

# 2011 CCB Quality of Life Assessment Report

Sponsored by

**Memorial Healthcare System  
& The Coordinating Council of Broward**

**Broward County, Florida**



**Professional Research Consultants, Inc.**

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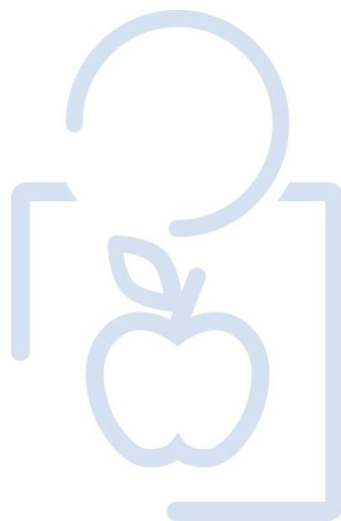
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# INTRODUCTION



# Project Overview

This 2011 Broward County Quality of Life Assessment represents the eighth such research effort conducted in Broward County since the baseline assessment in 1994.

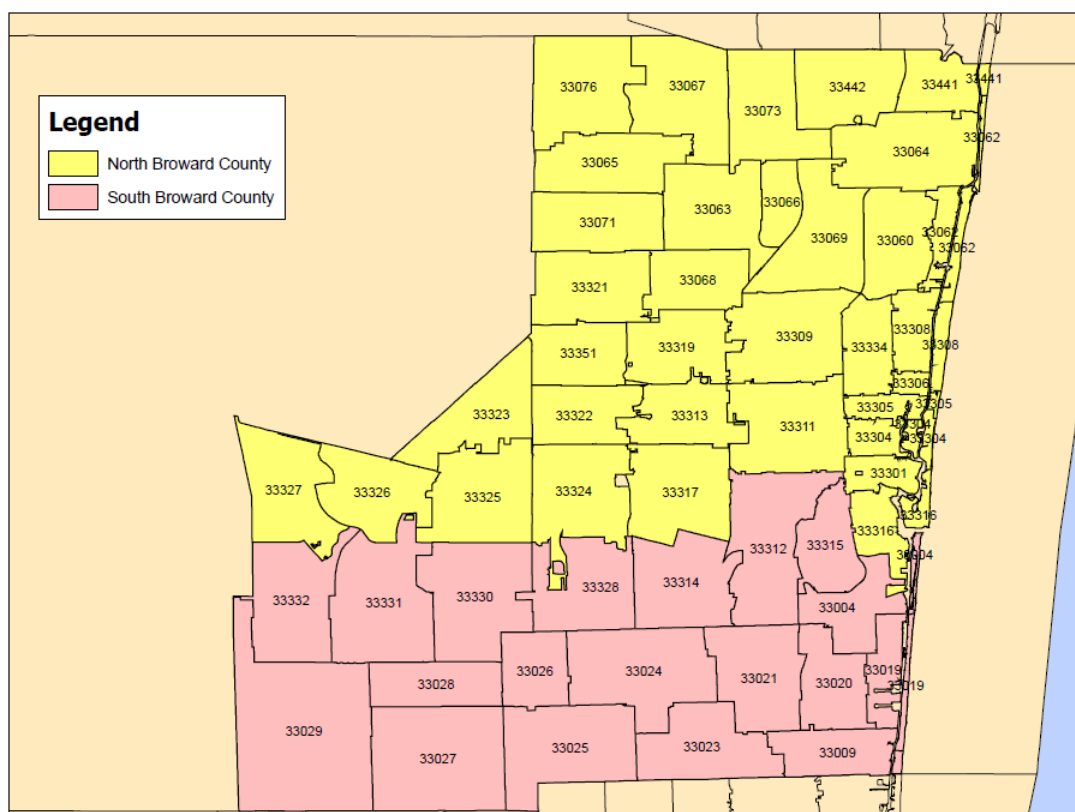
## Community Definition

The community defined for this assessment includes each of the residential ZIP codes comprising Broward County, Florida.

In terms of geographic segmentation, note the following:

- North Broward County includes ZIP Codes: 33060; 33062; 33063; 33064; 33065; 33066; 33067; 33068; 33069; 33071; 33073; 33076; 33301; 33304; 33305; 33306; 33308; 33309; 33311; 33313; 33316; 33317; 33319; 33321; 33322; 33323; 33324; 33325; 33326; 33327; 33334; 33351; 33441; and 33442.
- South Broward County includes ZIP Codes: 33004; 33009; 33019; 33020; 33021; 33023; 33024; 33025; 33026; 33027; 33028; 33029; 33312; 33314; 33315; 33328; 33330; 33331; and 33332.

The following map describes this geographical definition.



# Methodology

## 2011 PRC Quality of Life Survey

### Sample Approach & Design

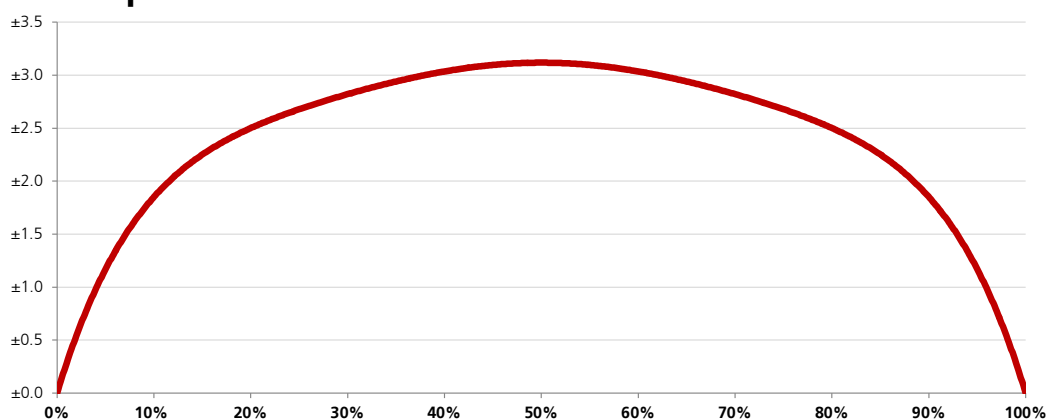
A precise and carefully executed methodology is critical in asserting the validity of the results gathered in the *2011 PRC Quality of Life Survey*. Thus, to ensure the best representation of the population surveyed, a telephone interview methodology was employed. The primary advantages of telephone interviewing are timeliness, efficiency and random-selection capabilities.

The sample design used for this effort consisted of a random sample of 1,000 individuals age 18 and older in Broward County. 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 1,000 respondents is  $\pm 3.1\%$  at the 95 percent level of confidence.

### Expected Error Ranges for a Sample of 1,000 Respondents 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.
- Examples:
- A "95 percent level of confidence" indicates that responses would fall within the expected error range on 95 out of 100 trials.
  - If 10% of the sample of 1,000 respondents answered a certain question with a "yes," it can be asserted that between 8.1% and 11.9% ( $10\% \pm 1.9\%$ ) of the total population would offer this response.
  - If 50% of respondents said "yes," one could be certain with a 95 percent level of confidence that between 46.9% and 53.1% ( $50\% \pm 3.1\%$ ) of the total population would respond "yes" if asked this question.

### Sample Characteristics

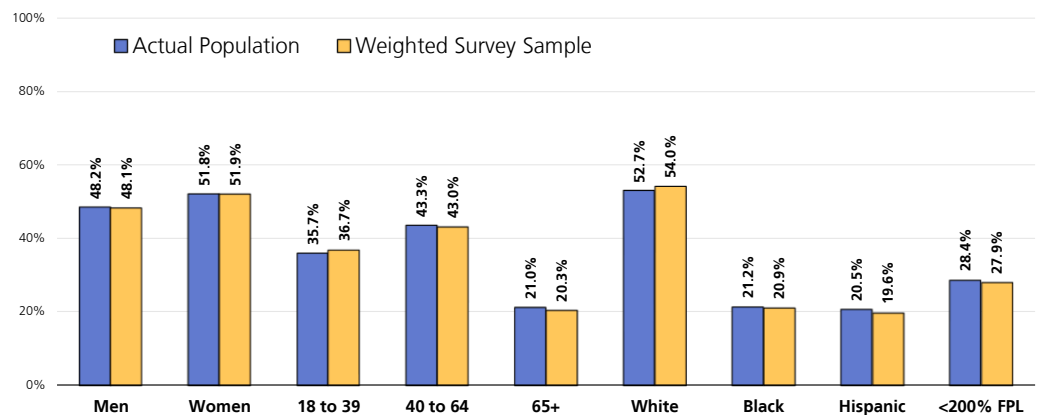
To accurately represent the population studied, PRC strives to minimize bias through application of a proven telephone methodology and random-selection techniques. And, while this random sampling of the population produces a highly representative sample, it is a common and preferred practice to "weight" the raw data to improve this representativeness even further. This is accomplished by adjusting the results of a random sample to match the geographic distribution and 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 Broward County sample for key demographic variables, compared to actual population characteristics revealed in census data. [Note that the sample consisted solely of area residents age 18 and older; data on children were given by proxy by the person most responsible for that child's healthcare needs, and these children are not represented demographically in this chart.]

## Population & Sample Characteristics

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Census 2000, Summary File 3 (SF 3). US Census Bureau.  
• PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.

Further note that the poverty descriptions and segmentation used in this report are based on administrative poverty thresholds determined by the US Department of Health & Human Services. These guidelines define poverty status by household income level and number of persons in the household (e.g., *the 2011 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$22,350 annual household income or lower*). In sample segmentation: "<200% FPL" (or less than twice the Federal Poverty Level) refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status, along with those households living just above the poverty level, earning up to twice the poverty threshold; and "200%+" refers to those households living on incomes which are twice or more the federal poverty level.

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 the defined area with a high degree of confidence.



## Benchmark Data

### Trending

Similar surveys were administered in Broward County in 1994, 1997, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008 by PRC on behalf of Memorial Healthcare System and The Coordinating Council of Broward, allowing for extensive trending of the data. Trending data, as revealed by comparison to prior survey results, are provided throughout this report whenever available. However, note that not every survey question was asked in every survey administration.

### Florida Risk Factor Data

For individual health items, statewide risk factor data are provided where available as an additional benchmark against which to compare local survey findings; these data are reported in the most recent *BRFSS (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System) Prevalence and Trend Data* published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the US Department of Health & Human Services.

### Nationwide Risk Factor Data

Nationwide benchmark data, which are also provided in comparison charts where available, are taken from the *2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey* and the *2011 PRC National Health Survey*; the methodological approach for these national studies is identical to that employed in this assessment.

### Healthy People 2020



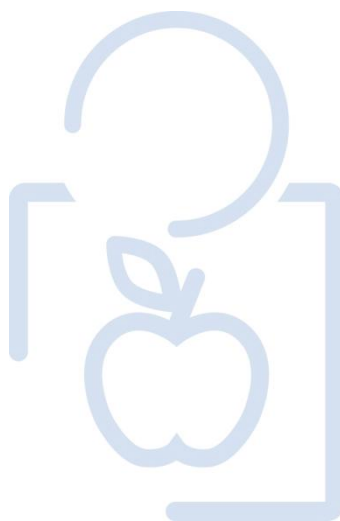
Certain individual health measures also relate to established Healthy People 2020 objectives. Healthy People provides science-based, 10-year national objectives for improving the health of all Americans.

The Healthy People initiative is grounded in the principle that setting national objectives and monitoring progress can motivate action. For three decades, Healthy People has established benchmarks and monitored progress over time in order to:

- Encourage collaborations across sectors.
- Guide individuals toward making informed health decisions.
- Measure the impact of prevention activities.

Healthy People 2020 is the product of an extensive stakeholder feedback process that is unparalleled in government and health. It integrates input from public health and prevention experts, a wide range of federal, state and local government officials, a consortium of more than 2,000 organizations, and perhaps most importantly, the public. More than 8,000 comments were considered in drafting a comprehensive set of Healthy People 2020 objectives.

# OUR HEALTH



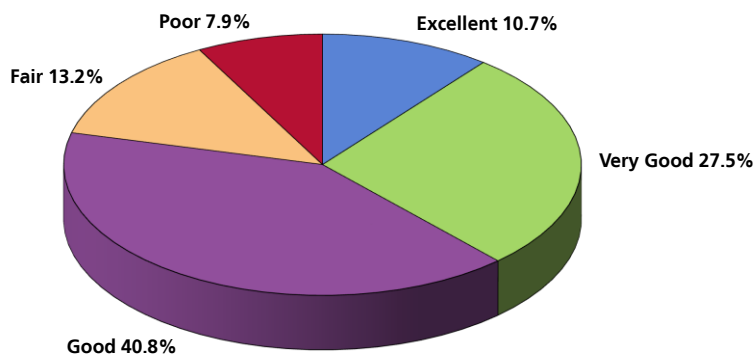
# Perceptions of Local Healthcare

## Overall Perceptions of Local Healthcare

When asked to rate the healthcare services available in Broward County, 38.2% of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings.

- Another 40.8% consider local healthcare services to be "good."

**Rating of Local Healthcare**  
(Broward County, 2011)



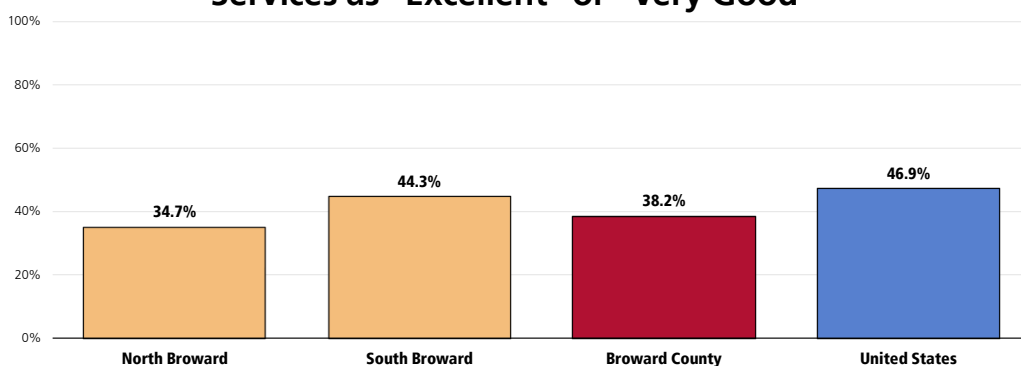
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 84]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

### NOTE:

- Differences noted in the text represent significant differences determined through statistical testing.
- Where sample sizes permit, community-level data are provided.



- The Broward County "excellent/very good" percentage is significantly lower than the national figure (reported in the 2008 PRC Quality of Life Survey).
- "Excellent/very good" ratings are higher among South Broward residents.

**Perceive Local Healthcare Services as "Excellent" or "Very Good"**



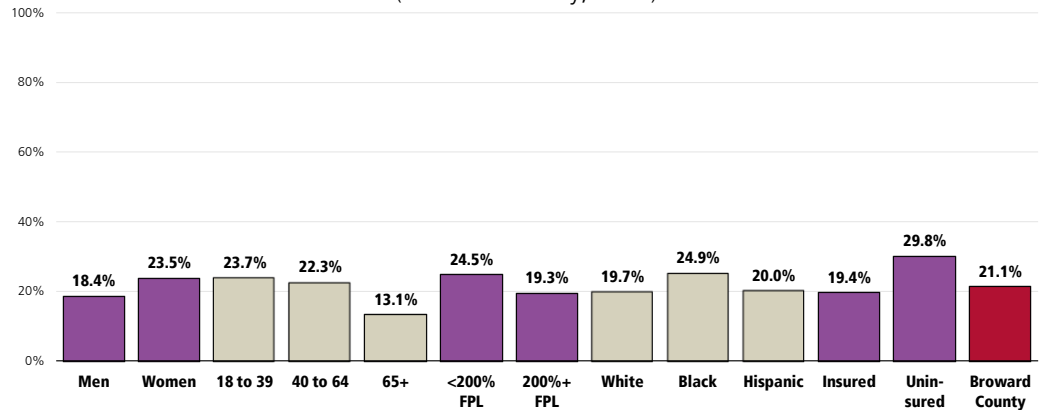
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 84]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

**Note that 21.1% of Broward County adults rate the healthcare services available in Broward County as “fair” or “poor.”**

-  Women, adults under age 65, Blacks and uninsured residents are more likely to consider local healthcare services to be “fair” or “poor” in Broward County.
-  Other differences within demographic groups, as illustrated in the following chart, are not statistically significant.

### Perceive Local Healthcare as “Fair” or “Poor”

(Broward County, 2011)



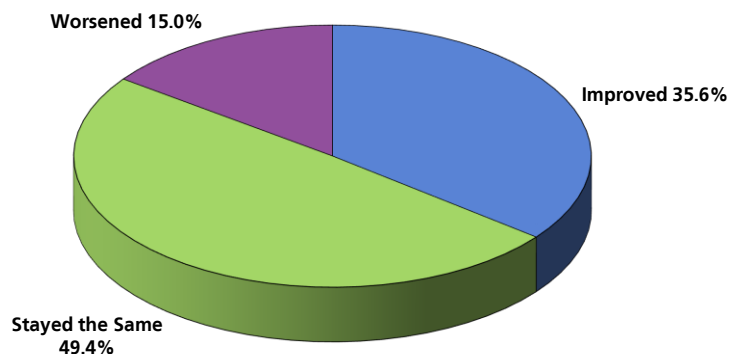
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 84]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

**When asked to consider how healthcare services have changed in the time they have lived in Broward County, nearly one-half (49.4%) of survey respondents perceive them to be unchanged.**

- In contrast, 35.6% of survey respondents consider Broward County healthcare services to have improved over time, while 15.0% consider them to have worsened.

### Local Healthcare Over Time

(Broward County, 2011)



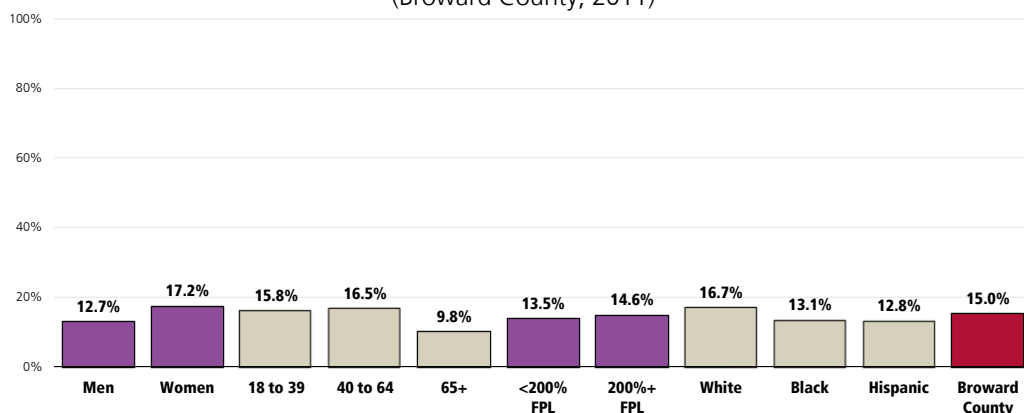
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 85]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

Charts throughout this report (such as that here) detail survey findings among key demographic groups – namely by gender, age groupings, income (based on poverty status), and race/ethnicity.

- Adults more likely to believe that healthcare services have worsened in Broward County include women, adults under age 65, and Whites.

## Perceive That Local Healthcare Has Worsened Over Time

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 85]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Quality, Accessibility & Affordability of Local Healthcare Services

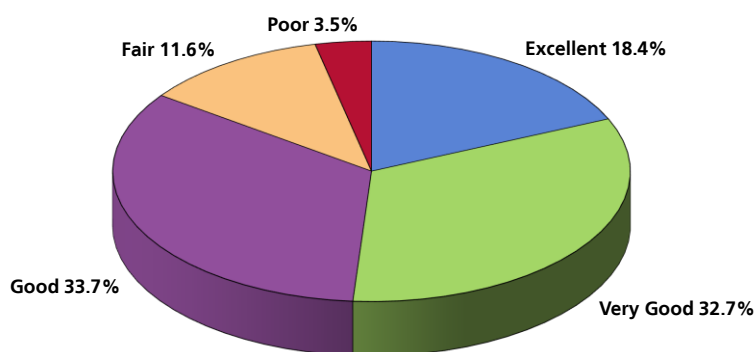
### Quality

When asked to consider the **quality** of the healthcare which they currently receive, more than one-half (51.1%) of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings.

- Another one-third (33.7%) of Broward County residents consider the quality of healthcare services to be "good."

## Rating of the Quality of Healthcare Services Received


(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 87]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

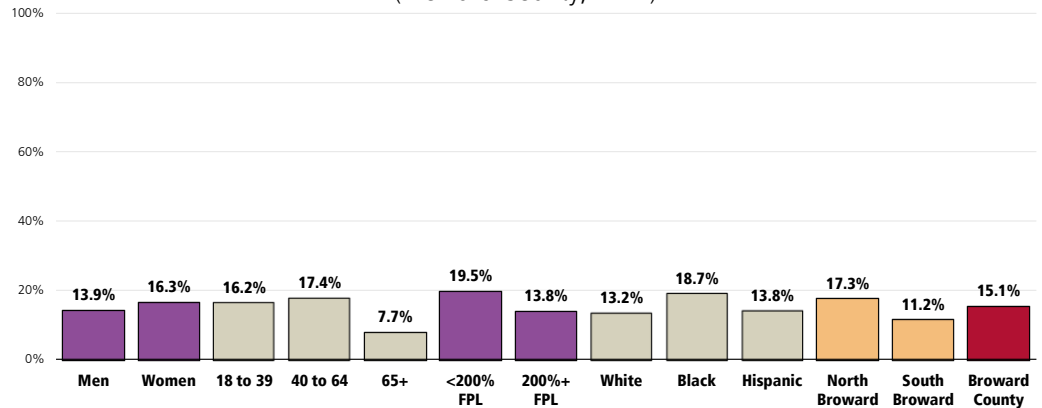
**On the other hand, 15.1% of Broward County adults rate the quality of healthcare they currently receive as “fair” or “poor.”**

- North Broward residents are more likely than South Broward residents to give low ratings regarding the quality of local healthcare.

 Adults under age 65 and Blacks are more likely to perceive the quality of local healthcare to be “fair” or “poor.”

### Perceive Quality of Healthcare Services as “Fair” or “Poor”

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 87]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

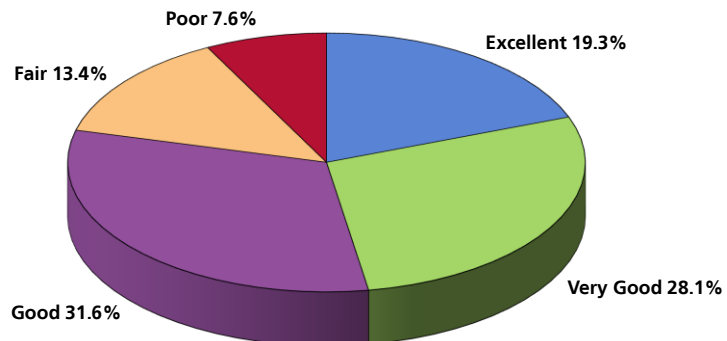
### Accessibility

**With regard to the perceived ease of obtaining healthcare services in Broward County, 47.4% of survey respondents gave “excellent/very good” ratings.**

- Another 31.6% of respondents gave “good” ratings of the ease of obtaining local healthcare services.

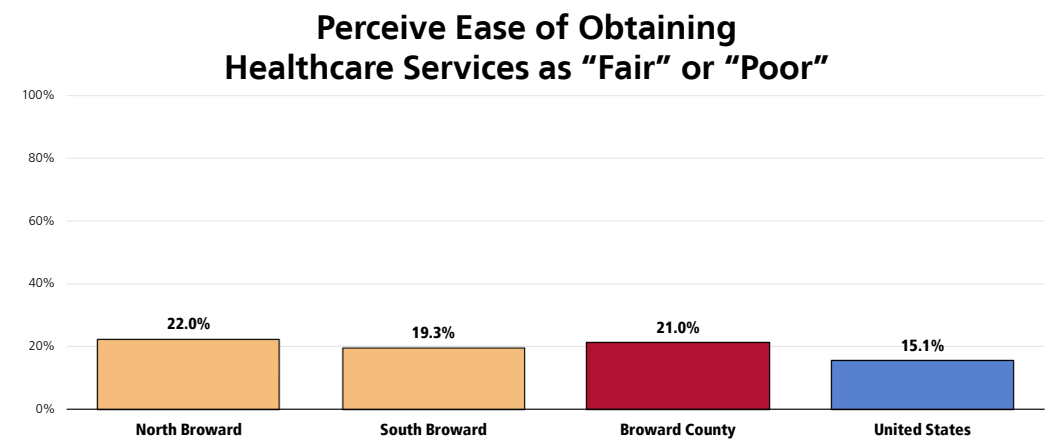
### Rating of the Ease of Obtaining Healthcare Services

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 86]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

- The percentage of “excellent/very good” ratings is higher in Broward County than it is nationwide.
- Comparable between North and South Broward.

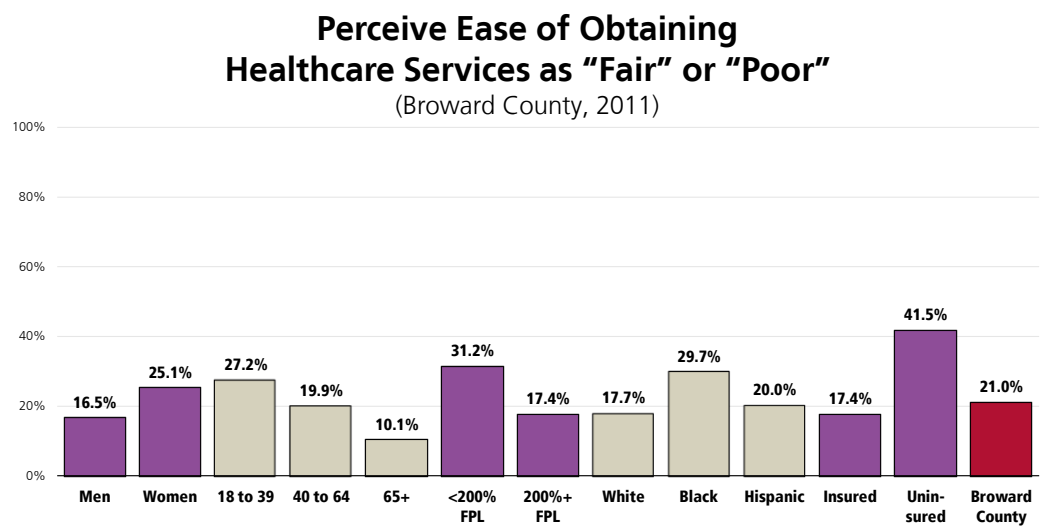


Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 86]  
 ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

**A total of 21.0% of adults rate the ease of obtaining healthcare services in Broward County as “fair” or “poor.”**

The following demographic segments are more likely to consider the ease of obtaining local healthcare services to be “fair” or “poor”:

- 👥 Women.
- 👥 Adults under age 40.
- 👥 Residents in the lower income category.
- 👥 Blacks.
- 👥 Uninsured residents.



Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 86]  
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.  
 ● Income categories reflect respondent’s household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 ● Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

**A total of 13.5% of Broward County respondents indicate that a member of their household was unable to obtain healthcare services that were needed in the past year.**

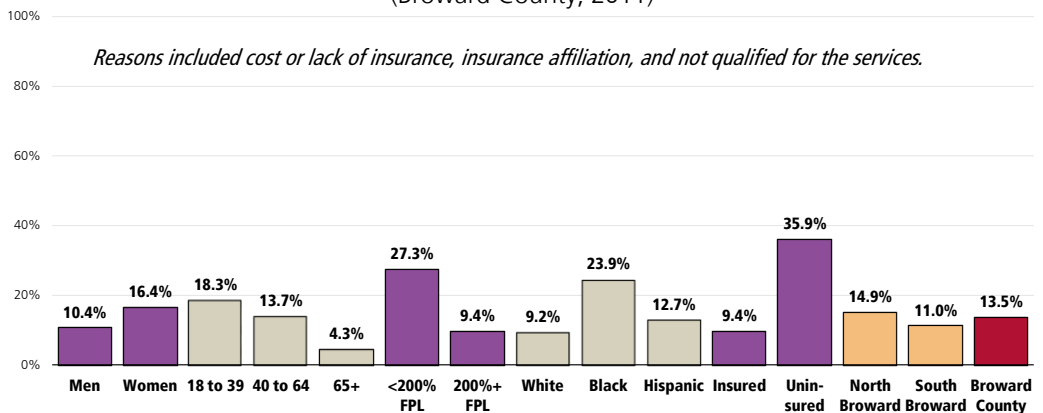
- No significant difference by area.

Further, these demographic segments are more likely to report that a member of their household was unable to obtain needed healthcare services in the past year:

- 👤 Women.
- 👤 Adults under age 40.
- 👤 Residents living below 200% of the federal poverty level.
- 👤 Blacks.
- 👤 Uninsured adults.

### Member of Household Was Unable to Obtain Healthcare Services That Were Needed in the Past 12 Months

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Items 10-11]  
 Notes:
 

- Asked of all respondents.
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
- Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

Reasons given for the inability to obtain healthcare services in the past year included cost or lack of insurance, problems with insurance affiliation, and not being qualified for needed services.



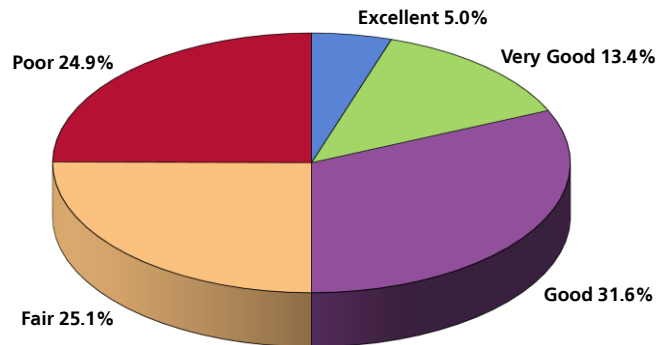
## Affordability

When asked to consider the affordability of local healthcare services, a total of 18.4% of survey respondents gave “excellent/very good” ratings.

- Another 31.6% of residents consider the affordability of local healthcare to be “good.”

### Rating of the Affordability of Healthcare Services Received

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 88]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

In contrast, one-half (50.0%) of survey respondents considers the affordability of local healthcare services to be “fair” or “poor.”

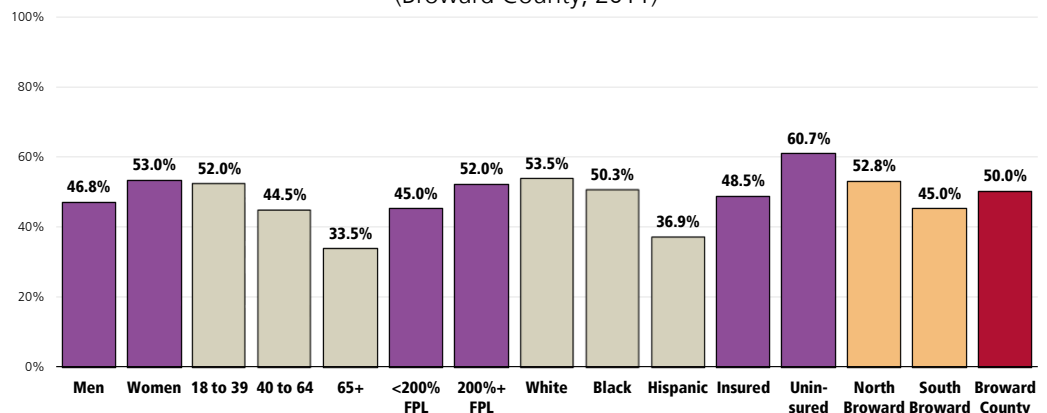
- Notably higher among North Broward respondents.

Further, the following population segments are more likely to give low ratings:

- Women.
- Adults under age 40 (note the negative correlation with age).
- Whites and Blacks.
- The uninsured.

### Perceive Affordability of Healthcare Services as “Fair” or “Poor”

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 88]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
• Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

# Personal Health Status

The 2011 PRC Quality of Life Health Survey asked respondents the following:

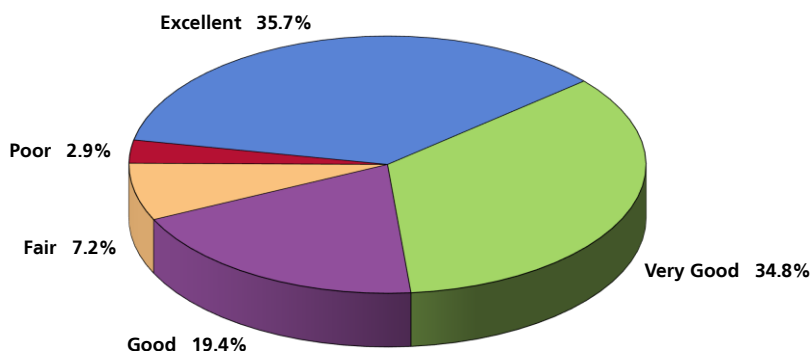
*"Would you say that in general your physical, mental, and emotional health is: excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"*

## Self-Reported Health Status

**A total of 70.5% of Broward County adults rate their overall health as "excellent" or "very good."**

- Another 19.4% gave "good" ratings of their overall health.

**Self-Reported Health Status**  
(Including Physical, Mental, & Emotional Health)  
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 4]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

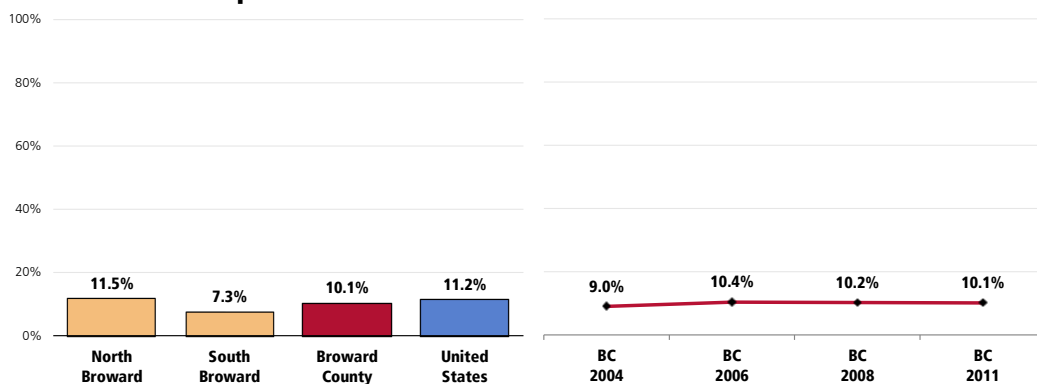
**However, 10.1% of Broward County adults believe that their general, overall health is "fair" or "poor."**

- Comparable to the national percentage.
- More favorable in South Broward.
- ☒ No statistically significant change has occurred when comparing "fair/poor" overall health reports to previous survey results.

### NOTE:

☒ Trends are measured against baseline data – i.e., the earliest year that data are available and presented in this report.

## Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Health Status



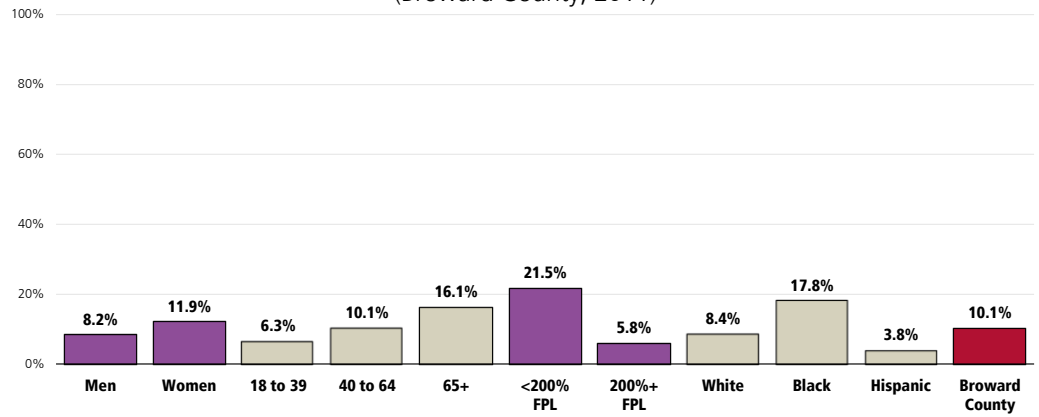
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 4]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Adults more likely to report experiencing “fair” or “poor” overall health include:

- Those aged 65+.
- Residents living at lower incomes.
- Blacks.

### Experience “Fair” or “Poor” Health Status

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 4]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Activity Limitations

An individual can get a disabling impairment or chronic condition at any point in life. Compared with people without disabilities, people with disabilities are more likely to:

- Experience difficulties or delays in getting the health care they need.
- Not have had an annual dental visit.
- Not have had a mammogram in past 2 years.
- Not have had a Pap test within the past 3 years.
- Not engage in fitness activities.
- Use tobacco.
- Be overweight or obese.
- Have high blood pressure.
- Experience symptoms of psychological distress.
- Receive less social-emotional support.
- Have lower employment rates.

There are many social and physical factors that influence the health of people with disabilities. The following three areas for public health action have been identified, using the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) and the three World Health Organization (WHO) principles of action for addressing health determinants.

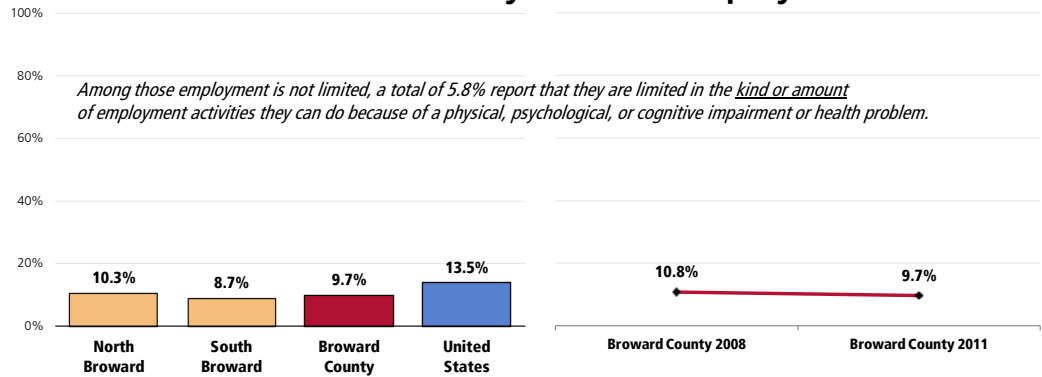
- **Improve the conditions of daily life** by: encouraging communities to be accessible so all can live in, move through, and interact with their environment; encouraging community living; and removing barriers in the environment using both physical universal design concepts and operational policy shifts.
- **Address the inequitable distribution of resources among people with disabilities and those without disabilities** by increasing: appropriate health care for people with disabilities; education and work opportunities; social participation; and access to needed technologies and assistive supports.
- **Expand the knowledge base and raise awareness about determinants of health for people with disabilities** by increasing: the inclusion of people with disabilities in public health data collection efforts across the lifespan; the inclusion of people with disabilities in health promotion activities; and the expansion of disability and health training opportunities for public health and health care professionals.

– Healthy People 2020 ([www.healthypeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov))

### A total of 9.7% of Broward County adults report that a physical limitation prevents employment.

- More favorable than the national prevalence.
- Similar by area.
- Statistically unchanged over time.

## A Limitation Currently Prevents Employment



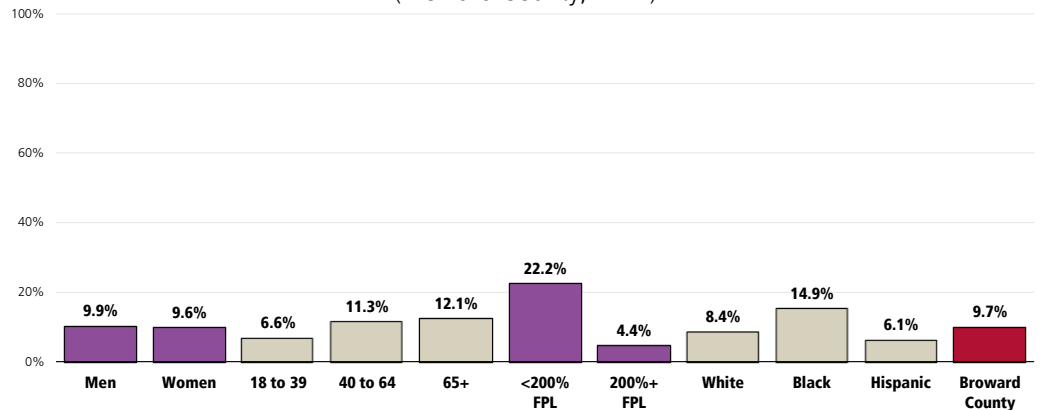
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Items 49-50]  
 • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

In looking at responses by key demographic characteristics, note the following:

- Adults age 40 and older are more likely to report that a limitation prevents their employment.
- Lower-income residents and Blacks are also more likely to report such limitations.

