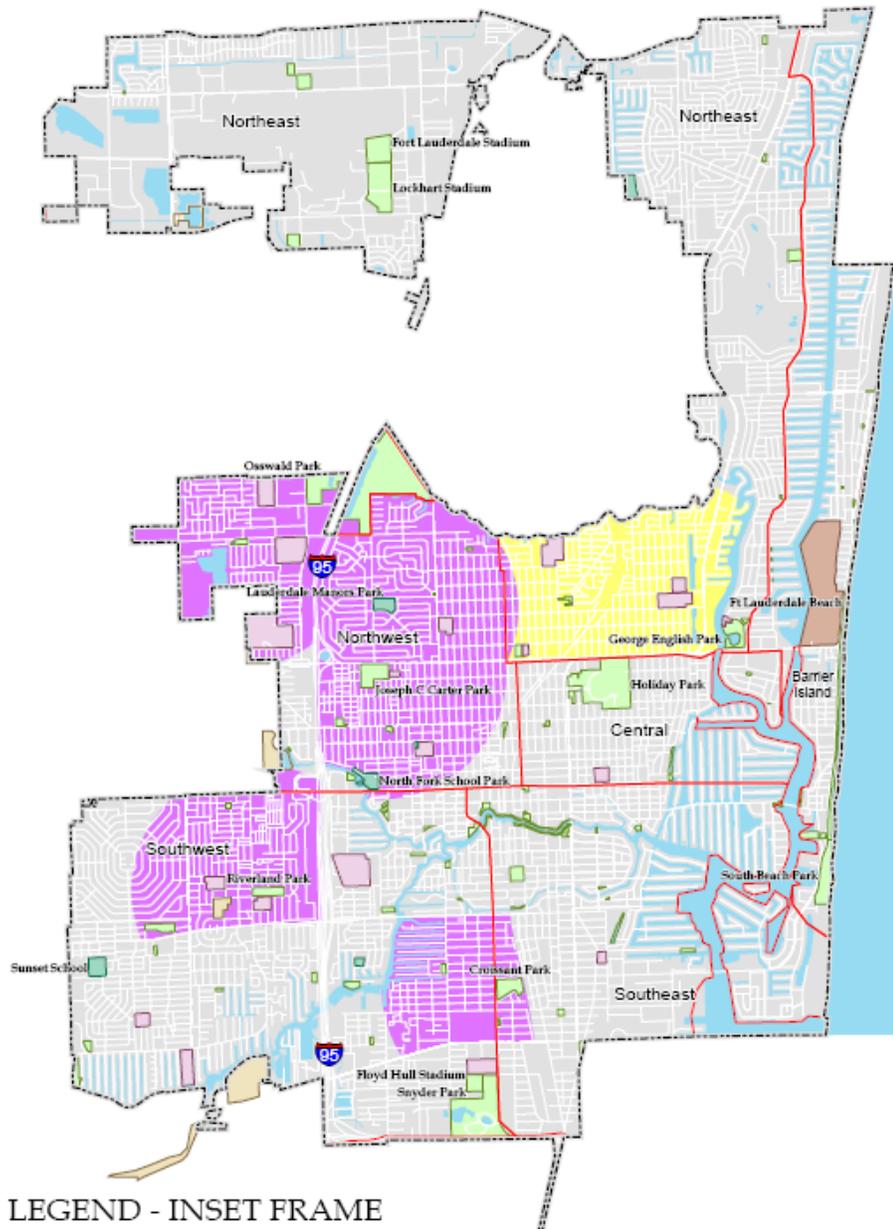
Table 10: Indoor Components by Sector

Zone	Fort Lauderdale (All)	Barrier Island	Central	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest
Total Acres	23230	2272	1391	7357	3256	3594	5361
Acres With LOS	12840.3	1419.3	1284.7	2072.2	3255.7	1543.5	3264.9
Percent of Area With LOS	55.3%	62.5%	92.3%	28.2%	100.0%	42.9%	60.9%
Average LOS Per Acre Served	18.5	16.7	25.9	21.8	27.3	7.9	10.3
Acres W/O LOS	10390.2	852.8	106.4	5284.4	0.0	2050.4	2096.1
Acres Below Target Minimum Score	11381.8	1269.2	1150.0	1857.0	2297.2	1543.5	3264.9
Percent Total Area Below Target Minimum Score	49.0%	55.9%	82.7%	25.2%	70.6%	42.9%	60.9%
Percent LOS Area Below Target Minimum Score	88.6%	89.4%	89.5%	89.6%	70.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Acres Above Target Minimum Score	1458.5	150.1	134.7	215.2	958.5	0.0	0.0
Percent Total Area Above Target Minimum Score	6.3%	6.6%	9.7%	2.9%	29.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent LOS Area Above Target Minimum Score	11.4%	10.6%	10.5%	10.4%	29.4%	0.0%	0.0%



Figure 6: Perspective D - Neighborhood Access to Aquatics
(see Appendix C for larger map)

Analysis Inset - City Of Fort Lauderdale Perspective
Showing GRASP® Value In Relation To Target Minimum Score



LEGEND - INSET FRAME

Neighborhood Access To Aquatics

- Below Target Minimum
- Above Target Minimum
- No Service

This Perspective (**Figure 6**) utilizes all indoor and outdoor pools. It does not include beaches.

Like indoor recreation, there are many different models for providing aquatics facilities. The perspective is based on an assumption that a minimum LOS would be to have access to a pool of expected quality within a one-mile radius of each home. Because some pools may not be of the expected quality, or may have their scores discounted because they belong to alternative providers and are not available to the public as much of the time as those which are provided by the Parks and Recreation Department, some areas may have service, but fall below the Target Minimum Score.

It should be noted that some service models might be based on providing fewer facilities with more amenities and having some people travel farther to get to these. Beyond the distribution of facilities, it is also important to consider the *capacity* of pools available to the community. See the **Capacities** section below for more information on how Fort Lauderdale compares to other indices for pools.



Table 11 and **Table 12** provide numerical analyses of this Perspective.

Table 11: Perspective D - Neighborhood Access to Aquatics, Overall Statistics

Total Acres in Fort Lauderdale	23,230
Acres With Neighborhood Service	5,913
Percent Of Fort Lauderdale With Neighborhood Service	26%
Average GRASP® LOS Score Per Acre Served	5.5
Percent with no Neighborhood Service	74%

Table 12: Acres and Percentages of Aquatic Service in the City of Fort Lauderdale

Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target Minimum Score	2,940
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target minimum score	13%
Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	2,973
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	13%

The following **Table 13** provides complete information for aquatics on all of the sub-areas identified within the city for this plan.

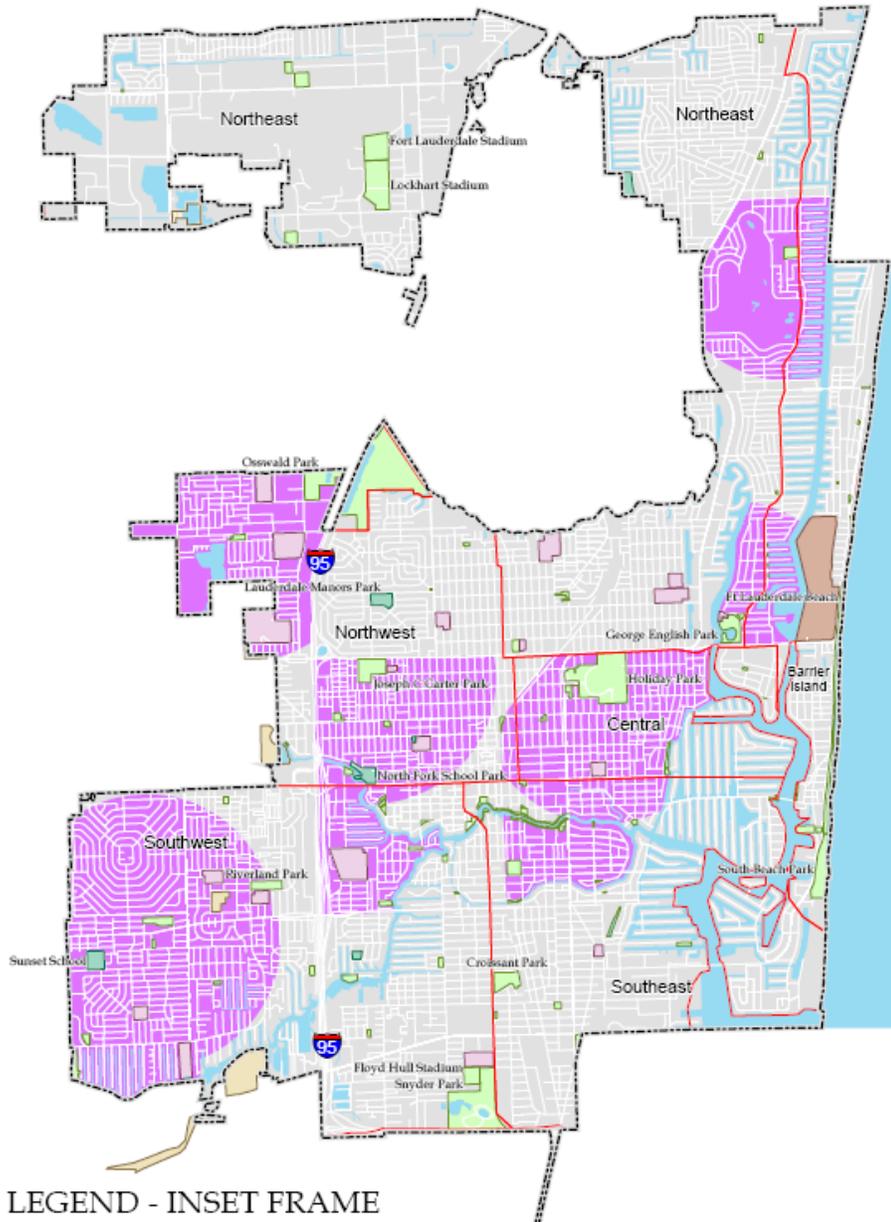
Table 13: Aquatics by Sector

Zone	Fort Lauderdale (All)	Barrier Island	Central	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest
Total Acres	23230	2272	1391	7357	3256	3594	5361
Acres With LOS	5912.7	0.0	0.0	1349.0	2873.0	143.6	1547.2
Percent of Area With LOS	25.5%	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%	88.2%	4.0%	28.9%
Average LOS Per Acre Served	5.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	7.3	4.8	4.8
Acres W/O LOS	17317.8	2272.1	1391.1	6007.7	382.7	3450.3	3813.8
Acres Below Target Minimum Score	2940.1	0.0	0.0	1228.0	35.9	143.6	1532.6
Percent Total Area Below Target Minimum Score	12.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	1.1%	4.0%	28.6%
Percent LOS Area Below Target Minimum Score	49.7%	0.0%	0.0%	91.0%	1.2%	100.0%	99.1%
Acres Above Target Minimum Score	2972.7	0.0	0.0	121.0	2837.1	0.0	14.6
Percent Total Area Above Target Minimum Score	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	87.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Percent LOS Area Above Target Minimum Score	50.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	98.8%	0.0%	0.9%



Figure 7: Perspective E - Neighborhood Access to Tennis Courts
(see Appendix C for larger map)

Analysis Inset – City Of Fort Lauderdale Perspective
Showing GRASP® Value In Relation To Target Minimum Score



LEGEND - INSET FRAME

Neighborhood Access To Tennis Courts

- Below Target Minimum (None Reporting)
- Above Target Minimum
- No Service

This Perspective utilizes all tennis courts from the inventory.

Like Indoor and Aquatics services, tennis may be provided according to a variety of models. The analysis used here assumes that access to one tennis court of expected quality within a one-mile radius of home is the minimum target as shown in Table 14 and Table 15.

Like Aquatics, some areas may have service that is below the Target Minimum Score because of courts that scored Below Expectations, or because the courts belong to alternative providers and have been discounted.



Table 14: Perspective E - Neighborhood Access to Tennis, Overall Statistics

Total Acres in Fort Lauderdale	23,230
Acres With Neighborhood Service	7,048
Percent Of Fort Lauderdale With Neighborhood Service	30%
Average GRASP® LOS Score Per Acre Served	44
Percent with no Neighborhood Service	70%

Table 15: Acres and Percentages of Tennis Service in the City of Fort Lauderdale

Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target Minimum Score	939
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target minimum score	4%
Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	6,1103
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	27%

Table 16 provides information for tennis on all of the sub areas identified within the city.

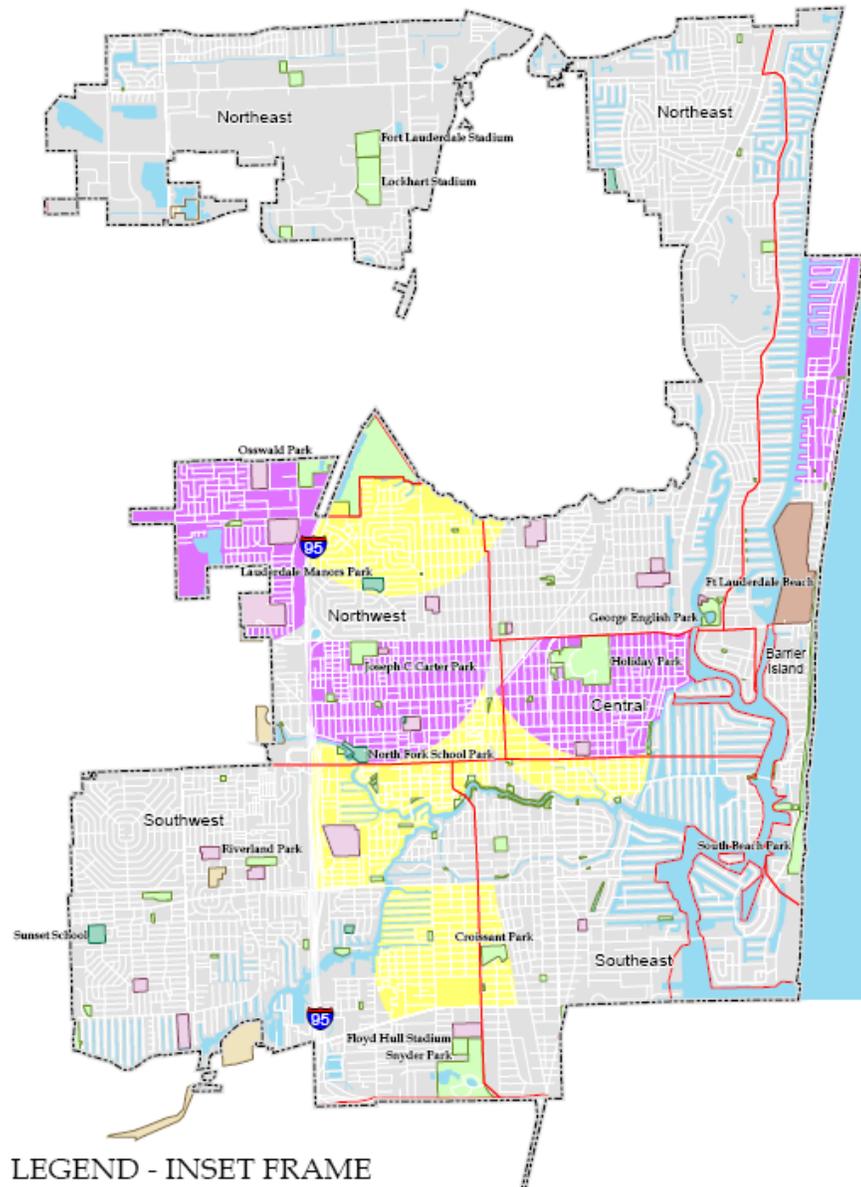
Table 16: Tennis by Sector

Zone	Fort Lauderdale (All)	Barrier Island	Central	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest
Total Acres	23231	2272	1391	7357	3256	3594	5361
Acres With LOS	7048.4	443.1	870.8	808.8	1800.3	558.3	2567.2
Percent of Area With LOS	30.3%	19.5%	62.6%	11.0%	55.3%	15.5%	47.9%
Average LOS Per Acre Served	43.7	35.6	162.0	27.0	29.3	82.0	12.1
Acres W/O LOS	16182.1	1829.0	520.3	6547.9	1455.4	3035.7	2793.8
Acres Below Target Minimum Score	938.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	938.7
Percent Total Area Below Target Minimum Score	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.5%
Percent LOS Area Below Target Minimum Score	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.6%
Acres Above Target Minimum Score	6109.6	443.1	870.8	808.7	1800.3	558.3	1628.5
Percent Total Area Above Target Minimum Score	26.3%	19.5%	62.6%	11.0%	55.3%	15.5%	30.4%
Percent LOS Area Above Target Minimum Score	86.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	63.4%



Figure 8: Perspective F - Neighborhood Access to Programmable Indoor Spaces
(see Appendix C for larger map)

Analysis Inset – City Of Fort Lauderdale Perspective
Showing GRASP® Value In Relation To Target Minimum Score



LEGEND - INSET FRAME

Neighborhood Access To Programmable Indoor Spaces

- Below Target Minimum
- Above Target Minimum
- No Service

This Perspective (**Figure 8**) utilizes all multipurpose rooms from the inventory to determine the LOS for space that can be used for a variety of programs. This perspective shows where programmable space is available within a one-mile radius of homes. Higher scores shown in **Table 17** result from the availability of multiple spaces and/or higher quality spaces. The minimum target is assumed to be one multi-purpose space of expected quality.

Table 17 and **Table 18** show the numeric results of this Perspective. It is clear that concentrations of this type of space are located primarily in the central part of the City.



Table 17: Perspective E - Neighborhood Access to Programmable Indoor Spaces, Overall Statistics

Total Acres in Fort Lauderdale	23,230
Acres With Neighborhood Service	5,659
Percent Of Fort Lauderdale With Neighborhood Service	24%
Average GRASP® LOS Score Per Acre Served	7.2
Percent with no Neighborhood Service	76%

Table 18: Acres and Percentages of Indoor Programmable Indoor Service in the City of Fort Lauderdale

Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target Minimum Score	2,966
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target minimum score	11.5%
Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	2,994
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	13%

Table 19 provides complete information for Indoor Programmable Space on all of the sub areas identified within the city for this plan.

