

# **2008 PRC QUALITY OF LIFE ASSESSMENT**

**South Broward County, Florida**

Sponsored By  
**Memorial Healthcare System and  
The Coordinating Council Of Broward**

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# Methodology

## Quality of Life Survey

A precise and carefully executed methodology is critical in asserting the validity of the results gathered in the *2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey*. Thus, to ensure the best representation of the population surveyed, a telephone interview methodology was employed. The primary advantages of telephone interviewing are timeliness, efficiency and random selection capabilities.

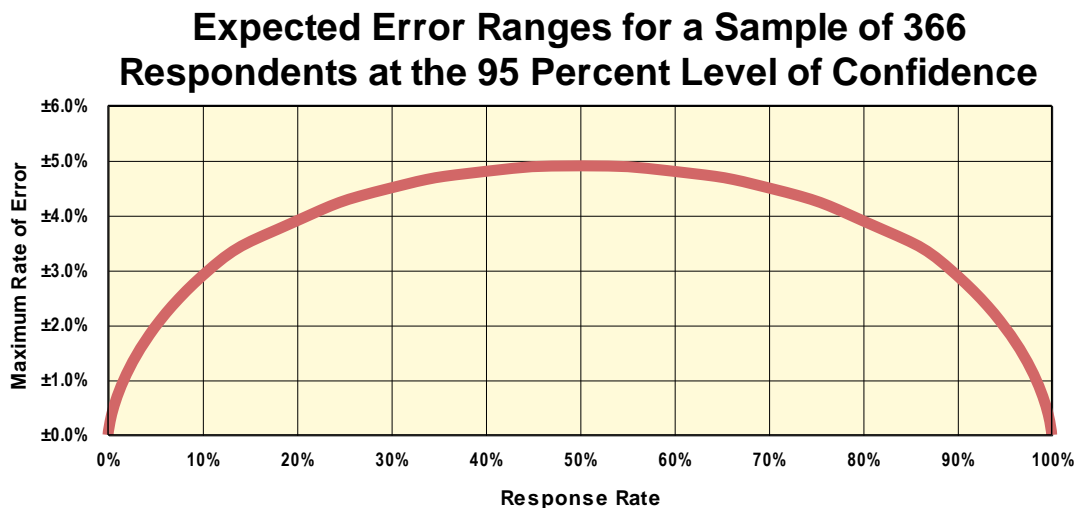
### Sample Design

The sample design used for this effort consisted of a random sample of 366 individuals aged 18 and older in the defined community of South Broward County. Once these data were collected, the sample was weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution at the ZIP Code level. Population estimates were based on census projections of adults aged 18 and over provided in the latest *ESRI BIS Demographic Portfolio*.

All administration of the surveys, data collection and data analysis was conducted by Professional Research Consultants, Inc. (PRC).

### Sampling Error

For statistical purposes, the maximum rate of error associated with a sample size of 366 respondents is  $\pm 4.9\%$  at the 95 percent level of confidence.



Note: The "response rate" (the percentage of a population giving a particular response) determines the error rate associated with that response. A "95 percent level of confidence" indicates that responses would fall within the expected error range on 95 out of 100 trials.

Example 1: For example, if 10% of the sample of 366 respondents answered a certain question with a "yes," it can be asserted that between 7.1% and 12.9% ( $10\% \pm 2.9\%$ ) of the total population would offer this response.

Example 2: If 50% of respondents said "yes," one could be certain with a 95 percent level of confidence that between 45.1% and 54.9% ( $50\% \pm 4.9\%$ ) of the total population would respond "yes" if asked this question.

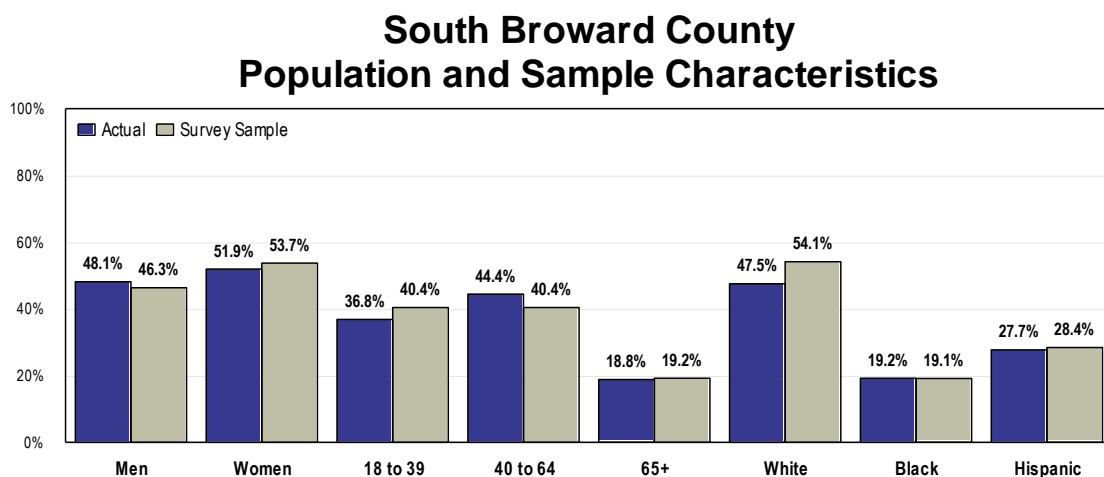
In addition, for further analysis, keep in mind that each percentage point recorded among the total sample of survey respondents is representative of approximately 4,780 residents aged 18 and older in South Broward County (based on current population estimates). Thus, in a case where 3.4% of the total sample gives a particular response to a survey question, this is representative of approximately 16,252 people and therefore must not be dismissed as too small to be significant.

As a benchmark, Broward County data (obtained by PRC) is included where possible and applicable throughout this report. Also, for purposes of this study, comparisons are made to the 1994, 1997, 1999, 2002, 2004 and 2006 survey findings [conducted in South Broward County by PRC].

## Sample Characteristics

To accurately represent the population studied, PRC strives to minimize bias through application of a proven telephone methodology and random-selection techniques. And, while this random sampling of the population produces a highly representative sample, it is a common and preferred practice to “weight” the raw data to improve this representativeness even further. This is accomplished by adjusting the results of a random sample to match the demographic characteristics of the population surveyed (poststratification), so as to eliminate any naturally occurring bias. Specifically, once the raw data are gathered, respondents are examined by key demographic characteristics (namely gender, age, race, ethnicity, and poverty status) and a statistical application package applies weighting variables that produce a sample which more closely matches the population for these characteristics. Thus, while the integrity of each individual’s responses is maintained, one respondent’s responses may contribute to the whole the same weight as, for example, 1.1 respondents. Another respondent, whose demographic characteristics may have been slightly oversampled, may contribute the same weight as 0.9 respondents.

The following chart outlines the characteristics of the sample for key demographic variables, compared to actual population characteristics revealed in census data. [Note that the sample consisted solely of area residents aged 18 and older; data on children were given by proxy by the person most responsible for that child’s health care needs, and these children are not represented demographically in this chart.]



Sources: • ESRI BIS Demographic Portfolio  
• 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants



Further note that the poverty descriptions and segmentation used in this report are based on 2008 administrative poverty thresholds determined by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. These guidelines define poverty status by household income level and number of persons in the household (e.g., the 2008 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$21,200 annual household income or lower). In sample segmentation: “<200% FPL” (or “<200% of the Federal Poverty Level”) refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status, combined with those households living just above the poverty level, earning up to twice the poverty threshold; and “200%+ FPL” refers to households with incomes more than twice the poverty threshold defined for their household size.

The sample design and the quality control procedures used in the data collection ensure that the sample is representative. Thus, the findings may be generalized to the total population of community members in South Broward County with a high degree of confidence.

## Benchmark Data

### Statewide Risk Factor Data

Statewide risk factor data are provided where available as an additional benchmark against which to compare local findings. These data are reported in the most recent *BRFSS (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System) Summary Prevalence Reports* published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services.

### Nationwide Risk Factor Data

Nationwide risk factor data, which are also provided in comparison charts, are taken from the *2008 PRC National Health Survey*. The methodological approach for the national study is identical to that employed in this assessment, and these data may be generalized to the U.S. population with a high degree of confidence.

### Healthy People 2010

*Healthy People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health* is part of the Healthy People 2010 initiative that is sponsored by the U. S. Department of Health & Human Services. Healthy People 2010 outlines a comprehensive, nationwide health promotion and disease prevention agenda. It is designed to serve as a roadmap for improving the health of all people in the United States during the first decade of the 21st century.



*“With [specific] health objectives in 28 focus areas, Healthy People 2010 will be a tremendously valuable asset to health planners, medical practitioners, educators, elected officials, and all of us who work to improve health. Healthy People 2010 reflects the very best in public health planning—it is comprehensive, it was created by a broad coalition of experts from many sectors, it has been designed to measure progress over time, and, most important, it clearly lays out a series of objectives to bring better health to all people in this country.”*

— Donna E. Shalala, (Former) Secretary of Health & Human Services

Like the preceding Healthy People 2000 initiative—which was driven by an ambitious, yet achievable, 10-year strategy for improving the nation’s health by the end of the 20th century—Healthy People 2010 is committed to a single, overarching purpose: promoting health and preventing illness, disability and premature death.

# HEALTH

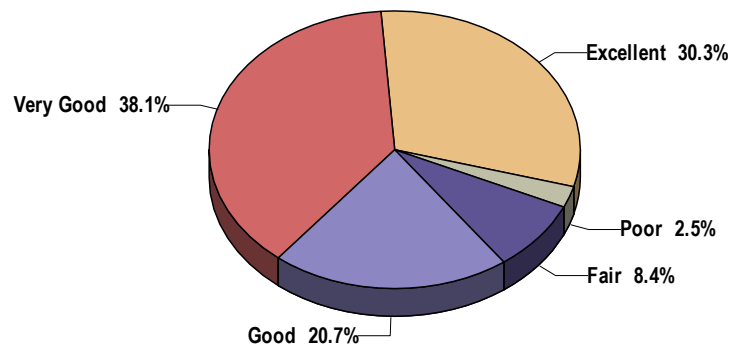
## Self-Reported Health Status

This section describes South Broward County residents' perceived health status, including physical, mental, and emotional health.

**In South Broward County, 68.4% of adults view their collective physical, mental, and emotional health as "excellent" or "very good."**

- Another 20.7% gave "good" evaluations, while 10.9% say that their general health status is overall "fair" or "poor."
- The 10.9% reported among South Broward County respondents is statistically similar to the 10.2% reported countywide.

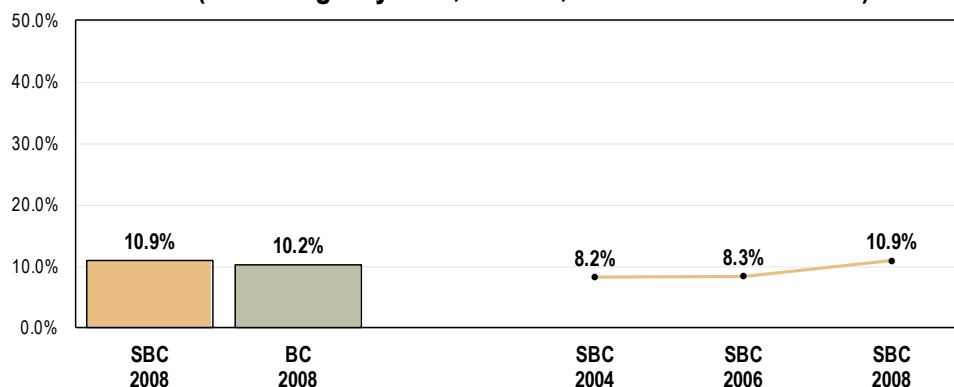
**Self-Reported Health Status**  
(Including Physical, Mental, and Emotional Health)  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 5]  
Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

- **TREND:** The percentage of South Broward County residents who consider their health to be "fair" or "poor" (10.9%) is statistically unchanged from the 8.2% reported across the SBC community in 2004 (2004 was the first year that this question was asked with the current wording).

**Self-Reported Health Status is "Fair" or "Poor"**  
(Including Physical, Mental, and Emotional Health)

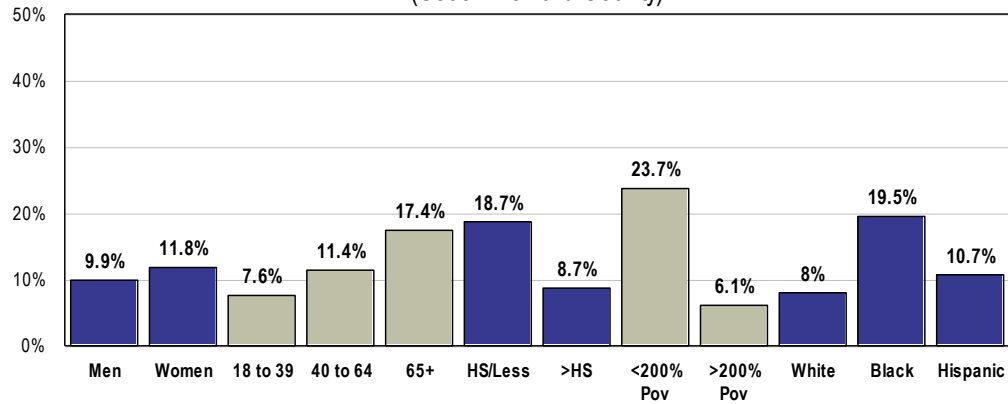


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 5]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

By key demographic characteristics, a much higher prevalence of “fair” or “poor” health is reported among:

- Residents without a postsecondary education.
- Those living at lower incomes.
- Blacks.

### Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Physical, Mental, and Emotional Health (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 5]  
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.

# Activity Limitation & Disability

## Activity Limitations

Survey respondents were next asked whether a physical, psychological, or cognitive impairment or health problem prevents them from working at a job, a business, or maintaining self-employment.

**A total of 9.9% of South Broward County respondents currently report a limitation which prevents their employment.**

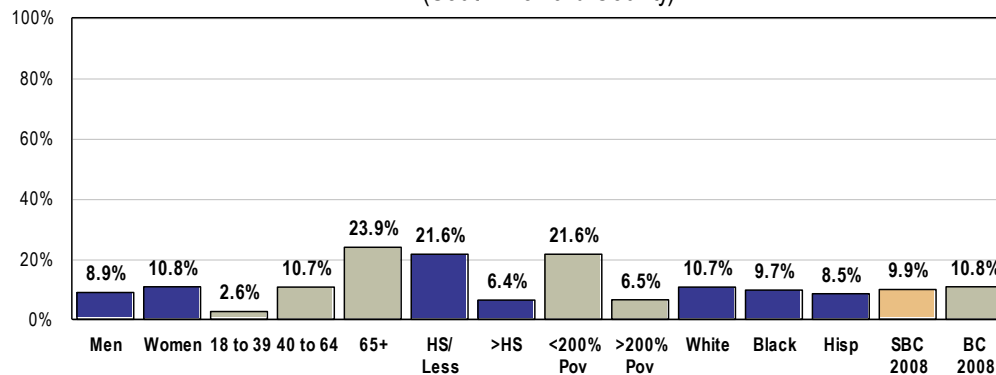
- Statistically similar to the 10.8% reported countywide.

By key demographic characteristics, adults more likely to report that a limitation prevents their employment include the following population segments:

- Residents aged 65+.
- Those without education beyond high school.
- Those living at lower incomes.

### A Limitation Currently Prevents Employment

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 70]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.

• Asked of all respondents.

• In this case the term "limitation" includes a physical, psychological, or cognitive impairment or health problem.

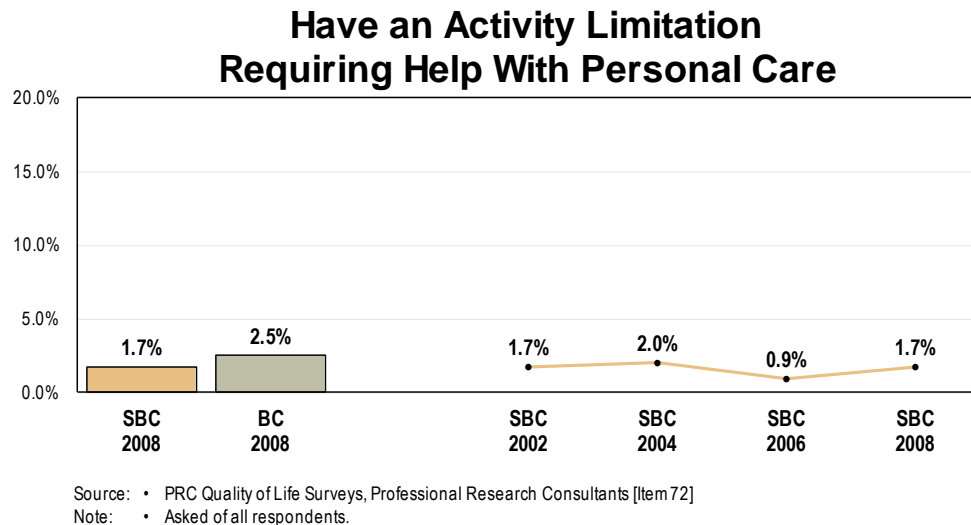
Among those residents who do not currently experience a limitation which precludes their employment, 6.1% report that they are limited in *the kind or amount* of employment activities they can do because of an impairment.

Survey respondents were next asked to indicate whether they currently require the assistance of others for *personal care* (including bathing, dressing, eating) or routine needs (such as household chores or shopping).

**1.7% of survey respondents have an activity limitation requiring help with personal care.**

- Statistically similar to the 2.5% reported countywide.

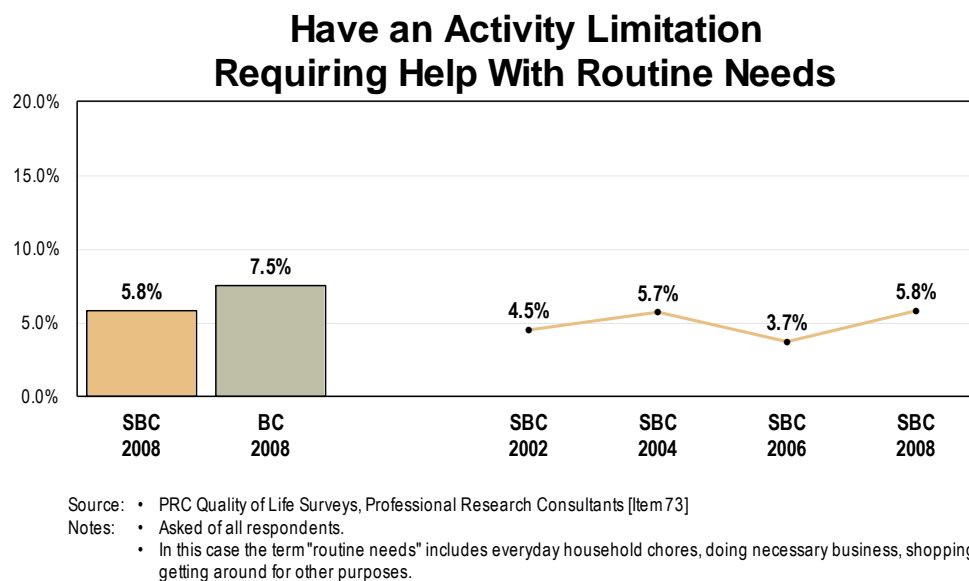
**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



**5.8% of South Broward County survey respondents have an activity limitation requiring help with routine needs.**

- Statistically similar to the 7.5% reported across Broward County.

**TREND:** Has not changed significantly over time.



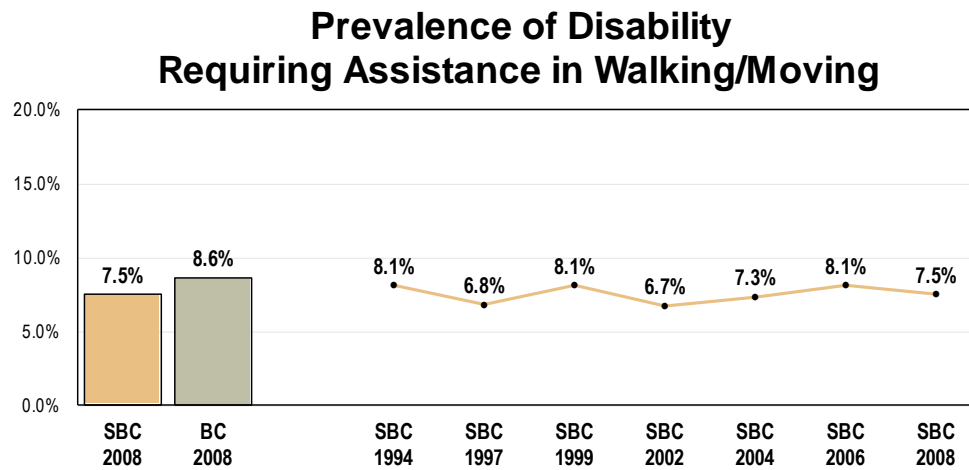
## Disabilities

### Mobility

**7.5% of community adults report a disability requiring assistance in moving or walking.**

- Statistically comparable to the 8.6% reported across Broward County.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



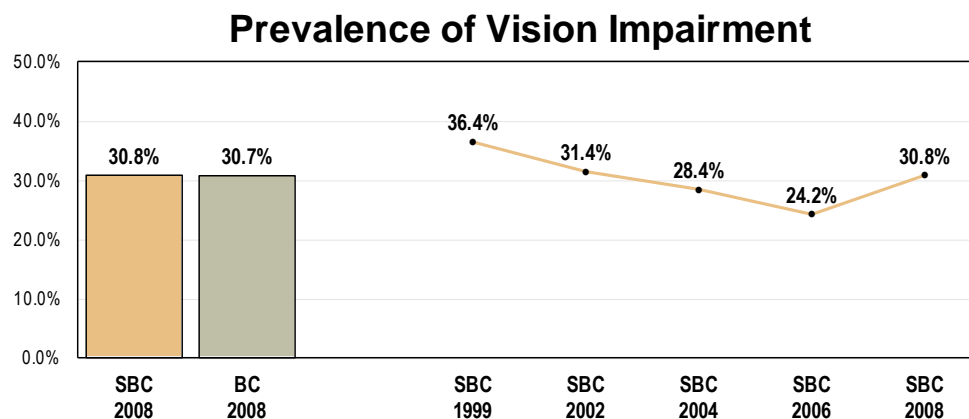
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 23]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

### Vision

**A total of 30.8% of South Broward County residents indicate that they or a member of their household is visually impaired.**

- Nearly identical to the 30.7% reported countywide this year.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to the 36.4% reported in 1999, despite a *statistically significant decrease* in vision impairment in South Broward County from 1999 to 2006.



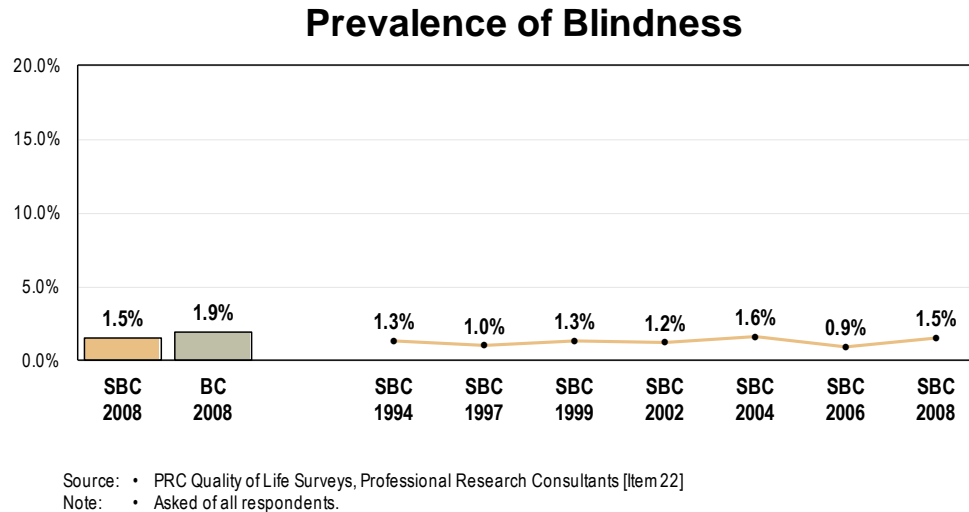
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 21]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

## Blindness

**Just 1.5% of survey respondents report that they or a member of their household is blind.**

- Similar to the 1.9% countywide prevalence reported this year.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged over the past 14 years.

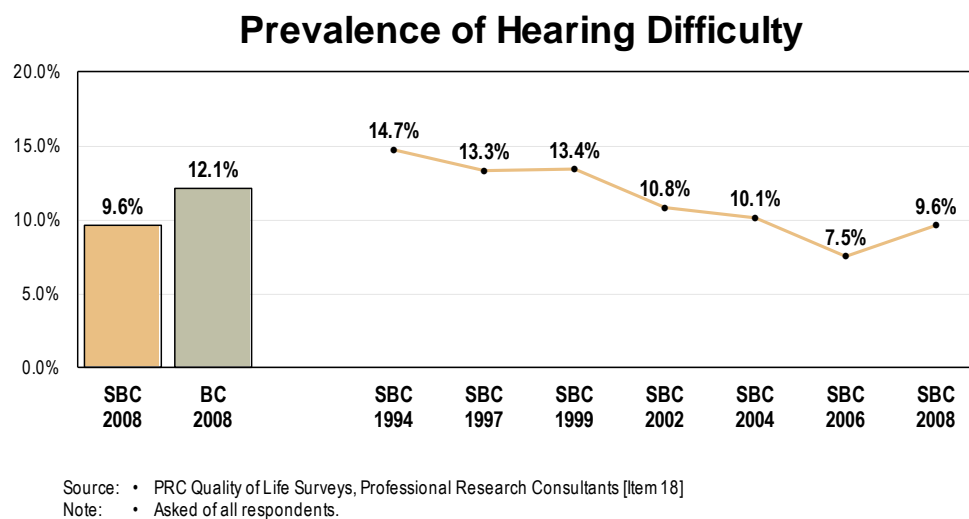


## Hearing

**A total of 9.6% of respondents indicate that they or a member of their household has a hearing difficulty.**

- Statistically similar to the 12.1% reported across Broward County.

**TREND:** Overall, this proportion has *decreased significantly* since 1994.

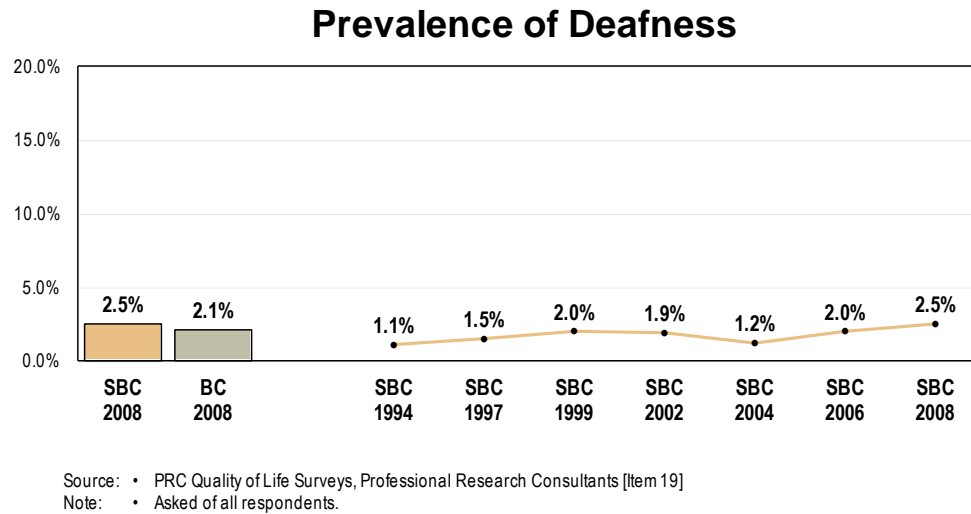


## Deafness

**A total of 2.5% of South Broward County community members report that they or a member of their household suffer from deafness.**

- Close to the 2.1% reported countywide this year.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

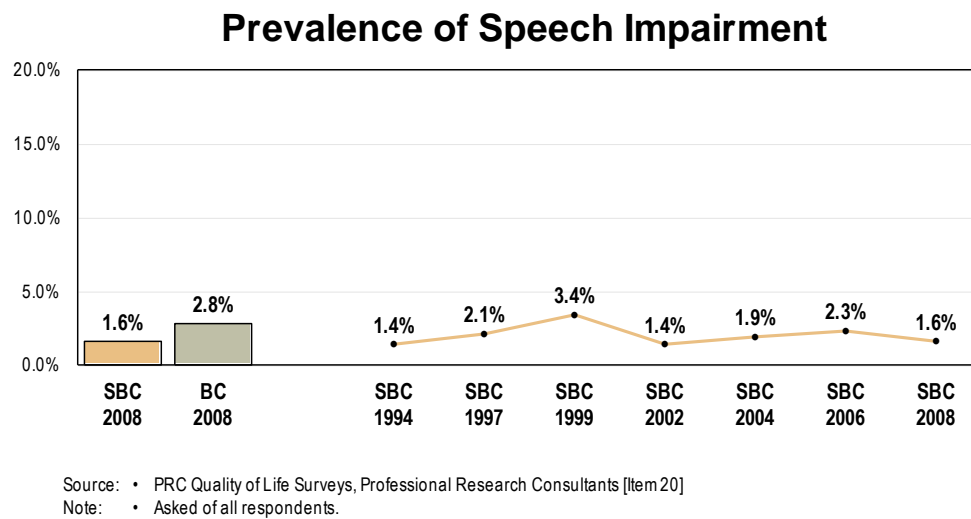


## Speech

**1.6% of survey respondents indicate that they or a member of their household has a speech impairment.**

- Statistically similar to the 2.8% reported across Broward County this year.

**TREND:** Relatively stable in South Broward County since 1994.





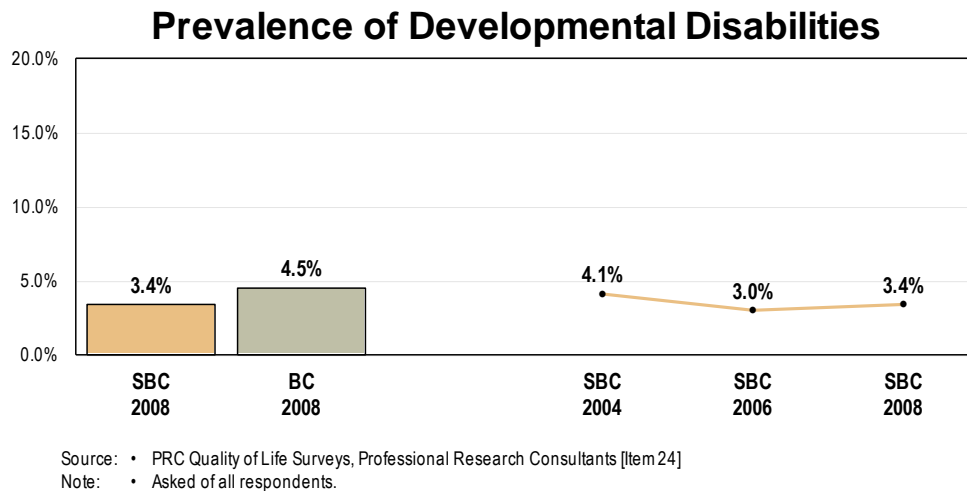
## Developmental & Mental Disabilities

In a related inquiry, local adults were asked to report on the prevalence of a developmental or mental disability.

**3.4% of survey respondents indicate that they or a member of their household has a developmental disability.**

- Similar to the 4.5% reported countywide this year.

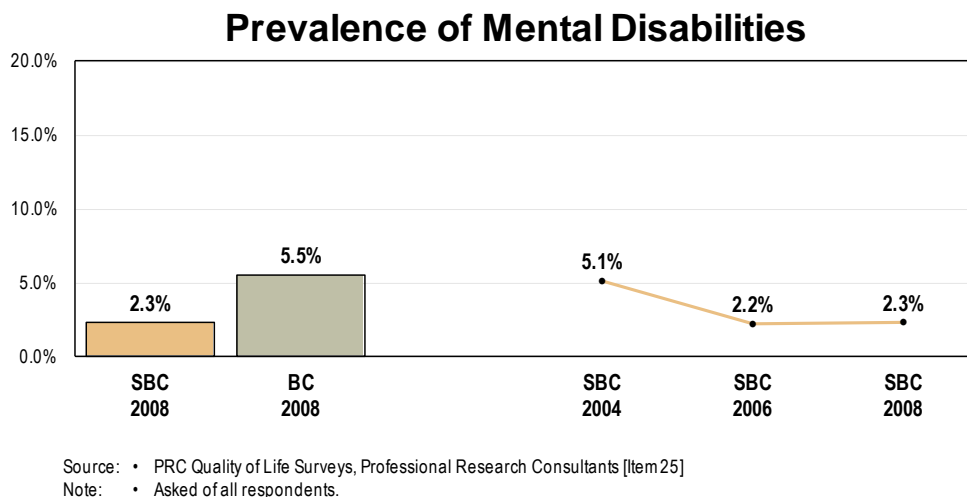
▣ **TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



**Another 2.3% of South Broward adults report that they or a member of their household has a mental disability.**

- Notably lower than the 5.5% reported across Broward County.

▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* from the 5.1% prevalence recorded across South Broward County in 2004.

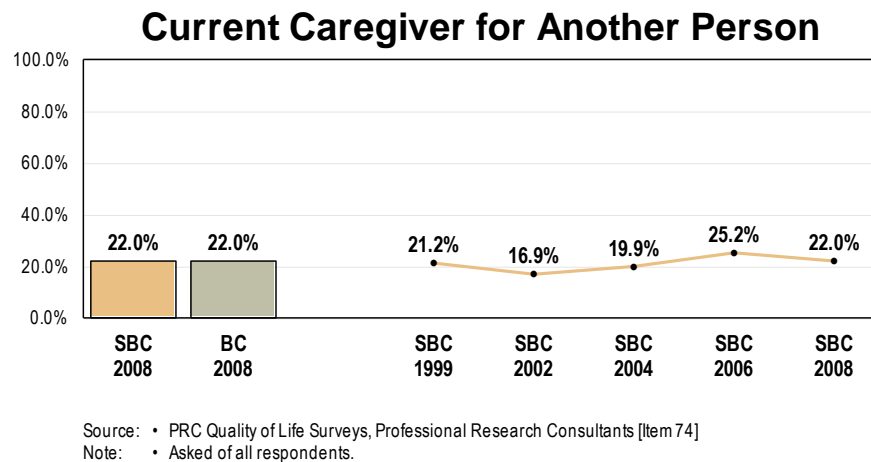


## Caregivers

**Roughly one-fifth (22.0%) of South Broward County adults are currently caregivers for another person.**

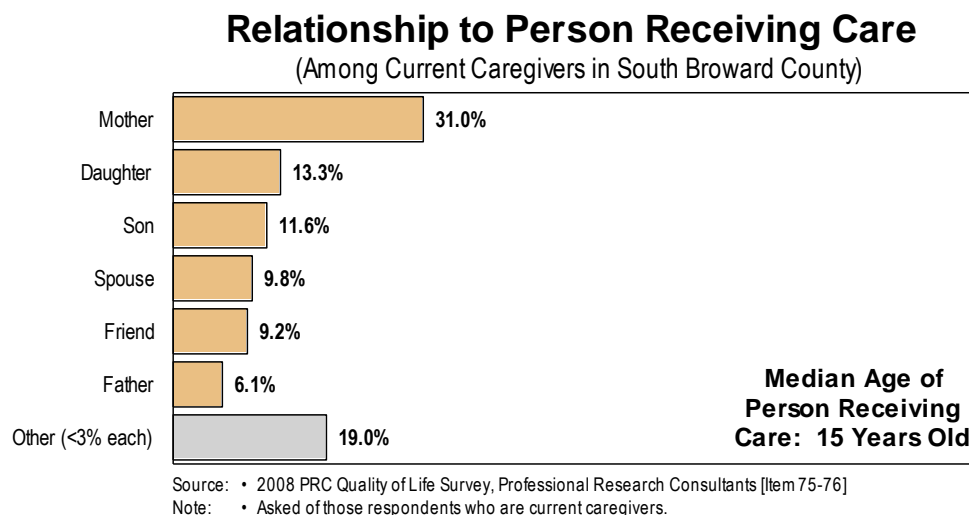
- Identical to the Broward County percentage.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



When asked to indicate the relation that these caregivers are to the recipients of the care, 37.1% indicated that they are the **parent** of the person receiving care (31.0% mothers, 6.1% fathers). Another 24.9% report that they are the **child** of the person receiving care (13.3% daughters, 11.6% sons). Other relationships frequently reported include **spouses** (9.8%) and **friends** (9.2%).

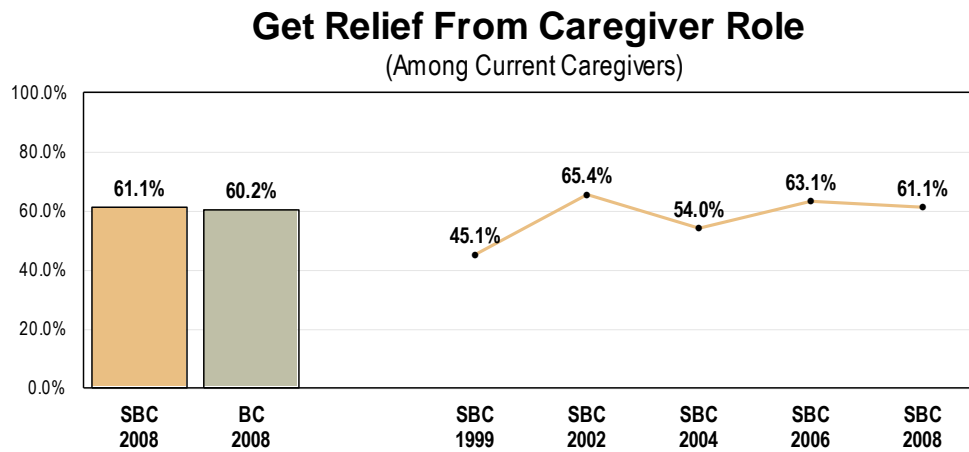
The median age of the person receiving care was 15 years old.



Finally, the local adults who currently act as caregivers to another were asked whether they get any relief from their caregiver role.

- Six in 10 (61.1%) caregivers report that they do get relief from their roles as caregivers.
- Similar to the 60.2% reported countywide this year.

**TREND:** Statistically, this response has not varied significantly since 1999.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 77]  
Note: • Asked of those respondents who are currently caregivers to another person.

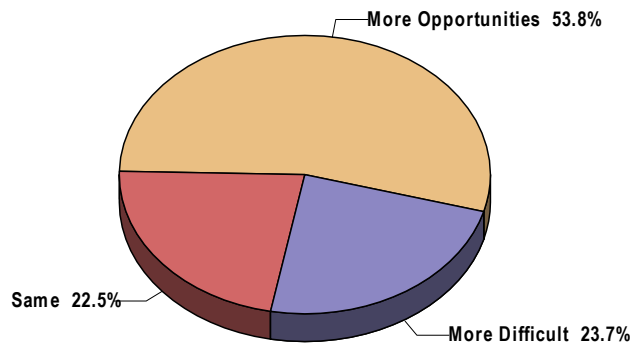
## Opportunities for the Disabled

Regarding people with disabilities in the community, more than one-half (53.8%) of local adults perceive there to be more opportunities now for the disabled.

- 22.5% feel there are the same amount of opportunities and 23.7% of local adults think that it is more difficult now for people with disabilities (nearly identical to the county figure).

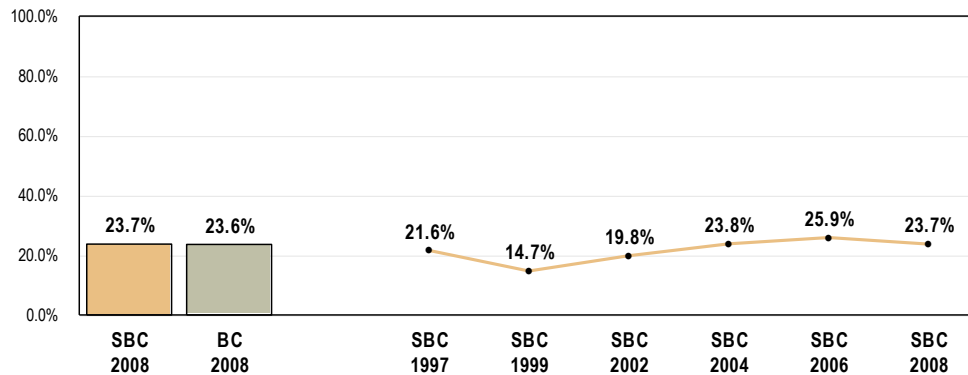
**TREND:**  
Unchanged from the 21.6% “more difficult” prevalence first reported across South Broward County in 1997.

**Rating of Opportunities for the Disabled in the Community Compared to Those in the Past**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 97]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**Perceive Things to be "More Difficult" for the Community's Disabled Now Than in the Past**



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 97]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

# Morbidity

“Morbidity” is defined as the rate of disease or the proportion of diseased persons in a given locality. The following section outlines data relating to the prevalence of various conditions in South Broward County.

## Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)

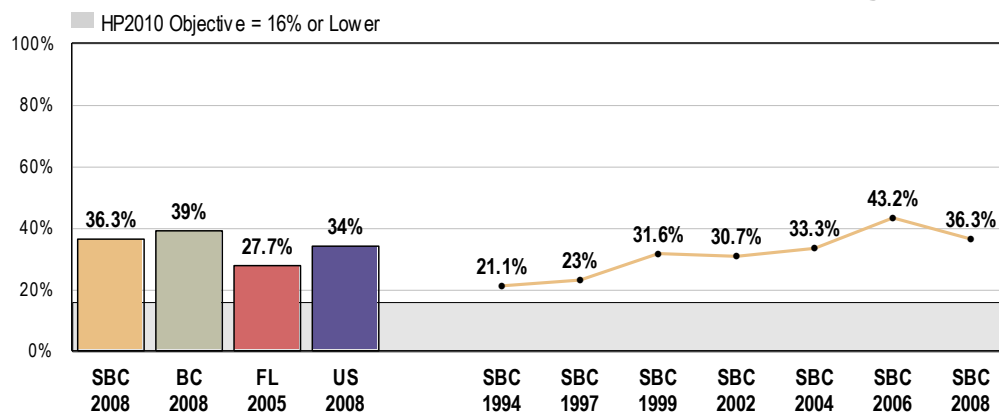
High blood pressure is known as the “silent killer” and remains a major risk factor for coronary heart disease, stroke, and heart failure. About 50 million adults in the United States have high blood pressure.