## A Limitation Currently Prevents Employment

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 49]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 • Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

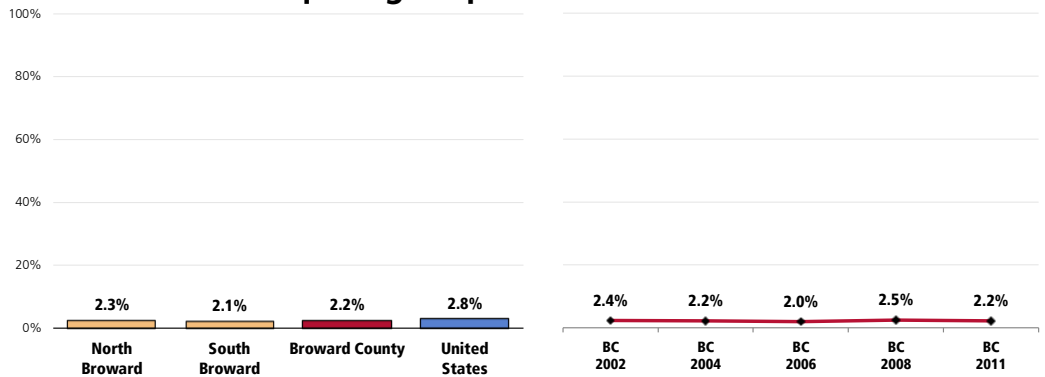
In a follow-up inquiry, residents whose employment is not thus limited were asked whether they are limited in the kind or amount of employment activities they can do. A total of 5.8% answered affirmatively.

## Personal Care

**Another 2.2% of survey respondents have an activity limitation requiring help with personal care** (such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house).

- Similar to the national prevalence.
- Similar by area.
- ▣ Statistically unchanged from 2002 survey results.

### Have an Activity Limitation Requiring Help With Personal Care



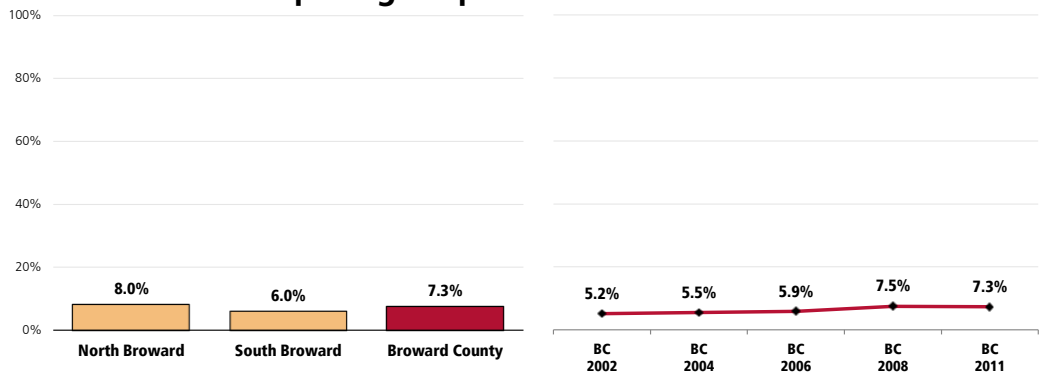
Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 51]  
● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey.  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

## Routine Needs

**A total of 7.3% of survey respondents have an activity limitation requiring help with routine care** (such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes).

- Similar by area.
- ▣ Statistically unchanged from 2002 survey results.

### Have an Activity Limitation Requiring Help With Routine Needs



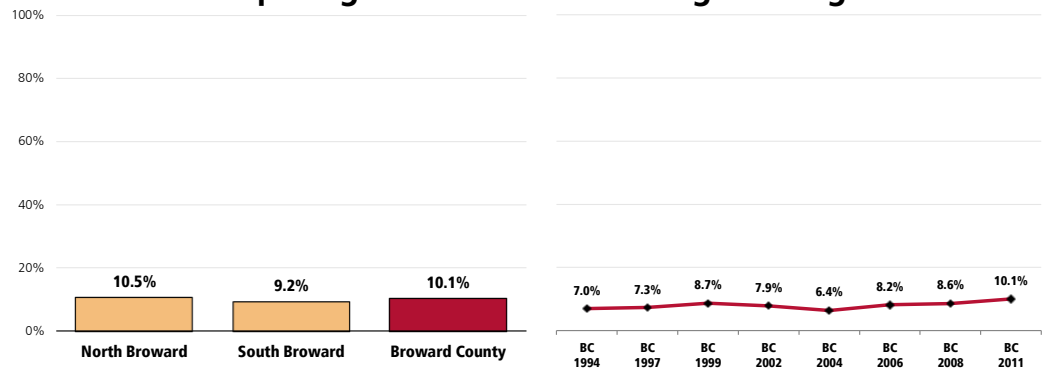
Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 52]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

## Walking or Moving (Any Household Member)

**A total of 10.1% of residents report that they or a member of their household has a disability requiring help with walking or moving.**

- Similar by area.
- ▣ Marking a statistically significant increase from 1994 survey results.

### Member of Household Has a Disability Requiring Assistance in Walking/Moving



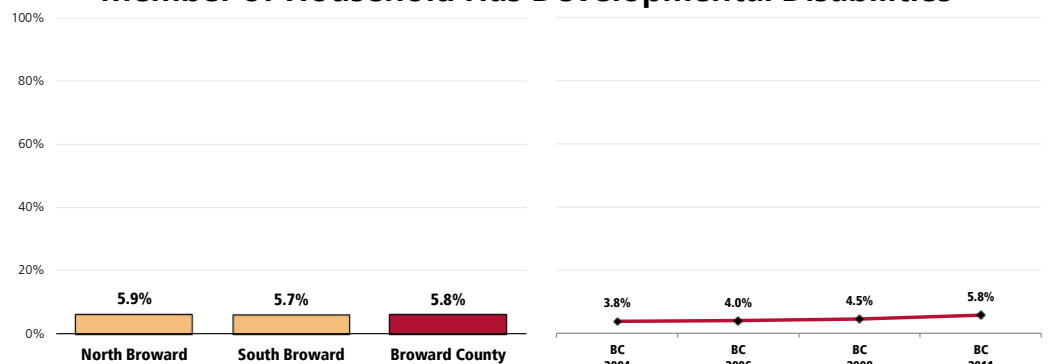
Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 15]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

## Developmental Disabilities (Any Household Member)

**A total of 5.8% of survey respondents report that they or a member of their household has developmental disabilities.**

- Similar between North and South Broward.
- ▣ Marks a statistically significant increase since 2004.

### Member of Household Has Developmental Disabilities

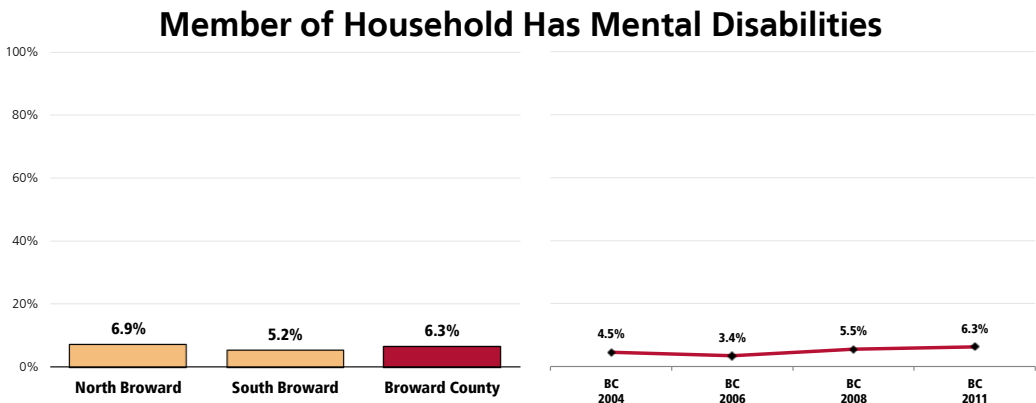


Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 16]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

Mental Disabilities (Any Household Member)

Further, 6.3% of residents report that they or a member of the household has some type of mental disability.

- Similar by area.
- Statistically unchanged over time.



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 17]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.



## Chronic Disease (Any Household Member)

**One in five survey respondents (19.9%) indicates that they or a member of their household is diabetic.**

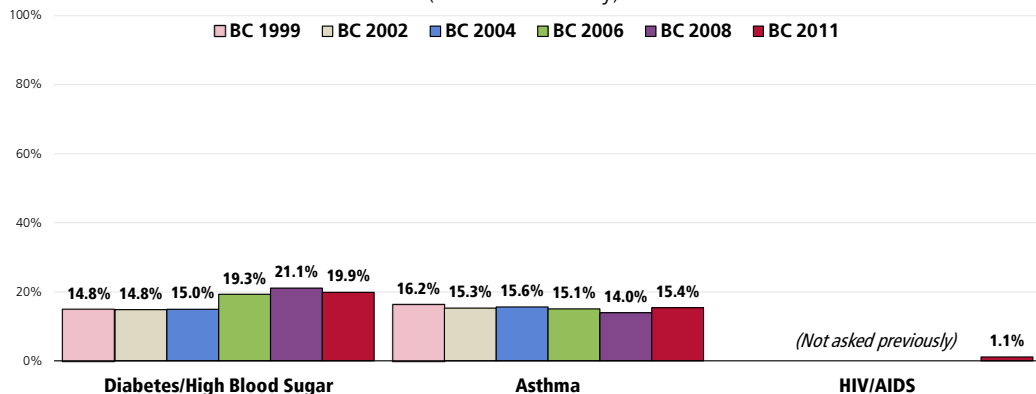
- Similar by area (not shown).
- ▨ Denotes a statistically significant increase over time.

**A total of 15.4% of survey respondents indicates that they or a *member of their household* is asthmatic.**

- Similar by area (not shown).
- ▨ Statistically unchanged over time.

**A total of 1.1% of survey respondents indicates that they or a *member of their household* has HIV/AIDS.**

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



Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Items 12-14]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

# Mental Health & Mental Disorders

Mental health is a state of successful performance of mental function, resulting in productive activities, fulfilling relationships with other people, and the ability to adapt to change and to cope with challenges. Mental health is essential to personal well-being, family and interpersonal relationships, and the ability to contribute to community or society. Mental disorders are health conditions that are characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, and/or behavior that are associated with distress and/or impaired functioning. Mental disorders contribute to a host of problems that may include disability, pain, or death. Mental illness is the term that refers collectively to all diagnosable mental disorders.

Mental disorders are among the most common causes of disability. The resulting disease burden of mental illness is among the highest of all diseases. According to the national Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), in any given year, an estimated 13 million American adults (approximately 1 in 17) have a seriously debilitating mental illness. Mental health disorders are the leading cause of disability in the United States and Canada, accounting for 25% of all years of life lost to disability and premature mortality. Moreover, suicide is the 11<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in the United States, accounting for the deaths of approximately 30,000 Americans each year.

Mental health and physical health are closely connected. Mental health plays a major role in people's ability to maintain good physical health. Mental illnesses, such as depression and anxiety, affect people's ability to participate in health-promoting behaviors. In turn, problems with physical health, such as chronic diseases, can have a serious impact on mental health and decrease a person's ability to participate in treatment and recovery.

The existing model for understanding mental health and mental disorders emphasizes the interaction of social, environmental, and genetic factors throughout the lifespan. In behavioral health, researchers identify: **risk factors**, which predispose individuals to mental illness; and **protective factors**, which protect them from developing mental disorders. Researchers now know that the prevention of mental, emotional, and behavioral (MEB) disorders is inherently interdisciplinary and draws on a variety of different strategies. Over the past 20 years, research on the prevention of mental disorders has progressed. The understanding of how the brain functions under normal conditions and in response to stressors, combined with knowledge of how the brain develops over time, has been essential to that progress. The major areas of progress include evidence that:

- MEB disorders are common and begin early in life.
- The greatest opportunity for prevention is among young people.
- There are multiyear effects of multiple preventive interventions on reducing substance abuse, conduct disorder, antisocial behavior, aggression, and child maltreatment.
- The incidence of depression among pregnant women and adolescents can be reduced.
- School-based violence prevention can reduce the base rate of aggressive problems in an average school by 25 to 33%.
- There are potential indicated preventive interventions for schizophrenia.
- Improving family functioning and positive parenting can have positive outcomes on mental health and can reduce poverty-related risk.
- School-based preventive interventions aimed at improving social and emotional outcomes can also improve academic outcomes.
- Interventions targeting families dealing with adversities, such as parental depression or divorce, can be effective in reducing risk for depression among children and increasing effective parenting.
- Some preventive interventions have benefits that exceed costs, with the available evidence strongest for early childhood interventions.
- Implementation is complex, and it is important that interventions be relevant to the target audiences.

In addition to advancements in the prevention of mental disorders, there continues to be steady progress in treating mental disorders as new drugs and stronger evidence-based outcomes become available.

– Healthy People 2020 ([www.healthypeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov))

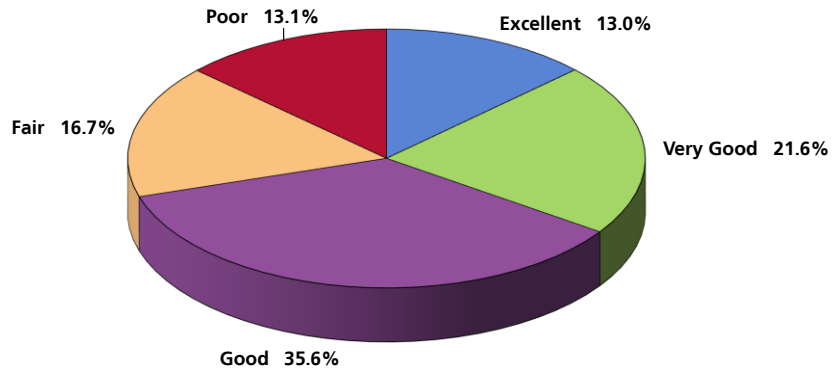
## Quality, Accessibility & Affordability of Mental Health Services

### Quality

When asked to consider the quality of Broward County mental health services, 34.6% of residents rate these as “excellent” or “very good.”

- Another 35.6% of survey respondents gave “good” ratings of the county’s mental health services.

### Perceived Quality of Broward County Mental Health Services (Broward County, 2011)

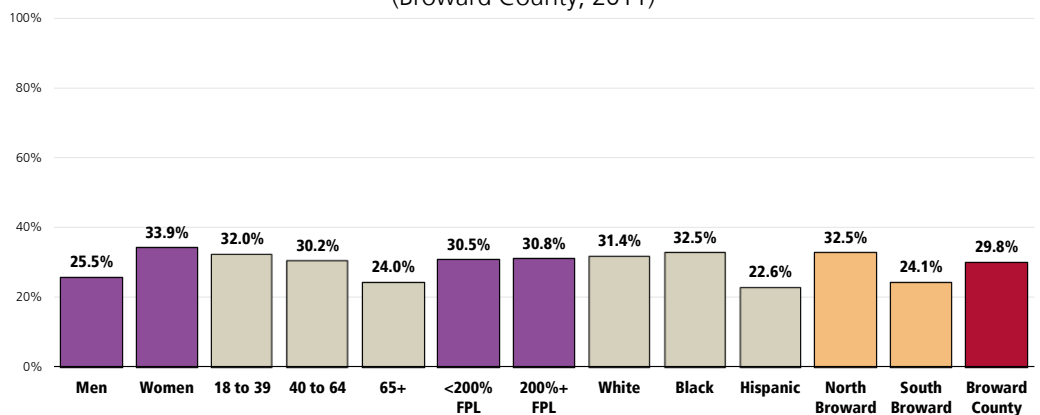


Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 43]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

In contrast, 3 in 10 Broward County residents (29.8%) consider the quality of local mental health services to be “fair” or “poor.”

- Higher in North Broward.
- More likely to be reported among women, adults under age 65, Whites and Blacks.

### Perceived Quality of Mental Health Services is “Fair/Poor” (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 43]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Income categories reflect respondent’s household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
• Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

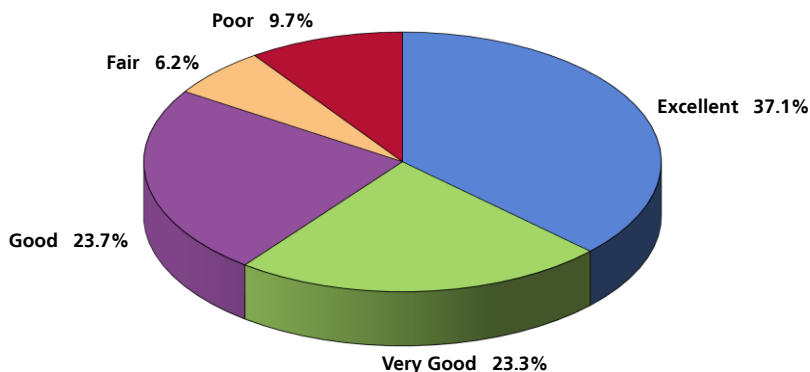
## Accessibility

With regard to the ease of obtaining mental health services in Broward County, 60.4% gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings.

- Another 23.7% gave “good” ratings of the ease of obtaining local mental health services.

### Perceived Ease of Obtaining Mental Health Services

(Broward County, 2011)

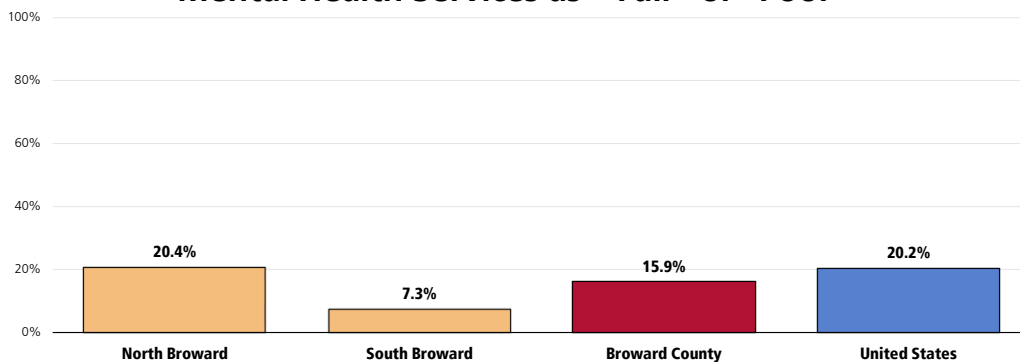


Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 42]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

A total of 15.9% of Broward County adults, however, believe the ease of obtaining mental health services is “fair” or “poor.”

- Better than the “fair/poor” response reported nationally.
- Viewed by area, less favorable in North Broward.

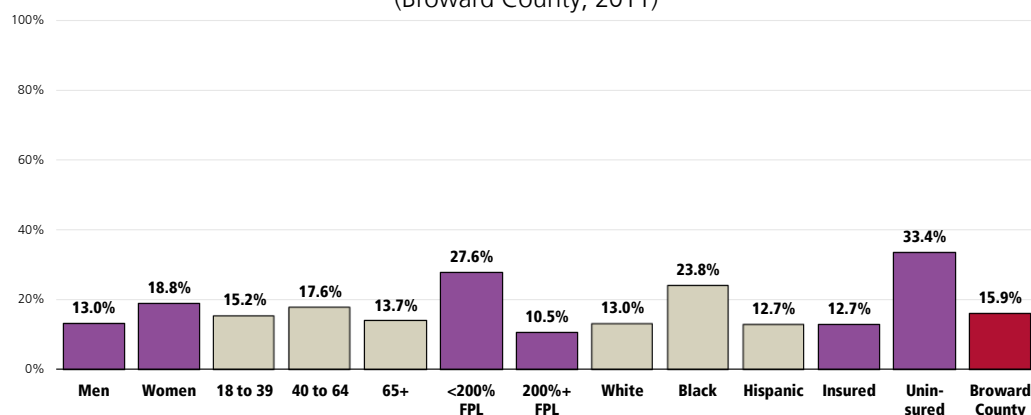
### Perceive Ease of Obtaining Mental Health Services as “Fair” or “Poor”



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 42]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- Adults more likely to consider the ease of obtaining mental health services in Broward County to be “fair” or “poor” include women, lower-income residents, and Blacks.
- Note also that residents without healthcare coverage are much more likely than insured residents to rate the ease of obtaining mental health services as “fair/poor.”

## Perceived Ease of Obtaining Mental Health Services is “Fair/Poor” (Broward County, 2011)



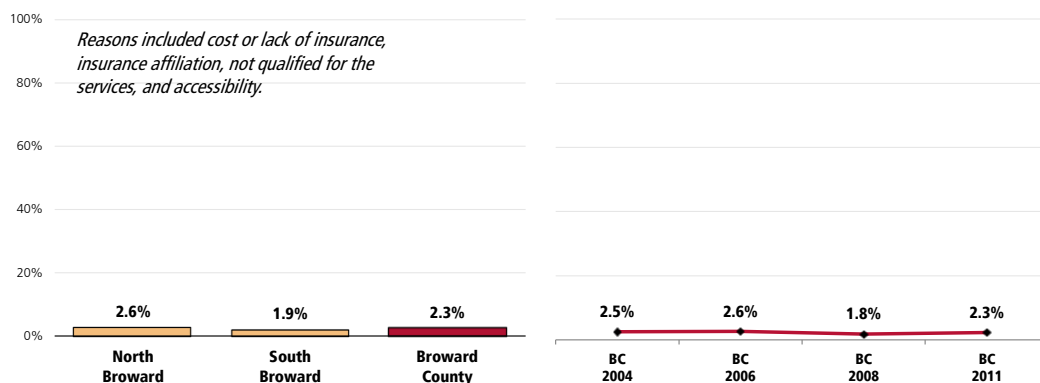
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 42]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Problems Accessing Mental Health Services

**Just 2.3% of Broward County adults report needing mental health services in the past month, but being unable to obtain them.**

- Similar by area.
- Statistically unchanged over time.

## Needed Mental Health Services in the Past Month But Could Not Obtain Them



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Items 40-41]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

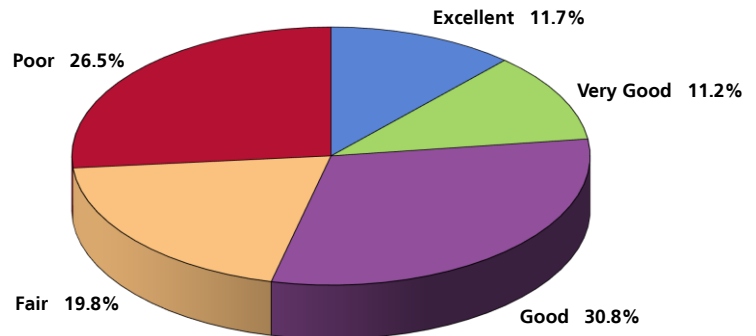
*Reasons given included cost or lack of insurance, insurance affiliation, not being qualified for the needed services, and accessibility.*

## Affordability

**A total of 22.9% of Broward County adults rate the affordability of local mental health services as “excellent” or “very good.”**

- Another 30.8% gave “good” ratings.

### Perceived Affordability of Broward County Mental Health Services (Broward County, 2011)

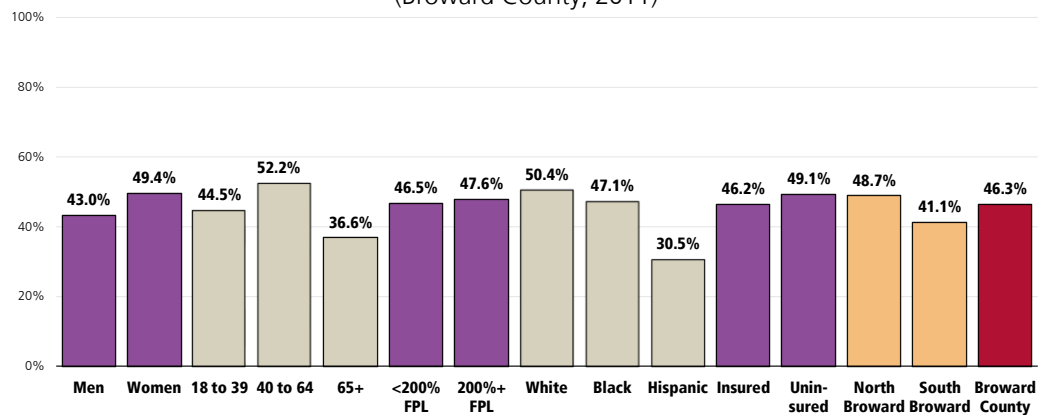


Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 44]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

**On the other hand, 46.3% of survey respondents consider the affordability of local mental health services to be “fair” or “poor.”**

- Higher in North Broward.
- Women, adults age 40-64, Whites and Blacks are much more likely to report that the affordability of local mental health services is “fair” or “poor.”

### Perceived Affordability of Mental Health Services is “Fair/Poor” (Broward County, 2011)



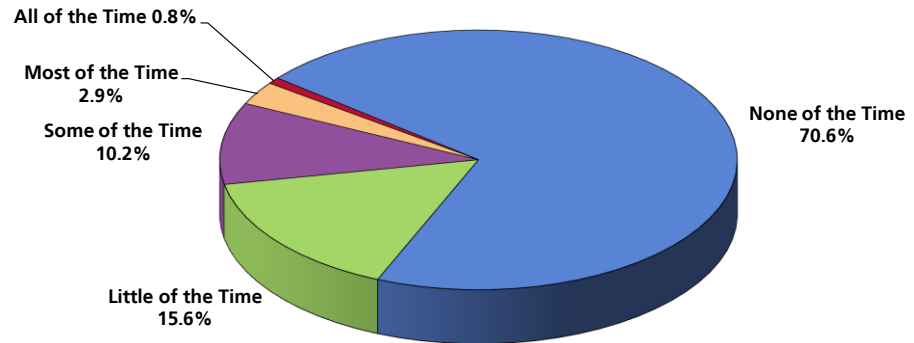
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 44]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
• Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Depression

When asked how often they were depressed in the past month, the majority of respondents (70.6%) reported "none of the time."

### Prevalence of Depression in the Past Month

(Broward County, 2011)

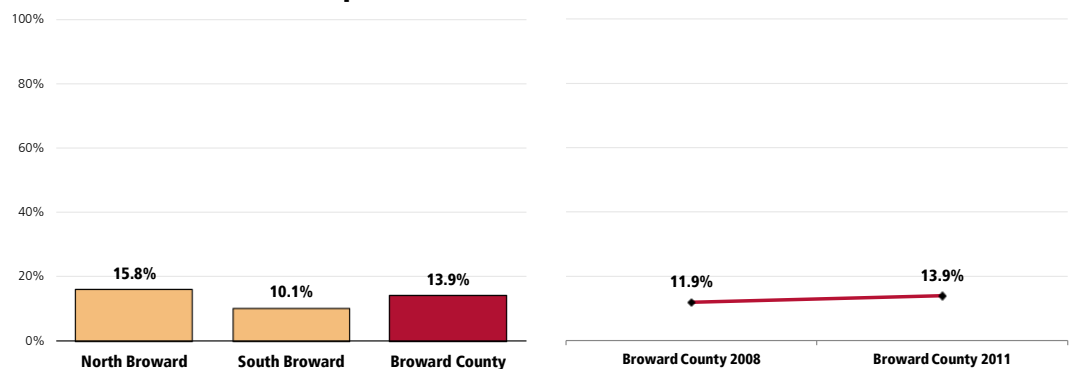


Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 45]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

In contrast, 13.9% of residents were depressed "some of the time," "most of the time," or "all of the time" in the past month.

- Higher in North Broward.
- Statistically unchanged over time.

### Depressed in the Past Month



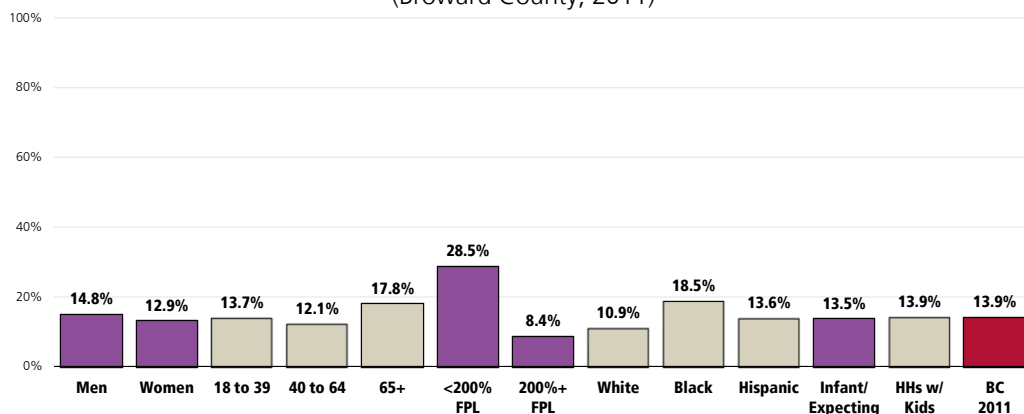
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 45]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
Percentages represent combined "all/most/some of the time" responses.

Recent depression is more prevalent among:

- Community members living below the 200% poverty threshold.
- Blacks.

## Depressed in the Past Month

(Broward County, 2011)



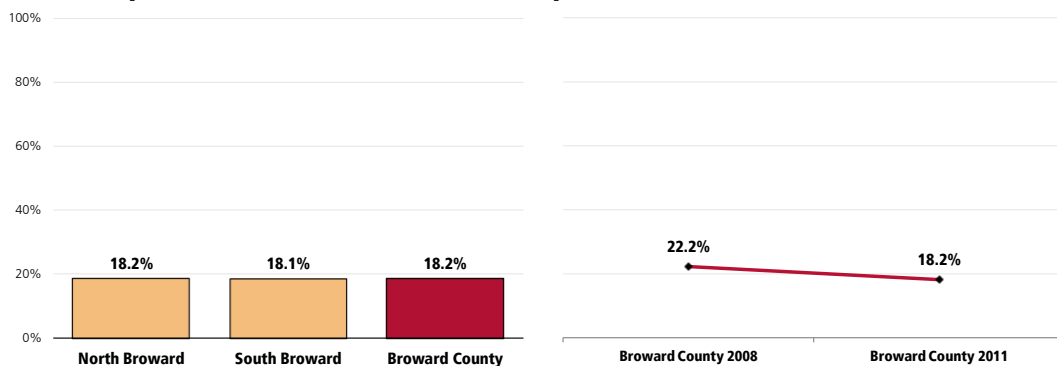
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 45]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Awareness of In-Home Services for Depression

**A total of 18.2% of survey respondents indicate awareness of in-home services for people with depression.**

- No difference by area.
- Denotes a statistically significant decrease in awareness since 2008.




## Aware of In-Home Services Providing Depression Treatment for People Who Care for Children



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 46]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

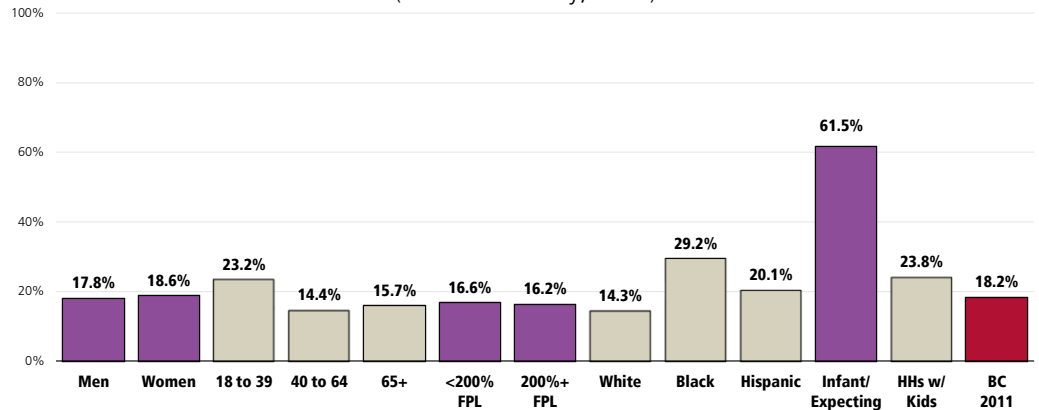


Adults more likely to be aware of in-home services for depression include:

-  Adults under age 40.
-  Blacks.
-  Note also that 61.5% of women who are expecting and/or who have an infant at home report awareness of in-home services for depression.

## Aware of In-Home Services Providing Depression Treatment for People Who Care for Children



(Broward County, 2011)



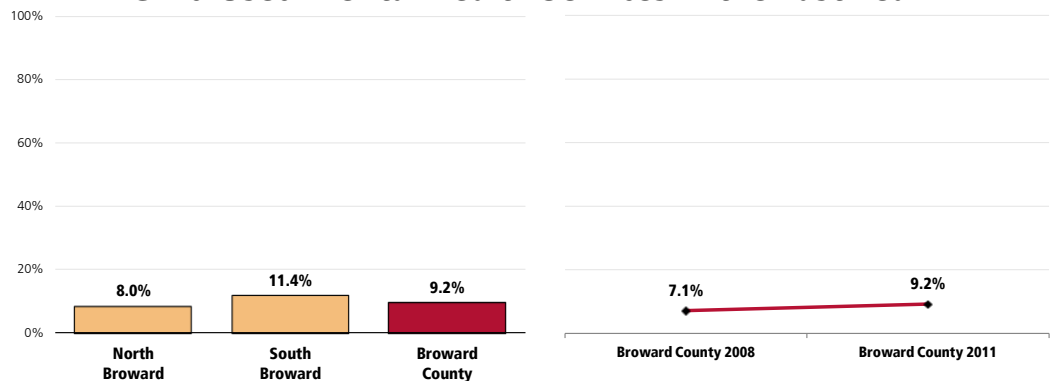
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 46]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Children's Use of Mental Health Services

Among Broward County parents with children under age 18, 9.2% report that their child has used mental health services in the past year.

-  Statistically similar by area.
-  Statistically unchanged since 2008.

## Child Used Mental Health Services in the Past Year



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 127]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

# Access to Healthcare

Here, lack of health insurance coverage reflects respondents age 18 to 64 (thus, excluding the Medicare population) who have no type of insurance coverage for healthcare services – neither private insurance nor government-sponsored plans (e.g., Medicaid).

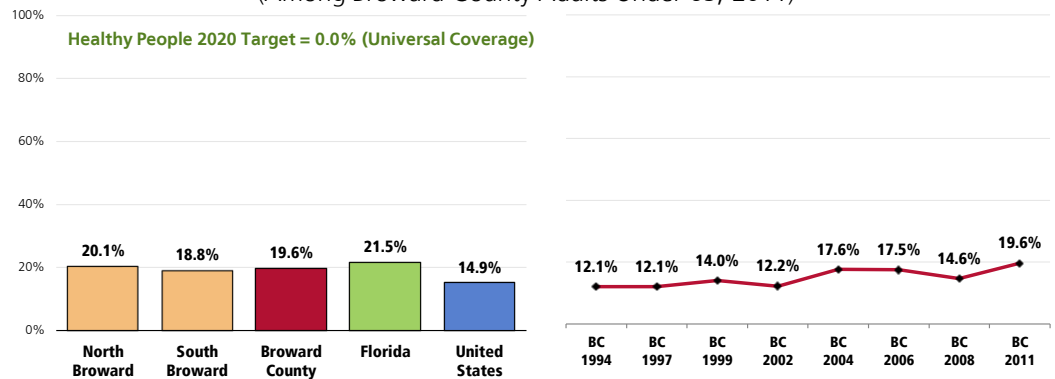
## Lack of Health Insurance Coverage

**Among adults age 18 to 64, 19.6% report having no insurance coverage for healthcare expenses.**

- Similar to the state finding.
  - Less favorable than the national finding.
  - The Healthy People 2020 target is universal coverage (0% uninsured).
  - Similar between North and South Broward.
- ⊠ Denotes a statistically significant increase in lack of coverage over time.

### Lack of Healthcare Insurance Coverage

(Among Broward County Adults Under 65, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 161]  
 • Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010 Florida Data.  
 • Professional Research Consultants. PRC National Health Survey. 2011.  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010 <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. [Objective AHS-1]

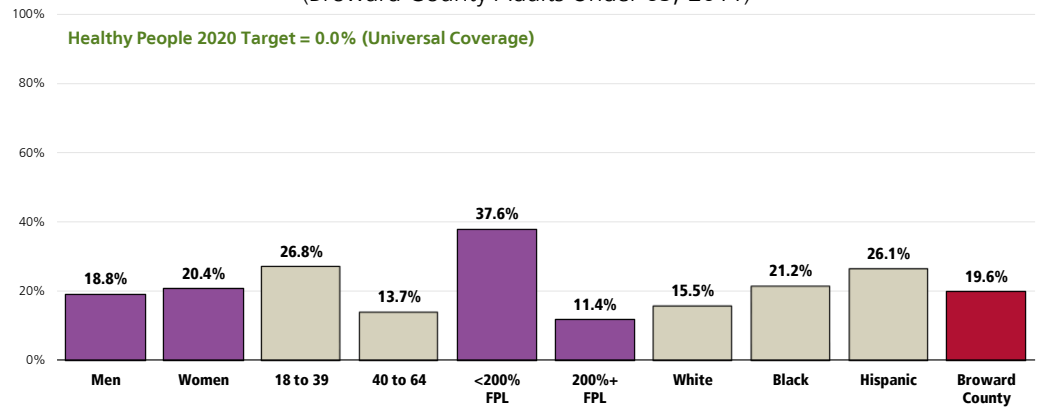
Notes: • Asked of all respondents under the age of 65.

The following population segments are more likely to be without healthcare insurance coverage:

- 👤 Young adults.
- 👤 Residents living at lower incomes (note the 37.6% uninsured prevalence among adults living below the 200% poverty threshold).
- 👤 Hispanics.

## Lack of Healthcare Insurance Coverage

(Broward County Adults Under 65, 2011)

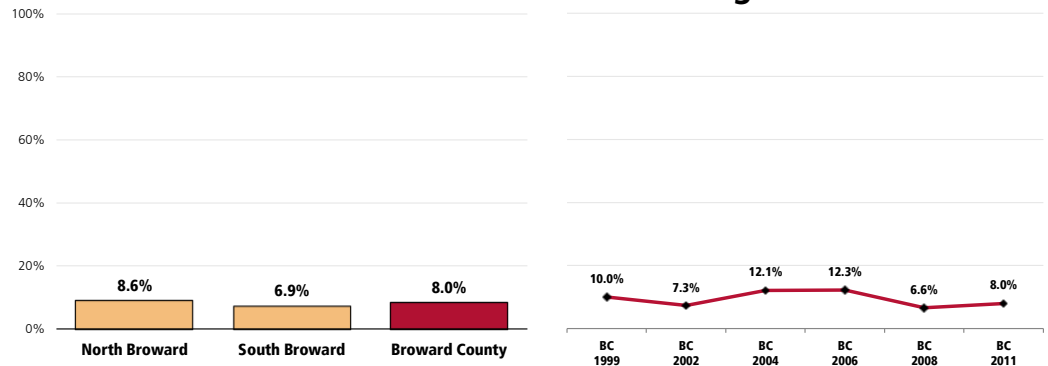


Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 161]  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010 <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. [Objective AHS-1]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents under the age of 65.  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 • Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

**Among parents with children under 18 at home, 8.0% do not have healthcare coverage for their children.**

- Similar between North and South Broward.
- Statistically unchanged over time.

## Have No Healthcare Insurance Coverage for Child



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 117]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

Among Broward County parents with healthcare coverage for their children, more than two-thirds (69.1%) have private insurance, while 18.3% rely on Medicaid and 9.0% rely on KidCare. (3.6% of insured parents were uncertain about their coverage.)

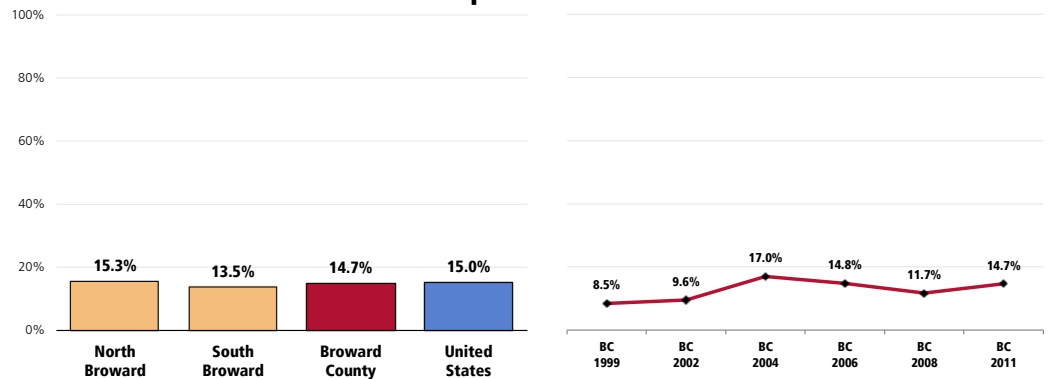
## Barriers to Healthcare Access

### Cost of Prescriptions (Adults)

Among all Broward County adults, 14.7% report that cost prevented a prescription medication which was needed in the past year.

- Similar to national findings.
- Similar by area.
- ▨ Denotes an overall statistically significant increase since 1999.