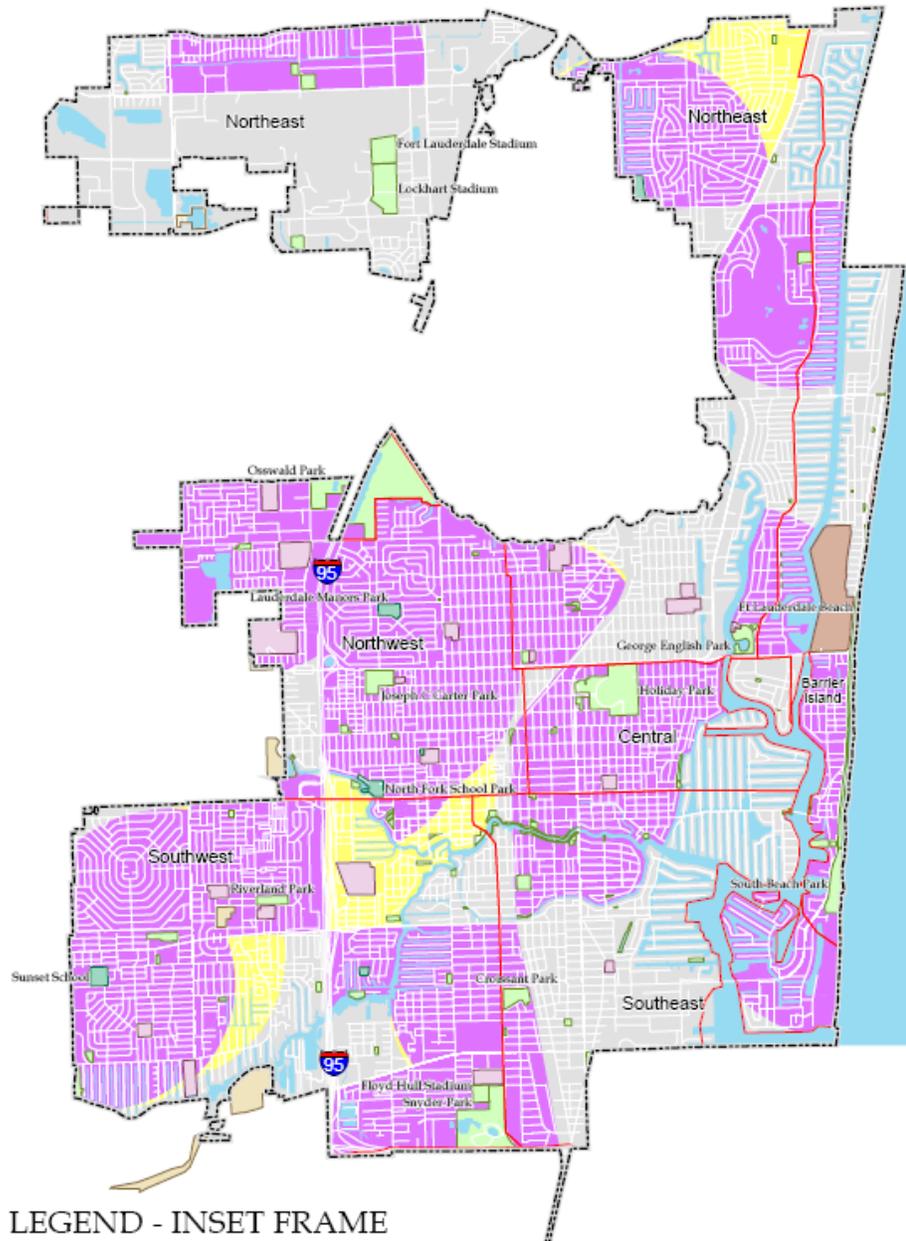
Table 19: Acres and Percentages of Indoor Programmable Service by Sector

Zone	Fort Lauderdale (All)	Barrier Island	Central	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest
Total Acres	23231	2272	1391	7357	3256	3594	5361
Acres With LOS	5659.2	479.4	870.8	209.4	2546.7	402.0	1150.9
Percent of Area With LOS	24.4%	21.1%	62.6%	2.8%	78.2%	11.2%	21.5%
Average LOS Per Acre Served	7.2	15.6	11.2	2.9	7.5	2.4	2.3
Acres W/O LOS	17571.4	1792.7	520.3	7147.3	709.0	3192.0	4210.1
Acres Below Target Minimum Score	2665.5	0.0	72.7	195.2	845.8	400.9	1150.9
Percent Total Area Below Target Minimum Score	11.5%	0.0%	5.2%	2.7%	26.0%	11.2%	21.5%
Percent LOS Area Below Target Minimum Score	47.1%	0.0%	8.4%	93.3%	33.2%	99.7%	100.0%
Acres Above Target Minimum Score	2993.6	479.4	798.0	14.1	1700.9	1.1	0.0
Percent Total Area Above Target Minimum Score	12.9%	21.1%	57.4%	0.2%	52.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent LOS Area Above Target Minimum Score	52.9%	100.0%	91.6%	6.7%	66.8%	0.3%	0.0%



Figure 9: Perspective G - Neighborhood Access to Athletic Fields, Courts, & Gymnasiums
(see Appendix C for larger map)

Analysis Inset - City Of Fort Lauderdale Perspective
Showing GRASP® Value In Relation To Target Minimum Score



LEGEND - INSET FRAME

Neighborhood Access To Athletic Fields, Courts & Gymnasiums

- Below Target Minimum
- Above Target Minimum
- No Service

This Perspective (**Figure 9**) utilizes all fields, courts and gyms from the inventory. This provides a picture of how well the community is being served for active recreation and organized sports. The Target Minimum is based on the assumption of access to two facilities of expected quality within one mile of each home. This could be any combination of fields and/or courts. Other models of service could be considered.

The Perspective shows that facilities are well-distributed throughout Fort Lauderdale. It does not, however, necessarily address the mix of facilities and whether or not the capacities needed for these are being met. See the section on capacities below for more information on capacities for various components in Fort Lauderdale.



Table 20 and **Table 21** display the numeric analyses for this Perspective.

Table 20: Perspective E - Neighborhood Access to Fields, Courts & Gyms, Overall Statistics

Total Acres in Fort Lauderdale	23,230
Acres With Neighborhood Service	13,998
Percent Of Fort Lauderdale With Neighborhood Service	60%
Average GRASP® LOS Score Per Acre Served	43
Percent with no Neighborhood Service	40%

Table 21: Acres and Percentages of Fields, Courts & Gyms Service in the City of Fort Lauderdale

Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target Minimum Score	1,264
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target minimum score	5.4%
Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	12,734
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	55%

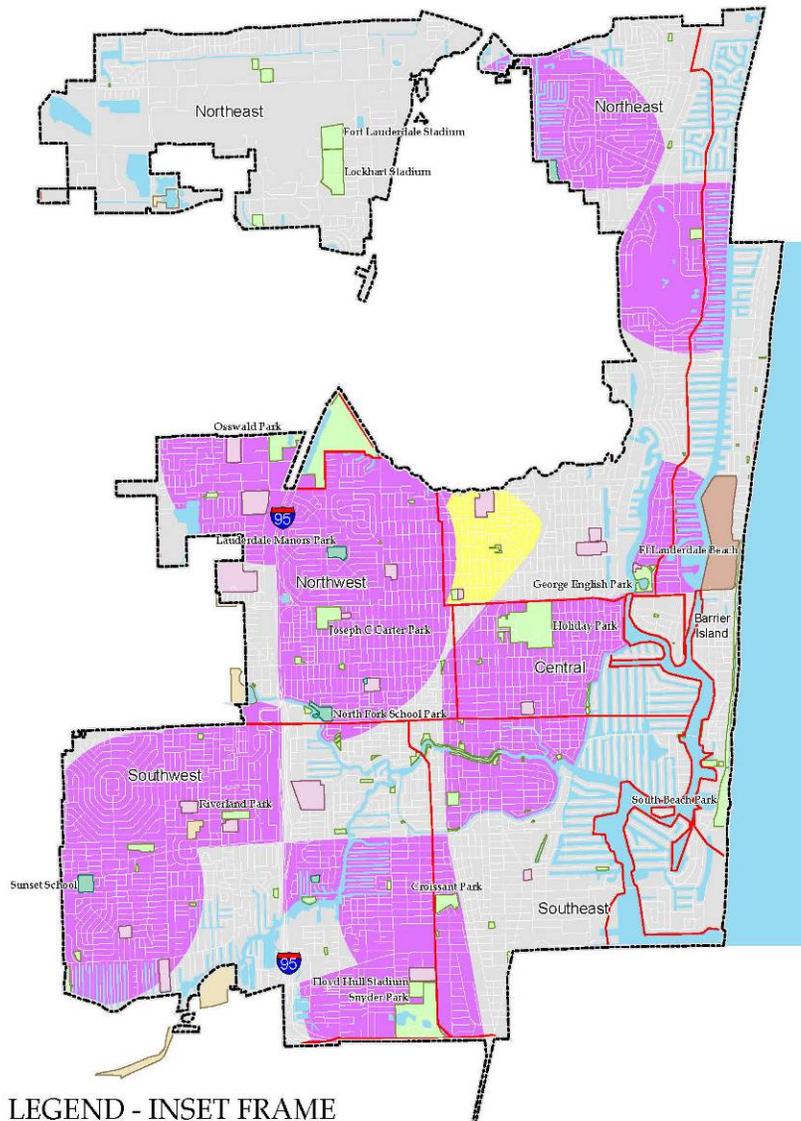
Table 22 provides complete information for Fields, Courts and Gymnasiums on all of the sub areas identified within the City for this plan.

Table 22: Fields, Courts & Gyms by Planning Sector

Zone	Fort Lauderdale (All)	Barrier Island	Central	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest
Total Acres	23231	2272	1391	7357	3256	3594	5361
Acres With LOS	13998.3	939.8	872.7	3229.2	3033.3	1535.4	4387.9
Percent of Area With LOS	60.3%	41.4%	62.7%	43.9%	93.2%	42.7%	81.8%
Average LOS Per Acre Served	43.1	31.5	114.6	26.2	62.9	51.1	27.3
Acres W/O LOS	9232.2	1332.3	518.4	4127.5	222.4	2058.5	973.1
Acres Below Target Minimum Score	1264.3	1.9	0.0	394.3	79.4	25.2	763.4
Percent Total Area Below Target Minimum Score	5.4%	0.1%	0.0%	5.4%	2.4%	0.7%	14.2%
Percent LOS Area Below Target Minimum Score	9.0%	0.2%	0.0%	12.2%	2.6%	1.6%	17.4%
Acres Above Target Minimum Score	12734.1	937.9	872.7	2834.9	2953.9	1510.2	3624.5
Percent Total Area Above Target Minimum Score	54.8%	41.3%	62.7%	38.5%	90.7%	42.0%	67.6%
Percent LOS Area Above Target Minimum Score	91.0%	99.8%	100.0%	87.8%	97.4%	98.4%	82.6%



Figure 10: Perspective H - Neighborhood Access to Athletic Fields
(see appendix C for larger map)



This Perspective (**Figure 10**) utilizes only athletic fields from the inventory. This provides a picture of how well the community is being served for active recreation and organized sports that use fields, including diamonds and rectangular multi-purpose fields

The Target Minimum for this perspective is based on the assumption of access to two facilities of expected quality within one mile of each home. This could be any combination of fields and/or diamonds. Other models of service could be considered. The perspective shows that parts of Fort Lauderdale are deficient in service for athletic fields. The Barrier Island, the Northeast, and the Southeast are low in service, with less than 30% coverage of LOS. Service in the Northwest could be considered good, with almost 83% coverage (most of which is above the Target Minimum). Service in the remaining areas is moderate.

The Perspective does not necessarily address the mix of facilities and whether or not the capacities needed for these are being met. See the section on capacities below for more information on capacities for various components in Fort Lauderdale.

Table 23 and Table 24 display the numeric analyses for this Perspective.



Table 23: Perspective H - Neighborhood Access to Fields - Overall Statistics

Total Acres in Ft. Lauderdale	23,231
Acres With Neighborhood Service	10,707
Percent Of Ft. Lauderdale With Neighborhood Service	47%
Average GRASP® LOS Score Per Acre Served	24
Percent with no Neighborhood Service	53%

The following **Table 24** shows that 43% of Fort Lauderdale has service that meets or exceeds the Minimum Target Score. 4.1% has some service, but falls below the Target Minimum Score. This area and the 53% of Fort Lauderdale that has no service should be looked at in light of the considerations mentioned earlier (is it residential, is it light industrial, is it where the airport is, etc?) to determine if there are places where service needs to be increased. If undeveloped at this time, steps should be taken to assure that an adequate LOS is provided when development occurs.

Table 24: Acres and Percentages of Fields Service in the City of Fort Lauderdale

Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target Minimum Score	936
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Below Target minimum score	4.1%
Acres of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	9,770
Percent of City with Neighborhood Service Meeting Target Minimum Score	43%

The following **Table 25** provides complete information for fields on all of the sub areas identified within the city for this plan. From this table it can be seen that where service is being provided, it usually is above the Target Minimum. The deficiency, therefore, is primarily in lack of LOS coverage rather than lack of quality or quantity where service is being provided.

Table 25: Fields

Zone	Fort Lauderdale (All)	Barrier Island	Central	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest
Total Acres	23231	2272	1391	7357	3256	3594	5361
Acres With LOS	10706.5	447.3	856.8	2209.4	2683.1	940.4	3504.8
Percent of Area With LOS	47.3%	20.5%	65.8%	30.2%	82.6%	29.1%	65.7%
Average LOS / Acre Served	24.0	15.7	58.0	14.5	29.7	22.1	18.7
Acres W/O LOS	11949.4	1730.2	445.3	5094.6	564.2	2289.0	1826.1
Acres Below Target Minimum Score	936.1	0.0	1.4	459.7	313.8	99.2	60.5
Percent Total Area Below Target Minimum Score	4.1%	0.0%	0.1%	6.3%	9.7%	3.1%	1.1%
Percent LOS Area Below Target Minimum Score	8.7%	0.0%	0.2%	20.8%	11.7%	10.6%	1.7%
Acres Above Target Minimum Score	9770.4	447.3	855.4	1749.6	2369.4	841.2	3444.3
Percent Total Area Above Target Minimum Score	43.1%	20.5%	65.7%	24.0%	73.0%	26.0%	64.6%
Percent LOS Area Above Target Minimum Score	91.3%	100.0%	99.8%	79.2%	88.3%	89.4%	98.3%



Communitywide LOS

The **GRASP®** Perspectives show how service is distributed within the community. For some components, location is less important than having an adequate quantity or capacity at an expected level of quality. Because **GRASP®** scores are a blend of quantity and quality; they can be used to create numerical indices for LOS that account for both characteristics. The **Community Components GRASP® Scores and Population Ratios** in **Table 26** shows these indices for key components in Fort Lauderdale. The table shows the **GRASP®** Index for each component, as well as the number of **GRASP®** points needed to maintain the current indices as the population grows. Definitions for these key facilities are found in the **Outdoor Component Definitions Table** in **Appendix X**.

Table 26: Community Components GRASP® Scores and Population Ratios

Fort Lauderdale, FL	Current Population	181,095	Projected Population	190,150
	*Estimate for 2077		*Projected for 2012	
	Total GRASP® score per component type	GRASP® score per 1000 population (GRASP® Index)	Total GRASP® score needed at projected population	Additional GRASP® score needed
Ballfields	225.3	1.24	237	11
Basketball	224.8	1.24	236	11
Developed Water Access	168.1	0.93	177	8
Multi-Use Field	151.3	0.84	159	8
Open Turf	171.6	0.95	180	9
Outdoor Pool	34.5	0.19	36	2
Picnic Shelter - Group	117.4	0.65	123	6
Playground - Destination	39.0	0.22	41	2
Playground - Local	148.8	0.82	156	7
Skate Park	0.0	0.00	0	0
Tennis Courts	355.2	1.96	373	18
Volleyball	139.4	0.77	146	7
Total	1775.4	9.81	1864	89

The first part of **Table 26** shows the total **GRASP®** scores for that component when all of the components in the dataset are included. During the inventory process, two sets of scores were assigned to each component, a Neighborhood score and a Communitywide score. The Communitywide scores are used to create this table.

The second column in the table shows the index that results when the **GRASP®** score is divided by the current population of Fort Lauderdale, in thousands. This is the **GRASP®** Index for that component. The third column in the table shows the total **GRASP®** score that must exist to achieve the same **GRASP®** Index at the projected population, and the fourth column shows the additional number of **GRASP®** points needed to achieve that score. **GRASP®** points can be achieved by adding components, upgrading existing ones, or adding modifiers to facilities that increase the comfort and convenience of the component. This will be considered in the next Recommendations phase of this project, when the information will be used to plan for future improvements to the parks and recreation infrastructure to accommodate growth. Because **GRASP®** scores are a blend of quantity and quality; it is possible to increase them



by either adding components or improving the quality of existing ones. In most case, a combination of the two will be recommended. Used in conjunction with the **Capacities LOS Table**, the best combination of quantity and quality can be determined for planning purposes. The **GRASP®** Indices also allow the community to benchmark its combined LOS for quality and quantity of service over time and measure its progress.

Comparison to SCORP and NRPA Guidelines

LOS is typically defined in parks and recreation master plans as the capacity of system components and facilities to meet the needs of the public. The traditional means of measuring Levels of Service (LOS), often called the **NRPA** (National Recreation and Parks Association) **Standards** method, was typically based on providing X number of facilities or acres per 1,000 population (or “capacity”). This methodology was developed in the 1970s and 80s and it is now recognized as not accurate for the majority of public agencies because each community has different demographics, physical conditions and market conditions that make national standards inappropriate. While some of these guidelines were in books published by NRPA and the table of standards became widely known as “the NRPA standards,” **these standards were never formally adopted for use by NRPA**. Even NRPA officials are now calling this standards methodology “obsolete.” See **Appendix C** for a detailed history of Level of Service (LOS) and what is commonly thought of as capacity standards.

In the state of Florida, another of the commonly referenced capacities standards comes from the **Florida’s Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2000**. These standards were developed by the state and adapted both national and state standards to create guidelines that apply more specifically to Florida. However, even in this plan, it is recognized that the guidelines are broad and are intended to be modified to reflect the conditions and populations of individual Florida communities.

Because these types of comparisons to national and regional standard are commonplace in the community, they are presented here and in some ways they are valuable comparisons to make when only capacity is considered. In the **GRASP®** analysis that is presented above in 4.1.1 a more in-depth and specific look at LOS is presented that can more accurately evaluate and predict LOS for Fort Lauderdale.

Capacity calculations and guidelines are useful when the quantity needed is proportional to the population that will be served by that component. This is a fairly easy calculation when components are programmed for use. The programming determines how many people will be using the facilities over a period of time. Sports fields and courts fall into this category. For other components, the ratio of components to the population may vary, depending upon the size or capacity of the component and the participation levels within the community for the activity served by the component. Skate parks and group picnic facilities fall into this category. **Table 27** represents the current level of service and projected needs for community components for Fort Lauderdale. This table closely resembles a traditional LOS analysis and shows how the quantities of certain park and recreation components compare to population. For each component, the table shows the current quantity of that component on a “per-1000 persons” basis (referred to as the Capacity LOS) and the pro-rata number of persons in the community represented by each component. In addition, for comparative purposes, national and regional capacity guidelines are show in the chart. This kind of analysis is used to show the capacity of the current inventory – in other words, how many people are potentially being served by park components.

The capacities for Fort Lauderdale presented in this chart include providers of recreation that are not managed by the City. By doing this the complete picture of LOS is presented and the City is not expected to provide for needs that are being met by other providers.

The table shows that for some components Fort Lauderdale is meeting comparative standards. These components include Ballfields, Basketball, and Multi-purpose fields.



Insert Table 27 (11x17)



In addition to meeting comparative standards, there are some components for which the City is exceeding guidelines. At first glance it appears that only playgrounds are being provided at a rate higher than the guidelines recommend. However it should be noted that for ballfields, the national standards prescribe 1 lighted ballfield per every 30,000 residents. Fort Lauderdale far exceeds this ratio as almost all sports fields are lighted. When looking ahead five years, the table shows that Fort Lauderdale will need to add components to keep up with population growth, if it plans to provide services at the same level that currently exist in the community. The most notable of these is the identified need for an addition of 36 acres of land.

In **Section C** of this plan this chart will be re-evaluated to check the current provision of LOS with public input and new ratios may be established to better respond to the community's needs and desires. The numbers of facilities shown on this table will probably differ from the final recommendations. In some cases, the prescribed additional components may be provided by partner agencies or other entities to the satisfaction of the City, and therefore there may be little or no cost to the City.

Using both the Capacities LOS and the GRASP® Indices, recommendations can be made that assure that the appropriate blend of quantity and quality will be maintained within the parks and recreation system over time. Final Recommendations will also evaluate other important factors such as City goals, the desires of residents, and future trends.

Comparison to Comparable Communities

Table 28 compares the City of Fort Lauderdale to four other Florida cities selected by the staff: Miami Beach, Delray Beach, Clearwater and Tampa. Fort Lauderdale has the lowest acres per 1,000 populations and is slightly above the average per capita budget allocation of \$156.31.

The City's Parks and Recreation Element of the Comprehensive Plan indicate that in 2003 the ratio of acres to population was 5.7 acres per 1,000 persons. In 2005 it was 5.6 acres/1,000 and in 2007 it was 5.2 acres/1,000. As the chart indicates, the current ratio is 4.04 acres/1,000 populations.

Table 28: Administrative Benchmarking For FY 2006/7

City	Fort Lauderdale	Miami Beach	Delray Beach	Clearwater	Tampa
Current Population	181,095 ¹	93,721 ²	65,093 ²	110,000 ²	303,447 ²
City Size (sq. miles)	36.0	18.7	15.4	29.0	112.1
Total Park System Acreage ³ (developed and undeveloped)	732	520	410	1,433	3,544
Acres / 1,000	4.04	5.59	6.31	91.57	11.70
Annual Budget 2006/07	\$28,527,996	\$28,142,606	\$12,942,162	\$ 20,110,000	\$36,788,855 ⁴
Budget per Capita	\$157.53	\$300.28	\$198.83	\$182.82	\$121.24

¹ Source: The City of Fort Lauderdale including seasonal population

² Source: Estimates were provided by the City

³ Note: Total parks and recreation acreage

⁴ Note: The City of Tampa includes a \$955,000 enterprise account for the marina which is included in the budget

In addition to the above comparable communities, Fort Lauderdale was compared to the top 10 most populous cities in Florida. The additional comparable communities are summarized in Appendix E.