– Healthy People 2010, 2nd Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

**A total of 36.3% of community members have been told at some point that their blood pressure was high.**

- Specifically, 25.4% of adults in South Broward County have been told more than once that their blood pressure was high, while 10.9% have been told this only once.
  - Similar to the 39.0% reported across Broward County this year.
  - Higher than the percentage found statewide (27.7%).
  - Similar to the 34.0% reported nationwide.
  - Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 objective of 16% or lower.
- ▣ **TREND:** This year’s prevalence of hypertension marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 21.1% reported across South Broward County in 1994.

### Have Been Told Blood Pressure Was High

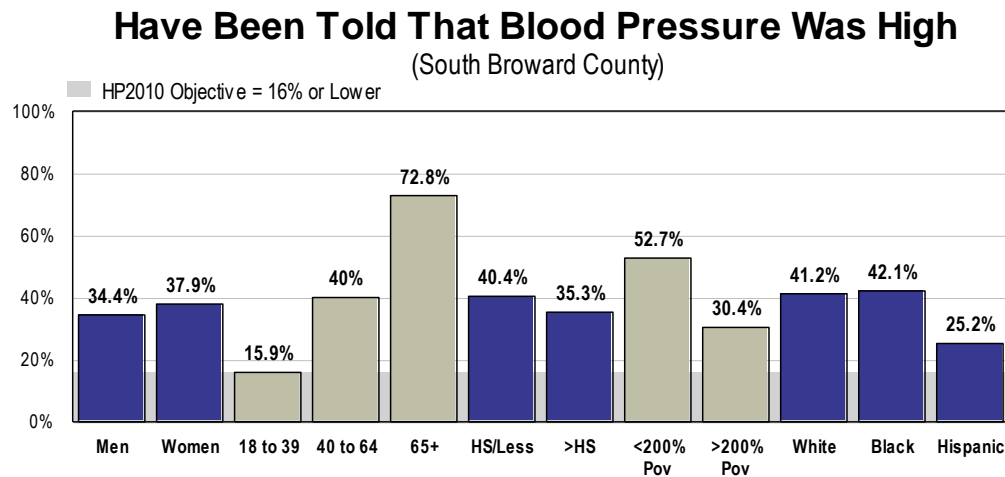


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 11]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2005 Florida Data  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Adults more likely to report having hypertension include:

- Adults 40 and older: rates vary from 15.9% among adults under 40 to 72.8% among those 65 and older.
- Those living at lower incomes.
- Whites and Blacks.



Sources: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 11]  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

## High Blood Cholesterol

High blood cholesterol is a major risk factor for coronary heart disease that can be modified. More than 50 million U.S. adults have blood cholesterol levels that require medical advice and treatment. More than 90 million adults have cholesterol levels that are higher than desirable. Experts recommend that all adults aged 20 years and older have their cholesterol levels checked at least once every 5 years to help them take action to prevent or lower their risk of coronary heart disease. Lifestyle changes that prevent or lower high blood cholesterol include eating a diet low in saturated fat and cholesterol, increasing physical activity, and reducing excess weight.

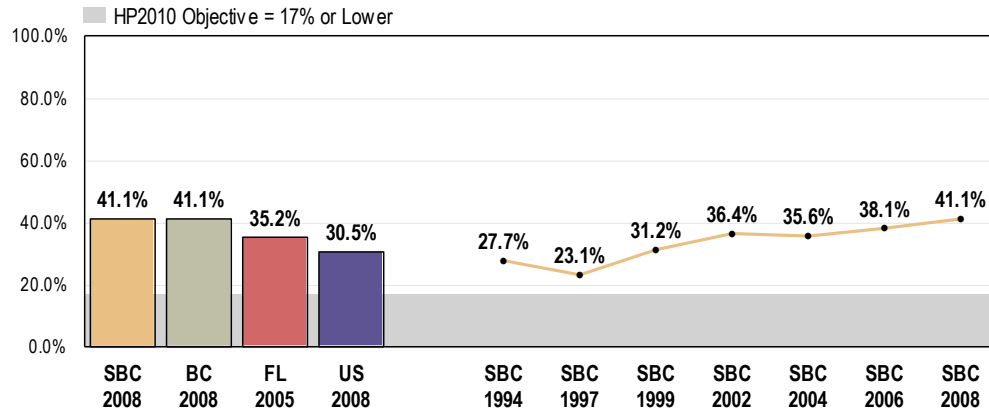
– Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

**A total of 41.1% of adults in South Broward County have been told by a health care professional that their cholesterol level was high.**

- Identical to the countywide prevalence this year.
- Less favorable than the 35.2% found across Florida.
- Less favorable than the 30.5% prevalence found throughout the United States.

- **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 27.7% prevalence reported across South Broward County in 1994 (even more pronounced when compared with 1997 results).

## Have Been Told That Blood Cholesterol Level Was High



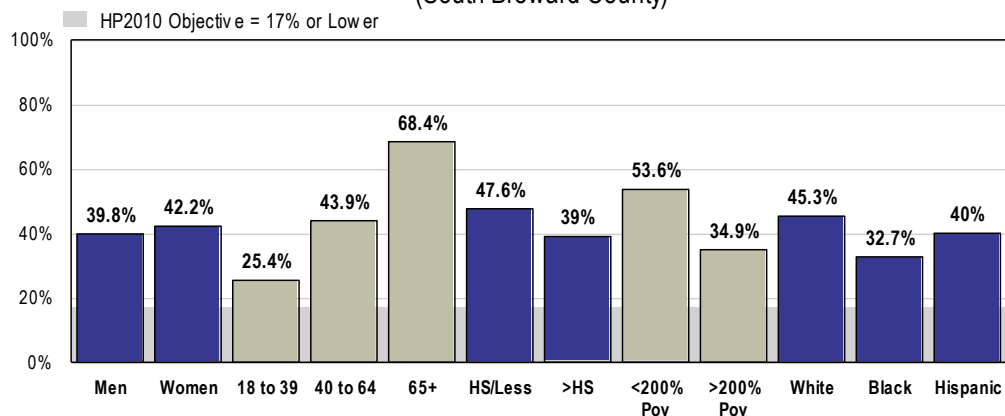
Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 12]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2005 Florida Data  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

South Broward County residents more likely to have been diagnosed with high cholesterol levels include:

- Adults aged 40 and older.
- Residents in the lower income breakout.

## Have Been Told That Blood Cholesterol Level Was High (South Broward County)



Sources: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 12]  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

# Diabetes

Diabetes affects nearly 16 million Americans and contributes to about 200,000 deaths a year. Diabetes can cause heart disease, stroke, blindness, kidney failure, leg and foot amputations, pregnancy complications, and deaths related to influenza and pneumonia. About 5.4 million Americans are unaware they have the disease.

- Among U.S. adults, diagnosed diabetes (including gestational diabetes) increased 49% from 1990 to 2000. The largest increase was among people aged 30-49, Type 2 affects 90%–95% of people with diabetes and is linked to obesity and physical inactivity.
- More than 18% of U.S. adults older than age 65 have diabetes.
- Diabetes affects more women than men.
- The direct and indirect costs of diabetes in America are nearly \$100 billion a year.

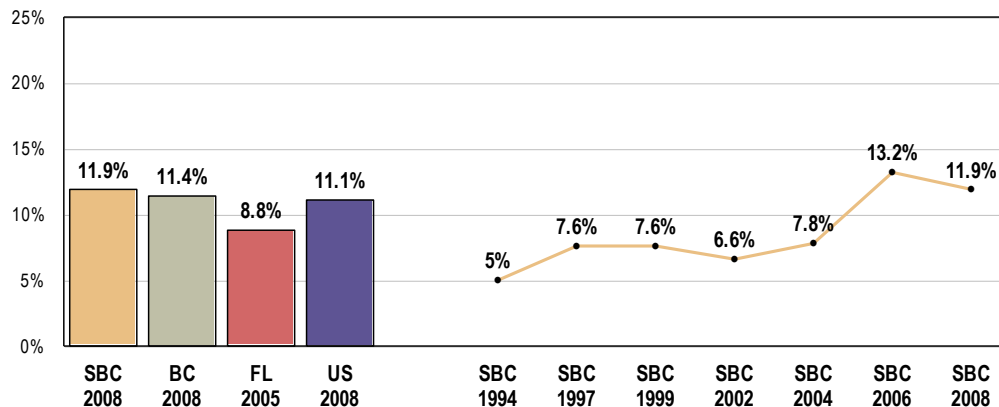
– National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**A total of 11.9% of South Broward County residents surveyed indicate having diabetes.**

- Nearly identical to the 11.4% reported countywide this year.
- Statistically similar to the 8.8% found throughout Florida.
- Similar to the 11.1% recorded nationally.

**TREND:** Denotes a *statistically significant increase* from the 5.0% prevalence first recorded in 1994.

## Self-Reported Diabetes Prevalence



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 13]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2005 Florida Data  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

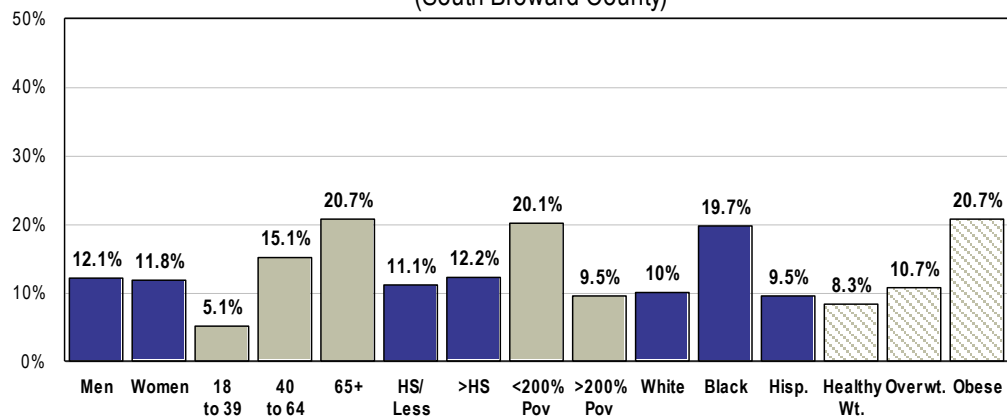


The following demographic breakouts are more likely to be diabetic:

- Adults aged 40 and older.
- Obese individuals.

### Self-Reported Diabetes Prevalence

(South Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 13]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

## AIDS Testing & Perceived Risk

In the United States, HIV/AIDS remains a significant cause of illness, disability, and death, despite declines in 1996 and 1997.

Behaviors (sexual practices, substance abuse, and accessing prenatal care) and biomedical status (having other STDs) are major determinants of HIV transmission. Unprotected sexual contact, whether homosexual or heterosexual, with a person infected with HIV and sharing drug-injection equipment with an HIV-infected individual account for most HIV transmission in the United States. Increasing the number of people who know their HIV serostatus is an important component of a national program to slow or halt the transmission of HIV in the United States.

For persons infected with HIV, behavioral determinants also play an important role in health maintenance. Although drugs are available specifically to prevent and treat a number of opportunistic infections, HIV-infected individuals also need to make lifestyle-related behavioral changes to avoid many of these infections. The new HIV antiretroviral drug therapies for HIV infection bring with them difficulties in adhering to complex, expensive, and demanding medication schedules, posing a significant challenge for many persons infected with HIV.

Because HIV infection weakens the immune system, people with tuberculosis (TB) infection and HIV infection are at very high risk of developing active TB disease.

Comparing the 1980s to the 1990s, the proportion of AIDS cases in white men who have sex with men *declined*, whereas the proportion in females and males in other racial and ethnic populations *increased*, particularly among Black Americans and Hispanics. AIDS cases also appeared to be *increasing* among injection drug users and their sexual partners. The true extent of the epidemic remains difficult to assess for several reasons, including the following:

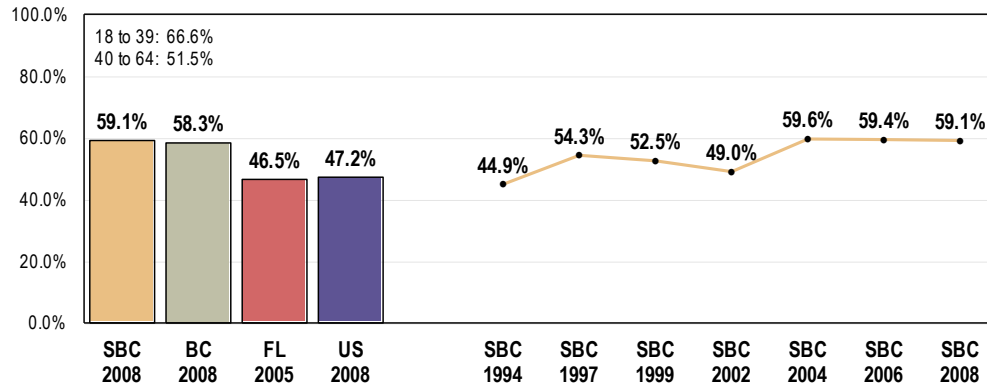
- Because of the long period of time from initial HIV infection to AIDS and because highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has slowed the progression to AIDS, new cases of AIDS no longer provide accurate information about the current HIV epidemic in the United States.
- Because of a lack of awareness of HIV serostatus as well as delays in accessing counseling, testing, and care services by individuals who may be infected or are at risk of infection, some populations do not perceive themselves to be at risk. As a result, some HIV-infected persons are not identified and provided care until late in the course of their infection.

– Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

### **Nearly 6 in 10 (59.1%) South Broward County adults aged 18 through 64 have been tested for the AIDS virus.**

- Statistically similar to the 58.3% reported across the county.
  - Higher the 46.5% prevalence noted across Florida.
  - Also higher than the 47.2% reported among adults under 65 nationwide.
  - Includes 66.6% of adults under 40 and 51.5% of those aged 40 to 64.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 44.9% first reported in South Broward in 1994.

## Have Been Tested for the AIDS Virus (18-64)



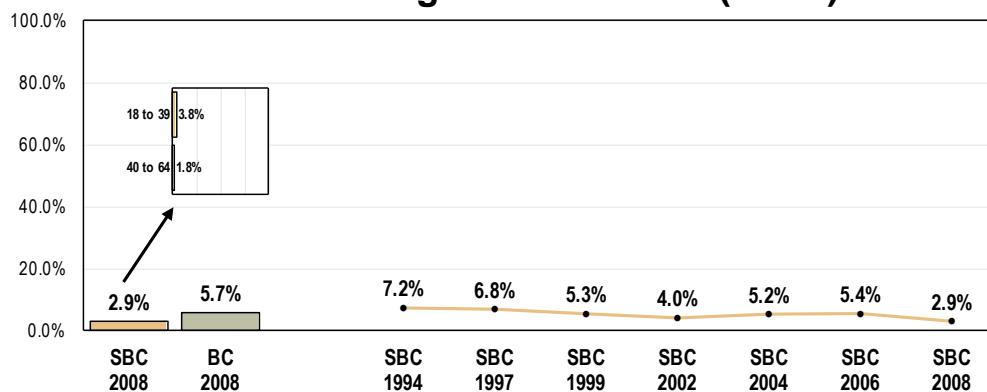
Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 193]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2005 Florida Data  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 Note: • Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 64.

**A total of 2.9% of South Broward County adults under 65 consider themselves to be at "medium" to "high" risk for contracting the AIDS virus.**

- Better than the 5.7% reported countywide among adults under 65.
- Ranges from 3.8% among adults under 40 to 1.8% among those aged 40 to 64.

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* from the 7.2% first reported in 1994.

## High/Medium Chance of Contracting the AIDS Virus (18-64)

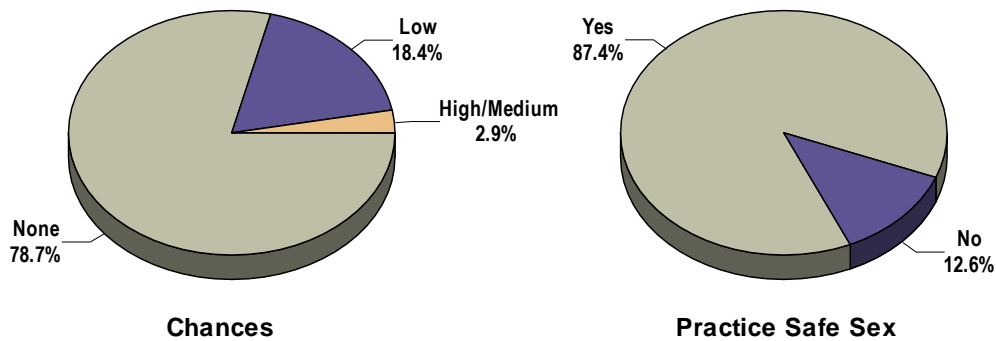


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 191]  
 Notes: • Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 64.  
 • State and national data not available.

**Nearly 8 in 10 (78.7%) local adults feel they have no chance of acquiring the AIDS virus.**

- Another 18.4% reported a “low” risk. As mentioned previously, 2.9% reported “medium” or “high” risk for the virus.
- When asked, 87.4% of survey respondents indicated that they practice “safe sex,” similar to the 86.7% reported countywide this year.
- The 87.4% of adults under 65 who report practicing safe sex does not vary by age.

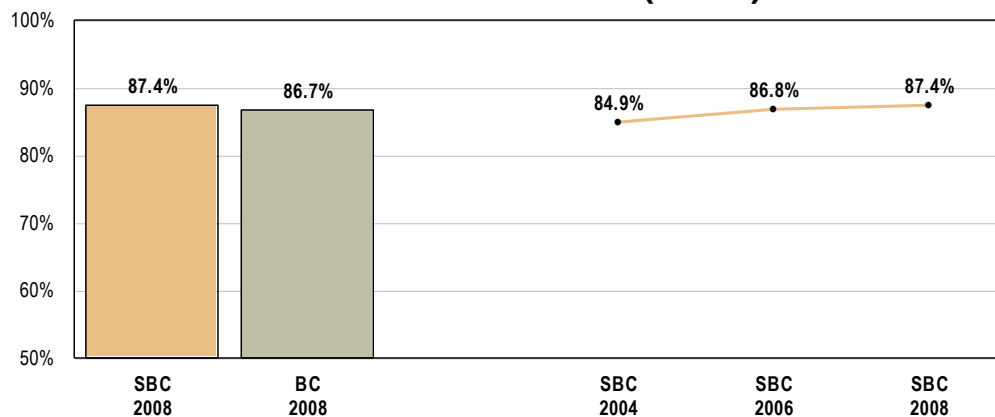
**Perceived Chances of Getting the AIDS Virus (18-64)**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Items 191-192]  
Note: • Asked of those respondents aged 18 through 64.

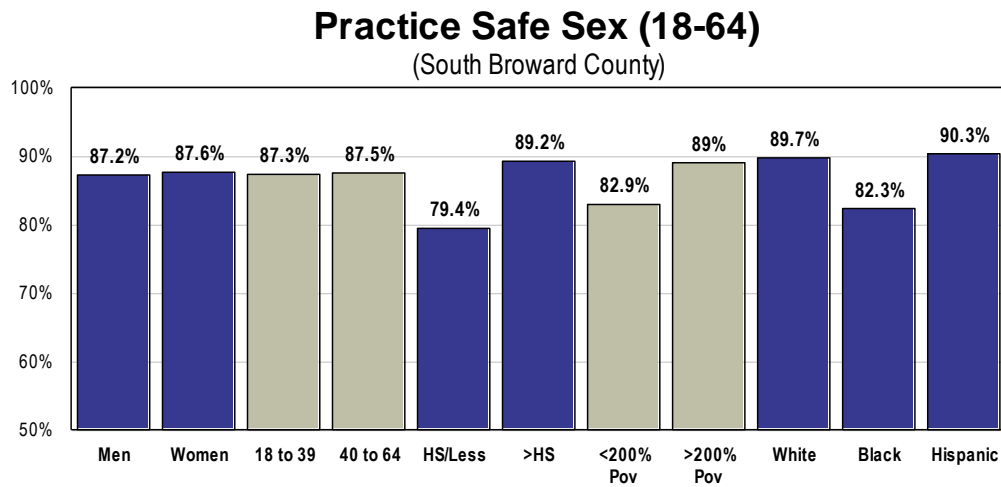
**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

**Practice Safe Sex (18-64)**



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 192]  
Note: • Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 64.

Note that the differences found among key demographic segments in the following chart are not statistically significant.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 192]  
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 64.

## Household Prevalence of Selected Conditions

As part of the 2008 PRC *Quality of Life Survey*, area residents were asked to report the prevalence of any of four various chronic conditions among them or other members of their households.

**As shown below, 19.6% of South Broward County survey respondents reported that they or a member of their household suffers from diabetes (similar to the Broward figure).**

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 15.8% reported countywide in 1999.

**Another 12.1% of local adults report that they or a member of their household is asthmatic (similar to the 14.0% across Broward County).**

**TREND:** Lower than found in previous surveys.

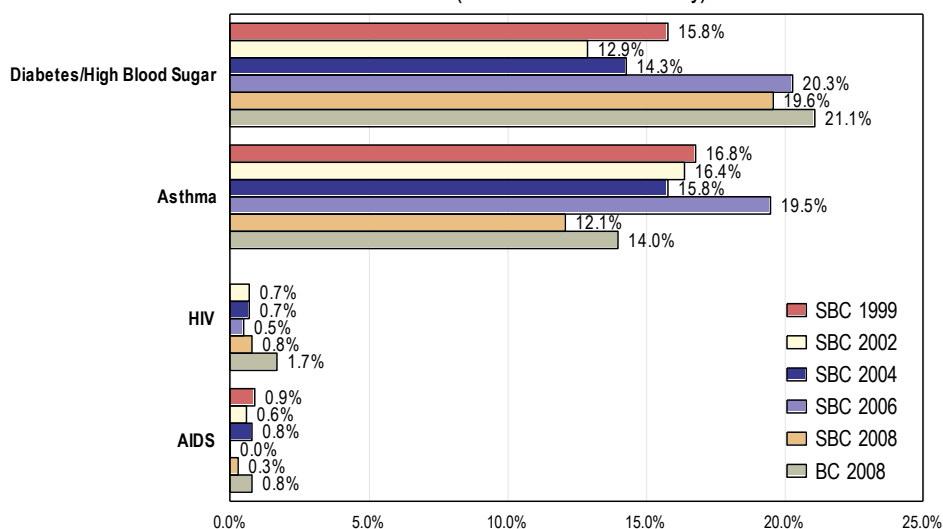
**Just 0.8% of South Broward County adults indicate that a member of the household has the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), similar to the 1.7% countywide prevalence.**

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 0.7% reported across South Broward County in 2002 (*this inquiry was not addressed in the 1999 survey*).

**Another 0.3% of survey respondents indicate that a member of the household has the AIDS virus (similar to the 0.8% reported across Broward County this year).**

**TREND:** Comparable to the 0.9% prevalence reported locally in 1999.

### Household Prevalence of Chronic Illness (South Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 14-17]

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

# Mental Health

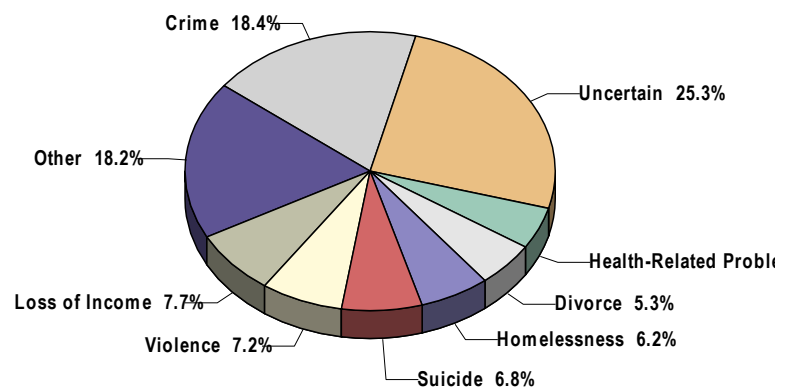
The following section outlines general assessments of the community's perceptions about mental health and access to mental health services.

## Perceptions of Mental Health Issues

### Perceived Consequences of Mental Illness to Society

Survey respondents were asked to relate their perceptions about the biggest consequence of untreated mental illness to our society. While many (25.3%) were uncertain, 18.4% mentioned **crime**, followed by **loss of income** (7.7%), **violence** (7.2%), and **suicide** (6.8%), to name a few.

### Perceived Biggest Consequence of Untreated Mental Illness in Our Society (South Broward County)

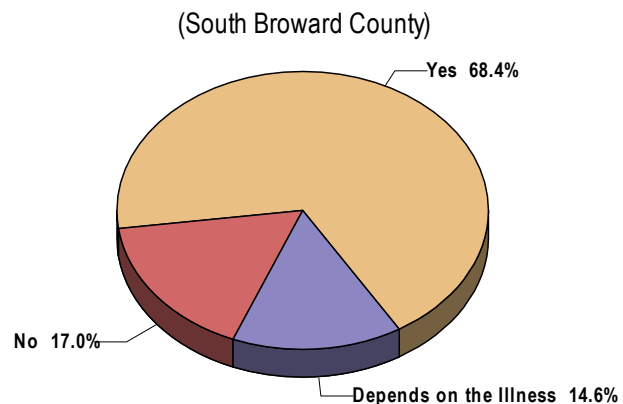


Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 99]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

### Perceptions About Employment & Mental Health

When asked, 68.4% of survey members indicated that they would employ or recommend for a job someone who has been treated for mental illness. In contrast, 17.0% would not employ or recommend such a person, and 14.6% of survey respondents mentioned that it would depend on the specific mental illness.

### Would Employ or Recommend Someone for a Job Who Has Been Treated for Mental Illness (South Broward County)

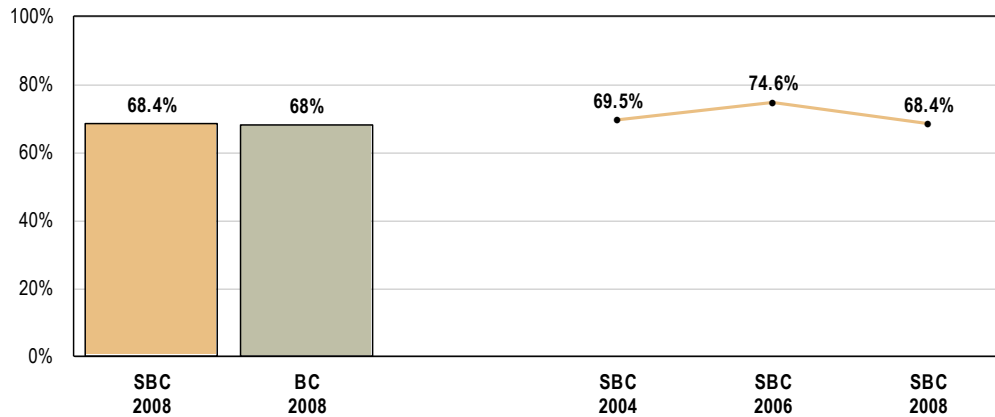


Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 100]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- This percentage is nearly identical to the 68.0% prevalence reported nationally.

■ **TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

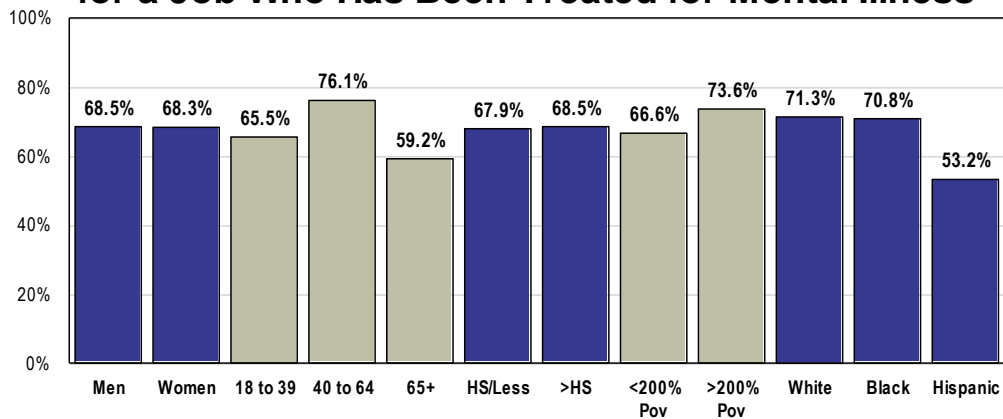
### Would Employ or Recommend Someone for a Job Who Has Been Treated for Mental Illness



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 100]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses.

Viewed demographically, South Broward County adults least likely to report that they would employ or recommend a person who has been treated for mental illness include senior adults and Hispanics.

### Would Employ or Recommend Someone for a Job Who Has Been Treated for Mental Illness



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 100]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses.



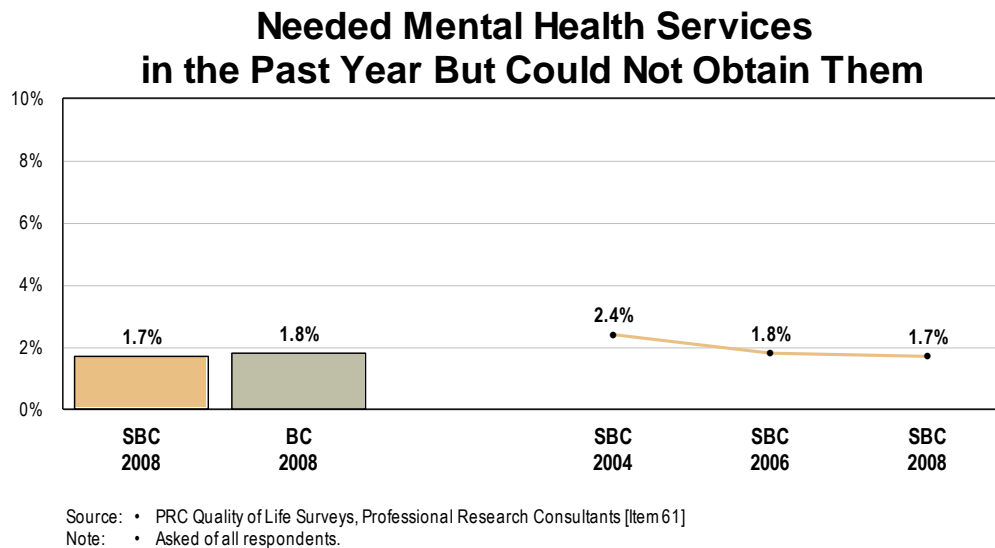
## Mental Health Treatment

### Inability to Access Mental Health Services

**Just 1.7% of South Broward adults report that they needed mental health services in the past year but were unable to obtain them.**

- This percentage represents approximately 8,125 local residents.
- Nearly identical to the 1.8% reported countywide.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged throughout South Broward County since 2004.



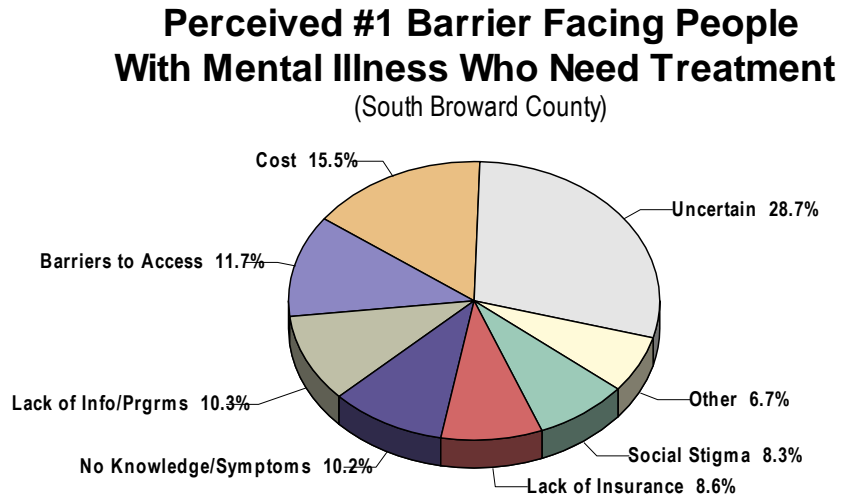
When these 7 South Broward County residents were given a series of reasons for the inability to obtain mental health services in the past year (respondents were allowed more than one reason), many mentioned both **cost** and **lack of adequate insurance coverage**.

Other reasons included **lack of information about available programs**, the **social stigma** attached to mental health treatment, **lack of transportation**, and the **quality of the program**.

## Perceived Barriers to Mental Health Care Access

The total sample of respondents was next asked to indicate what they perceive to be the number-one barrier facing people with mental illness who need treatment. Many respondents were uncertain (28.7%), but 15.5% mentioned **cost** and 11.7% mentioned general **barriers to health care access**.

Other mentioned barriers include **lack of information** about the program (10.3%), **lack of knowledge about the symptoms** of mental disorders (10.2%), **lack of insurance** (8.6%), and the **social stigma** associated with mental health issues (8.3%).



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 98]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

# Access To Health Care

Access to quality care is important to eliminate health disparities and increase the quality and years of healthy life for all persons in the United States... Limitations in access to care extend beyond basic causes, such as a shortage of health care providers or a lack of facilities. Individuals also may lack a usual source of care or may face other barriers to receiving services, such as financial barriers (having no health insurance or being underinsured), structural barriers (no facilities or health care professionals nearby), and personal barriers (sexual orientation, cultural differences, language differences, not knowing what to do, or environmental challenges for people with disabilities).

— Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

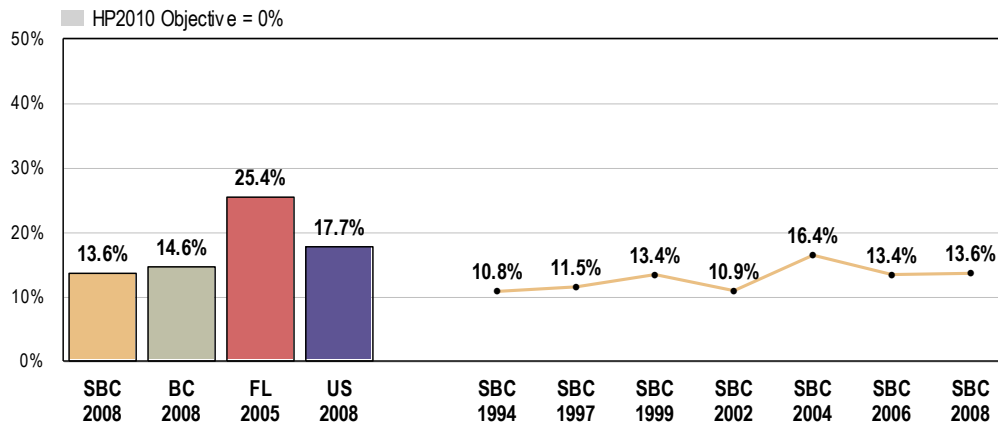
## Lack of Health Insurance Coverage

**A total of 13.6% of South Broward County adults aged 18 to 64 have no insurance coverage to pay for health care expenses.**

- Similar to the 14.6% reported across Broward County this year.
- Much more favorable than the 25.4% prevalence found throughout Florida.
- Comparable to 17.7% of Americans under 65 without health care insurance coverage.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 goal of universal coverage.

**TREND:** Relatively stable in South Broward County since 1994.

### Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage (18-64)

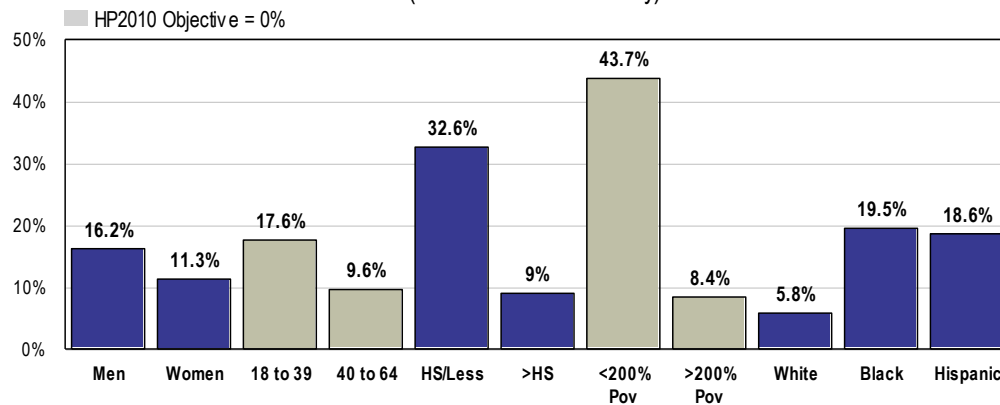


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 195]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2005 Florida Data  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service  
 Note: • Reflects those respondents aged 18 to 64.

Blacks, Hispanics and adults in the lower income and educational breakouts are more likely to be without health care insurance coverage in South Broward County.

## Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage (18-64)

(South Broward County)



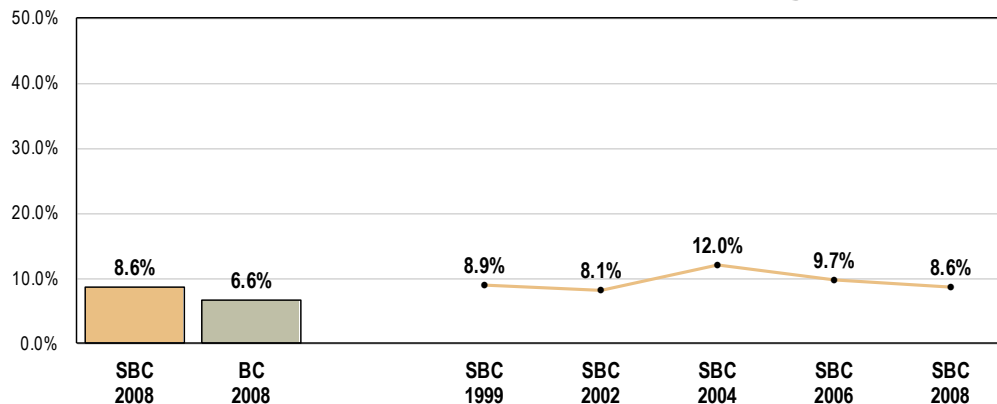
Sources: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 195]  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 64.

## Lack Coverage for Children

**Among local adults with children under 18 at home, 8.6% have no health care insurance coverage for their children.**

- Statistically comparable to the 6.6% reported across Broward County this year.
- TREND:** The overall prevalence is statistically unchanged since the 8.9% prevalence reported across South Broward County in 1999.

## Have No Health Care Insurance Coverage for Child



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 144]  
 Note: • Asked of respondents with children under the age of 18.

## Barriers to Primary Care

This section examines access to preventive care services, including community members' experience with the availability of physician services, and cost as an inhibitor to receiving care.

### Cost of Health Services

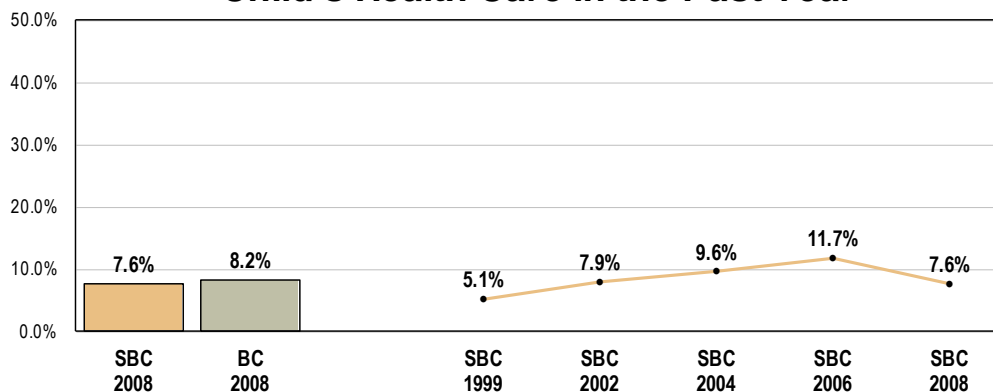
#### Children

**Among residents in South Broward County with children under the age of 18, 7.6% indicate that cost or a lack of insurance prevented their child from receiving health care at some point in the past year.**

- Comparable to the 8.2% reported across Broward County.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

**Cost Prevented  
Child's Health Care in the Past Year**



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 146]

Notes: • Asked of respondents with children under the age of 18.  
• Florida and U.S. data not available.

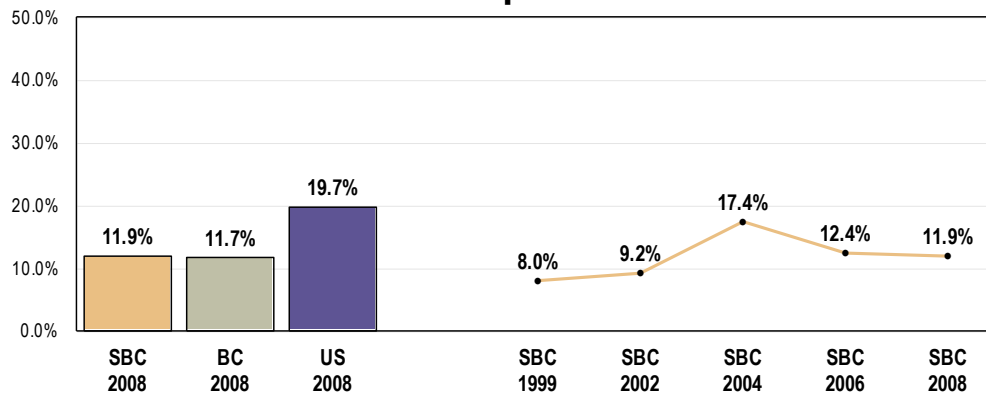
## Cost of Prescription Medicine

### Adults

**A total of 11.9% of South Broward County residents noted that cost prevented them from obtaining a needed prescription medicine in the past year.**

- Nearly identical to the 11.7% reported across the county this year.
- More favorable than the 19.7% reported nationally in 2008.
- ▣ **TREND:** Although lower than the high reported in 2004, this finding is statistically similar to findings in other years.

### Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year

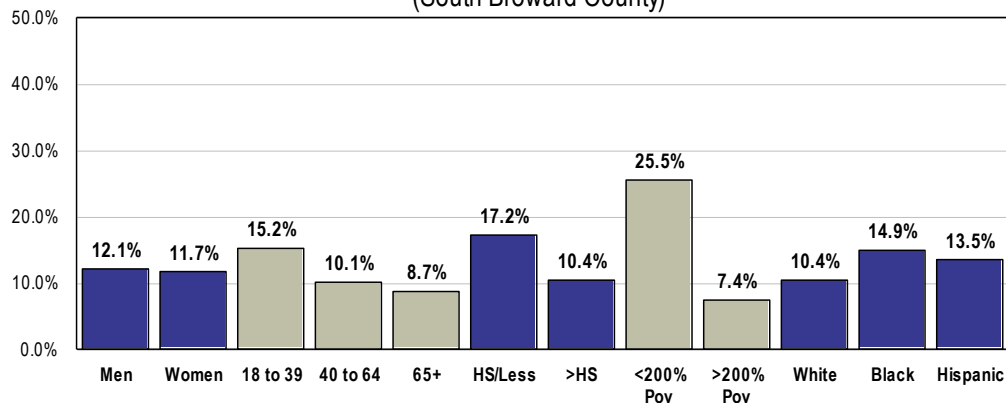


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 10]  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • State data not available.