### Cost Prevented Prescription Medication in Past Year



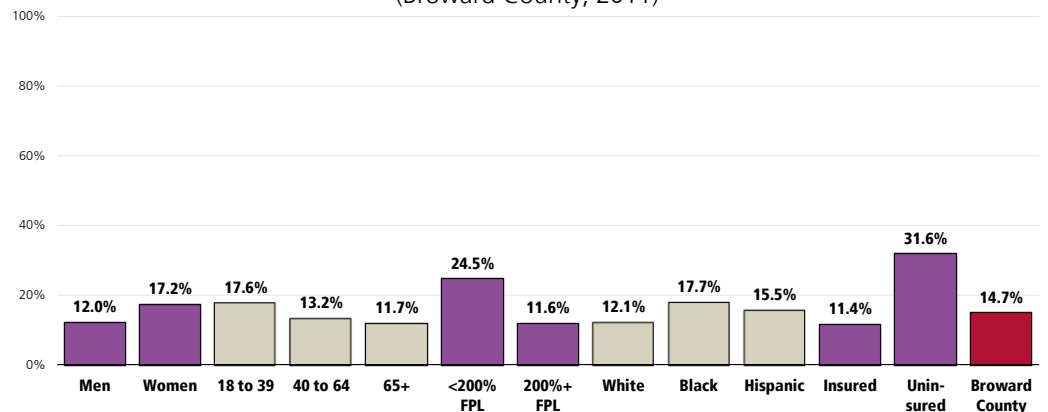
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 8]  
 • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Health Survey. 2011.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Adults more likely to report that cost prevented a prescription medication in the past year include:

- Women.
- Respondents with lower incomes.
- Blacks and Hispanics.
- Residents without healthcare coverage.

### Cost Prevented Prescription Medication in the Past Year (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 8]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 • Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

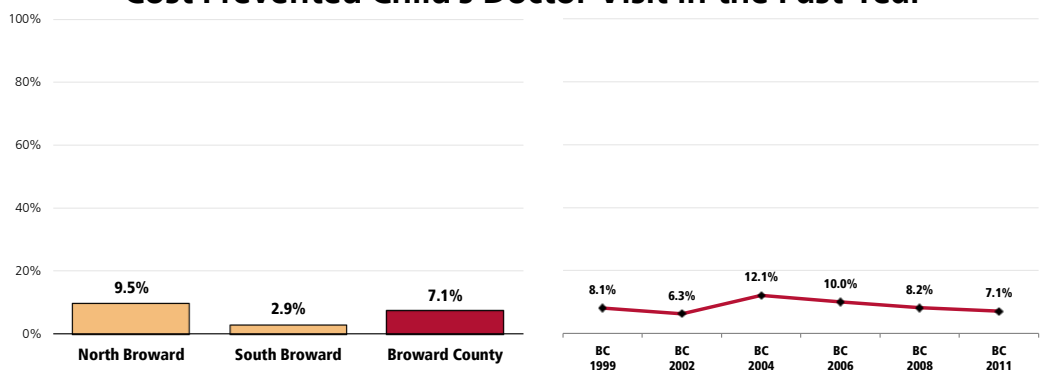
In a follow-up inquiry, adults with more than one person living in the household were asked whether anyone else in the household needed to have a prescription filled, but could not because of the cost. Overall, 17.1% of these adults answered affirmatively.

### Cost of Physician Visits (Children)

**Among Broward County parents, 7.1% indicate that cost prevented their child's visit to a physician in the past year.**

- Notably higher among North Broward parents.
- ▣ Unchanged over time.

#### Cost Prevented Child's Doctor Visit in the Past Year



Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 119]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

# Modifiable Health Risks

## Weight Status

Because weight is influenced by energy (calories) consumed and expended, interventions to improve weight can support changes in diet or physical activity. They can help change individuals' knowledge and skills, reduce exposure to foods low in nutritional value and high in calories, or increase opportunities for physical activity. Interventions can help prevent unhealthy weight gain or facilitate weight loss among obese people. They can be delivered in multiple settings, including healthcare settings, worksites, or schools.

The social and physical factors affecting diet and physical activity (see Physical Activity topic area) may also have an impact on weight. Obesity is a problem throughout the population. However, among adults, the prevalence is highest for middle-aged people and for non-Hispanic black and Mexican American women. Among children and adolescents, the prevalence of obesity is highest among older and Mexican American children and non-Hispanic black girls. The association of income with obesity varies by age, gender, and race/ethnicity.

– Healthy People 2020 ([www.healthypeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov))

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  $kg/m^2$ .

– 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
Obese	$\geq 30.0$

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.

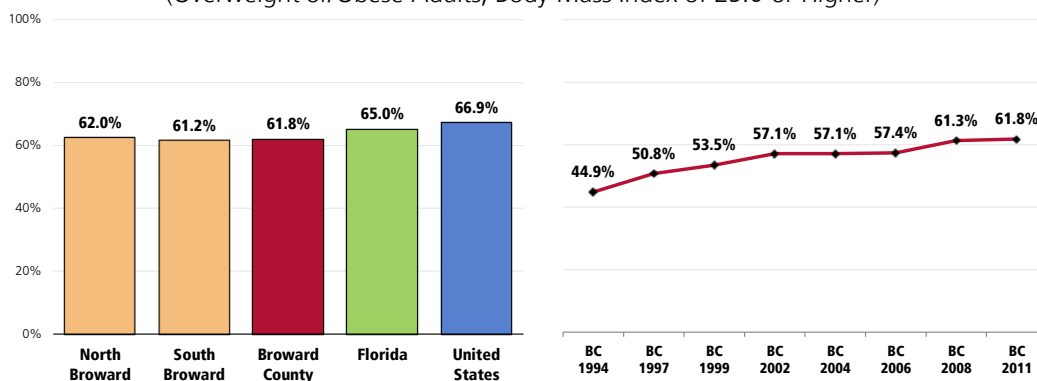
Here, "overweight" includes those respondents with a BMI value  $\geq 25$ .

### More than 6 in 10 Broward County adults (61.8%) are overweight.

- More favorable than the Florida prevalence.
- More favorable than the US overweight prevalence.
- Similar by area.
- ☒ However, marks a statistically significant increase since 1994.

“Obese” (also included in overweight prevalence discussed previously) includes respondents with a BMI value  $\geq 30$ .

## Prevalence of Total Overweight (Overweight or/Obese Adults; Body Mass Index of 25.0 or Higher)



Sources: 

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 162]
- Professional Research Consultants. PRC National Health Survey. 2011.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010 Florida Data.

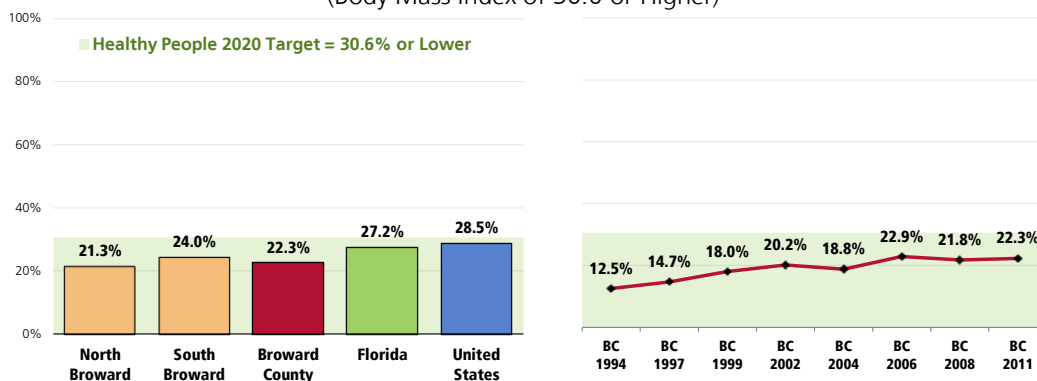
Notes: 

- Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.
- 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.

### Further, 22.3% of Broward County adults are obese.

- More favorable than Florida findings.
  - More favorable than US findings.
  - Satisfies the Healthy People 2020 target (30.6% or lower).
  - Similar by area.
- Denotes a statistically significant increase in obesity since 1994.

## Prevalence of Obesity (Body Mass Index of 30.0 or Higher)



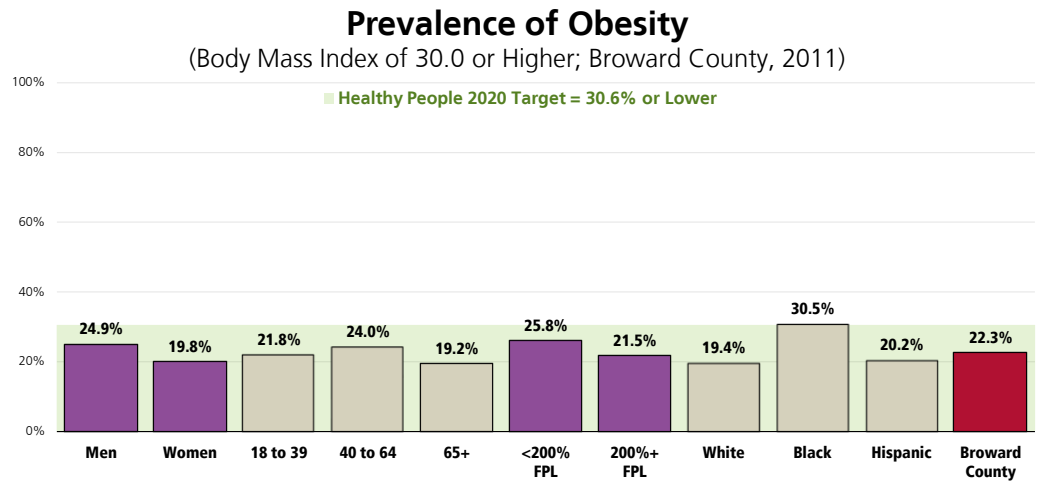
Sources: 

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 162]
- Professional Research Consultants. PRC National Health Survey. 2011.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010 <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. [Objective NWS-9]
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010 Florida Data.

Notes: 

- Based on reported heights and weights, 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, regardless of gender.

 Obesity is notably more prevalent among Blacks in Broward County.



- Sources:
- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 162]
  - US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010 <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. [Objective NWS-9]
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
  - Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
  - Based on reported heights and weights, 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, regardless of gender.
  - Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.



## Physical Activity

Regular physical activity can improve the health and quality of life of Americans of all ages, regardless of the presence of a chronic disease or disability. Among adults and older adults, physical activity can lower the risk of: early death; coronary heart disease; stroke; high blood pressure; type 2 diabetes; breast and colon cancer; falls; and depression. Among children and adolescents, physical activity can: improve bone health; improve cardiorespiratory and muscular fitness; decrease levels of body fat; and reduce symptoms of depression. For people who are inactive, even small increases in physical activity are associated with health benefits.

Personal, social, economic, and environmental factors all play a role in physical activity levels among youth, adults, and older adults. Understanding the barriers to and facilitators of physical activity is important to ensure the effectiveness of interventions and other actions to improve levels of physical activity.

Factors **positively** associated with adult physical activity include: postsecondary education; higher income; enjoyment of exercise; expectation of benefits; belief in ability to exercise (self-efficacy); history of activity in adulthood; social support from peers, family, or spouse; access to and satisfaction with facilities; enjoyable scenery; and safe neighborhoods.

Factors **negatively** associated with adult physical activity include: advancing age; low income; lack of time; low motivation; rural residency; perception of great effort needed for exercise; overweight or obesity; perception of poor health; and being disabled. Older adults may have additional factors that keep them from being physically active, including lack of social support, lack of transportation to facilities, fear of injury, and cost of programs.

Among children ages 4 to 12, the following factors have a positive association with physical activity:

- Gender (boys)
- Belief in ability to be active (self-efficacy)
- Parental support

Among adolescents ages 13 to 18, the following factors have a positive association with physical activity:

- Parental education
- Gender (boys)
- Personal goals
- Physical education/school sports
- Belief in ability to be active (self-efficacy)
- Support of friends and family

Environmental influences positively associated with physical activity among children and adolescents include:

- Presence of sidewalks
- Having a destination/walking to a particular place
- Access to public transportation
- Low traffic density
- Access to neighborhood or school play area and/or recreational equipment

People with disabilities may be less likely to participate in physical activity due to physical, emotional, and psychological barriers. Barriers may include the inaccessibility of facilities and the lack of staff trained in working with people with disabilities.

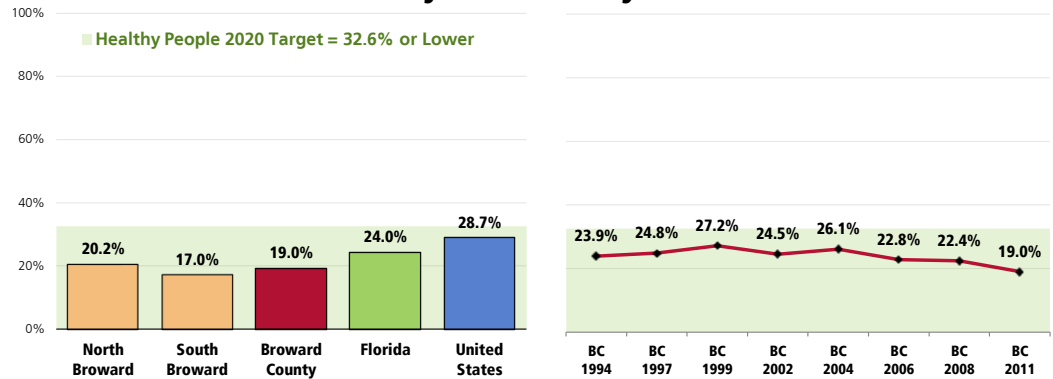
– Healthy People 2020 ([www.healthypeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov))

## Leisure-Time Physical Activity

**A total of 19.0% of Broward County adults report no leisure-time physical activity in the past month.**

- More favorable than statewide findings.
- More favorable than national findings.
- Satisfies the Healthy People 2020 objective (32.6% or lower).
- Similar between North and South Broward.
- ▣ Marks a statistically significant decrease (a positive finding) since 1994.

### No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in the Past Month



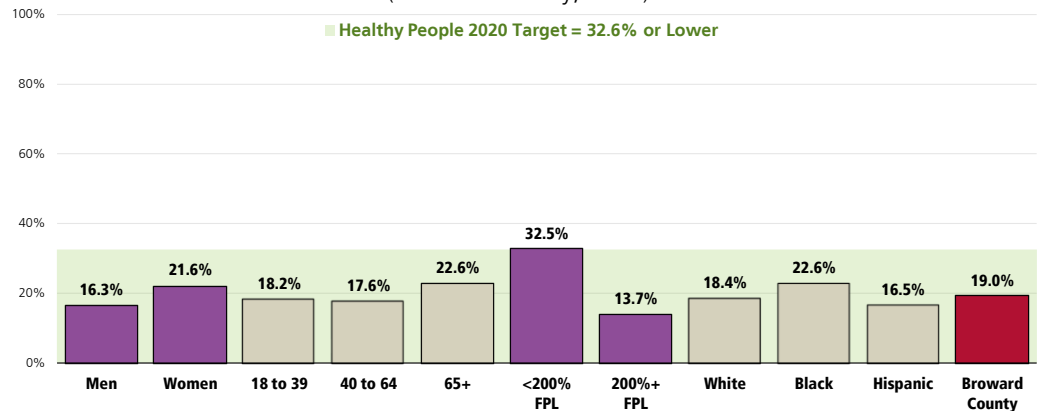
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 21]  
 • Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010 Florida Data.  
 • Professional Research Consultants, PRC National Health Survey. 2011.  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010 <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. [Objective PA-1]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Lack of leisure-time physical activity in the area is higher among:

- ▣ Women.
- ▣ Lower-income residents.
- ▣ Blacks.

### No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in the Past Month

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 21]  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010 <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. [Objective PA-1]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 • Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Sedentary Lifestyles

Adults (age 18–64) should do 2 hours and 30 minutes a week of moderate-intensity, or 1 hour and 15 minutes (75 minutes) a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity. Aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 minutes, preferably spread throughout the week.

Additional health benefits are provided by increasing to 5 hours (300 minutes) a week of moderate-intensity aerobic physical activity, or 2 hours and 30 minutes a week of vigorous-intensity physical activity, or an equivalent combination of both.

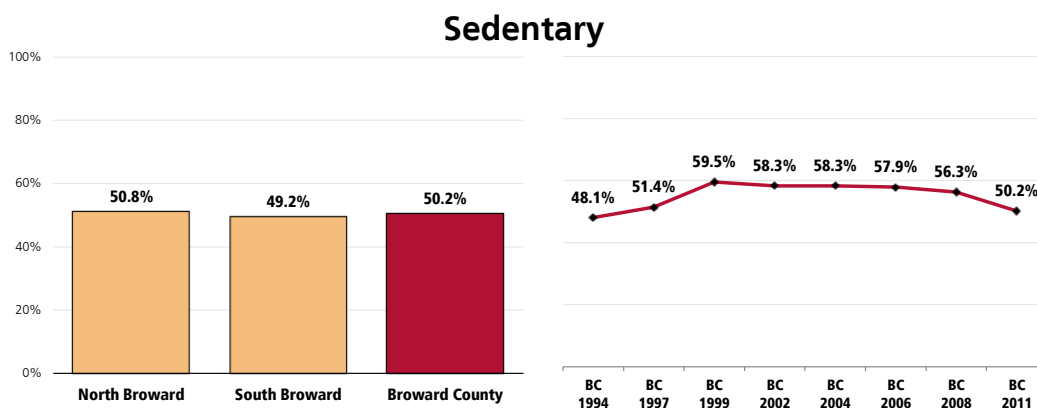
Older adults (age 65 and older) should follow the adult guidelines. If this is not possible due to limiting chronic conditions, older adults should be as physically active as their abilities allow. They should avoid inactivity. Older adults should do exercises that maintain or improve balance if they are at risk of falling.

For all individuals, some activity is better than none. Physical activity is safe for almost everyone, and the health benefits of physical activity far outweigh the risks.

– 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. [www.health.gov/PAGuidelines](http://www.health.gov/PAGuidelines)




**A total of 50.2% of Broward County adults are considered to be sedentary** (not exercising at least three times per week for at least 20 minutes per occasion).

- Similar by area.
- ▣ Statistically similar to baseline 1994 findings, although it has dropped significantly from the high point reported in 1999.

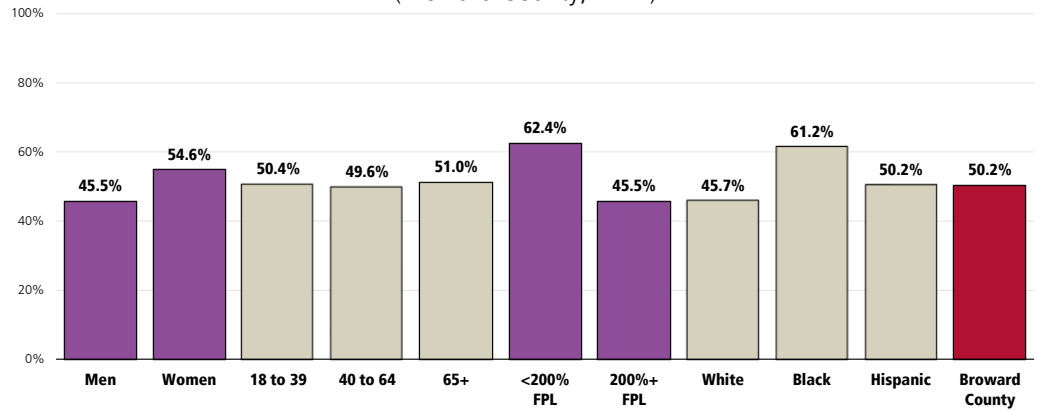


Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 151]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.  
● Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times weekly for 20 minutes at a time.

Broward County residents more likely to be sedentary include:

-  Women.
-  Lower-income adults.
-  Blacks.

### Sedentary (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: 

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 151]

  
Notes: 

- Asked of all respondents.
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
- Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times weekly for 20 minutes at a time.
- Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Substance Abuse

In 2005, an estimated 22 million Americans struggled with a drug or alcohol problem. Almost 95% of people with substance use problems are considered unaware of their problem. Of those who recognize their problem, 273,000 have made an unsuccessful effort to obtain treatment. These estimates highlight the importance of increasing prevention efforts and improving access to treatment for substance abuse and co-occurring disorders.

Substance abuse has a major impact on individuals, families, and communities. The effects of substance abuse are cumulative, significantly contributing to costly social, physical, mental, and public health problems. These problems include:

- Teenage pregnancy
- Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)
- Other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)
- Domestic violence
- Child abuse
- Motor vehicle crashes
- Physical fights
- Crime
- Homicide
- Suicide

The field has made progress in addressing substance abuse, particularly among youth. According to data from the national Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey, which is an ongoing study of the behaviors and values of America's youth between 2004 and 2009, a drop in drug use (including amphetamines, methamphetamine, cocaine, hallucinogens, and LSD) was reported among students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. Note that, despite a decreasing trend in marijuana use which began in the mid-1990s, the trend has stalled in recent years among these youth. Use of alcohol among students in these three grades also decreased during this time.

Substance abuse refers to a set of related conditions associated with the consumption of mind- and behavior-altering substances that have negative behavioral and health outcomes. Social attitudes and political and legal responses to the consumption of alcohol and illicit drugs make substance abuse one of the most complex public health issues. In addition to the considerable health implications, substance abuse has been a flash-point in the criminal justice system and a major focal point in discussions about social values: people argue over whether substance abuse is a disease with genetic and biological foundations or a matter of personal choice.

Advances in research have led to the development of evidence-based strategies to effectively address substance abuse. Improvements in brain-imaging technologies and the development of medications that assist in treatment have gradually shifted the research community's perspective on substance abuse. There is now a deeper understanding of substance abuse as a disorder that develops in adolescence and, for some individuals, will develop into a chronic illness that will require lifelong monitoring and care.

Improved evaluation of community-level prevention has enhanced researchers' understanding of environmental and social factors that contribute to the initiation and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs, leading to a more sophisticated understanding of how to implement evidence-based strategies in specific social and cultural settings.

A stronger emphasis on evaluation has expanded evidence-based practices for drug and alcohol treatment. Improvements have focused on the development of better clinical interventions through research and increasing the skills and qualifications of treatment providers.

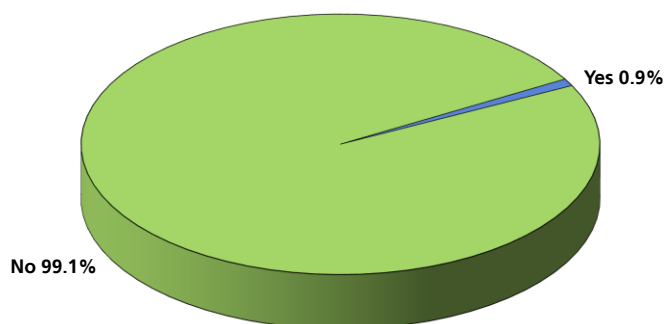
– Healthy People 2020 ([www.healthypeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov))

## Access to Substance Abuse Services

Less than one percent of survey respondents report that a member of their household was unable to obtain substance abuse services when needed in the past year.

Among these residents, **cost** and **insurance issues** were the most common reasons given for the inability to receive substance abuse services when needed in the past year.

**Member of Household Was Unable to Obtain Substance Abuse Services in the Past 12 Months**  
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 47]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Children's Use of Substance Abuse Services

Note that none of the survey respondents with children at home reported that a child in the household used services for alcohol or drug treatment in the past year.

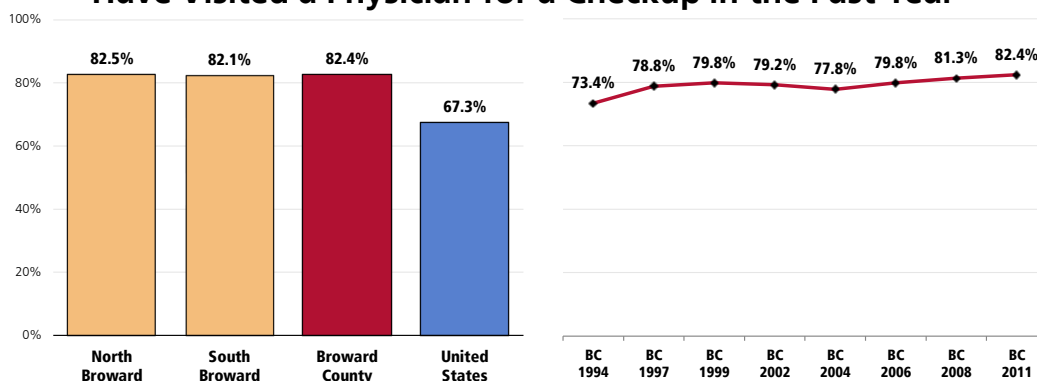
# Preventive Care

## Routine Medical Care

**More than 8 in 10 adults (82.4%) visited a physician for a routine checkup in the past year.**

- More favorable than national findings.
- Comparable by area.
- ▨ Denotes a statistically significant increase over time.

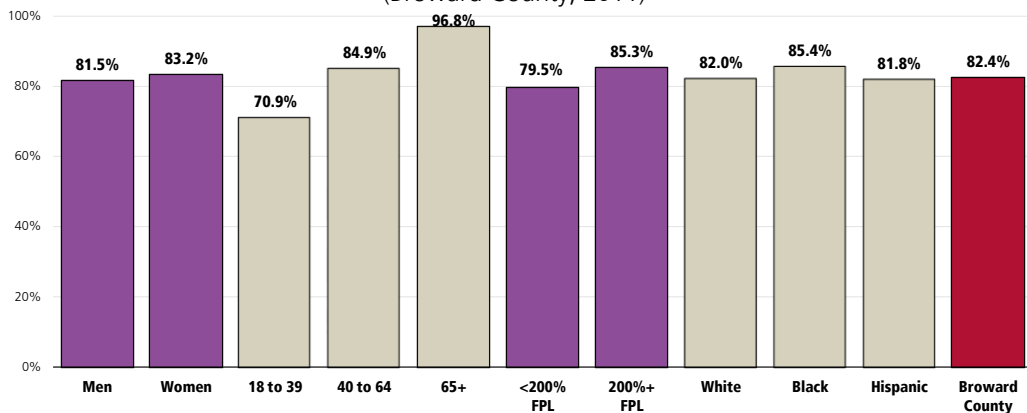
### Have Visited a Physician for a Checkup in the Past Year



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 6]  
 • Professional Research Consultants. PRC National Health Survey. 2011.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

👤 Adults under age 40 are less likely to have received routine care in the past year (note the positive correlation with age), as are those with lower incomes.

### Have Visited a Physician for a Checkup in the Past Year (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 6]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 • Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Cancer Screenings

Screening levels in the community were measured in the 2010 Community Health Survey relative to four cancer sites: prostate cancer (prostate-specific antigen testing and digital rectal examination); female breast cancer (mammography); cervical cancer (Pap smear testing); and colorectal cancer (sigmoidoscopy and fecal occult blood testing).

### Colorectal Cancer Screenings

**The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer using fecal occult blood testing, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy in adults, beginning at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years.**

The evidence is convincing that screening for colorectal cancer with fecal occult blood testing, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy detects early-stage cancer and adenomatous polyps. There is convincing evidence that screening with any of the three recommended tests (FOBT, sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy) reduces colorectal cancer mortality in adults age 50 to 75 years. Follow-up of positive screening test results requires colonoscopy regardless of the screening test used.

– US Preventive Services Task Force, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, US Department of Health & Human Services.

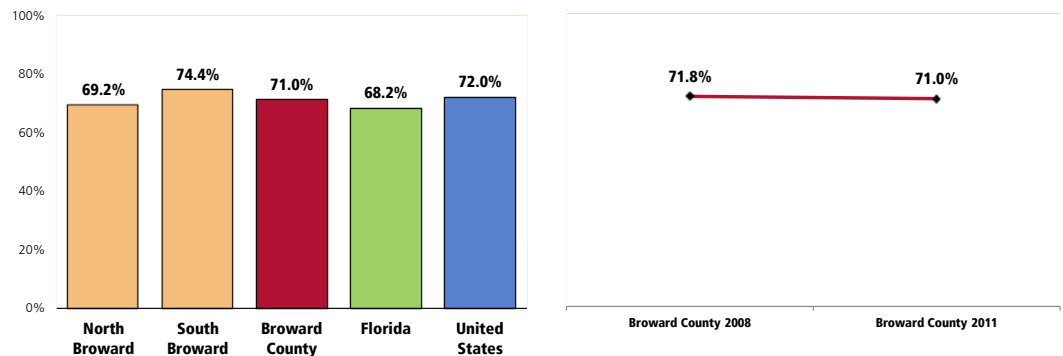
Note that other organizations (e.g., American Cancer Society, American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Physicians, National Cancer Institute) may have slightly different screening guidelines.

**Among adults age 50 and older, 71.0% have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy at some point in their lives.**

- Similar to Florida findings.
- Similar to US findings.
- No statistical difference by area.
- ▣ Nearly identical to 2008 survey findings.

### Have Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy Exam

(Among Broward County Adults 50+, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 39]  
• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010 Florida Data.  
• Professional Research Consultants. PRC National Health Survey. 2011.

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



## Female Breast Cancer Screening

**The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening mammography, with or without clinical breast examination (CBE), every 1-2 years for women age 40 and older.**

**Rationale:** The USPSTF found fair evidence that mammography screening every 12-33 months significantly reduces mortality from breast cancer. Evidence is strongest for women age 50-69, the age group generally included in screening trials. For women age 40-49, the evidence that screening mammography reduces mortality from breast cancer is weaker, and the absolute benefit of mammography is smaller, than it is for older women. Most, but not all, studies indicate a mortality benefit for women undergoing mammography at ages 40-49, but the delay in observed benefit in women younger than 50 makes it difficult to determine the incremental benefit of beginning screening at age 40 rather than at age 50.

The absolute benefit is smaller because the incidence of breast cancer is lower among women in their 40s than it is among older women. The USPSTF concluded that the evidence is also generalizable to women age 70 and older (who face a higher absolute risk for breast cancer) if their life expectancy is not compromised by comorbid disease. The absolute probability of benefits of regular mammography increase along a continuum with age, whereas the likelihood of harms from screening (false-positive results and unnecessary anxiety, biopsies, and cost) diminish from ages 40-70. The balance of benefits and potential harms, therefore, grows more favorable as women age. The precise age at which the potential benefits of mammography justify the possible harms is a subjective choice. The USPSTF did not find sufficient evidence to specify the optimal screening interval for women age 40-49.

– US Preventive Services Task Force, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, US Department of Health & Human Services.

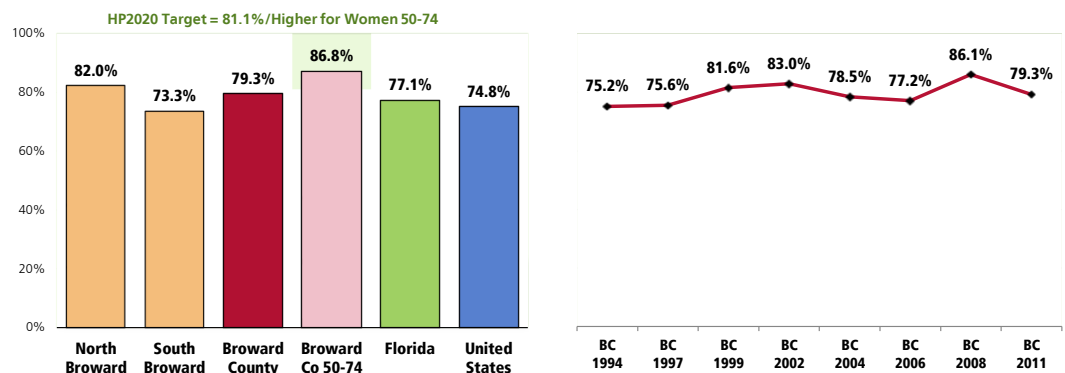
Note that other organizations (e.g., American Cancer Society, American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Physicians, National Cancer Institute) may have slightly different screening guidelines.

### Among women aged 40 and older, 79.3% have had a mammogram within the past two years.

- Similar to statewide findings.
- Similar to national findings.
- Satisfies the Healthy People 2020 target among women 50-74 (81.1% or higher).
- Statistically similar by area.
- Statistically unchanged since 1994.

### Have Had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years

(Among Broward County Women 40+, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Items 156-157]  
• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010 Florida Data.  
• Professional Research Consultants. PRC National Health Survey. 2011.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010 <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. [Objective C-17]

Notes: • Asked of all female respondents aged 40 and older.

*Note that 77.2% of Broward County women aged 50+ have had both a mammogram and a clinical breast exam by a physician in the past two years.*

## Cervical Cancer Screenings

**The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) strongly recommends screening for cervical cancer in women who have been sexually active and have a cervix.**

*Rationale:* The USPSTF found good evidence from multiple observational studies that screening with cervical cytology (Pap smears) reduces incidence of and mortality from cervical cancer. Direct evidence to determine the optimal starting and stopping age and interval for screening is limited. Indirect evidence suggests most of the benefit can be obtained by beginning screening within 3 years of onset of sexual activity or age 21 (whichever comes first) and screening at least every 3 years. The USPSTF concludes that the benefits of screening substantially outweigh potential harms.

The USPSTF recommends against routinely screening women older than age 65 for cervical cancer if they have had adequate recent screening with normal Pap smears and are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer.

*Rationale:* The USPSTF found limited evidence to determine the benefits of continued screening in women older than 65. The yield of screening is low in previously screened women older than 65 due to the declining incidence of high-grade cervical lesions after middle age. There is fair evidence that screening women older than 65 is associated with an increased risk for potential harms, including false-positive results and invasive procedures. The USPSTF concludes that the potential harms of screening are likely to exceed benefits among older women who have had normal results previously and who are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer.

The USPSTF recommends against routine Pap smear screening in women who have had a total hysterectomy for benign disease.

*Rationale:* The USPSTF found fair evidence that the yield of cytologic screening is very low in women after hysterectomy and poor evidence that screening to detect vaginal cancer improves health outcomes. The USPSTF concludes that potential harms of continued screening after hysterectomy are likely to exceed benefits.

– US Preventive Services Task Force, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, US Department of Health & Human Services.

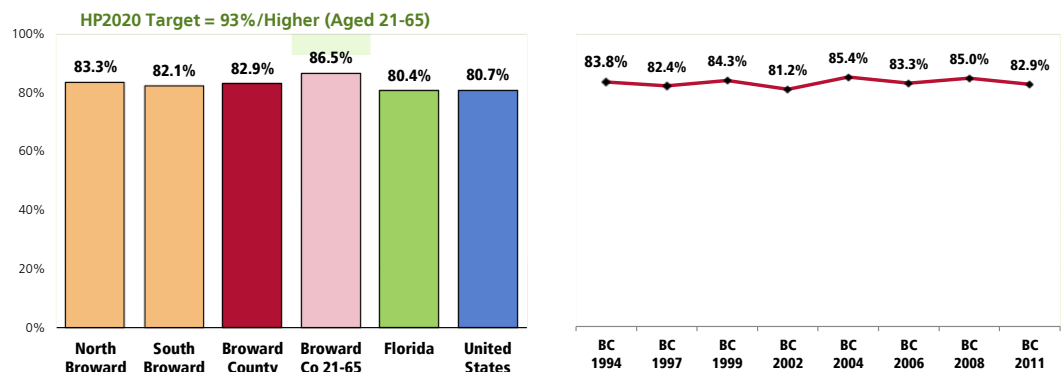
Note that other organizations (e.g., American Cancer Society, American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Physicians, National Cancer Institute) may have slightly different screening guidelines.

### Among women 18+, 82.9% have had a Pap smear in the past three years.

- Similar to Florida findings.
- Similar to national findings.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2020 target for women age 21-65 (93% or higher).
- Similar between North and South Broward.
- ▣ Statistically unchanged since 1994.

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

(Among Broward County Women 18+, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 38]  
• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010 Florida Data.  
• Professional Research Consultants. PRC National Health Survey. 2011.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010 <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. [Objective C-15]

Notes: • Asked of female respondents aged 18 and older.

## Oral Health

The health of the mouth and surrounding craniofacial (skull and face) structures is central to a person's overall health and well-being. Oral and craniofacial diseases and conditions include: dental caries (tooth decay); periodontal (gum) diseases; cleft lip and palate; oral and facial pain; and oral and pharyngeal (mouth and throat) cancers.

The significant improvement in the oral health of Americans over the past 50 years is a public health success story. Most of the gains are a result of effective prevention and treatment efforts. One major success is community water fluoridation, which now benefits about 7 out of 10 Americans who get water through public water systems. However, some Americans do not have access to preventive programs. People who have the least access to preventive services and dental treatment have greater rates of oral diseases. A person's ability to access oral healthcare is associated with factors such as education level, income, race, and ethnicity.

Oral health is essential to overall health. Good oral health improves a person's ability to speak, smile, smell, taste, touch, chew, swallow, and make facial expressions to show feelings and emotions. However, oral diseases, from cavities to oral cancer, cause pain and disability for many Americans. Good self-care, such as brushing with fluoride toothpaste, daily flossing, and professional treatment, is key to good oral health. Health behaviors that can lead to poor oral health include:

- Tobacco use
- Excessive alcohol use
- Poor dietary choices

Barriers that can limit a person's use of preventive interventions and treatments include:

- Limited access to and availability of dental services
- Lack of awareness of the need for care
- Cost
- Fear of dental procedures

There are also social determinants that affect oral health. In general, people with lower levels of education and income, and people from specific racial/ethnic groups, have higher rates of disease. People with disabilities and other health conditions, like diabetes, are more likely to have poor oral health.

Community water fluoridation and school-based dental sealant programs are 2 leading evidence-based interventions to prevent tooth decay.

Major improvements have occurred in the nation's oral health, but some challenges remain and new concerns have emerged. One important emerging oral health issue is the increase of tooth decay in preschool children. A recent CDC publication reported that, over the past decade, dental caries (tooth decay) in children ages 2 to 5 have increased.

Lack of access to dental care for all ages remains a public health challenge. This issue was highlighted in a 2008 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report that described difficulties in accessing dental care for low-income children. In addition, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) has convened an expert panel to evaluate factors that influence access to dental care.

Potential strategies to address these issues include:

- Implementing and evaluating activities that have an impact on health behavior.
- Promoting interventions to reduce tooth decay, such as dental sealants and fluoride use.
- Evaluating and improving methods of monitoring oral diseases and conditions.
- Increasing the capacity of State dental health programs to provide preventive oral health services.
- Increasing the number of community health centers with an oral health component.

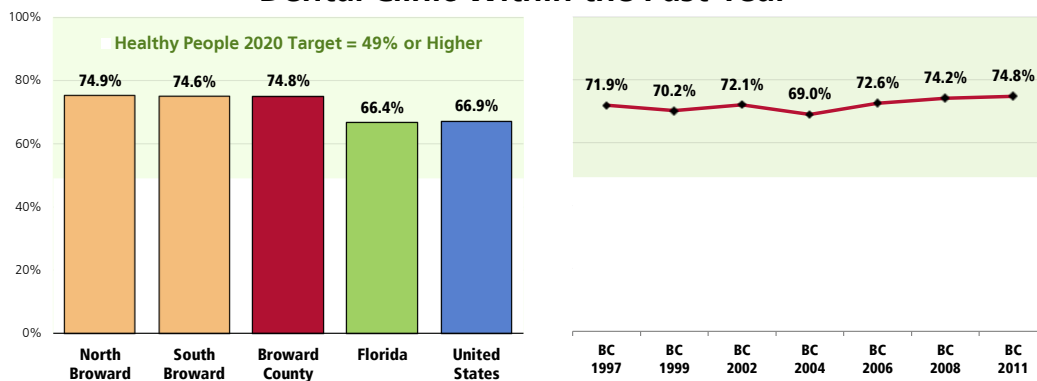
– Healthy People 2020 ([www.healthypeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov))

## Adult Dental Care

**Three-fourths (74.8%) of Broward County adults have visited a dentist or dental clinic (for any reason) in the past year.**

- More favorable than statewide findings.
- More favorable than national findings.
- Satisfies the Healthy People 2020 target (49% or higher).
- No difference by area.
- Statistically unchanged since 1997.

### Have Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic Within the Past Year



Sources:

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 7]
- Professional Research Consultants. PRC National Health Survey. 2011.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010 <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. [Objective OH-7]
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008 Florida Data.

Notes:

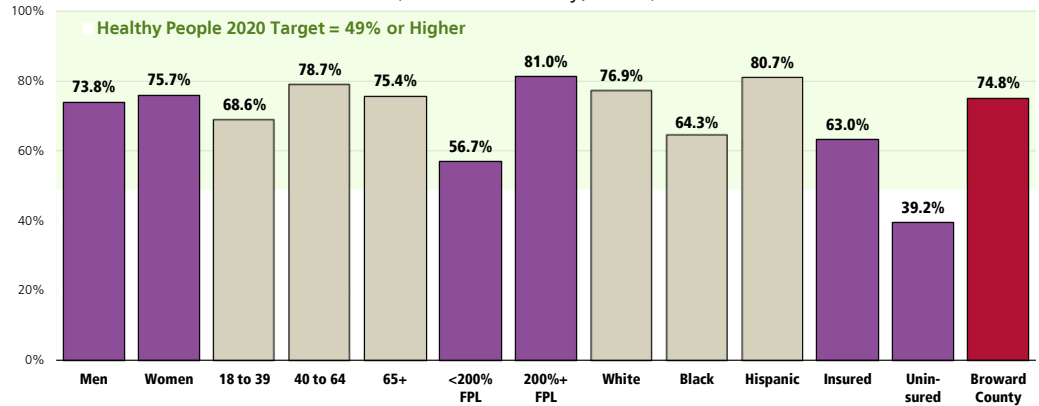
- Asked of all respondents.