Access Analysis

As shown in the Level of Service Analysis, Figure 1 **Perspective A.1**, the distribution of facilities across Fort Lauderdale allows for reasonable access by driving to at least a basic minimum level of park and recreation components for the vast majority of residents. However, walk-to access is not as effective. The lack of a city-wide trail system exacerbates this situation. The climate and demographics of Fort Lauderdale would suggest that access to parks and recreation facilities by walking, biking, or other alternative means would be desirable throughout the year. Such means of access are especially important in serving youth and seniors, who may not be able or want to drive as much.

Because of the age and era in which many of the City's parks were developed, access that meets the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is not in place for all of the parks and components within the city. Compliance with the ADA is not an option but a federal mandate. A recommendation to develop a plan for ADA compliance should be considered as part of this master plan.

5.2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT (QUALITATIVE)**Needs Assessment Workshops**

During the week of October 22 and 25, 2007 two public meetings were conducted with over 60 citizens in attendance, and two focus groups were facilitated with County and City Officials and Organizations (7 attendees) and Schools (17 attendees). Input was gathered on the department's strengths, customer service, parks, facilities, programs and services. The groups were also asked:

- Are there any portions of the community that are underserved?
- Are there any parks, programs or facilities currently available that should be eliminated?
- Who are the key partners and stakeholders we need to speak with or include?
- During the next ten years, what should be the top park and recreation priorities for the City of Fort Lauderdale?

Priorities included:

- Preserving open space
- Sustainability
- Maintaining
- Bring in new trends
- Programming
- Some parks are underutilized - maximize the space
- Access to facilities
- Completion of parks - finish what we start

The following key areas were identified and comments were grouped by issue:

- Management Issues
- Public Involvement
- Marketing and Communications
- Partnerships
- Planning, Annexation, Growth and Future Acquisitions
- Transportation and Connectivity
- What additional programs or activities do you feel the City of Fort Lauderdale should offer that are currently not available?
- Equipment and Signage Needs
- What additional facilities do you feel the City of Fort Lauderdale should offer that are currently not available?
- What improvements are needed and identify maintenance issues
- Security and Safety
- Staffing and Customer Service
- Fees and Scholarships
- Traditional Funding and Alternative Funding



Parks and Recreation Citizen Survey

Overview of the Methodology

The City Fort Lauderdale conducted a parks and recreation citizen survey as part of a comprehensive long range plan for the community. The survey was designed to obtain statistically valid results from households throughout the City of Fort Lauderdale. The survey was administered by a combination of mail and phone.

Leisure Vision worked extensively with City of Fort Lauderdale officials, as well as the Glatting Jackson project team in the development of the survey questionnaire. This work allowed the survey to be tailored to issues of strategic importance to effectively plan the future system.

In November 2007, surveys were mailed to a random sample of 3,000 households in the City of Fort Lauderdale. Approximately three days after the surveys were mailed, each household that received a survey also received an electronic voice message encouraging them to complete the survey. In addition, about two weeks after the surveys were mailed, Leisure Vision began contacting households by phone. Those who indicated they had not returned the survey were given the option of completing it by phone.

The goal was to obtain a total of at least 600 completed surveys. This goal was accomplished, with a total of 630 surveys completed. The results of the random sample of 630 households have a 95% level of confidence with a precision of at least +/-3.9%.

Cross-Tabular Analysis by Various Demographics

To gain additional information regarding key short and long range strategic decision-making for the City of Fort Lauderdale park system, survey results were further broken down by key demographic factors: These factors which are all included in the report include breakdowns by:

- Household size and composition
- Hispanic or Latino Ancestry
- Gender

Overall Analysis of Survey Findings

The Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department is doing an excellent job in providing services to the citizens of Fort Lauderdale. Two findings in particular illustrate this conclusion:

1st, 86% of households in Fort Lauderdale have used at least one parks and recreation facility in the past 12 months. This is excellent. The national benchmark for visitation is 72%. 80% of households have visited a city beach over the past 12 months which is very high for any one type of facility.

2nd, by a wide margin, the City of Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department is the primary provider of indoor and outdoor recreation activities in the community. Equally as impressive, the Parks and Recreation Department is the prime provider of services for both household members who are children, between the ages of 0-17 and for household members who are adults ages 18 and over.

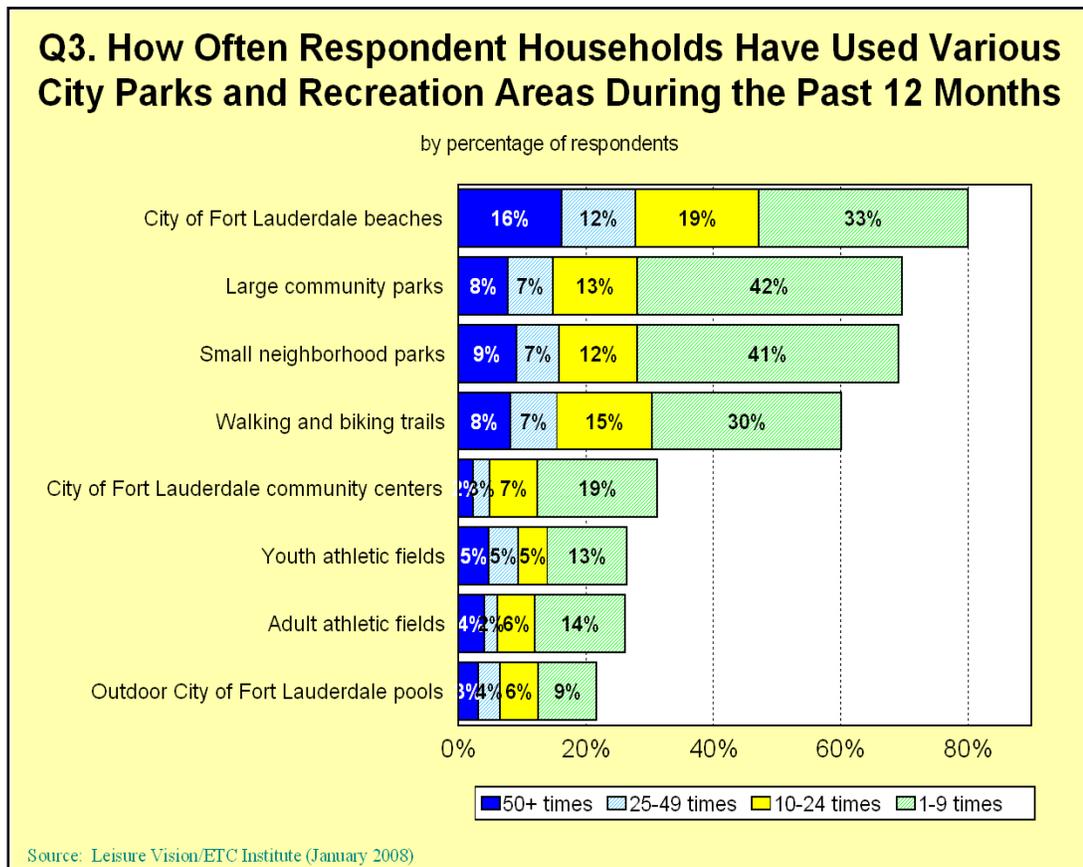
While the Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department is doing an excellent job in providing services, just as with any community, opportunities exist to provide additional needed services. The following pages summarize major survey findings. To provide additional information, on selected pages we have highlighted findings of importance from the survey question in bold at the bottom of the page.



Use of Parks and Recreation Areas During the 12 Months

From a list of eight major parks and recreation areas operated by the City of Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department, respondents were asked to indicate how often their household has used each area during the past 12 months. The following summarizes key findings:

- **The City of Fort Lauderdale beaches (80%) is the area that has been used by the highest percentage of respondents at least once in the past 12 months.** The other areas that the highest percentage of respondent households has used at least once during the 12 months are: large community parks (70%), small neighborhood parks (69%) and walking and biking trails (60%).



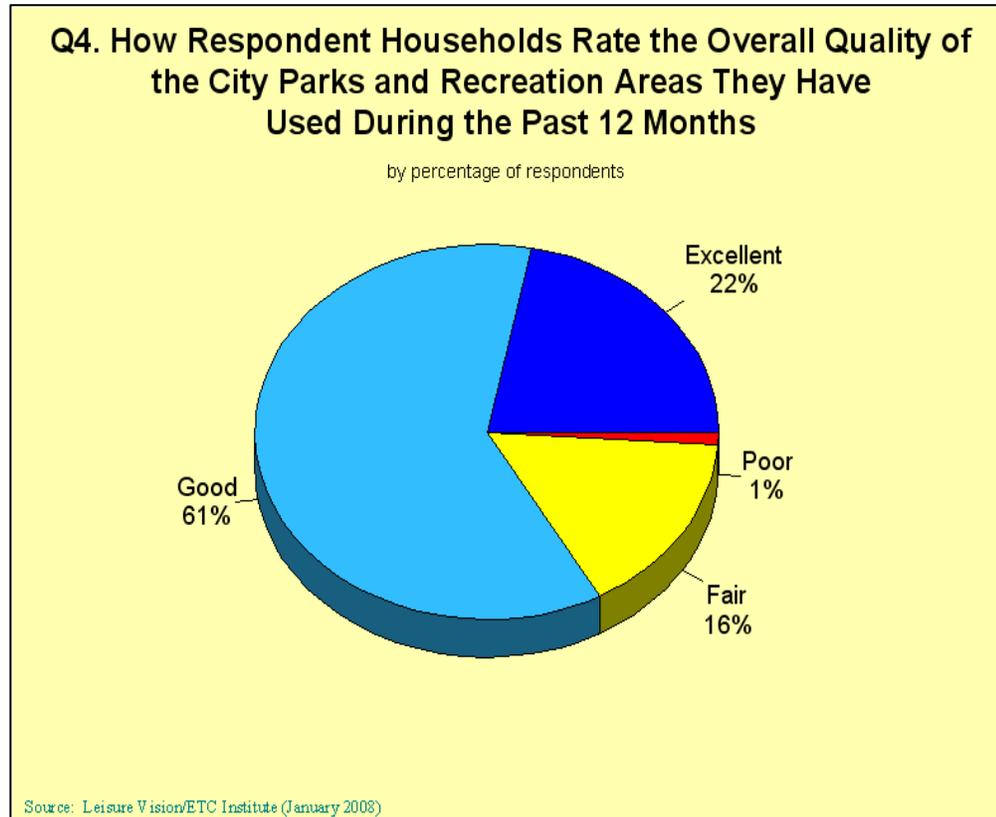
86% of respondents have visited at least one Fort Lauderdale parks or recreation facility, which is a high usage rate.



Overall Quality of Facilities

From a list of eight major parks and recreation areas operated by the City of Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department, respondents were asked to rate the quality of the areas their household has used during the past 12 months. The following summarizes key findings:

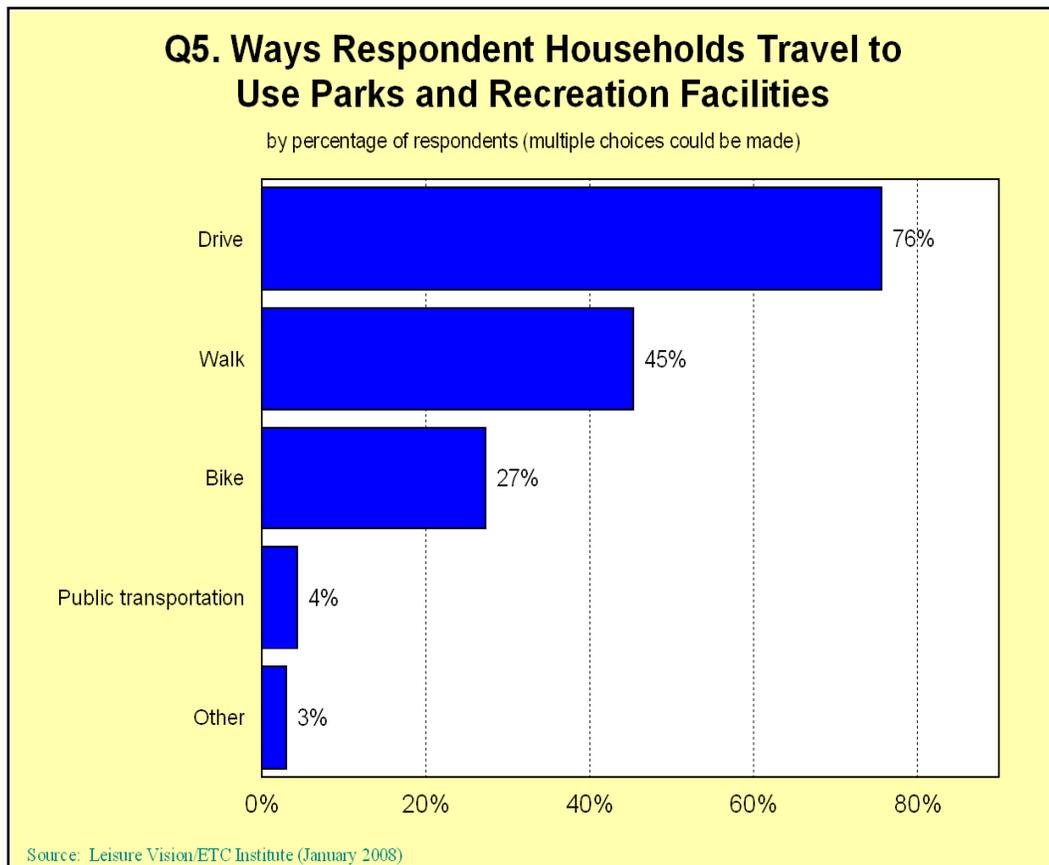
- **Eighty-three (83%) of respondent households rated the quality of the City parks and recreation areas they have used as either excellent (22%) or good (61%).** In addition, 16% of respondents rated the areas as fair, and only 1% rated them as poor.



Ways Respondents Travel to Use Parks and Recreation Facilities

From a list of four options, respondents were asked to indicate all the ways they travel to use parks and recreation facilities. The following summarizes key findings:

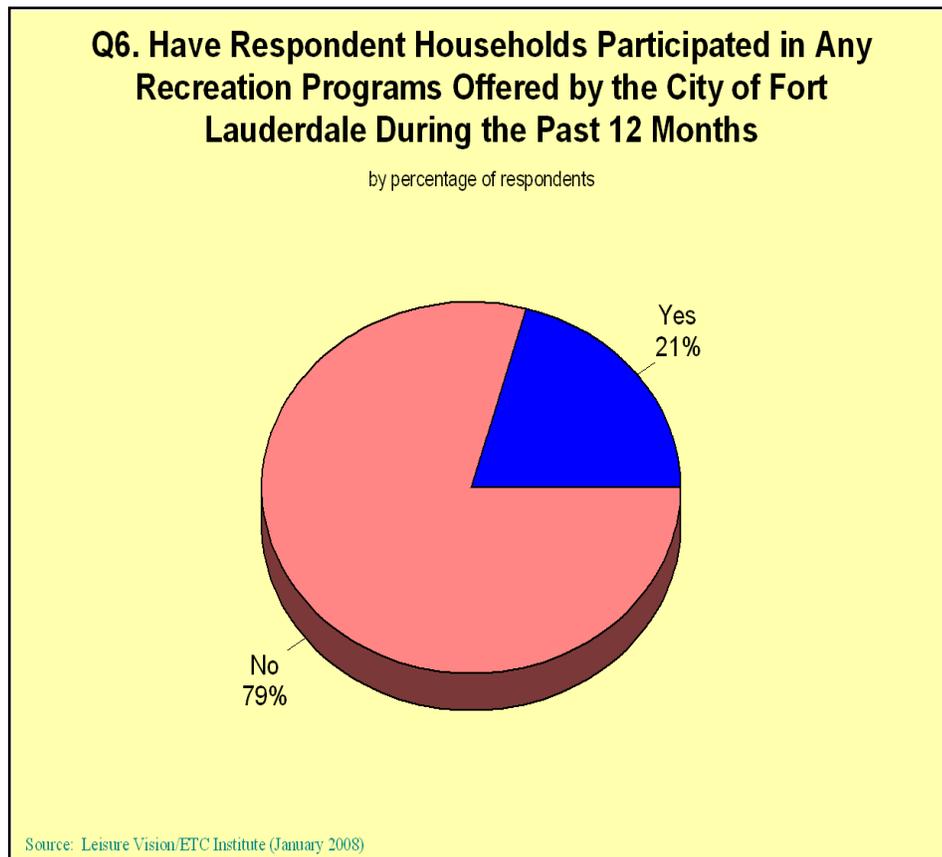
- **Seventy-six percent (76%) of respondents drive to use parks and recreation facilities.** Forty-five percent (45%) of respondents walk to use parks and recreation facilities, and 27% bike to parks and recreation facilities.



Participation in City Recreation Programs During the Past 12 Months

Respondents were asked if members of their household have participated in any recreation programs offered by the City of Fort Lauderdale during the past 12 months. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Twenty-one percent (21%) of respondent households have participated in recreation programs offered by the City of Fort Lauderdale during the past 12 months.**



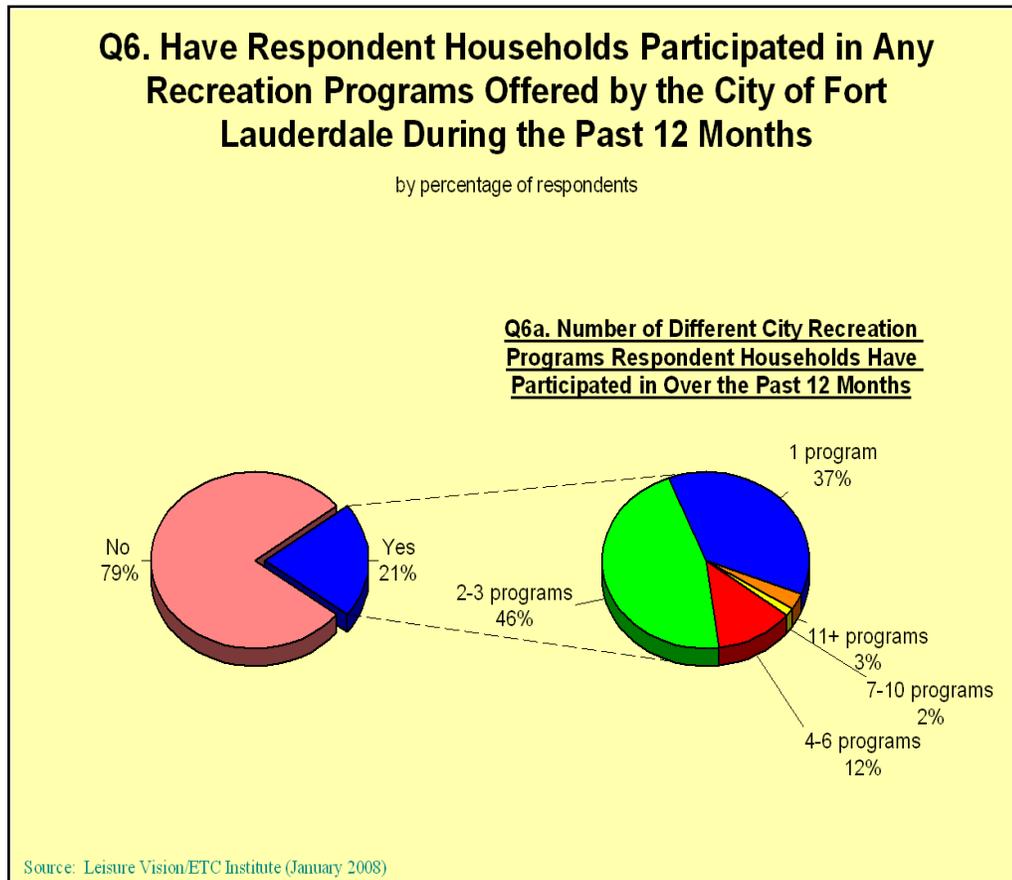
38% of households with children under 10 have participated in programs and 33% of households with children 10-19 years of age have participated in programs. Opportunities to increase programming for households with no children exist.