Viewed by demographic breakout, respondents in the lower income bracket were more likely to report that cost prevented their prescription medication in the past year.

### Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year

(South Broward County)



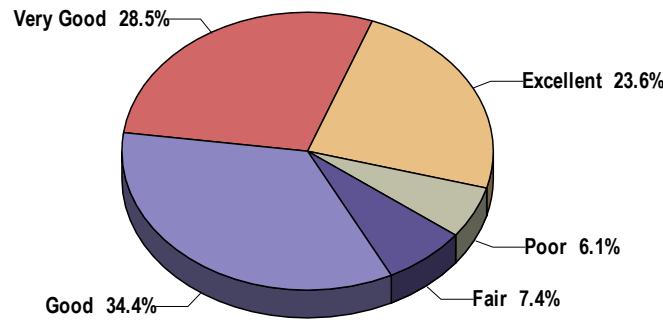
Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 10]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

# Quality Of Local Health Care

When asked to rate the local health care that they currently receive, over one-half (52.1%) of South Broward residents gave "excellent" or "very good" appraisals.

- Another 34.4% gave "good" evaluations, while 13.5% of adults consider their local health care to be "fair" or "poor."

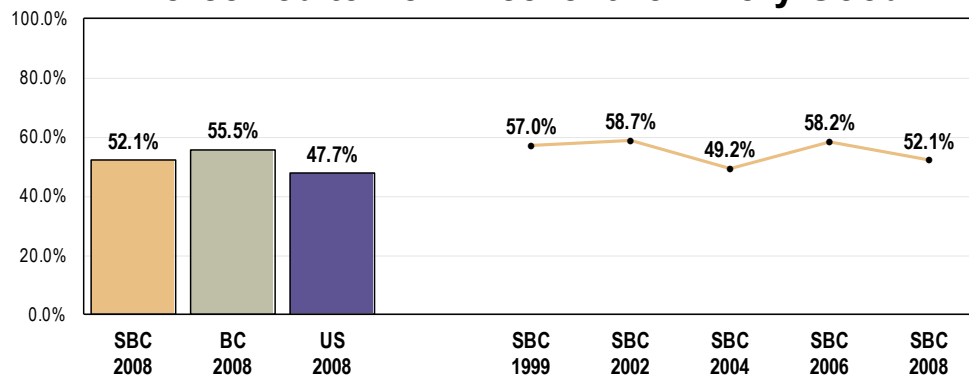
**Rating of Local Health Care**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 6]  
Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

- The 52.1% prevalence of "excellent/very good" ratings for local health care is comparable to the 55.5% prevalence reported countywide this year.
- More favorable than the nationwide prevalence of 47.7%.
- TREND:** No statistical difference from the 57.0% reported in 1999, despite a *statistically significant drop* between 2002 and 2004.

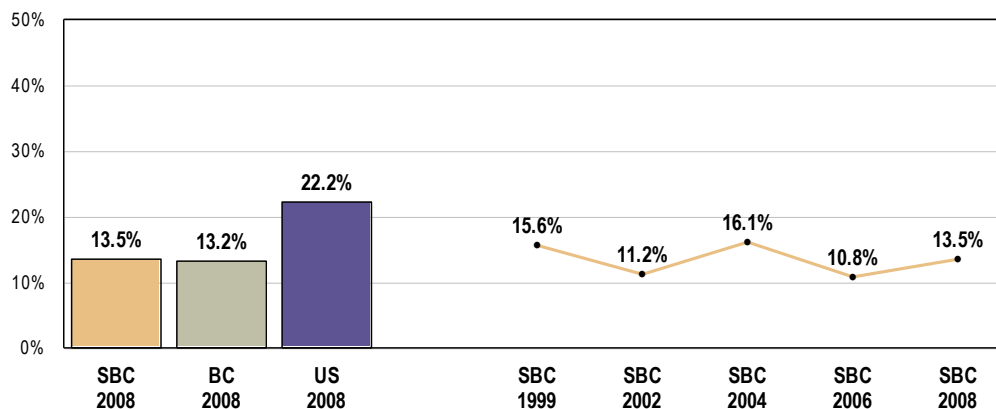
**Rating of Local Health Care**  
**Perceived to Be "Excellent" or "Very Good"**



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 6]  
• PRC National Health Assessment, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses.

- The 13.5% prevalence of “fair/poor” ratings for local health care is nearly identical to the 13.2% prevalence reported countywide this year.
  - More favorable than the 22.2% reported nationally.
- TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

### Perceive Local Health Care to be “Fair” or “Poor”

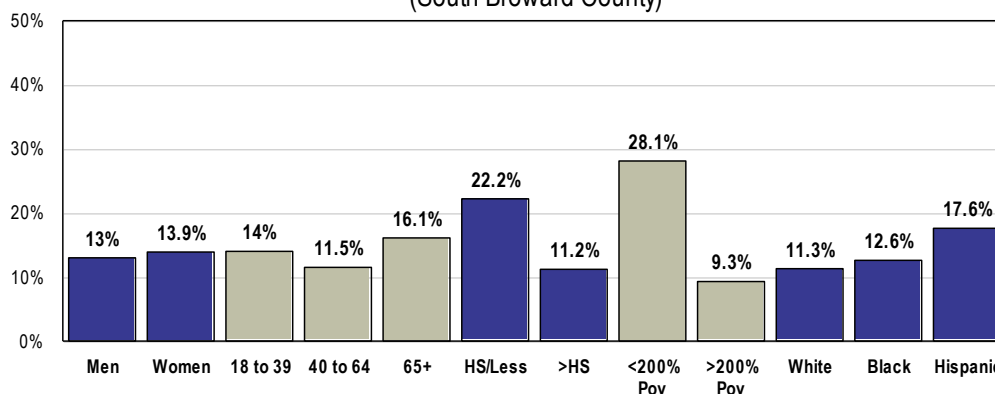


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 6]  
 • PRC National Health Assessment, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.  
 Notes: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.  
 • Percentages represent combined “fair” and “poor” responses.

Viewed by demographic breakout, adults more likely to give negative local health care ratings include:

- Residents in the lower educational bracket.
- Adults living in the lower income bracket.

### Quality of Local Health Care is “Fair” or “Poor” (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 6]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent combined “fair” and “poor” responses.



# Modifiable Health Risks

## Overweight Prevalence

Body Mass Index (BMI), which describes relative weight for height, is significantly correlated with total body fat content. The BMI should be used to assess overweight and obesity and to monitor changes in body weight. In addition, measurements of body weight alone can be used to determine efficacy of weight loss therapy. BMI is calculated as weight (kg)/height squared ( $m^2$ ). To estimate BMI using pounds and inches, use:  $[\text{weight (pounds)}/\text{height squared (inches}^2)] \times 703$ .

In this report, overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0 to 29.9  $kg/m^2$  and obesity as a BMI of  $\geq 30 kg/m^2$ . The rationale behind these definitions is based on epidemiological data that show increases in mortality with BMIs above 25  $kg/m^2$ . The increase in mortality, however, tends to be modest until a BMI of 30  $kg/m^2$  is reached. For persons with a BMI of  $\geq 30 kg/m^2$ , mortality rates from all causes, and especially from cardiovascular disease, are generally increased by 50 to 100 percent above that of persons with BMIs in the range of 20 to 25  $kg/m^2$ .

Overweight and obesity result from a complex interaction between genes and the environment characterized by long-term energy imbalance due to a sedentary lifestyle, excessive caloric consumption, or both. They develop in a socio-cultural environment characterized by mechanization, sedentary lifestyle, and ready access to abundant food. Attempts to prevent overweight and obesity are difficult to both study and achieve.

– Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report. National Institutes of Health. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in Cooperation With The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. September 1998.

### CLASSIFICATION OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY BY BMI

		BMI ( $kg/m^2$ )
Underweight		<18.5
Normal		18.5 – 24.9
Overweight		25.0 – 29.9
Obesity	Obesity Class	
	I	30.0 – 34.9
	II	35.0 – 39.9
Extreme Obesity	III	$\geq 40$

Source: Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report. National Institutes of Health. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in Cooperation With The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. September 1998.

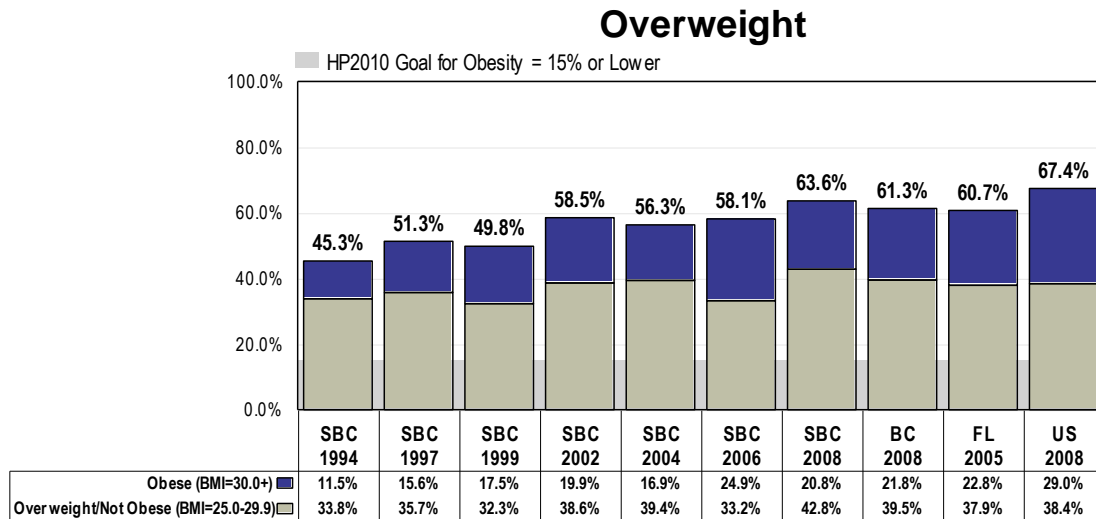
**Based on reported heights and weights, 63.6% of South Broward County adults are overweight (BMI  $\geq 25$ ).**

- Similar to the Broward County prevalence (61.3%).
- Similar to Florida findings (60.7%).
- More favorable than the U.S. overweight proportion (67.4%).

**20.8% of South Broward County adults are obese (BMI  $\geq 30$ ).**

- Similar to the 21.8% reported countywide.
- Similar to the Florida prevalence (22.8%).

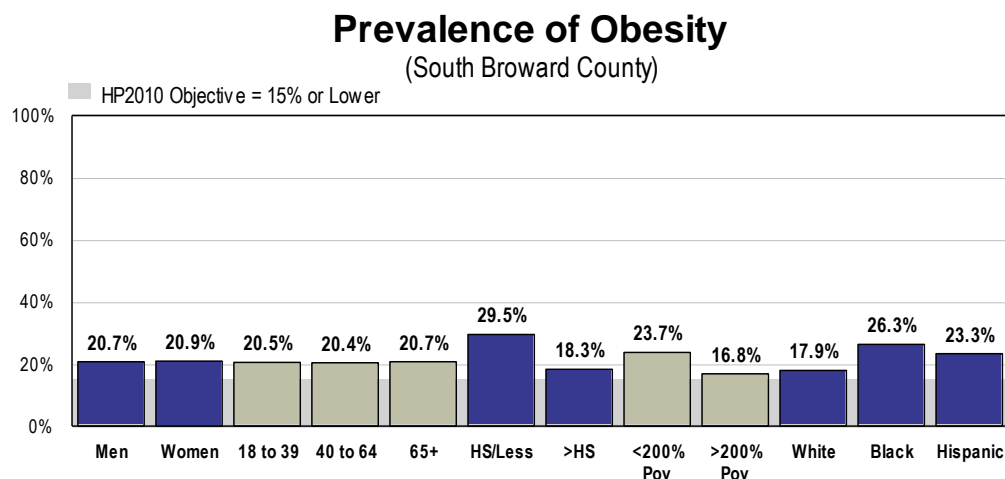
- More favorable than the U.S. finding (29.0%).
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 target (15% or lower).
- ▣ **TREND:** Overweight (and obesity) prevalence has *increased significantly* in South Broward County since 1994.



Sources: • PRC Community Health Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 182]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2005 Florida Data  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Notes: • The definition of overweight is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 25.0, regardless of gender. The definition for obesity is a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

Note that none of the differences in obesity noted by demographic characteristic is of statistical significance.



Sources: • 2008 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants. [Item 182]  
 • Healthy People 2010, 2nd Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000. [Objective 19-2]

Notes: • Based on self-reported height and weight, asked of all respondents.  
 • The definition of obesity is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 30.0.

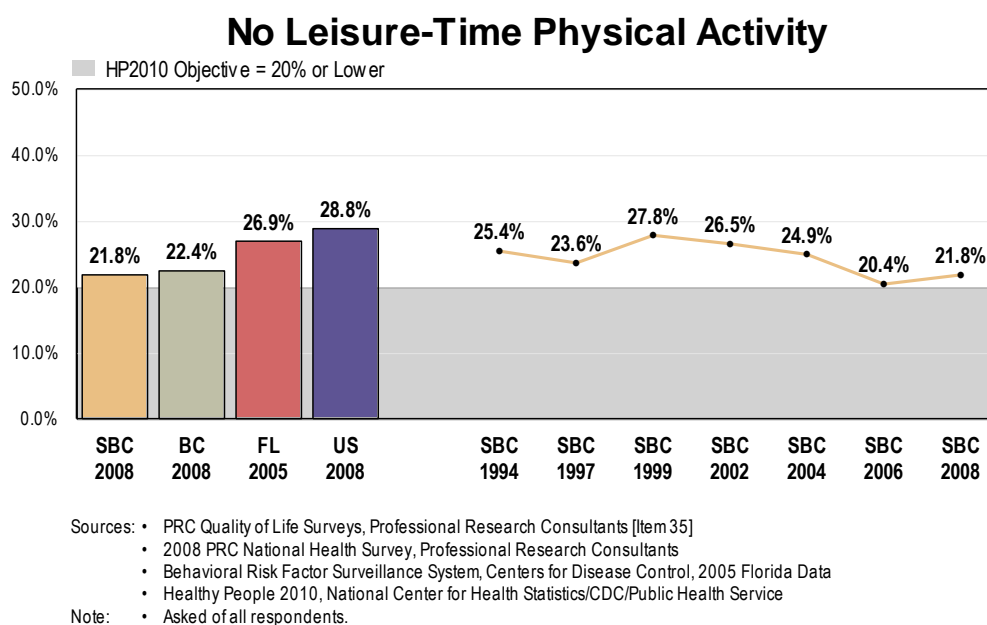
## Physical Fitness

Regular physical activity contributes to a longer and healthier life. The health benefits of exercise are irrefutable; it has been asserted that employing regular physical activity toward cardiorespiratory fitness can prevent or limit one's risk for such afflictions as coronary heart disease, hypertension, noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, osteoporosis, obesity, depression, colon cancer, stroke and back injury.

### Leisure-Time Physical Activity

**Just over one-fifth (21.8%) of survey respondents report no leisure-time physical activity in the past month.**

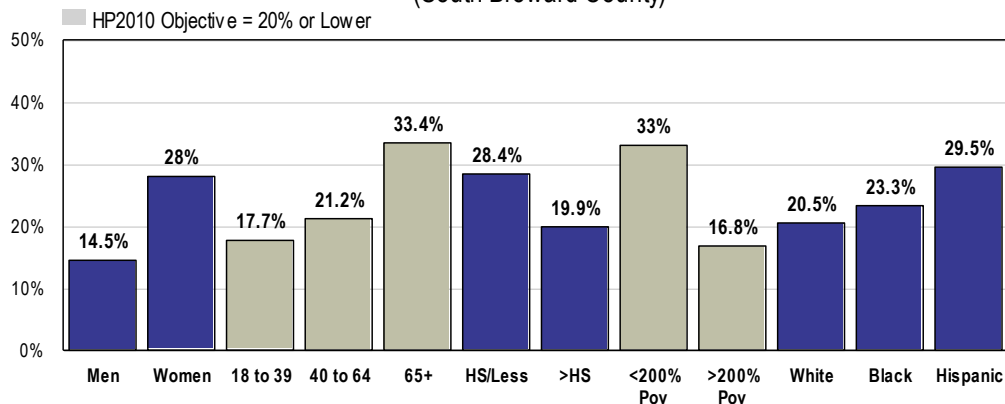
- Similar to the 22.4% reported countywide.
  - More favorable than the 26.9% reported across Florida.
  - Also more favorable than the 28.8% found nationally.
  - Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 objective (20% or lower).
- TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 25.4% reported in 1994.



The following chart segments levels of inactivity by various demographic characteristics. Lack of leisure-time physical activity is higher among the following population segments:

- Women.
- Seniors.
- Those in the lower income category.

## No Leisure-Time Physical Activity (South Broward County)



Sources: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 35]  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

## Sedentary Lifestyles

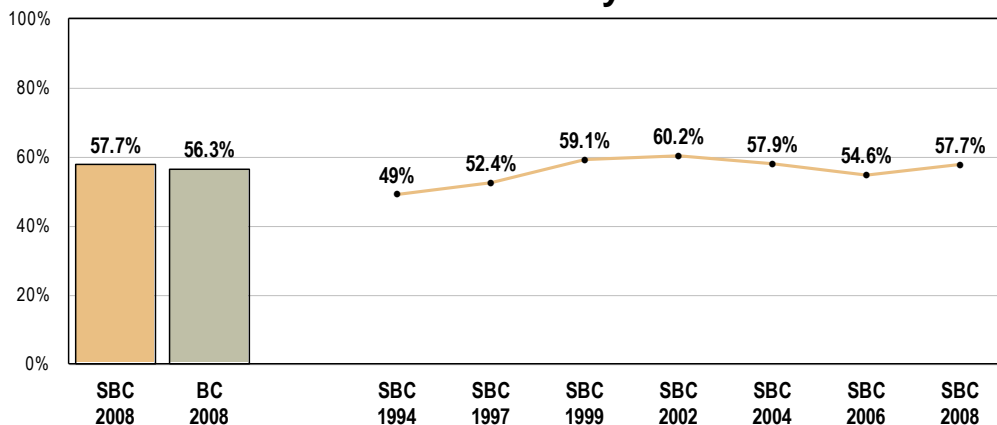
Another measure of proper health and physical fitness is the “sedentary” definition which applies to those who do not exercise at least three times per week for at least 20 minutes per occasion.

**In South Broward County, 57.7% of adults fall into the “sedentary” category.**

- Similar to the 56.3% reported across Broward County this year.

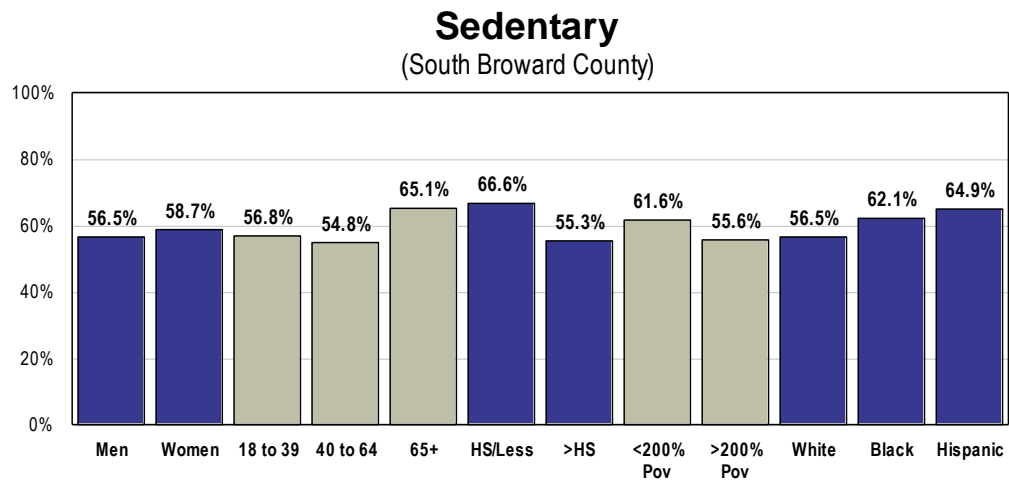
■ **TREND:** Denotes a *statistically significant increase* from the 49.0% reported locally in 1994.

## Sedentary



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 178]  
 Notes: • Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • State and national data not available.

The following chart segments sedentary lifestyles by various demographic characteristics. Note that none of the differences among demographic segments is statistically significant.



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 178]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.

## Tobacco Use

Cigarette smoking causes heart disease, several kinds of cancer (lung, larynx, esophagus, pharynx, mouth, and bladder), and chronic lung disease. Cigarette smoking also contributes to cancer of the pancreas, kidney, and cervix. Smoking during pregnancy causes spontaneous abortions, low birth weight, and sudden infant death syndrome. Other forms of tobacco are not safe alternatives to smoking cigarettes.

Tobacco use is responsible for more than 430,000 deaths per year among adults in the United States [about 20% of all deaths]... If current tobacco use patterns persist in the United States, an estimated 5 million persons under age 18 years will die prematurely from a smoking-related disease. Direct medical costs related to smoking total at least \$50 billion per year [other sources estimate more than \$75 billion in 1998 (about 8% of the personal health care expenditures in the U.S.)]; direct medical costs related to smoking during pregnancy are approximately \$1.4 billion per year.

Evidence is accumulating that shows maternal tobacco use is associated with mental retardation and birth defects such as oral clefts. Exposure to secondhand smoke also has serious health effects. Researchers have identified more than 4,000 chemicals in tobacco smoke; of these, at least 43 cause cancer in humans and animals. Each year, because of exposure to secondhand smoke, an estimated 3,000 nonsmokers die of lung cancer, and 150,000 to 300,000 infants and children under age 18 months experience lower respiratory tract infections.

– Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

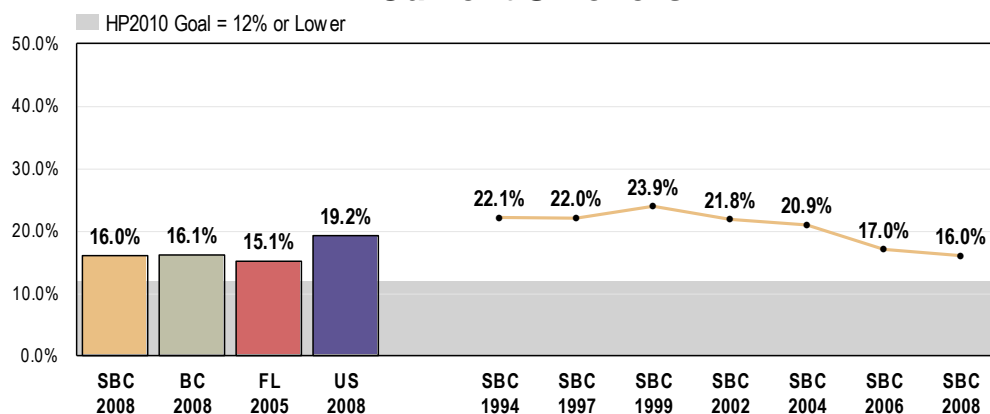
### Cigarette Smoking

**16.0% of South Broward County adults currently smoke cigarettes.**

- Nearly identical to the countywide percentage reported this year.
- Similar to statewide findings (15.1%).
- Also statistically similar to the prevalence seen nationally (19.2%).
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 target (12% or lower).

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in smoking over the past several years.

### Current Smokers

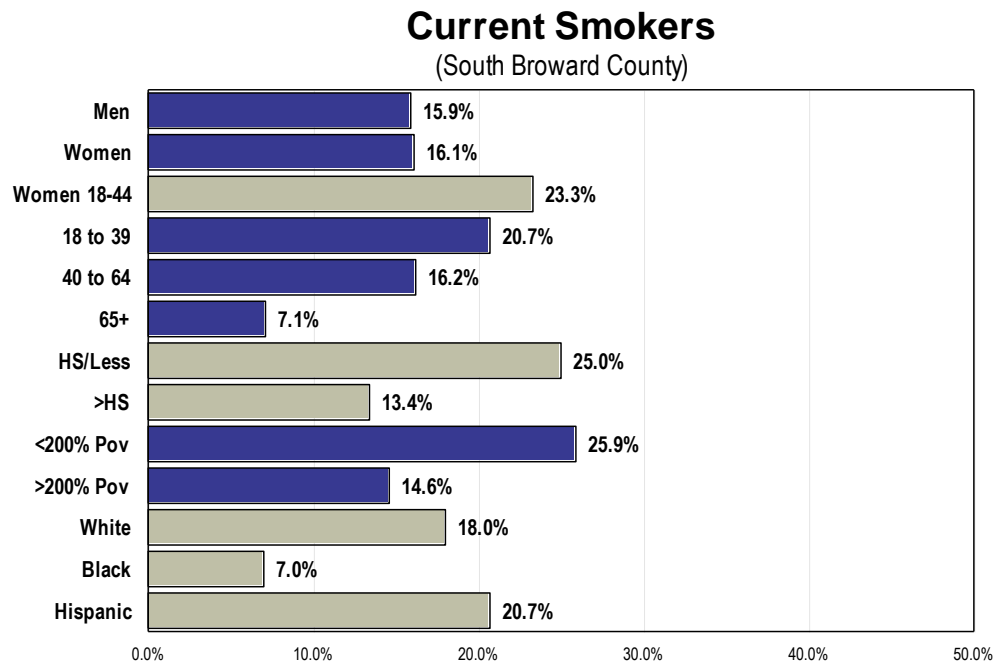


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 177]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2005 Florida Data  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

The following chart looks at current smoking prevalence by various demographic characteristics. As shown, cigarette smoking is less prevalent among:

- Adults aged 65 and over.
- Those living at higher educational levels.
- Blacks.
- Note also that 23.3% of women of child-bearing age (ages 18 to 44) currently smoke. This is notable given that tobacco use increases the risk of infertility, as well as the risks for miscarriage, stillbirth and low birthweight for women who smoke during pregnancy.



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Items 177, 183]  
 Note: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.

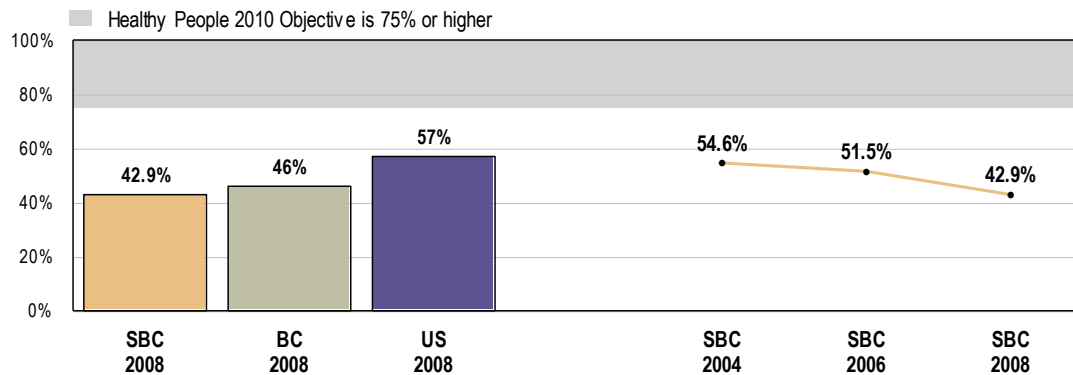
## Smoking Cessation

**42.9% of South Broward County regular smokers went without smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.**

- Similar to the 46.0% reported across Broward County.
- Lower than national findings (57.0%).
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 target (75% or higher).

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* from the 54.6% prevalence first reported in 2004.

### Have Stopped Smoking for One Day or Longer in the Past Year in an Attempt to Quit Smoking (Among Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes Every Day)



- Sources:
- PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants. [Item 40]
  - 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants.
  - Healthy People 2010, 2nd Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000. [Objective 27-5]
- Notes:
- Asked of regular (everyday) smokers.
  - Florida data not available.



## Substance Abuse

Substance abuse and its related problems are among society's most pervasive health and social concerns. Each year, about 100,000 deaths in the United States are related to alcohol consumption. Illicit drug abuse and related acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) deaths account for at least another 12,000 deaths. In 1995, the economic cost of alcohol and drug abuse was \$276 billion. This represents more than \$1,000 for every man, woman, and child in the United States to cover the costs of health care, motor vehicle crashes, crime, lost productivity, and other adverse outcomes of alcohol and drug abuse.

A substantial proportion of the population drinks alcohol... Alcohol use and alcohol-related problems also are common among adolescents. Excessive drinking has consequences for virtually every part of the body. The wide range of alcohol-induced disorders is due (among other factors) to differences in the amount, duration, and patterns of alcohol consumption, as well as differences in genetic vulnerability to particular alcohol-related consequences... Alcohol use has been linked with a substantial proportion of injuries and deaths from motor vehicle crashes, falls, fires, and drownings. It also is a factor in homicide, suicide, marital violence, and child abuse and has been associated with high-risk sexual behavior...

Illegal use of drugs, such as heroin, marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine, is associated with other serious consequences, including injury, illness, disability, and death, as well as crime, domestic violence, and lost workplace productivity. Drug users and persons with whom they have sexual contact run high risks of contracting gonorrhea, syphilis, hepatitis, tuberculosis, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The relationship between injection drug use and HIV/AIDS transmission is well known. Injection drug use also is associated with hepatitis B and C infections... Long-term consequences, such as chronic depression, sexual dysfunction, and psychosis, may result from drug use.

Although there has been a long-term drop in overall use, many people in the United States still use illicit drugs... Drug use among adolescents aged 12 to 17 years doubled between 1992 and 1997... Drug and alcohol use by youth also is associated with other forms of unhealthy and unproductive behavior, including delinquency and high-risk sexual activity.

The stigma attached to substance abuse increases the severity of the problem. The hiding of substance abuse, for example, can prevent persons from seeking and continuing treatment and from having a productive attitude toward treatment. Compounding the problem is the gap between the number of available treatment slots and the number of persons seeking treatment for illicit drug use or problem alcohol use.

— Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

### Alcohol Use

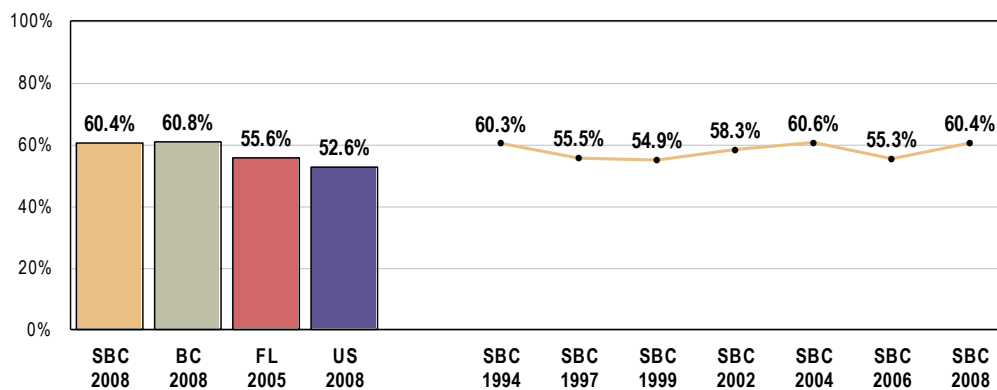
“Current” drinkers are those who have had one or more drinks within the past month (for the purpose of this study, a “drink” is defined as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor).

**A total of 60.4% of adults in South Broward County are considered “current drinkers.”**

- Nearly identical to the 60.8% prevalence reported across the county.
- Higher than the 55.6% found across Florida and the 52.6% prevalence recorded nationally.

 **TREND:** Has not varied significantly over the past several years.

## Current Drinkers



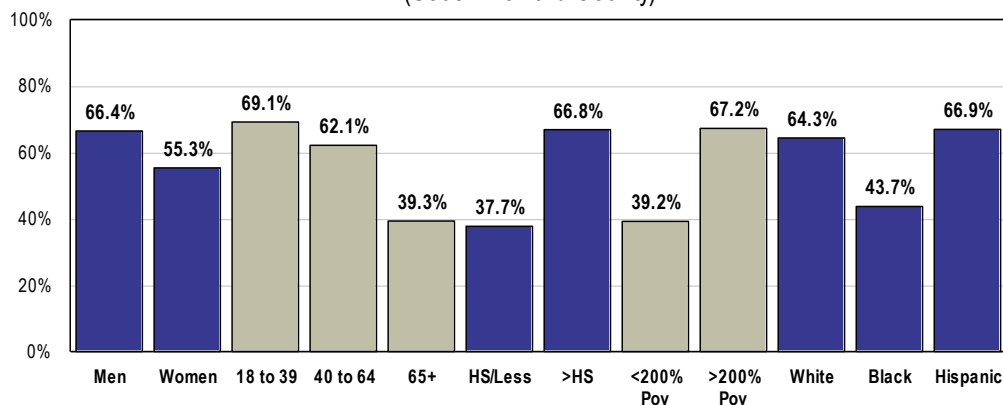
Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 179]  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2005 Florida Data

Notes: • Current drinkers are defined as those who have had any alcoholic beverages during the past month.  
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

The following population segments are more likely to be current drinkers:

- Men in South Broward County.
- Adults under 65.
- Adults in the higher education category.
- Adults living at higher incomes.
- Whites and Hispanics.

## Current Drinkers (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 179]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.  
 • Current drinkers are defined as those who have had any alcoholic beverages during the past month.

# Preventive Care

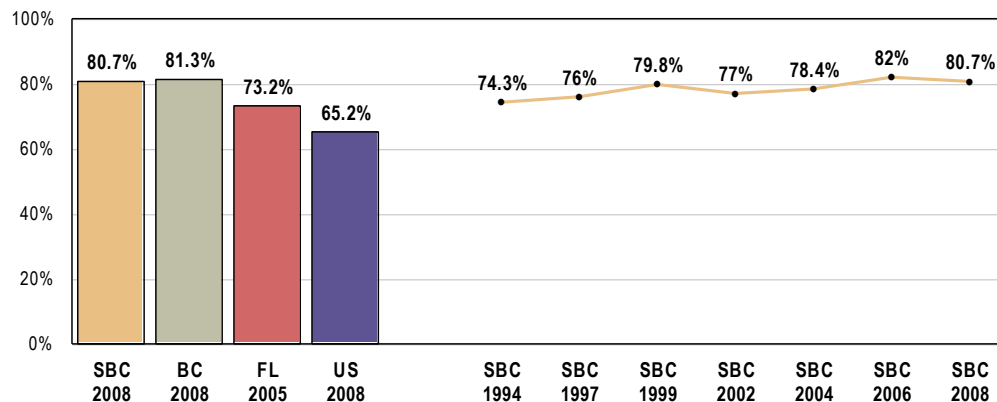
Preventive care in South Broward County — including regular medical and dental checkups, children’s checkups, and cancer screenings — is examined in the following section.

## Routine Physician Care

**8 in 10 (80.7%) adults in South Broward County visited a physician for a routine checkup within the past year.**

- Similar to the 81.3% reported across Broward County.
  - More favorable than the 73.2% recorded statewide.
  - Also more favorable than the 65.2% prevalence found nationwide.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* since the 1994 survey was conducted in South Broward County (74.3% prevalence of routine checkups).

### Have Visited a Physician for a Routine Checkup Within the Past Year



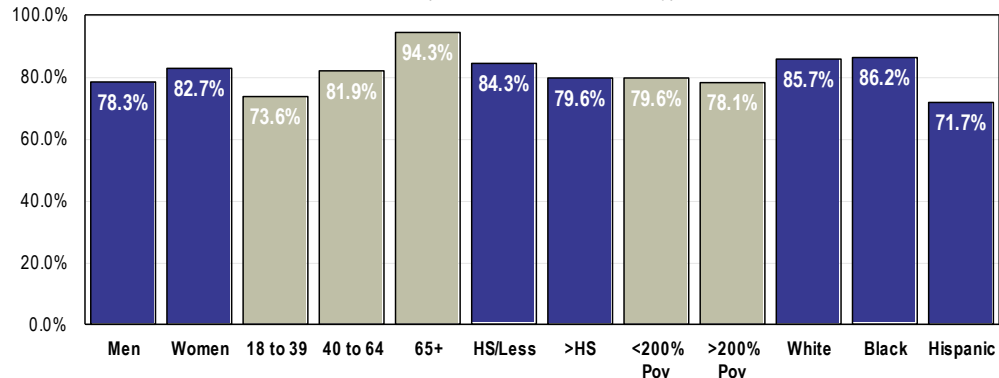
Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 8]  
• 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2005 Florida Data

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• State data not available.

Regular physician visits are more likely among the following population segments:

- Adults aged 65 and older.
- Whites and Blacks.

## Have Visited a Physician for a Routine Checkup Within the Past Year (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 8]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

## Vaccinations for Seniors

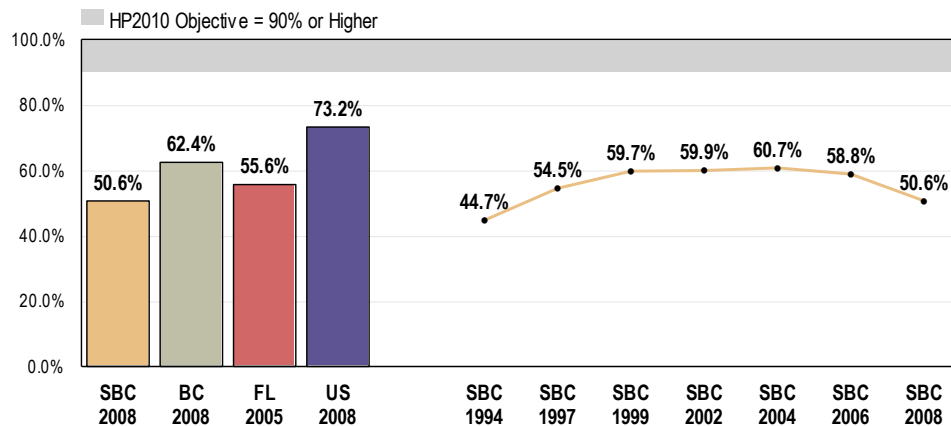
### Influenza

**A total of 50.6% of South Broward County seniors (aged 65 and older) had an influenza shot within the past year.**

- Statistically similar to the 62.4% reported countywide among adults 65+.
- Statistically similar to the 55.6% reported across Florida.
- Statistically lower than the 73.2% found nationally.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 goal of 90% or higher.

**TREND:** Lower than previous findings (with the exception of 1994 findings).

### Have Had a Flu Shot in the Past Year (65+)

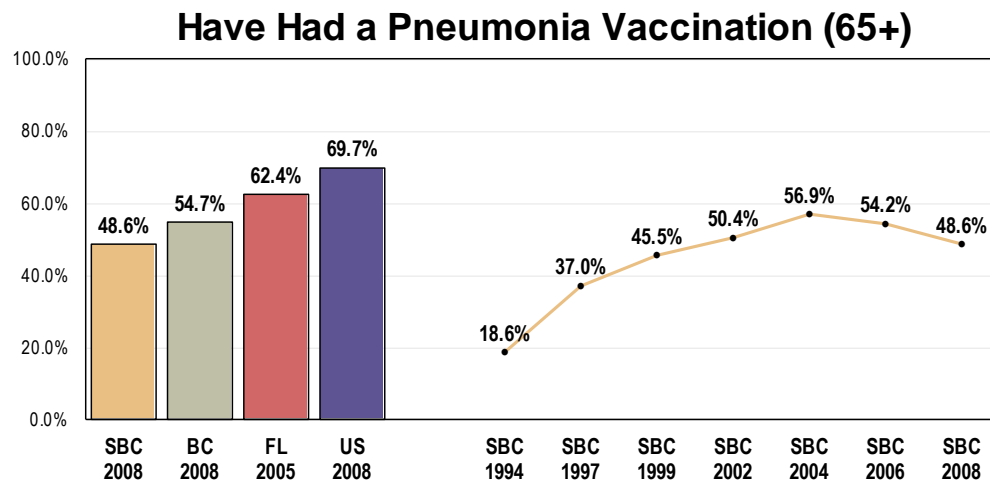


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 186]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2005 Florida Data  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service  
 Note: • Asked of respondents aged 65 and older.

## Pneumonia

**A total of 48.6% of South Broward County seniors (aged 65 and older) have had a pneumonia vaccination.**

- Similar to the 54.7% reported countywide this year.
  - Less favorable than the 62.4% reported across Florida.
  - Less favorable than the 69.7% found nationally.
- ▣ **TREND:** Overall, this marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 18.6% reported in 1994 (although it has declined slightly in recent years).



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 187]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2005 Florida Data  
• 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.  
Note: • Asked of all respondents aged 65 and older.

## Cancer Screenings

Cancer, the second leading cause of death among Americans, is responsible for one of every four deaths in the United States. In 2003, over half a million Americans—or more than 1,500 people a day—will die of cancer. Black Americans are more likely to die from cancer than people of any other racial or ethnic group.

The financial costs of cancer are staggering. According to the National Institutes of Health, cancers cost the United States more than \$170 billion in 2002. This includes more than \$110 billion in lost productivity and over \$60 billion in direct medical costs.

The number of new cancer cases can be reduced substantially, and many cancer deaths can be prevented. Healthier lifestyles can significantly reduce a person's risk for cancer—for example, avoiding tobacco use, increasing physical activity, improving nutrition, and avoiding sun exposure. Making cancer screening and information services available and accessible to all Americans is also essential for reducing the high rates of cancer and cancer deaths. Screening tests for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers reduce the number of deaths from these diseases by finding them early, when they are most treatable. Screening tests for cervical and colorectal cancers can actually prevent these cancers from developing by detecting treatable precancerous conditions.

– National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

### Colorectal Cancer

#### Digital Rectal Examination

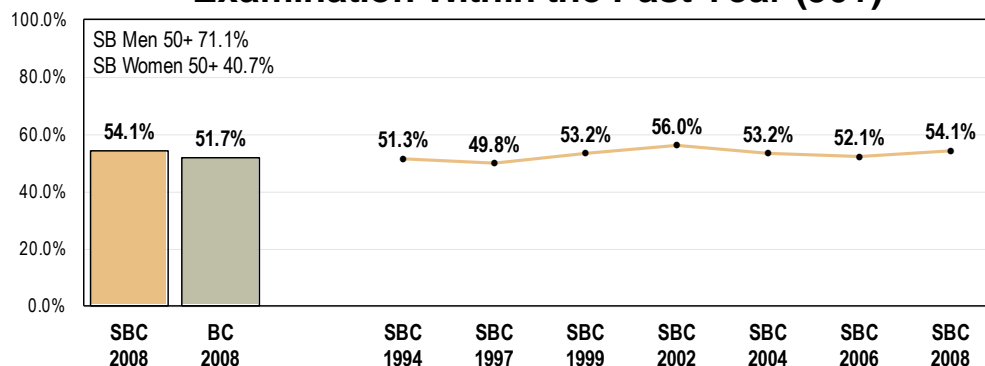
A **digital rectal exam** is a screening procedure in which a physician or other health professional inserts a finger into the rectum to check for colorectal cancer and other health problems.