Note the following:

- Young adults are less likely to report recent dental visits.
- Persons living in the lower income category report much lower utilization of oral health services.
- Blacks are much less likely than Whites or Hispanics to report recent dental care.

## Have Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic Within the Past Year

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 7]  
 US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010 <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. [Objective OH-7]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Children's Dental Care

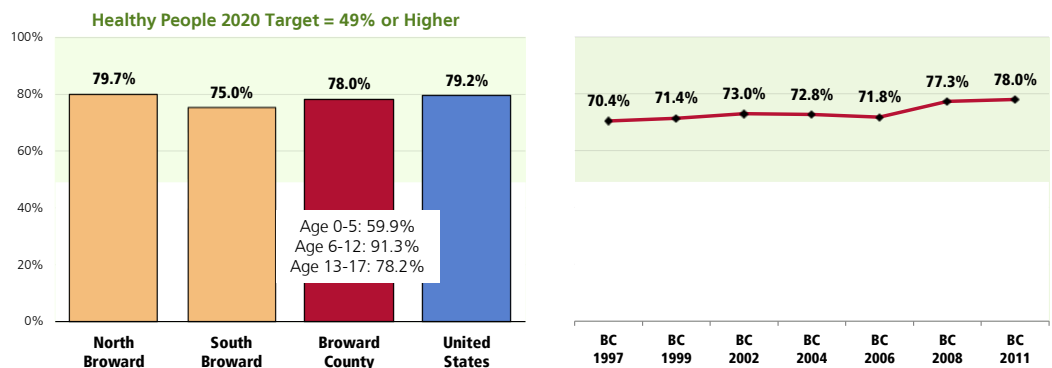
### Children's Receipt of Dental Care

**A total of 78.0% of parents report that their child (age 2 to 17) has been to a dentist or dental clinic within the past year.**

- Similar to national findings.
  - Satisfies the Healthy People 2020 target (49% or higher).
  - Similar between North and South Broward.
- Regular dental care is notably lower among children under 6.
- Marks a statistically significant increase in children's dental care since 1997.

## Child Has Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic Within the Past Year

(Asked of Adults With Children Aged 2-17; Broward County, 2011)



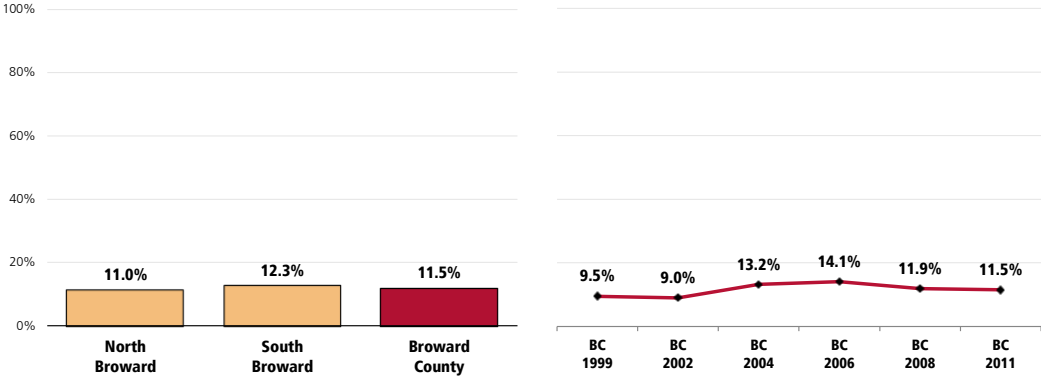
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 120]  
 Professional Research Consultants. PRC National Health Survey. 2011.  
 US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010 <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. [Objective OH-7]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents with children aged 2 through 17.

Cost Prevented Child's Dental Care

Among survey respondents with children under 18 at home, 11.5% indicate that cost prevented their child's dental visit in the past year.

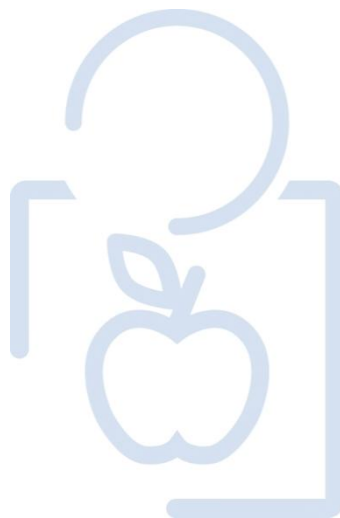
- Similar by area.
- ▣ Statistically unchanged over time.

Cost Prevented Child's Dental Visit in the Past Year



Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 121]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

# OUR SAFETY



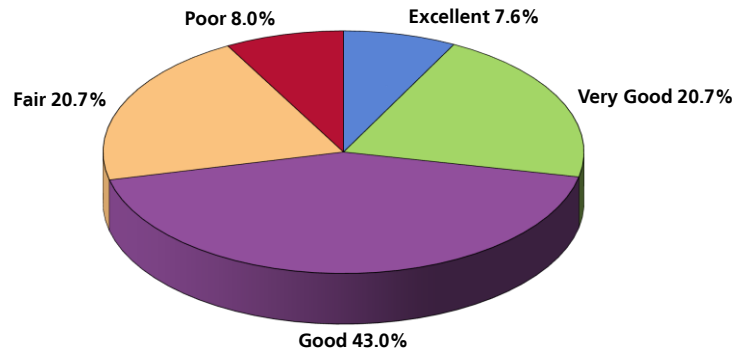
# Security

## Neighborhood Safety

When asked about the county's safety, security, and crime control, 28.3% of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" evaluations.

- The largest share of responses (43.0%) was for "good" ratings.

### Rating of Broward County's Safety, Security and Crime Control (Broward County, 2011)



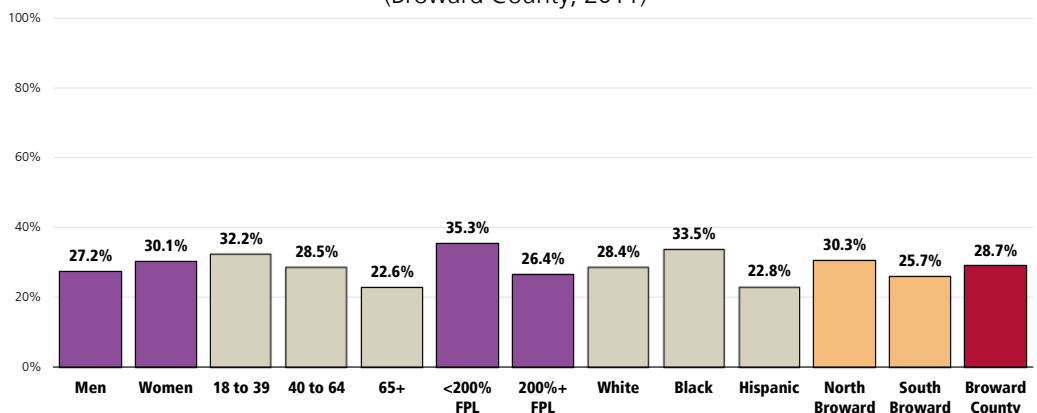
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 65]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

On the other hand, 28.7% of Broward County residents consider the safety, security, and crime control to be "fair" or "poor."

- Statistically similar by area.

Low ratings were more often reported among young adults, lower-income residents, and Blacks.

### Perceive Neighborhood Safety, Security and Crime Control as "Fair" or "Poor" (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 65]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

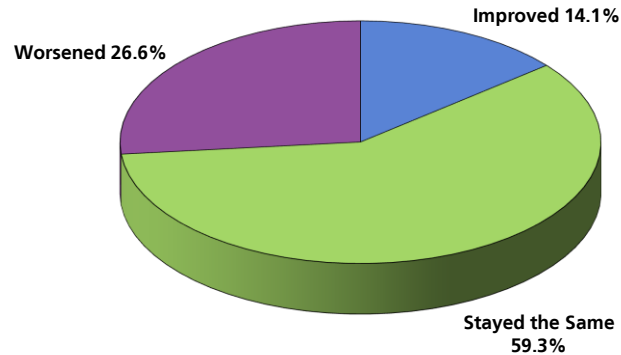


**Over the past year or two, 59.3% survey respondents feel that neighborhood crime has stayed about the same.**

- On the other hand, 14.1% consider the crime situation to have improved, while 26.6% feel it has worsened over the past year or two.

### Neighborhood Crime Over Time

(Broward County, 2011)

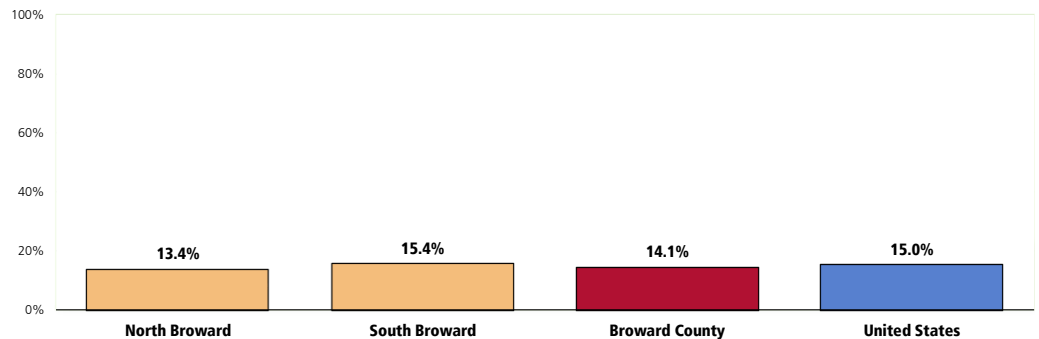


Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 66]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

- The percentage of residents who consider neighborhood crime to have improved in recent years is comparable to that reported nationwide.
- Statistically similar by area.



### Neighborhood Crime Has "Improved" in Recent Years

(Broward County, 2011)



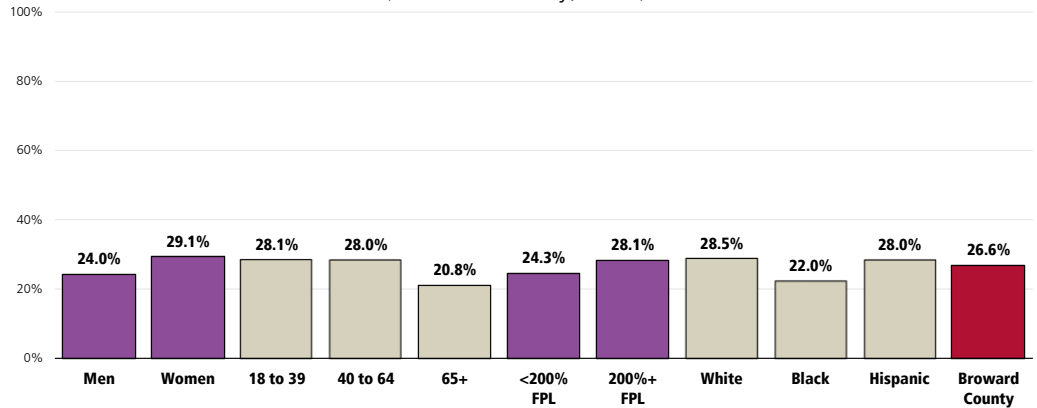
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 66]  
Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

The following residents are more likely to consider neighborhood crime to have worsened in recent years:

-  Adults under age 65.
-  Whites and Hispanics.

## Neighborhood Crime Has “Worsened” in Recent Years

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 66]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Sense of Security

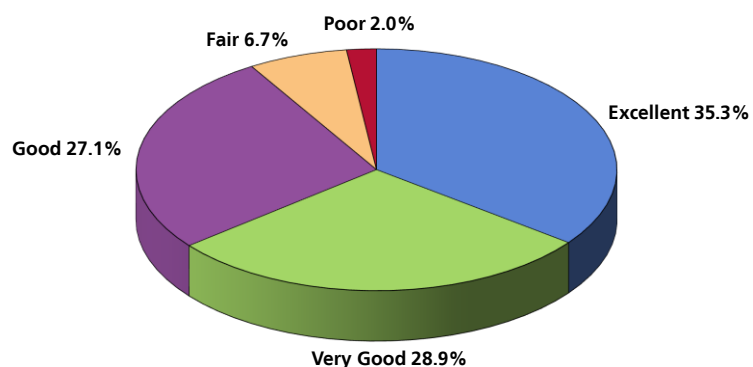
### Perceived Security During the Day

When asked about the sense of safety and security that they feel in their neighborhood during the day, 64.2% of survey respondents gave “excellent/very good” ratings.

- Another 27.1% consider their neighborhood's safety and security during the day to be “good.”

## Rating of Neighborhood's Safety and Security During the Day

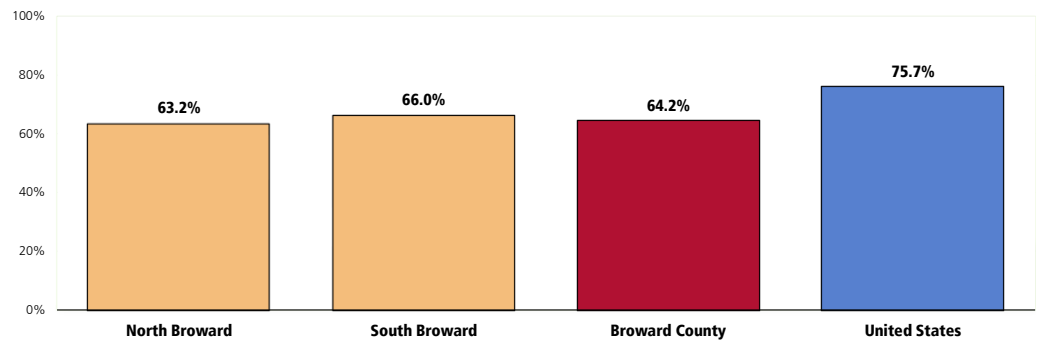
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 67]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

- Less favorable than the percentage found across the US.
- No difference between North and South Broward.

### Neighborhood’s Safety and Security During the Day Is “Excellent” or “Very Good” (Broward County, 2011)



Sources:
 



- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 67]
- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008.

 Notes:
 

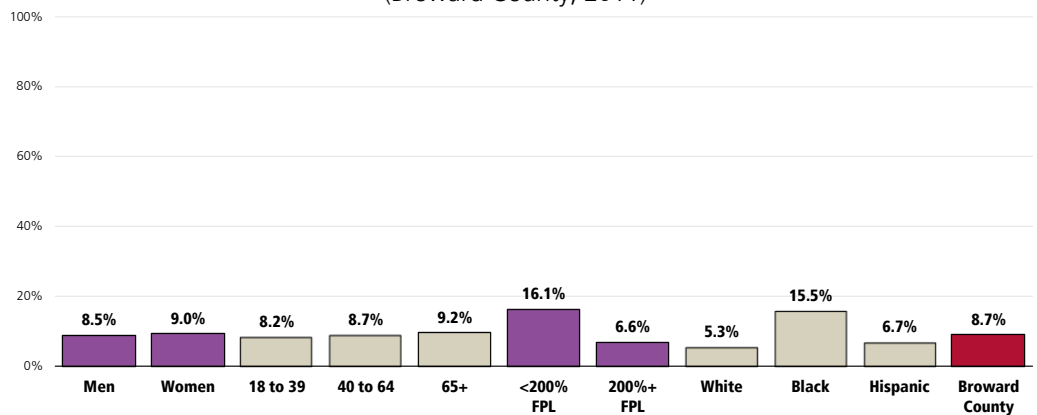
- Asked of all respondents.

**A total of 8.7% of Broward County residents rate the sense of safety and security that they feel in their neighborhood during the day as “fair” or “poor.”**

The following residents are more critical of their neighborhood’s safety and security during the day:

-  Residents with lower incomes.
-  Blacks.

### Neighborhood’s Safety and Security During the Day Is “Fair/Poor” (Broward County, 2011)



Sources:
 

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 67]
- Asked of all respondents.

 Notes:
 

- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
- Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

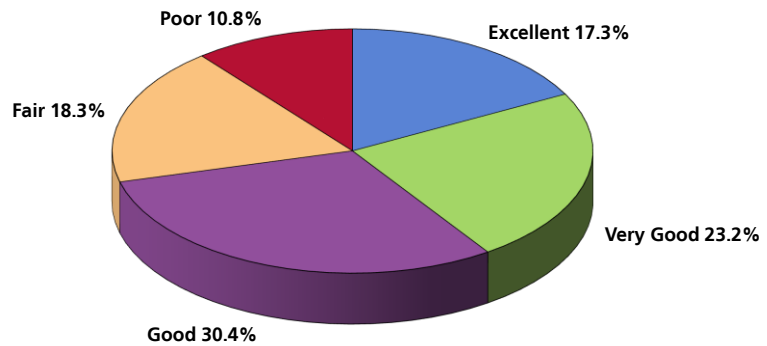
## Perceived Security at Night

**With regard to their sense of neighborhood safety and security at night, 40.5% of survey respondents gave “excellent/very good” ratings.**

- Another 30.4% consider their neighborhood’s safety and security at night to be “good.”

### Rating of Neighborhood’s Safety and Security At Night

(Broward County, 2011)

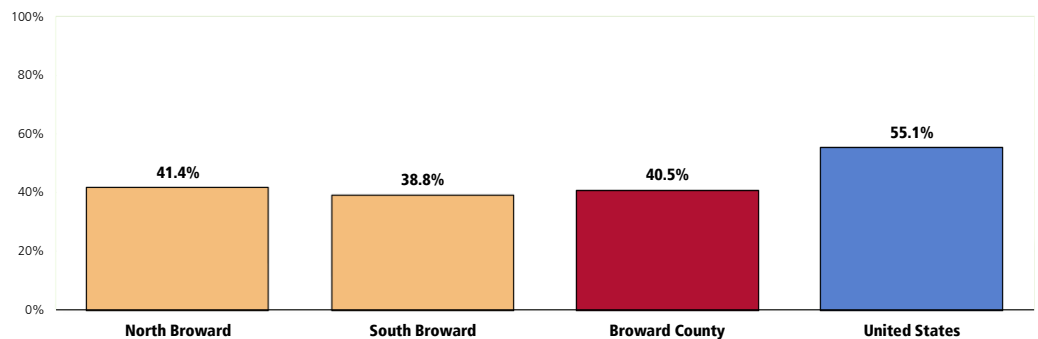


Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 68]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- Less favorable than found nationally.
- Similar by area.

### Perceive Neighborhood’s Safety and Security at Night as “Excellent” or “Very Good”




(Broward County, 2011)



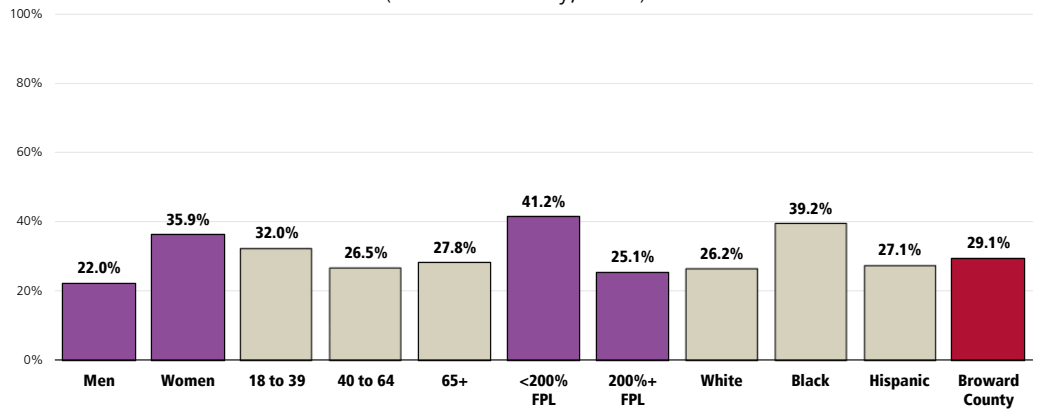
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 68]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

**A total of 29.1% of Broward County residents rate the sense of safety and security that they feel in their neighborhood at night as “fair” or “poor.”**

The following residents are more likely to feel unsafe in their neighborhoods at night:

-  Women.
-  Residents with lower incomes.
-  Blacks.

### Neighborhood’s Safety and Security At Night Is “Fair/Poor” (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: 

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 68]

  
Notes: 

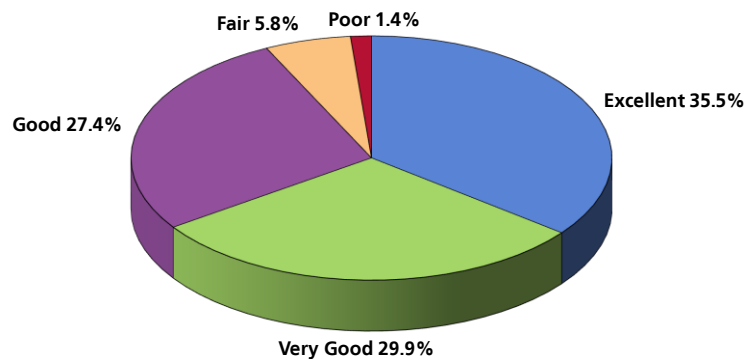
- Asked of all respondents.
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
- Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

### Perceived Security at Home at Night

**In terms of feeling safe and secure in their own homes at night, 65.4% of survey respondents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings.**

- Another 27.4% gave “good” ratings.

### Feelings of Safety and Security in the Home at Night (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: 

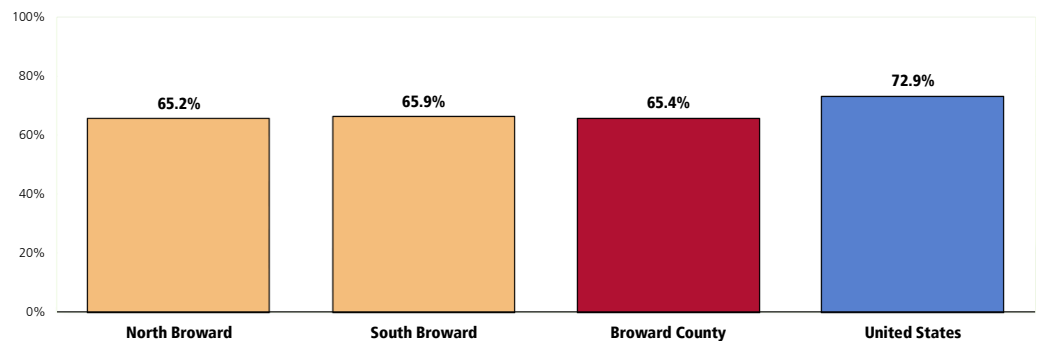
- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 69]

  
Notes: 

- Asked of all respondents.

- Less favorable than the US prevalence.
- No difference between North and South Broward.

### Perceive Safety and Security in the Home at Night as “Excellent” or “Very Good” (Broward County, 2011)



Sources:
 

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 69]
- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008.

 Notes:
 

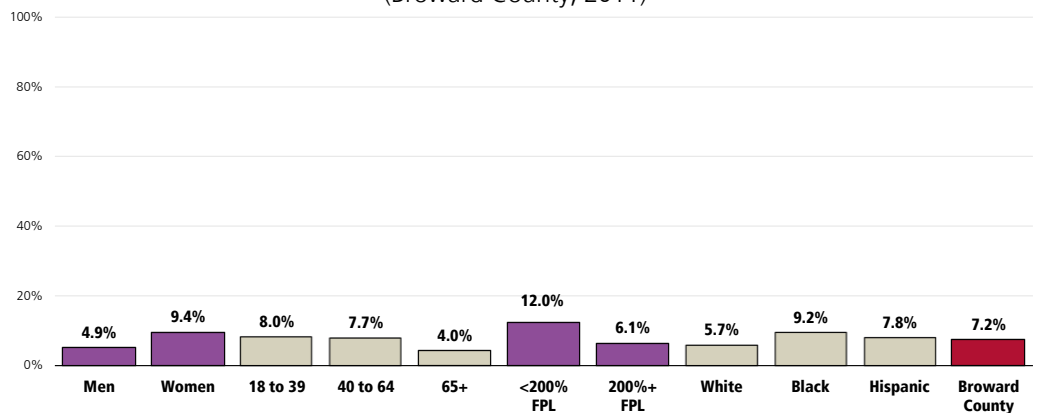
- Asked of all respondents.

A total of 7.2% of Broward County residents rate the sense of safety and security that they feel at home at night as “fair” or “poor.”

The following residents are more likely to give low ratings of their feelings of safety and security at home during the night:

- 👥 Women.
- 👥 Adults under age 65.
- 👥 Residents with lower incomes.
- 👥 Blacks and Hispanics.

### Safety and Security in the Home at Night is “Fair/Poor” (Broward County, 2011)



Sources:
 

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 69]

 Notes:
 

- Asked of all respondents.
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
- Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Violent Crime

Injuries and violence are widespread in society. Both unintentional injuries and those caused by acts of violence are among the top 15 killers for Americans of all ages. Many people accept them as “accidents,” “acts of fate,” or as “part of life.” However, most events resulting in injury, disability, or death are predictable and preventable.

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Americans ages 1 to 44, and a leading cause of disability for all ages, regardless of sex, race/ethnicity, or socioeconomic status. More than 180,000 people die from injuries each year, and approximately 1 in 10 sustains a nonfatal injury serious enough to be treated in a hospital emergency department.

Beyond their immediate health consequences, injuries and violence have a significant impact on the well-being of Americans by contributing to:

- Premature death
- Disability
- Poor mental health
- High medical costs
- Lost productivity

The effects of injuries and violence extend beyond the injured person or victim of violence to family members, friends, coworkers, employers, and communities.

Numerous factors can affect the risk of unintentional injury and violence, including individual behaviors, physical environment, access to health services (ranging from pre-hospital and acute care to rehabilitation), and social environment (from parental monitoring and supervision of youth to peer group associations, neighborhoods, and communities).

Interventions addressing these social and physical factors have the potential to prevent unintentional injuries and violence. Efforts to prevent unintentional injury may focus on:

- Modifications of the environment
- Improvements in product safety
- Legislation and enforcement
- Education and behavior change
- Technology and engineering

Efforts to prevent violence may focus on:

- Changing social norms about the acceptability of violence
- Improving problem-solving skills (for example, parenting, conflict resolution, coping)
- Changing policies to address the social and economic conditions that often give rise to violence

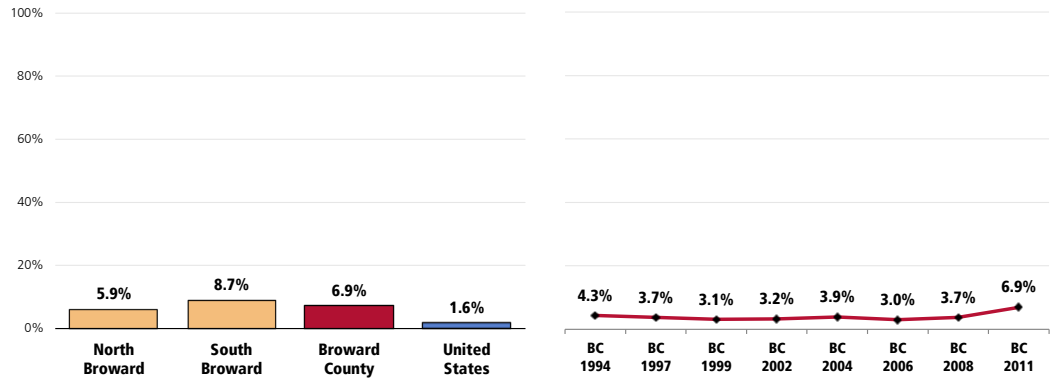
– Healthy People 2020 ([www.healthypeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov))

## Experience With Violent Crime

**A total of 6.9% of Broward County adults acknowledge being the victim of a violent crime in the past five years.**

- Much higher than the US prevalence.
- Similar by area.
- Marks a statistically significant increase, namely since the last measure in 2008.

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



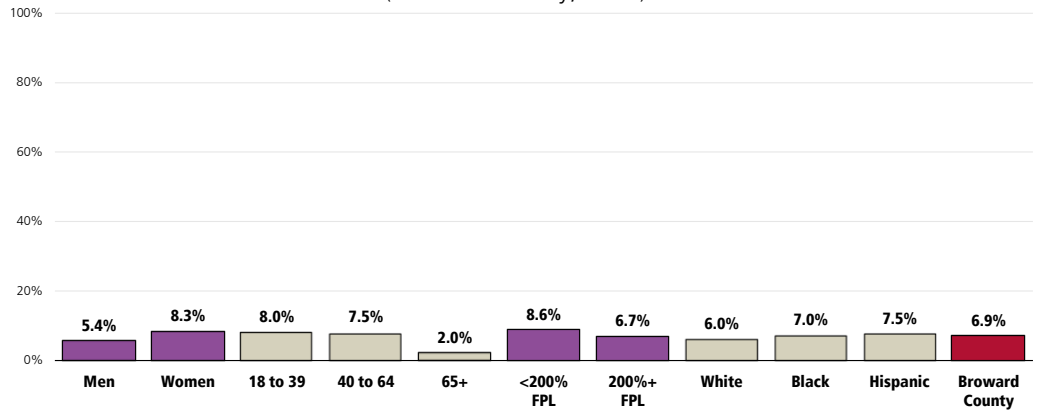
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 73]  
 • Professional Research Consultants. PRC National Health Survey. 2011.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Reports of violence are notably higher among residents under the age of 65.

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

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 73]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 • Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

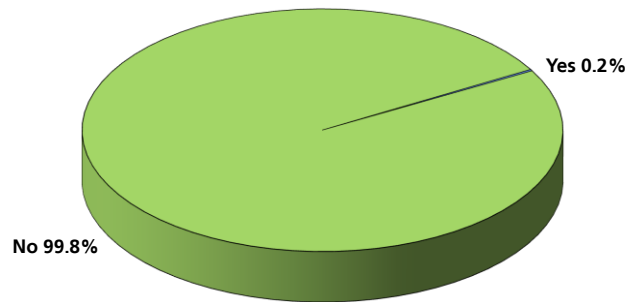


## Services for Domestic Abuse

When asked if there had been a time in the past year when they needed domestic violence services but were unable to obtain them, only two survey respondents (0.2%) answered affirmatively.

### Member of Household Was Unable to Obtain Domestic Violence Services in the Past 12 Months

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 18]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

## Local Law Enforcement

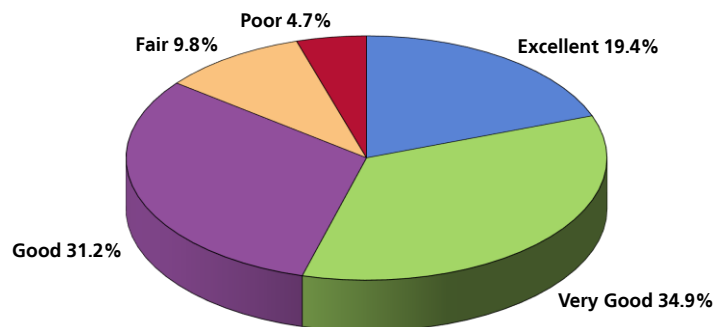
### Perceived Effectiveness of Local Law Enforcement

When asked about the perceived effectiveness of local law enforcement, more than one-half (54.3%) of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings.

- Another 31.2% gave "good" ratings.

### Rating of the Effectiveness of Local Law Enforcement Agencies

(Broward County, 2011)

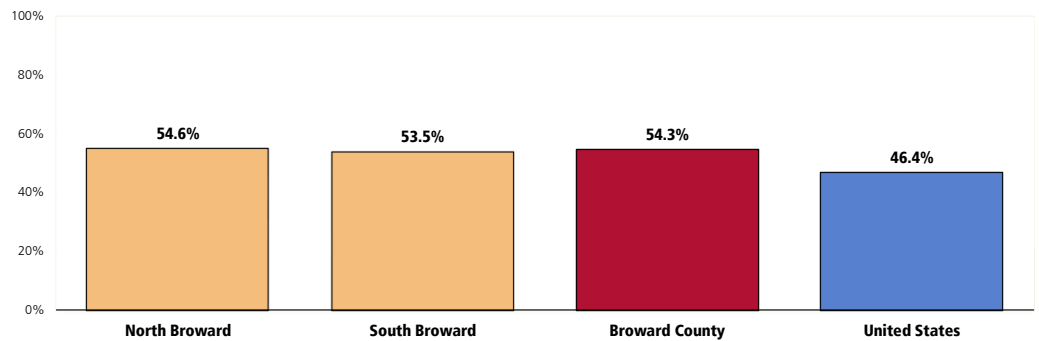


Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 70]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

- Better than found nationally.
- Similar between North and South Broward.


## Effectiveness of Local Law Enforcement Seen As “Excellent” or “Very Good”

(Broward County, 2011)



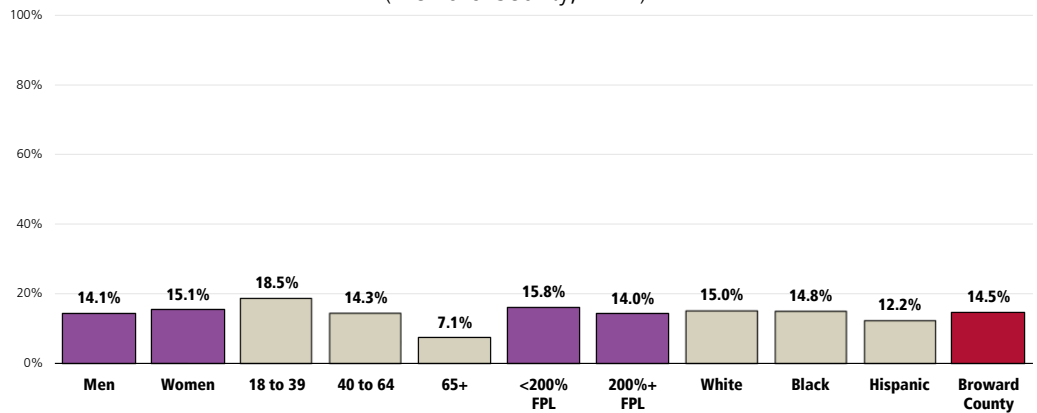
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 70]  
 : • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

**A total of 14.5% of county residents rate the effectiveness of local law enforcement as “fair” or “poor.”**

 Young adults are more likely to perceive local law enforcement’s effectiveness as “fair” or “poor.”

## Effectiveness of Local Law Enforcement Seen as “Fair/Poor”

(Broward County, 2011)



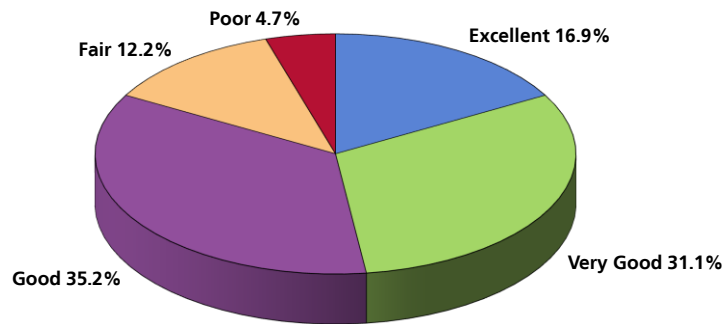
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 70]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Income categories reflect respondent’s household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 • Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Perceptions of the Services Provided by Local Law Enforcement

With regard to the overall performance of local law enforcement agencies in providing services to the community, 48.0% of survey respondents gave “excellent” or “very good” evaluations.

- Another 35.2% of respondents gave “good” evaluations.

### Rating of the Services Provided by Local Law Enforcement Agencies (Broward County, 2011)

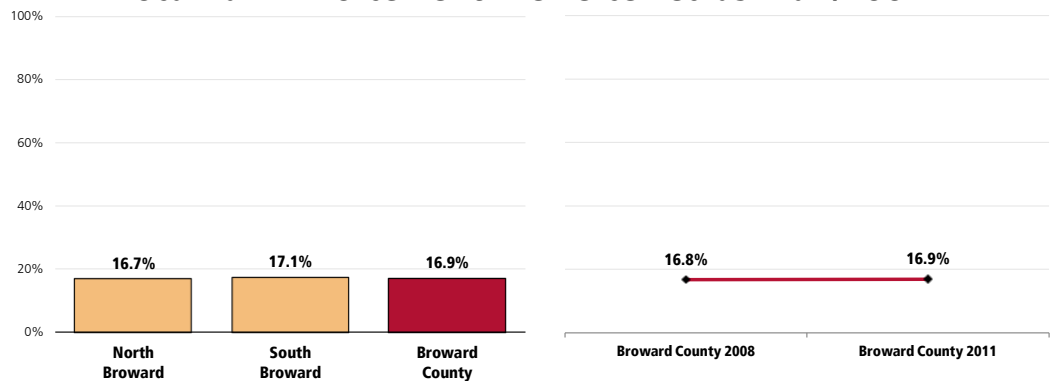


Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 71]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

However, 16.9% of residents consider the services provided by local law enforcement to be “fair” or “poor.”

- Similar by area.
- Unchanged since 2008.

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



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 71]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

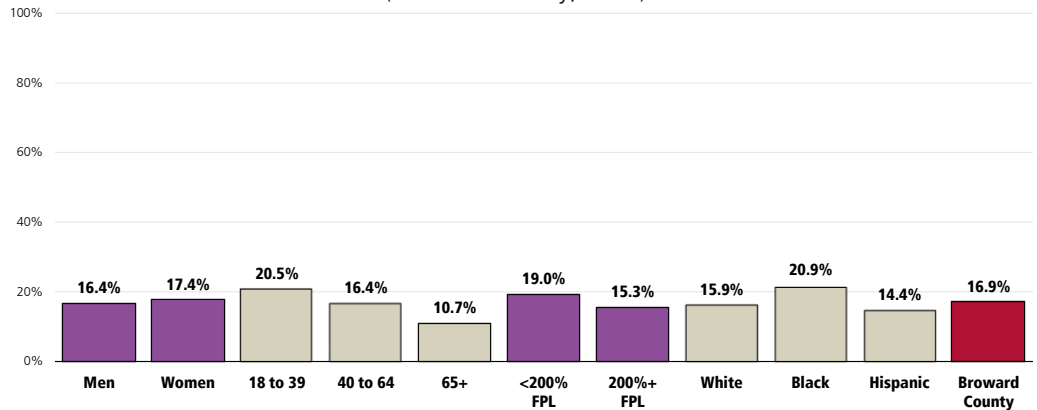
The following residents are more critical of the services provided by local law enforcement:

👤 Young adults.

👤 Blacks.

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

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 71]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

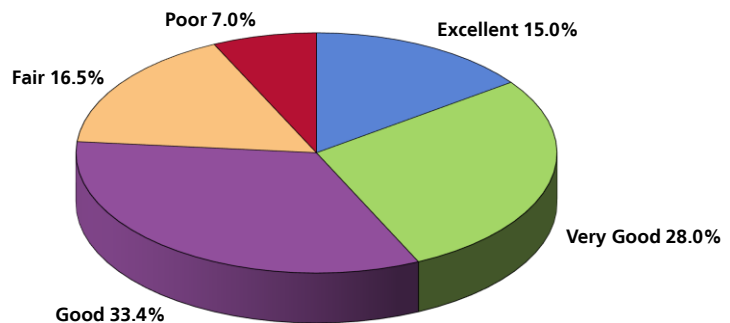
### Perceptions of the Attitudes/Behaviors of Local Law Enforcement

With regard to the attitudes and behaviors of local law enforcement officers, 43.0% of survey respondents gave “excellent” or “very good” evaluations.

- Another one-third (33.4%) of respondents gave “good” ratings.

### Rating of the Attitudes and Behaviors of Local Law Enforcement Officers

(Broward County, 2011)

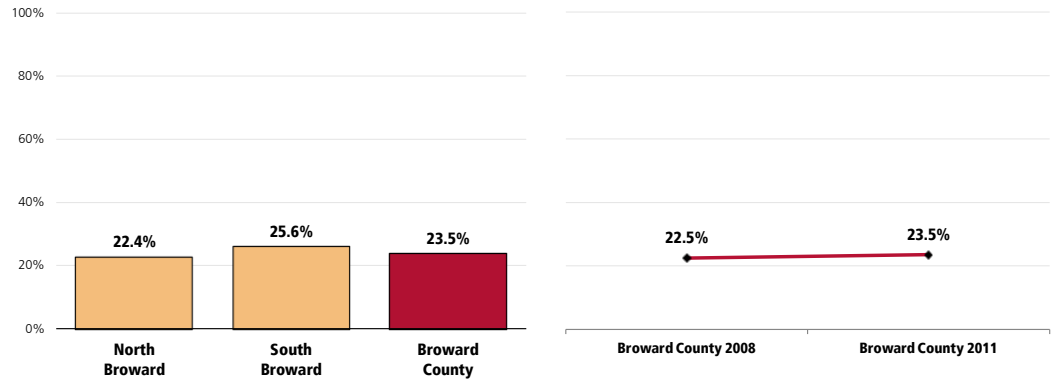


Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 72]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

**However, 23.5% of residents characterize the attitudes and behaviors of local law enforcement as “fair” or “poor.”**

- Similar by area.
- ▣ Statistically unchanged over time.