Number of City Recreation Programs Participated In

Respondent households that have participated in City of Fort Lauderdale recreation programs during the past 12 months were asked how many different recreation programs they have participated in during that time. The following summarizes key findings:

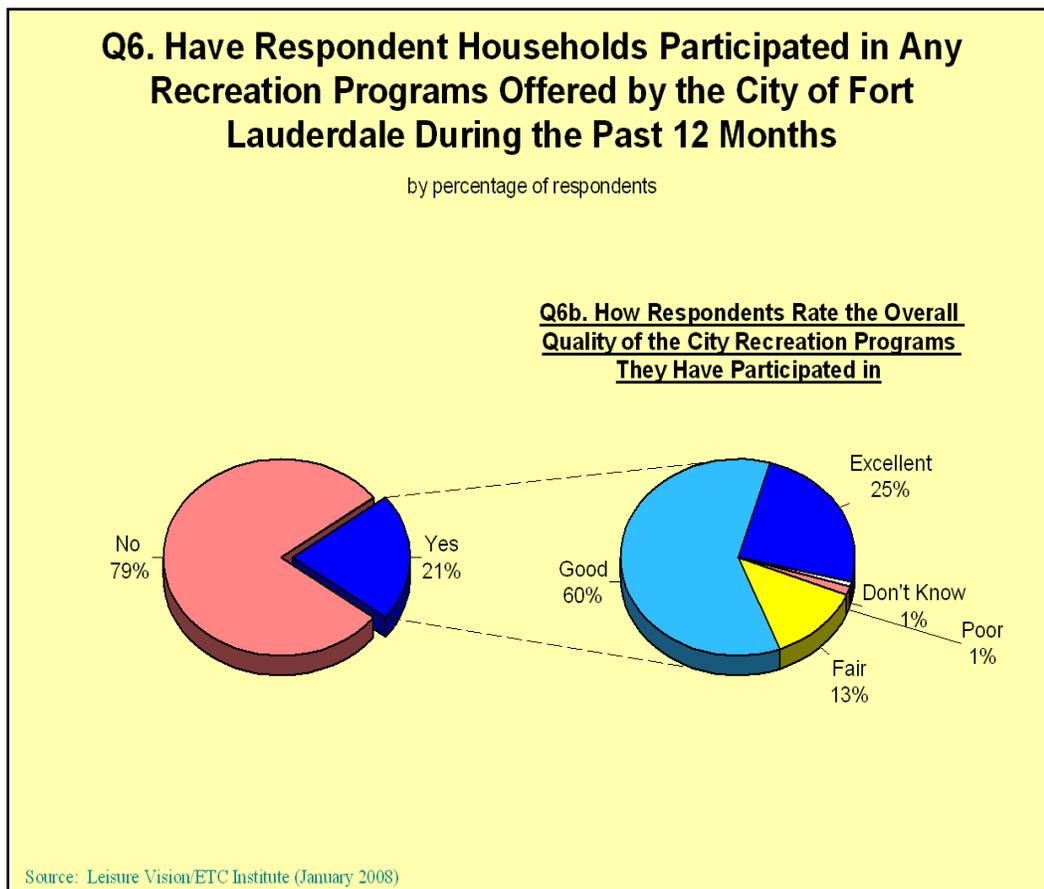
- **Of the 21% of respondent households that have participated in City recreation programs during the past 12 months, 63% have participated in at least two different programs during that time.** In addition, 17% of respondent households have participated in at least four different programs in the past 12 months.



Quality of City Recreation Programs

Respondent households that have participated in City of Fort Lauderdale recreation programs during the past 12 months were asked to rate the overall quality of the programs they have participated in. The following summarizes key findings:

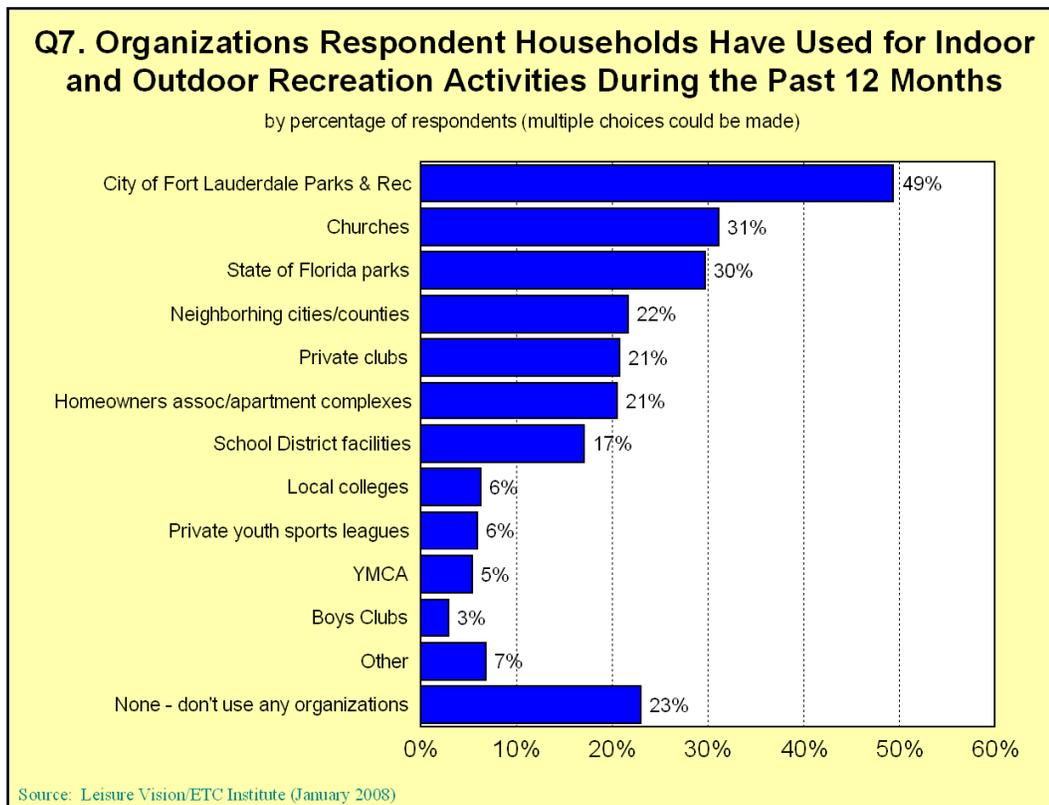
- **Of the 21% of respondent households that have participated in City recreation programs during the past 12 months, 85% rated the overall quality of programs they have participated in as either excellent (25%) or good (60%).** In addition, 13% of respondents rated the programs as fair and only 1% rated them as poor.



Organizations Used for Indoor and Outdoor Recreation Activities

From a list of 11 options, respondents were asked to indicate all of the organizations their household has used for indoor and outdoor recreation activities during the past 12 months. The following summarizes key findings:

- The organizations that the highest percentage of respondent households have used for indoor and outdoor recreation activities during the past 12 months are the City of Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department (49%), churches (31%) and State of Florida parks (30%).



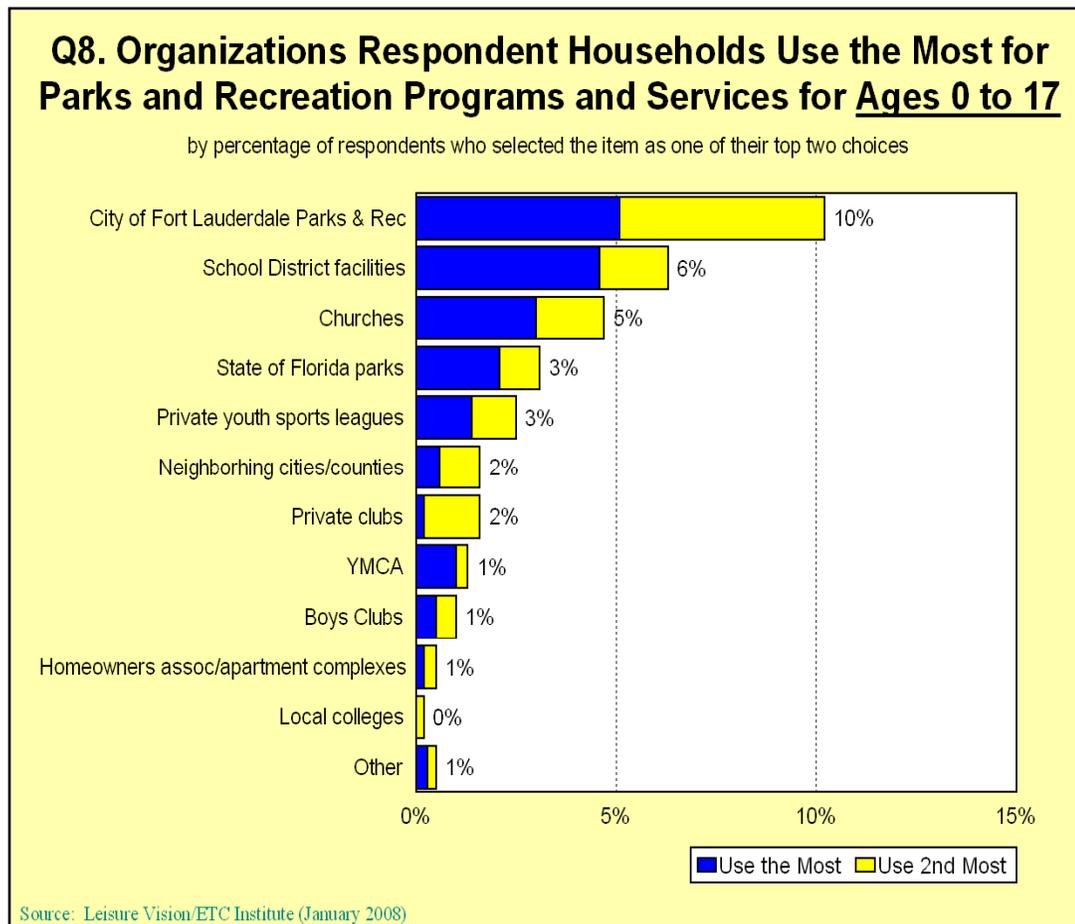
For both households with children and households without children more respondent households have used the City of Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department than any other provider.



Organizations Used the Most for Programs and Services for Ages 0 to 17

From a list of 11 options, respondents were asked to select the two organizations their household uses the most for parks and recreation programs and services for household members ages 0 to 17. The following summarizes key findings:

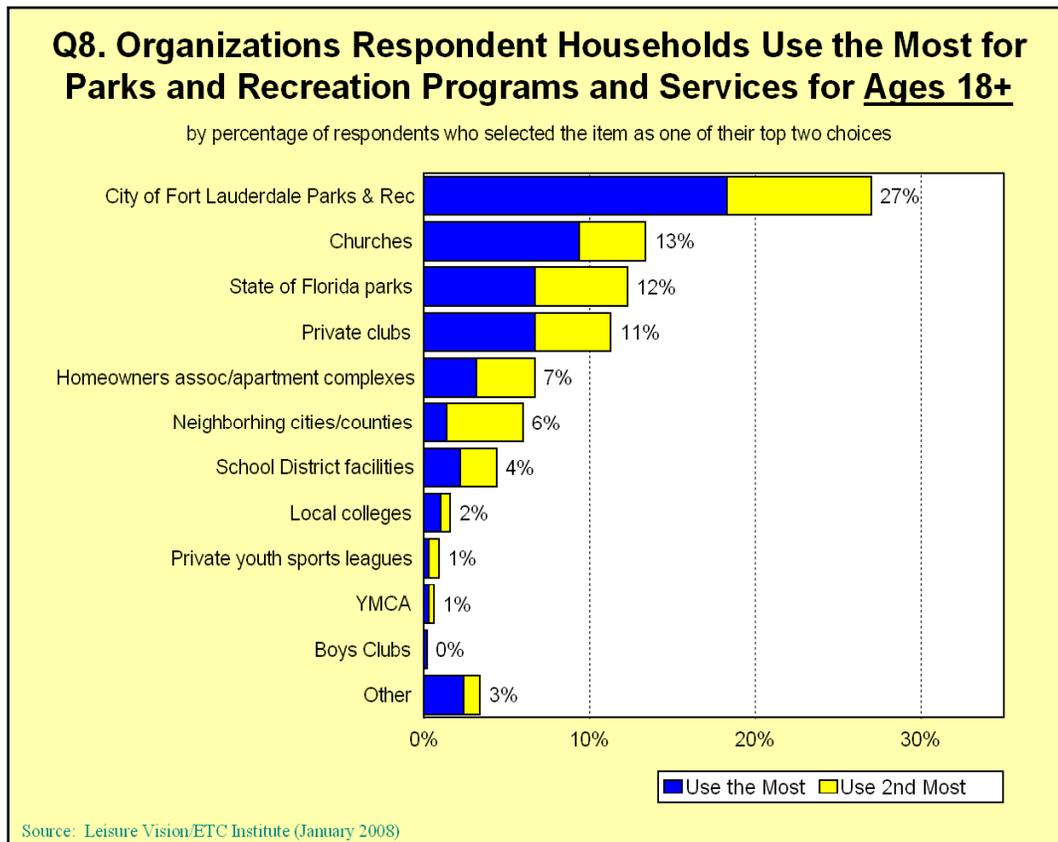
- **Based on the sum of their top two choices, the organizations that respondent households use the most for programs and services for those ages 0 to 17 are the City of Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department (10%), School District facilities (6%) and churches (5%).** It should also be noted that the City of Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the organization their households uses the most for programs and services for ages 0 to 17.



Organizations Used the Most for Programs and Services for Ages 18+

From a list of 11 options, respondents were asked to select the two organizations their household uses the most for parks and recreation programs and services for household members ages 18 and older. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Based on the sum of their top two choices, the organizations that respondent households use the most for programs and services for those ages 18 and older are the City of Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department (27%), churches (13%), State of Florida parks (12%) and private clubs (11%).** It should also be noted that the City of Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the organization their household uses the most for programs and services for those ages 18 and older.



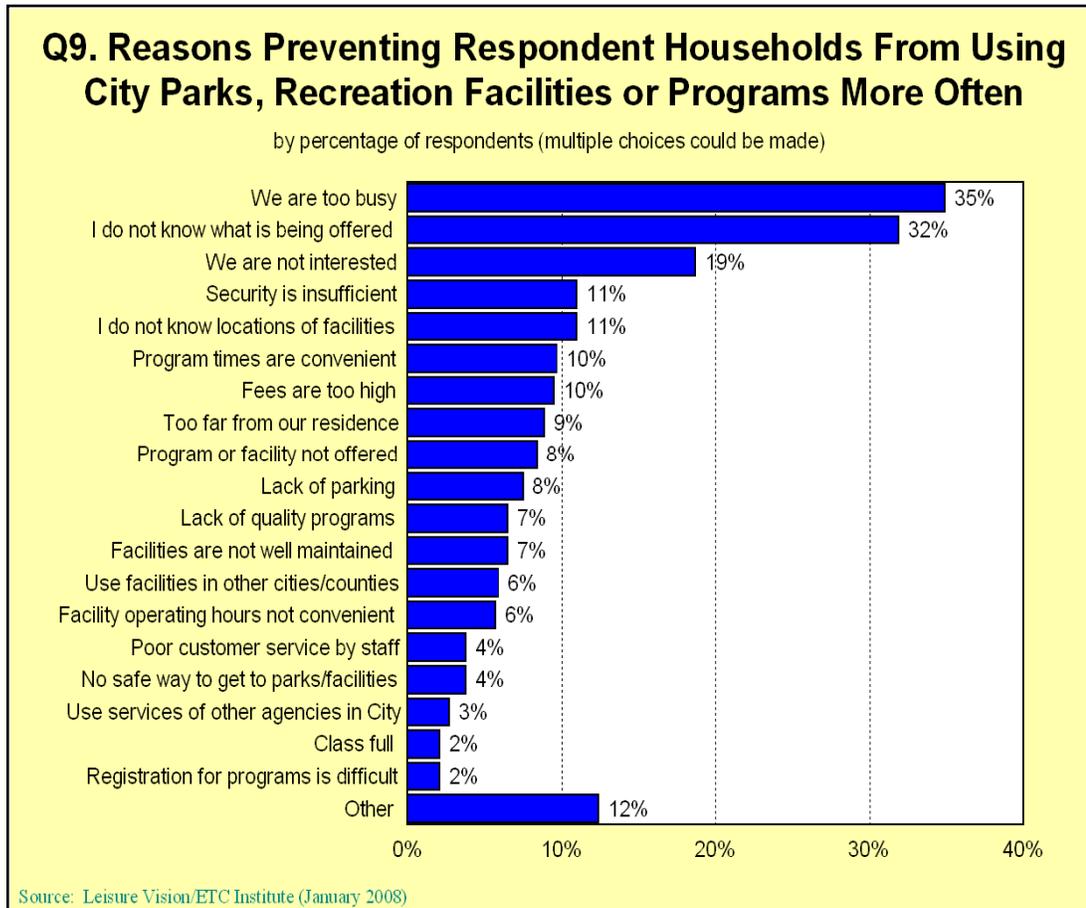
The City of Fort Lauderdale Parks and Recreation Department is the prime provider of services for all adult ages 18 and over, including those 65 years and over.



Reasons Preventing the Use of Facilities or Programs More Often

From a list of 19 options, respondents were asked to indicate all the reasons preventing their household from using parks, recreation facilities or programs of the City of Fort Lauderdale more often. The following summarizes key findings:

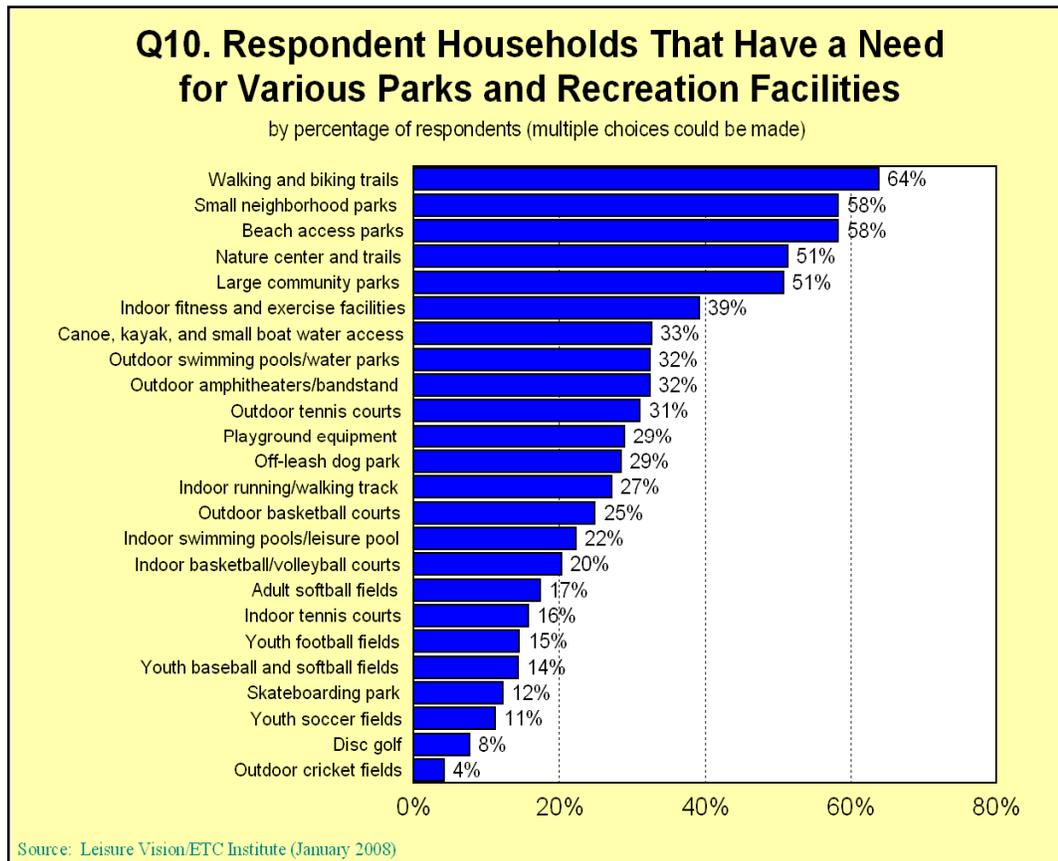
- **“We are too busy” (35%) was the most frequently mentioned reason preventing respondent households from using parks, recreation facilities or programs of the City of Fort Lauderdale more often.** Other frequently mentioned reasons include: “I do not know what is being offered” (32%) and “we are not interested” (19%).