**54.1% of residents aged 50 and older had a digital rectal exam within the past year.**

- Similar to the 51.7% reported across Broward County.
- Ranges from 71.1% among South Broward males aged 50+ to 40.7% among women 50+.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

#### Have Had a Digital Rectal Examination Within the Past Year (50+)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 194]

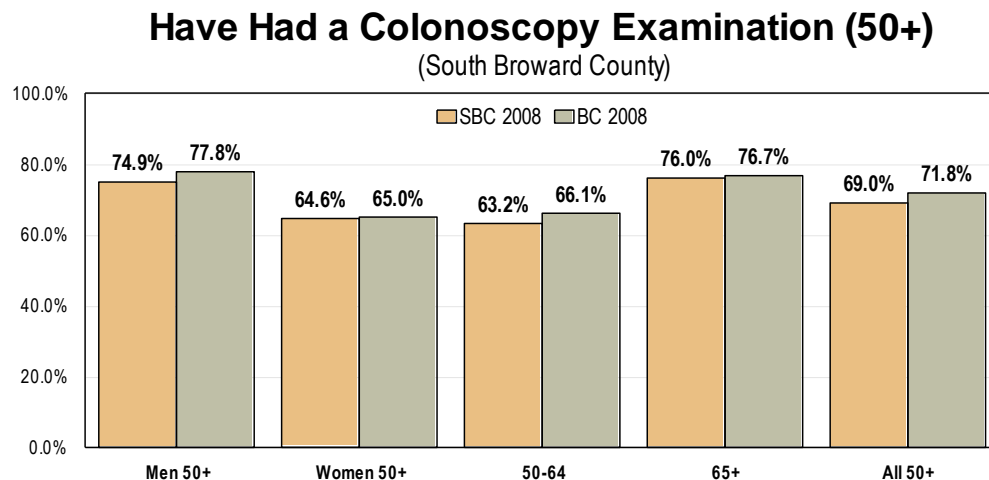
Note: • Asked of all respondents aged 50 and older.

## Colonoscopy

Another method of screening for colorectal cancer a **colonoscopy examination**, in which a tube is inserted in the rectum.

**Nearly 7 in 10 (69.0%) South Broward residents aged 50+ have had a colonoscopy.**

- Comparable to Broward County 2008 survey findings.
- Ranges from 74.9% among men aged 50+ to 64.6% among women 50+.
- Higher with age (from 63.2% among those 50-64 to 76.0% among those 65+).



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 60]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents aged 50 and older.

## Female Breast Cancer

### Mammography

Screenings for female breast cancer are recommended as outlined below:

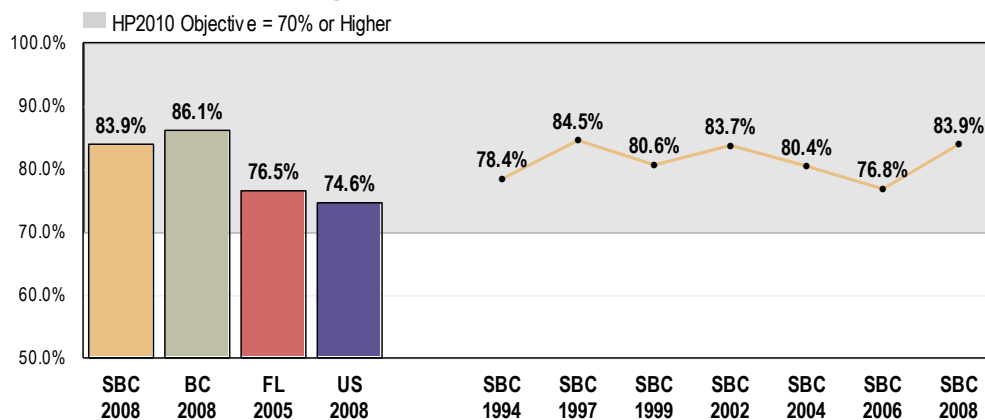
- Yearly mammograms starting at age 40 and continuing for as long as a woman is in good health.
- Clinical breast exams (CBE) should be part of a periodic health exam, about every three years for women in their 20s and 30s and every year for women 40 and over.
- Women should report any breast change promptly to their health care providers. Breast self-exam (BSE) is an option for women starting in their 20s.
- Women at increased risk (e.g., family history, genetic tendency, past breast cancer) should talk with their doctors about the benefits and limitations of starting mammography screening earlier, having additional tests (e.g., breast ultrasound or MRI), or having more frequent exams.

— American Cancer Society

**In South Broward County, 83.9% of women aged 40 and older had a mammogram in the past two years.**

- Similar to the 86.1% reported countywide this year.
  - More favorable than the 76.5% found across Florida and the 74.6% national prevalence.
- ▣ **TREND:** No clear trend is apparent, and statistically similar to the South Broward County prevalence first recorded in 1994 (78.4%).

### Had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years (Women 40+)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 185]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2005 Florida Data  
• 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
• Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Reflects women aged 40 and over.

- Note that 76.6% of South Broward County women aged 50+ had both a mammogram and a clinical breast exam by a physician in the past two years.



## Cervical Cancer

### *Pap Smear Testing*

Screenings for cervical cancer are recommended as outlined below:

- All women should begin cervical cancer screening about 3 years after they begin having vaginal intercourse, but no later than when they are 21 years old. Screening should be done every year with the regular Pap test or every 2 years using the newer liquid-based Pap test.
- Beginning at age 30, women who have had 3 normal Pap test results in a row may get screened every 2 to 3 years with either the conventional (regular) or liquid-based Pap test. Women who have certain risk factors such as diethylstilbestrol (DES) exposure before birth, HIV infection, or a weakened immune system due to organ transplant, chemotherapy, or chronic steroid use should continue to be screened annually.
- Another reasonable option for women over 30 is to get screened every 3 years (but not more frequently) with either the conventional or liquid-based Pap test, *plus* the HPV DNA test.
- Women 70 years of age or older who have had 3 or more normal Pap tests in a row and no abnormal Pap test results in the last 10 years may choose to stop having cervical cancer screening. Women with a history of cervical cancer, DES exposure before birth, HIV infection or a weakened immune system should continue to have screening as long as they are in good health.
- Women who have had a total hysterectomy (removal of the uterus and cervix) may also choose to stop having cervical cancer screening, unless the surgery was done as a treatment for cervical cancer or precancer. Women who have had a hysterectomy without removal of the cervix should continue to follow the guidelines above.

– American Cancer Society

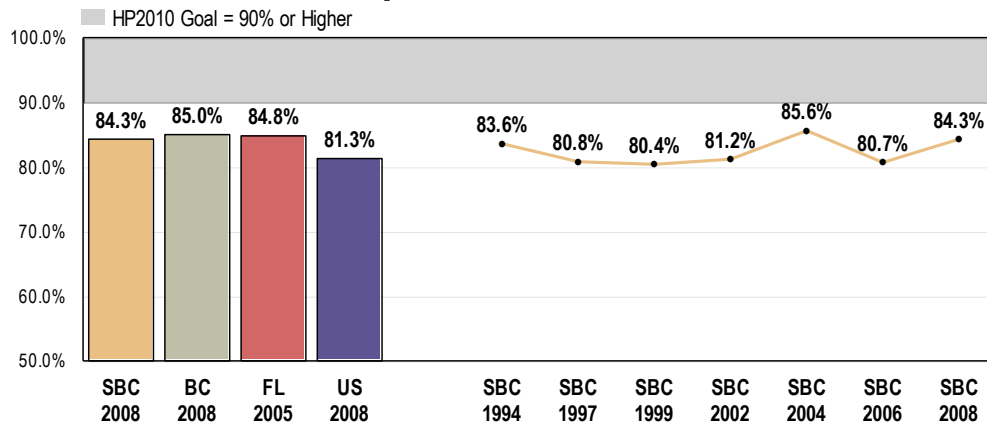
*Note that other organizations (e.g., American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Physicians, National Cancer Institute, US Preventive Services Task Force) may have slightly different screening guidelines.*

**The majority of women in South Broward County (84.3%) had a Pap smear within the past 3 years.**

- Close to the 85.0% reported countywide.
- Nearly identical to the 84.8% found across Florida.
- Comparable to the 81.3% nationwide prevalence.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 objective of 90% or higher.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

## Have Had a Pap Smear Within the Past 3 Years



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 56]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2005 Florida Data  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Asked of all female respondents.

## Dental Care

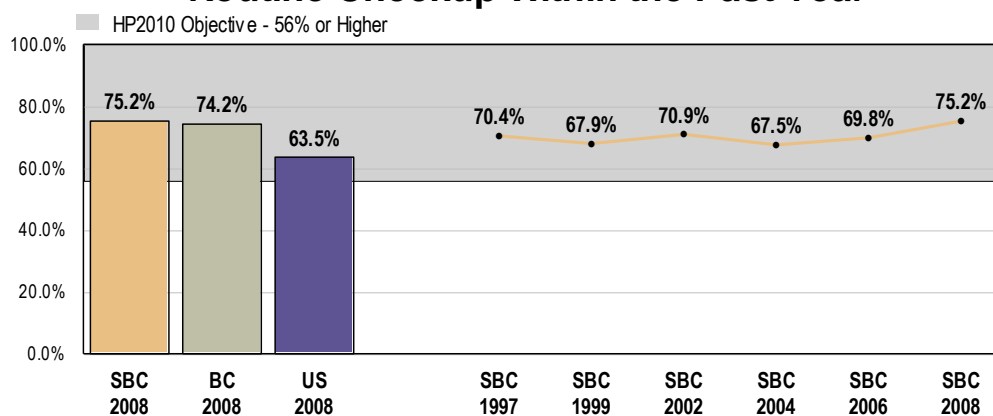
### Adults

**75.2% of SBC adults have been to the dentist for a checkup within the past year.**

- Comparable to the 74.2% reported across Broward County this year.
- More favorable than the national figure (63.5%).
- Satisfies the Healthy People 2010 objective of 56% or higher.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

### Have Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past Year

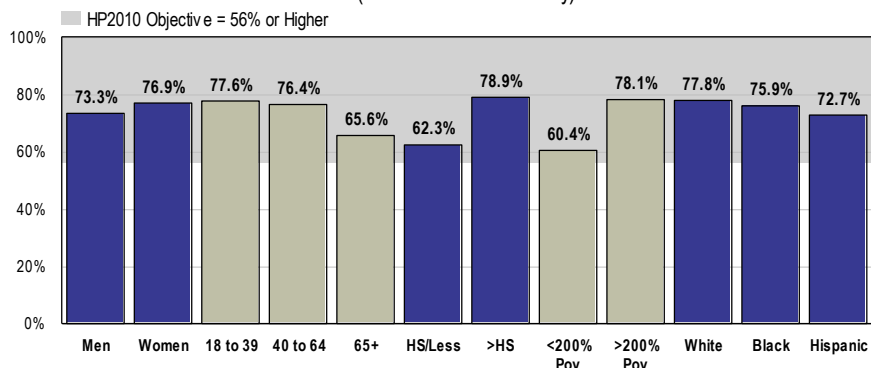


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 9]  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Note that the following residents are less likely to have had recent dental care:

- Those living in the lower income and educational categories.

### Have Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past Year (South Broward County)



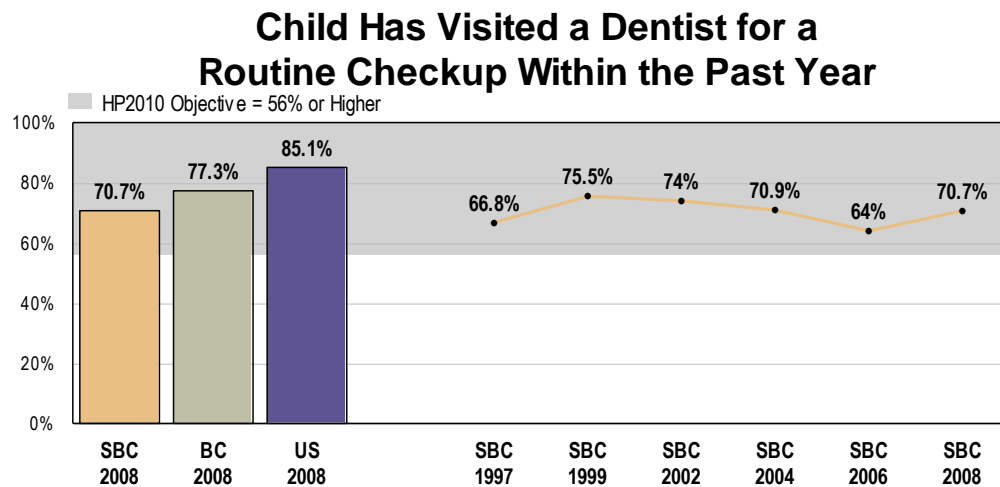
Sources: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 9]  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service  
 Notes: • Demographic breakdowns are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

## Children

**Among adults in South Broward County with children under 18 years old, 70.7% report that their child has visited a dentist for routine care in the past year.**

- Statistically similar to the 77.3% reported countywide.
- Lower than the 85.1% recorded nationally in 2008.
- When segmented by the child's age, area children *over* the age of 5 more often received dental care in the past year.
- Satisfies the Healthy People 2010 objective of 56% or higher.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 147]  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Notes: • Asked of respondents with children aged 1 through 17.  
 • Florida data not available.

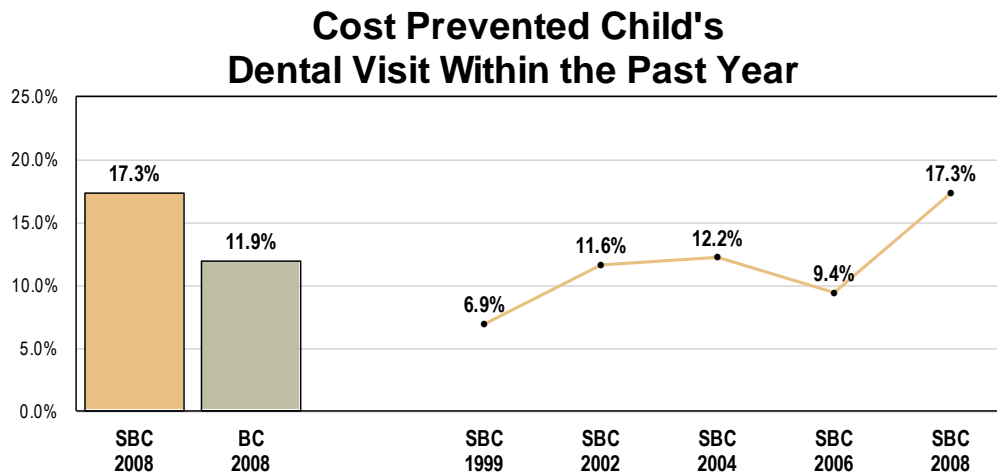
## Cost Prevented Child's Dental Care Last Year

In a follow-up inquiry, local parents were asked to indicate whether cost was a factor in not obtaining dental care for their child in the past year.

**17.3% of local parents noted that cost prevented their child's dental care in the past year.**

- Less favorable than the 11.9% reported countywide this year.

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 6.9% first reported among South Broward County parents in 1999.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 148]  
Note: • Asked of those respondents with children under 18 at home.

# SAFETY

## Crime

Violence claims the lives of many of the Nation's young persons and threatens the health and well-being of many persons of all ages in the United States. On an average day in America, 53 persons die from homicide, and a minimum of 18,000 persons survive interpersonal assaults, 84 persons complete suicide, and as many as 3,000 persons attempt suicide.

Youth continue to be involved as both perpetrators and victims of violence. Elderly persons, females, and children continue to be targets of both physical and sexual assaults, which are frequently perpetrated by individuals they know.

– Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

The safety of a community plays an integral part of the overall quality of life. The following section examines various facets of crime in South Broward County as perceived by community members.

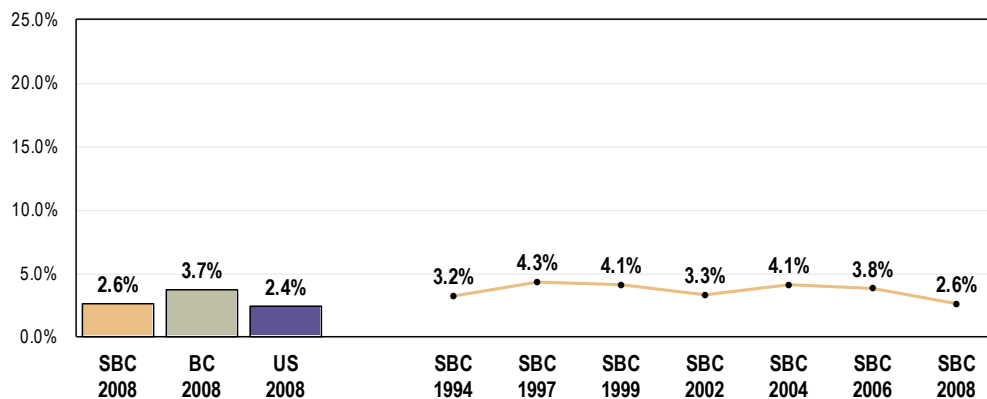
## Victimization

**A total of 2.6% of adults in South Broward County report having been the victim of a violent crime within the past 5 years (this translates to more than 12,400 adults in the area).**

- Similar to the 3.7% reported across Broward County this year.
- Similar to the 2.4% prevalence found throughout the U.S.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

### Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past 5 Years



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 33]  
 • 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • State data not available.

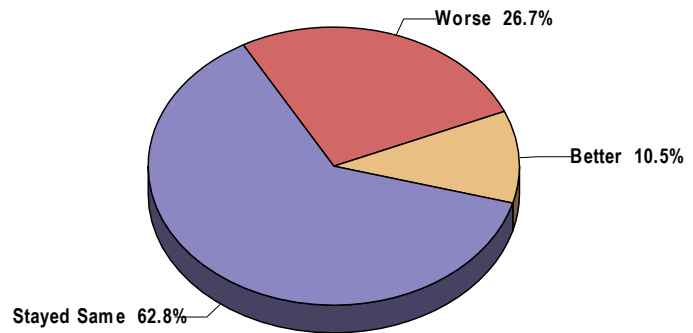
## Safety in the Neighborhoods

**When asked to indicate how crime has changed in their neighborhood over the past two years, most (62.8%) South Broward County residents report that it has “stayed the same.”**

- A total of 26.7% of local adults feel that the crime situation in their neighborhood has “worsened” in the past two years, nearly identical to the 26.5% reported countywide this year.
- Note that 10.5% of South Broward County respondents report that local crime is “better” than it was.

### Crime in the Neighborhood Over the Past Two Years

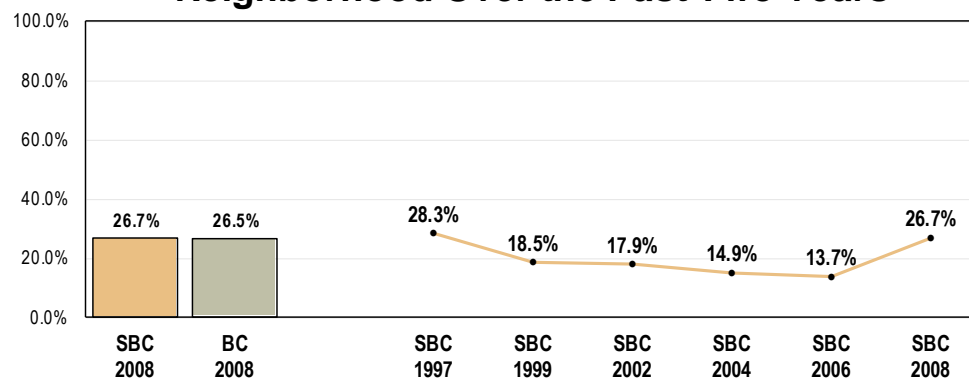
(South Broward County 2008)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 125]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- ▣ **TREND:** The prevalence of South Broward County survey respondents who consider crime to be worse increased between 2006 and 2008, returning to levels comparable to those initially found in 1997.

### Crime Has Worsened in the Neighborhood Over the Past Two Years



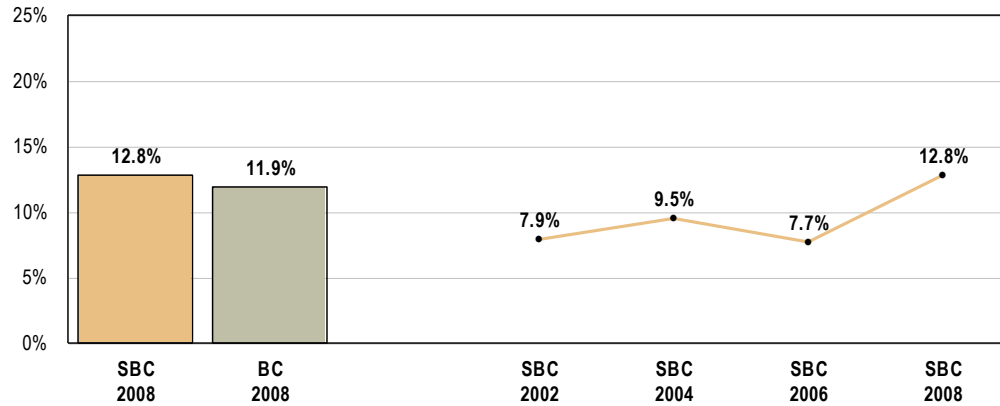
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 125]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • State and U.S. data not available.  
 • Percentages represent “worsened” comments among the total sample of respondents.

**12.8% of South Broward adults do not feel safe and secure in their neighborhoods.**

- Similar to the 11.9% reported across the county.

**TREND:** *Statistically higher than the 7.9% percentage recorded locally in 2002.*

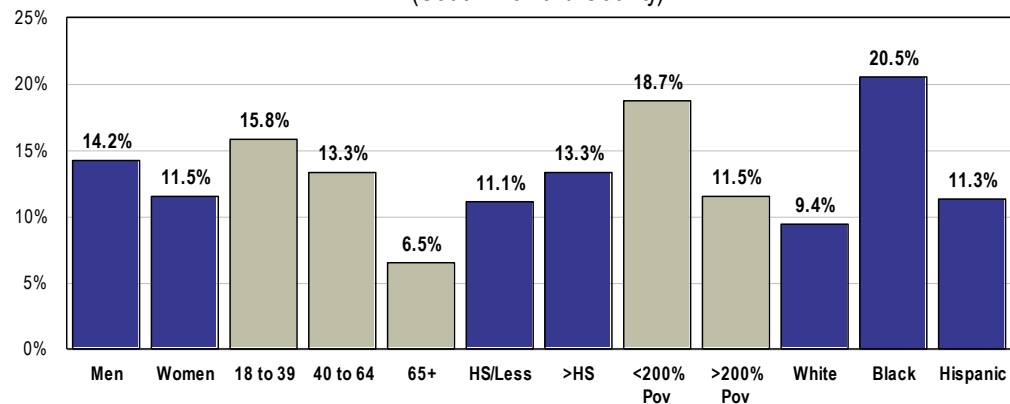
### Do Not Feel Safe and Secure Overall



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 126]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Adults under the age of 65 are more likely to feel unsafe in South Broward County.

### Do Not Feel Safe and Secure Overall (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 126]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.



## Local Law Enforcement

**When asked to evaluate their local law enforcement, 42.7% of survey respondents consider the services provided by law enforcement to be “excellent” or “very good.”**

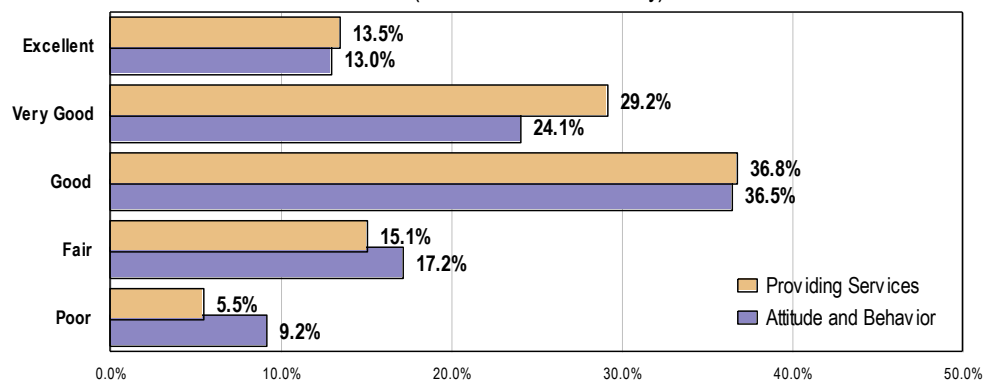
- Another 36.8% gave “good” evaluations.
- In contrast, 20.6% of survey respondents consider the services provided by local law enforcement to be “fair” or “poor” (comparable to the 16.8% reported countywide).

**When asked to evaluate the attitude and behavior of local law enforcement, 37.1% of survey respondents consider them to be “excellent” or “very good.”**

- Another 36.5% gave “good” evaluations.
- On the other hand, 26.4% of survey respondents consider the attitude and behavior of local law enforcement to be “fair” or “poor” (similar to the 22.5% reported countywide).

### Rating of Local Law Enforcement

(South Broward County)

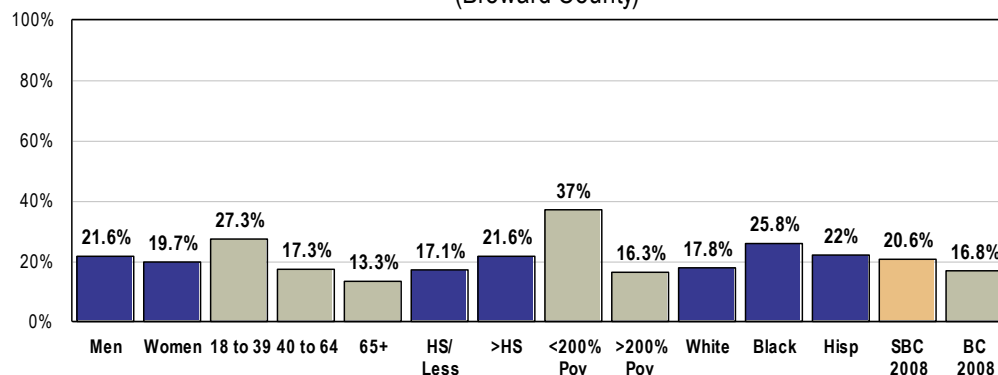


Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Items 127-128]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Viewed demographically, adults more likely to consider the services provided by local law enforcement to be “fair/poor” include those under 40 and adults living in the lower income breakout.

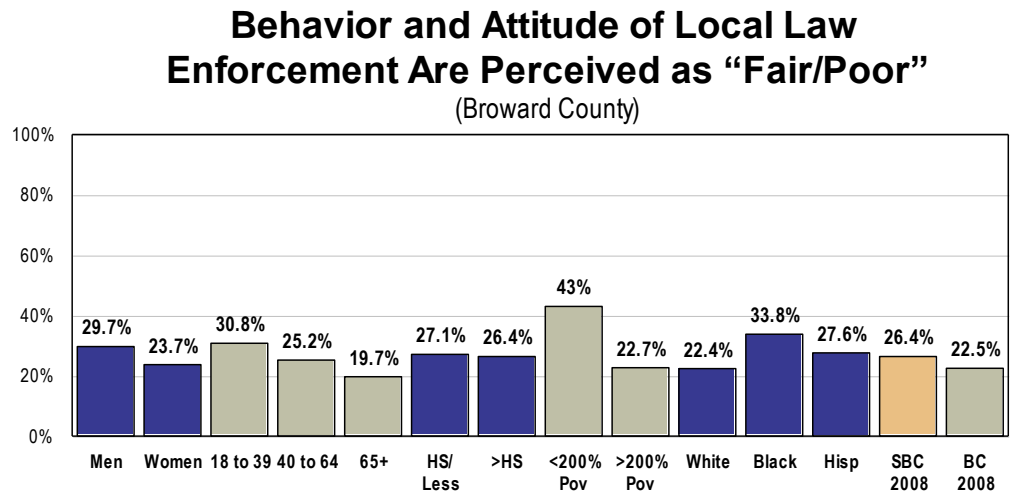
### Services Provided by Local Law Enforcement Are Perceived as “Fair/Poor”

(Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 127]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

Viewed demographically, adults in the lower income breakout are more likely to consider the attitude and behavior of local law enforcement to be “fair/poor.”



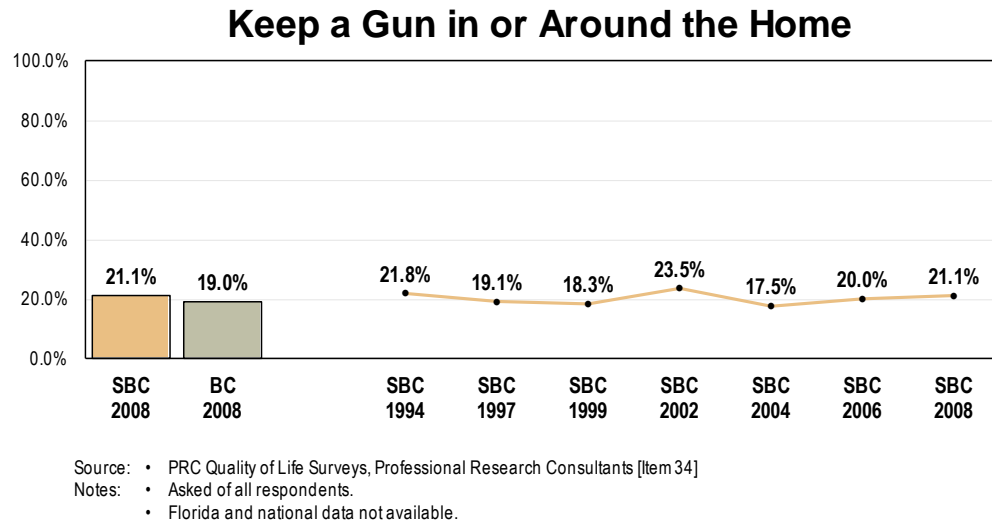
Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 128]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

## Guns in the Home

**In South Broward County, 21.1% of adults report keeping a gun in or around their homes.**

- Statistically similar to the 19.0% reported across Broward County this year.

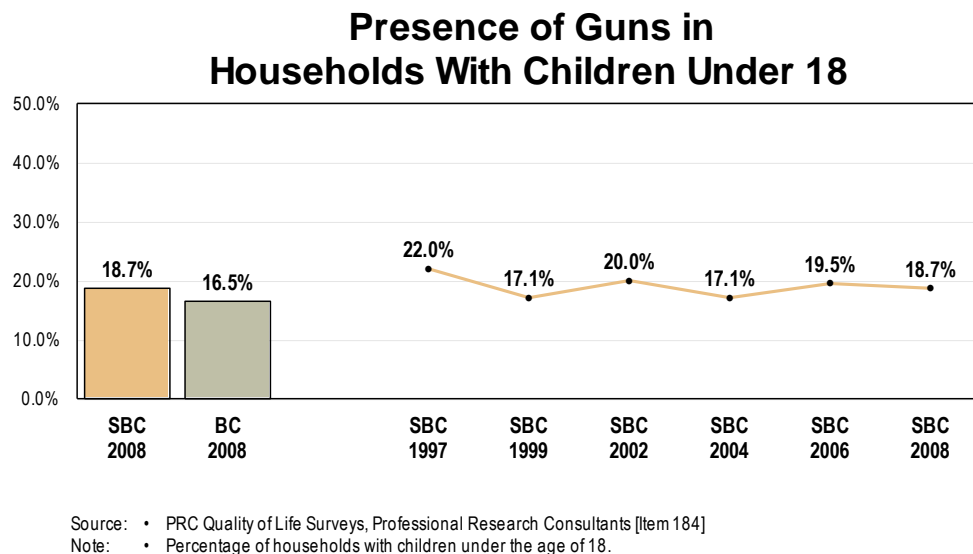
**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



**Among households in South Broward County with children under 18, 18.7% report a gun in the home.**

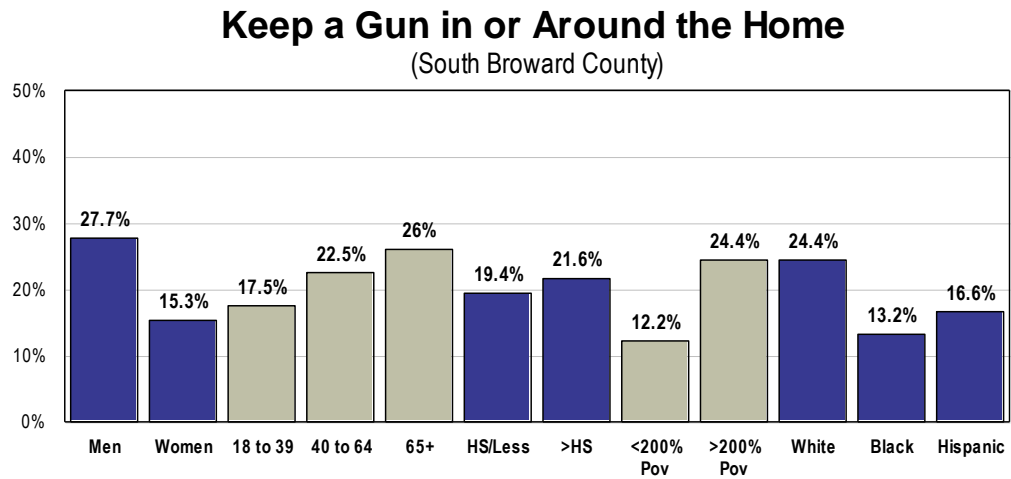
- Statistically comparable to the 16.5% reported countywide.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



The following population segments are more likely to keep a gun in or around the home:

- Adults 40 and older.
- Those in the higher income category.
- Whites.



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 34]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.

# Injury Control

The following section examines various aspects of injury control, including motor vehicle and water safety.

## Seat Belt Usage

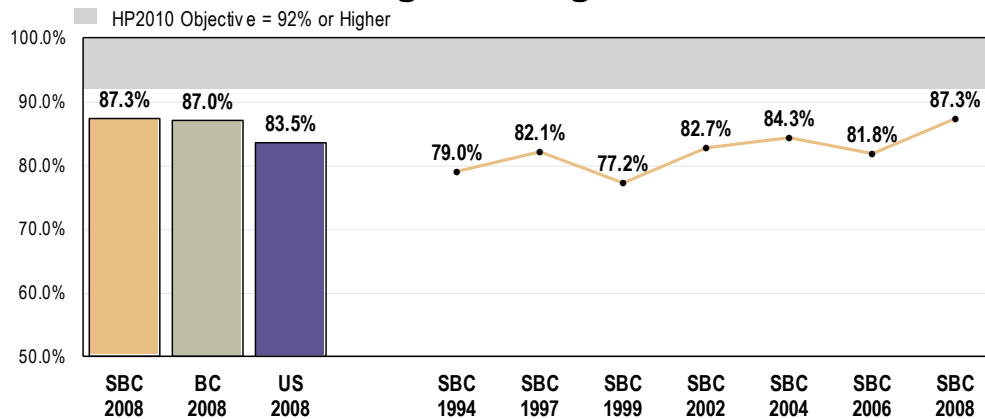
### Adults

**87.3% of South Broward County adults report “always” wearing a seat belt when driving or riding in an automobile.**

- Nearly identical to the 87.0% reported across Broward County.
- More favorable than the 83.5% recorded across the nation.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 target (92% or higher).

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 79.0% reported in 1994.

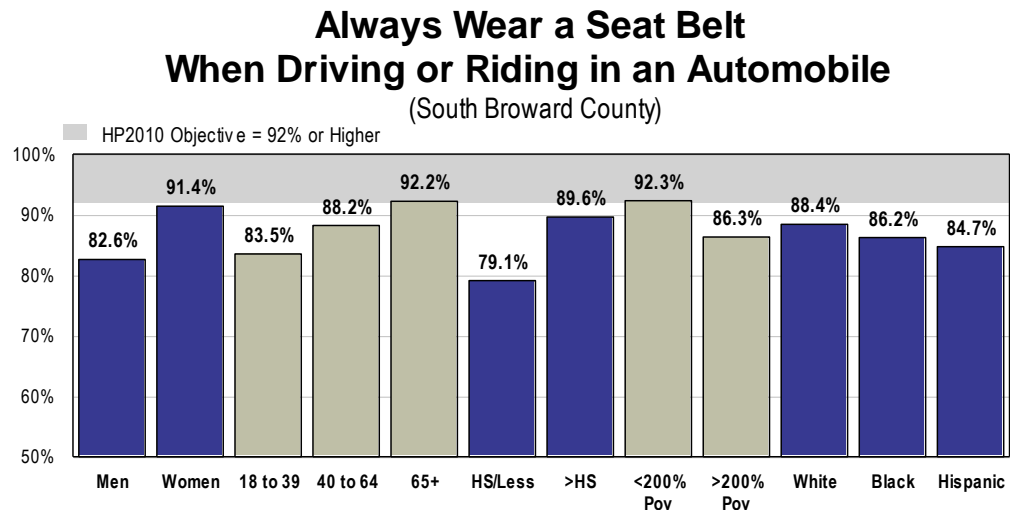
### Always Wear a Seat Belt When Driving or Riding in an Automobile



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 32]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2005 Florida Data  
• 2008 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
• Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Women and adults with postsecondary education are more likely to report consistent seat belt usage.



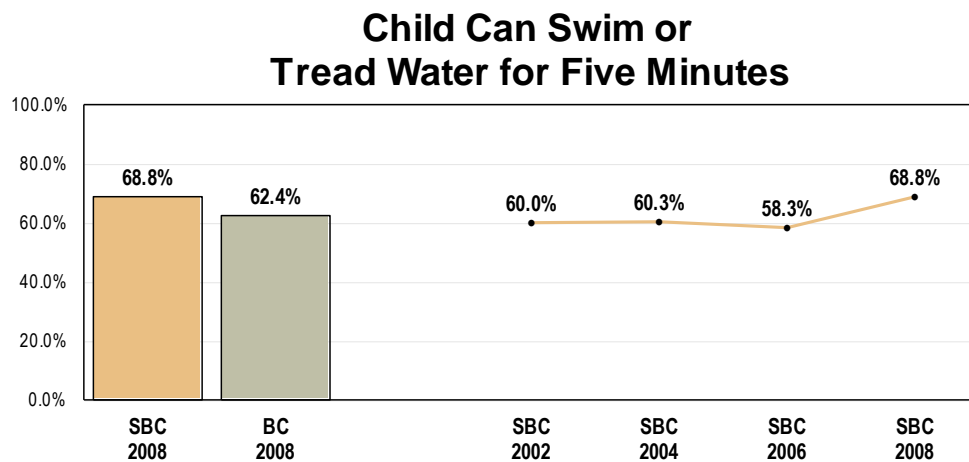
Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 32]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

## Water Safety

**Nearly 7 in 10 (68.8%) South Broward County parents with children aged 1 through 17 report that their child can swim or tread in deep water for five minutes.**

- Statistically similar to the 62.4% of parents across the county.

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 60.0% reported in 2002.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 150]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents with children aged 1 to 17.

# FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES

## Community Life

This section of the assessment includes residents' views on general life in South Broward County, including opinions on such things as housing, public transportation, equal opportunities, and child care.

### Broward County

#### Broward County as a Place to Live

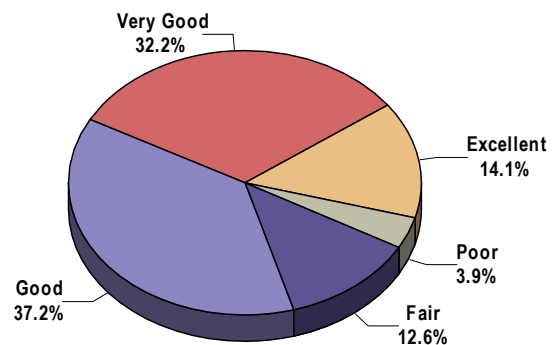
More than 4 in 10 survey respondents (46.3%) consider Broward County to be an "excellent" or "very good" place in which to live.

- Statistically comparable to the 45.6% reported across Broward County.
- Another 37.2% gave "good" reports.

**TREND:** Similar to 2006 findings, but lower than found in 2004.

#### Rating of Broward County as a Place to Live

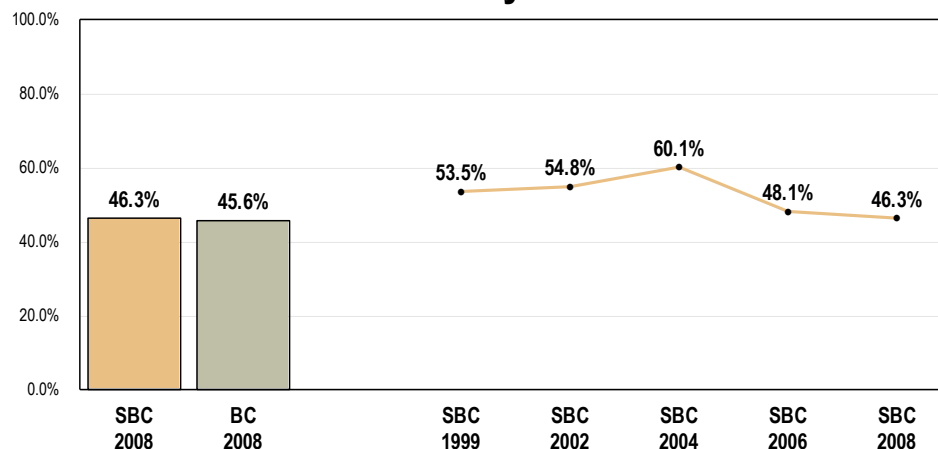
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 104]

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

#### Broward County Rated as an "Excellent/Very Good" Place to Live



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 104]

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

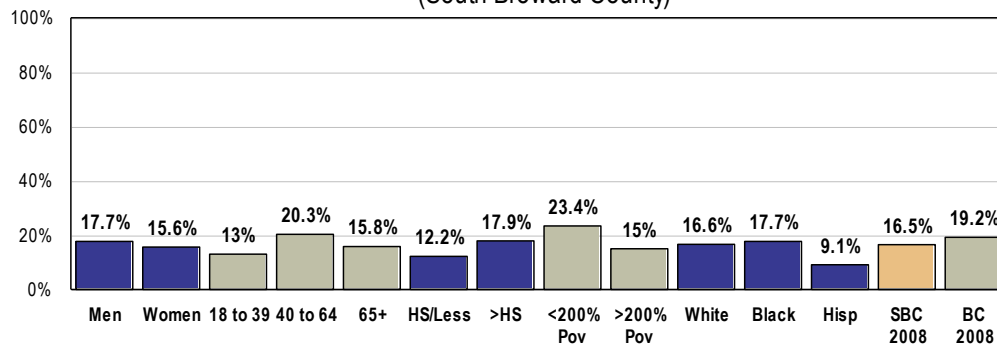
• Numbers represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses to the inquiry.