### Perceive the Attitudes and Behaviors of Local Law Enforcement Officers as “Fair” or “Poor”



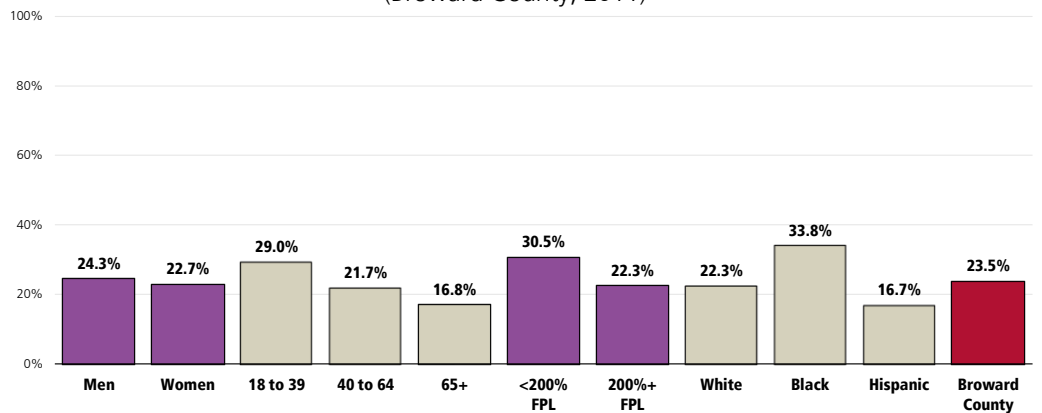
Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 72]  
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

The following residents are more critical of the attitudes and behaviors of local law enforcement:

- 👤 Young adults.
- 👤 Residents with lower incomes.
- 👤 Blacks.

### Perceive the Attitudes and Behaviors of Local Law Enforcement Officers as “Fair” or “Poor”

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 72]  
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.  
 ● Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 ● Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

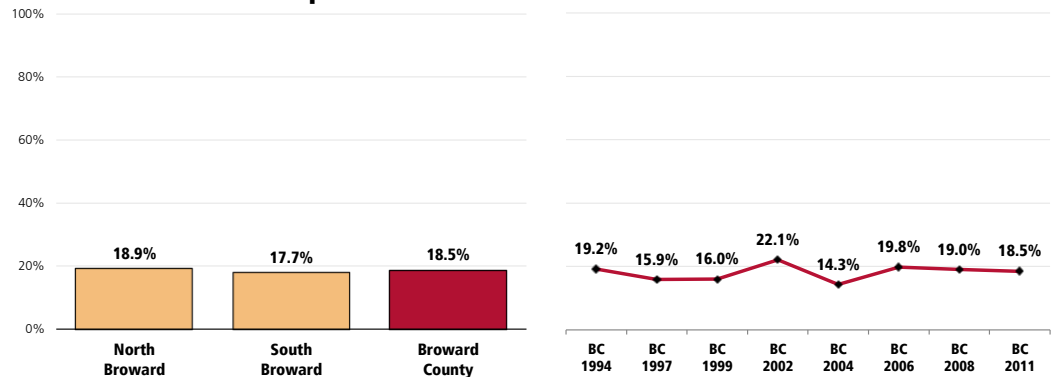
# Injury Control

## Firearms

**A total of 18.5% of survey respondents report keeping a gun in or around the home.**

- Similar by area.
- ▨ Statistically unchanged from 1994 survey findings.

### Keep a Gun in or Around the Home



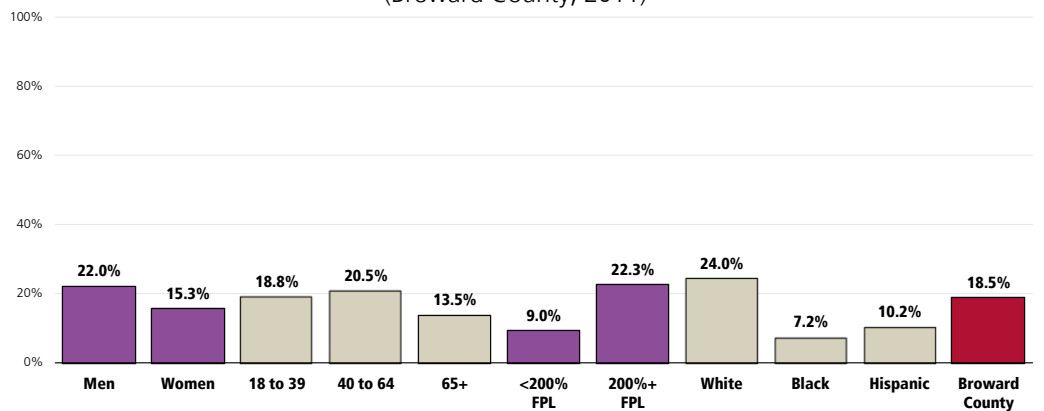
Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 20]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

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

- 👤 Men.
- 👤 Adults under 65.
- 👤 Higher-income adults.
- 👤 Whites.

### Keep a Gun in or Around the Home

(Broward County, 2011)

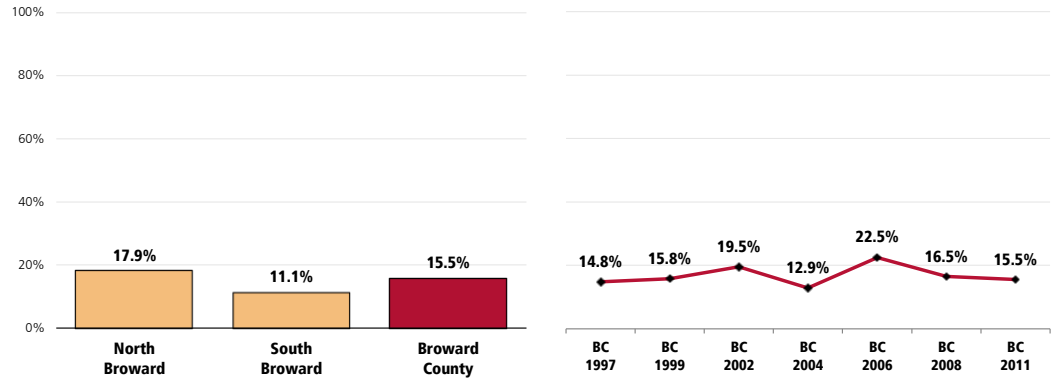


Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 20]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.  
● Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
● Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

**Among residents with children under 18 at home, 15.5% indicate that a gun is kept in or around the home.**

- Higher in North Broward.
- ▣ Statistically unchanged over time.

### Presence of Guns in Households With Children



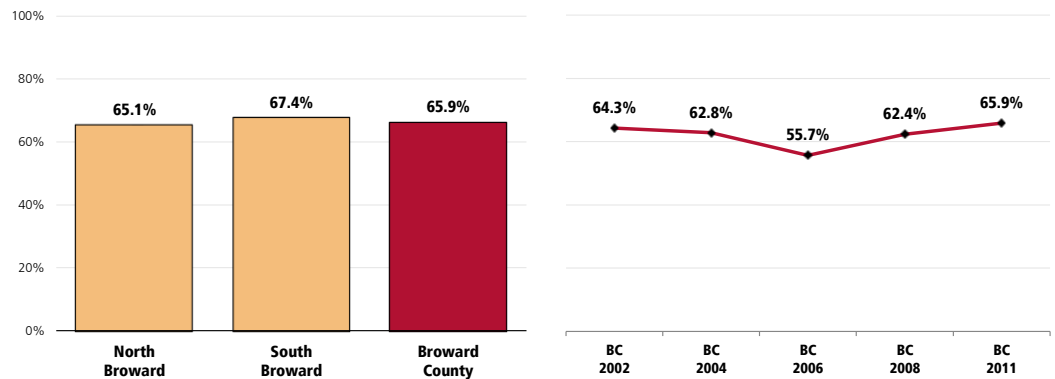
Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 20]  
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

## Water Safety

**Nearly two-thirds (65.9%) of county children can swim or tread water for five minutes.**

- Similar between North and South Broward.
- ▣ Statistically unchanged over time.

### Child Can Swim or Tread Water for Five Minutes



Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 123]  
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents with children under the age of 18.

## Distracted Driving

**A total of 40.9% of Broward County residents report using a cell phone in some way while driving in the past month (including talking or sending/receiving texts or emails).**

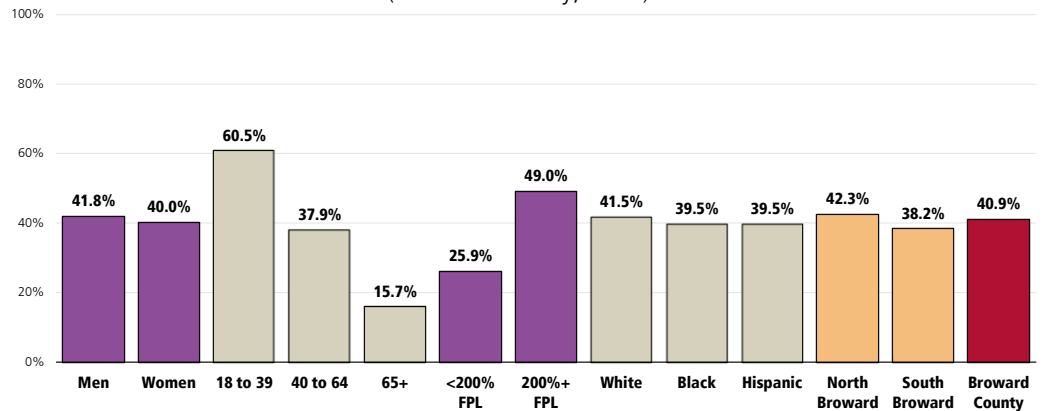
- Similar between North and South Broward.



Adults more likely to have used a cell phone while driving include young adults and those with higher incomes.

### Used a Cell Phone in Some Way While Driving in the Past Month

(Broward County, 2011)



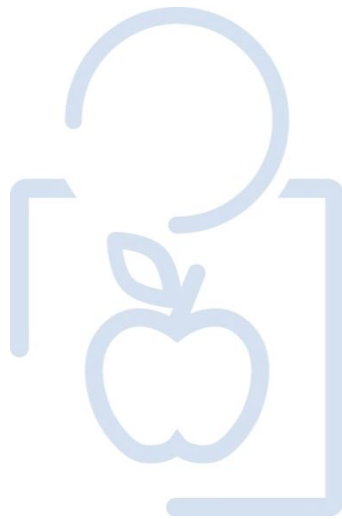
Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 19]

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
- Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.
- In this case, use of a cell phone can include talking and sending or receiving emails, texts, etc.



# OUR FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES



# Community Life

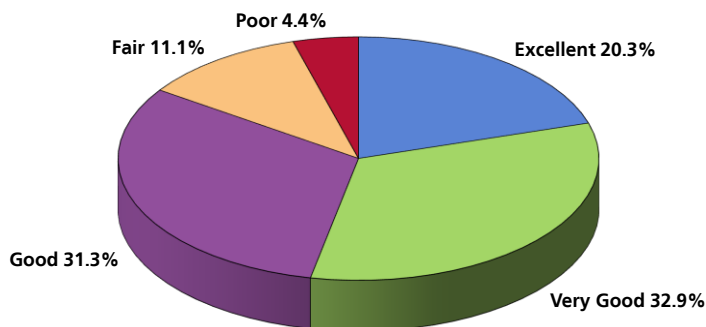
## Perceptions of the Community as a Place to Live

When asked to rate Broward County as a place in which to live, 53.2% of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" evaluations.

- Another 31.3% gave "good" evaluations.

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

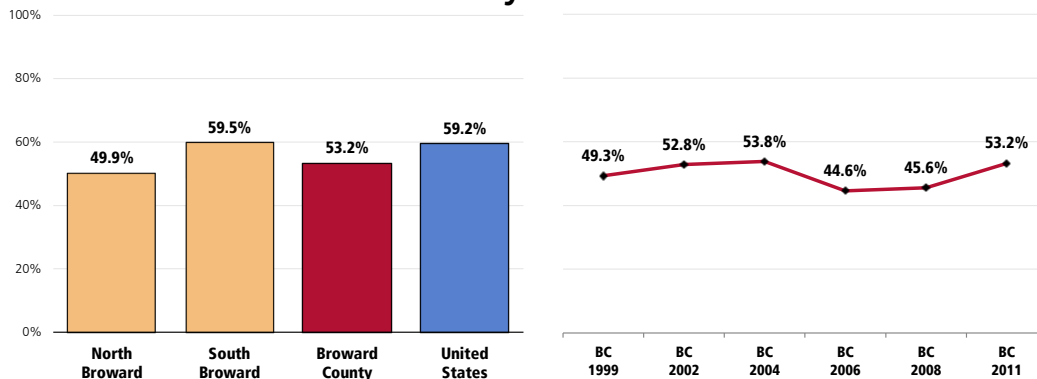
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 53]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

- Less favorable than national findings.
- Notably lower in North Broward.
- ▣ Overall statistically unchanged over time.

### Perceive Broward County as an "Excellent" or "Very Good" Place to Live



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 53]  
Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

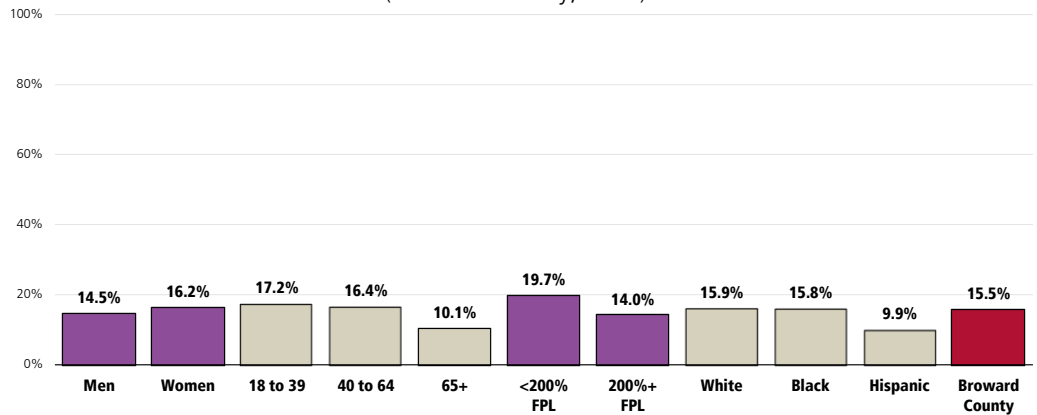
The following residents are more critical of the county as a place in which to live:

👤 Adults under age 65.

👤 Whites and Blacks.

### Perceive Broward County as a “Fair” or “Poor” Place to Live

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 53]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

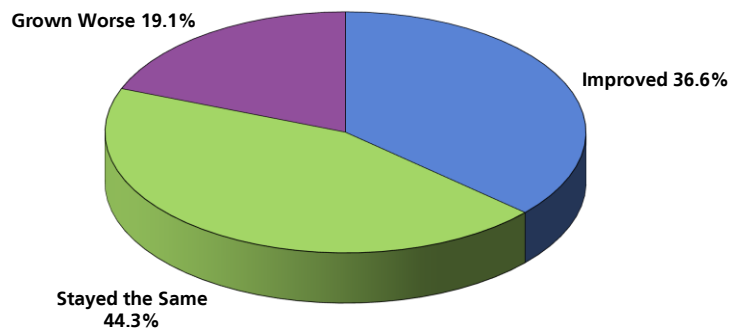
### Perceived Change in Quality of Life in Broward County

When asked about the change in quality of life in Broward County during the time that they have lived there, the largest share of respondents (44.3%) reported that it has “stayed the same.”

- In contrast, 36.6% of respondents feel that the quality of life in Broward County has improved, while 19.1% feel that it has worsened.

### Perceived Quality of Life in Broward County

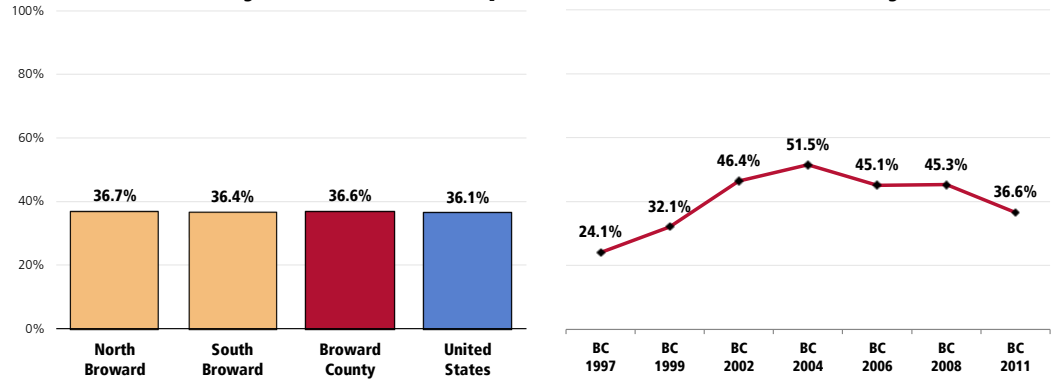
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 54]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

- The prevalence of Broward County residents who consider the quality of life to have improved is nearly identical to the US prevalence.
- No difference by area.
- ▣ Although still higher than the baseline 1997 measure, the percentage of adults believing quality of life is improving has declined significantly since 2004.

## Quality of Life Has Improved in Broward County



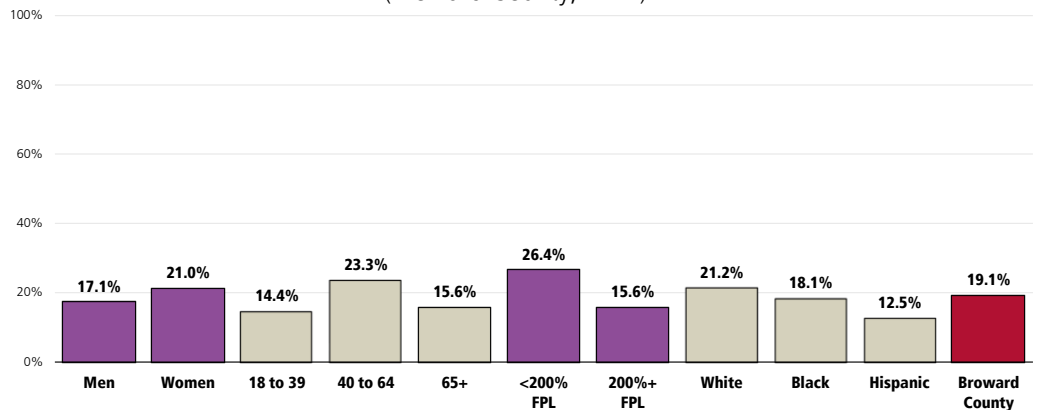
Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 54]  
 ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.  
 ● Percentages represent "improved" responses to the inquiry.

The following residents are more likely to consider that the quality of life has worsened over time:

- 👤 Adults aged 40 through 64.
- 👤 Residents with lower incomes.
- 👤 Whites.

## Quality of Life Has Worsened Over Time

(Broward County, 2011)



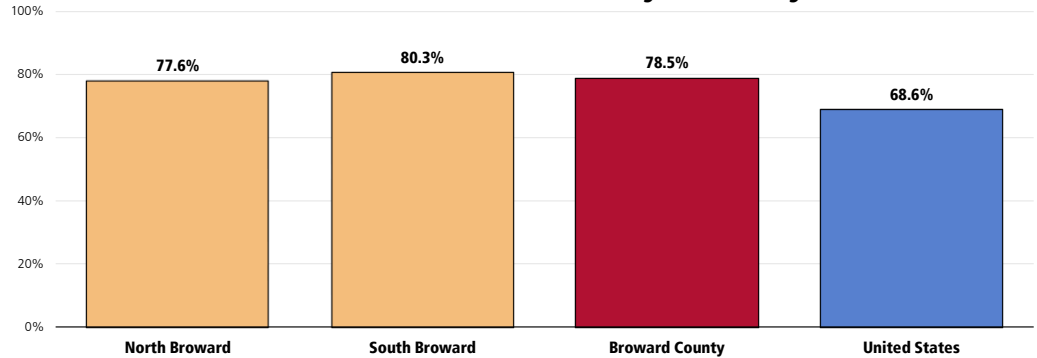
Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 54]  
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.  
 ● Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 ● Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Empowerment

The majority of adults (78.5%) in Broward County feels able to affect the community's quality of life.

- More favorable than reported nationally.
- Similar by area.

### Feel Able to Affect the Community's Quality of Life



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 57]  
 • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Quality of Life Survey. 2008.

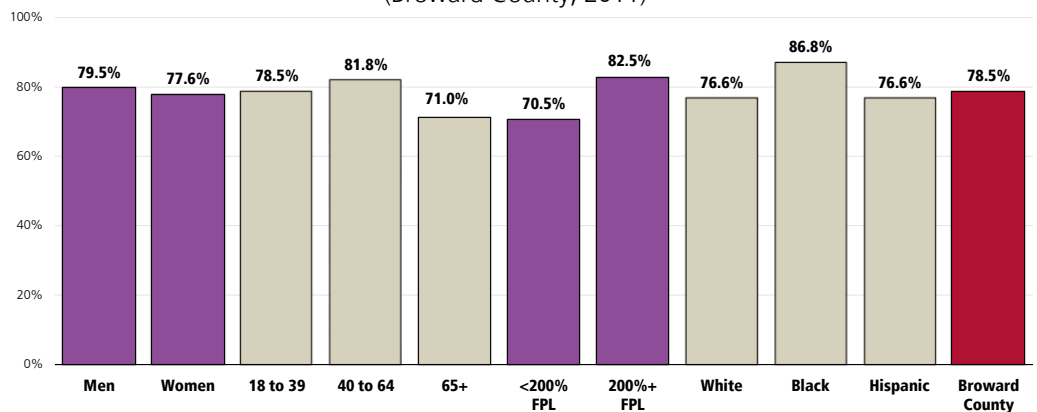
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

The following residents are less likely to feel able to affect the community's quality of life:

- Adults aged 65 and older.
- Residents with lower incomes.
- Whites and Hispanics.

### Feel Able to Affect the Community's Quality of Life

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 57]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.

• In this case, the term "social environment" includes the friendliness of the people, the way people respect and help one another, and the willingness of people to work for the good of the community.

• Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

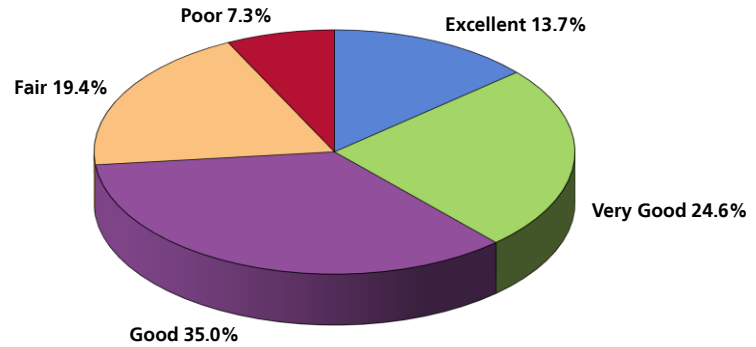
## Community Pride

When asked to rate community pride in Broward County, 38.3% of respondents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings.

- Another 35.0% gave “good” responses.

### Rating of Community Pride

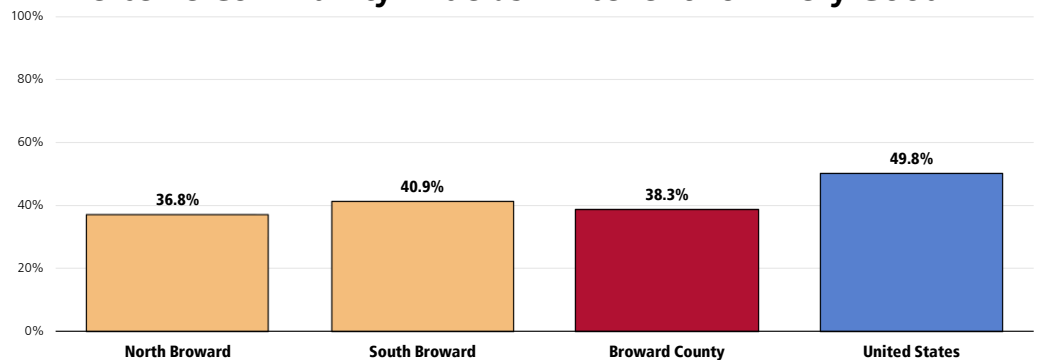
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 58]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.


- The prevalence of positive ratings is much lower than found nationwide.
- Similar between North and South Broward.

### Perceive Community Pride as “Excellent” or “Very Good”

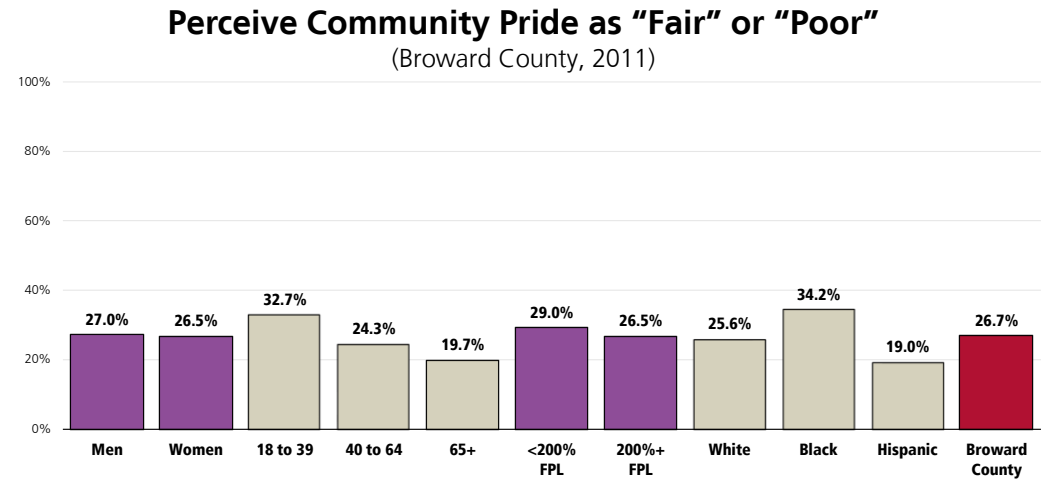


Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 58]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

The following residents are more critical of local community pride:

 Young adults.

 Blacks.



Sources: 

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 58]

Notes: 

- Asked of all respondents.
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
- Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

# Family Life

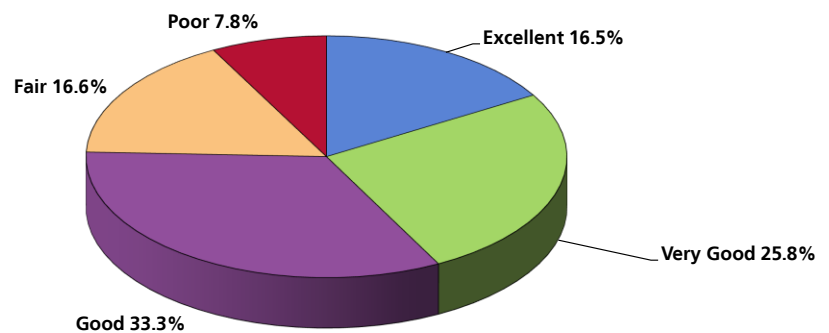
## Perceptions of the Community as a Place to Raise a Family

In terms of the community as a place in which to raise a family, 42.3% of residents consider it to be "excellent" or "very good."

- Another one-third (33.3%) gave "good" evaluations of the community as a place in which to raise a family.

### Rating of the Community as a Place to Raise a Family

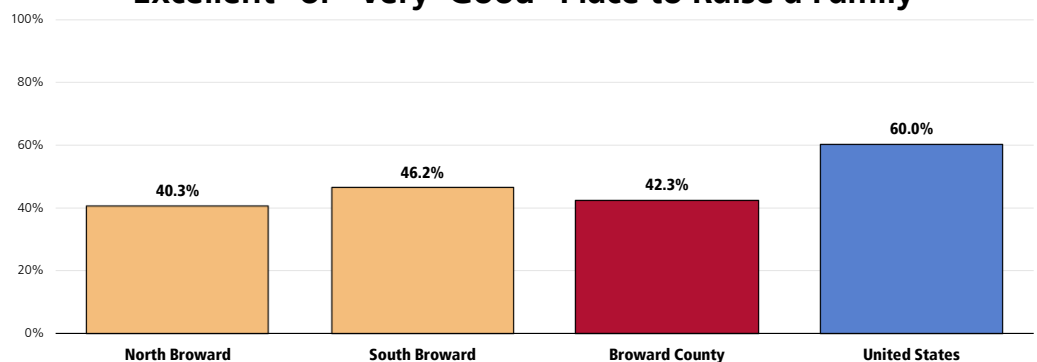
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 62]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- Less favorable than national findings.
- Statistically similar between North and South Broward.

### Perceive the Community as an "Excellent" or "Very Good" Place to Raise a Family



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 62]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



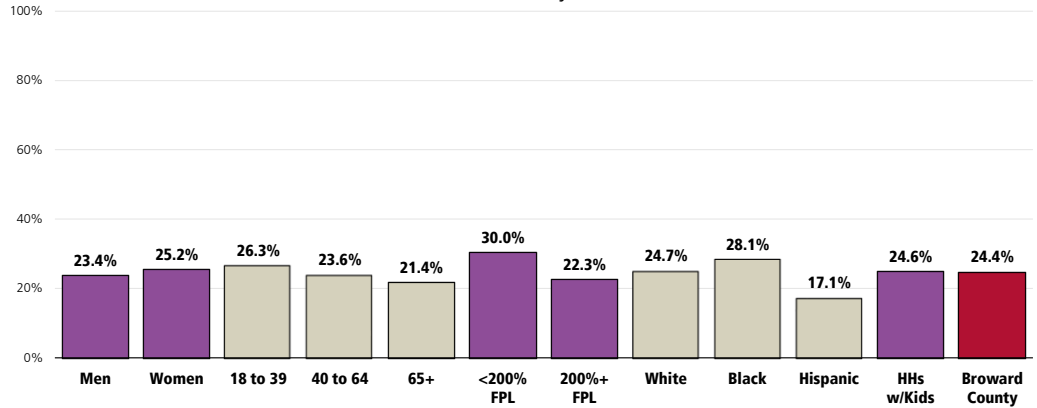
**In all, 24.4% of survey respondents consider Broward County to be a “fair” or “poor” place in which to raise a family.**

The following residents are more critical of the county as a place to raise a family:

- 👤 Residents with lower incomes.
- 👤 Whites and Blacks.
- 👤 Note that one in four parents with children under 18 at home considers the county to be a “fair/poor” place in which to raise a family.

### Perceive the Community as an “Fair” or “Poor” Place to Raise a Family

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 62]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Social Services

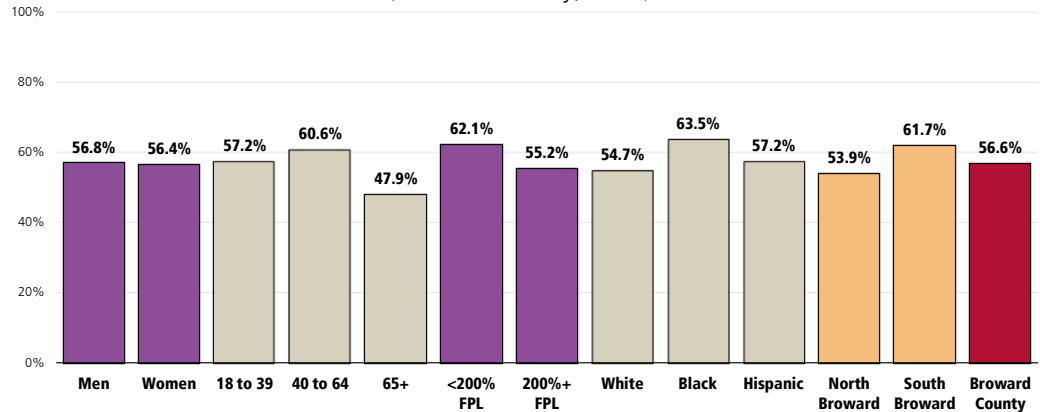
**More than one-half of Broward County adults (56.6%) feel that they would know where to find social services if they needed them.**

- Lower in North Broward.

- 👥 Less likely to be reported among adults 65+.

### Would Know Where to Find Social Services if Needed

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 63]

Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

● Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.

● Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Respite, Adult Daycare and Elderly Care

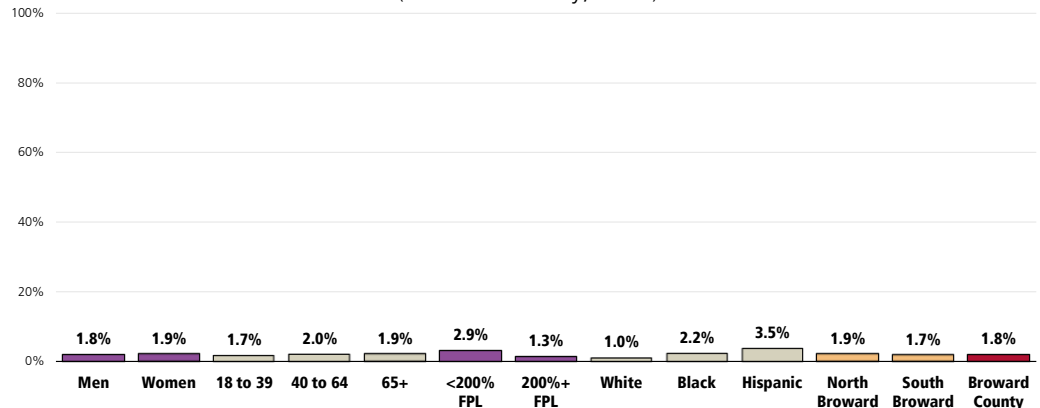
**In the past year, 1.8% of Broward County residents reported needing public assistance services for respite, adult daycare, or personal elderly care, but not being able to obtain them.**

- Similar by area.

- 👥 No significant difference by key demographic characteristics.

### Needed Public Assistance Services for Respite, Adult Daycare, or Personal Elderly Care in the Past Year But Couldn't Get Them

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 97]

Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

● Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.

● Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

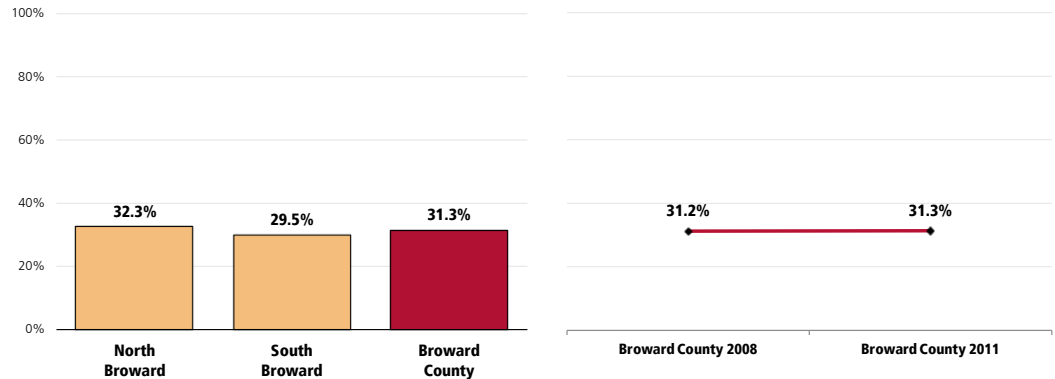
## Children's Services

### Childcare

**A total of 31.3% of Broward County parents used some type of paid childcare in the past year (other than the occasional babysitter).**

- Statistically similar by area.
- ▣ Nearly identical to 2008 findings.

#### Use of Paid Childcare in the Past Year



Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 124]  
Notes: ▣ Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

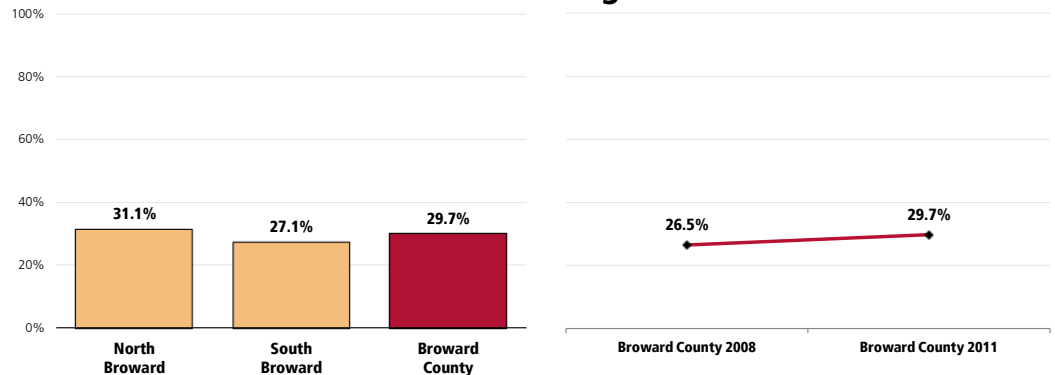
Among those residents who used paid childcare in the past year, 10.0% received financial assistance for these services (comparable to the 12.1% reported in 2008).

### After-School Programs

**A total of 29.7% of Broward County residents with children 0-17 report that their child used some type of after-school program in the past year.**

- Statistically similar by area.
- ▣ Statistically unchanged since 2008.

#### Child Used an After-School Program in the Past Year



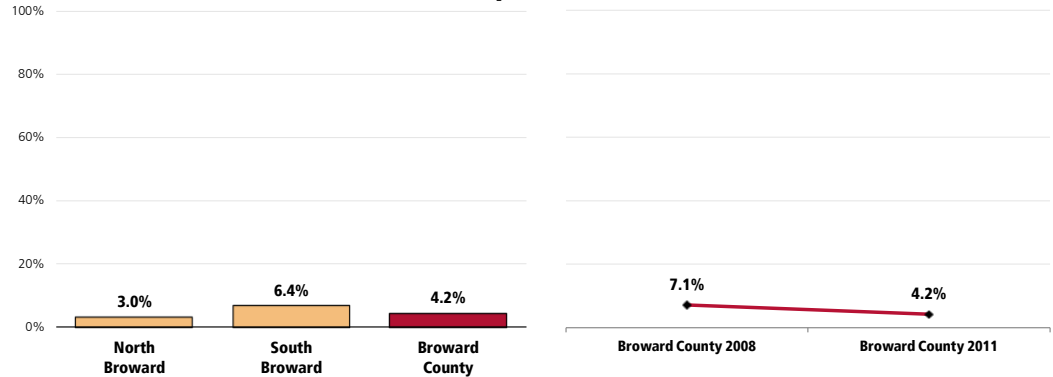
Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 126]  
Notes: ▣ Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

## Children With Special Needs

**A total of 4.2% of Broward County parents report that their child used services for special needs in the past year.**

- Statistically similar by area.
- ▣ Statistically unchanged since 2008.

### Child Used Services for Special Needs in the Past Year



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 129]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

## Difficulties Accessing Services for Children

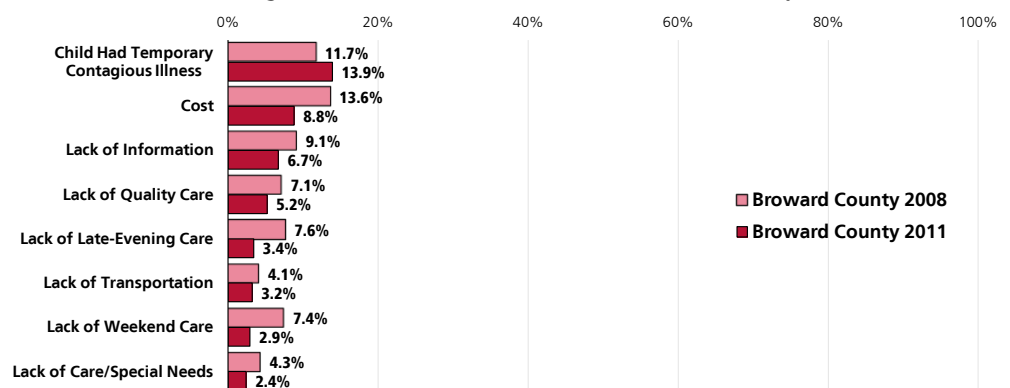
Broward County parents were next asked whether they faced any problems accessing children's services (such as child care, after-school programs, mental health care, alcohol or drug treatment, or services for children with special needs) for various reasons in the past year (see chart).

**The largest share of responses was among parents indicating that they had difficulty getting children's services because their child was temporarily ill (mentioned by 13.9%).**

- ▣ Note the significant decreases reported since 2008 for these specific difficulties: cost, lack of late-evening care, and lack of weekend care.

### Have Had Difficulty Obtaining Services for Children in the Past Year Due to Specific Barriers

(Among Parents of Children Under 18; Broward County)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Items 130-137]  
Notes: • Asked of those respondents with children under 18 at home.