Need for Parks and Recreation Facilities

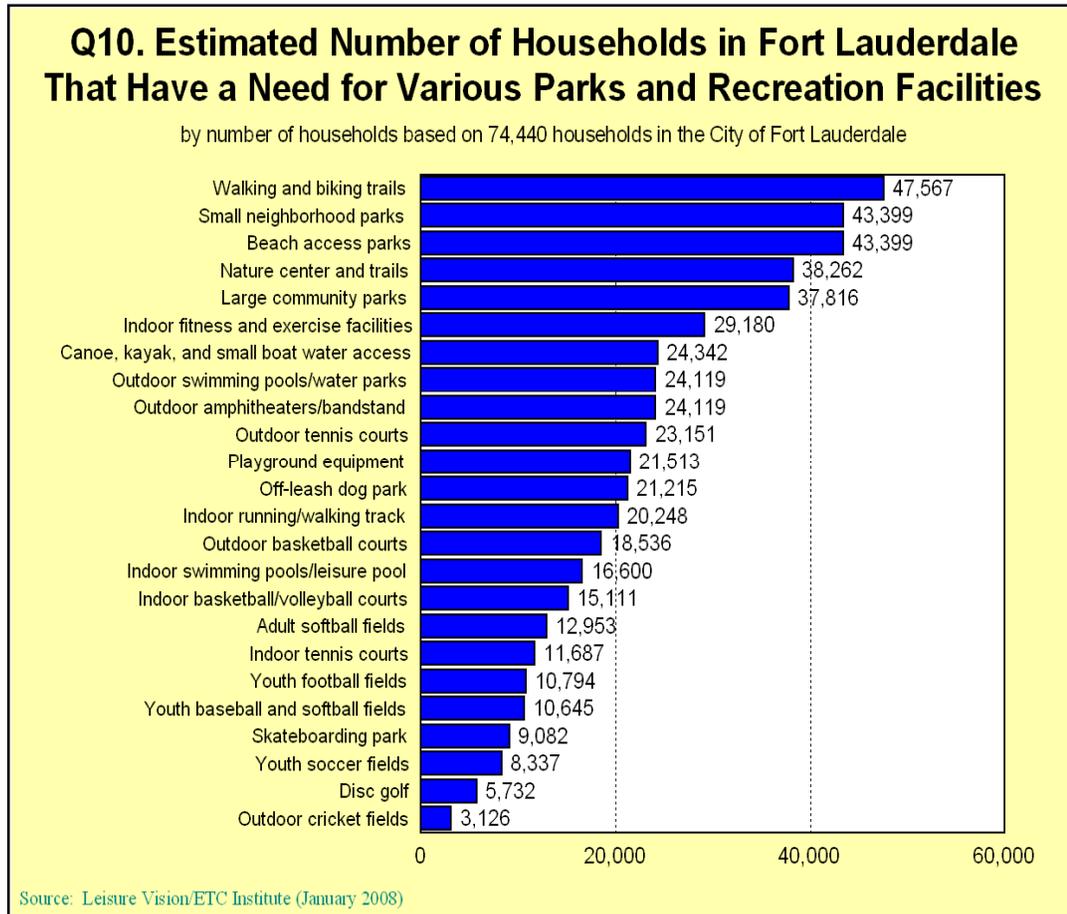
From a list of 24 parks and recreation facilities, respondents were asked to indicate all of the parks/facilities their household has a need for. The following summarizes key findings:

- There are five parks and recreation facilities that over 50% of respondent households have a need for: walking and biking trails (64%), small neighborhood parks (58%), beach access parks (58%), nature center and trails (51%) and large community parks (51%).



Need For Parks and Recreation Facilities in the City of Fort Lauderdale

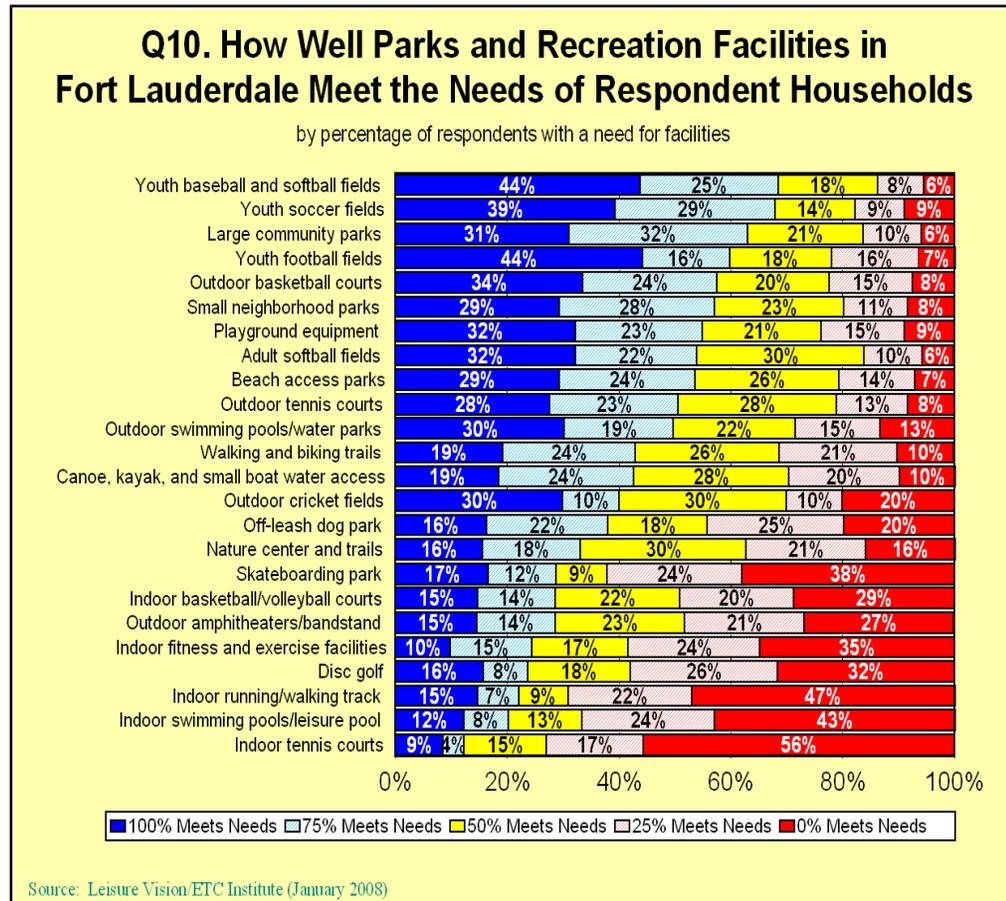
From the list of 24 parks and recreation facilities, respondents were asked to indicate all of the parks/facilities their household has a need for. The graph below shows the estimated number of households in the City of Fort Lauderdale that have a need for various parks and recreation facilities, based on 74,440 households in the City.



How Well Parks and Recreation Facilities Meet Needs

From the list of 24 parks and recreation facilities, respondent households that have a need for parks/facilities were asked to indicate how well these types of parks/facilities in the City of Fort Lauderdale meet their needs. The following summarizes key findings:

- Facility needs for youth sports fields and large community parks are being best met. Opportunities exist for improving facilities, particularly indoor facilities.

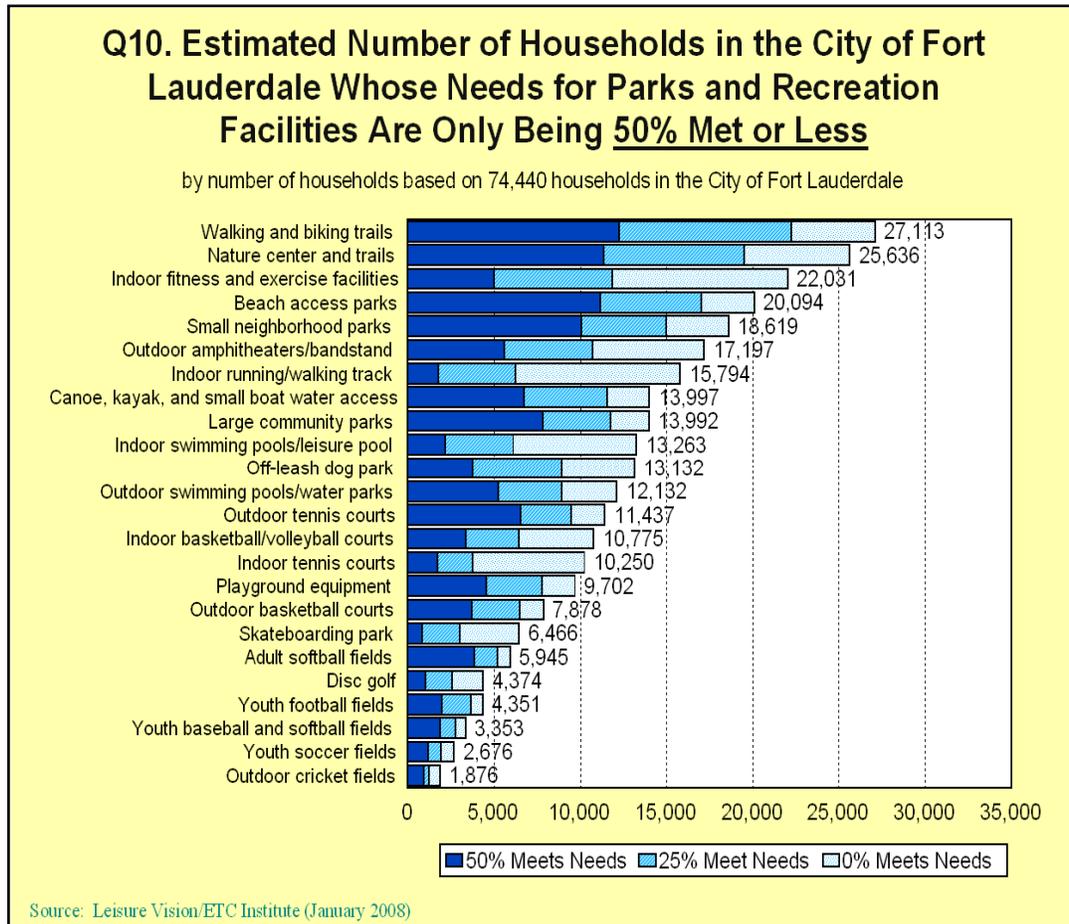


The vast majority of households with needs for youth sports fields are seeing their needs being met 75% or greater.



Fort Lauderdale Households with Their Parks/Facilities Needs Being 50% Met or Less

In general, there is an unmet need for more health, wellness and quality of life facilities.



The top facility needs are:

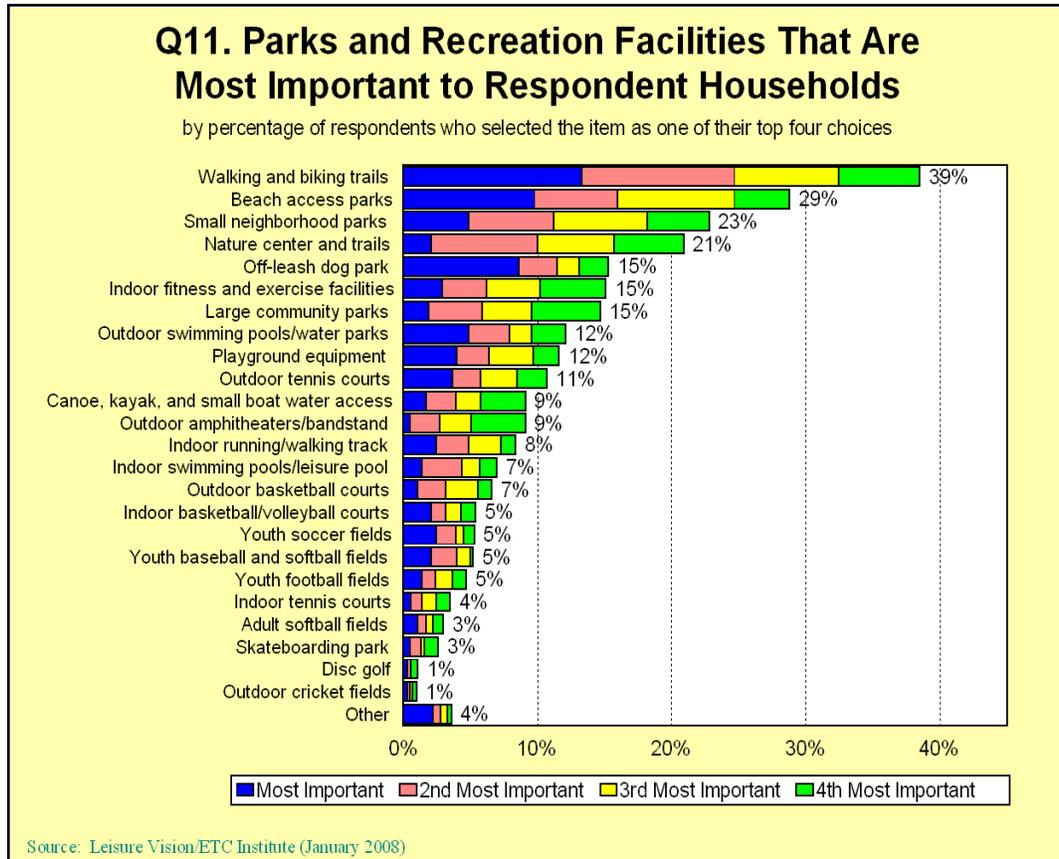
- **Walking and biking trails**
- **Nature center and trails**
- **Indoor fitness and exercise facilities**
- **Beach access parks**



Most Important Parks and Recreation Facilities

From the list of 24 parks and recreation facilities, respondents were asked to select the four parks/facilities that are most important to their household. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Based on the sum of their top four choices, the parks/facilities that respondent households rated as the most important are walking and biking trails (39%), beach access parks (29%), small neighborhood parks (23%) and nature center and trails (21%).** It should also be noted that walking and biking trails had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the park/facility that is most important to their household.



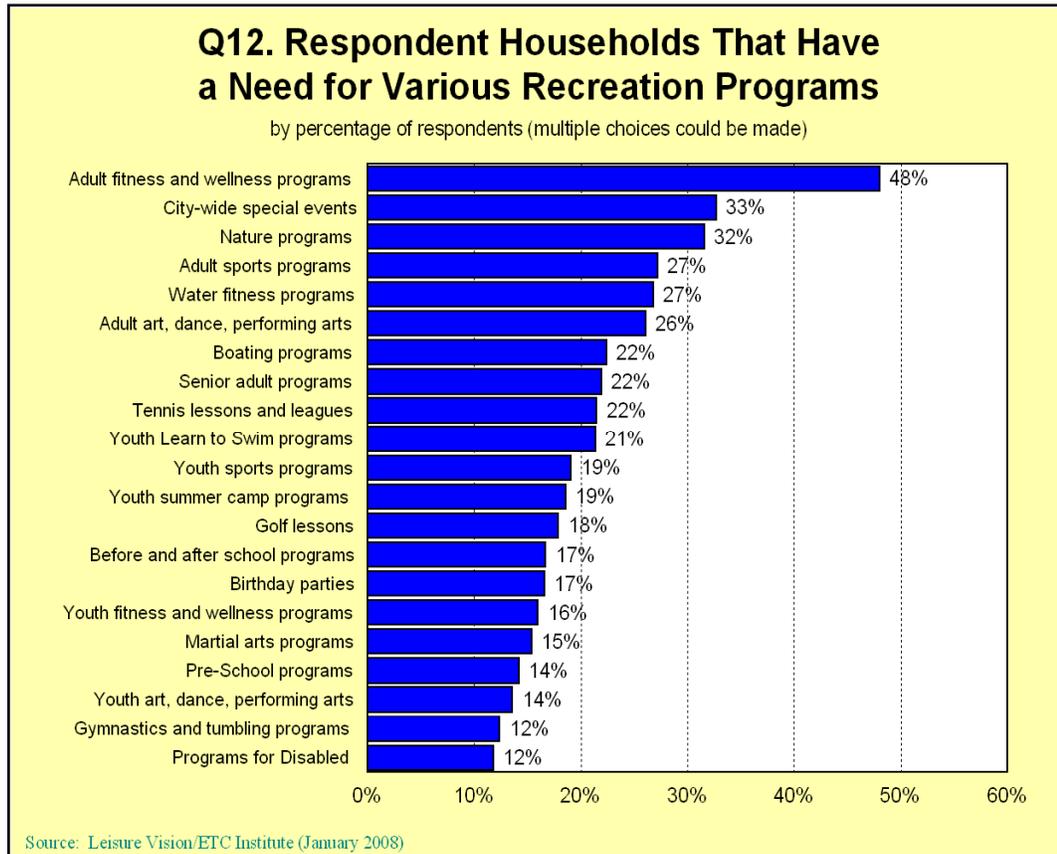
Walking and biking trails are the most important facilities to households with children between the ages of 10-19, households with adults ages 20-44 years of age (with no children), and households with adults ages 45-64 years of age (with no children). Beach access parks are the most important facilities to households with adults 65 and over (with no children). Playground equipment is the most important facility to households with children under 10 years of age.



Need for Recreation Programs

From a list of 21 recreation programs, respondents were asked to indicate all of the programs their household has a need for. The following summarizes key findings:

- There are three recreation programs that over 30% of respondent households have a need for: adult fitness and wellness programs (47%), City-wide special events (33%) and nature programs (32%).

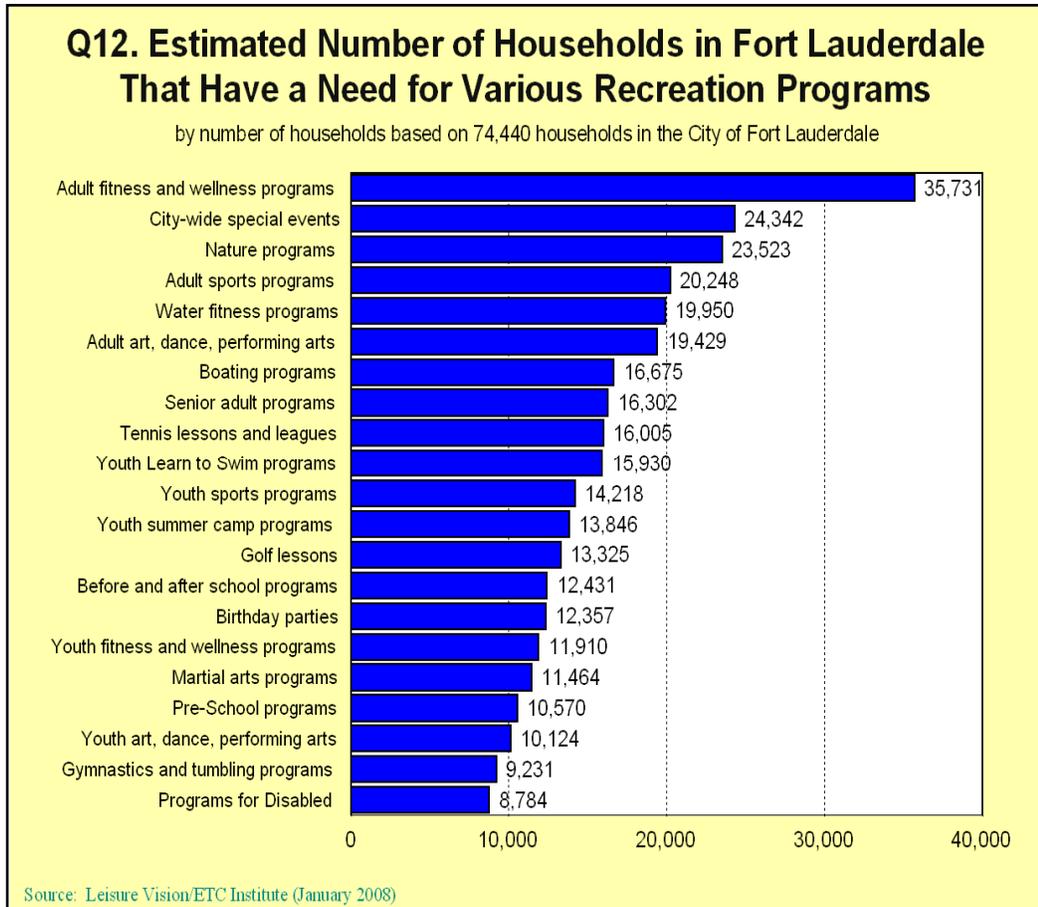


Adult fitness and wellness programs are the most important program for a wide range of demographic groups. Nationally, adult fitness and wellness programs are the largest program area of need.