**In contrast, 16.5% of South Broward County residents consider Broward County to be a "fair" or "poor" place in which to live.**

- Statistically comparable to the 19.2% reported countywide.

No statistical difference by demographic characteristic.

### Broward County as a Place to Live is "Fair" or "Poor" (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 104]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

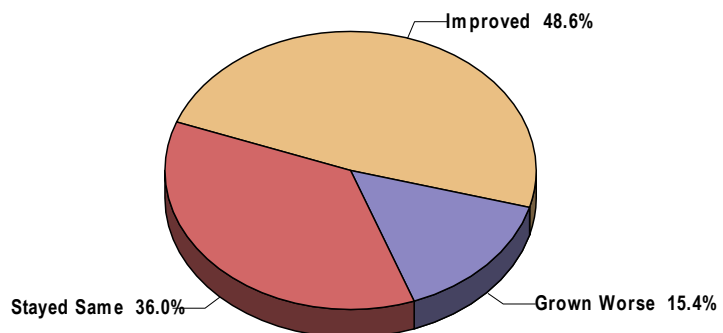
### How Life Has Changed in Broward County

In the next inquiry, local adults were asked to indicate how life has changed in Broward County during the time they have lived there.

**Nearly 1 in 2 (48.6%) South Broward County survey respondents consider their quality of life to have "improved."**

- Another 36.0% of local adults feel that life in Broward County has "stayed the same" while 15.4% feel that it has "grown worse."

### Perceived Quality of Life in Broward County (South Broward County)

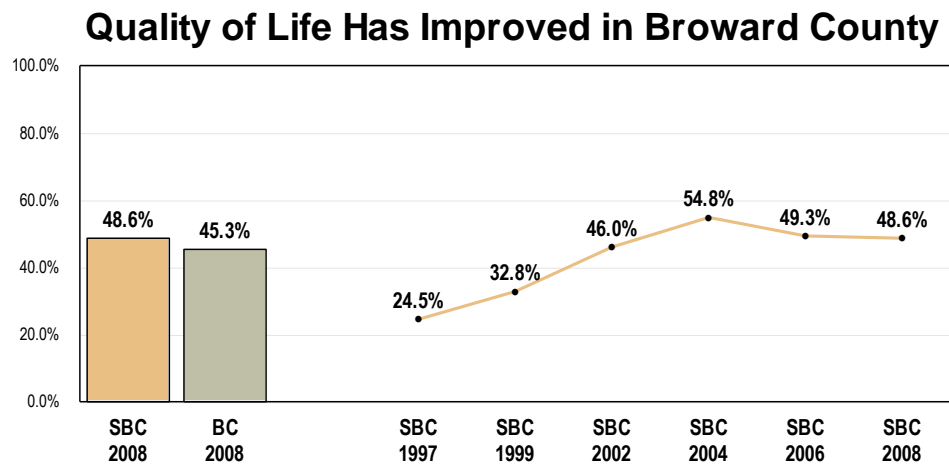


Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 105]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.



- Statistically comparable to the 45.3% reported across Broward County.

▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 24.5% initially reported in 1997.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 105]

Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Numbers represent "improved" responses to the inquiry.

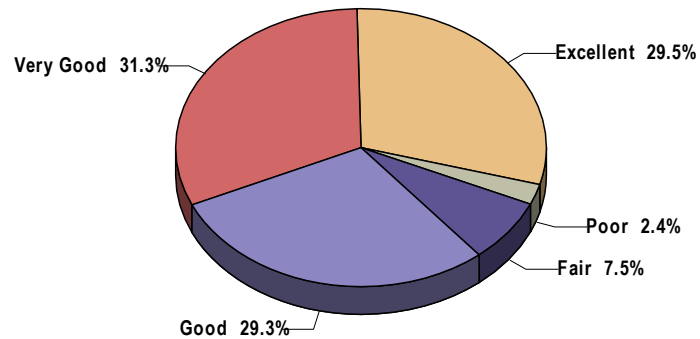
# Neighborhoods

## Neighborhood as a Place to Live

**Local neighborhoods received high reviews from survey respondents in South Broward County.**

### Rating of Neighborhood as a Place to Live (South Broward County)

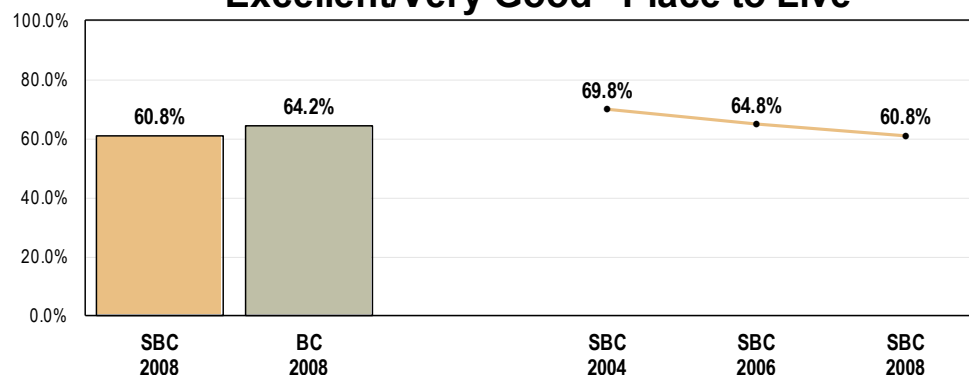
- A total of 6 in 10 (60.8%) adults gave “excellent” or “very good” reports, while another 29.3% gave “good” ratings.
- On the other hand, 9.9% of local adults consider their neighborhood to be a “fair” or “poor” place in which to live (statistically similar to the 8.9% reported across Broward County).



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 115]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- ▣ **TREND:** The 60.8% of South Broward County adults who consider the neighborhood to be an “excellent” or “very good” place in which to live marks a *statistically significant decrease* from the 69.8% first reported locally in 2004.

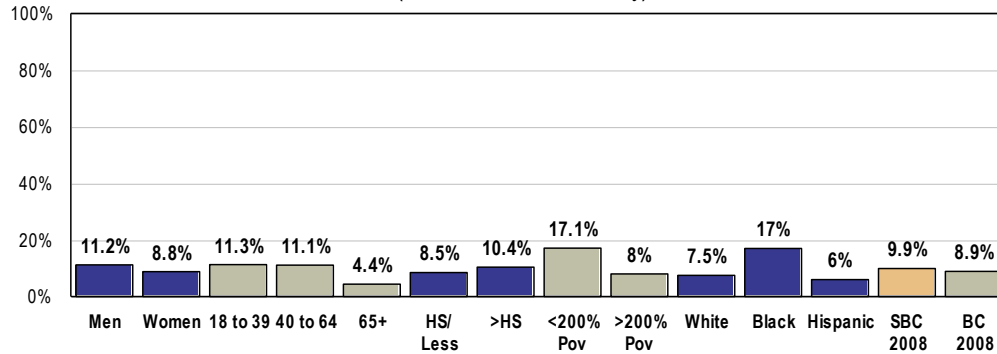
### Neighborhood is an “Excellent/Very Good” Place to Live



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 115]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Numbers represent combined “excellent/very good” responses.

Viewed demographically, “fair/poor” evaluations of the neighborhood as a place in which to live do not vary significantly.

### Perceive Neighborhood to be a "Fair" or "Poor" Place in Which to Live (South Broward County)



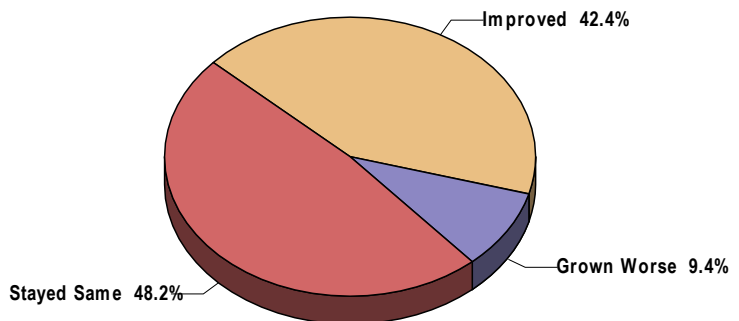
Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 115]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent combined "fair" and "poor" responses to the inquiry.

### How Life Has Changed in Neighborhoods

Survey respondents were next asked to evaluate their quality of life while living in the neighborhood and to indicate whether that quality has improved, stayed the same, or grown worse.

**A large share of residents (42.4%) feel that their quality of life in the neighborhood has "improved," while 48.2% feel that it has "stayed the same," and 9.4% feel it has "grown worse."**

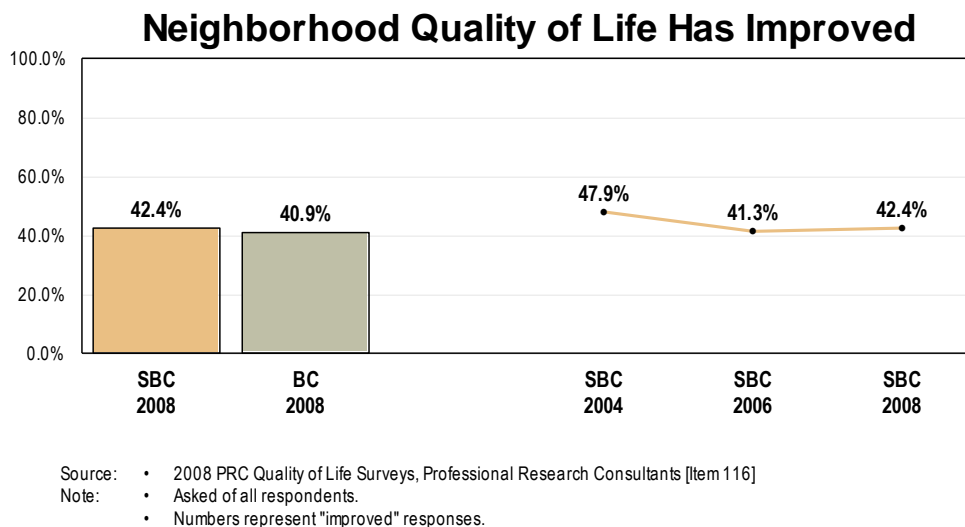
### Rating of Quality of Life in Neighborhood (South Broward County 2008)



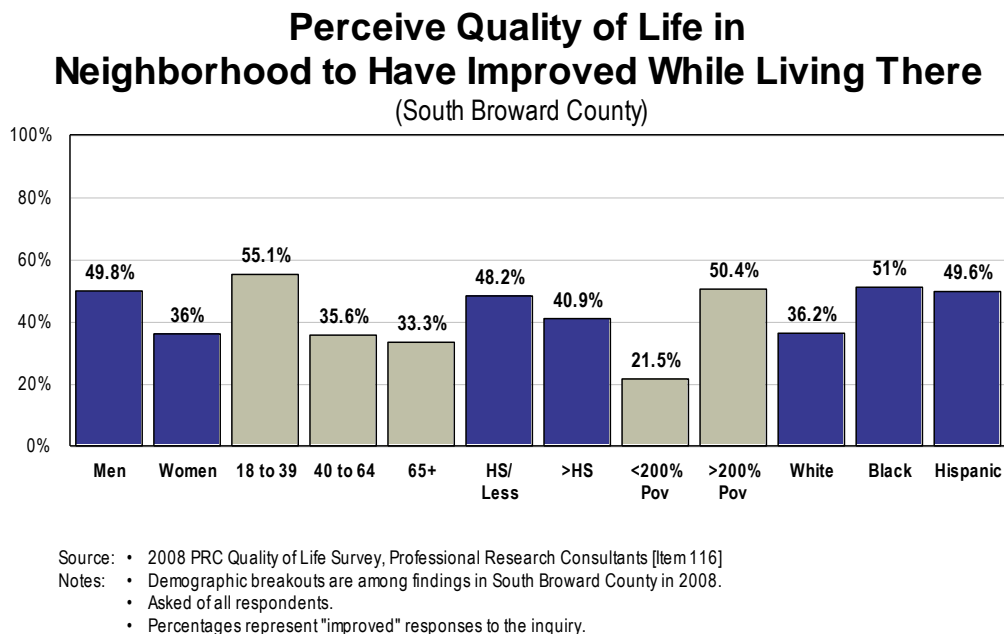
Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 116]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- Statistically similar to the 40.9% reported countywide this year.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



Men, adults under 40, residents living at higher incomes, Blacks and Hispanics are more likely to perceive that the quality of life in their neighborhood has grown worse.



## Broward County Amenities

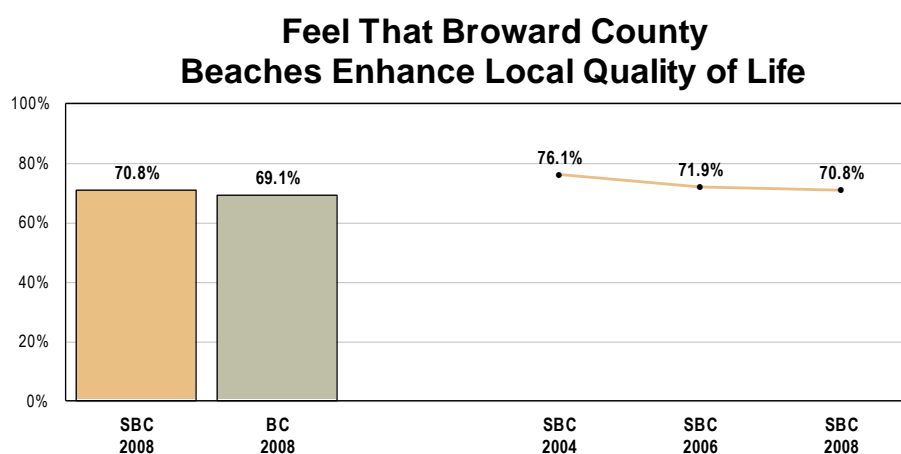
### Beaches

In the next inquiry, local adults were asked to indicate whether the beaches of Broward County enhance their local quality of life.

**Overall, 70.8% of survey respondents feel that the beaches in Broward County enhance their local quality of life.**

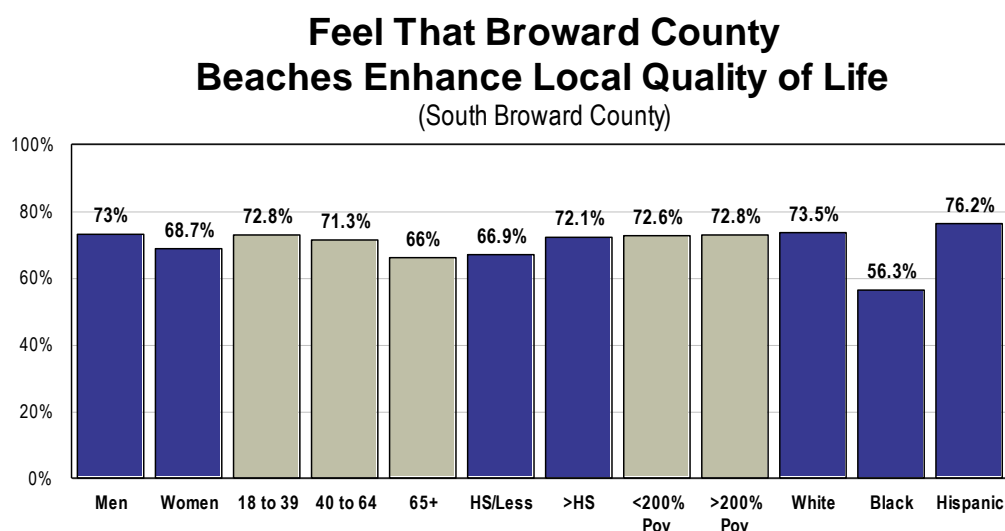
- Similar to the 69.1% reported countywide this year.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 106]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Black respondents are least likely to feel that the local beaches enhance their quality of life.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 106]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

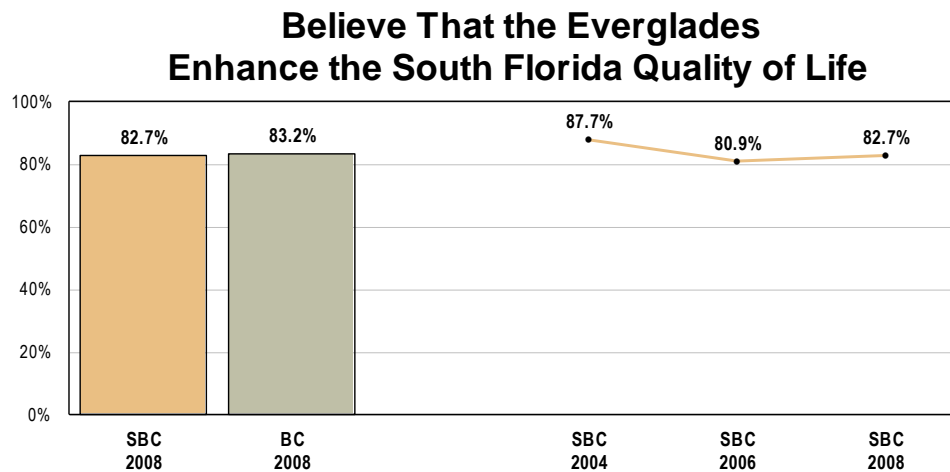
## The Everglades

In a related inquiry, survey respondents were asked whether they consider the Everglades to enhance their local quality of life.

**The vast majority (82.7%) of South Broward County adults consider the Everglades to enhance the South Florida quality of life.**

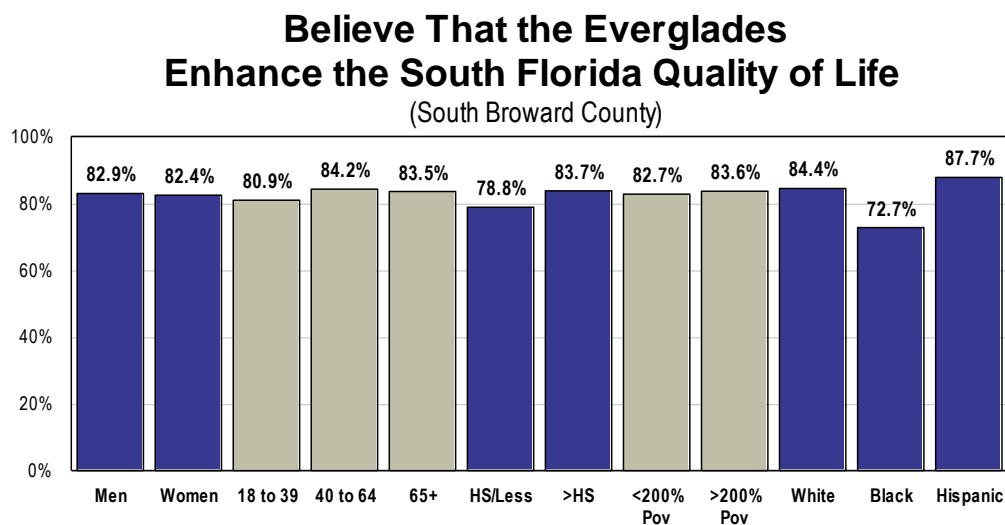
- Similar to the 83.2% prevalence recorded throughout Broward County this year.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 107]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Black residents are least likely to believe that the Everglades enhance the South Florida quality of life.



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 107]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

# Housing

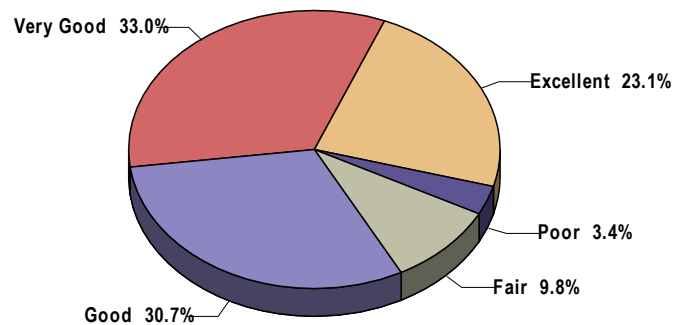
## Housing Conditions

**Local housing conditions received relatively high reviews from survey respondents in South Broward County.**

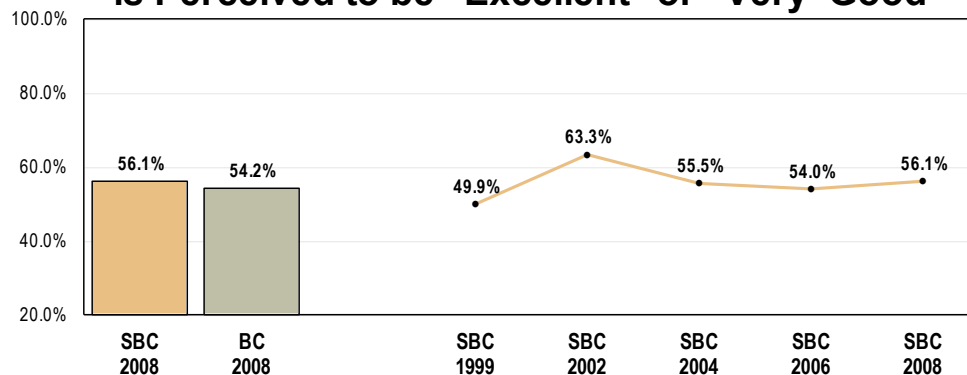
- A total of 56.1% gave “excellent” or “very good” reports (similar to the 54.2% reported across Broward County), while another 30.7% gave “good” ratings.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

**Rating of the Condition of Local Housing**  
(South Broward County 2008)



**Condition of Local Housing is Perceived to be “Excellent” or “Very Good”**



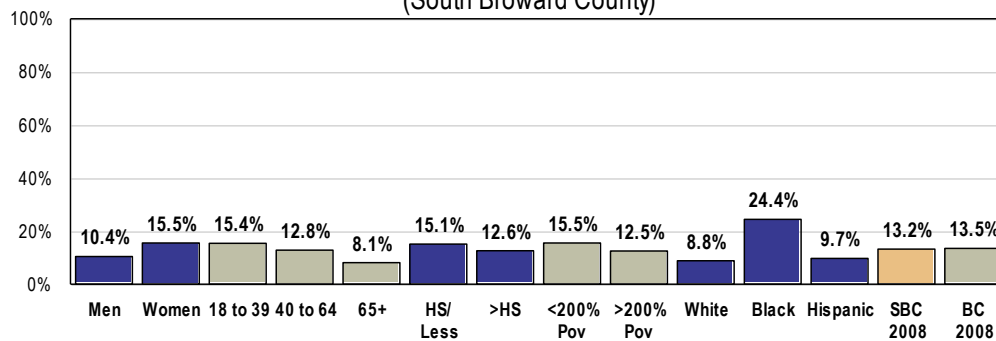
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 119]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**On the other hand, 13.2% of local adults consider the condition of local housing to be “fair” or “poor.”**

- Nearly identical to the 13.5% reported countywide this year.
- South Broward County Blacks are more likely to rate the condition of local housing as “fair” or “poor.”

## Condition of Local Housing is Perceived to Be "Fair" or "Poor"

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 119]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

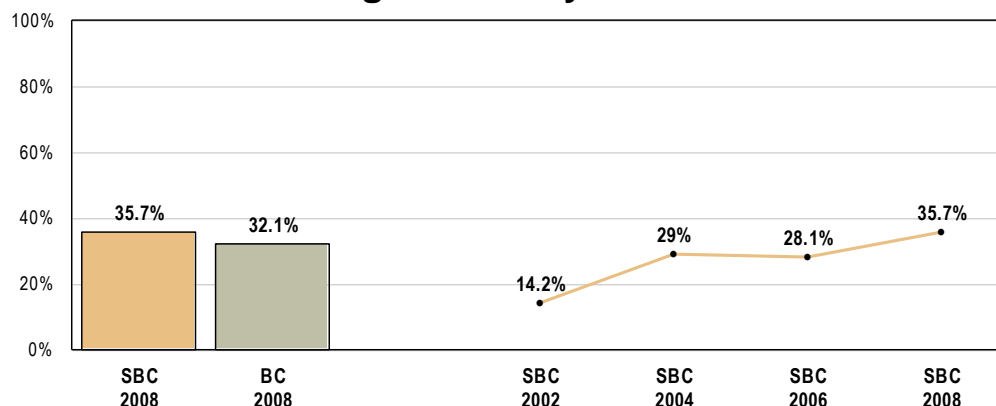
## Housing Affordability

In a related inquiry, survey respondents were asked to indicate whether a member of their household had to work extra hours in the past year in order to make housing or rental payments.

**35.7% of South Broward County residents indicate that a member of their household worked extra hours in the past year in order to make housing or rental payments.**

- Statistically comparable to the 32.1% reported among Broward County survey respondents.
- TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* across South Broward County since 2002 (14.2%).

## Member of Household Worked Extra Hours in Order to Make Housing/Rental Payments in the Past Year



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 120]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

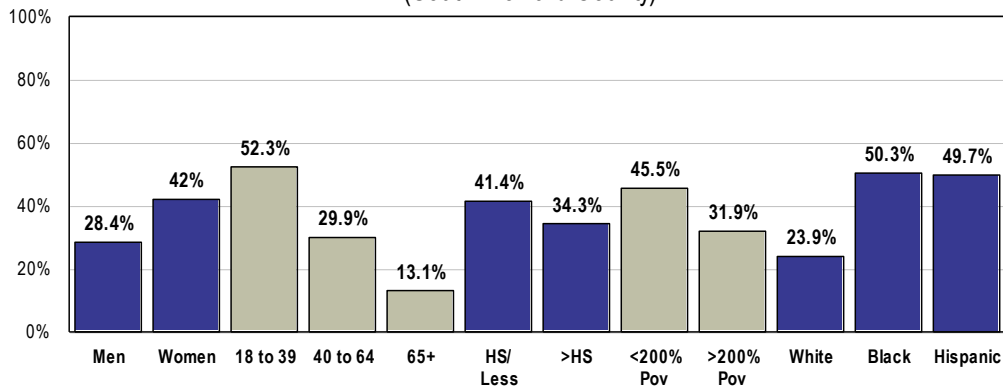


The following population segments are more likely to report that they or a household member worked extra in the past year in order to make housing or rental payments:

- Women.
- Residents under the age of 65 (and especially those under the age of 40).
- Hispanics and Blacks throughout South Broward County.

### Member of Household Worked Extra Hours in Order to Make Housing/Rental Payments in the Past Year

(South Broward County)



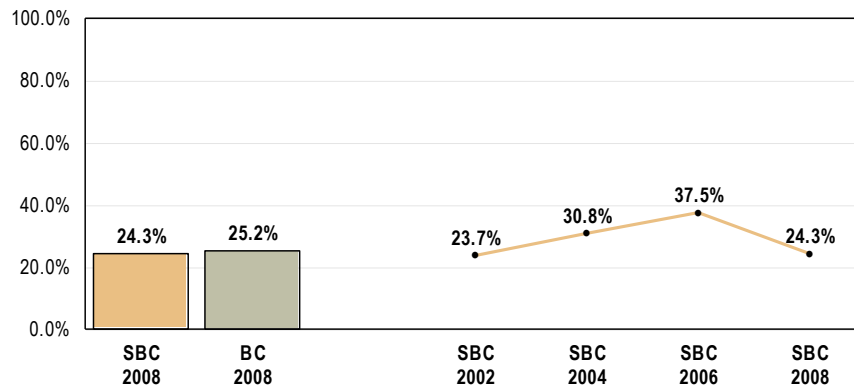
Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 120]  
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

## Housing Market

**A total of 24.3% of South Broward County residents searched for new housing in the past year.**

- Close to the 25.2% reported countywide this year.
- ▣ **TREND:** No statistical change since 2002, despite a statistically significant increase in the area between 2002 and 2006.

### Searched for New Housing in the Past Year



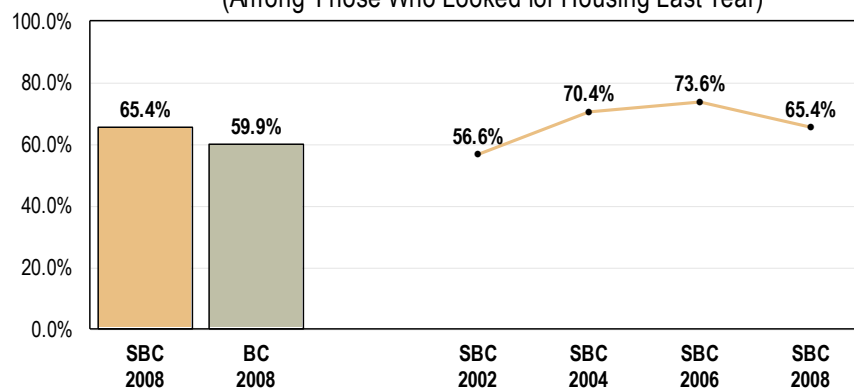
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 121]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**Among South Broward County residents who searched for new housing in the past year, 65.4% had difficulty finding something affordable.**

- Similar to the 59.9% reported among Broward County survey respondents seeking housing.
- ▣ **TREND:** No statistical change since 2002 (55.6%), despite a statistically significant increase between 2002 and 2006. A notable decrease occurred between 2006 and 2008.

### Had Difficulty Finding Affordable Housing in the Past Year

(Among Those Who Looked for Housing Last Year)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 122]  
 Note: • Asked of those respondents who looked for housing in the past year.

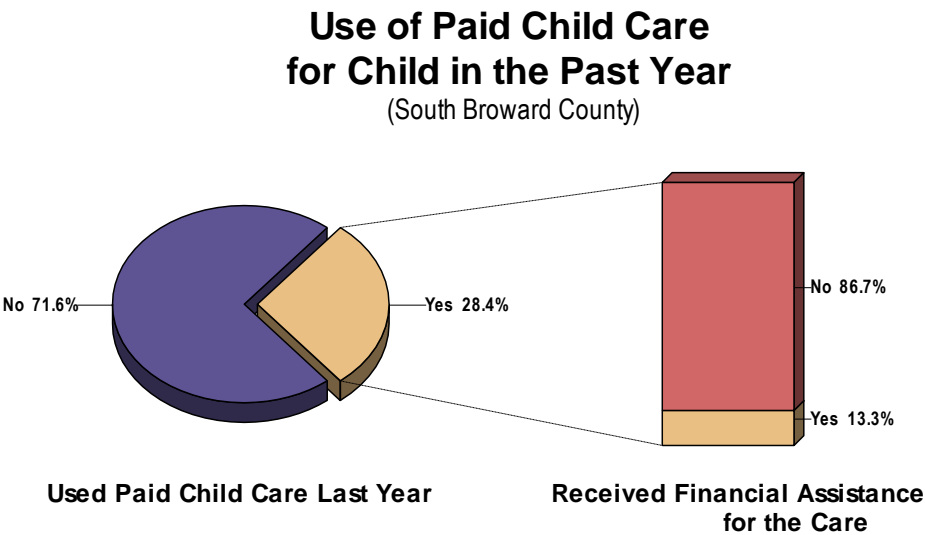
# Children's Services

Many of today's families include dual-income parents, often presenting the problem of locating quality child care on a regular basis. The following sections explore South Broward County parents' abilities to obtain child care in the past year.

## General Child Care

**A total of 28.4% of local parents with children under the age of 18 living in the household have used paid child care at some point in the past year, with 13.3% of those parents receiving financial assistance for this care.**

(This indicator reflects use of paid child care for any child living in the household.)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 151-152]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents with children at home.

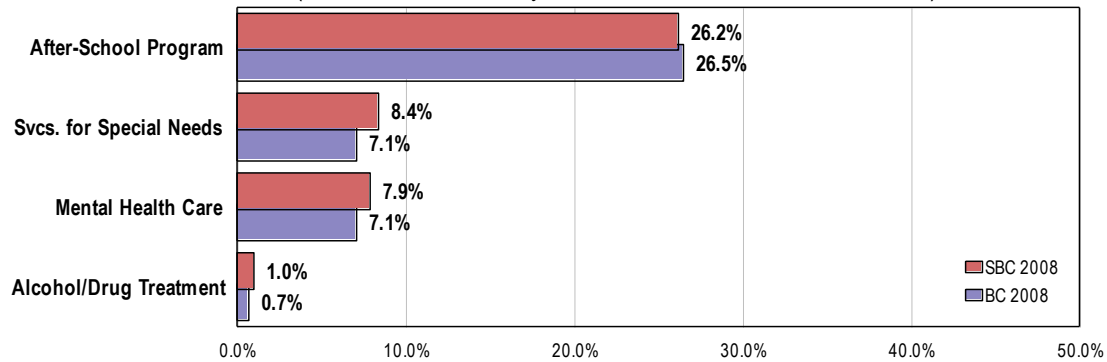
## Use of Children's Services

**Among residents with children under 18 at home, 26.2% indicate their child (any child in the household) has been involved in an after-school program.**

- Another 8.4% of South Broward County children have used mental health services such as counseling, and 7.9% have utilized services for children with special needs.
- Only 1.0% of survey respondents report that their child has used alcohol/drug services.
- Findings are comparable to those reported countywide this year.

### Utilization of Services for Children in the Past Year

(South Broward County Households With Children Under 18)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 153-156]

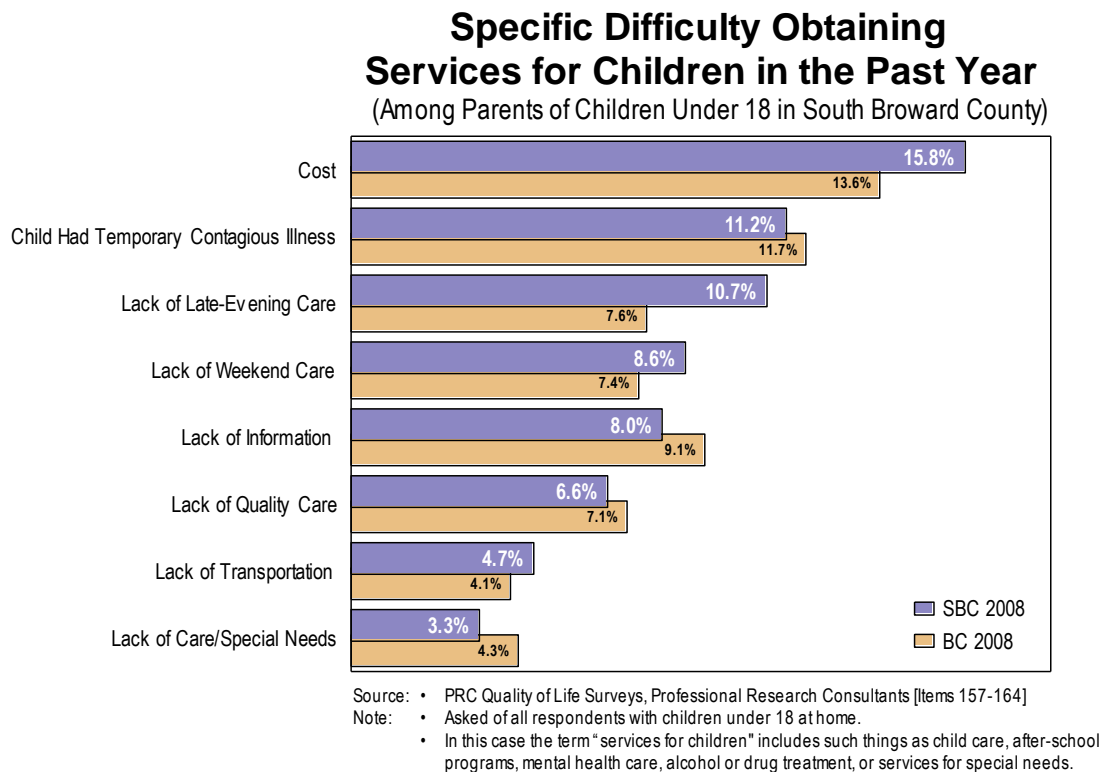
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

## Difficulty Obtaining Children's Services

Area parents were asked whether they encountered any of seven specific types of difficulties obtaining services (such as child care, after-school programs, mental health care, alcohol or drug treatment, or services for children with special needs) for their children in the past year (reflecting difficulties obtaining services for any child living in the household).

The top-cited reason among those asked was **cost**, followed by difficulty because the **child had a temporary contagious illness** such as a cold, the flu, or chicken pox. Other frequently mentioned reasons include **lack of available care** (including late-evening care, weekend care and quality care) and **lack of information about where the service is provided**.



# Social Harmony

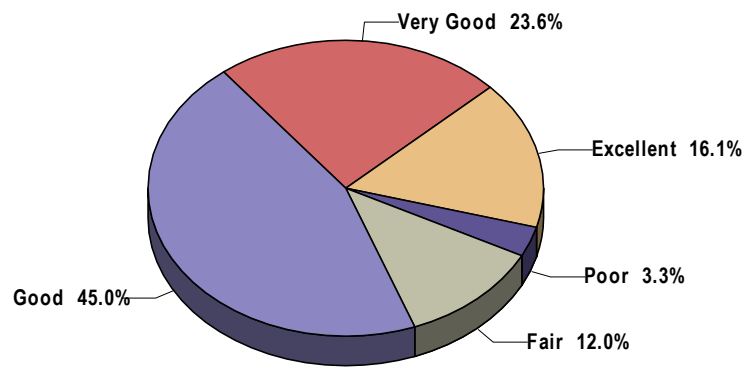
The following section examines residents' feelings on some of the social relations in South Broward County (such as race, cultural, and religious relations).

## Race Relations

**The vast majority of local adults gave positive ratings of race relations in the South Broward County community this year.**

- Overall, 39.7% of adults feel that race relations in the community are "excellent" or "very good" (similar to the 41.2% reported across Broward County).
- Another 45.0% gave "good" reviews, while 15.3% of local adults feel that race relations are "fair" to "poor."

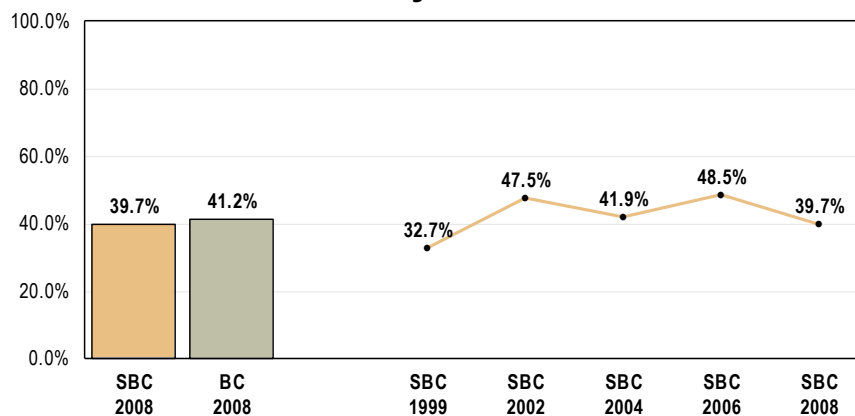
**Rating of Race Relations in the Community**  
(South Broward County)



**TREND:** The 39.7% of South Broward County adults who consider local race relations to be "excellent" or "very good" is lower than found in 2006, but statistically unchanged from the 32.7% initially reported in 1999.

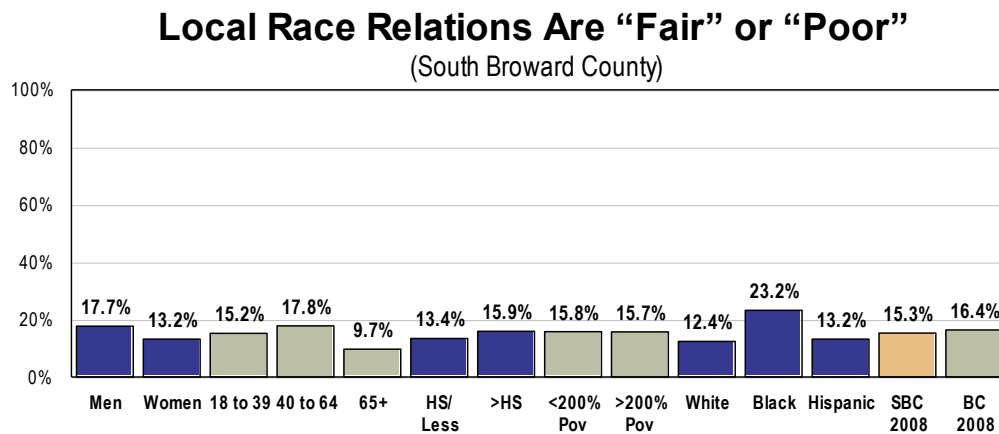
Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 101]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**Race Relations Are Considered to be "Excellent/Very Good" in the Community**



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 101]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "excellent/very good" responses among the total sample.

With regard to “fair” or “poor” ratings of local race relations, survey findings are comparable when viewed by demographic characteristic.



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 101]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.