# Social Environment

Here, "social environment" was defined for respondents as the friendliness of the people, the way people respect and help one another, and the willingness of people to work for the good of the community.

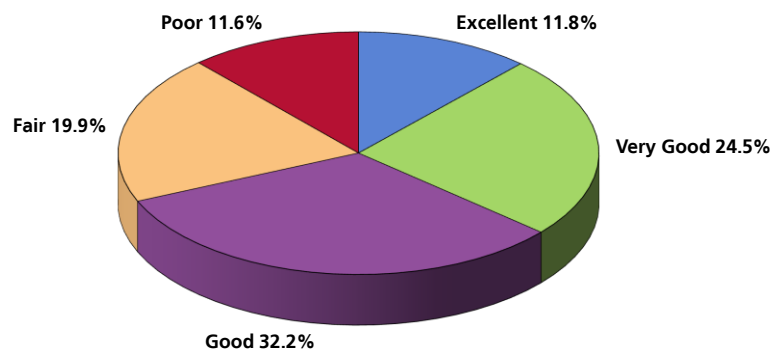
## Perceptions of the Community's Social Environment

When asked to consider the community's social environment, 36.3% of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings.

- Another 32.2% gave "good" evaluations of the community's social environment.

### Rating of the Community's Social Environment

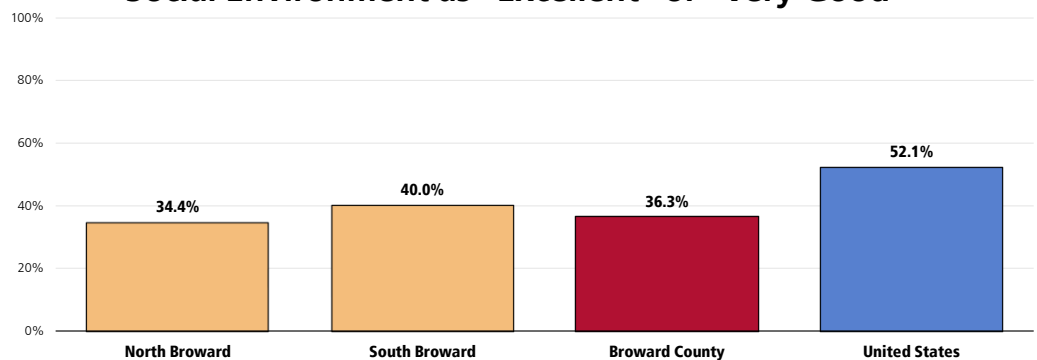
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 55]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 In this case, the term "social environment" includes the friendliness of the people, the way people respect and help one another, and the willingness of people to work for the good of the community.

- Much lower than the national finding.
- Statistically similar by area.



### Perceive the Community's Social Environment as "Excellent" or "Very Good"



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 55]  
 Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 In this case, the term "social environment" includes the friendliness of the people, the way people respect and help one another, and the willingness of people to work for the good of the community.

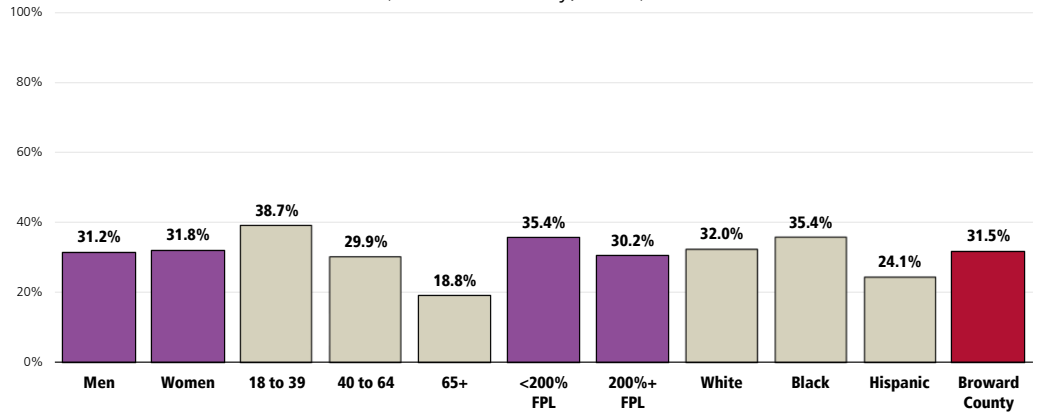
**In contrast, 31.5% of survey residents consider the community's social environment to be "fair" or "poor."**

The following residents are more critical of the social environment:

-  Young adults.
-  Whites and Blacks.

### Perceive the Local Social Environment as "Fair" or "Poor"

(Broward County, 2011)



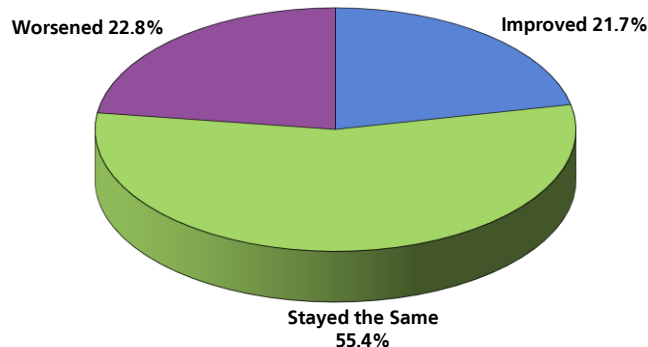
- Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 55]
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
  - Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
  - In this case, the term "social environment" includes the friendliness of the people, the way people respect and help one another, and the willingness of people to work for the good of the community.
  - Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

**More than one-half (55.4%) of survey respondents consider the community's social environment to have stayed the same during the time in which they've lived in Broward County.**

- On the other hand, 21.7% consider the social environment to have improved, while 22.8% consider it to have worsened.




### Community's Social Environment Over Time

(Broward County, 2011)



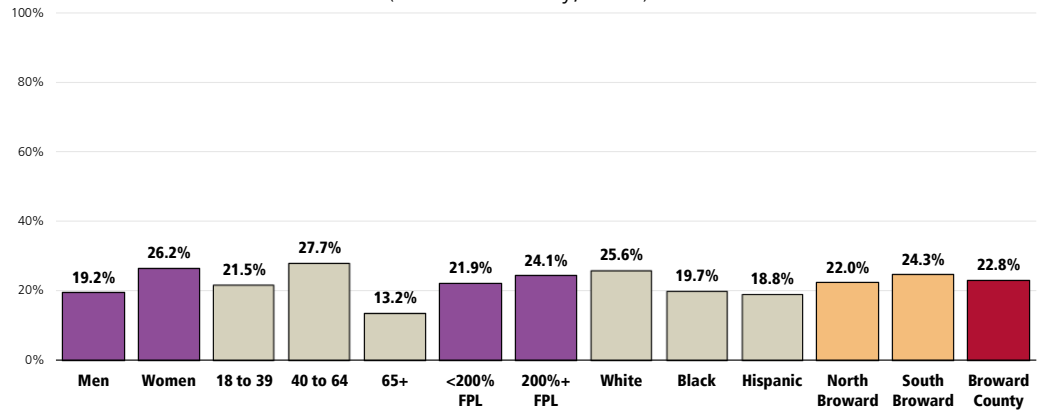
- Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 56]
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
  - In this case, the term "social environment" includes the friendliness of the people, the way people respect and help one another, and the willingness of people to work for the good of the community.

The following residents are more likely to feel that the community's social environment has worsened:

-  Women.
-  Adults aged 40 to 64.
-  Whites.

## Perceive That the Local Social Environment Has Worsened

(Broward County, 2011)



- Sources:
- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 56]
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
  - Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
  - In this case, the term "social environment" includes the friendliness of the people, the way people respect and help one another, and the willingness of people to work for the good of the community.
  - Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

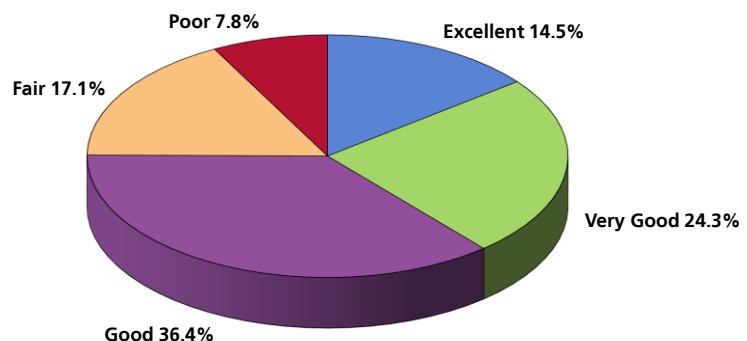
## Residents' Willingness to Help Each Other Out

**More than one-third (38.8%) of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings of local residents' willingness to help each other out when needed.**

- Another 36.4% gave "good" ratings.

## Rating of Residents' Willingness to Help Each Other Out

(Broward County, 2011)



- Sources:
- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 61]
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

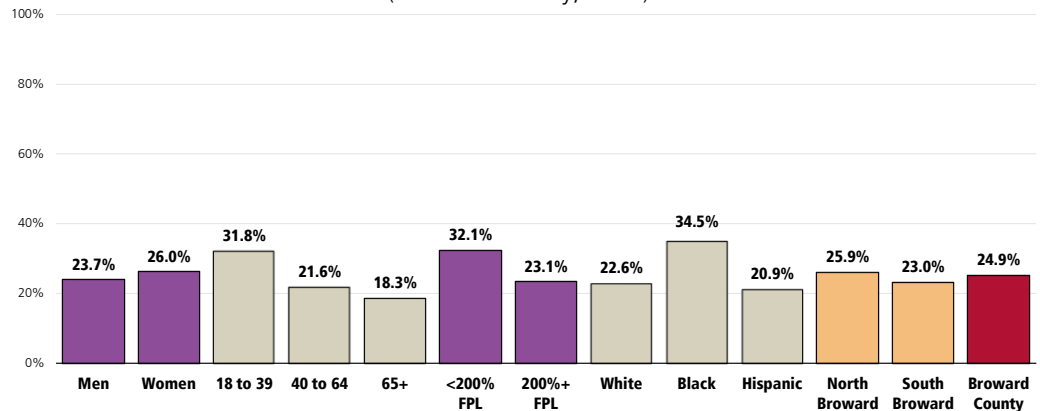
However, one-fourth (24.9%) consider local residents' willingness to help each other out to be "fair" or "poor."

- Statistically similar by area.

More likely to be reported among young adults, those with lower incomes, and Blacks.

### Perceive Residents' Willingness to Help Each Other Out as "Fair" or "Poor"

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 61]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

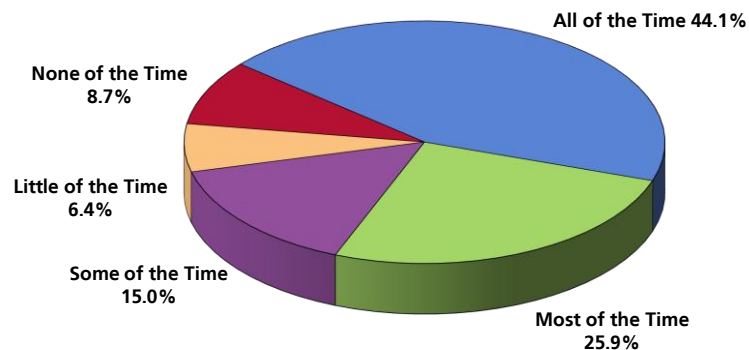
## Support Networks

When asked how often they have had someone to turn to over the past month if and when they needed help, a total of 70.0% of survey respondents said "all" or "most" of the time.

- Another 15.0% gave "some of the time" responses.

### Frequency of Social Support in the Past Month

(Broward County, 2011)

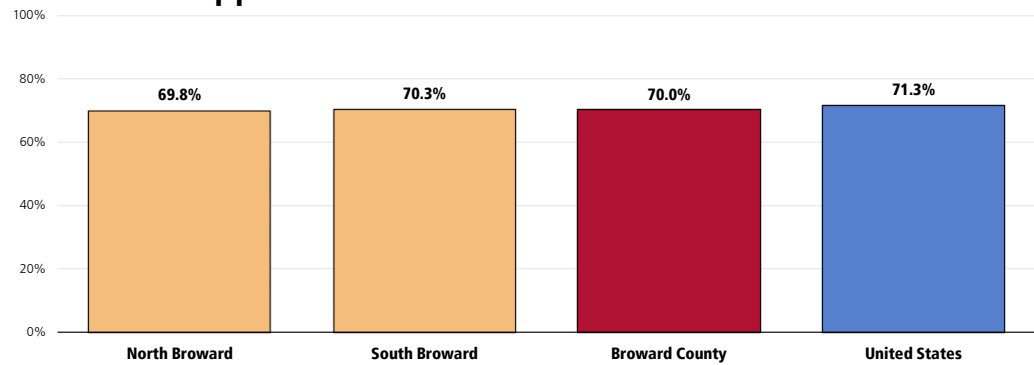


Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 60]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.



- Similar to US findings.
- No significant difference by area.

### Had Social Support “All” or “Most of the Time” in the Past Month



Sources:
 

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 60]
- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Quality of Life Survey. 2008.

 Notes:
 

- Asked of all respondents.

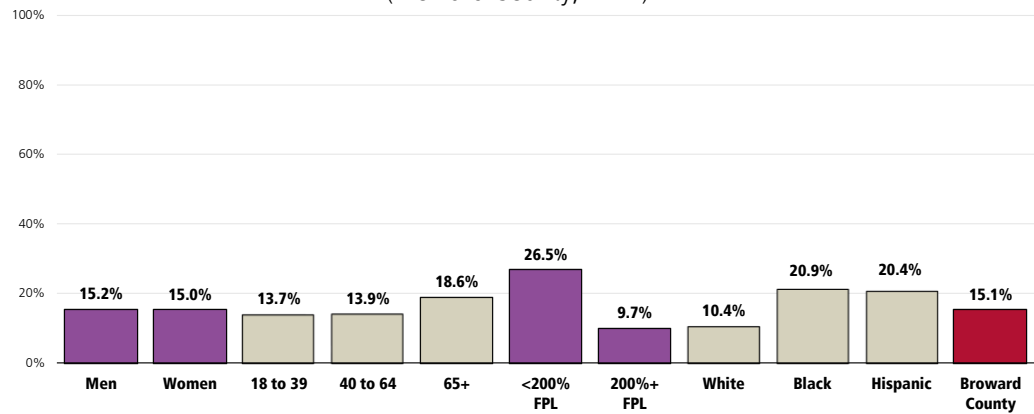
On the other hand, 15.1% of residents had someone to turn to for help “little” or “none” of the time in the past month.

The following residents were more likely to give “little/none of the time” responses:

- 👤 Lower-income residents.
- 👤 Blacks and Hispanics.

### Had Little to No Social Support in the Past Month

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources:
 

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 60]

 Notes:
 

- Asked of all respondents.
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
- Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

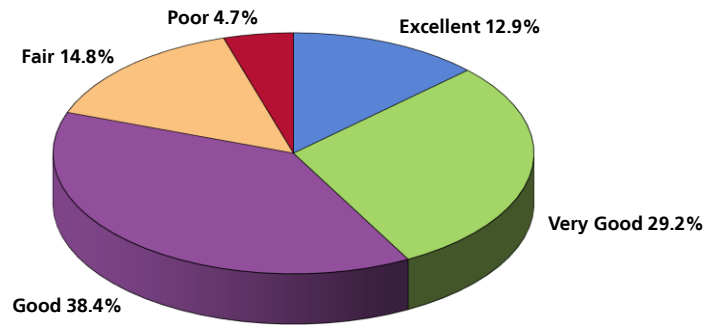
## Racial/Cultural Relations

**When rating the community's racial/cultural tolerance, 42.1% of adults gave "excellent" or "very good" responses.**

- Another 38.4% gave "good" evaluations of local racial/cultural tolerance.

### Rating of the Community's Racial/Cultural Tolerance

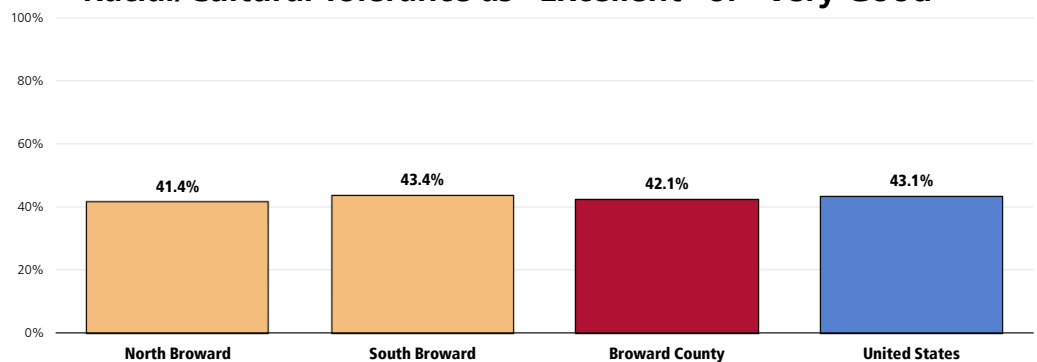
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 59]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- Similar to that found nationally.
- Statistically similar between North and South Broward.

### Perceive the Community's Racial/Cultural Tolerance as "Excellent" or "Very Good"



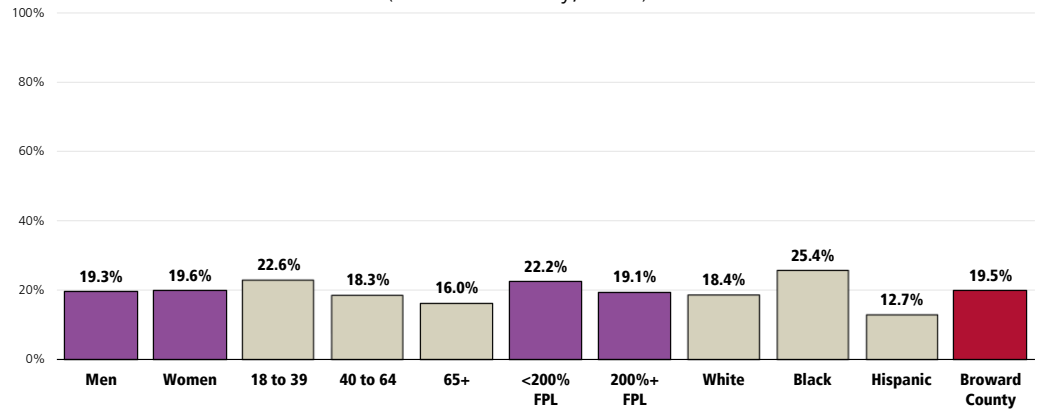
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 59]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Blacks in Broward County are more critical of the community's racial/cultural tolerance.

## Perceive Racial/Cultural Tolerance as "Fair" or "Poor"

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 59]

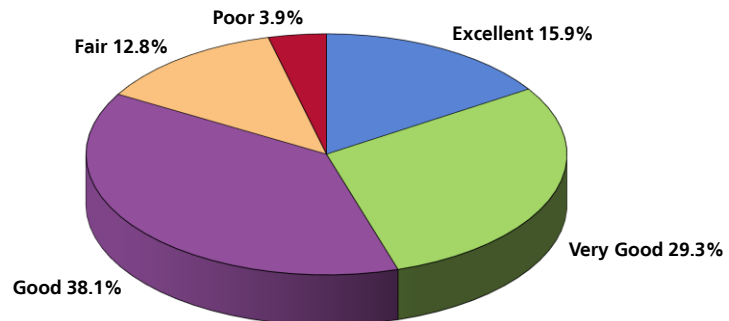
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
  - Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
  - Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

# Arts & Entertainment

**A total of 45.2% of survey respondents gave “excellent/very good” ratings of the arts and entertainment opportunities in Broward County.**

- Further, 38.1% gave “good” ratings of arts and entertainment in the county.

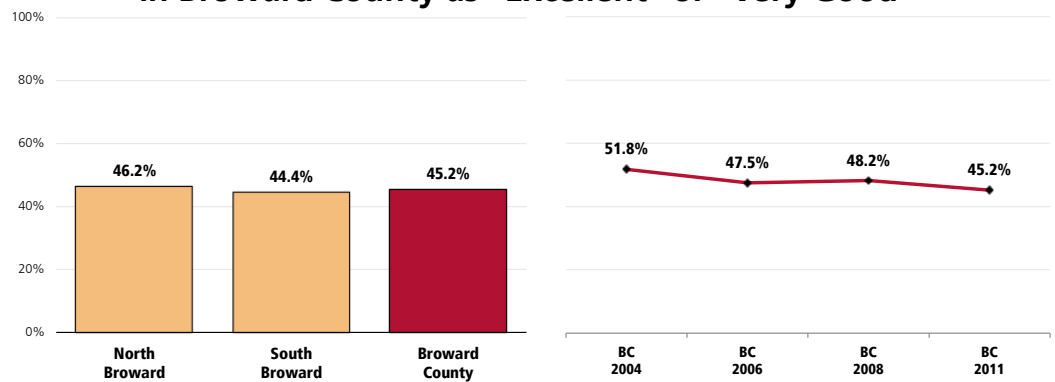
**Rating of Broward County’s  
Arts and Entertainment Opportunities**  
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 64]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- The “excellent/very good” ratings are similar by area.
- ▣ Marks a statistically significant decrease over time.

**Perceive Arts and Entertainment Opportunities  
in Broward County as “Excellent” or “Very Good”**



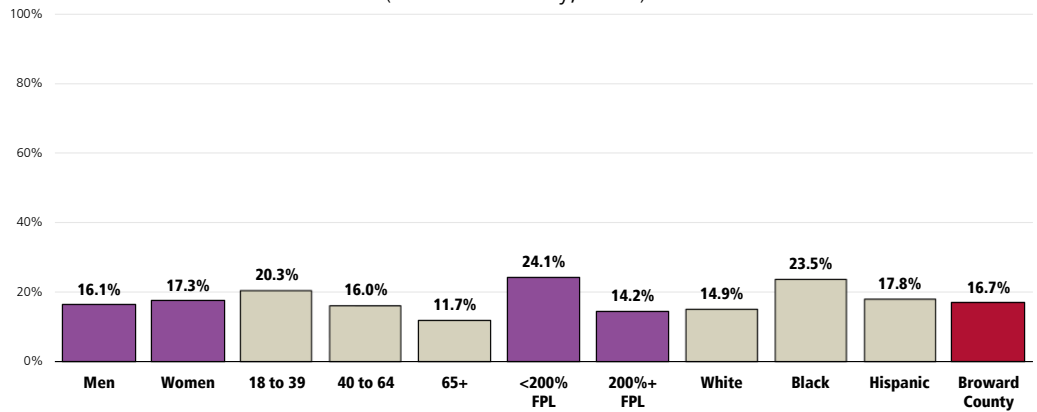
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 64]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

The following residents are more critical of the local arts and entertainment opportunities:

- 👤 Young adults.
- 👤 Lower-income residents.
- 👤 Blacks.

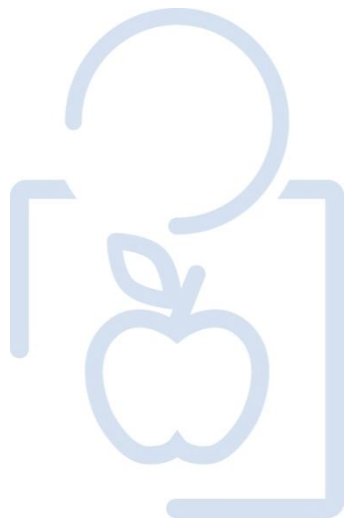
### Arts and Entertainment Opportunities in Broward County Are “Fair” or “Poor”

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 64]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

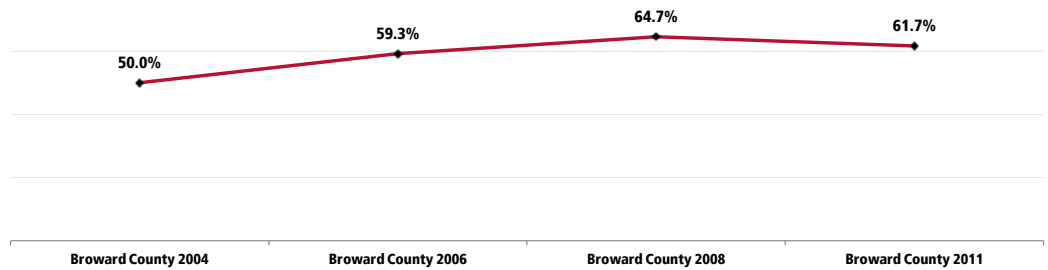
# OUR LEARNING



# Literacy

Since 2004, the prevalence of children (age 1 to 5) who have begun reading has overall increased significantly in Broward County.

## Child (Age 1-5) Has Started Learning to Read



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 122]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children age 1 to 5 at home.

# Public Education

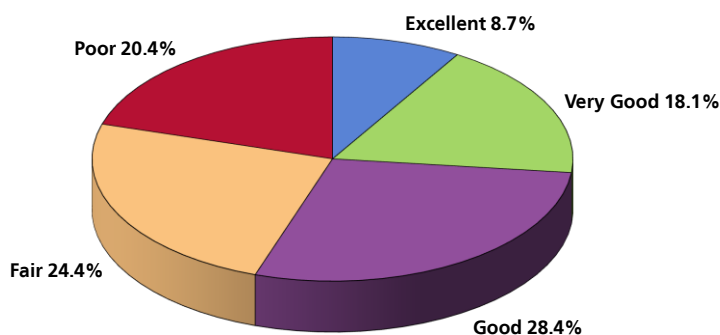
## Perceptions of Local Public Schools

**A total of 26.8% of Broward County residents rate the job local public schools are doing as "excellent" or "very good."**

- Another 28.4% gave "good" evaluations of local public schools.


### Rating of Local Public Schools

(Broward County, 2011)

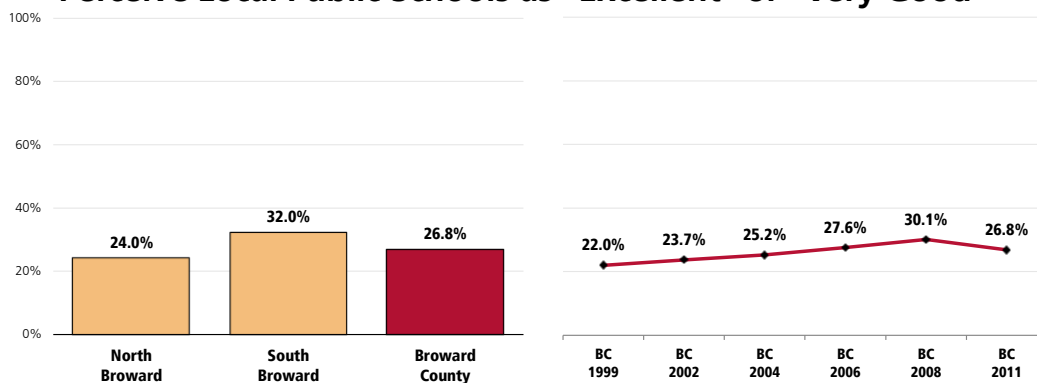


Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 74]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- South Broward residents are more likely to consider local public schools to be doing an "excellent" or "very good" job.

 Marks an overall statistically significant improvement in ratings.

### Perceive Local Public Schools as "Excellent" or "Very Good"



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 74]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



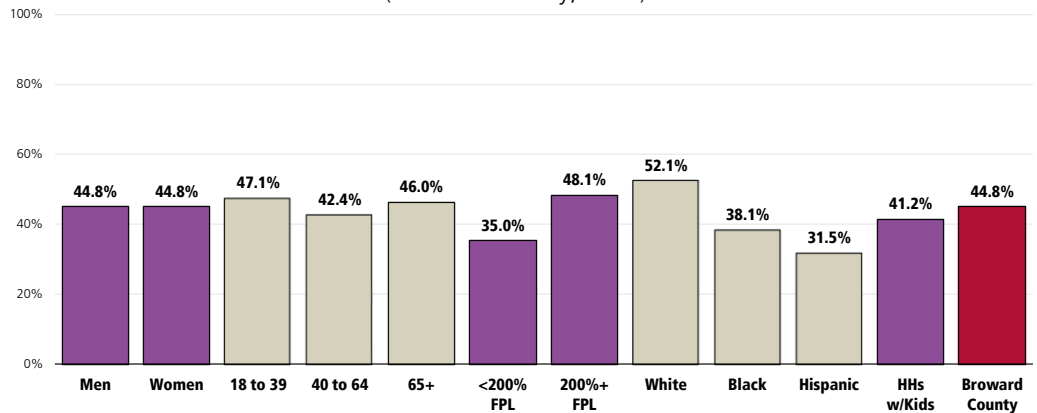
**However, 44.8% of county adults rate local public schools as “fair” or “poor.”**

The following residents are more critical of local public schools:

- 👤 Residents with higher incomes.
- 👤 Whites.
- 👤 Note that 41.2% of households with children consider local public schooling to be “fair” or “poor.”

### Local Public Schools Are “Fair” or “Poor”

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 74]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

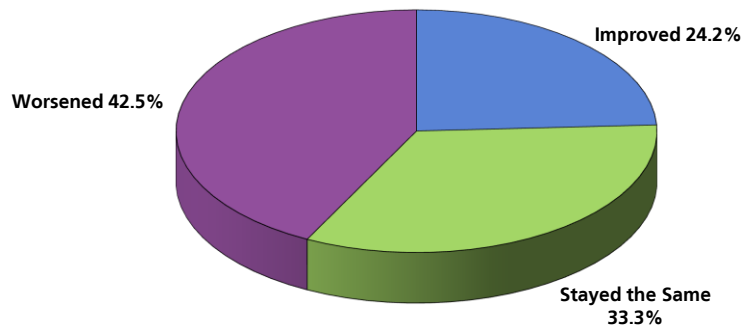
### Perceived Changes Over Time

**One-third (33.3%) of survey respondents feel that local public schools have stayed about the same during the time they have lived in Broward County, while 24.2% feel they have improved.**

- In contrast, 42.5% of residents feel that local public schools have worsened over time.





### Local Public Schools Over Time

(Broward County, 2011)



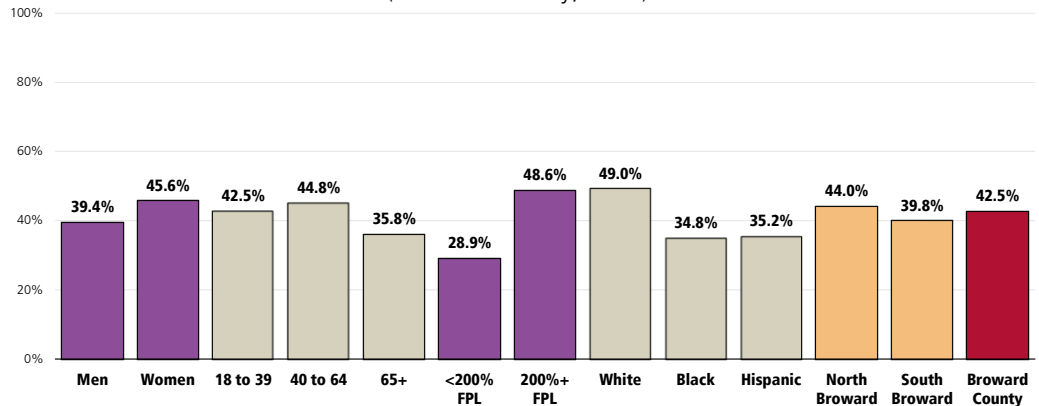
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 75]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

The following residents are more likely to consider local public schools to have worsened over time:

-  Women.
-  Adults under age 65.
-  Residents with higher incomes.
-  Whites.
- No significant difference by area.

## Perceive That Local Public Schools Have Worsened Over Time

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 75]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.  
● Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
● Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Aspects of Local Public Education

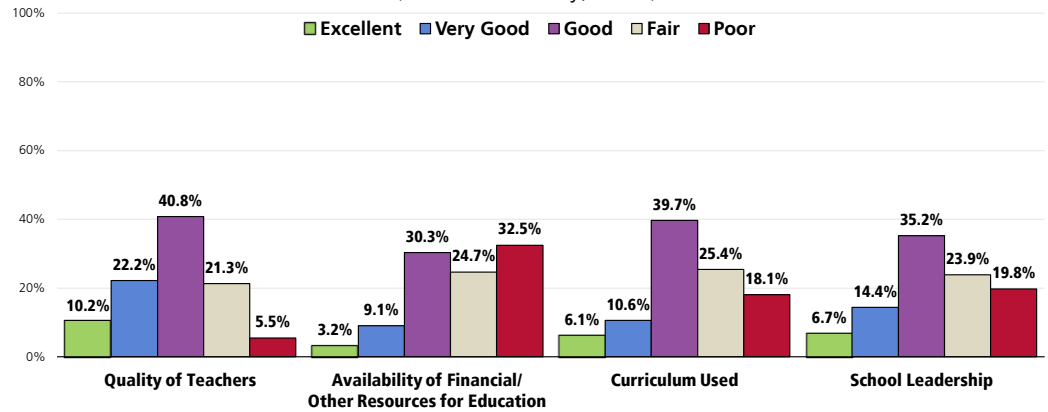
Survey respondents were next asked to rate specific aspects of local public schools, including the quality of teachers, the availability of resources for education (financial and otherwise), curriculum, and school leadership.

**The highest “excellent/very good” rating was for quality of teachers (32.4%), followed by school leadership (21.1%).**

- In contrast, 57.2% gave “fair/poor” ratings of the availability of resources for education.
- Another 43.7% gave low ratings for school leadership and 43.5% gave low ratings for the curriculum used.

## Rating Specific Aspects of Local Public Schools

(Broward County, 2011)



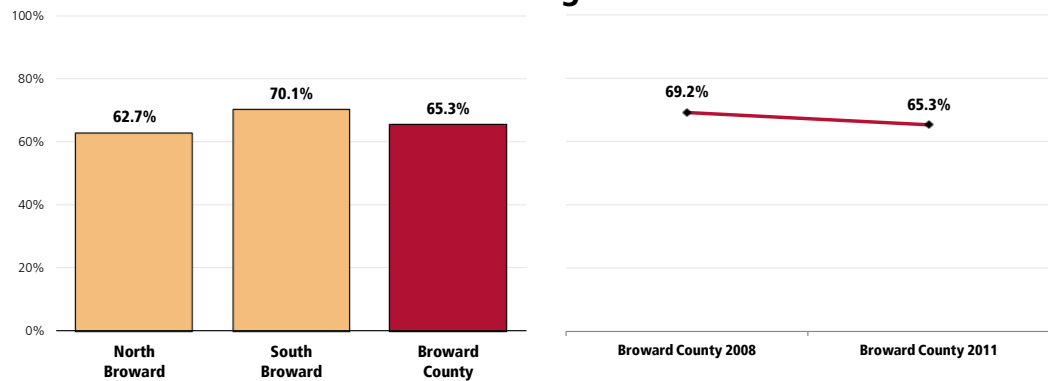
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Items 76-79]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

## Public Schools as Safe Environments

**A total of 65.3% of survey respondents consider local public schools to provide safe and secure learning environments.**

- Lower among residents of North Broward.
- Statistically unchanged since 2008.

## Local Public Schools Provide Safe/Secure Learning Environments



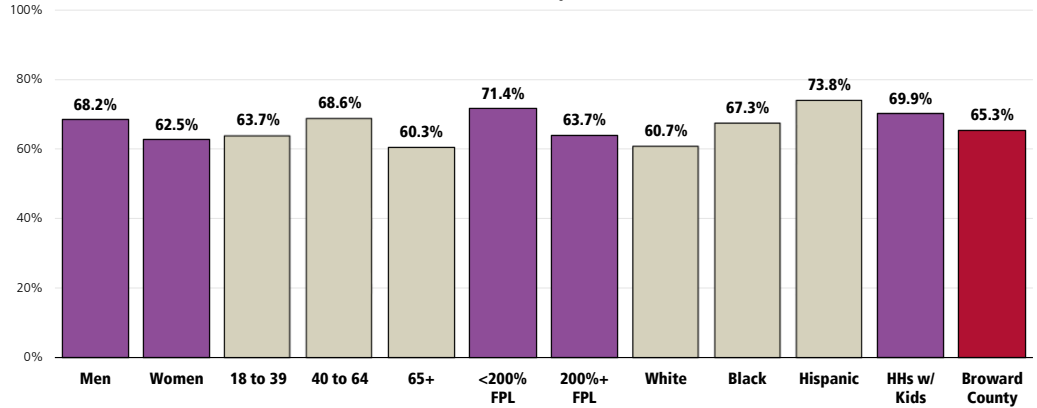
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 80]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

The following residents are more likely to consider local schools to provide safe and secure learning environments:

- Adults aged 40 to 64.
- Residents with lower incomes.
- Hispanics.
- Note that 69.9% of residents with children consider local public schools to provide safe and secure learning environments.

## Local Public Schools Provide Safe/Secure Learning Environments

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 80]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Support for Public Education

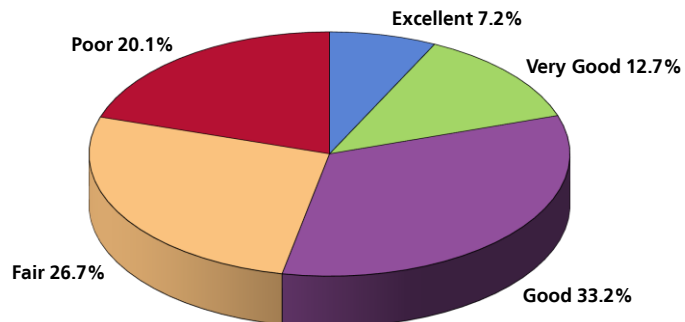
### Parental Support

**A total of 19.9% of survey respondents consider parental support for public education in Broward County to be "excellent" or "very good."**

- Another 33.2% of respondents gave "good" ratings of parental support.

### Rating of Parental Support for Public Education in the County

(Broward County, 2011)



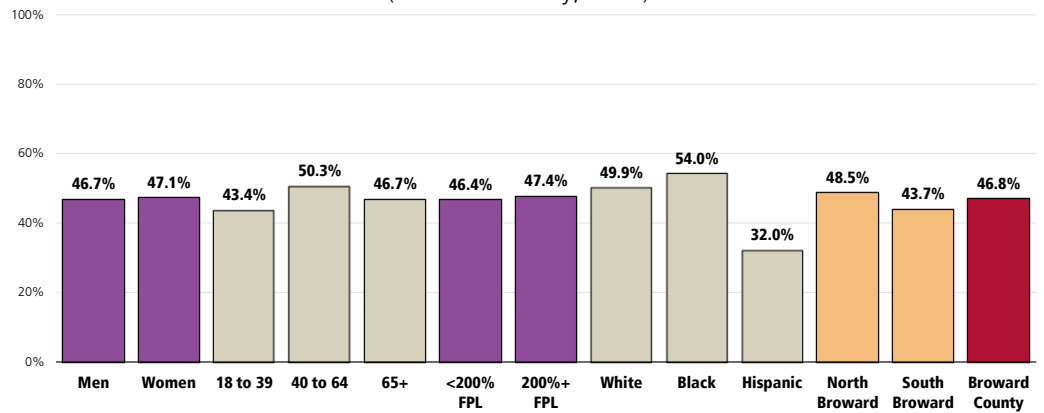
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 81]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

**On the other hand, 46.8% of Broward County adults consider parental support for local public education to be "fair" or "poor."**

- No difference between North and South Broward.
- Whites and Blacks are more critical of parental support in the county.

## Perceive Parental Support for Public Education in Broward County as "Fair" or "Poor"

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 81]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

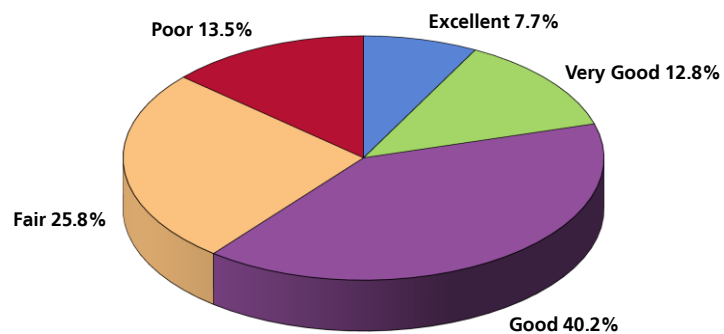
## Community Support

With regard to community support for public education, 20.5% of survey respondents gave "excellent/very good" ratings.

- Another 40.2% gave "good" ratings.