Need for Recreation Programs in the City of Fort Lauderdale

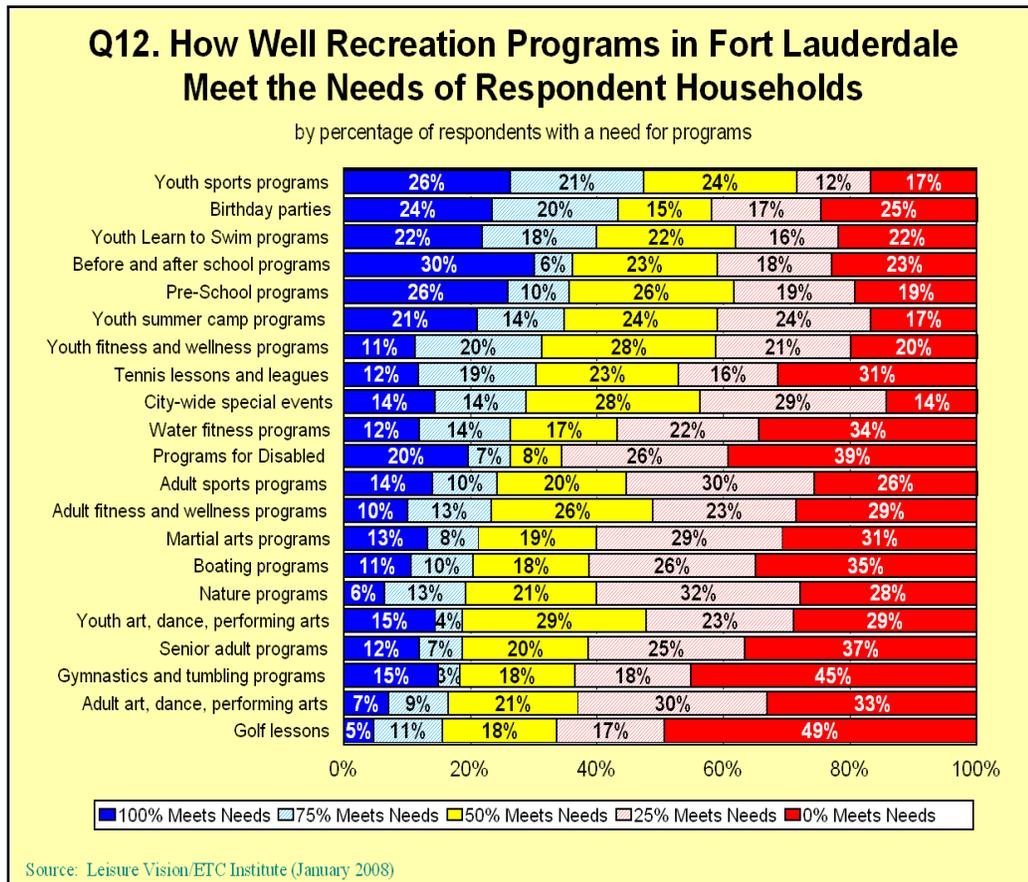
From the list of 21 recreation programs, respondents were asked to indicate all of the programs their household has a need for. The graph below shows the estimated number of households in the City of Fort Lauderdale that have a need for recreation programs, based on 74,440 households in the City.



How Well Recreation Programs Meet Needs

From the list of 21 recreation programs, respondent households that have a need for programs were asked to indicate how well these types of programs available in Fort Lauderdale meet their needs. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Programming needs for youth sports programs are being best met.** Opportunities exist for increasing programming; particularly programming that would take place indoors.

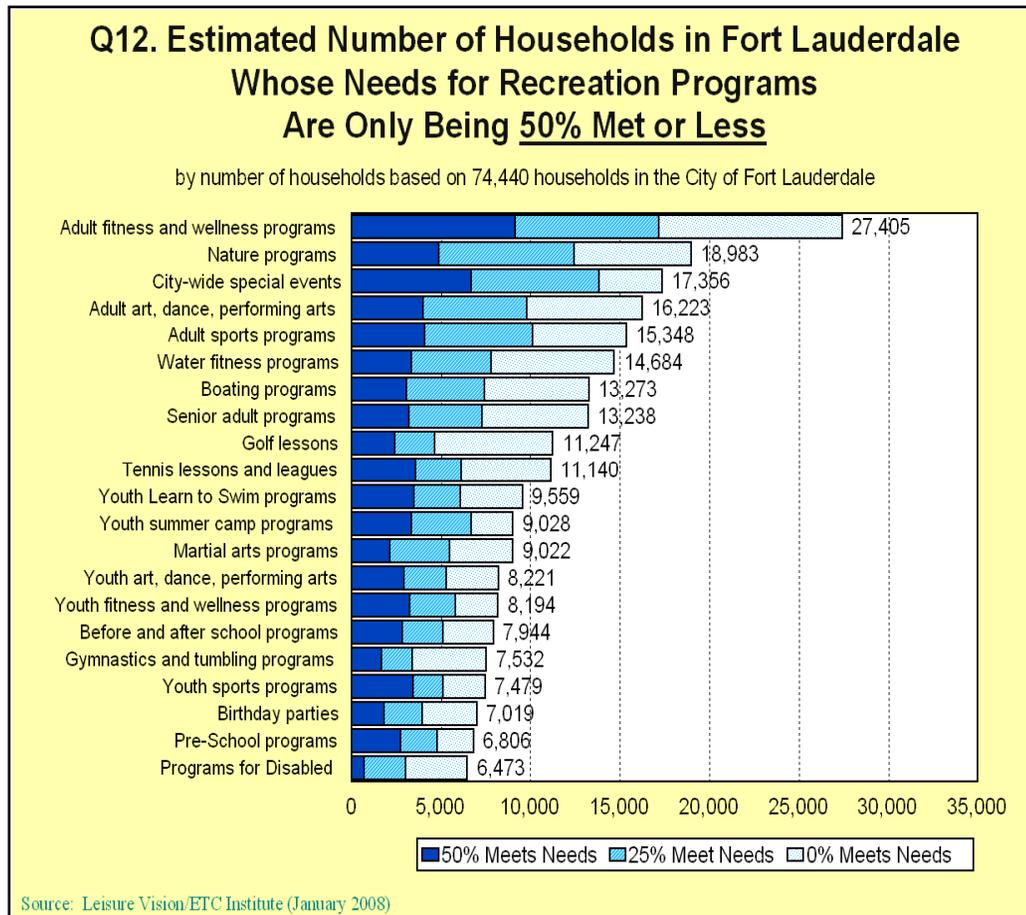


As illustrated in Question #10, opportunities exist for increasing indoor programming spaces which would have a positive impact on addressing unmet needs for programming.



Fort Lauderdale Households with Their Program Needs Being 50% Met or Less

In general, there is an unmet need for more health, wellness and quality of life programs and activities.



The top unmet programming needs are:

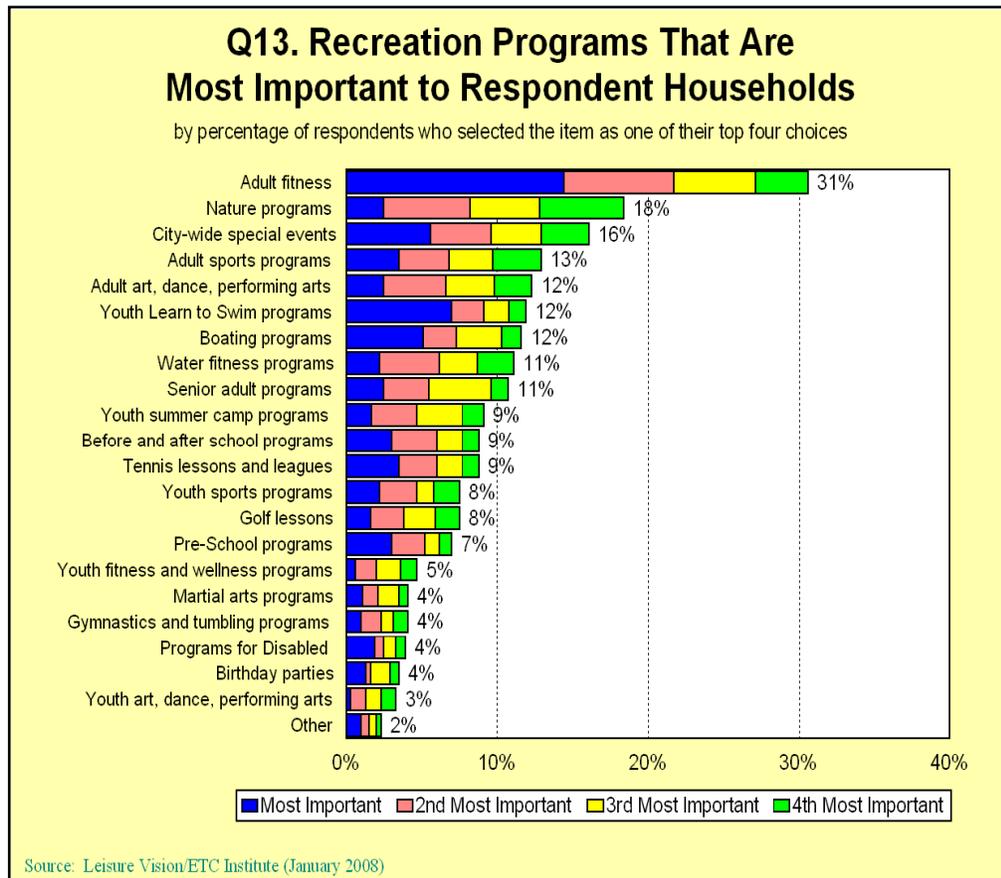
- **adult fitness and wellness programs**
- **nature programs**
- **city-wide special events**
- **adult art, dance, performing arts**



Most Important Recreation Programs

From the list of 21 recreation programs, respondents were asked to select the four that are most important to their household. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Based on the sum of their top four choices, the programs that respondent households rated as the most important are adult fitness and wellness programs (31%), nature programs (18%), and City-wide special events (16%).** It should also be noted that adult fitness and wellness programs had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the program that is most important to their household.



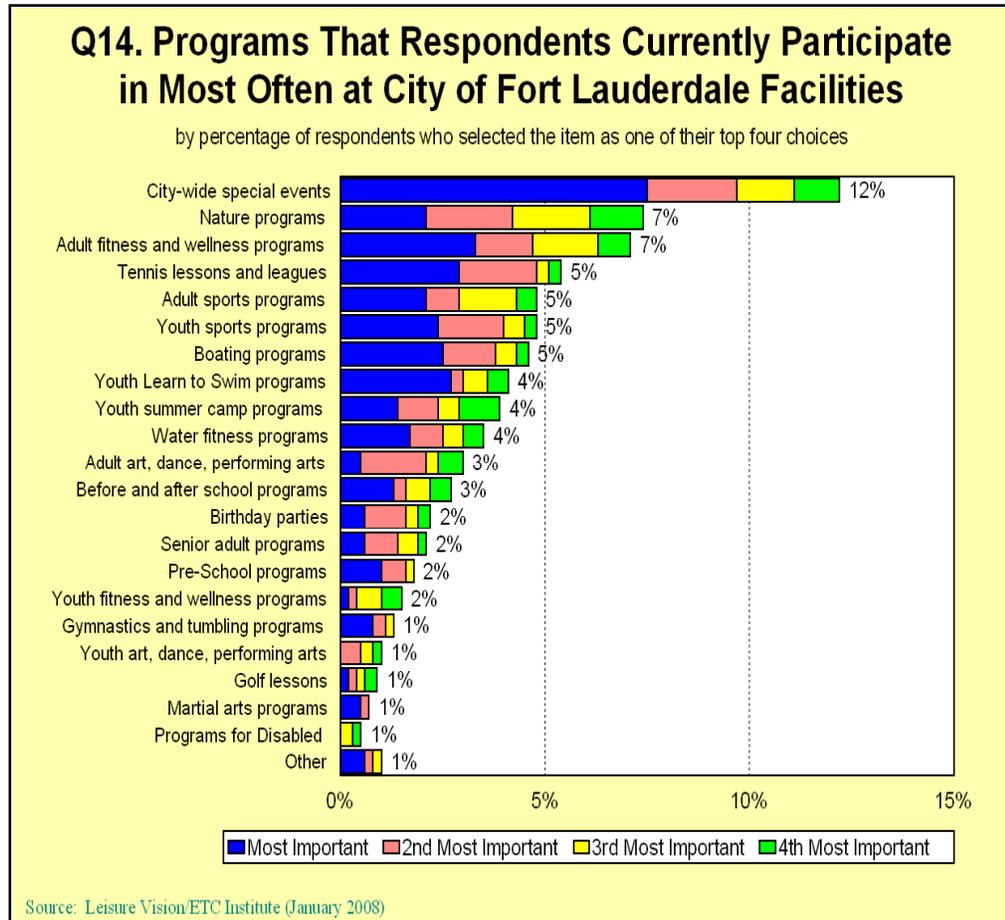
Adult fitness and wellness programs are the most important program area for both those respondent households who currently participate in City of Fort Lauderdale recreation programs and those who do not participate and also for both male and female respondents.



Programs Participated in Most Often at City of Fort Lauderdale Facilities

From the list of 21 recreation programs, respondents were asked to select the four that they currently participate in most often at City of Fort Lauderdale facilities. The following summarizes key findings:

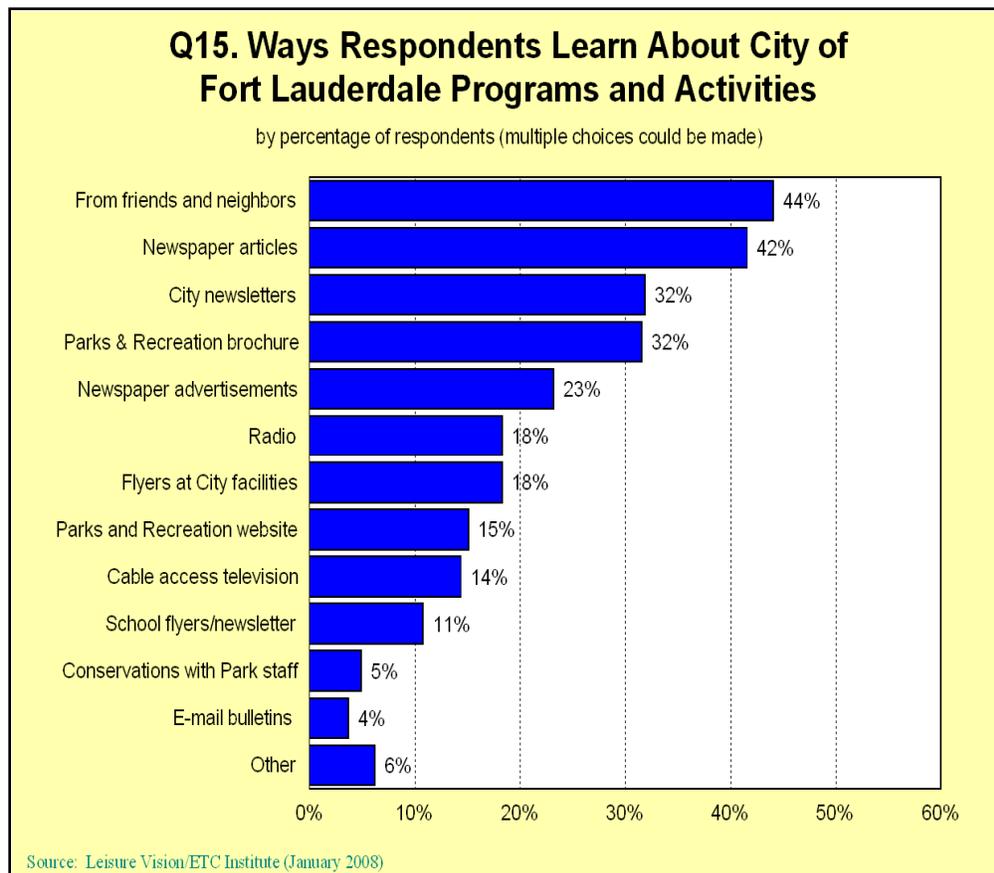
- **Based on the sum of their top four choices, the programs that respondents currently participate in most often at City of Fort Lauderdale facilities are City-wide special events (12%), nature programs (7%) and adult fitness and wellness programs (7%).** It should also be noted that City-wide special events had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the program their household currently participates in most often.



Ways Respondents Learn About City Programs and Activities

From a list of 12 options, respondents were asked to indicate all of the ways that they learn about City of Fort Lauderdale programs and activities. The following summarizes key findings:

- **From friends and neighbors (44%) is the most frequently mentioned way that respondents learn about City of Fort Lauderdale programs and activities.** The other most frequently mentioned ways that respondents learn about City programs and activities are newspaper articles (42%), City newsletters (32%) and Parks and Recreation brochure (32%).



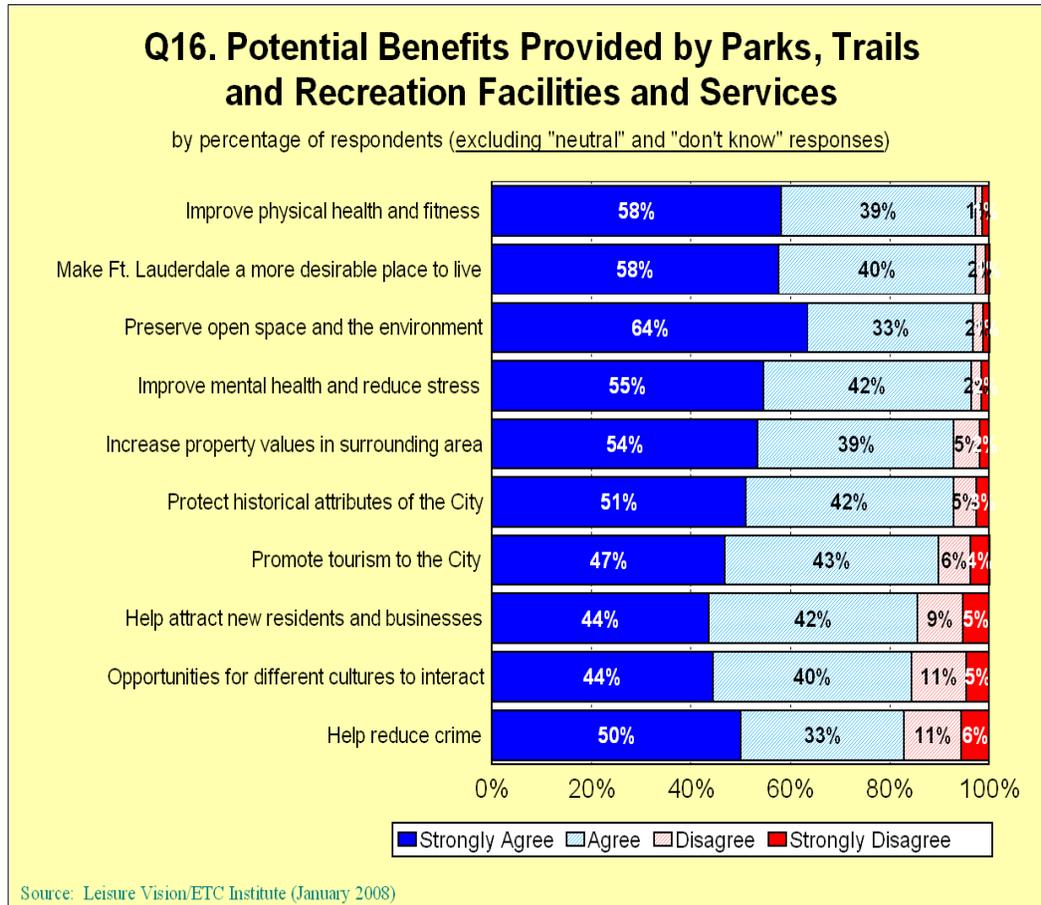
Respondent households learn about City of Fort Lauderdale programs and activities in a variety of ways which is excellent, with additional opportunities to inform residents about services.



