

A choropleth map of the United States illustrating the percentage of the population aged 65 and over. The map is overlaid on a background collage of US currency, including \$100 bills and various coins. A horizontal color scale bar is positioned in the lower-left quadrant, ranging from 90 (light yellow) to 105 (dark brown). The map shows that the highest percentages (dark brown, 105%) are concentrated in the Northeast, particularly in New York and New Jersey. Other areas with high percentages (dark orange/brown, 100-105%) include parts of the Midwest and the South. The lowest percentages (light yellow, 90-95%) are found in the Mountain West region, including states like Colorado, Utah, and Idaho.

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The 2009 Florida Price Level Index was prepared by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research
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2009 Florida Price Level Index

The Florida Price Level Index (FPLI) was established by the Legislature as the basis for the District Cost Differential (DCD) in the Florida Education Finance Program. In this role, the FPLI is used to represent the costs of hiring equally qualified personnel across school districts. Since 1995, and at the request of the Legislature, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) at the University of Florida has performed an ongoing review of the methodology of the FPLI and has made appropriate recommendations to improve it. Since 2000, BEBR has also been responsible for calculating the FPLI. To denote its intended use as an adjustment factor for school personnel costs, the index presented in this report is referred to as the FPLI for School Personnel, or FPLI_SP.¹ Note that this is a cross-sectional measure that compares the cost of living or relative wage levels among Florida's 67 counties and is not designed to measure inflation from one year to the next.

Results

The table on this page presents the index for 2009, which is constructed so that the population-weighted average is 100. The median Floridian, ranked by county FPLI_SP, lives in Orange County, with an index value of 101.00. That is, less than half of the state's residents live in counties with index values that are greater than 101.00, less than half in counties with index values that are less than 101.00, and the rest live in Orange County. The



9 counties with index values over 101.00 together account for 48 percent of the state's population and the 57 counties with index values below 101.00 together account for 46 percent of the state's population. The map on the cover displays the distribution of the FPLI_SP across the state. Index values tend to be highest in the southern portion of the state, while 42 of the 57 counties with index values below the median of 101.00 are north of Hillsborough County. When population in and around urban areas reaches the high levels seen in south Florida, workers encounter high house prices, long commutes, or both, for which they must be compensated in the form of higher wages. Of course, factors other than housing prices affect wages in a market economy, so relative wages do not track relative housing prices exactly.

About the FPLI

Use of the FPLI in the DCD assumes districts must offer salaries that will support similar standards of living to attract equally qualified personnel. It further assumes that the FPLI measures the relative costs of maintaining a given standard of living across Florida's counties—that is, the FPLI is used as a Cost of Living Index (COLI) in the DCD calculation.

County	2009	2008	2007
Alachua	95.90	96.78	97.69
Baker	97.48	97.51	97.33
Bay	93.79	93.33	92.88
Bradford	96.91	96.94	96.76
Brevard	100.00	99.49	98.20
Broward	103.15	103.29	103.46
Calhoun	89.66	89.22	88.79
Charlotte	97.25	97.08	96.47
Citrus	93.86	93.98	94.34
Clay	99.54	99.56	99.38
Collier	107.37	107.01	106.52
Columbia	93.88	93.90	93.73
Miami-Dade	101.18	101.06	101.79
DeSoto	97.91	97.59	97.14
Dixie	90.63	91.47	92.33
Duval	101.90	101.93	101.74
Escambia	94.56	94.17	92.22
Flagler	94.44	94.47	94.30
Franklin	88.36	87.54	87.78
Gadsden	92.29	91.59	91.84
Gilchrist	92.73	93.58	94.46
Glades	99.11	98.78	98.33
Gulf	90.34	89.91	89.47
Hamilton	91.54	91.57	91.40
Hardee	95.53	96.00	96.02
Hendry	100.85	100.52	100.06
Hernando	96.92	97.05	97.42
Highlands	95.39	95.07	94.63
Hillsborough	101.57	101.71	102.10
Holmes	89.81	88.93	88.25
Indian River	100.45	99.44	98.15
Jackson	89.87	89.84	88.72
Jefferson	90.97	91.34	91.59
Lafayette	89.62	90.05	90.90
Lake	97.51	97.64	97.70
Lee	102.83	102.06	101.80
Leon	93.68	94.07	94.33
Levy	92.58	93.43	94.31
Liberty	88.78	89.15	89.40
Madison	88.23	88.23	88.48
Manatee	100.19	100.42	100.27
Marion	94.71	94.79	94.73
Martin	99.88	99.62	99.06
Monroe	102.15	100.85	101.32
Nassau	99.13	99.16	98.98
Okaloosa	96.16	95.22	94.50
Okeechobee	96.88	97.12	96.21
Orange	101.00	101.13	101.20
Osceola	98.66	98.79	98.86
Palm Beach	105.23	105.48	104.50
Pasco	98.86	98.99	99.36
Pinellas	100.05	100.22	100.68
Polk	98.07	97.59	97.50
Putnam	95.74	95.77	95.59
St. Johns	98.48	98.50	98.32
St. Lucie	98.60	99.54	98.85
Santa Rosa	92.44	91.77	91.68
Sarasota	101.21	101.71	100.50
Seminole	99.81	100.07	99.95
Sumter	95.34	95.46	95.53
Suwannee	91.48	91.50	91.33
Taylor	89.23	88.51	88.85
Union	95.83	95.86	95.68
Volusia	95.39	95.23	94.74
Wakulla	91.27	91.64	91.90
Walton	93.84	92.26	91.56
Washington	90.12	89.68	89.25