## Cultural Relations

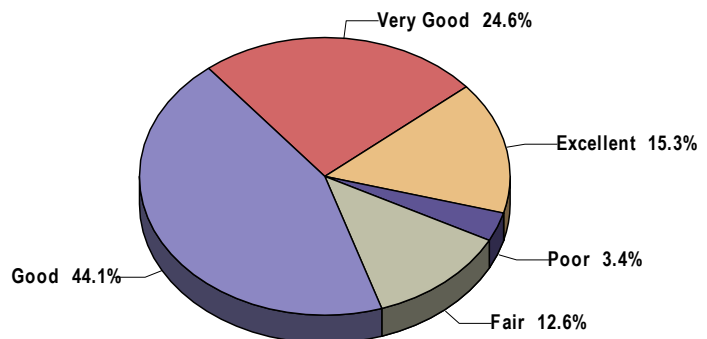
**A total of 39.9% of adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of the cultural relations in the community (similar to the 43.0% reported countywide).**

- Another 44.1% feel that cultural relations are “good” in South Broward County, and the remaining 16.0% gave “fair” or “poor” indications.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

### Rating of Cultural Relations in the Community

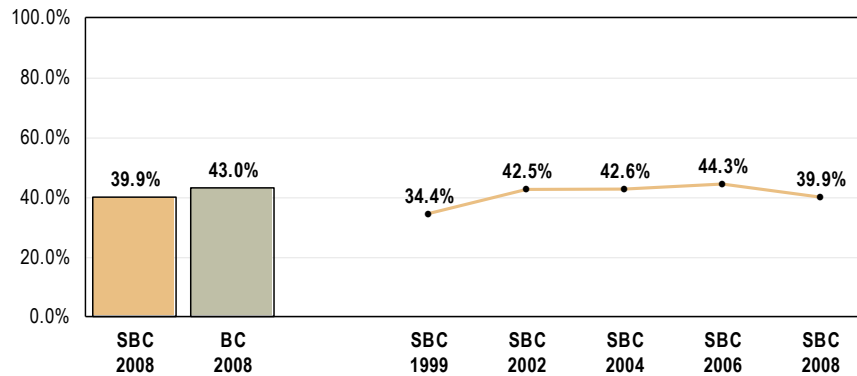
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 102]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

## Cultural Relations Are Considered to be “Excellent/Very Good” in the Community

(South Broward County)

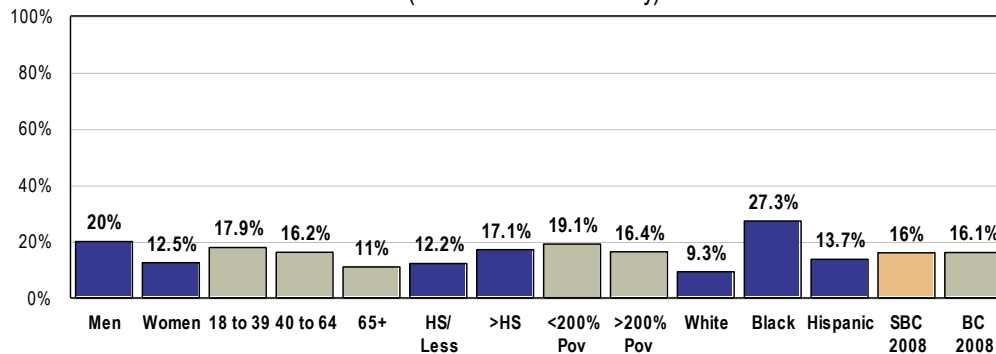


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 102]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent combined "excellent/very good" responses among the total sample.

When viewing “fair” or “poor” ratings by key demographic characteristics, Blacks in South Broward County are more likely to give negative local cultural relations ratings.

## Local Cultural Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor"

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 102]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.



## Religious Relations

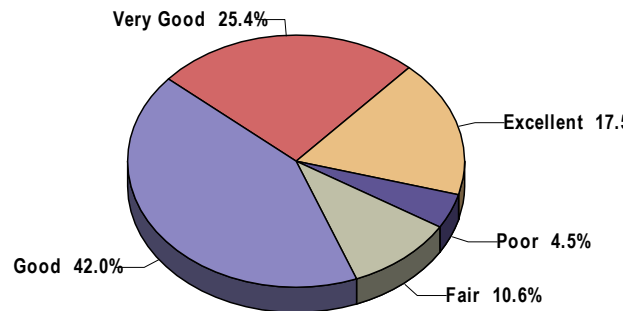
Finally, South Broward County residents were asked to rate local religious relations.

**“Excellent” and “very good” ratings of local religious relations were noted among 42.9% of South Broward County respondents (similar to county-wide survey findings).**

- Another 42.0% of adults gave “good” ratings, while 15.1% of South Broward County adults consider local religious relations to be “fair” or “poor.”

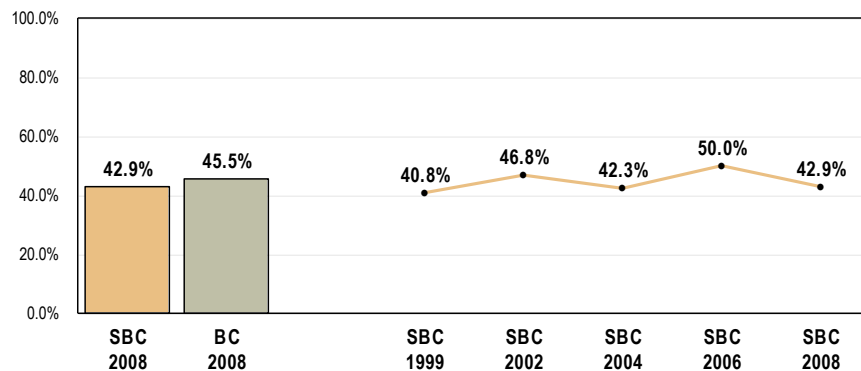
**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

**Rating of Religious Relations in the Community**  
(South Broward County)



n 103

**Religious Relations Are Considered to be “Excellent/Very Good” in the Community**



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 103]

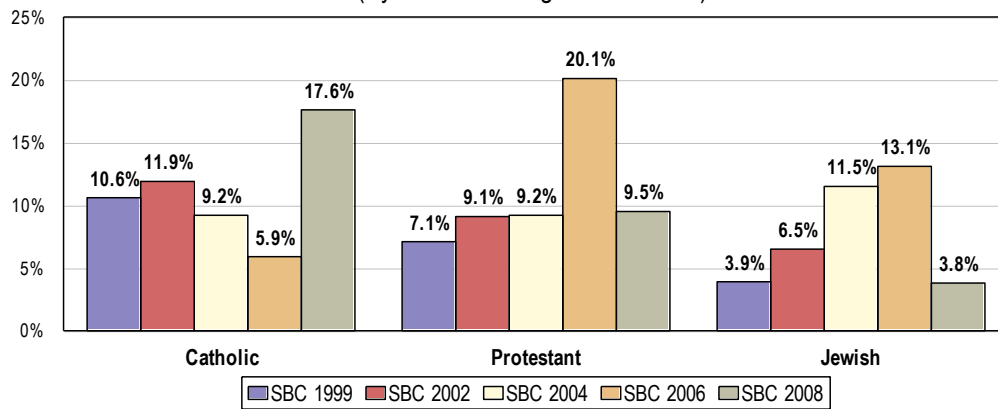
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

• Percentages represent combined “excellent/very good” responses among the total sample.

Viewed by personal religious affiliation, Catholics were more likely to give negative local religious relations ratings (a change from the 2006 survey, in which local Protestants were more likely to give low ratings).

## Local Religious Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor"

(By Personal Religious Affiliation)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [103,47]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

• Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question, segmented by specific personal religious preference.

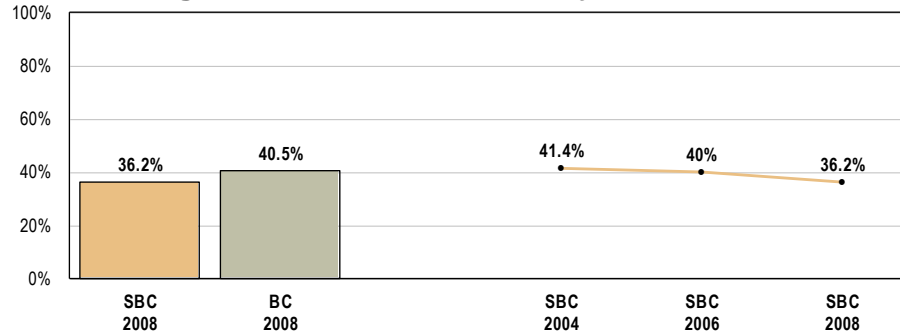
# Volunteering

**A total of 36.2% of South Broward County residents volunteered in the neighborhood or community at least once in the past year.**

- Similar to the 40.5% volunteering prevalence reported countywide this year.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

**Volunteered in the Neighborhood or Community in the Past Year**

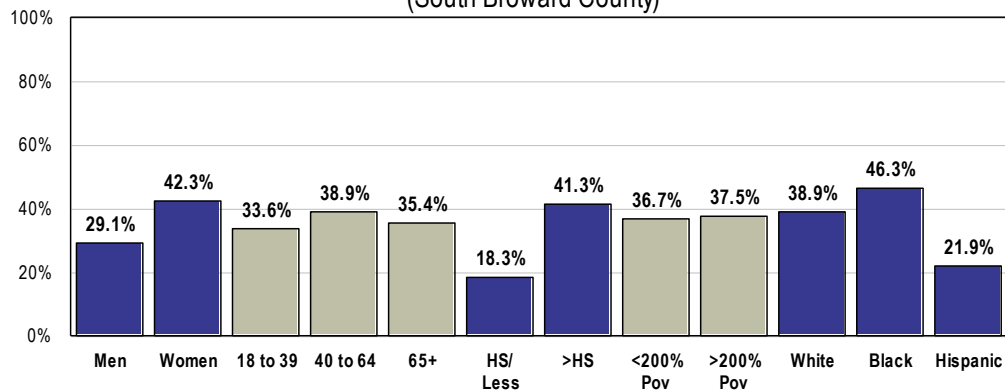


Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 117]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" answers to the inquiry.

South Broward County adults more likely to have volunteered in the past year include:

- Women.
- Adults with education beyond high school.
- Whites and Blacks.

**Volunteered in the Neighborhood or Community in the Past Year**  
 (South Broward County)



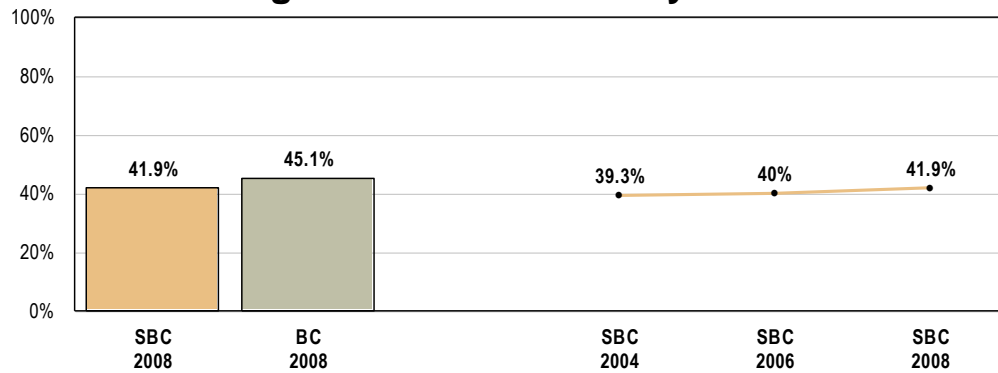
Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 117]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" answers to the inquiry.

**Among survey respondents with children at home, 41.9% note that a child in the household volunteered in the neighborhood or community in the past year.**

- Statistically similar to the 45.1% reported across Broward County this year.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

### Children in the Household Have Volunteered in the Neighborhood/Community in the Past Year



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 118]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Calculated to represent households with children under 18 at home.

# Arts & Entertainment

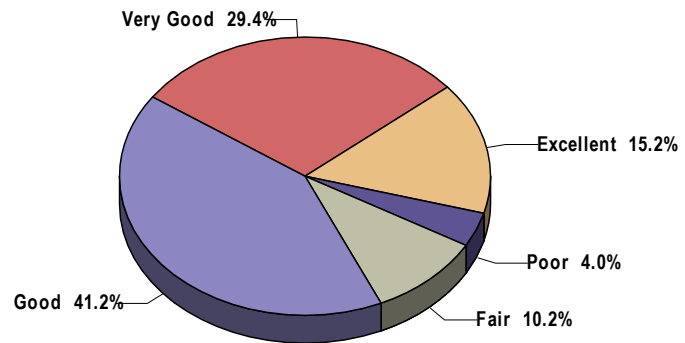
## Rating of Local Arts & Entertainment

When asked to rate Broward County's arts and entertainment opportunities, 48.2% of community residents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings (similar to Broward County findings).

- Another 41.2% have "good" opinions of local arts and entertainment opportunities.
- In contrast, 14.2% of survey respondents gave "fair" or "poor" evaluations of the county's arts and entertainment opportunities.

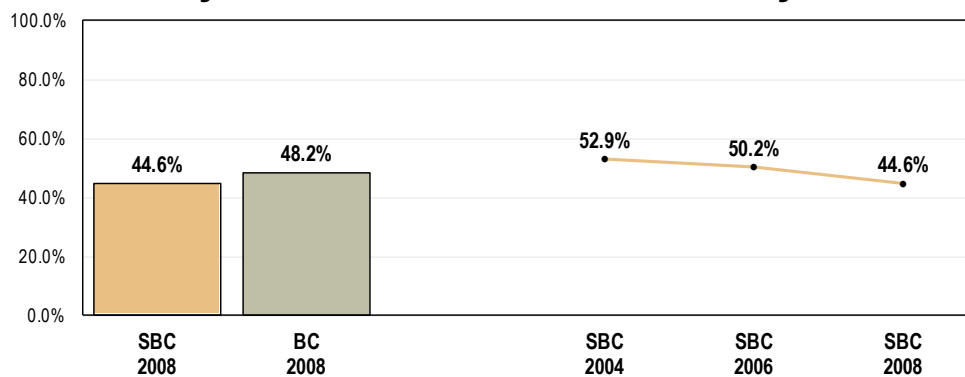
**TREND:** The 44.6% of local adults who perceive the county's arts and entertainment opportunities to be "excellent" or "very good" marks a *statistically significant decrease* in South Broward County since 2004.

**Rating of Broward County's Arts and Entertainment Opportunities**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 108]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

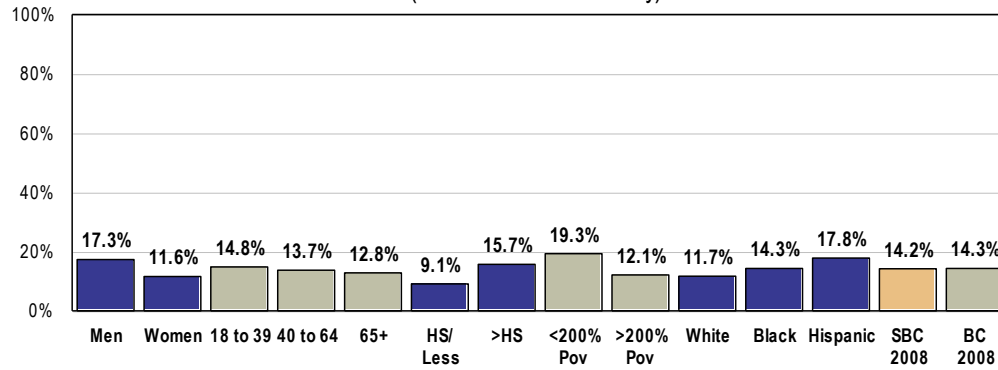
## Arts and Entertainment Opportunities in Broward County Perceived to be "Excellent/Very Good"



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 108]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses.

Viewed demographically, low ratings are statistically comparable across South Broward County.

### Arts and Entertainment Opportunities in Broward County Are "Fair" or "Poor" (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 108]  
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

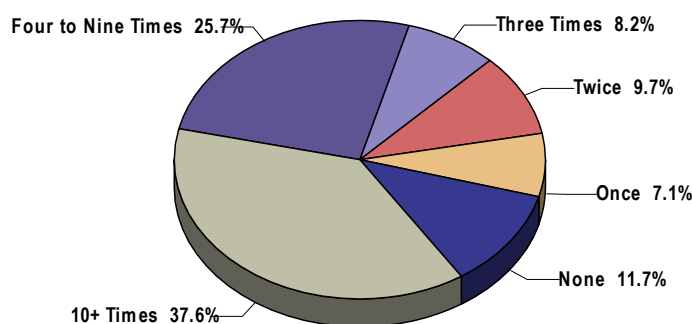
## Attendance at Cultural Events

In a related inquiry, survey respondents were asked to indicate whether they attended a cultural event in Broward County in the past year, and if so, the approximate number of events. [In this case, the term “cultural event” includes such things as movies, art festivals, concerts, historical sites, museums, art galleries, or theater performances.]

**A large share of survey members (37.6%) attended some type of cultural event 10 or more times in the past year.**

### Frequency of Attending a Cultural Event in Broward County in the Past Year (South Broward County)

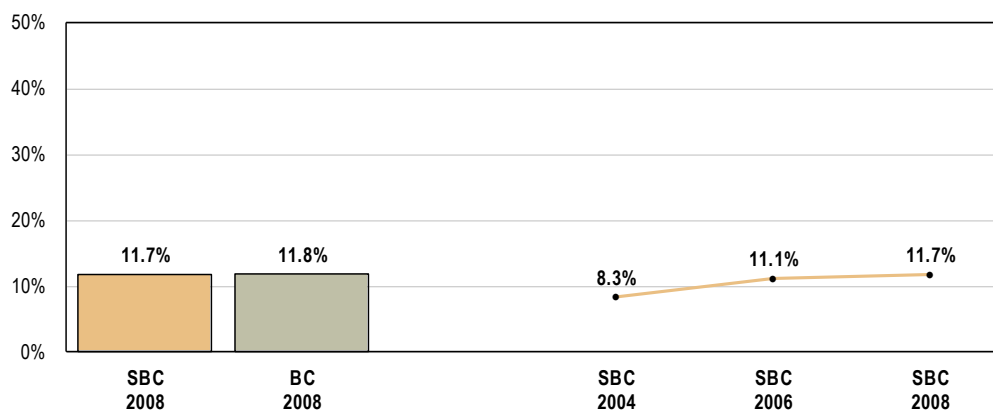
- Another 25.7% of South Broward County residents attended such an event **between four and nine times**.
- In contrast, 11.7% of local adults **did not attend any** type of cultural event in the past year.
- Findings are comparable to those recorded countywide this year.



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 109]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • In this case, the term “cultural event” includes such things as a movie, art festival, concert, historical site, museum, art gallery, or theater performance.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

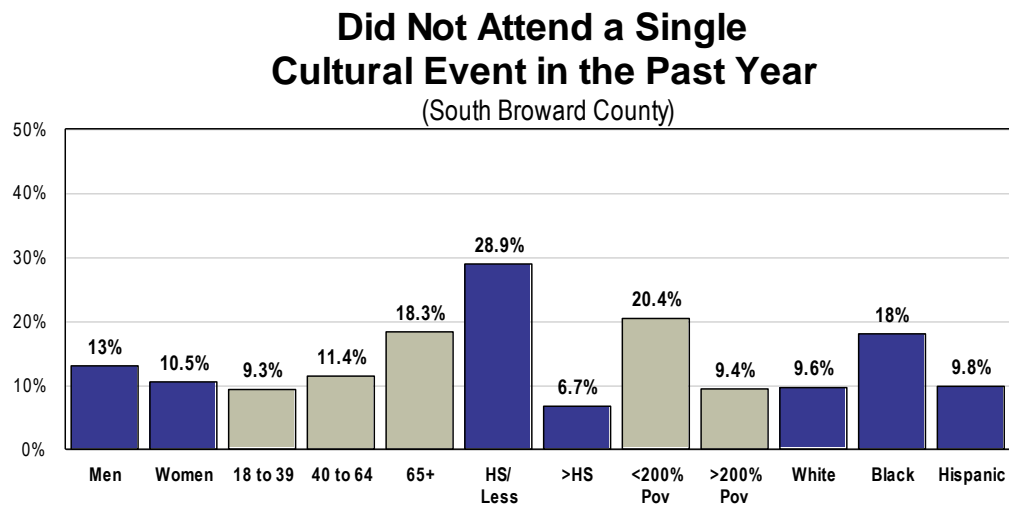
### Did Not Attend a Single Cultural Event in the Past Year



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 109]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent “none” responses to the question.

Adults least likely to have attended a cultural event in the past year include:

- Adults without education beyond high school.



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 109]  
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "none" responses to the question.



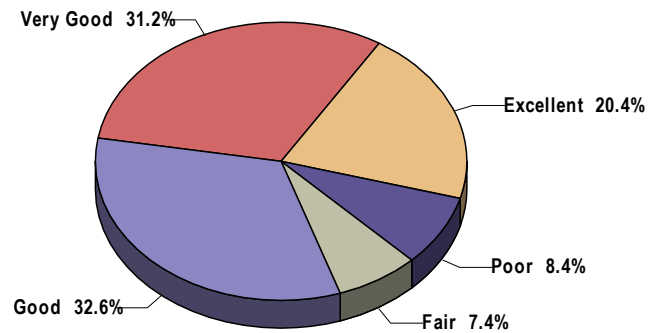
# Recreation

Approximately 51.6% of South Broward County survey respondents feel that the county's recreational areas (including public parks and other open areas) are "excellent" or "very good."

- Similar to the 53.5% reported across Broward County.
- Another 32.6% rate them as "good," while 15.8% of local adults perceive the county's recreational areas to be "fair" or "poor."

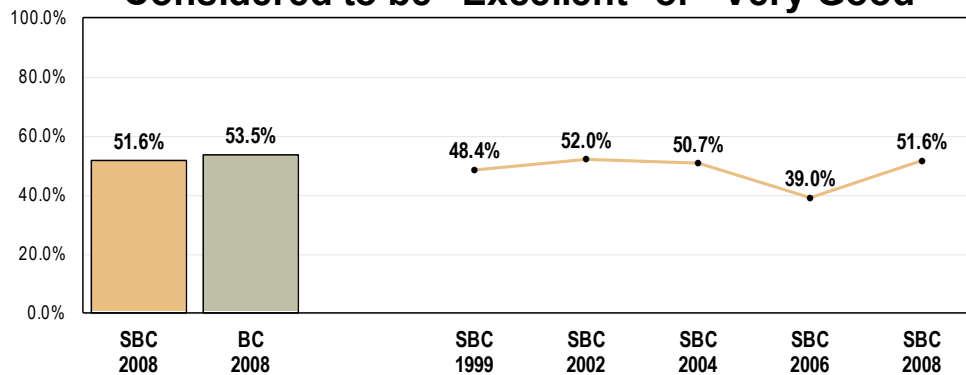
**TREND:** The 51.6% of South Broward County adults who consider local recreational areas to be "excellent" or "very good" is better than found in 2006, but statistically comparable to earlier findings.

**Rating of Local Recreational Areas**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 124]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**Rating of Local Recreational Areas**  
**Considered to be "Excellent" or "Very Good"**

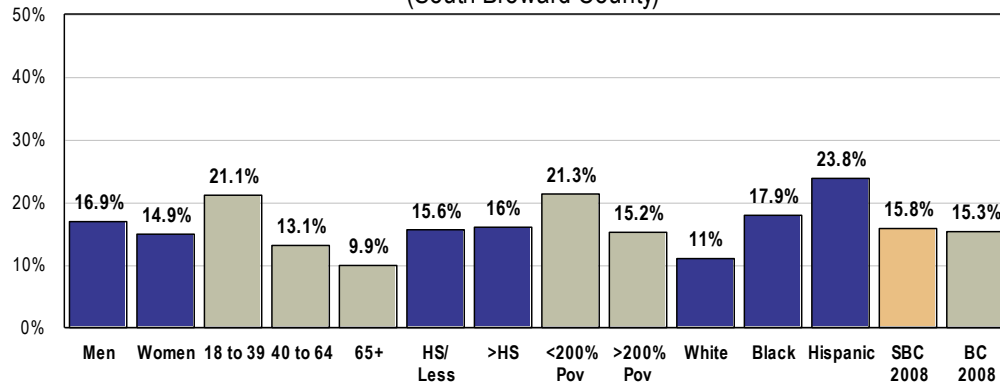


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 124]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "excellent/very good" responses.

When segmented by demographics, adults more likely to view local recreational areas as “fair” or “poor” include:

- Young adults.
- Hispanics.

**Local Recreational Areas Are "Fair" or "Poor"**  
(South Broward County)

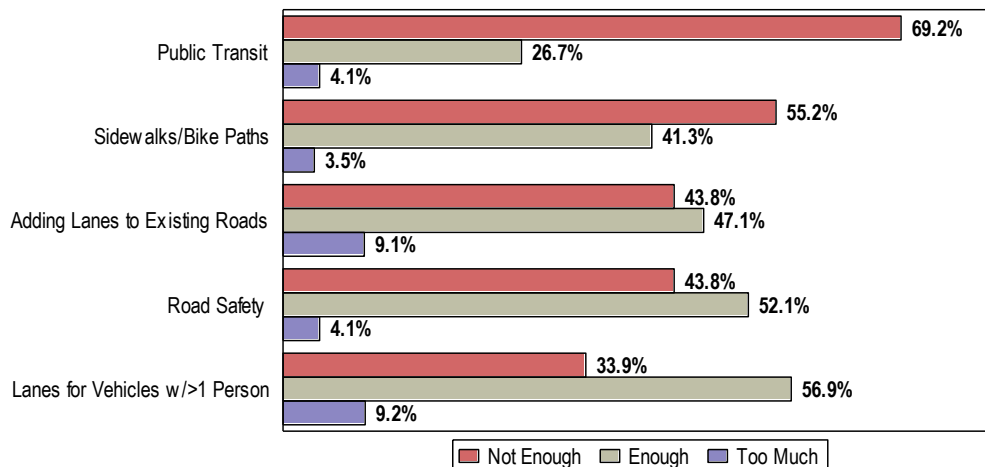


Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 124]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

# Transportation

Community members in South Broward County were next asked for their opinions on the current ways in which Broward County spends money on certain aspects of transportation. Respondents were given five transportation issues and asked whether Broward County currently spends “too much,” “enough,” or “not enough” money on each specific issue.

## Opinions of Current Broward County Spending (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Items 110-114]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**A totally of 69.2% of South Broward County residents do not feel the county is spending enough money on public transit.**

- Comparable to the 64.9% reported across Broward County this year.

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 58.3% reported in 2004.

**More than one-half (55.2%) of South Broward County residents do not feel the county is spending enough money on sidewalks and/or bike paths.**

- Similar to the 53.5% reported countywide.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

**A total of 43.8% of community members do not feel the county is spending enough money on adding lanes to existing roads.**

- Similar to the 46.3% reported across Broward County.

**TREND:** Denotes a *statistically significant decrease* from the 53.5% reported in the area in 2004.

**Another total of 43.8% of South Broward County residents do not feel the county is spending enough money on road safety.**

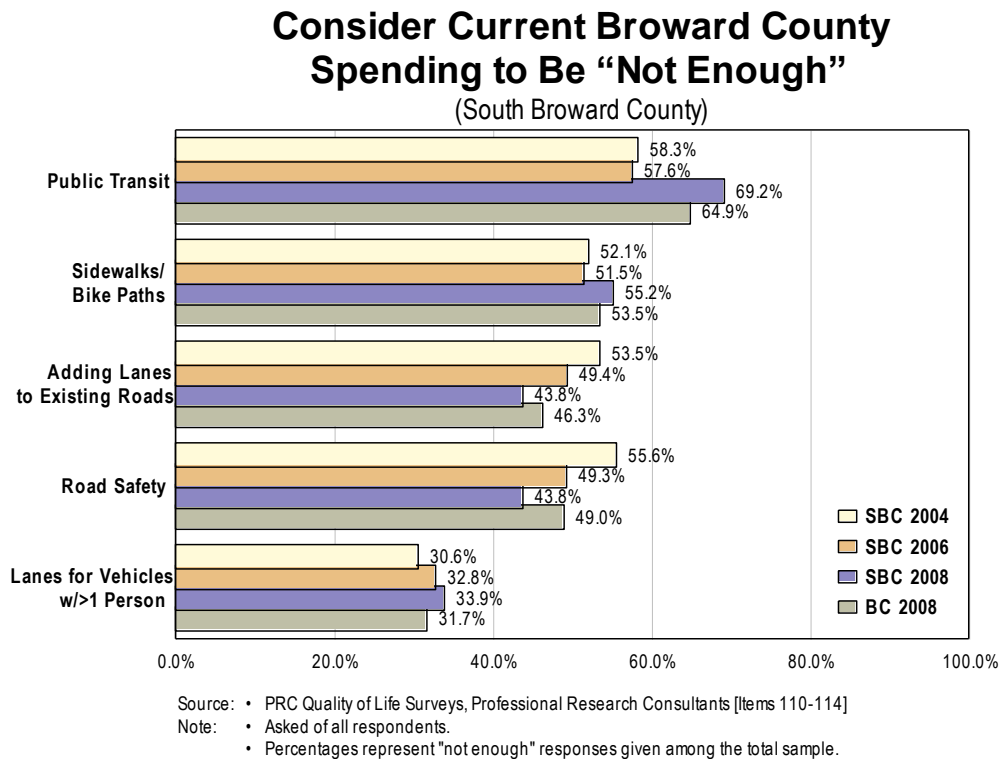
- Close to the 49.0% prevalence reported across Broward County.

▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* from the 55.6% reported in South Broward County in 2004.

**Fewer local adults (33.9%) feel that the county is not spending enough money on lanes for vehicles with more than one person.**

- Similar to the 31.7% prevalence reported across Broward County.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



# Education

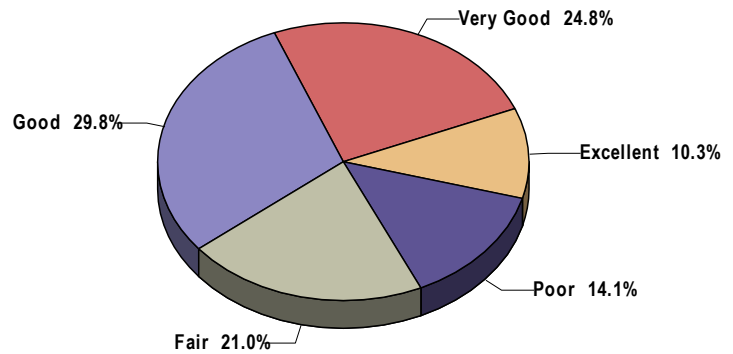
## Public Schools

**A total of 35.1% of South Broward County adults consider the quality of local public schools to be “excellent” or “very good.”**

- Comparable to the 30.1% reported across Broward County this year.
- Another 29.8% gave “good” reports, while 35.1% of survey respondents gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of their public schools.

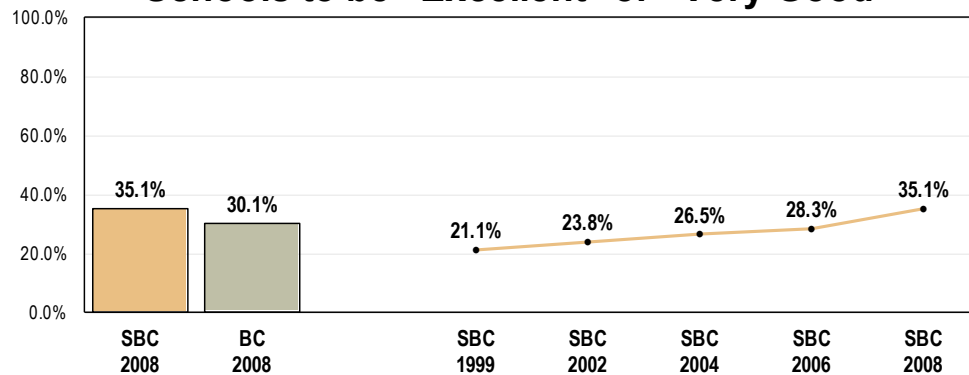
**TREND:** The prevalence of “excellent” and “very good” ratings has undergone a *statistically significant increase* from the 21.1% reported across South Broward County in 1999.

**Rating of Local Public Schools**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 129]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

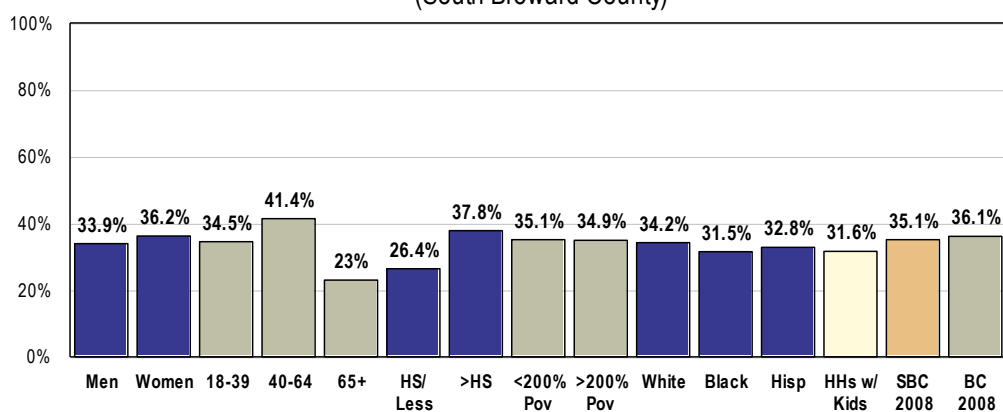
**Perceive Local Public Schools to be “Excellent” or “Very Good”**



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 129]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- South Broward County adults under 65 are more likely to consider local public schools to be “fair” or “poor.”
- Note also that 31.6% of survey respondents with children in the home gave “fair/poor” evaluations of local public schools.

## Local Public Schools Are "Fair" or "Poor" (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 129]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

### Perceptions About Specific Classes in the Public Schools

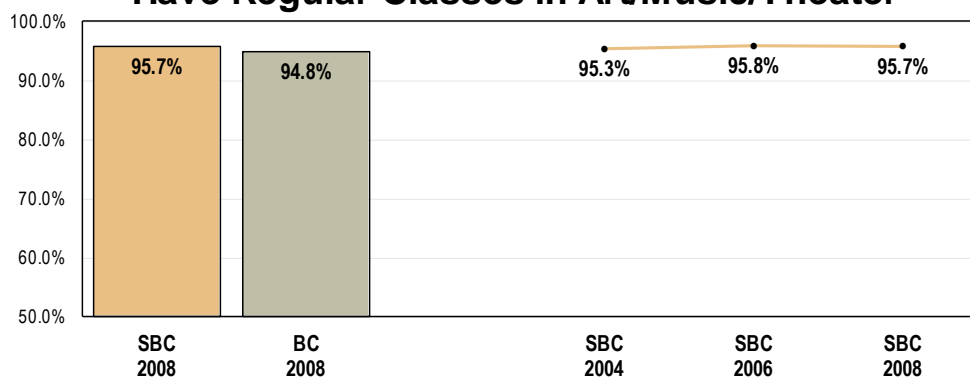
Survey respondents were next asked to give their opinions about certain classes offered in the public schools, specifically physical education and classes in art, music, and theater.

**The vast majority (95.7%) of South Broward County survey respondents feel that public schools should offer regular classes in art, music, and theater.**

- Similar to the 94.8% reported across Broward County this year.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

## Feel That Local Schools Should Have Regular Classes in Art/Music/Theater



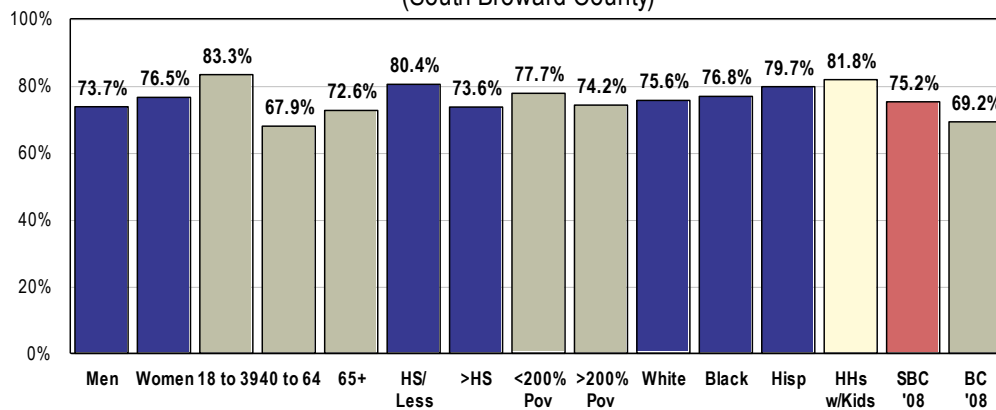
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 130]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses among the total sample.

## Safety in the Schools

**A total of 75.2% of survey respondents feel that public schools provide a safe and secure learning environment for the county's children.**

- Notably higher than the 69.2% reported countywide.
- Note the statistically significant difference when viewed by age.
- A total of 8 in 10 (81.8%) respondents with children at home answered affirmatively.

### Local Public Schools Provide Safe/Secure Learning Environments (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 131]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.

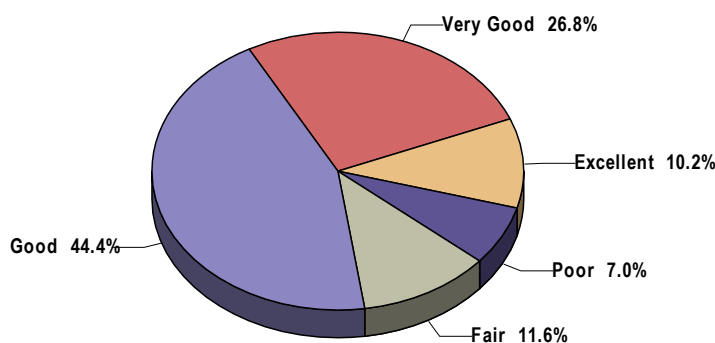
## Local Colleges

Residents of South Broward County were then asked to give their opinions on how well local colleges and universities are doing in preparing students for future employment.

**A total of 37.0% of South Broward County survey respondents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of the job local colleges and universities do to prepare students for future employment.**

- Statistically similar to the 41.0% reported countywide this year.
- Another 44.4% gave “good” ratings, while 18.6% of local adults gave “fair” or “poor” evaluations.

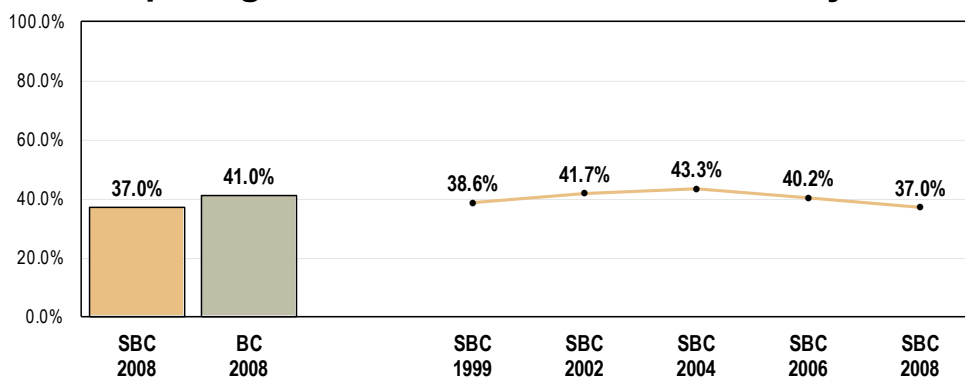
**Rating of Performance of Local Colleges and Universities in Preparing Students for Future Employment**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 132]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

**Performance of Local Colleges and Universities in Preparing Students is “Excellent” or “Very Good”**

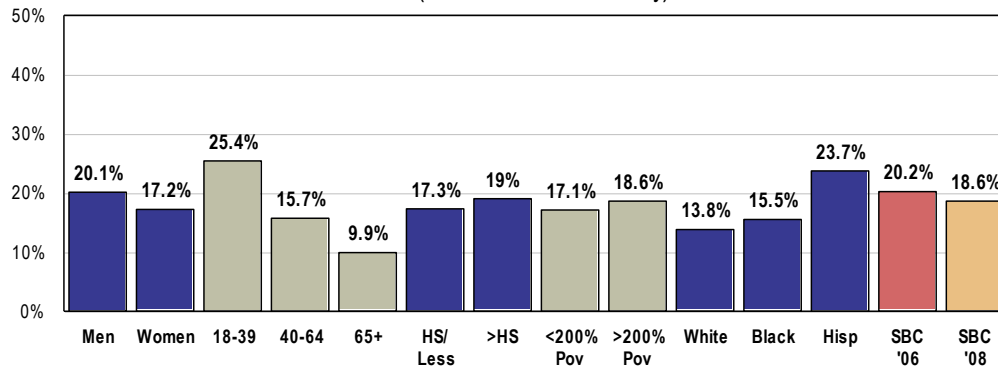


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 132]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.



When examining ratings by demographic characteristic, young adults are more likely to give negative ratings of the job local colleges and universities do to prepare students for future employment.

### Performance of Local Colleges and Universities in Preparing Students is “Fair” or “Poor” (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 132]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

## Development of a Future Work Force

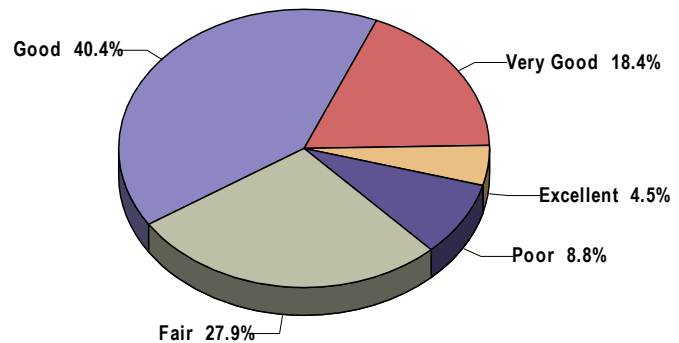
Survey respondents were next asked to give their opinions on how well the state is doing in developing a future work force.

**More than one-fifth (22.9%) of survey respondents consider Florida's educational system (in developing a future work force) to be "excellent" or "very good."**

- Statistically similar to the 24.7% reported across Broward County this year.
- Another 40.4% of local adults gave "good" ratings, while 36.7% of survey respondents consider Florida's educational system to be "fair" or "poor" at developing a future work force.

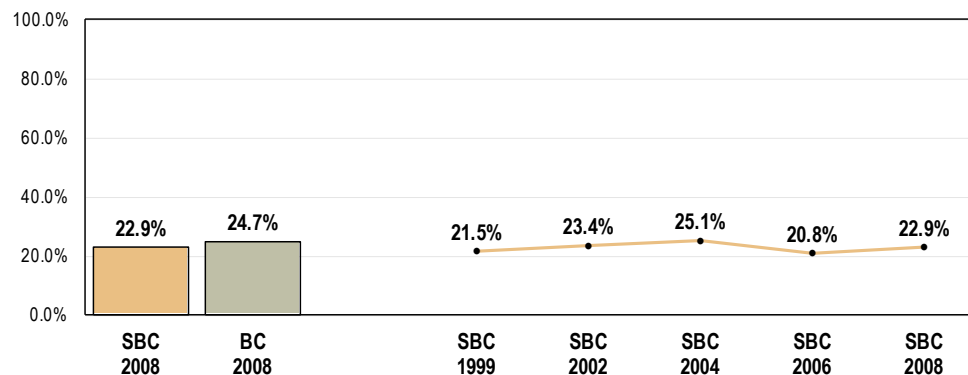
**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

**Rating of Florida's Educational System in Developing Future Work Force**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 133]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**Florida's Educational System Considered to be "Excellent" or "Very Good" at Developing a Future Work Force**

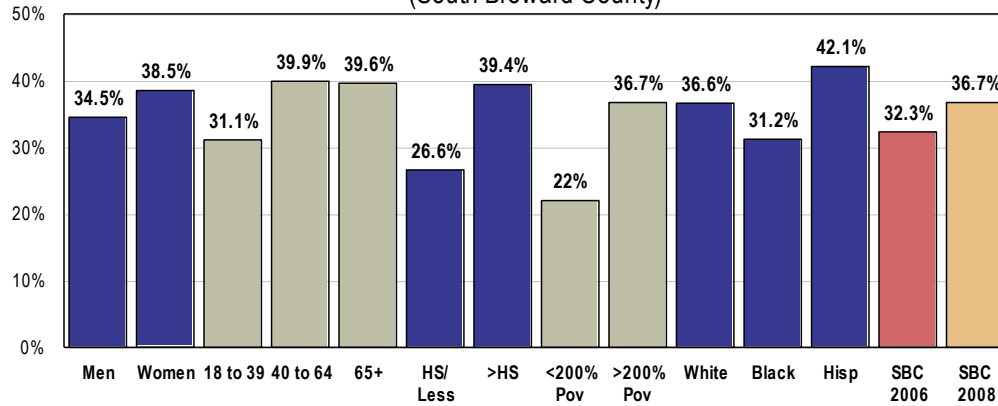


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 133]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Adults living at the higher income and education levels are more likely to give “fair” or “poor” evaluations (no statistical difference from 2006 South Broward findings).