## Rating of Community Support for Public Education in Broward County

(Broward County, 2011)



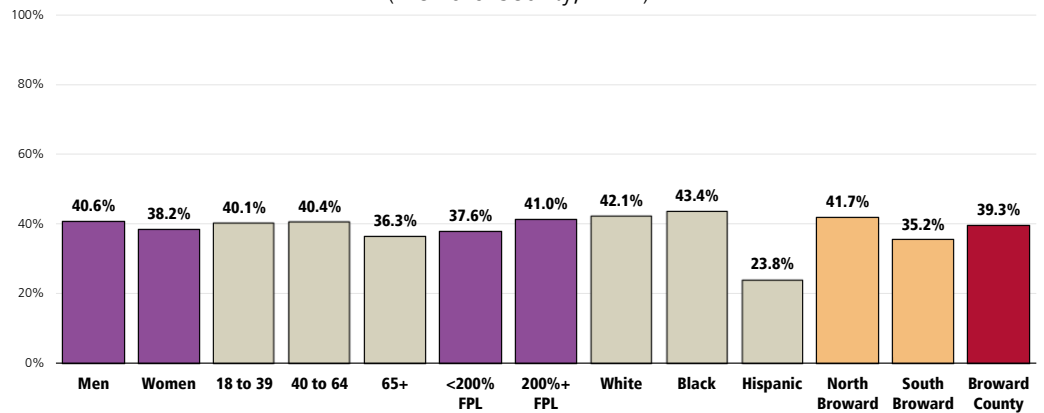
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 82]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

The following residents are more critical of community support for local public education:

● North Broward residents.

👤 Whites and Blacks.

### Perceive Community Support for Public Education in Broward County as "Fair" or "Poor" (Broward County, 2011)



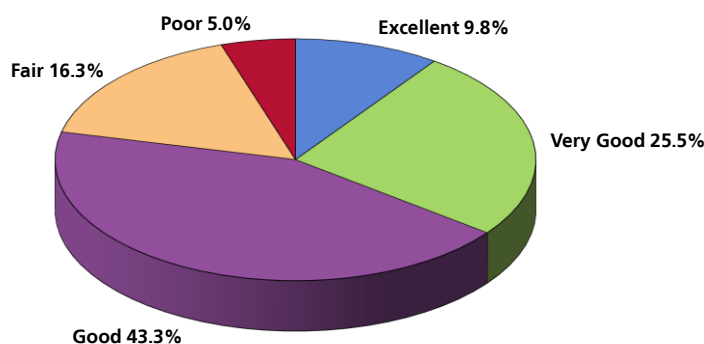
Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 82]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.  
● Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
● Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

# Colleges & Universities

When asked to consider the performance of local community colleges and universities in preparing students for future employment in their fields of training, 35.3% of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings.

- Another 43.3% of adults gave "good" responses.

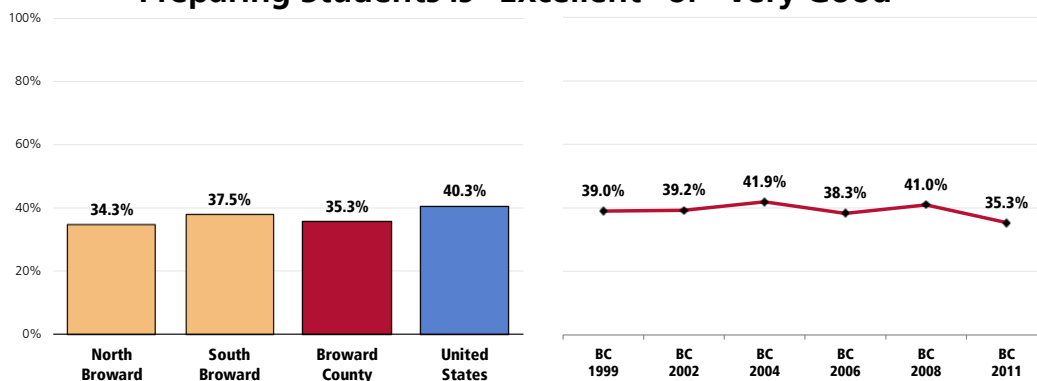
**Rating of Performance of Local Colleges and Universities in Preparing Students for Future Employment**  
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 83]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- Less favorable than found nationwide.
- Comparable by area.
- Statistically unchanged since 1999.

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



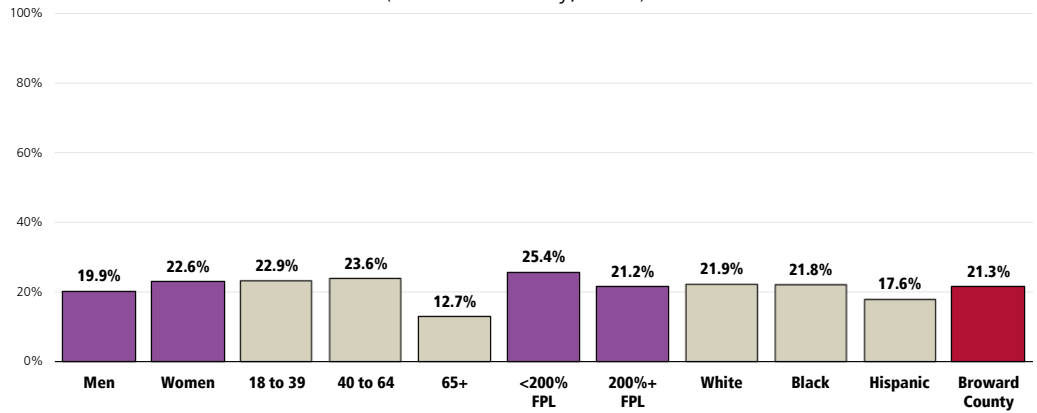
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 83]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Residents under 65 are more critical of the performance of local community colleges and universities.

## Performance of Local Colleges and Universities in Preparing Students is “Fair” or “Poor”

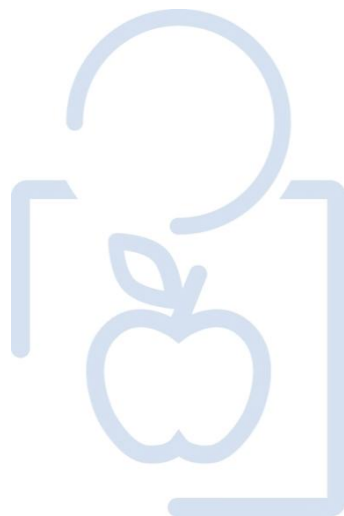
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 83]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.



# OUR ECONOMY



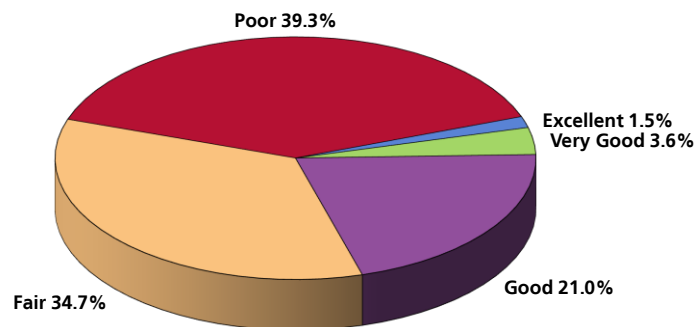
# Economy & Employment

## Overall Perceptions of the Local Economy

When asked to consider the strength and growth of their local economy, just 5.1% of survey respondents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings.

- Another 21.0% gave “good” responses.

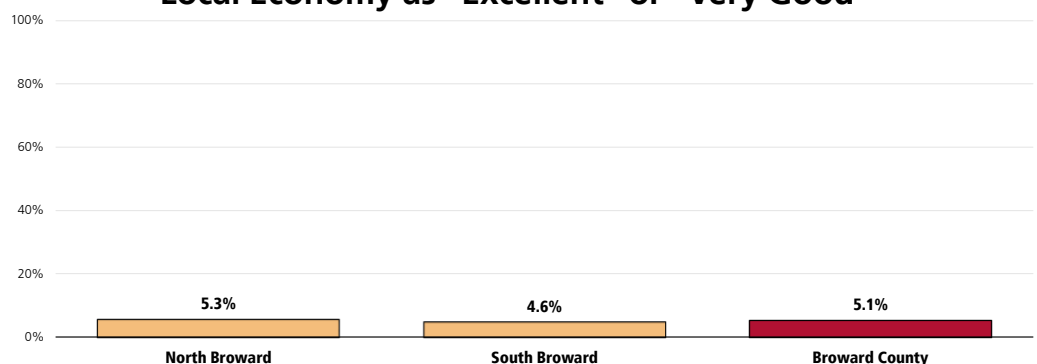
### Rating of the Strength and Growth of the Local Economy (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 89]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- No significant difference between North and South Broward.

### Perceive Strength and Growth of Local Economy as “Excellent” or “Very Good”



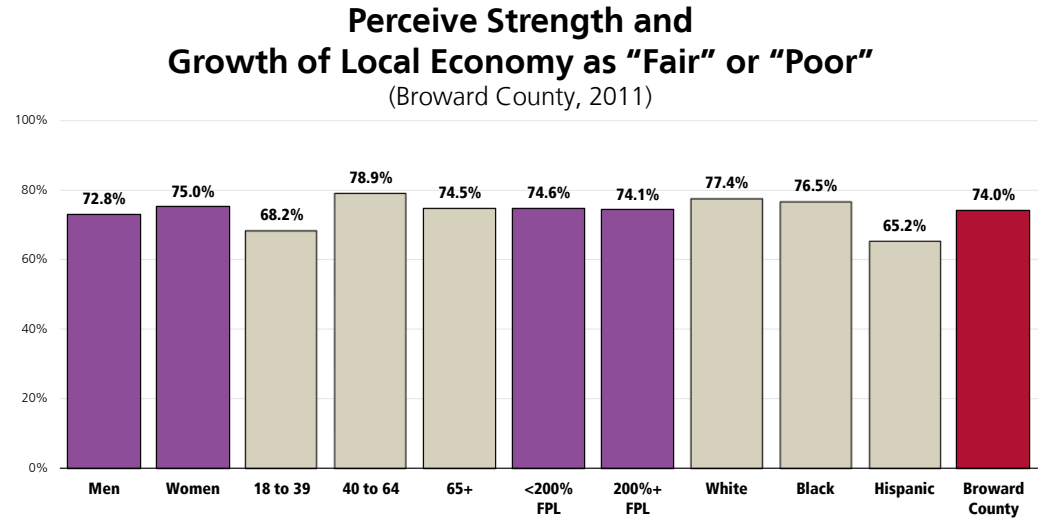
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 89]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

**In contrast, 74.0% of survey respondents gave “fair/poor” evaluations of the strength and growth of local economy.**

The following residents are more likely to give “fair/poor” ratings:

👤 Adults aged 40 to 64.

👤 Whites and Blacks.



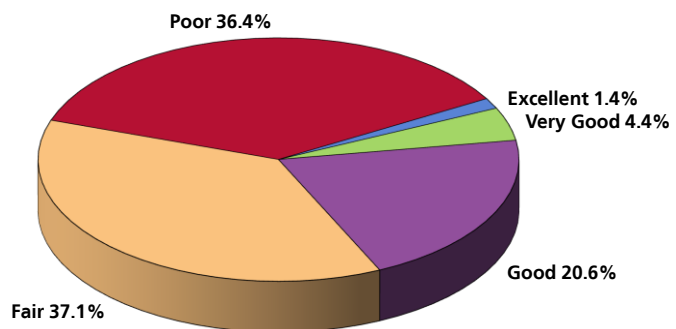
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 89]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Employment Opportunities

**In terms of employment opportunities that exist in the area, 5.8% of survey respondents gave “excellent/very good” ratings.**

- Another 20.6% gave “good” ratings of local employment opportunities.

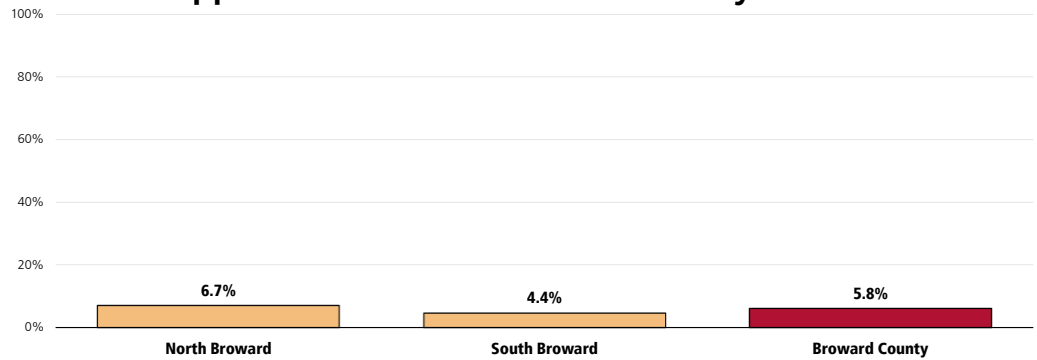
### Rating of Local Employment Opportunities (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 92]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

- No significant difference between North and South Broward.

### Perceive Local Employment Opportunities as “Excellent” or “Very Good”

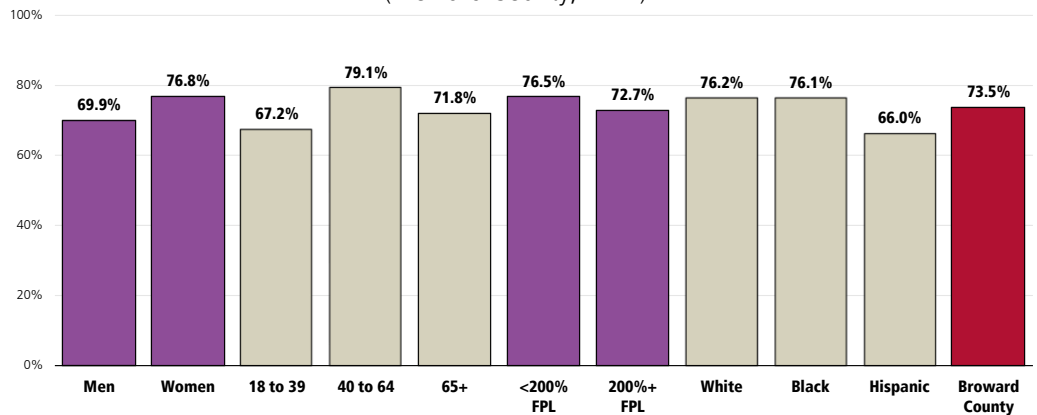


Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 92]  
 ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008  
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

The following residents are more critical of local employment opportunities:

- 👥 Women.
- 👥 Adults aged 40 to 64.
- 👥 Whites and Blacks.

### Perceive Local Employment Opportunities as “Fair” or “Poor” (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: ● Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 92]  
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.  
 ● Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 ● Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

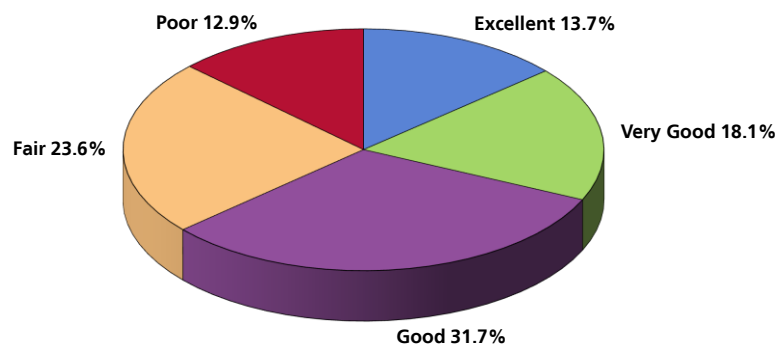
# Personal Finances

**When asked to consider their own financial situation** (in terms of being able to afford adequate food, housing, and pay the bills they currently have), **31.8% of survey respondents gave “excellent” or “very good” evaluations.**

- Another 31.7% of survey respondents consider their personal financial situation to be “good.”

## Rating of Personal/Family’s Financial Situation

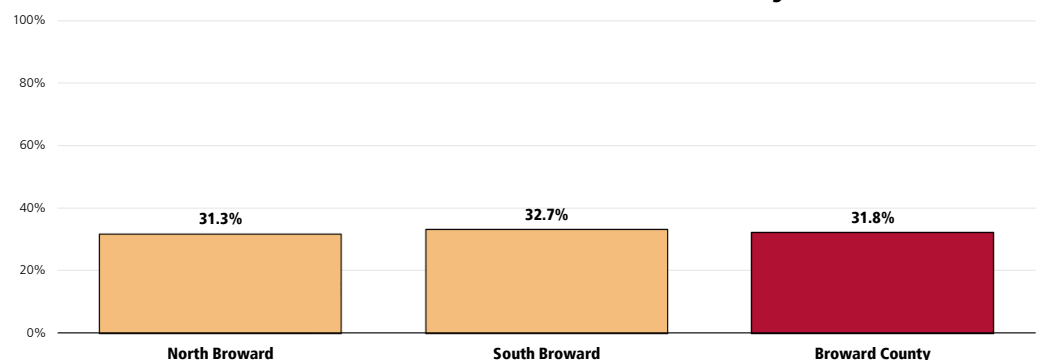
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 90]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

- Statistically similar by area.




## Perceive Own Personal/Family’s Financial Situation as “Excellent” or “Very Good”



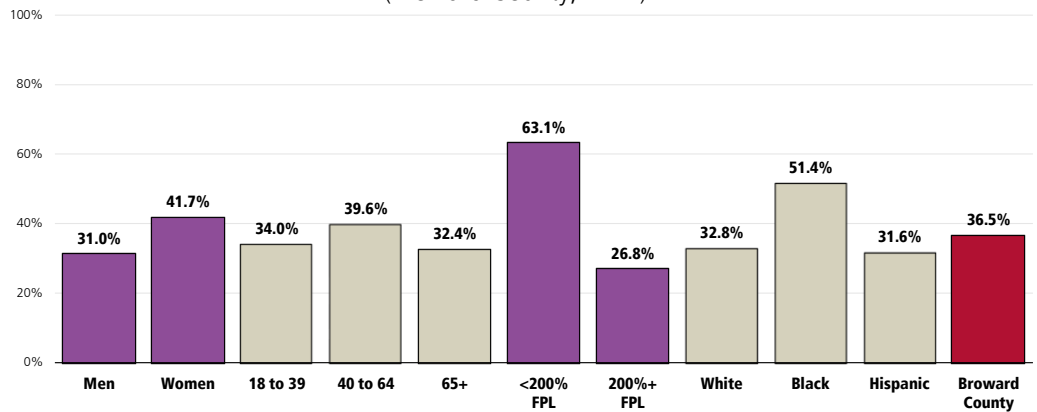
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 90]  
Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

**More than one-third (36.5%) of survey respondents, on the other hand, consider their personal financial situation to be “fair” or “poor.”**

More common among:

-  Women.
-  Residents with lower incomes.
-  Blacks.

### Perceive Own Personal/Family's Financial Situation as “Fair” or “Poor” (Broward County, 2011)



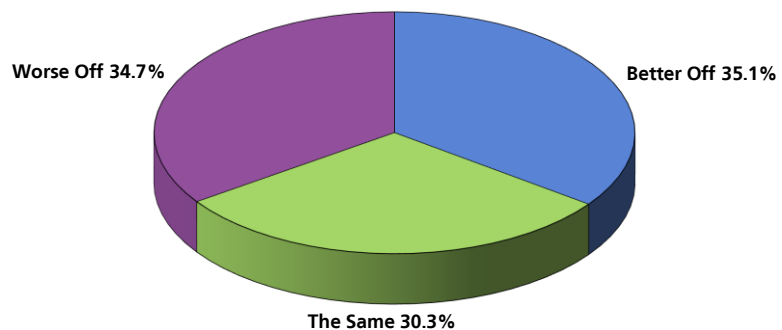
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 90]  
 Notes:
 

- Asked of all respondents.
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
- Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

**In comparison to one year ago, 30.3% of survey respondents consider their personal financial situation to be the same.**

- On the other hand, 35.1% feel better off than one year ago, while 34.7% consider themselves to be worse off.

### Personal Financial Situation vs. One Year Ago (Broward County, 2011)



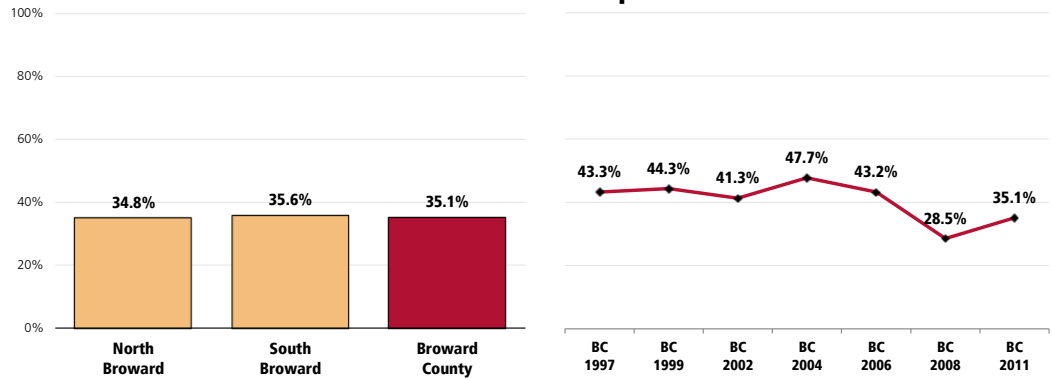
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 91]  
 Notes:
 

- Asked of all respondents.

- No significant difference by area.

▨ Marks an overall decrease over time (although better than found in 2008).

## Personal Financial Situation Has Improved in the Past Year

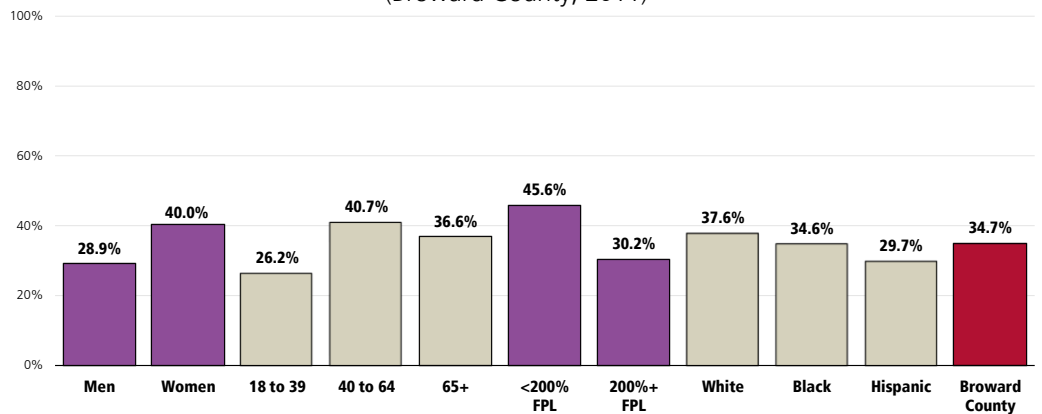


Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 91]  
 Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

The following residents are more likely to feel their personal financial situation has worsened in the past year:

- ▨ Women.
- ▨ Adults aged 40 and older.
- ▨ Those with lower incomes.

## Personal Financial Situation Has Worsened in the Past Year (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 91]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

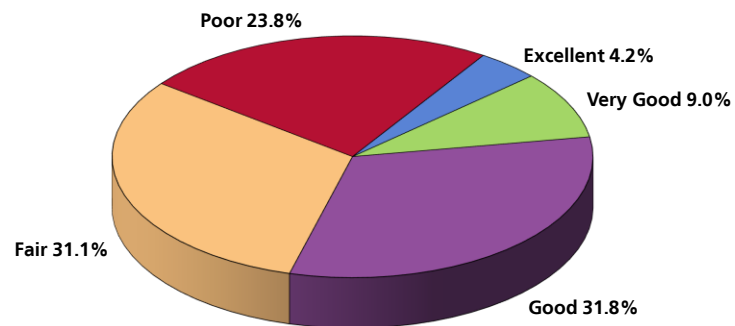
# Housing Affordability

## Availability of Affordable Housing

When asked to evaluate the availability of affordable housing in Broward County, 13.2% of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings.

- Another 31.8% consider the availability to be "good."

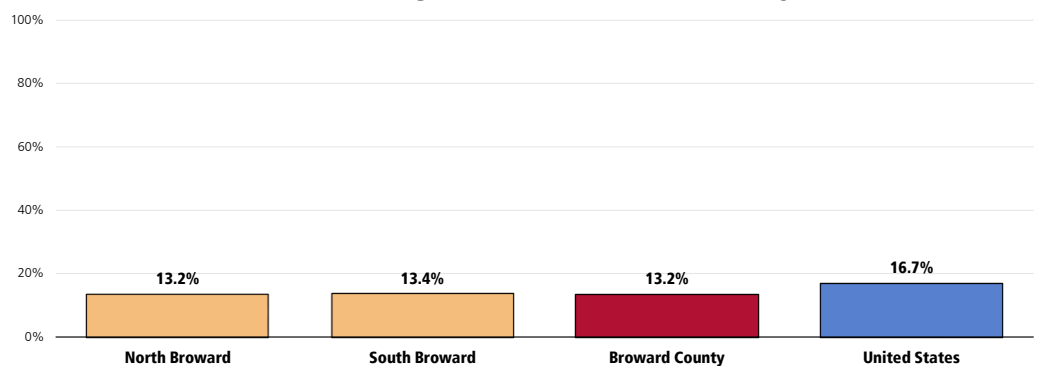
### Rating of the Availability of Affordable Housing (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 93]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- Lower than the national prevalence.
- No difference by area.

### Perceive Availability of Affordable Housing as "Excellent" or "Very Good"






Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 93]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



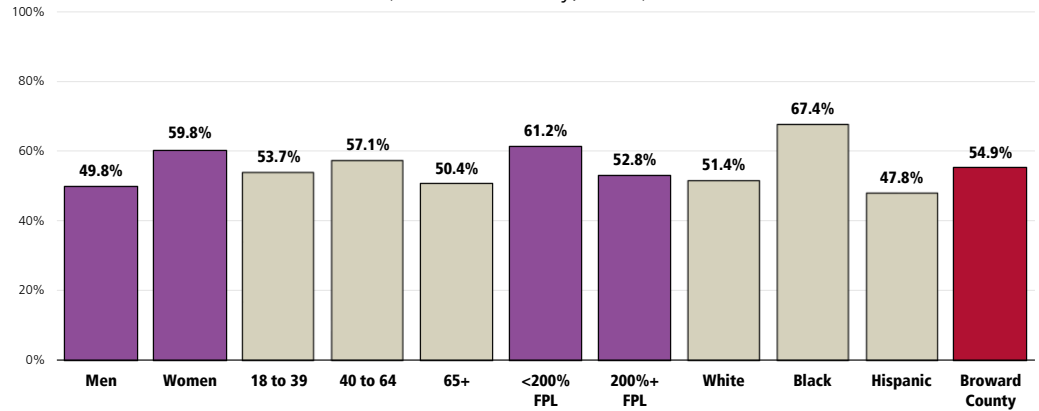
**On the other hand, 54.9% of Broward County residents consider the availability of affordable housing in the community to be “fair/poor.”**

Adults more likely to give low ratings of the availability of affordable housing include:

-  Women.
-  Lower-income adults.
-  Blacks.

### Perceive Availability of Affordable Housing as “Fair” or “Poor”

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 93]

- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
  - Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
  - Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

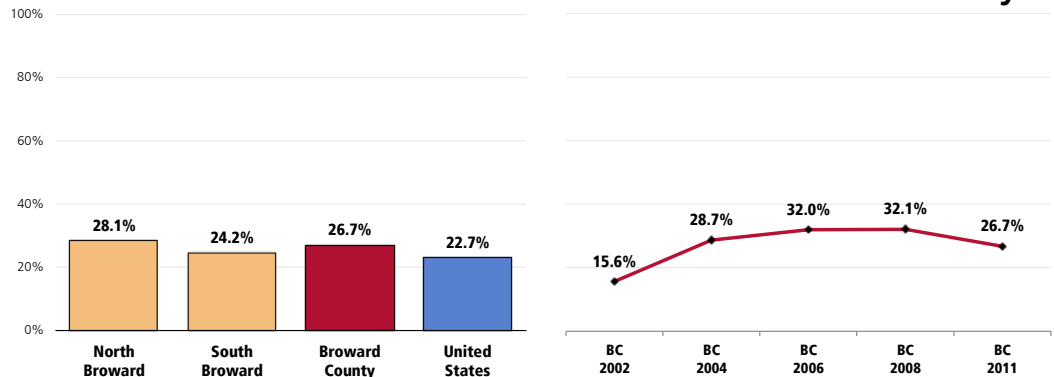
## Housing-Related Expenses

### Worked Extra Hours to Help With Housing Payments

Over the past year, 26.7% of respondents indicate that the cost of housing has caused them or someone in their household to work an extra job or extra hours in order to get by.

- Higher than the national prevalence.
- Similar between North and South Broward.
- ▣ Remains statistically higher than baseline 2002 survey findings.

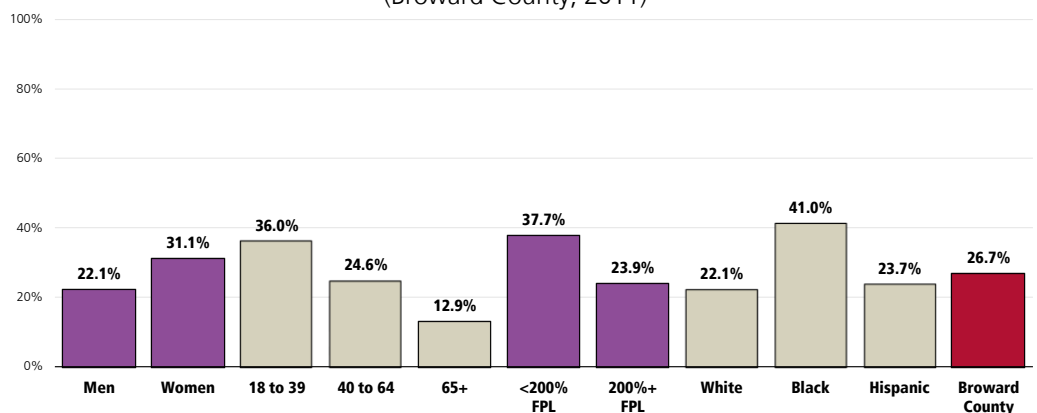
### Housing Costs Have Caused a Household Member to Work Extra Hours or an Extra Job in the Past Year in Order to Get By



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 94]  
 • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

▣ Those more likely to report this include: women; young adults; lower-income residents; and Blacks.

### Housing Costs Have Caused a Household Member to Work Extra Hours or an Extra Job in the Past Year in Order to Get By (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 94]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 • Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Public Assistance for Housing-Related Expenses

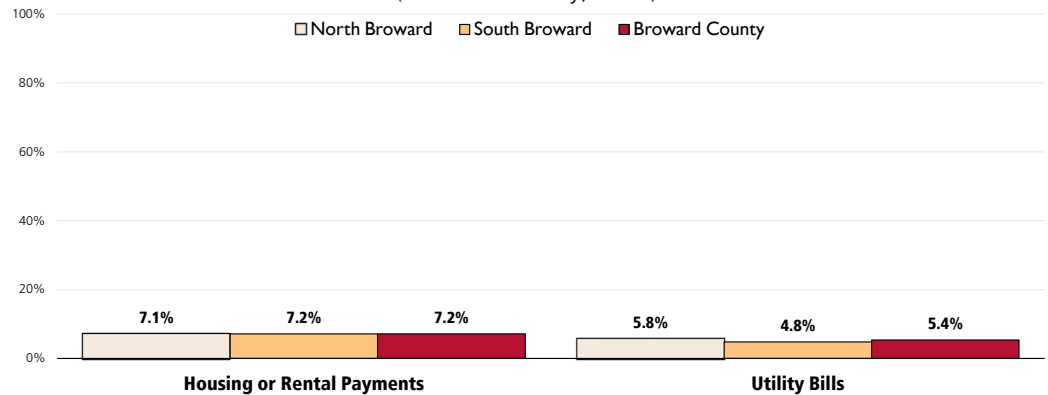
**A total of 7.2% of survey respondents reported needing public assistance with housing or rental payments, but not being able to get it.**

**A total of 5.4% reported needing public assistance with utility bills, such as water and electric, but not being able to get it.**

- No significant differences by area.

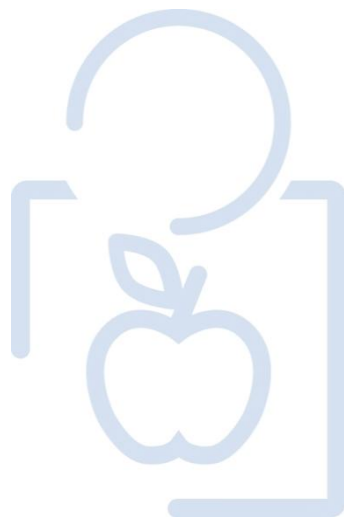
### Inability to Obtain Housing-Related Public Assistance

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Items 95-96]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

# OUR ENVIRONMENT

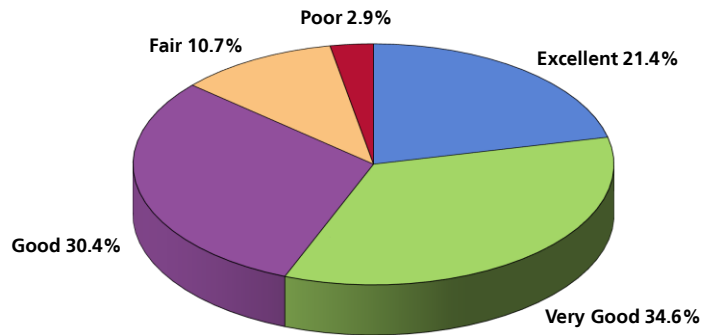


# Neighborhood Conditions

When asked to describe the conditions of homes in their neighborhoods, 56.0% of survey respondents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings.

- Another 30.4% gave “good” responses.

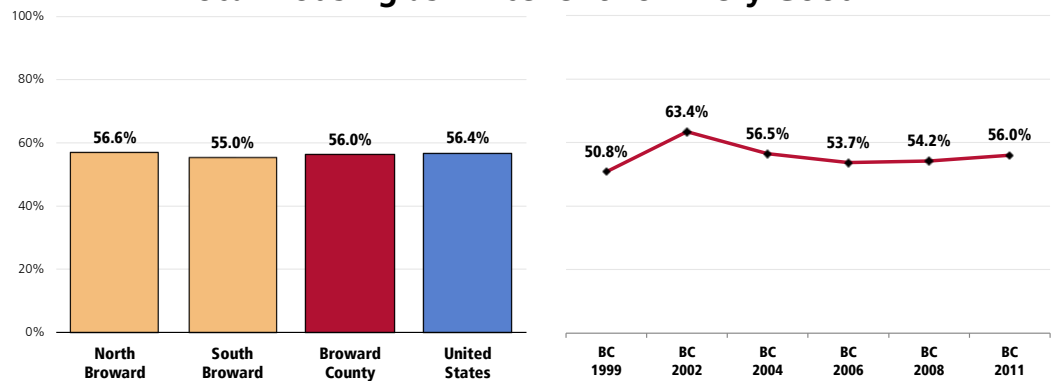
**Rating of the Condition of Local Housing**  
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 105]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- Nearly identical to the US prevalence.
- Similar by area.
- ▣ Although relatively stable over the past several years, it remains significantly higher than baseline 1999 findings.

**Perceive Condition of Local Housing as “Excellent” or “Very Good”**



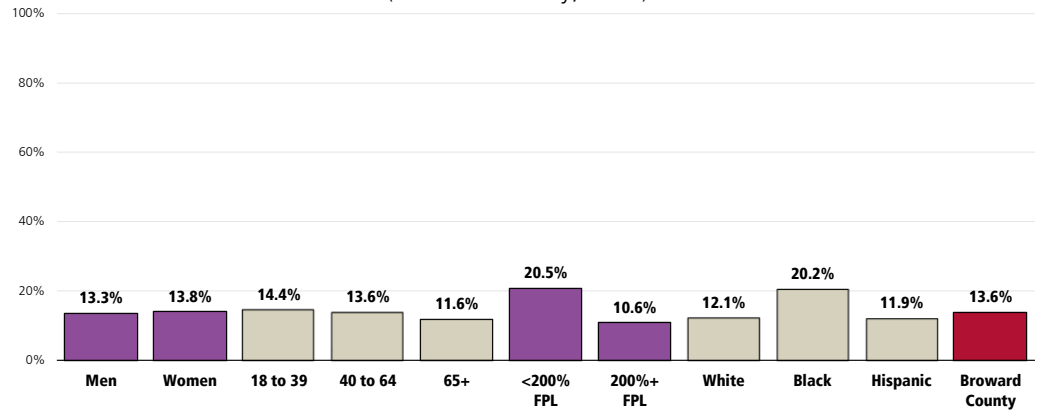
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 105]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

**A total of 13.6% of Broward County adults rate the condition of neighborhood homes as “fair” or “poor.”**

Adults more likely to give “fair” or “poor” evaluations include:

- 👤 Lower-income adults.
- 👤 Blacks.

**Perceive Condition of Local Housing as “Fair” or “Poor”**  
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 105]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

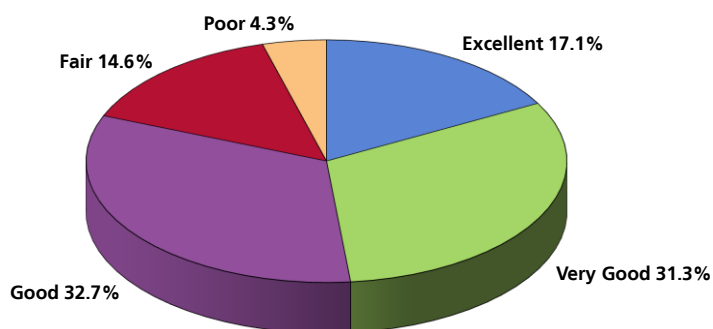
# Physical Environment

## Overall Perceptions of the Physical Environment

A total of 48.4% of survey respondents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of the physical environment in their community (including being free of pollution and having clean streets and yards, attractive neighborhoods and buildings, access to open space and natural areas, and an agreeable climate).

- Another 32.7% of adults gave “good” evaluations.

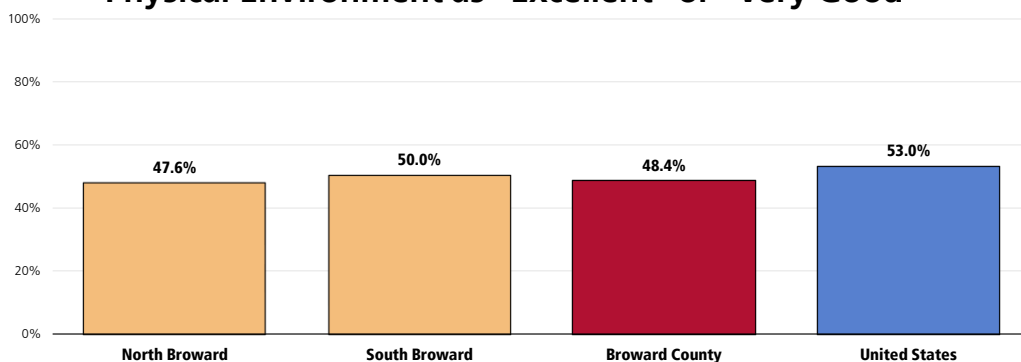
### Rating of the County’s Physical Environment (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 98]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
In this case, the term “physical environment” includes being free of pollution and having clean streets and yards, attractive neighborhoods and buildings, access to open space and natural areas, and an agreeable climate.

- Lower than the US prevalence.
- No significant difference between North and South Broward.

### Perceive Broward County’s Physical Environment as “Excellent” or “Very Good”



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 98]  
Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

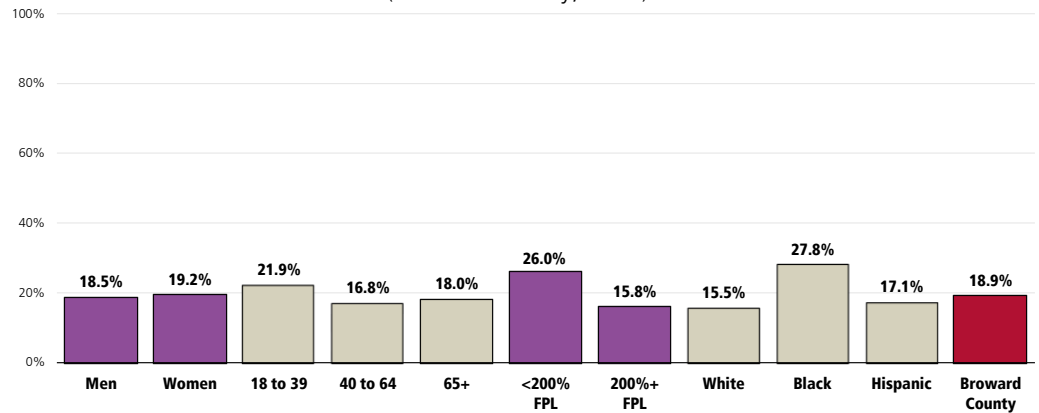
The following residents are more critical of the local physical environment:

Residents with lower incomes.

Blacks.