¹An index of the relative costs of goods and services, the BEBR FCRPI, a spatial COLI for the average occupation, the BEBR FCWI, and the data and calculations supporting the FPLI_SP may be accessed at www.bebr.ufl.edu later this year.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), constructed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) using the concept of a COLI as a framework, is perhaps the best known example of a price index.² Indeed, use of the FPLI to index costs from one Florida county to the next parallels the use of the CPI by the Federal Government to index Social Security funds from one year to the next. The CPI, however, is not a simple weighted average of the prices of a specific market basket of goods and services. Rather, the BLS continually evaluates and improves its methods. Numerous adjustments are made to measured price data to make the CPI more appropriate in its intended use as a COLI for comparisons across time periods at a given location.³ BEBR's work on the FPLI since 1995 has been aimed at making it more accurate and appropriate in its intended use as a COLI for comparisons across locations at a given point in time.

At a given location, factors other than the monetary costs of goods and services purchased in the marketplace that significantly affect the compensation needed to maintain a given standard of living are nearly the same from one year to the next. Variations in climate from year to year, for example, can usually be ignored when estimating changes in the cost of living. Across locations, however, such factors as climate, cultural and recreational opportunities, and services and taxes vary widely. In turn, variations in these factors affect workers' standards of living and thus the ability of employers—including school districts—to hire personnel. Thus, a COLI intended to make comparisons across space must allow for variation in

such factors.⁴ Beginning with the 2003 FPLI, BEBR has used data on private market wages to construct an index of the relative compensation required to attract equally qualified workers across Florida's school districts. Referred to as the FPLI_SP, this index is more appropriate for comparing the costs of hiring equally qualified personnel for identical jobs across locations at a given point in time.⁵

Across areas, other things being equal, places that are more productive, and thus more attractive to firms, will have higher wages and prices, while places that are more pleasant in which to live, and thus more attractive to workers, will have lower wages and higher prices. Consequently, a simple weighted average of the relative prices of purchased goods and services is inferior to the FPLI_SP as a COLI in a spatial context. In areas that are otherwise less attractive to live in, relative wages will exceed relative prices, while in areas that are otherwise more attractive to live in, relative prices will exceed relative wages.

Within areas, firms that must locate closer to the urban core must pay higher wages than firms free to locate near suburban or outlying areas. That is because those who work at firms located in the urban core must either pay higher housing costs or endure longer commutes. Further, the larger the difference between real estate costs in the urban core and in suburban and outlying areas, the larger this pay difference will be. Therefore, types of jobs that tend to be concentrated farther from the urban core will show less difference in average wages between cities with high housing costs and cities with low housing costs than types of jobs that tend to be

concentrated nearer the urban core. Therefore, BEBR controls for occupational centrality in constructing the FPLI.

In calculating the FPLI_SP, BEBR first used statistical techniques to estimate a raw index of wages for comparable workers employed in jobs of comparable centralization of employment across counties. Wage data for this calculation consist of average wages for over 700 occupations across Florida's 67 counties. Although data for each specific occupation are not available for all 67 counties, observations for a great many individual occupations are available in even the smallest counties. The Labor Market Information division of Florida's Agency for Workforce Innovation collects these data as part of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey. Measures of occupational centralization are calculated from the U.S. Census Public Use Microdata Sample and are used in conjunction with data on the costs of goods and services, including housing costs, to capture differing adjustments across occupations with differing propensities to locate near the urban core. The raw index is then calculated based on the centrality of school related occupations. Additional techniques are then used to smooth statistical variation.

Summary

This report presented the 2009 FPLI_SP and the methodology used in its calculation. The index uses extensive data on wages, occupational location, and the prices of goods and services to estimate the relative wage level needed to maintain a given standard of living for occupations comparable to school personnel across Florida's counties. Although many factors bear on counties' FPLI_SP position, counties that are urban tend to have the higher values.

²Question 4 under "Frequently Asked Questions" at the CPI homepage, <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm>, discusses this point. Chapter 17 of the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, which may be accessed at the same web site, contains more detail.

³Links to documentation for many hedonic adjustments may be found at <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm>.

⁴In terms of the CPI methodology adapted to a spatial context, this would be analogous to a full hedonic adjustment to the price of land across space to reflect all factors affecting standards of living that are determined with choice of residential location.

⁵In the 2003 FPLI Report, what is now designated as the FPLI_SP was named the Low Centrality FPLI_A.