### Preparations for Future Work Force Are "Fair" or "Poor"

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 133]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

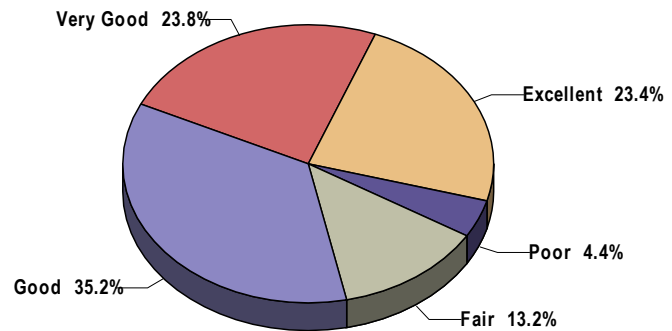
## Personal Access to Higher Education

**When asked to rate their personal access to higher education opportunities, more than one-half (47.2%) of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings.**

- Similar to the 51.2% reported countywide this year.
- Another 35.2% of South Broward County adults gave “good” evaluations of their personal access to higher education opportunities.
- In contrast, 17.6% of adults gave “fair/poor” ratings.

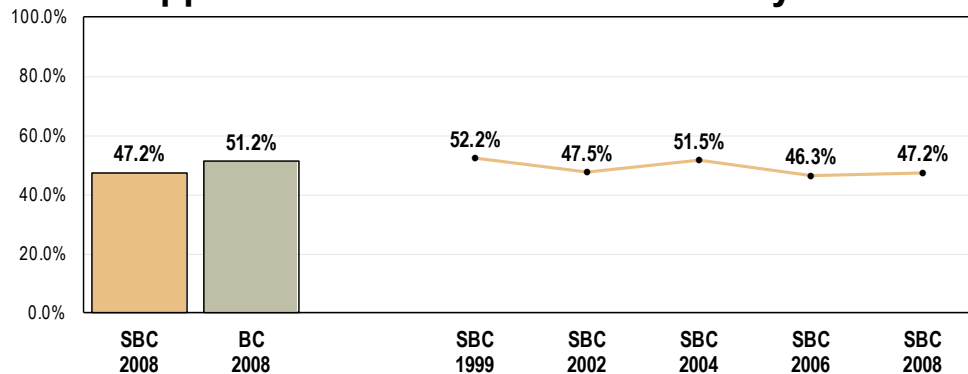
**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

**Rating of Personal Access to Higher Educational Opportunities**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 134]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**Personal Access to Higher Educational Opportunities is “Excellent” or “Very Good”**

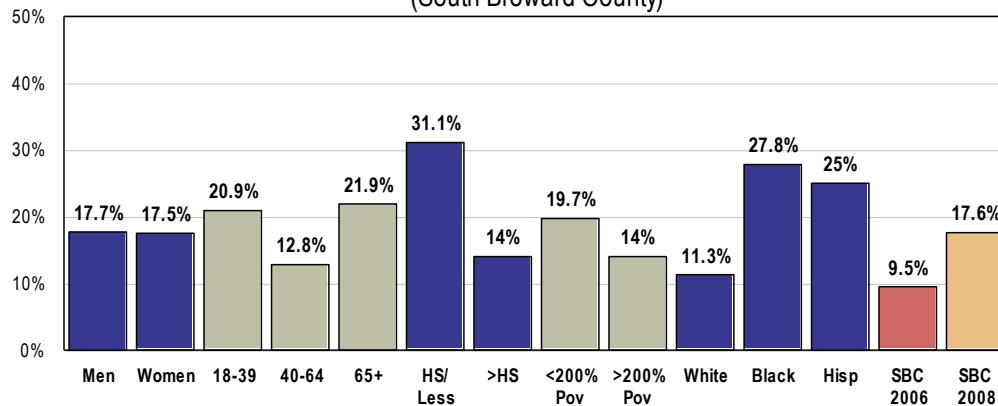


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 134]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- Local adults more likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of their personal access to higher education opportunities include residents without postsecondary education, Blacks and Hispanics.
- Marks a *statistically significant increase* in “fair/poor” ratings since 2006 in South Broward County.

## Personal Access to Higher Education is "Fair" or "Poor"

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 134]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

## Job Training & Vocational Opportunities

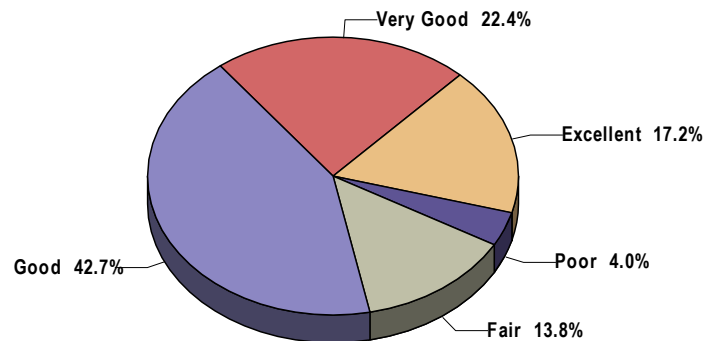
**In regard to their personal access to job training or vocational opportunities, South Broward survey respondents gave 39.6% "excellent" or "very good" ratings.**

- Statistically similar to the 41.2% reported countywide this year.
- Another 42.7% gave "good" ratings, while 17.8% gave "fair" or "poor" reports.

**TREND:** The 39.6% combined "excellent" and "very good" ratings is statistically unchanged in South Broward County since 1999.

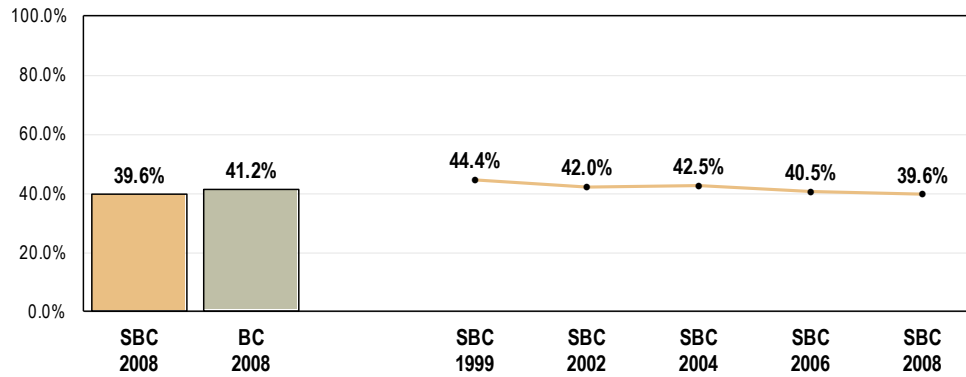
## Rating of Personal Access to Job Training or Vocational Opportunities

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 135]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

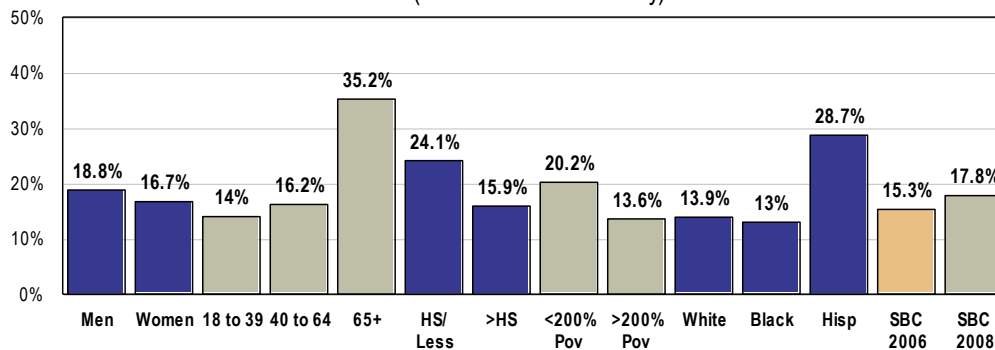
## Personal Access to Job Training or Vocational Opportunities is “Excellent” or “Very Good”



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 135]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Seniors and Hispanics are more likely to give negative ratings for personal access to job training; the overall prevalence is statistically similar to the 2006 findings.

## Personal Access to Job Training is "Fair" or "Poor" (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 135]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

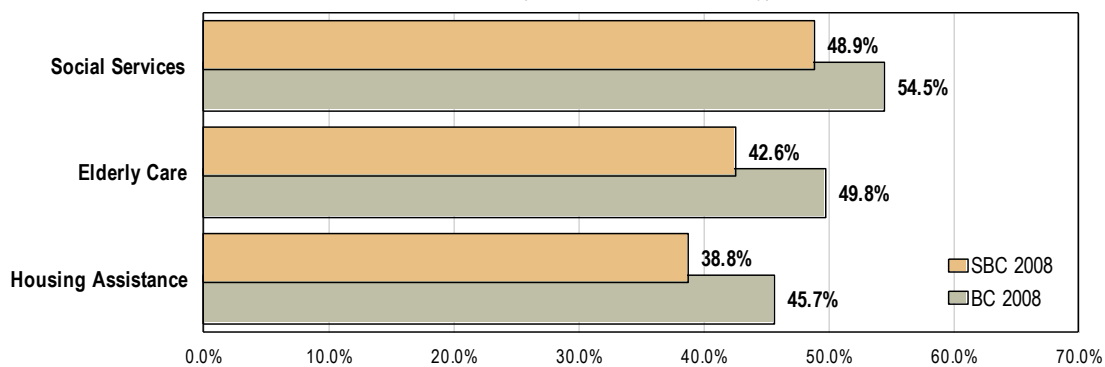
# Social Services

## Awareness of Local Services

**Nearly one-half (48.9%) of South Broward County residents are aware of social services offered in the community (similar to the 54.5% reported countywide this year).**

- Another 42.6% would know where to seek services for the **elderly**, and 38.8% of survey respondents indicate they would know where to go for **housing assistance**; both percentages are statistically lower than those reported across Broward County this year.

### Would Know Where to Go for Specific Services (South Broward County)

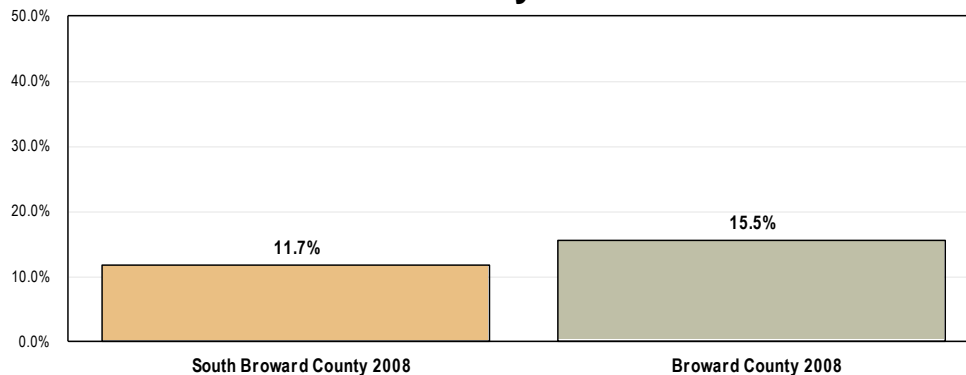


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 26-28]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

**In a separate inquiry, 11.7% of survey respondents indicate that they are aware of the Family Success Centers.**

- Statistically similar to the 15.5% reported across Broward County.
- However, only one survey respondent has utilized the services at the Family Success Centers.

### Aware of the Family Success Centers



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 29]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

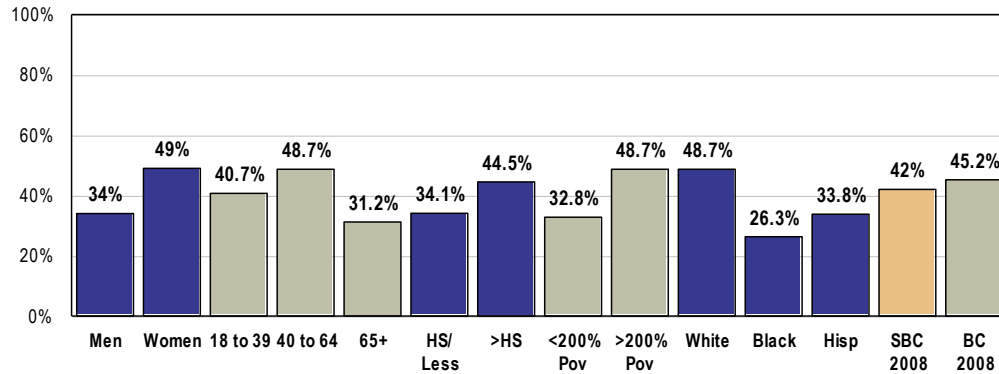
### *Awareness of Domestic Violence Services*

**A total of 42.0% of South Broward County residents are aware of local services for victims of domestic violence.**

- Statistically similar to the 45.2% reported across Broward County.
- Viewed by demographics, adults more likely to report awareness of such services include women, adults age 40 through 64, those at the higher income level, and Whites.

### **Aware of Local Domestic Violence Services**

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 31]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.



# Literacy

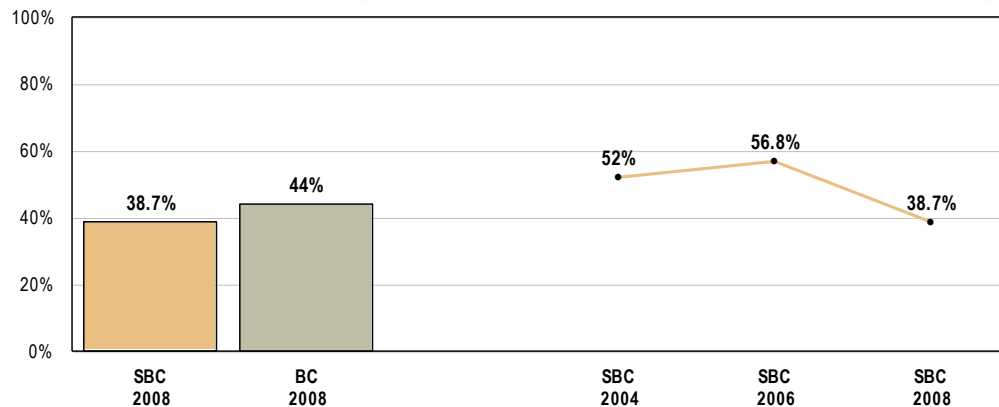
## Awareness of Local Literacy Classes

A total of **38.7%** of South Broward County residents are aware of literacy classes offered in the community.

- Statistically similar to the 44.0% reported countywide this year.

**TREND:** *Statistically lower than reported previously.*

### Aware of Literacy Classes Offered in the Community



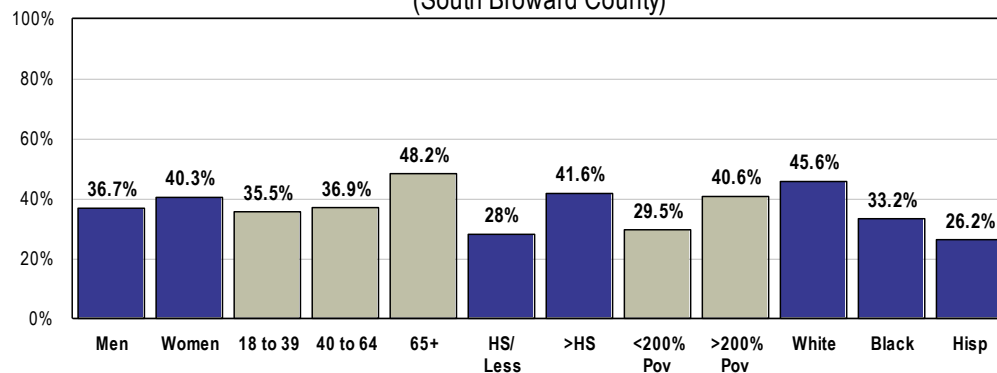
Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 78]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Adults least likely to be aware of local literacy programs include the following demographic segments:

- Adults without postsecondary education.
- Blacks and Hispanics.

### Aware of Literacy Classes Offered in the Community

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 78]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

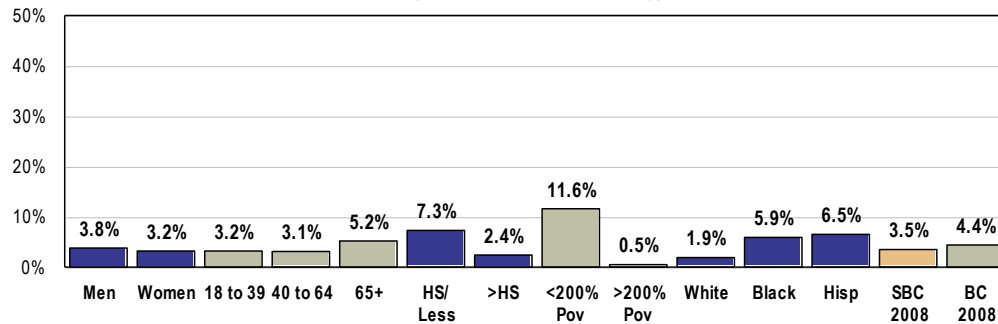
## Need Help With Reading

**A total of 3.5% of South Broward County survey respondents indicate needing help learning to read better.**

- Statistically comparable to the percentage recorded across Broward County this year.
- Adults living at lower incomes are more likely to need help learning to read better.

### Need Help Learning to Read Better

(South Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 79]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

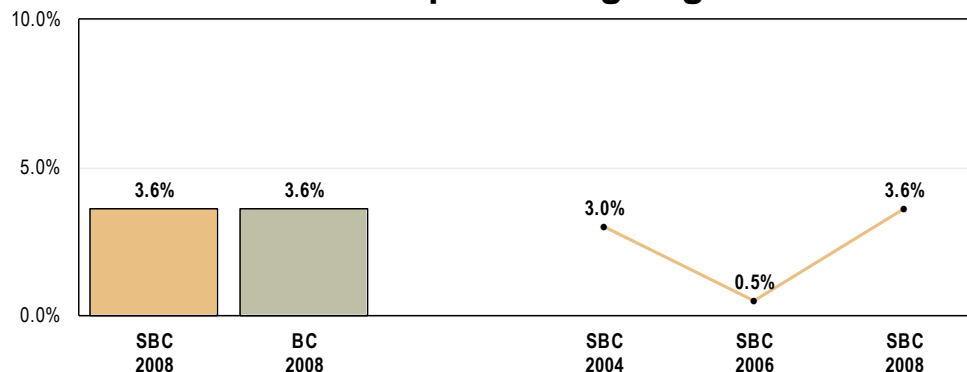
## Need Help Learning English

**A total of 3.6% of South Broward County respondents indicated that they currently need help learning the English language.**

- Identical to the Broward County prevalence.

**TREND:** *Higher than found in 2006, but similar to 2004 findings.*

### Need Help Learning English



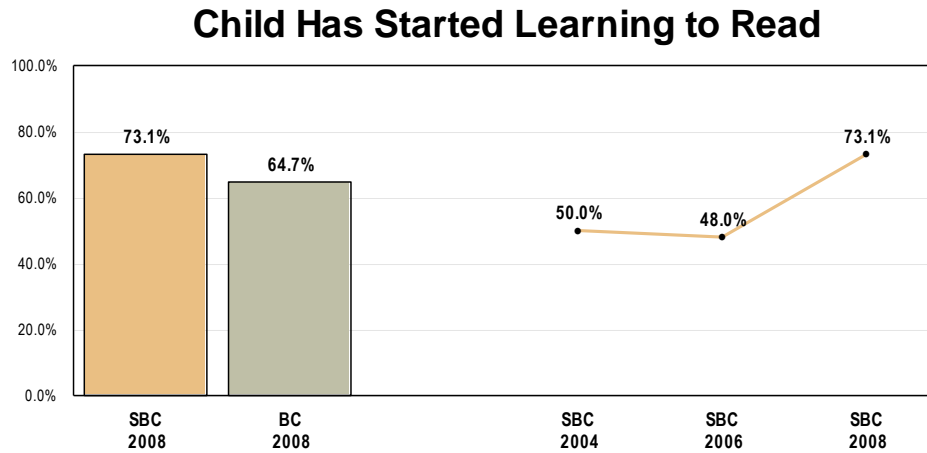
Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 80]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

## Children Learning to Read

**Nearly 3 in 4 South Broward County children under age six (73.1%) have reportedly begun learning to read.**

- Higher than the 64.7% reported among children countywide.

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* since the 2004 survey.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 149]

Note: • Asked of all respondents with children under 6 at home.

# ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT

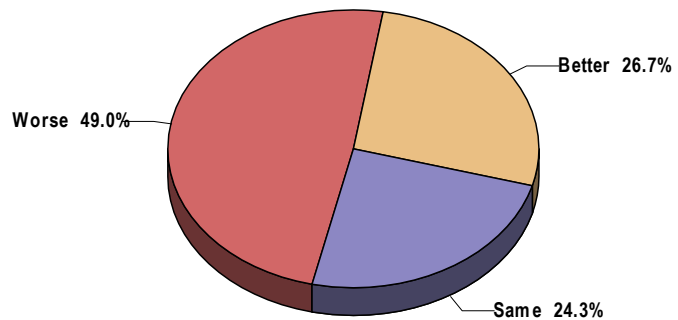
## Personal Finances

Community leaders are interested in how residents are getting along financially today in comparison with one year ago.

**26.7% of local adults feel they are doing "better" financially than they were one year ago (similar to the 28.5% countywide); another 24.3% are doing the "same," while 49.0% of survey respondents perceive themselves to be doing "worse" financially than one year ago.**

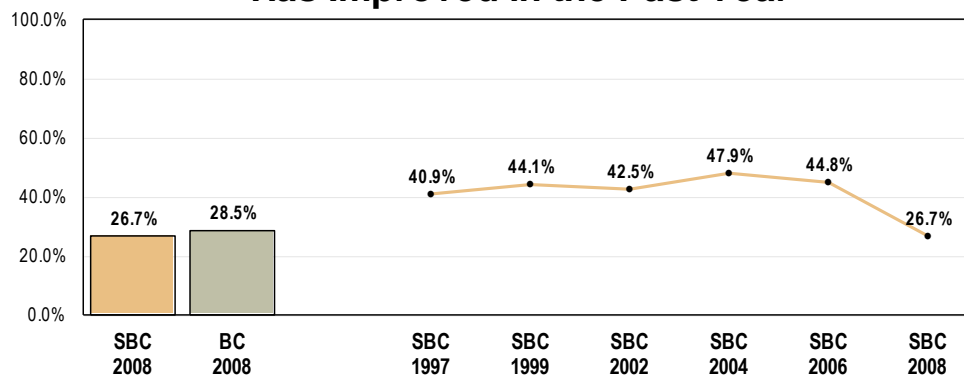
**TREND:** The 26.7% prevalence of South Broward County adults whose financial situation has improved in the past year is *dramatically lower* than found previously.

**Personal Financial Situation Compared to One Year Ago**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 136]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**Personal Financial Situation Has Improved in the Past Year**

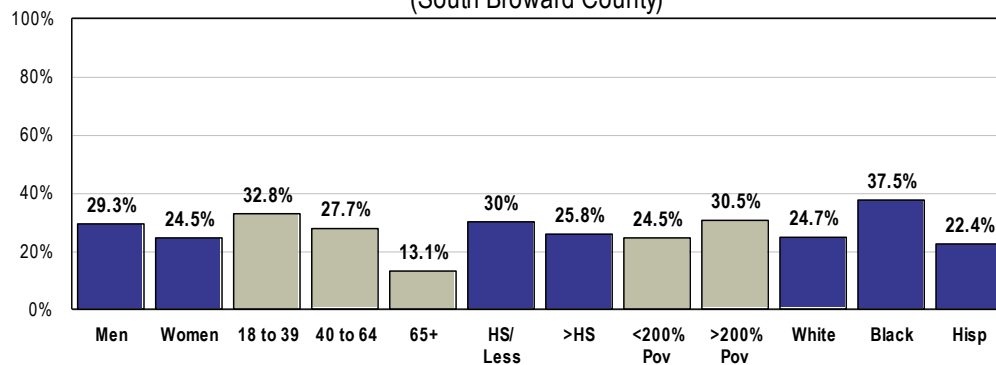


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 136]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "improved" responses to the inquiry.

Adults less likely to indicate that their financial situation has improved in the past year include the following:

- Seniors.
- Whites and Hispanics.

### Personal Financial Situation Has Improved in the Past Year (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 136]  
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "improved" responses to the inquiry.

# Employment

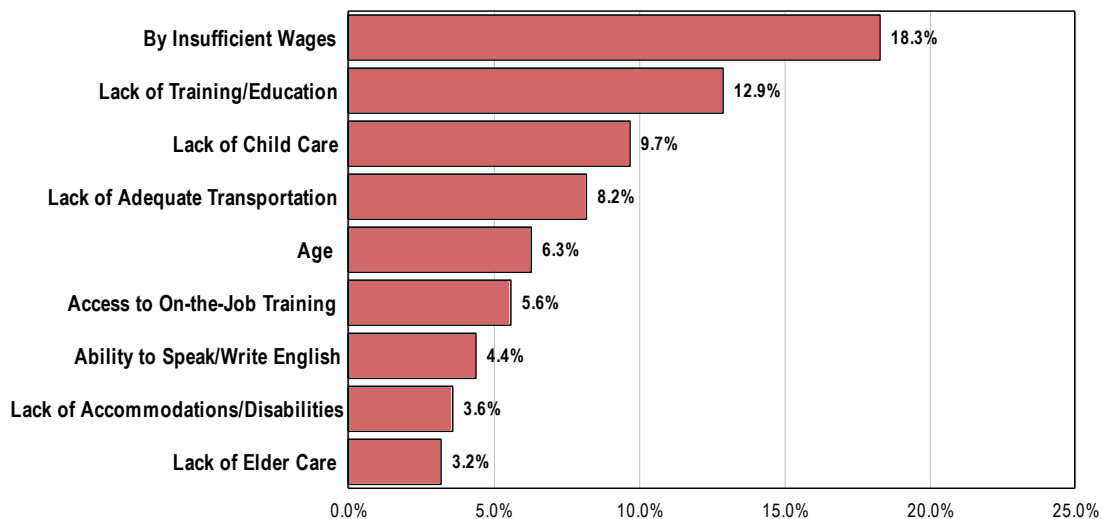
## Employment Opportunities

Community members were next asked a series of questions regarding employment opportunities.

**Overall, 18.3% of local adults believe that their employment opportunities have been limited by insufficient wages.**

- Another 12.9% report that their employment opportunities have been limited by a **lack of training/education**.
- 9.7% were limited by **lack of child care**.
- 8.2% mentioned being limited by a **lack of adequate transportation**.
- Fewer (6.3%) have been limited by **age**.
- 5.6% of local adults were limited by a lack of access to **on-the-job training**.
- The **ability to speak and write English** affected 4.4% of survey respondents.
- 3.6% were affected by a **lack of accommodations for people with disabilities**.
- 3.2% of local adults indicate that they were limited by a **lack of elder care**.

### Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited (South Broward County)

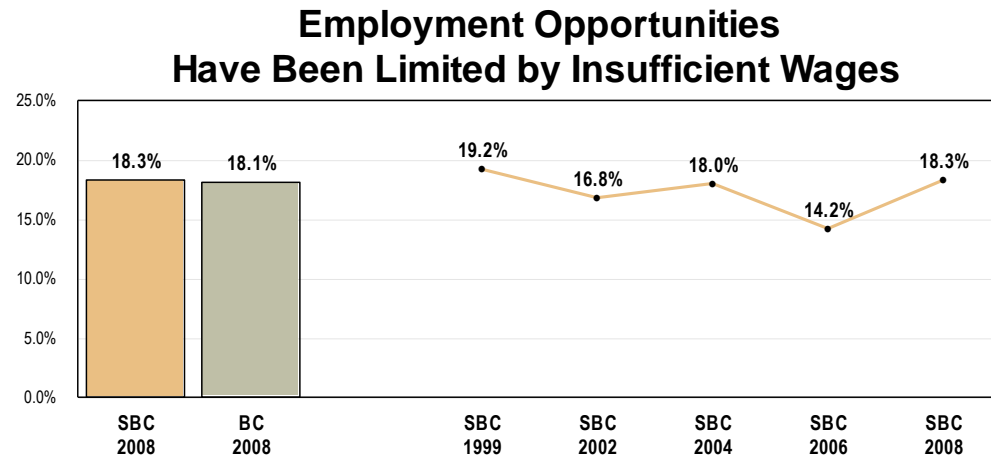


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 84-92]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

### Insufficient Wages

- The 18.3% of survey respondents who have been limited by **insufficient wages** is nearly identical to the 18.1% reported countywide.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

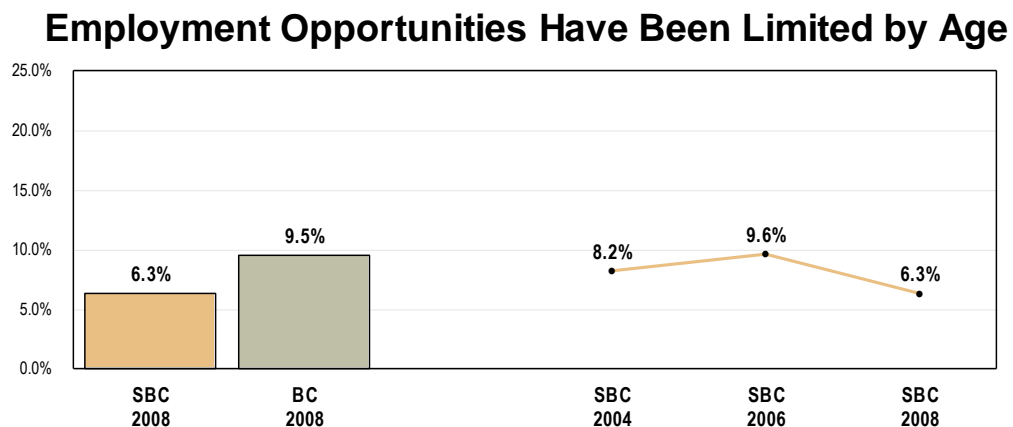


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 86]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

### Age

- The 6.3% of local adults whose employment opportunities have been limited by age is significantly lower than the 9.5% reported countywide this year.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

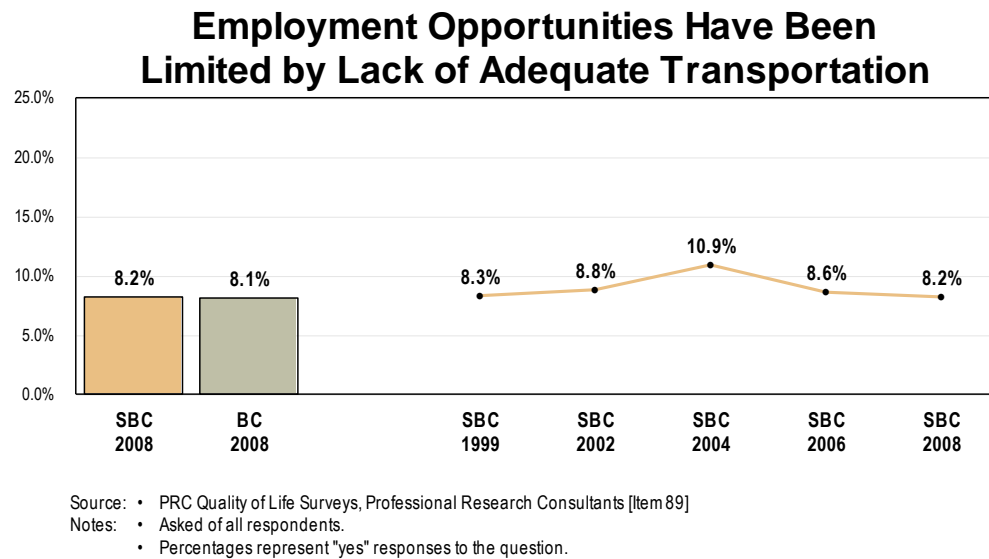


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 92]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

### *Inadequate Transportation*

- The 8.2% of local adults whose employment opportunities have been limited by a lack of adequate transportation is nearly identical to the 8.1% reported countywide this year.

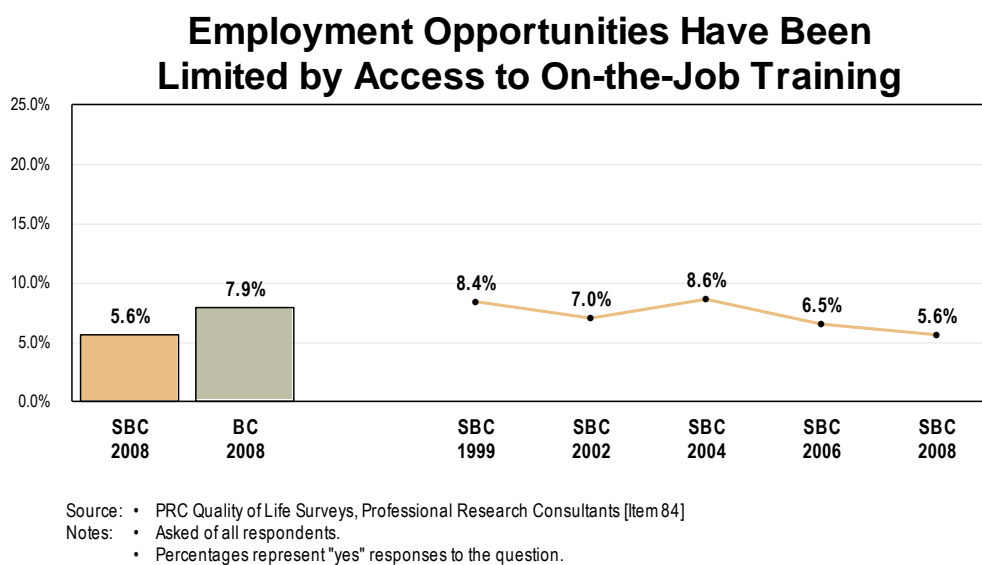
▣ **TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



### *Access to On-the-Job Training*

- The 5.6% of local adults whose employment opportunities have been limited by access to on-the-job training is statistically comparable to the 7.9% reported countywide this year.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

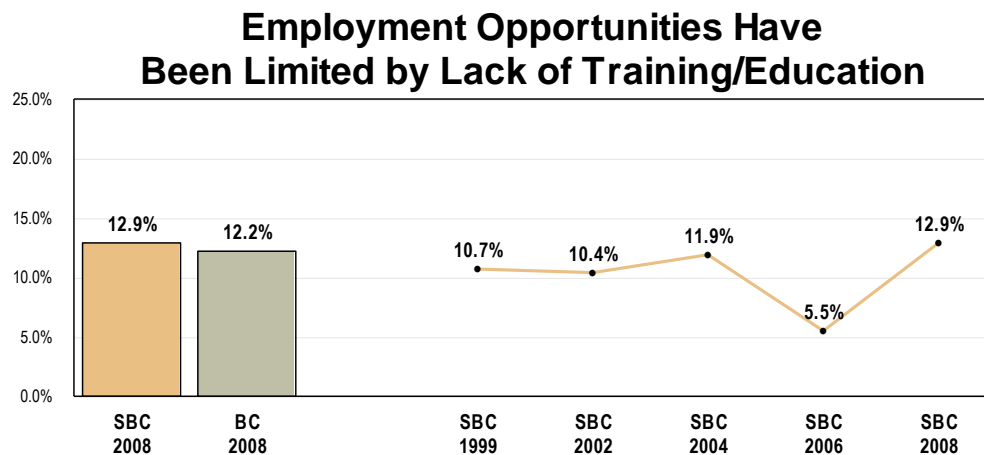




### Lack of Training/Education

- The 12.9% of local adults whose employment opportunities have been limited by a lack of training/education is nearly identical to the 12.2% reported countywide this year.

▣ **TREND:** Significantly *higher* than reported in 2006, but similar to earlier findings.

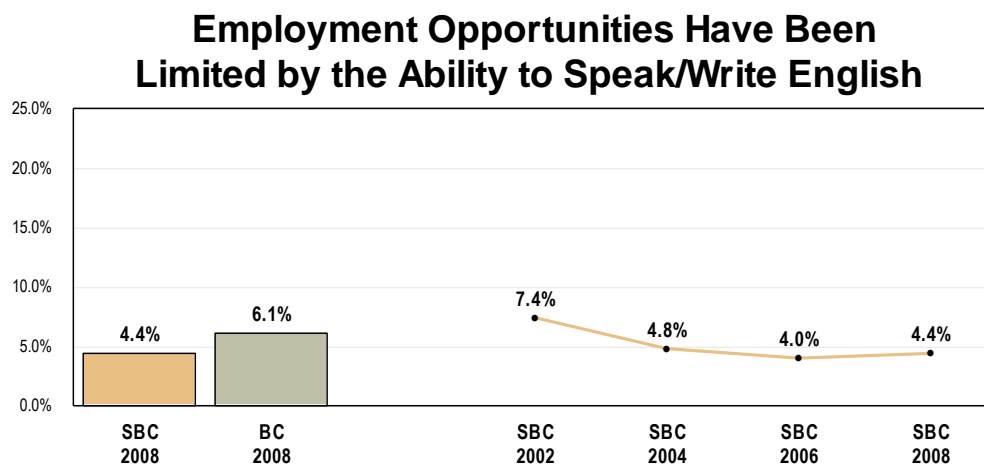


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 85]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

### Ability to Speak/Write English

- The prevalence is similar to the 6.1% reported countywide this year.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

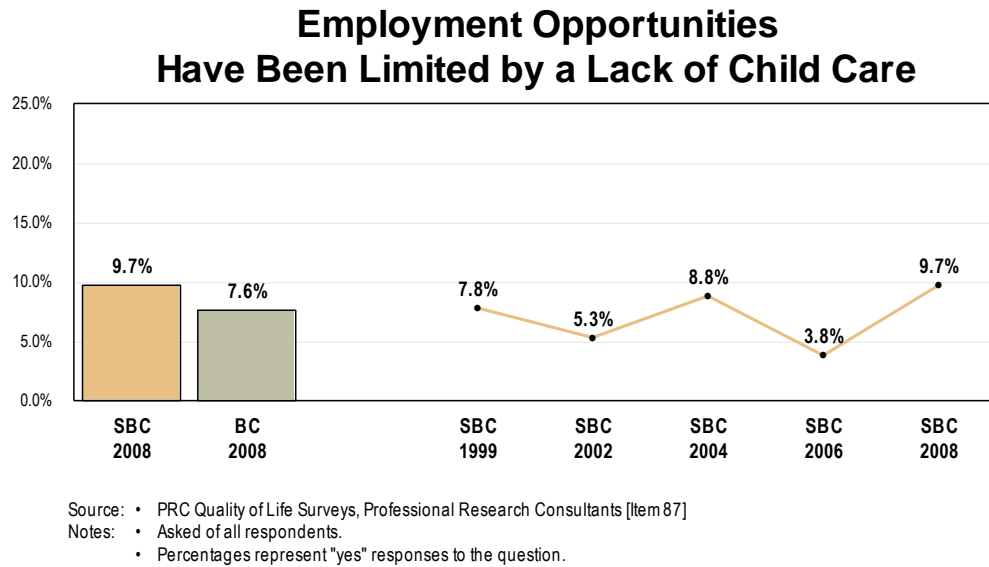


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 91]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

### Lack of Child Care

- The 9.7% of local adults whose employment opportunities have been limited by a lack of child care is statistically similar to the 7.6% reported across Broward County.

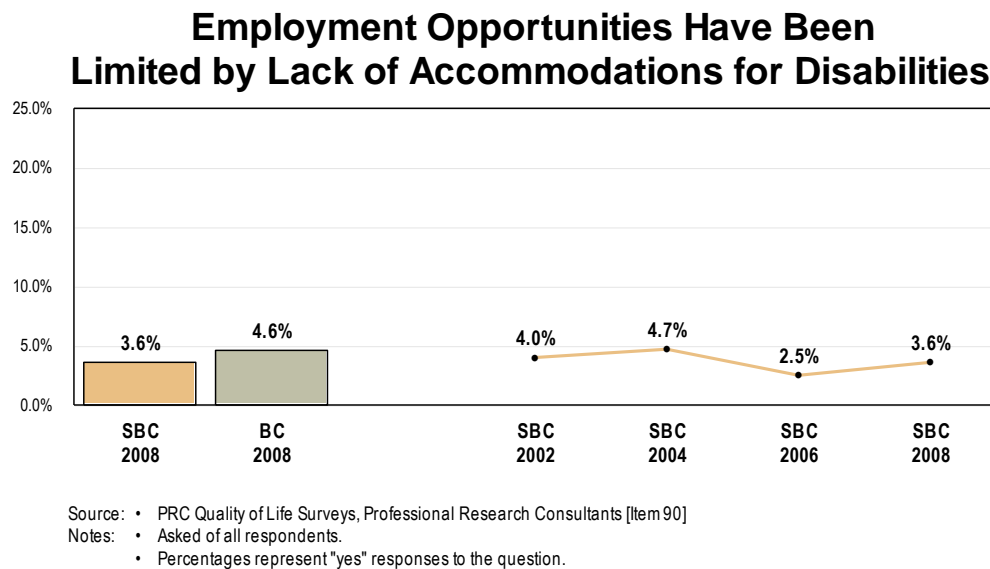
▣ **TREND:** *Higher* than reported in 2006, but statistically similar to earlier findings.



### Accommodations for Disabilities

- The 3.6% of SBC adults whose employment opportunities have been limited by a lack of accommodations for disabilities is comparable to the 4.6% reported countywide this year.