Potential Benefits Provided by Recreation Facilities and Services

From a list of 10 benefits that could be provided by various parks, trails, and recreation facilities and services, respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement that each benefit is being provided. The following summarizes key findings:

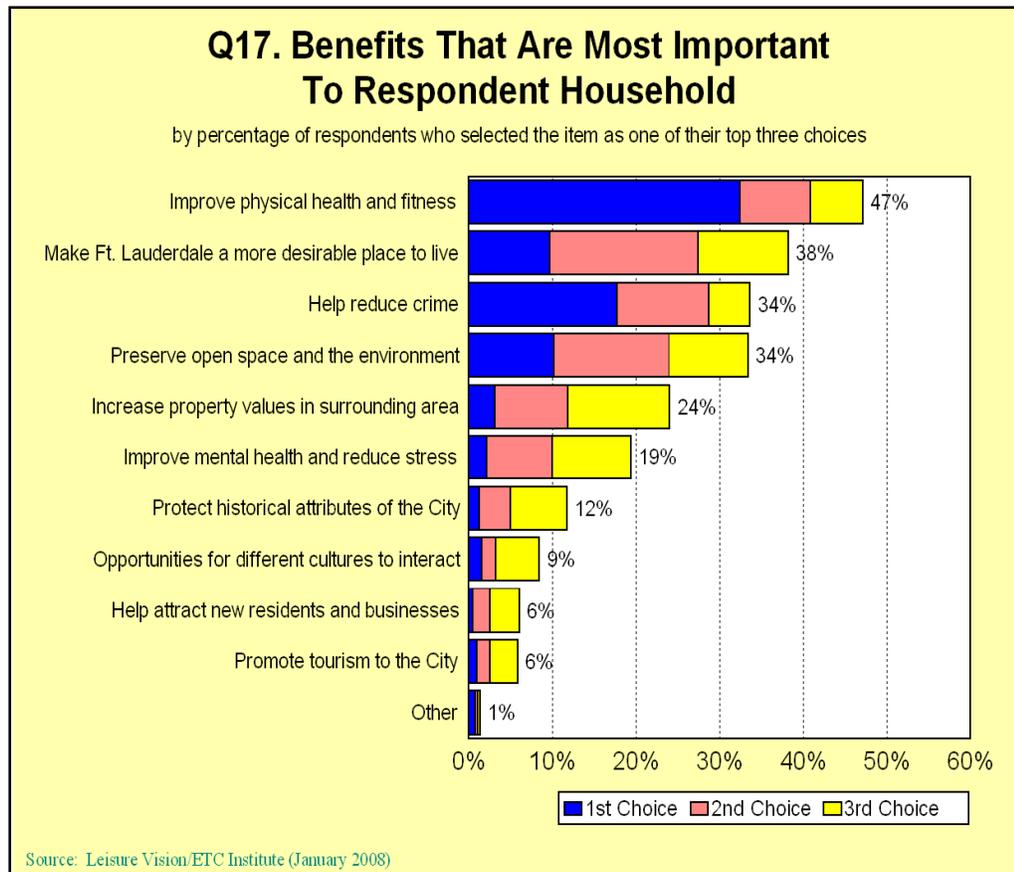
- **In all 10 areas, over 83% of respondent households strongly agreed or agreed that the benefit was provided by parks, trails and recreation facilities and services.**



Most Important Benefits

From a list of 10 benefits that could be provided by various parks, trails, and recreation facilities and services, respondents were asked to select the three benefits that are most important to their household. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Based on the sum of their top three choices, the benefits that are most important to respondent households are improve physical health and fitness (47%), make Fort Lauderdale a more desirable place to live (38%), help reduce crime (34%) and preserve open space and the environment (34%).** It should also be noted that improve physical health and fitness had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the benefit that is most important to their household.



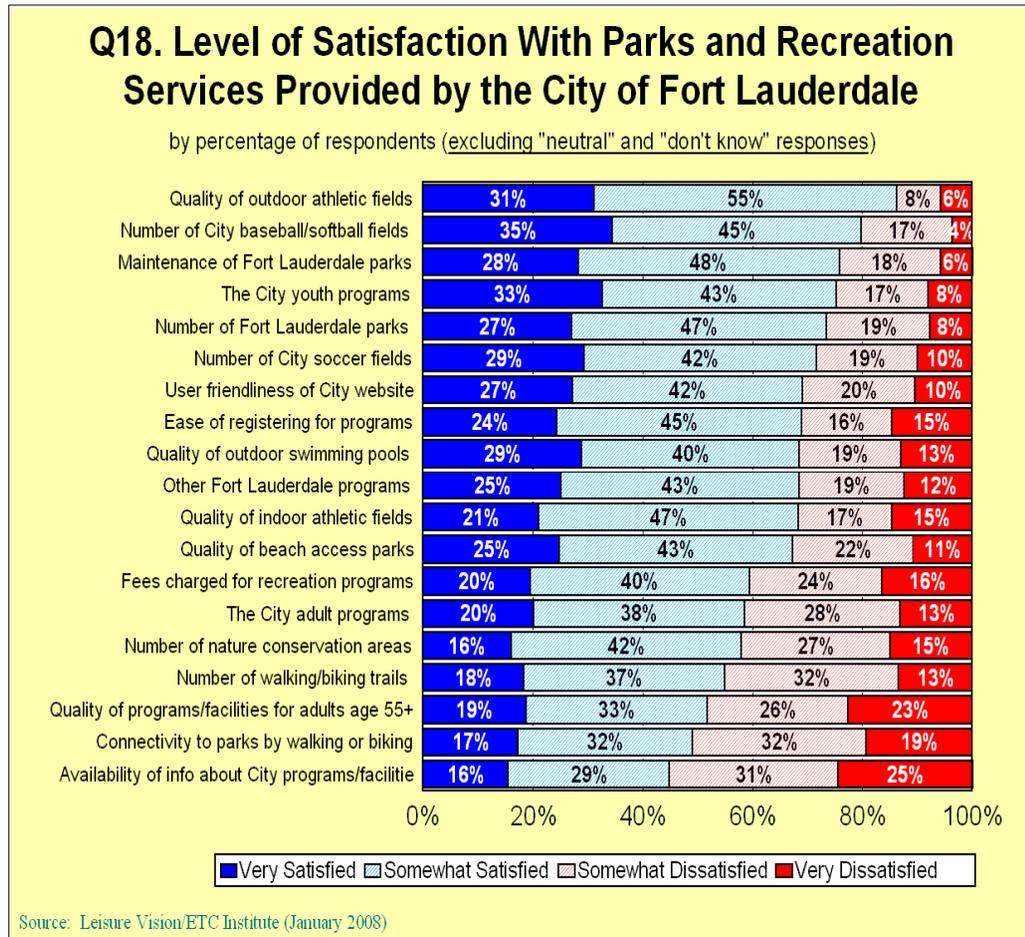
Improve physical health and fitness is the most important benefit for both households with children and households without children.



Level of Satisfaction with Various Parks and Recreation Services

From a list of 19 various parks and recreation services provided by the City of Fort Lauderdale, respondents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction with each one. The following summarizes key findings:

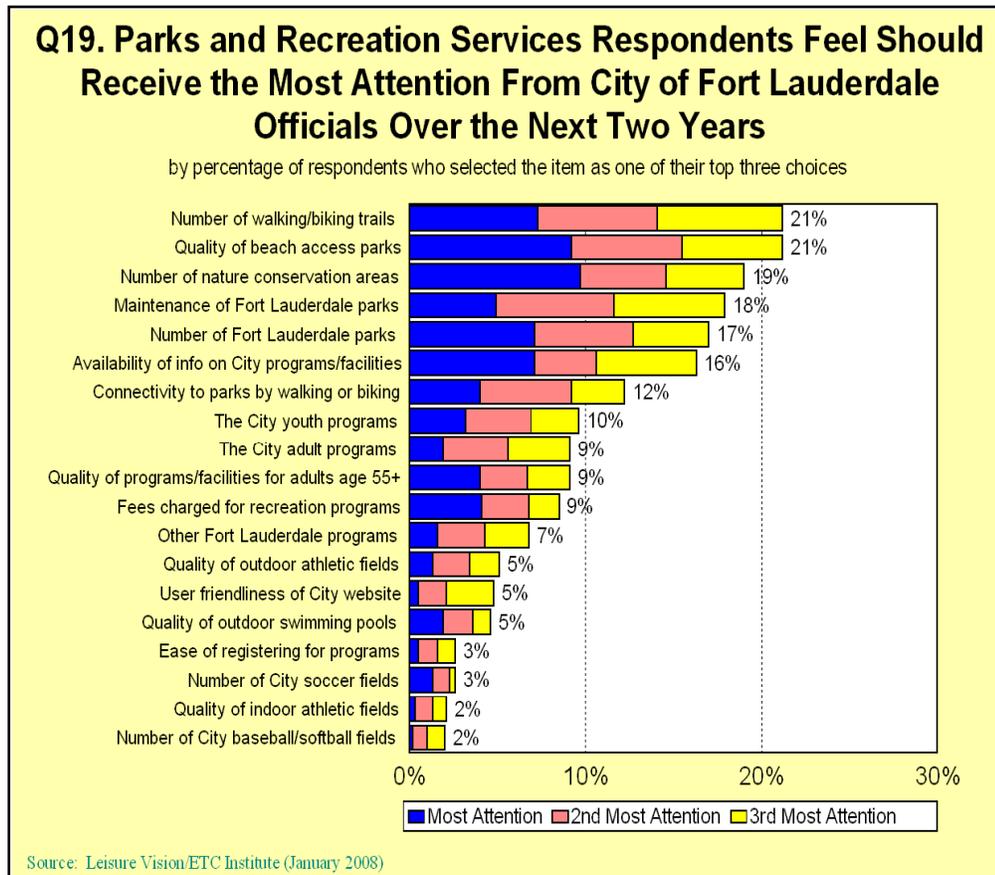
- The parks and recreation services that the highest percentage of respondents are either very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with are: quality of outdoor athletic fields (86%), number of City baseball/softball fields (80%), maintenance of Fort Lauderdale parks (76%) and city youth programs (76%).



Parks and Recreation Services That Should Receive the Most Attention

From the list of 19 various parks and recreation services provided by the City of Fort Lauderdale, respondents were asked to select the three they feel should receive the most attention from City of Fort Lauderdale officials over the next two years. The following summarizes key findings:

- **Based on the sum of their top three choices, the parks and recreation services that respondents feel should receive the most attention over the next two years are: number of walking/biking trails (21%), quality of beach access parks (21%) and number of nature conservation areas (19%).** It should also be noted that number of nature conservation areas had the highest percentage of respondents select it as their first choice as the parks and recreation service that should receive the most attention over the next two years.



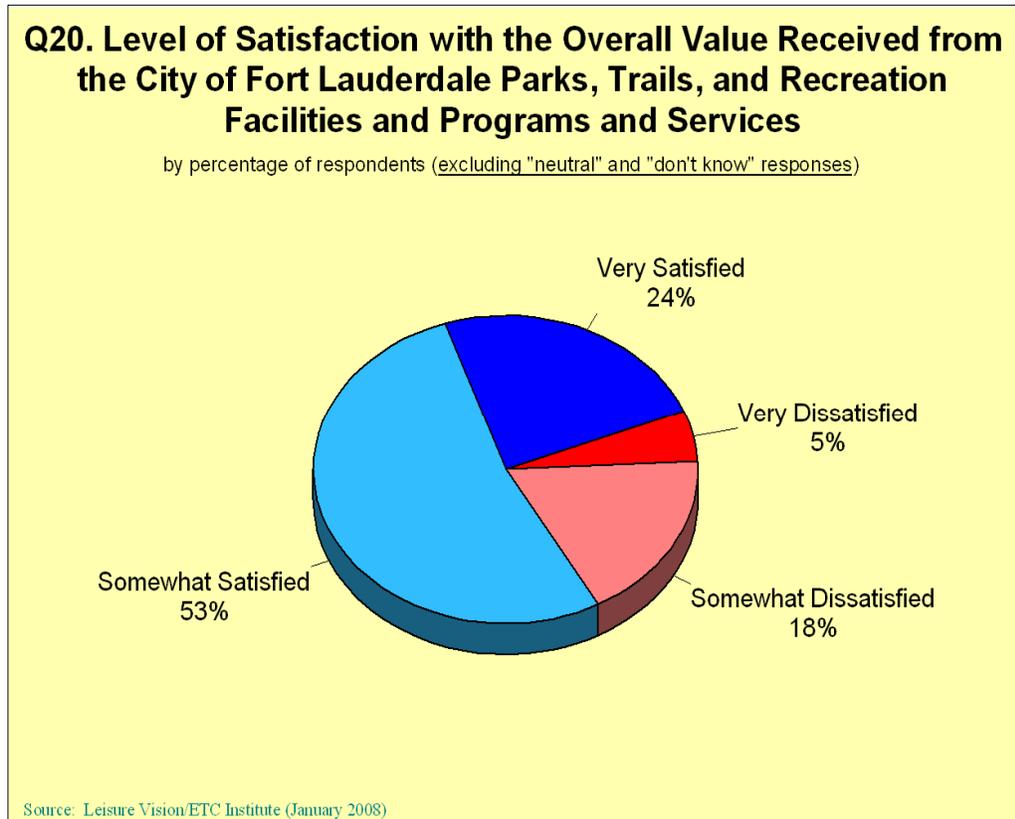
Walking and biking trails, beach access parks, and nature centers and trails were 3 of the 3 most important facilities to residents in Question #11, showing consistency in attention to these areas by residents.



Level of Satisfaction with the Value Received from City of Fort Lauderdale Parks, Trails, and Recreation Facilities and Program Services

Respondents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction with the overall value their household receives from City of Fort Lauderdale parks, trails, and recreation facilities and program services. The following summarizes key findings:

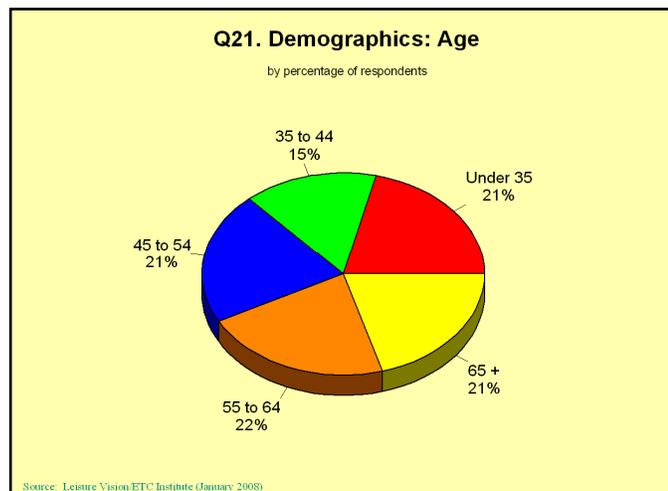
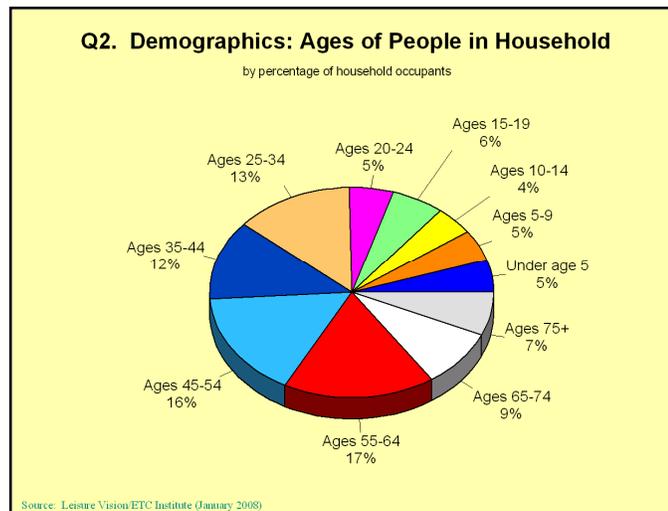
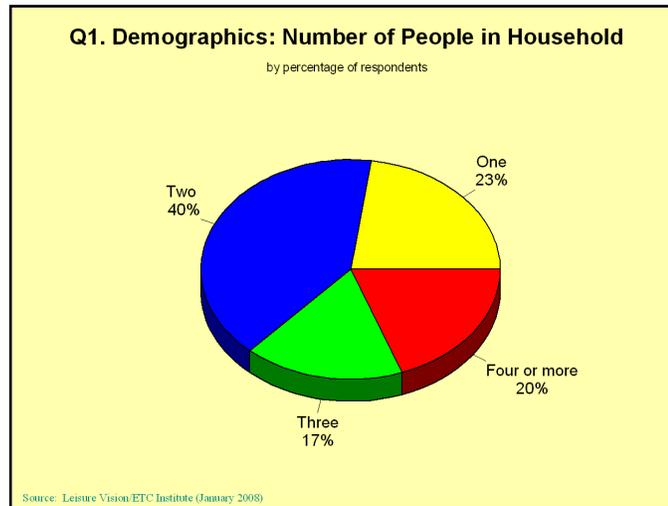
- **Seventy-seven percent (77%) of respondents are either very satisfied (24%) or somewhat satisfied (53%) with the overall value their household receives from City of Fort Lauderdale parks, trails, and recreation facilities and program services.** Fourteen percent (18%) of respondents are either somewhat dissatisfied very dissatisfied (5%) with the overall value received from City parks, trails and recreation facilities and program services.



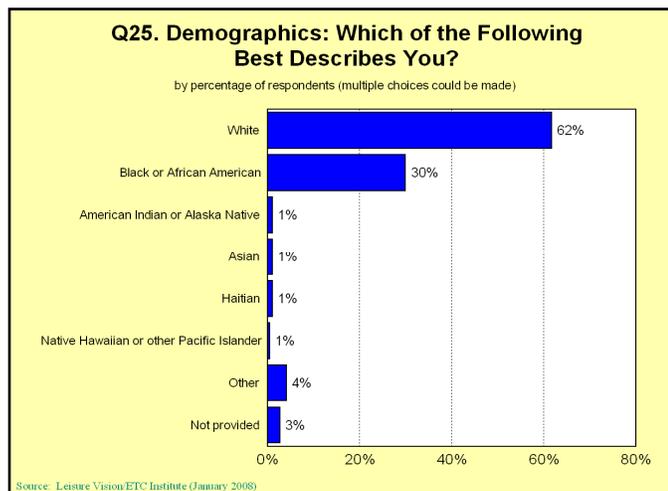
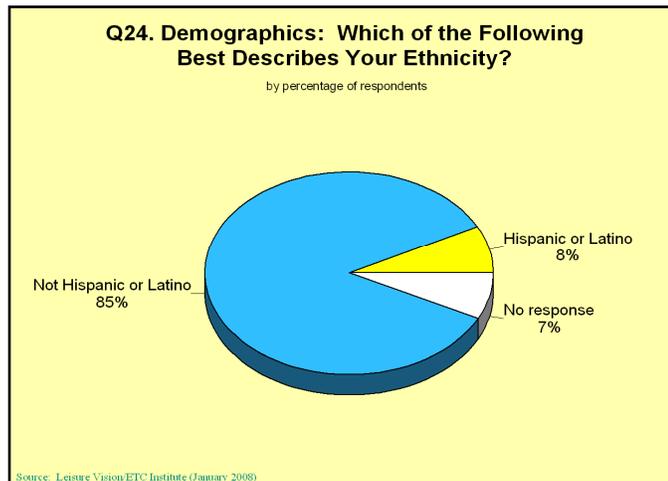
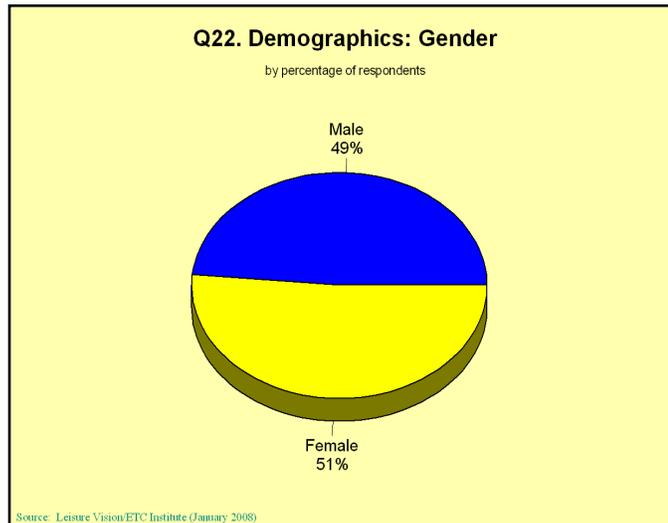
The percentage of respondents who are very or somewhat satisfied with the overall value received (77%) is considerably higher than those who are somewhat or very dissatisfied (23%).



Demographics



Demographics

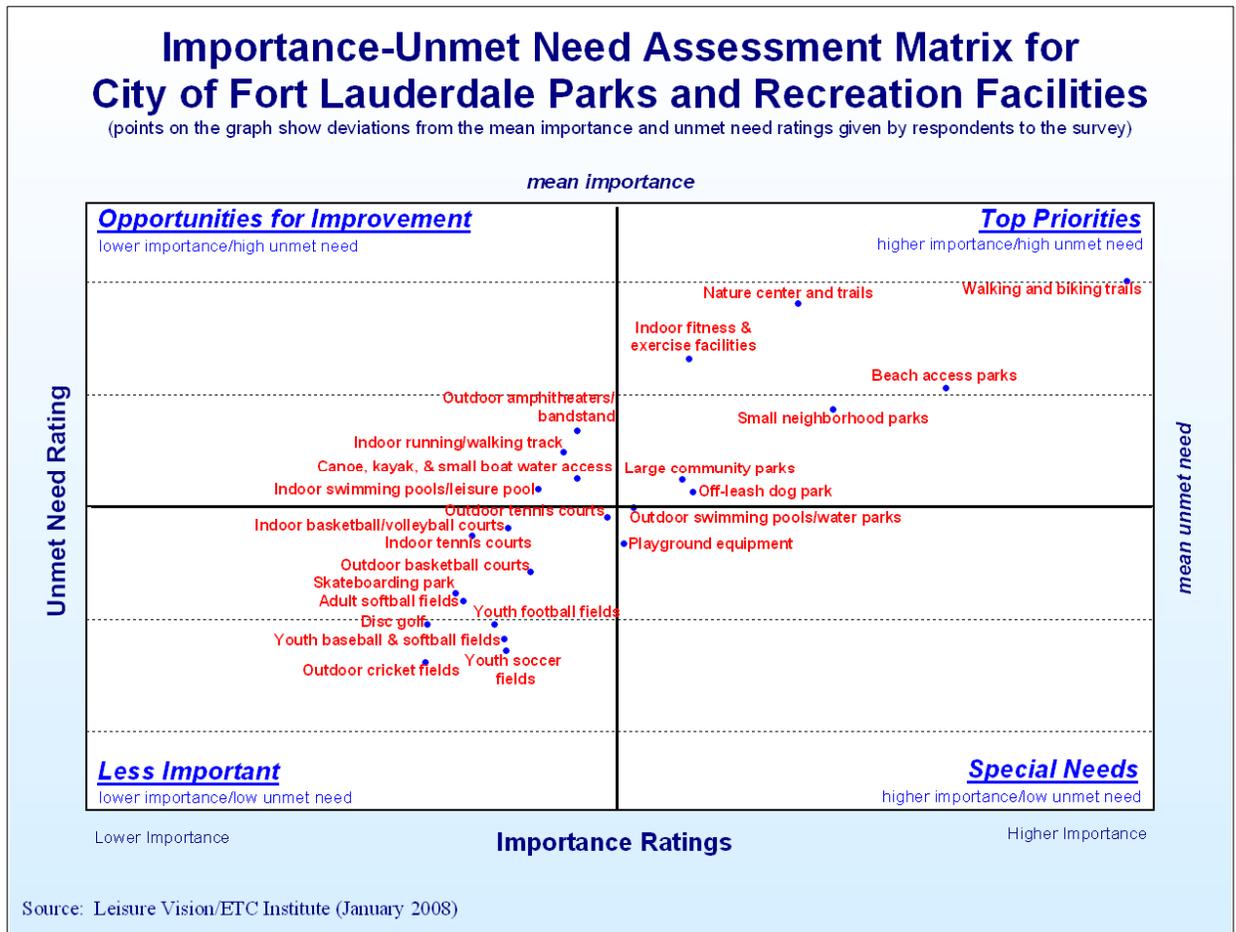


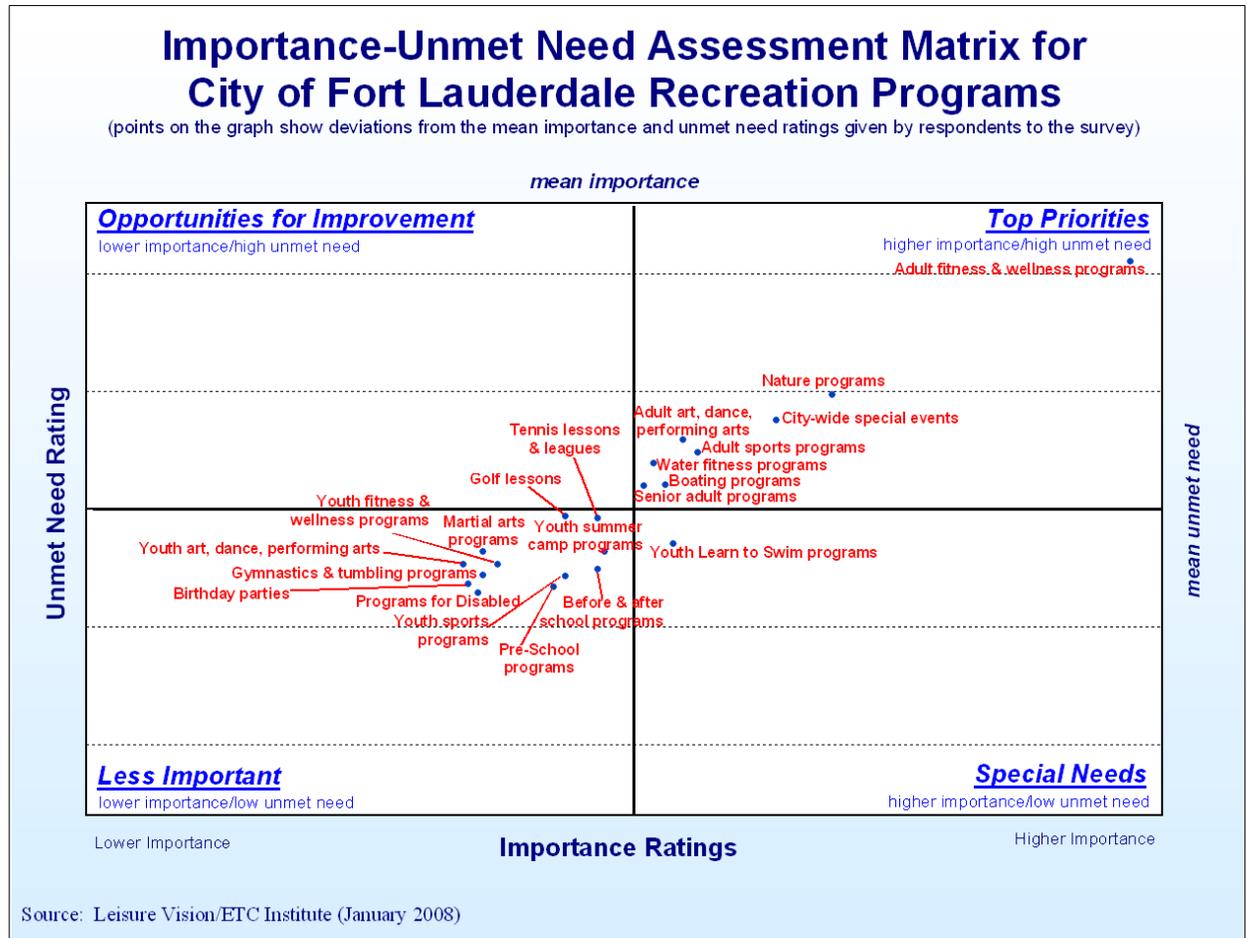
Importance-Unmet Needs Matrix

The Importance-Unmet Needs Matrix is a tool for assessing the priority that should be placed on parks and recreation facilities and recreation programs in the City of Fort Lauderdale. Each of the facilities and programs that were assessed on the survey were placed in one of the following four quadrants:

- **Top Priorities** (higher unmet need and higher importance). Items in this quadrant should be given the highest priority for improvement. Respondents placed a high level of importance on these items, and the unmet need rating is high. Improvements to items in this quadrant will have positive benefits for the highest number of City of Fort Lauderdale residents.
- **Opportunities for Improvement** (higher unmet need and lower importance). Respondents placed a lower level of importance on these items, but the unmet need rating is relatively high. Items in this quadrant should be given secondary priority for improvement.
- **Special Needs** (lower unmet need and higher importance). This quadrant shows where improvements may be needed to serve the needs of specialized populations. Respondents placed a high level of importance on these items, but the unmet need rating is relatively low.

Less Important (lower unmet need and lower importance). Items in this quadrant should receive the lowest priority for improvement. Respondents placed a lower level of importance on these items, and the unmet need rating is relatively low.





5.3 ADDITIONAL FINDINGS FROM THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Commissioners' Guidance

Analysis and Recommendations Regarding Management Issues

This master planning document recognizes that the current management system has many things to be proud of as well as several opportunities for improvement. Adequate planning is essential at this critical time in Fort Lauderdale's history, for the future of all current and future residents. Although agreements with other entities are in place for the provision of certain services, these agreements are in some cases lacking important components and need to be formally reviewed on an annual basis.

Analysis of Vagrancy and Homeless Issues

The City of Fort Lauderdale has a vagrant and homeless issue as identified in the SWOT, SWO, Public Involvement process and Survey results.

The Park Ranger program primarily polices and secures the City's park system. Over the past several years, the ranger program has decreased its staff allocation due to budget cuts and attrition.

Many cities face this same issue. In the April 2007 issue of Athletic Business "long-term recreational camping" by many working class residents on Hawaii's beaches have reached epidemic proportions. California's San Francisco has also dealt with this issue especially in the famous Golden Gate park.



Along with a whole-istic multi-systemic approach to dealing with the lack of affordable and transitional housing, designing and re-designing with crime prevention in mind helps to address the policing and patrolling concerns.

Analysis of Crime Prevention Designing Designing Against Crime

In areas of rapid growth, crime prevention in parks has become a major issue. It is known that quality parks and trails increase surrounding property values. However, there is also a fear that these types of facilities can also bring undesirable activities into the surrounding neighborhood. The phrase Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) (C. Ray Jeffreys, 1971) is defined as the “proper design and effective use of the built environment that can lead to a reduction in the fear and the incidence of crime, and an improvement in the quality of life.” There are four main principles to CPTED:

1. Natural Surveillance: the environment is maintained so that people can be easily seen by others
2. Natural Access Control: the natural access is controlled by some means
3. Territoriality: distinguishing between public and private spaces
4. Maintenance: park and recreation departments should only build what they can maintain

The City of Fort Lauderdale might investigate including CPTED design standards. Resources for CPTED include:

- Designing Safer Communities: A CPTED Handbook by the National Crime Prevention Council
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, Second Edition, by Timothy Crowe
- Virginia CPTED Guidelines: www.vcpa.org
- Trees and Crime: The Role of Landscapes in Crime Prevention: www1.brcc.edu/murray/research/cpted

Kids Workshops

On July 16, 2008, Glattig Jackson conducted a series of five kids' workshops at Carter Park, Croissant Park and Holiday Park. The workshops were conducted in groups of approximately twenty kids and in a variety of age groups. The top priorities of those groups are listed below:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| • Field Trips | • Pools/Water Parks |
| • Dance/Cheerleading | • Computers |
| • Health/Fitness | • Baseball |
| • Socialize/Meet friends | • Swings/Slides/See Saw |

The needs identified in the kids workshops varied greatly by location and age group. Several types of facilities were identified as very important, however when asked, the participants agreed that these facilities were available to them. From a programming standpoint, there was great enthusiasm for field trips and other opportunities to participate in special activities outside of the local neighborhood area. To this end, the Parks and Recreation Department should expand its programs that provide these opportunities.

A full breakdown of the group priorities is included in Appendix D.



5.4 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – KEY ISSUES FOR FURTHER FOCUS

The matrix in **Table 29** summarizes the key issues identified during the Findings Compilation, both qualitatively and quantitatively from all data sources. This summary indicates that these should be the preliminary areas for focus in the coming stages of this strategic plan.

The key issues and examples of implementation strategies appear to be:

- **Enhancing partnerships and planning efforts**
Providing opportunities to capitalize on existing partnerships, expanding networking with other community groups and cooperative planning efforts are indicated.
- **Maintaining what we have**
As an example, there are 47 tennis courts and many need to be resurfaced at outlying neighborhoods. The City needs a regular resurfacing schedule. They need to convert in the sub-surface irrigation system to save water on the 18 clay courts at George English. They could utilize full time staff versus part time to ensure consistent service delivery. They could consider adding lights on hard courts because they are in high demand in winter and at night which would add to their capacity to serve. And at the Jimmy English Center, the City should light three hard courts and consider installing a sub-surface irrigation system.
- **Trails and connectivity**
As an example, providing an interconnected system through alternative transportation modality, trails and interconnectivity promotes access to the services and park components available within a 1/3 mile walking distance and a 1 mile biking distance and a 3 mile driving distance.
- **Improve beach access**
Being a beach community, residents feel strongly that a balance between tourist access and resident access is paramount to the future vision of the City. This focus can identify better ways to meet these needs,
- **Protect natural resources and providing nature programming**
Nature programming ranked high on the survey and public input indicated a desire to teach the inner-city children about the beach and other natural resources within and surrounding the City of Fort Lauderdale. Also, industry best practices indicate acquiring and preserving natural resources makes a community highly desirable and livable.
- **Provide health, fitness and wellness programs**
According to the survey for all 21 programs listed, adult fitness and wellness is the number one unmet need of the residents and national, state and local trends indicate that providing these types of programs go a long way to addressing the obesity epidemic and fight the chronic diseases of aging.
- **Provide more neighborhood parks**
The GRASP® analyses indicate where neighborhood service may warrant additional parks and components to meet the demands of a growing population to maintain the current acceptable levels.
- **Increase safety and security**
There are several solutions to this focus area, such as improving and expanding the park ranger program to address safety and security issues in and around the parks.



- Provide adequate and qualified staff
The following types of recommendations may be further indicated:
 - Conduct a wage study to increase wages and or benefits for lifeguard retention
 - The department will need an additional person to support the pursuing and management of grants to increase financial and programmatic sustainability
 - Add full time maintenance staff at facilities and centers
 - Establish a Leaders in Training or other training and volunteer programs
 - Do a staffing responsibilities audit

- Enhance Sustainability
The following concepts may be included in recommendations supporting sustainability
 - Pursue the use of alternative funding as well as continued application of the Pyramid Methodology will provide resources for assuring a sustainable financial future and decreases the reliance on the general fund subsidy levels
 - A park impact fee analysis for comparisons of revenue to development costs may be warranted.
 - Develop a long range repair and replacement plan
 - Develop a preventative maintenance plan for playgrounds, tennis courts, etc.
 - Develop a lifecycle and capital replacement plan based on the results of this long range strategic plan

Table 29: Key Issues Analysis Matrix

2007	Data Source Rating Scale 0 - not applicable 1 - minor concern 2 - opportunity to improve 3 - key issue/priority	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Best Practice
		Public Meetings	Commissioners and Key Stakeholders Interviews	Staff Interviews	Statistically Valid Survey	GRASP® Analysis	Consultant Professional Expertise
Key Issues	Management						
	Pressure to use parks for other uses	1	0	2	0	0	1
	Planning for O & M	2	2	3	0	2	3
	Beach Master Plan and linkages	1	0	0	3	2	2
	Planning Districts - consistent LOS+B3	3	3	2	0	3	3
	Protecting natural resources	2	2	1	3	2	3
	Needs assessment	2	2	1	0	1	2
Key Issues	Public Involvement						
	More involvement/increase communication	3	3	2	3	0	2
	Share results	3	3	2	0	0	2
	Networking providers	1	3	1	0	0	2
Key Issues	Marketing and Communications						
	Keep Brochure current	3	3	0	3	0	1
	Changes to hours and offerings	3	2	0	0	0	1
	Cross marketing and promotions	3	2	0	3	0	2
	Promoter organized youth sports programs in brochure	3	2	0	3	0	2
	Need volunteers	3	3	2	3	0	2
	Website simplified	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Speakers bureau	2	2	0	0	0	2
Key Issues	Partnerships						
	Closer planning relationship with schools	3	3	2	0	1	3
	Improve school joint use agreements	2	3	3	0	0	3
	Closer planning relationship with River Trust	3	3	2	0	1	3
	Closer Planning and niche market relationship with youth sports association	3	3	2	0	1	3



2007	Data Source Rating Scale 0 - not applicable 1 - minor concern 2 - opportunity to improve 3 - key issue/priority	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Best Practice
		Public Meetings	Commissioners and Key Stakeholders Interviews	Staff Interviews	Statistically Valid Survey	GRASP® Analysis	Consultant Professional Expertise
Key Issues	Planning, Annexation, Growth and Future Acquisitions						
	Opportunistic purchasing of available and resources	3	1	1	0	2	3
	Need neighborhood parks	3	1	1	3	2	2
	Finish developing the parks we have now	3	3	2	0	3	3
	Need more public (resident) beach access	3	1	1	3	1	2
Key Issues	Transportation and Connectivity						
	Increase transportation opportunities to get kids to parks and programs	3	2	1	2	2	2
	Increase alternative transportation opportunities	3	3	2	2	2	3
	More greenways for connectivity	2	2	1	0	3	3
Key Issues	Additional Programs and Activities						
	In downtown Riverwalk	3	3	1	0	2	3
	Concessions in parks	3	2	1	0	2	2
	More programs in parks (nature and other)	3	3	2	3	2	3
	Needs young adult and adult programs	3	3	2	2	2	3
	More festivals and special events	3	3	3	3	2	2
	Youth sports niche market	3	2	0	1	2	3
	Swimming programs	3	2	0	2	3	3
	Ping Pong	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Address obesity	3	3	2	2	0	3
	Inner-city children haven't been to beach	2	1	0	3	0	1
Key Issues	Additional Facilities						
	Skateboard parks in neighborhoods	3	3	2	1	0	3
	Extreme sports	3	2	2	1	0	2
	Dog Parks	3	3	2	3	2	3
	Spraygrounds	3	3	2	2	1	2
	Small boat, waterskiing, windsurfing, sailing	3	2	2	2	3	2
	Pier and beach access	3	2	2	3	1	2
	Water/river access	3	3	2	2	3	3
	More neighborhood parks	3	2	1	3	2	2
	More meeting rooms	3	2	2	3	3	3
	Trails and connections	2	3	2	3	3	3
Key Issues	Equipment and Signage						
	Better wayfinding systems	3	2	0	0	2	2
	Marquees in parks	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Playground equipment in parks adjacent to schools don't meet school safety and age appropriate standards	2	3	0	0	1	2
Key Issues	Improvements and Maintenance						
	Maintain what we have	3	3	3	3	2	3
	Not all facilities are ADA accessible	2	1	2	0	2	3
	Animal control at parks	1	0	1	0	0	1
	East Oakland Park and Portals	2	2	1	2	3	2
	Sunland Park	2	2	1	0	0	1
	Oswald Park	2	2	1	0	0	1
	Floyd Hull Stadium	1	1	1	0	3	1
	North Beach Park	2	2	1	2	1	2
	Harvey Park	2	0	1	0	0	1
	South Side Park	2	0	1	0	0	1



2007	Data Source Rating Scale 0 - not applicable 1 - minor concern 2 - opportunity to improve 3 - key issue/priority	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Best Practice
		Public Meetings	Commissioners and Key Stakeholders Interviews	Staff Interviews	Statistically Valid Survey	GRASP® Analysis	Consultant Professional Expertise
	Snyder Park	2	0	1	0	2	1
	Carter Park	2	0	1	0	0	1
	Hardy Park	2	0	1	0	0	1
	Esplanade Park	2	2	1	0	0	1
	Need lighting in Poinciana and Riverwalk parks	2	2	2	0	1	2
	Shade over pools, tennis courts and parks	2	0	0	0	2	2
Key Issues	Safety and Security						
	Homeless and vagrants	3	3	3	2	2	3
	Park ranger program needs strengthening	3	3	3	2	0	3
	Better lighting in parks	3	3	2	2	2	3
Key Issues	Staffing and Customer Service						
	Not enough qualified and educated staff	3	3	2	0	0	3
	Staffing for promotion, training, succession planning	3	3	3	0	0	3
	Youth sports staff liaison	3	3	2	0	2	2
	More park rangers	3	3	3	2	1	2
	Increase times and days that facilities are open	3	3	2	2	0	2
Key Issues	Fees and Scholarships						
	Fees too high	3	3	2	2	0	2
	YES is great	3	3	3	0	0	3
	Resident rates at the beach	3	3	2	0	0	2
Key Issues	Traditional and Alternative Funding						
	Paying for improvements	2	2	2	0	0	3
	Revenue generation in parks	2	3	3	0	0	3
	Capital funds but no O & M	3	3	3	0	0	3
	Look at impact fees	2	2	2	0	2	3
	Develop alternative funding sources	3	3	3	0	0	3