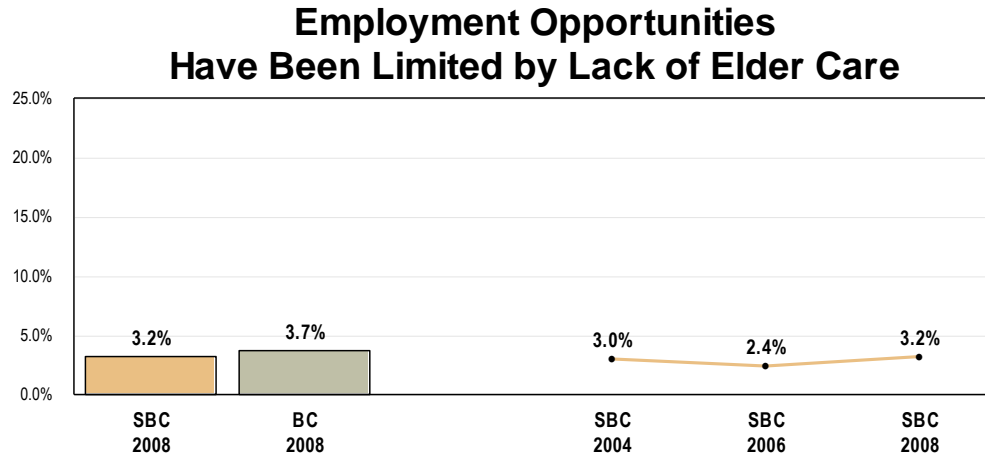
▣ **TREND:** *Statistically similar* to previous findings.



### Lack of Elder Care

- The 3.2% of survey respondents whose employment opportunities have been limited by a lack of elderly care is comparable to the 3.7% reported across Broward County this year.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.



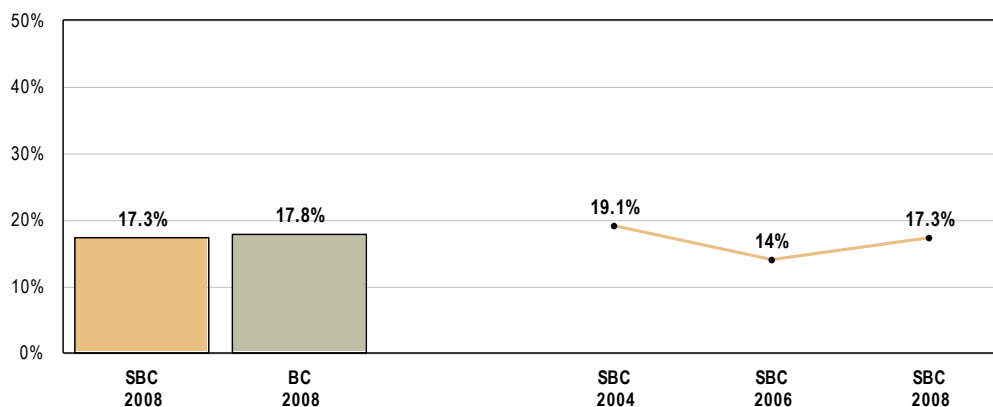
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 88]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

## Inability to Find Suitable Employment

Among survey respondents, 17.3% indicate that they or a member of their household have been unable to find suitable employment in South Broward County in the field in which they were trained (representing roughly 82,700 local adults).

**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

### Member of Household Has Been Unable to Find Suitable Employment in Broward County in the Field in Which They Were Trained

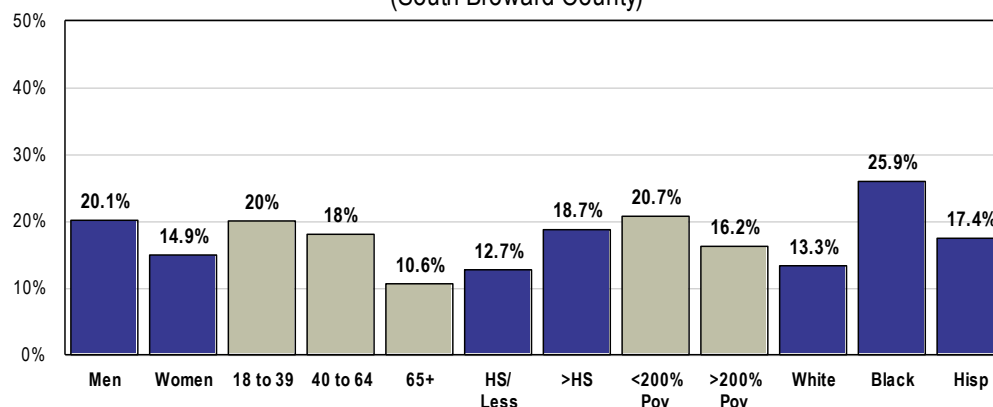


Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 93]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

No statistically significant difference when viewed by demographic characteristic.

### Member of Household Has Been Unable to Find Suitable Employment in Broward County in the Field in Which They Were Trained (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 93]

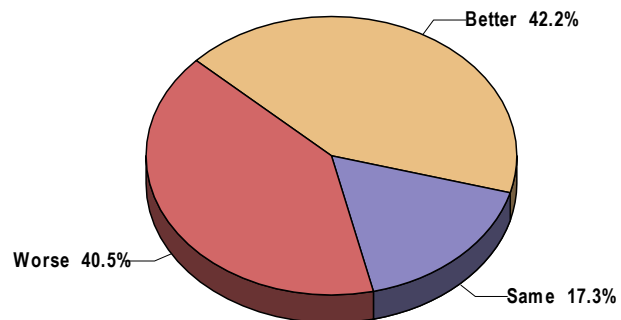
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.

# Perceptions About Economic Future

When asked about their economic future in Broward County, 42.2% of survey respondents feel it will be “better” (comparable to the 38.2% countywide), while 17.3% indicate that their economic future will “remain the same,” and 40.5% feel that it will get “worse.”

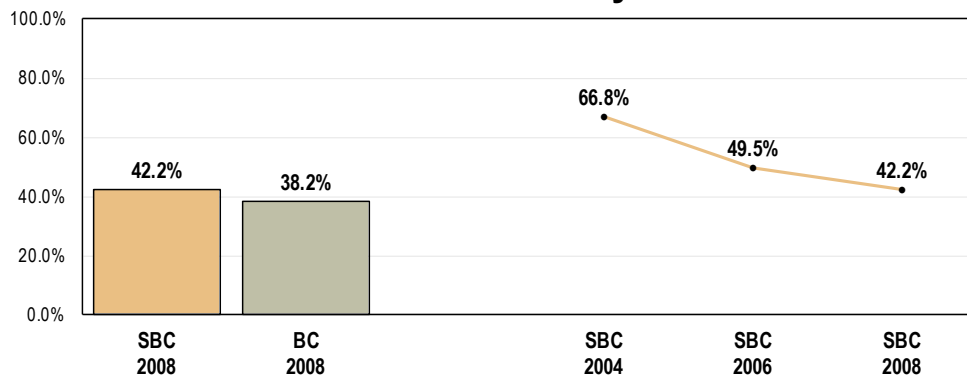
**TREND:** The prevalence of South Broward County adults who consider their personal economic future to be “better” (42.2%) denotes a *statistically significant decrease* in “better” responses across South Broward County since 2004.

## Perceptions About Personal Economic Future in Broward County (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 137]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

## Consider Personal Economic Future in Broward County to be “Better”

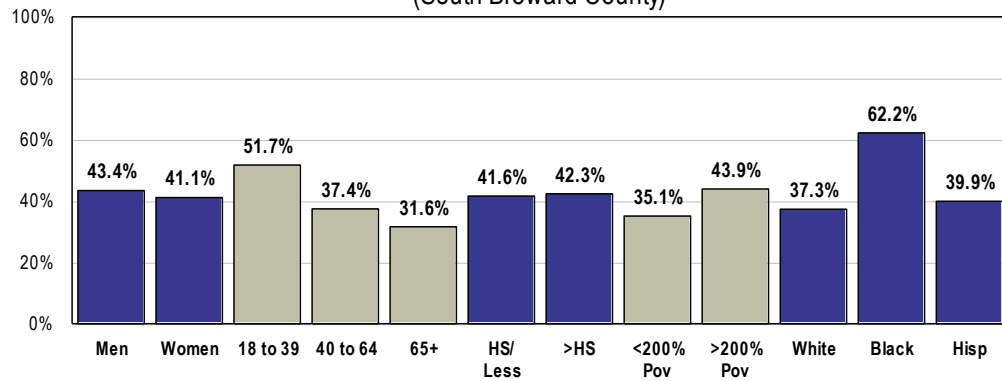


Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 137]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent “better” responses among the total sample.

South Broward County young adults and Blacks are more likely to anticipate a “better” economic future when viewed by demographic characteristic.

## Perceive Personal Economic Future in Broward County to Be “Better”

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 137]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "better" responses to the inquiry.

# ENVIRONMENT

## Water Quality & Conservation

The following section describes such environmental issues as the quality and availability of future drinking water supplies, water conservation in the home, and recycling of such materials as cans, glass, and paper.

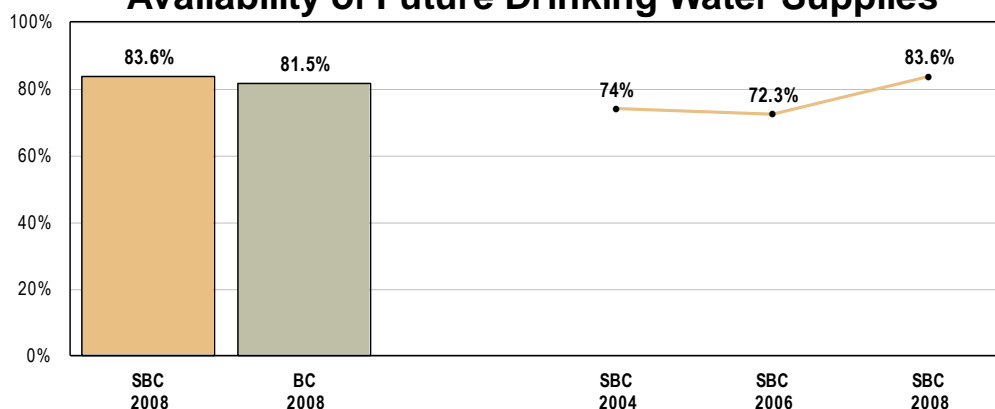
### Drinking Water

**More than 8 in 10 survey respondents (83.6%) indicate concern about the quality and availability of future drinking water supplies.**

- Statistically comparable to the 81.5% reported across Broward County this year.

**TREND:** *Statistically higher than reported previously.*

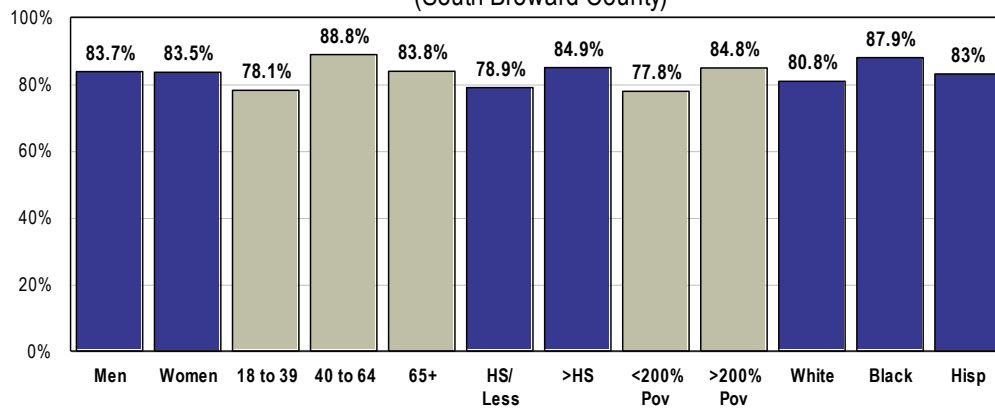
### Concerned About Quality and Availability of Future Drinking Water Supplies



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 94]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the inquiry.

Middle-aged adults are more likely to be concerned about the quality and availability of future drinking water supplies.

### Concerned About Quality and Availability of Future Drinking Water Supplies (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 94]  
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the inquiry.

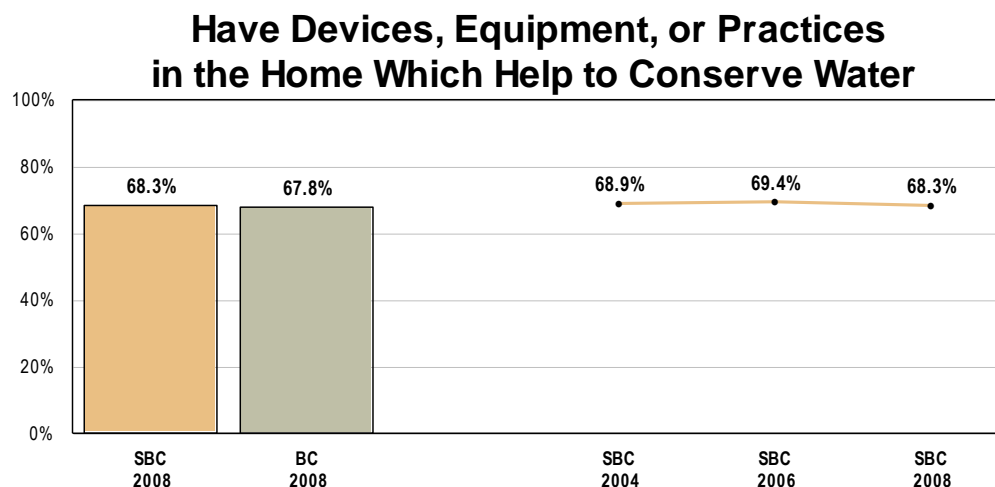


## Water Conservation

**A total of 68.3% of South Broward County residents have devices, equipment, or practices in the home which help to conserve water.**

- Close to the 67.8% reported across Broward County this year.

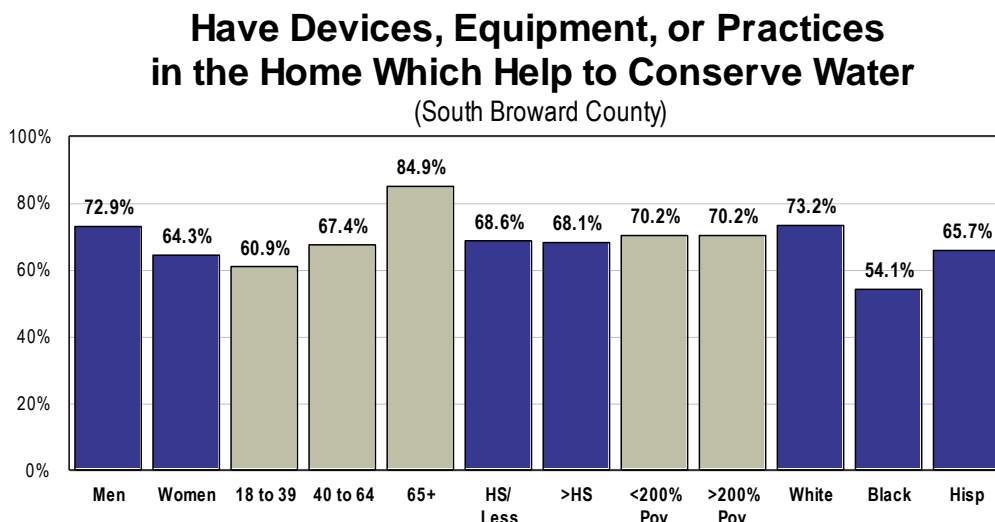
**TREND:** Nearly identical to the earlier findings reported throughout South Broward County.



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 95]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the inquiry.

South Broward County adults 65 and over, Whites and Hispanics are more likely to conserve water in the home.



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 95]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the inquiry.

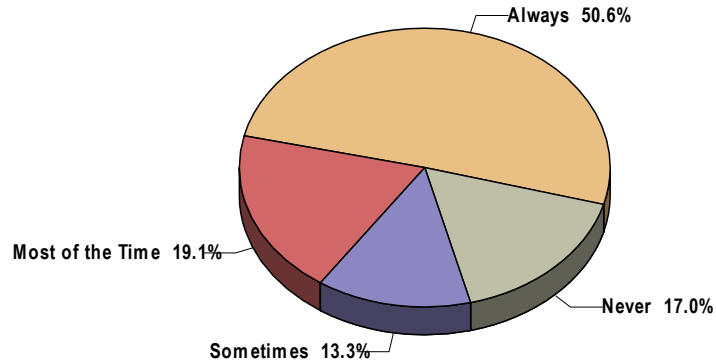
# Recycling

**One-half (50.6%) of community residents report “always” recycling such materials as cans, glass, or paper. Another 19.1% do so “most of the time.”**

- In contrast, 13.3% of survey respondents “sometimes” recycle, while 17.0% claim that they “never” do so, similar to the 15.2% reported countywide this year.

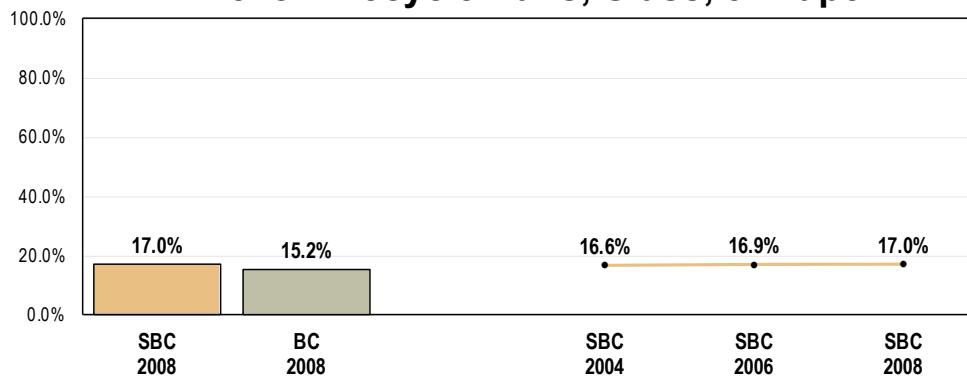
**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

**Frequency of Recycling Cans, Glass, or Paper**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 96]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

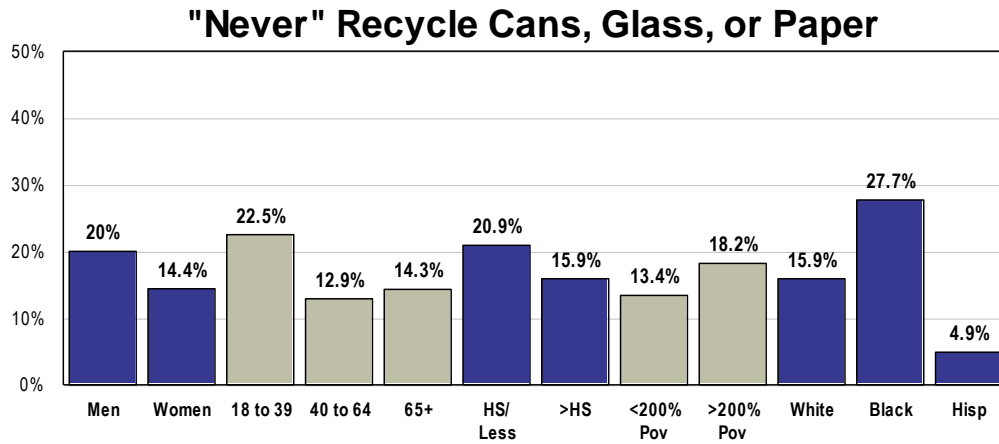
**“Never” Recycle Cans, Glass, or Paper**



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 96]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent “never” responses among the total sample.

Adults more likely to “never” recycle include:

- Those under 40.
- Blacks.



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 96]  
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "never" responses to the inquiry.

# GOVERNMENT

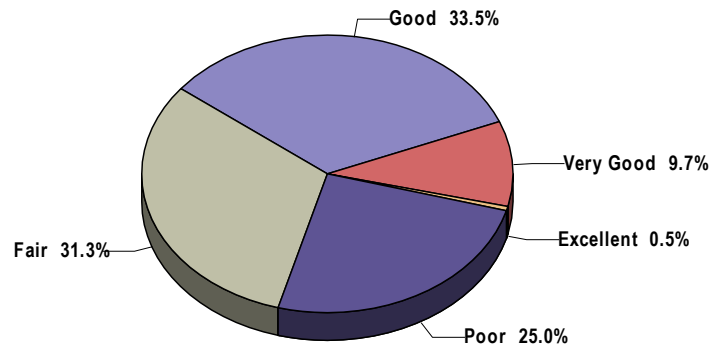
## State Government

When asked to rate the State of Florida's government, 10.2% of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" indications (similar to the 12.8% countywide), while one-third (33.5%) gave "good" ratings of the job that the state government is doing.

- In contrast, more than one-half (56.3%) of community members gave "fair" or "poor" evaluations of the state government.

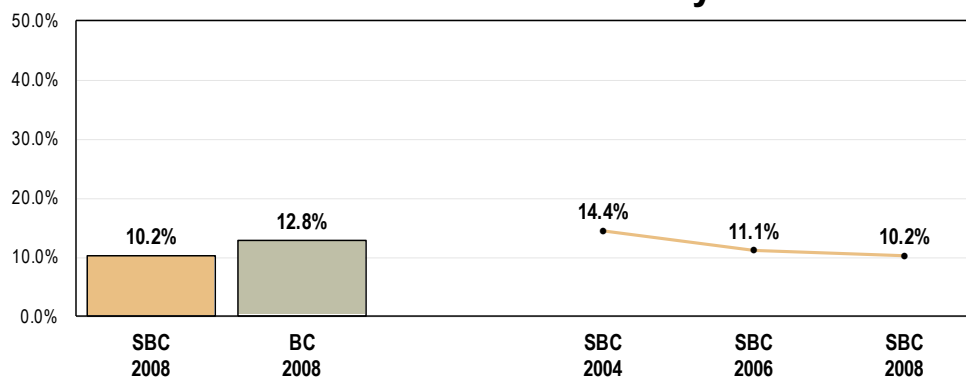
**TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

**Rating of State Government**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 138]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

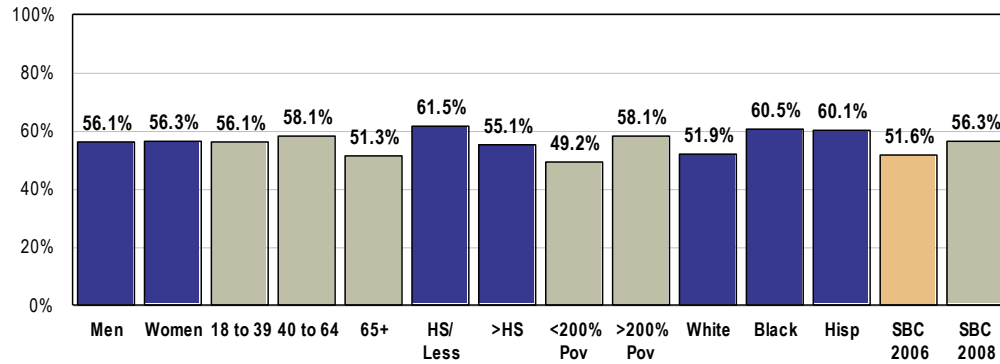
## Consider State Government to Be "Excellent" or "Very Good"



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 138]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses.

No statistically significant difference in “fair/poor” ratings by demographic characteristic (and statistically unchanged since 2006 overall).

### State Government is Doing a “Fair” or “Poor” Job (South Broward County)



- Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 138]
- Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent combined “fair” and “poor” responses to the inquiry.

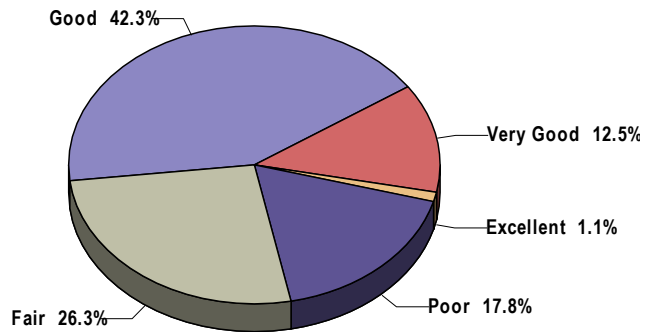
# County Government

When asked to give an overall rating of the South Broward County government, 13.6% of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” responses, while 42.3% said “good” (both comparable to countywide findings this year).

- In contrast, more than 4 in 10 (44.1%) local adults gave “fair” or “poor” ratings.

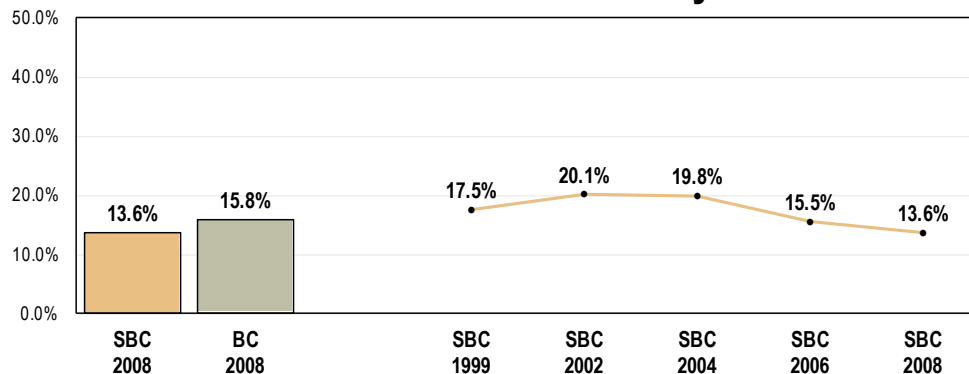
**TREND:** The South Broward County prevalence of “excellent/very good” ratings (15.8%) *decreased* between 2002 and 2008.

**Rating of County Government**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 139]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

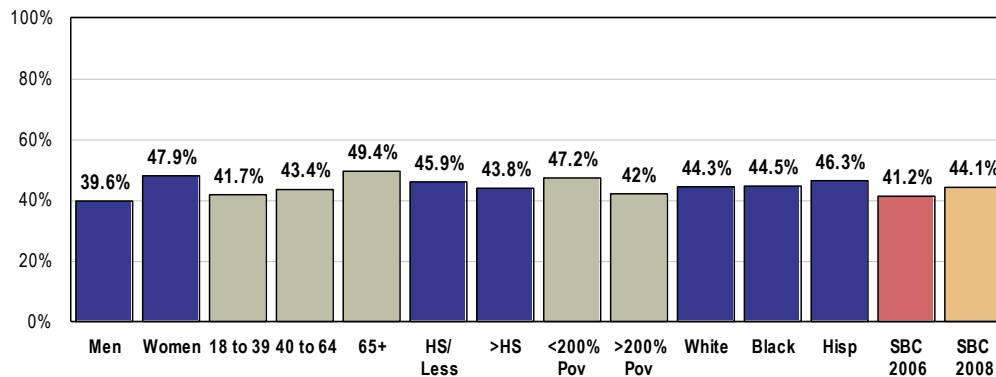
## Consider County Government to Be “Excellent” or “Very Good”



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 139]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined “excellent” and “very good” responses.

With regard to “fair” or “poor” evaluations of South Broward County government, note the following demographic breakout (none of the differences between population segments is statistically significant). The prevalence of low ratings has not changed significantly since 2006.

### Broward County Gov't is Doing a “Fair” or “Poor” Job (South Broward County)



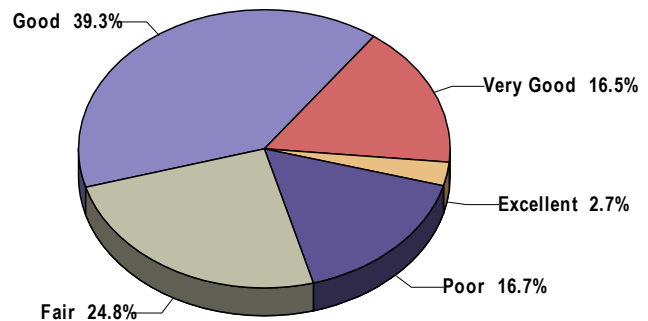
- Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 139]  
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
• Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "fair" and "poor" responses to the inquiry.

# Local Government

When asked to give an overall rating of residents' local government, 19.2% of local adults gave "excellent" or "very good" responses (close to the 20.6% reported across Broward County this year), while 39.3% said "good."

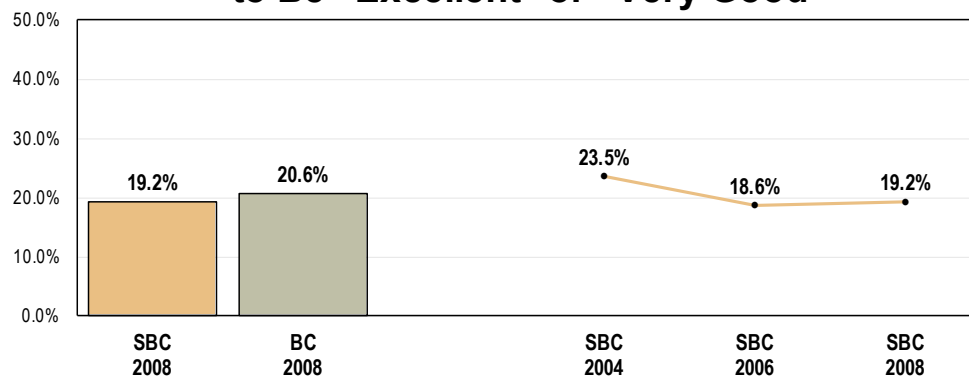
- In contrast, 41.5% of South Broward adults gave "fair" or "poor" ratings.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically similar to previous findings.

## Rating of Local Government (South Broward County)



Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 140]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

## Consider Local Government to Be "Excellent" or "Very Good"

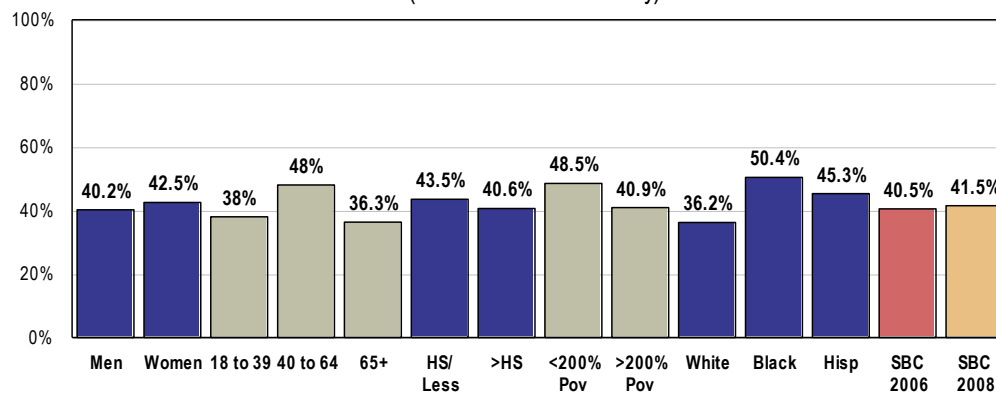


Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 140]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses.



Hispanics and Blacks are more likely to give negative ratings of their local government.

### Local Government is Doing a "Fair" or "Poor" Job (South Broward County)



- Source: • 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 140]
- Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2008.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent combined "fair" and "poor" responses to the inquiry.



## SUMMARY TABLES

The following table illustrates major findings from the 2008 South Broward County assessment, compared with benchmark data (Broward County, FL, US, Healthy People 2010).

2008 Data		South Broward	South vs. Broward	South vs. FL	South Broward vs. HP2010
n=		366			—
<b>HEALTH STATUS</b>					
Physical	% "Fair/Poor" Health*	10.9	similar 10.2	—	—
	% Overweight	63.6	similar 61.3	similar 60.7	—
	% Unhealthy Weight (BMI <18.5 or 25+)	64.4	similar 62.4	—	FAILS to satisfy 40
	% Obese	20.8	similar 21.8	similar 22.8	FAILS to satisfy 15
Morbidity	% Diabetes/High Blood Sugar	11.9	similar 11.4	similar 8.8	—
	% Asthma in Household	12.1	similar 14.0	—	—
	% "High/Medium" Chance of Getting AIDS (18-64)	2.9	BETTER 5.7	—	—
Crime	% Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Yrs	2.6	similar 3.7	—	—
<b>HEALTH RISK</b>					
CV Risk	% 1+ Cardiovascular Risk Factor	91.2	similar 89.8	—	—
Exercise	% No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	21.8	similar 22.4	BETTER 26.9	FAILS to satisfy 20
Tobacco	% Current Smoker	16	similar 16.1	similar 15.1	FAILS to satisfy 12
Substance	% Current Drinker	60.4	similar 60.8	similar 55.6	—
Hypertension	% Told Have High Blood Pressure	36.3	similar 39.0	WORSE 27.7	FAILS to satisfy 16
Cholesterol	% Told Have High Cholesterol	41.1	similar 41.1	WORSE 35.2	FAILS to satisfy 17
<b>PREVENTION</b>					
Preventive	% Have Had Routine Checkup in Past Yr	80.7	similar 81.3	BETTER 73.2	—
	% Have Visited Dentist in Past Year (18+)	75.2	similar 74.2	—	satisfies goal 56
	% Child (1-17) Has Visited Dentist in Past Year	70.7	similar 77.3	—	satisfies goal 56
Immunization	% Flu Shot in Past Yr (65+)	50.6	similar 62.4	similar 55.6	FAILS to satisfy 90
Cancer	% Digital Rectal Exam in Past Yr (50+)	54.1	similar 51.7	—	—
	% Mammogram in Past 2 Yrs (W40+)	83.9	similar 86.1	BETTER 76.5	satisfies goal 70
	% Pap Smear in Past 3 Yrs (W)	84.3	similar 85.0	similar 84.8	FAILS to satisfy 90
Injury Control	% "Always" Wear Seat Belt	87.3	similar 87.0	—	FAILS to satisfy 92
	% Gun in Home	21.1	similar 19.0	—	—
<b>ACCESS</b>					
Insurance Cvg	% Lack Health Insurance (18-64)	13.6	similar 14.6	BETTER 25.4	FAILS to satisfy 0
Primary Care	% Cost Prevented Child's Care in Past Yr	7.6	similar 8.2	—	—
	% Cost Prevented Getting Rx in Past Yr	11.9	similar 11.7	—	—
Health Care	% Rate Local Health Care "Excellent/Very Good"	52.1	similar 55.5	—	—

Broward County	Broward vs. FL	Broward vs. US	Broward vs. HP2010
1009			—
10.2	—	—	—
61.3	similar 60.7	BETTER 67.4	—
62.4	—	BETTER 68.0	FAILS to satisfy 40
21.8	similar 22.8	BETTER 29.0	FAILS to satisfy 15
11.4	WORSE 8.8	similar 11.1	—
14	—	—	—
5.7	—	—	—
3.7	—	similar 2.4	—
89.8	—	WORSE 85.1	—
22.4	BETTER 26.9	BETTER 28.8	FAILS to satisfy 20
16.1	similar 15.1	similar 19.2	FAILS to satisfy 12
60.8	WORSE 55.6	WORSE 52.6	—
39	WORSE 27.7	WORSE 34.0	FAILS to satisfy 16
41.1	WORSE 35.2	WORSE 30.5	FAILS to satisfy 17
81.3	BETTER 73.2	BETTER 65.2	—
74.2	—	BETTER 63.5	satisfies goal 56
77.3	—	WORSE 85.1	satisfies goal 56
62.4	similar 55.6	WORSE 73.2	FAILS to satisfy 90
51.7	—	—	—
86.1	BETTER 76.5	BETTER 74.6	satisfies goal 70
85	similar 84.8	similar 81.3	FAILS to satisfy 90
87	—	BETTER 83.5	FAILS to satisfy 92
19	—	—	—
14.6	BETTER 25.4	similar 17.7	FAILS to satisfy 0
8.2	—	—	—
11.7	—	BETTER 19.7	—
55.5	—	BETTER 47.7	—

FL	US	HP2010
7866	1000	—
—	—	—
60.7	67.4	—
—	68	40
22.8	29	15
8.8	11.1	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	2.4	—
—	85.1	—
26.9	28.8	20
15.1	19.2	12
55.6	52.6	—
27.7	34	16
35.2	30.5	17
73.2	65.2	—
—	63.5	56
—	85.1	56
55.6	73.2	90
—	—	—
76.5	74.6	70
84.8	81.3	90
—	83.5	92
—	—	—
25.4	17.7	0
—	—	—
—	19.7	—
—	47.7	—

The following table outlines the trends observed over the past seven Quality of Life Assessments in South Broward County (1994, 1997, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008).

	South Broward							Florida	US	Healthy People
	1994	1997	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008	2005	2008	2010
<b>HEALTH</b>										
Currently Experience "Fair/Poor" Health*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.2 %	8.3 %	10.9 %			
Have High Blood Pressure	21.1%	23%	31.6%	30.7%	33.3 %	43.2 %	36.3 %	27.7%	34%	16%
Have High Blood Cholesterol	27.7%	23.1%	31.2%	36.4%	35.6 %	38.1 %	41.1 %	35.2%	30.5%	17%
Have Been Tested for AIDS (18-64)	44.9%	54.3%	52.5%	49%	59.6 %	59.4 %	59.1 %	46.5%	47.2%	
"High/Medium" Chance for AIDS (18-64)	7.2%	6.8%	5.3%	4%	5.2 %	5.4 %	2.9 %			
Diabetes	5%	7.6%	7.6%	6.6%	7.8 %	13.2 %	11.9 %	8.8%	11.1%	
Lack Health Care Insurance (18-64)	14.9%	16.3%	17.2%	14.2%	19.0 %	13.4 %	13.6 %	25.4%	17.7%	0%
Cost Prevented Prescription Meds	N/A	N/A	8%	9.2%	17.4 %	12.4 %	11.9 %		19.7%	
Perceive Local Health Care to be "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	57%	58.7%	49.2 %	58.2 %	52.1 %		47.7%	
Had a Flu Shot in the Past Year (65+)	44.7%	54.5%	59.7%	59.9%	60.7 %	58.8 %	50.6 %	55.6%	73.2%	
Have Had a Pneumonia Vaccination (65+)	18.6%	37%	45.5%	50.4%	56.9 %	54.2 %	48.6 %	62.4%	69.7%	
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	25.4%	23.6%	27.8%	26.5%	24.9 %	20.4 %	21.8 %	26.9%	28.8%	20%
Sedentary	49%	52.4%	59.1%	60.2%	57.9 %	54.6 %	57.7 %			
Overweight	44.6%	51.4%	49.8%	58.5%	56.3 %	58.1 %	63.6 %	60.7%	67.4%	
Current Smoker	22.1%	22%	23.9%	21.8%	20.9 %	17.0 %	16.0 %	15.1%	19.2%	12%
Current Drinker	60.3%	55.5%	54.9%	58.3%	60.6 %	55.3 %	60.4 %	55.6%	52.6%	
Routine Checkup Last Year	74.3%	76%	79.8%	77%	78.4 %	82.0 %	80.7 %	73.2%	65.2%	
Dental Visit in Past Year	N/A	70.4%	67.9%	70.9%	67.5 %	69.8 %	75.2 %		63.5%	56%
Child Had Dental Visit/Past Year	N/A	66.8%	75.5%	74%	70.9 %	64.0 %	70.7 %		85.1%	56%
Digital/Rectal Exam in Past Year (50+)	51.3%	49.8%	53.2%	56%	53.2 %	52.1 %	54.1 %			
Mammogram in Past 2 Yrs (40+)	71.8%	72.8%	80.6%	83.7%	80.4 %	76.8 %	83.9 %	76.5%	74.6%	70%
Pap Smear in Past 3 Years	91.4%	89.5%	80.4%	81.2%	85.6 %	80.7 %	84.3 %	84.8%	81.3%	90%
<b>SAFETY</b>										
Victim of Violent Crime/Past 5 Years	3.2%	4.3%	4.1%	3.3%	4.1 %	3.8 %	2.6 %	N/A	2.4%	
Have a Gun in the Home	21.8%	19.1%	18.3%	23.5%	17.5 %	20.0 %	21.1 %	N/A	N/A	
Guns in Homes w/Children	N/A	22%	17.1%	20%	17.1 %	19.5 %	18.7 %	N/A	N/A	
"Always" Use Seatbelt	79%	82.1%	77.2%	82.7%	84.3 %	81.8 %	87.3 %	N/A	83.5%	92%
<b>FAMILIES &amp; COMMUNITIES</b>										
Broward Co. "Excellent/Very Good" Place to Live	N/A	N/A	53.5%	54.8%	60.1 %	48.1 %	46.3 %	N/A	N/A	
Life Has Improved in Broward County	N/A	24.5%	32.8%	46%	54.8 %	49.3 %	48.6 %	N/A	N/A	
Member of HH is Hard of Hearing	14.7%	13.3%	13.4%	10.8%	10.1 %	7.5 %	9.6 %	N/A	N/A	
Member of Household is Deaf	1.1%	1.5%	2%	1.9%	1.2 %	2.0 %	2.5 %	N/A	N/A	
Member of Household is Speech Impaired	1.4%	2.1%	3.4%	1.4%	1.9 %	2.3 %	1.6 %	N/A	N/A	
Member of Household is Blind	1.3%	1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.6 %	0.9 %	1.5 %	N/A	N/A	
Member of Household is Disabled and Need Assistance	8.1%	6.8%	8.1%	6.7%	7.3 %	8.1 %	7.5 %	N/A	N/A	
Local Race Relations are "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	32.7%	47.5%	41.9 %	48.5 %	39.7 %	N/A	N/A	
Local Cultural Relations are "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	34.4%	42.5%	42.6 %	44.3 %	39.9 %	N/A	N/A	
Local Religious Relations are "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	40.8%	46.8%	42.3 %	50.0 %	42.9 %	N/A	N/A	
More Difficulties Now for the Disabled	N/A	21.6%	14.7%	19.8%	23.8 %	25.9 %	23.7 %	N/A	N/A	
Public School System is "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	21.1%	23.8%	26.5 %	28.3 %	35.1 %	N/A	N/A	
Preparation by Universities is "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	38.6%	41.7%	43.3 %	40.2 %	37.0 %	N/A	N/A	
<b>ECONOMY</b>										
Financially "Better Off" Than One Year Ago	N/A	40.9%	44.1%	42.5%	47.9 %	44.8 %	26.7 %	N/A	N/A	
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>										
Conserve Water At Home	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68.9 %	69.4 %	68.3 %	N/A	N/A	
"Never" Recycle Cans, Glass, or Paper	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.6 %	16.9 %	17.0 %	N/A	N/A	
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>										
Broward County Gov't is "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	17.5%	20.1%	19.8 %	15.5 %	13.6 %	N/A	N/A	
Local City Gov't is "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.5 %	18.6 %	19.2 %	N/A	N/A	