### Perceive the Physical Environment as "Fair" or "Poor"

(Broward County, 2011)



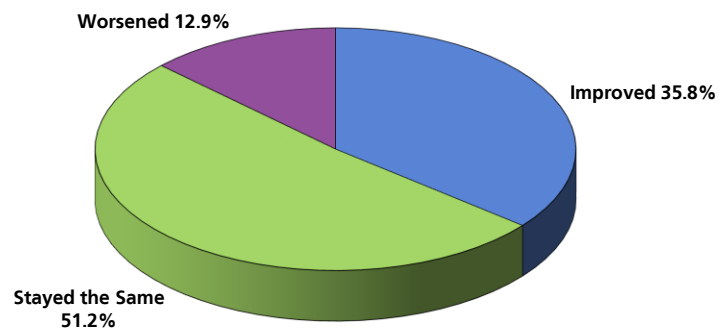
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 98]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

**Just over one-half (51.2%) of survey respondents consider the physical environment to have stayed the same during the time that they have lived in Broward County.**

- On the other hand, 35.8% consider the physical environment to have improved, while 12.9% consider it to have worsened.

### Broward County's Physical Environment Over Time



(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 99]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
In this case, the term "physical environment" includes being free of pollution and having clean streets and yards, attractive neighborhoods and buildings, access to open space and natural areas, and an agreeable climate.

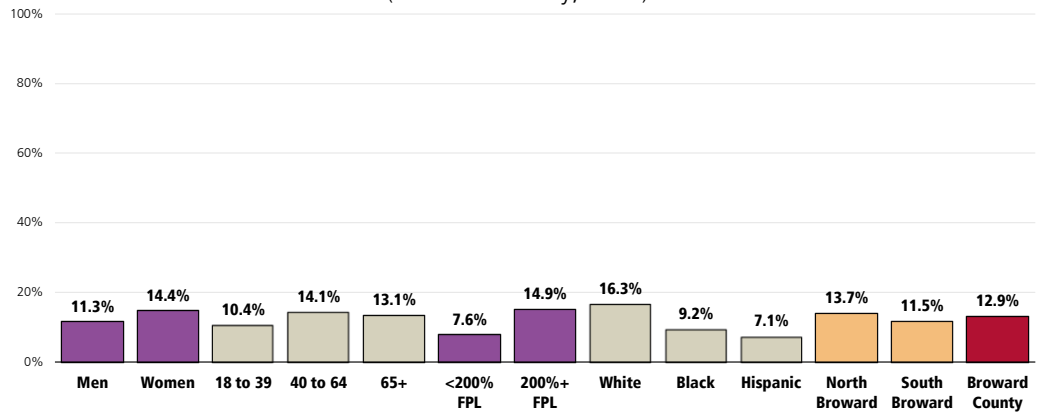


The following residents are more critical of the county's physical environment:

-  Residents with higher incomes.
-  Whites.

## Perceive That the Physical Environment Has Worsened

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 99]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

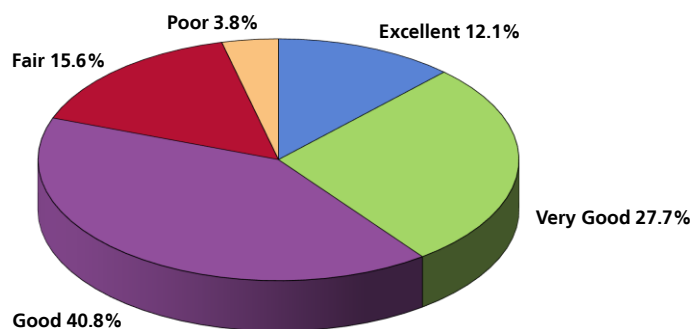
## Air Quality

When considering air quality in their community, 39.8% of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings.

- Another 40.8% of respondents gave "good" ratings.

## Rating of Broward County's Air Quality

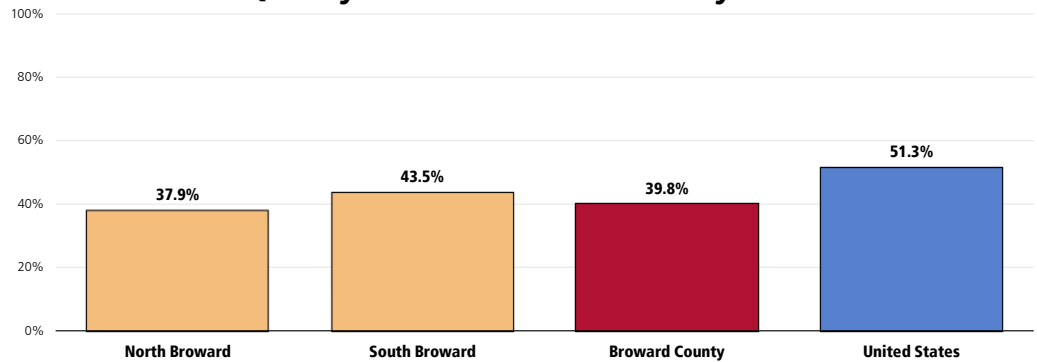
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 100]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 In this case, the term "physical environment" includes being free of pollution and having clean streets and yards, attractive neighborhoods and buildings, access to open space and natural areas, and an agreeable climate.

- Lower than found nationally.
- More favorable in South Broward.

### Perceive Broward County's Air Quality as "Excellent" or "Very Good"



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 100]  
 • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

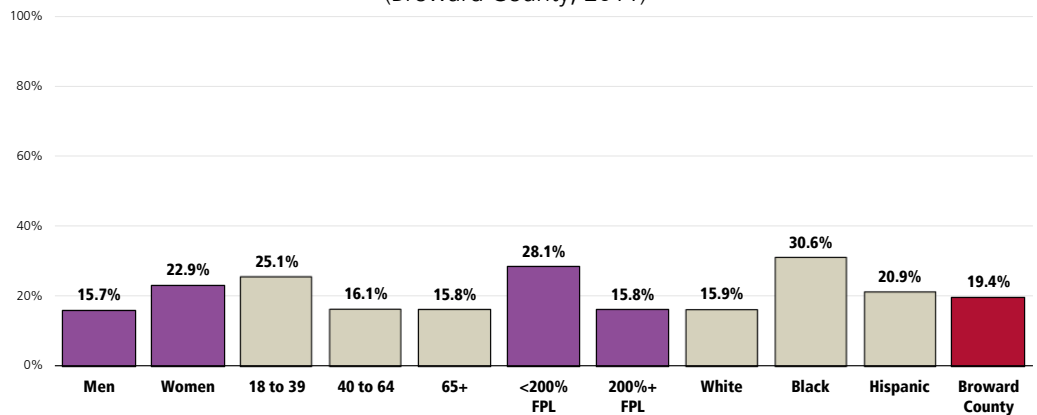
**A total of 19.4% of survey respondents consider air quality to be "fair" or "poor."**

In particular:

- Women.
- Young adults.
- Residents with lower incomes.
- Blacks.

### Perceive Broward County's Air Quality as "Fair" as "Poor"

(Broward County, 2011)



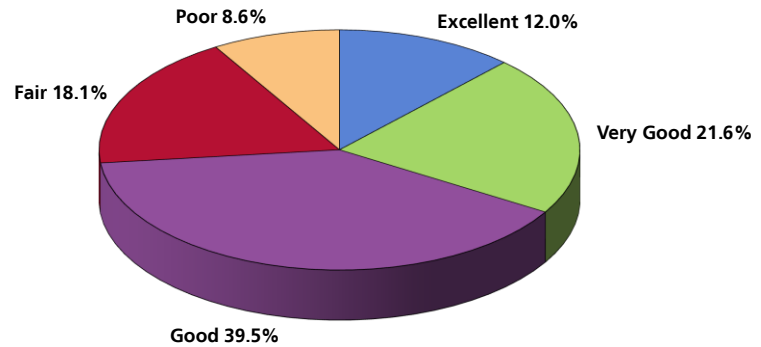
Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 100]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 • Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Drinking Water Quality

With regard to the quality of drinking water, 33.6% of survey respondents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings.

- Another 39.5% gave “good” responses.

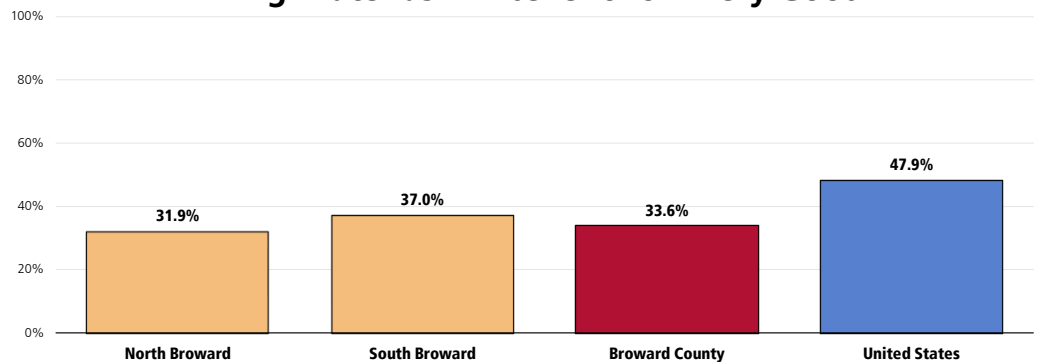
### Rating of the Drinking Water in Broward County's (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 101]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
In this case, the term “physical environment” includes being free of pollution and having clean streets and yards, attractive neighborhoods and buildings, access to open space and natural areas, and an agreeable climate.

- Lower than the US percentage.
- No difference by area.

### Perceive Broward County's Drinking Water as “Excellent” or “Very Good”



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 101]  
Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

**A total of 26.7% of survey respondents, on the other hand, consider local drinking water quality to be “fair” or “poor.”**

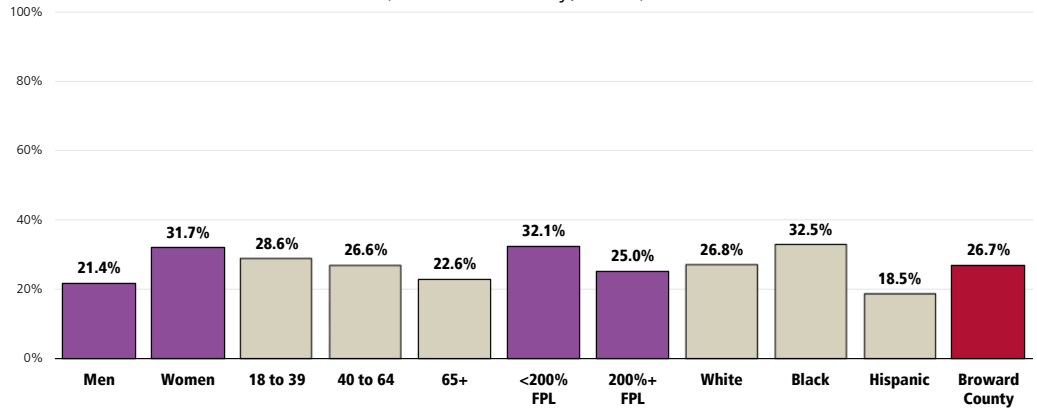
The following residents are more critical of local drinking water quality:

👥 Women.

👥 Blacks.

### Perceive Broward County’s Drinking Water as “Fair” as “Poor”

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 101]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.

• Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

## Natural Amenities

### Natural Features

**A total of 46.9% of Broward County residents feel that natural features (such as the Everglades, beaches, coral reefs, natural areas) enhance the local quality of life “a great deal.”**

- Statistically similar between North and South Broward.

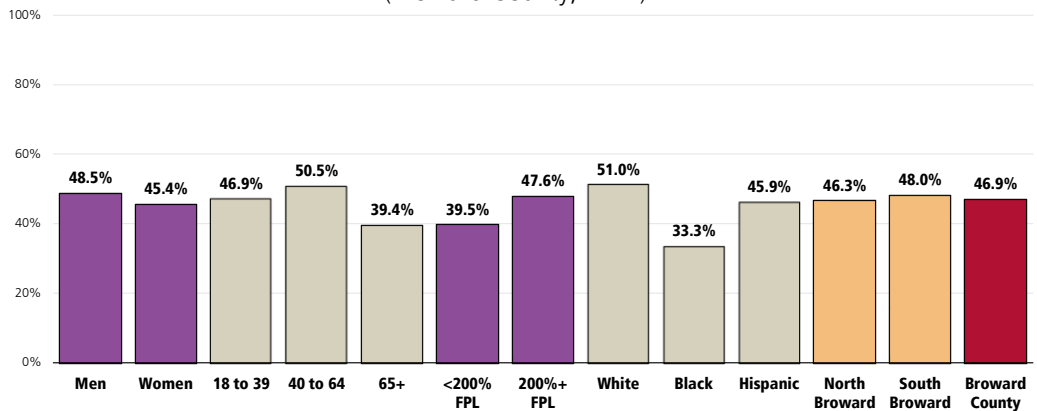
The following residents are less likely to feel that natural features enhance the local quality of life:

👥 Adults aged 65 and older.

👥 Residents with lower incomes.

👥 Blacks.

## Feel That Natural Features (Everglades, Beaches, Coral Reefs, Natural Areas) Enhance the Local Quality of Life “A Great Deal” (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 103]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

### Climate & Weather

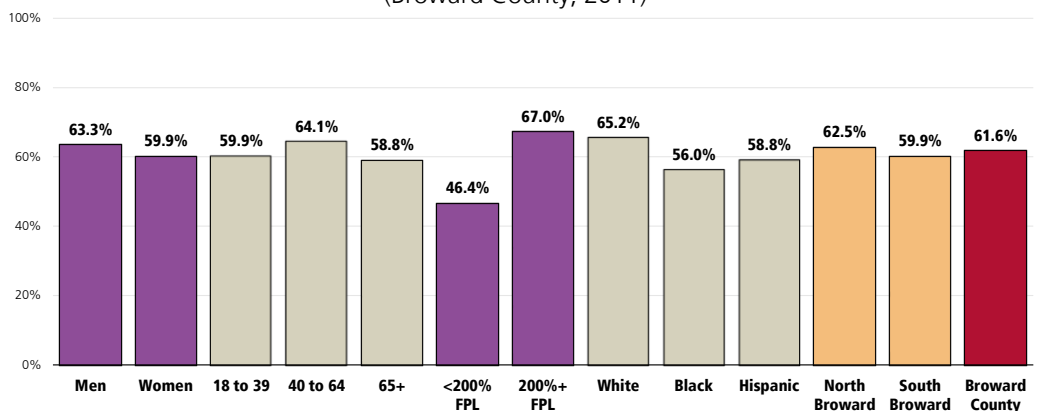
**A total of 61.6% of residents feel that the county's climate and weather enhance the local quality of life "a great deal."**

- Statistically similar between North and South Broward.

The following residents are less likely to feel this way:

- Residents with lower incomes.
- Blacks and Hispanics.

## Feel That Broward County's Climate and Weather Enhance the Local Quality of Life “A Great Deal” (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 104]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

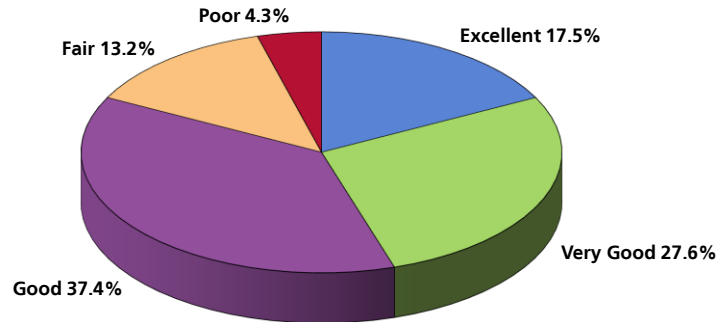
## Open Spaces

**When asked to rate their personal access to open spaces and natural areas, 45.1% of survey respondents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings.**

- Another 37.4% of survey respondents gave “good” ratings.

### Rating of Personal Access to Open Space and Natural Areas

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 102]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

**In contrast, 17.5% of survey respondents gave “fair/poor” ratings of their personal access to open space and natural areas.**

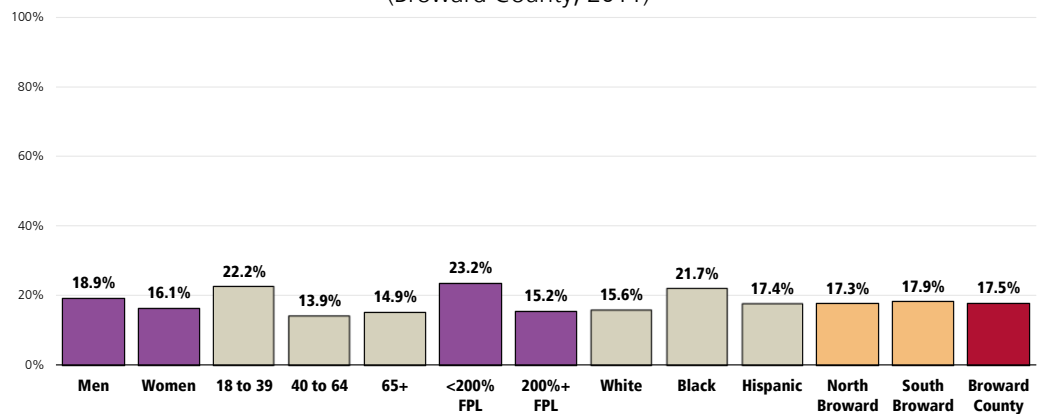
- No significant difference by area.

The following residents are more likely to give “fair/poor” ratings:

- Young adults.
- Lower-income residents.
- Blacks.

### Perceive Personal Access to Open Space and Natural Areas as “Fair” or “Poor”

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 102]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
• Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

# Transportation & Mobility

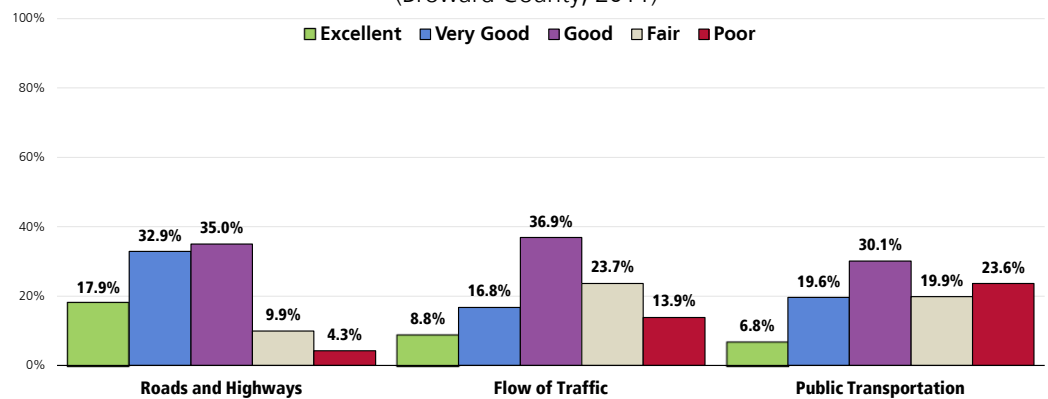
Survey respondents were next asked to rate three specific aspects of mobility in Broward County, including: roads and highways; traffic flow; and public transportation.

**Of these, the county's roads and highways received the largest share of "excellent/very good" ratings (50.8%), followed by public transportation (26.4%) and the flow of traffic (25.6%).**

- In contrast, 43.5% of survey respondents consider public transportation in Broward County to be "fair" or "poor" (37.6% gave low ratings for the flow of traffic and 14.2% gave low ratings for the roads and highways).

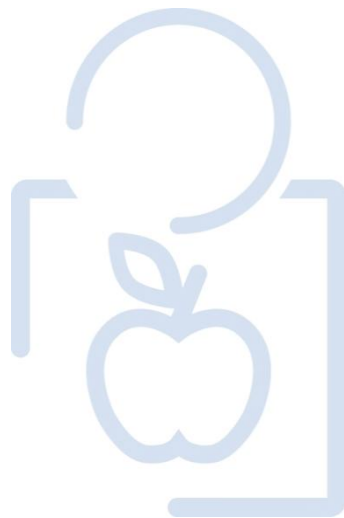
## Ratings of Specific Aspects of Mobility in Broward County

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Items 106-108]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.

# OUR GOVERNMENT





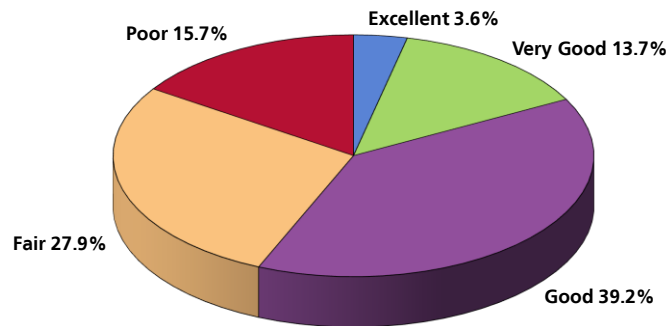
# Perceptions of Local Government

## Overall Perceptions of Local Government

A total of 17.3% of Broward County adults feel that their local government is doing an "excellent" or "very good" job.

- Another 39.2% gave "good" ratings of local government.

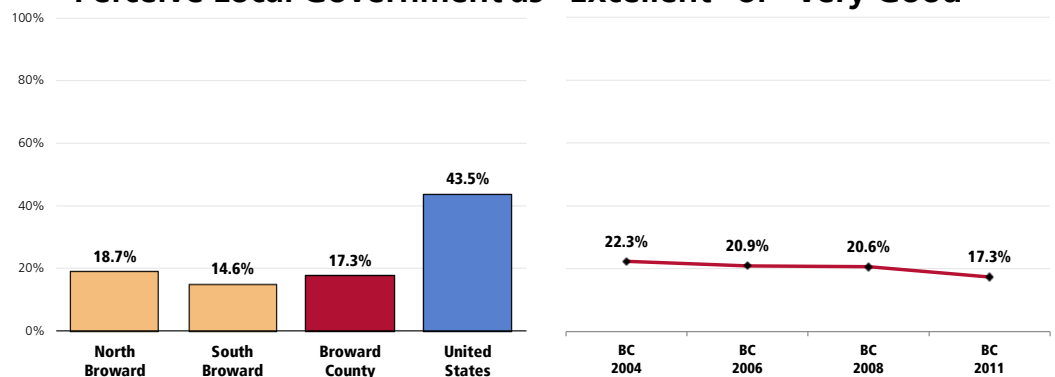
### Rating of Local Government (Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 109]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- Notably lower than the US prevalence (2008 findings).
- No significant difference by area.
- ▢ Marks a statistically significant decrease in "excellent/very good" ratings.

### Perceive Local Government as "Excellent" or "Very Good"

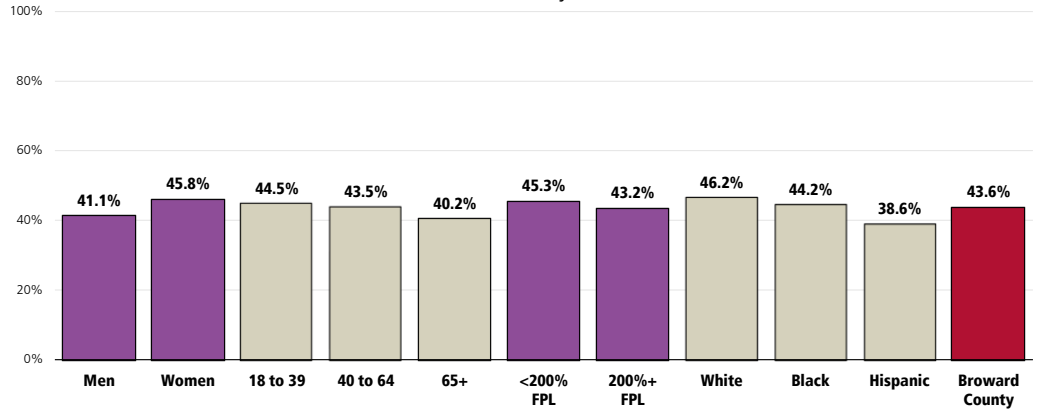


Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 109]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

On the other hand, 43.6% of survey respondents rate their local government as “fair” or “poor.”

 No significant differences when viewed by demographic characteristics.

### Local Government is Doing a “Fair” or “Poor” Job (Broward County, 2011)

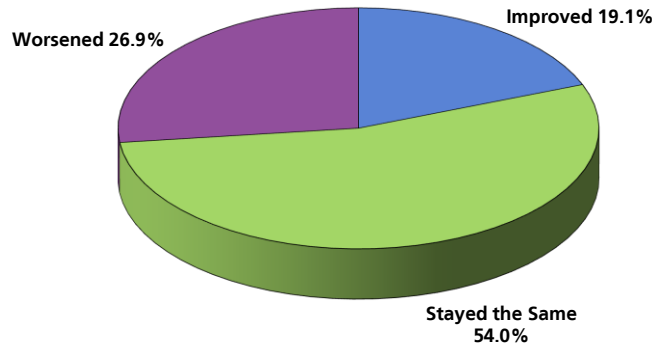


Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 109]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

A total of 54.0% of survey respondents consider local government to have stayed the same during the time they have lived in Broward County.

- In contrast, 19.1% feel that local government has improved, while 26.9% feel it has gotten worse.

### Local Government Over Time (Broward County, 2011)



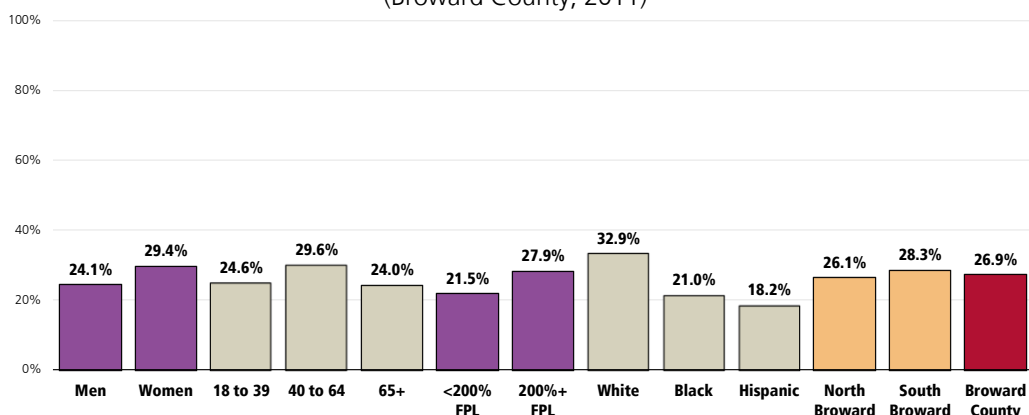
Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 110]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.



Whites in Broward County are more likely to feel that local government has worsened over time.

## Local Government Perceived to Have Worsened Over Time

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 110]

Notes: Asked of all respondents.

Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.

Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

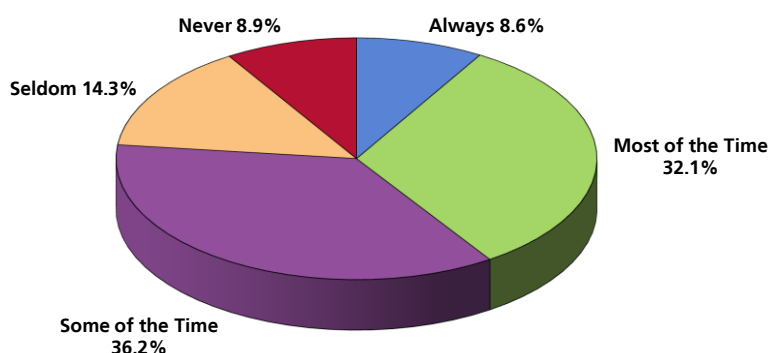
## Trustworthiness

**A total of 40.7% of Broward County adults feel that they can “always/most of the time” trust their local government to work for the best interest of the community.**

- Another 36.2% gave “some of the time” responses.

## Frequency of Trust in Local Government

(Broward County, 2011)

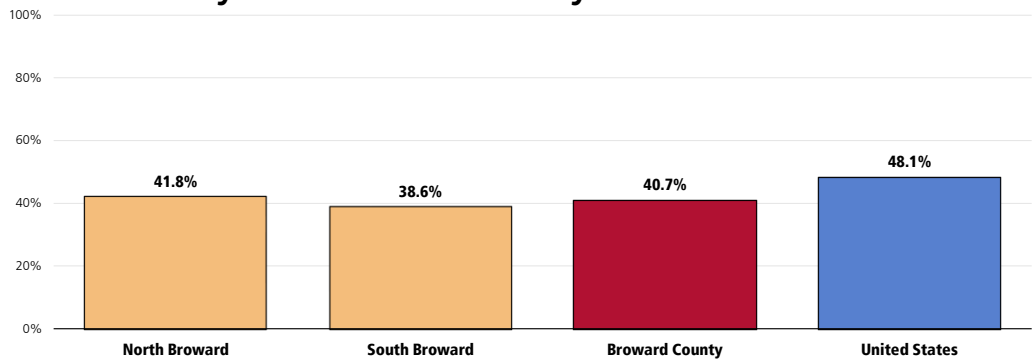


Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 111]

Notes: Asked of all respondents.

- Lower than the US prevalence (2008 findings).
- No significant difference by area.

### Trust Local Government to Work for Community’s Best Interest “Always” or “Most of the Time”



Sources:
 

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 111]
- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008

 Notes:
 

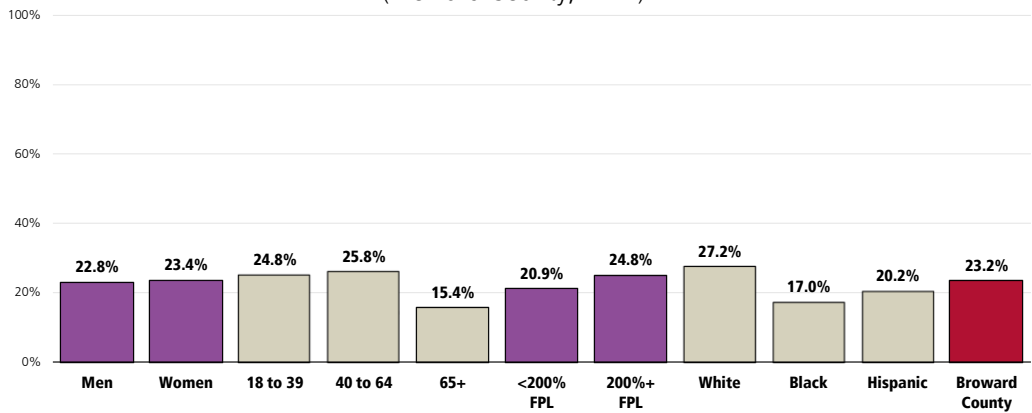
- Asked of all respondents.

On the other hand, 23.2% of survey respondents feel they can “seldom” or “never” trust local government.

The following residents are less likely to trust local government:

- Adults under age 65.
- Whites.

### “Seldom” or “Never” Trust Local Government to Work for Community’s Best Interest (Broward County, 2011)



Sources:
 

- Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 111]

 Notes:
 

- Asked of all respondents.
- Income categories reflect respondent’s household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.
- Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

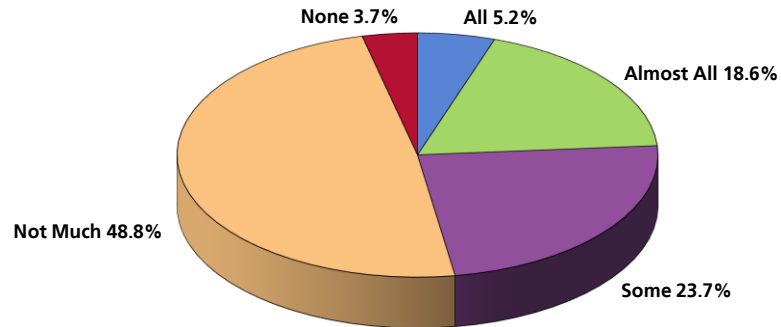
## Fiscal Responsibility

When asked to consider how much of each tax dollar is wasted by local government, 23.8% of survey respondents said “all” or “almost all.”

- Another 23.7% of survey respondents consider “some” tax dollars to be wasted.

### Amount of Each Dollar Perceived as Wasted by Local Government

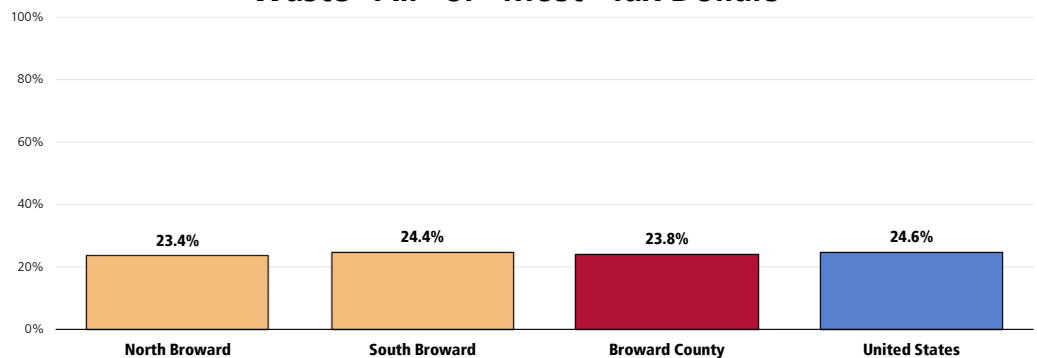
(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 112]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- Similar to the US percentage.
- No significant difference between North and South Broward.

### Waste “All” or “Most” Tax Dollars



Sources: • Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 112]  
• Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC National Quality of Life Survey. 2008  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

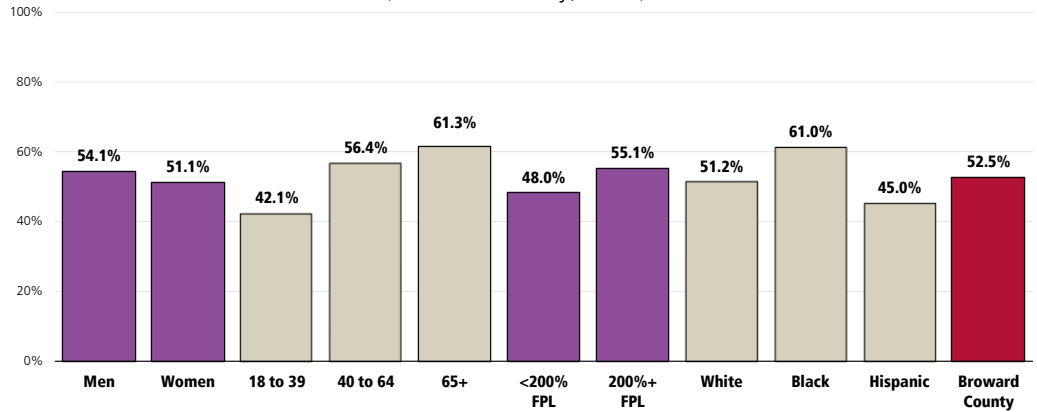
The following residents are more likely to feel that local government wastes all or nearly all tax dollars:

Adults age 40+.

Blacks.

## Waste "All" or "Most" Tax Dollars

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 112]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
 Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
 Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.

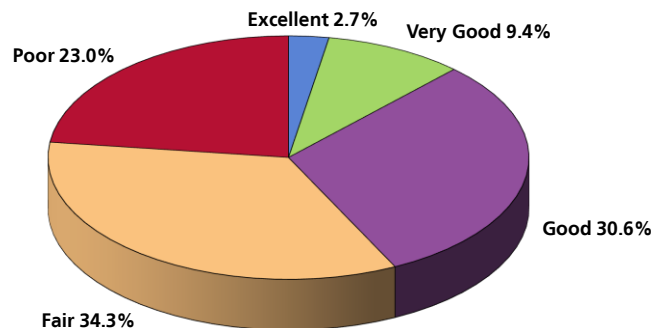
## Accountability & Transparency

When asked to rate local government in terms of being accountable to the people and operating with transparency, 12.1% of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings.

- Another 30.6% gave "good" ratings.

## Rating of the Transparency and Accountability of Local Government

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 113]  
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

On the other hand, a majority (57.3%) of survey respondents gave “fair/poor” evaluations of local government’s accountability and transparency.

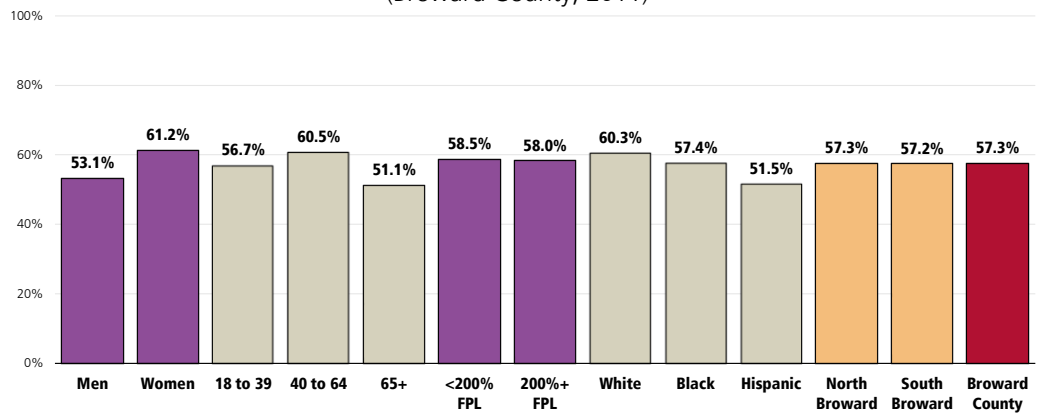
- Nearly identical between North and South Broward.

The following residents are more critical of local government’s accountability and transparency:

- 👥 Women.
- 👥 Adults age 40 to 64.

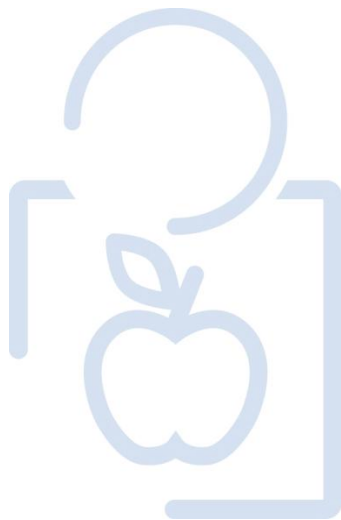
### Perceive Local Government’s Accountability/Transparency as “Fair” or “Poor”

(Broward County, 2011)



Sources: Professional Research Consultants, Inc. PRC Community Health Survey. [Item 113]  
Notes: Asked of all respondents.  
Income categories reflect respondent’s household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size.  
Note that White and Black segments reflect Non-Hispanic residents.


















# SUMMARY TABLES



















































# Health Findings vs. Benchmark Data








The following tables illustrate those health findings from the 2011 Broward County Quality of Life Assessment for which comparisons are available to benchmark data (FL, US, Healthy People 2010).















Access to Health Services	County Areas vs. Each Other		Broward County	Broward County vs. Benchmarks			
	North Broward	South Broward		vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2020	TREND (vs. earliest)
% [Age 18-64] Lack Health Insurance	 20.1	 18.8	19.6	 21.5	 14.9	 0.0	 12.1
% Cost Prevented Prescription in Past Year	 15.3	 13.5	14.7	 15.0			 8.5
% Have Had Routine Checkup in Past Year	 82.5	 82.1	82.4	 67.3			 73.4
<small>Note: In the green section, county areas are compared against each other. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator.</small>				 better	 similar	 worse	















Cancer	County Areas vs. Each Other		Broward County	Broward County vs. Benchmarks			
	North Broward	South Broward		vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2020	TREND (vs. earliest)
% [Women 40+] Mammogram in Past 2 Years	 82.0	 73.3	79.3	 77.1	 74.8		 75.2
% [Women 50-74] Mammogram in Past 2 Years	 90.3	 80.0	86.9	 80.4	 79.9	 81.1	
% [Women 21-65] Pap Smear in Past 3 Years	 87.7	 84.4	86.5	 80.4	 84.7	 93.0	
% [Age 50+] Sigmoid/Colonoscopy Ever	 69.2	 74.4	71.0	 68.2	 72.0		 71.8
% Pap Smear in Past 3 Years (Women 18+)	 83.3	 82.1	82.9	 80.4	 80.7		 83.8
<small>Note: In the green section, county areas are compared against each other. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator.</small>				 better	 similar	 worse	










Disability	County Areas vs. Each Other		Broward County	Broward County vs. Benchmarks			
	North Broward	South Broward		vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2020	TREND (vs. earliest)
% Physical Limitation Prevents Employment	 10.3	 8.7	9.7		 13.5		 10.8
% Limitation Requires Help w/Personal Needs	 2.3	 2.1	2.2		 2.8		 2.4
Note: In the green section, county areas are compared against each other. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator.				 better	 similar	 worse	

General Health Status	County Areas vs. Each Other		Broward County	Broward County vs. Benchmarks			
	North Broward	South Broward		vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2020	TREND (vs. earliest)
% "Fair/Poor" Overall Health (Physical, Mental, Emotional)	 11.5	 7.3	10.1		 11.2		 9.0
Note: In the green section, county areas are compared against each other. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator.				 better	 similar	 worse	

Injury & Violence Prevention	County Areas vs. Each Other		Broward County	Broward County vs. Benchmarks			
	North Broward	South Broward		vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2020	TREND (vs. earliest)
% Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Years	 5.9	 8.7	6.9		 1.6		 4.3
Note: In the green section, county areas are compared against each other. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator.				 better	 similar	 worse	

Nutrition & Weight Status	County Areas vs. Each Other		Broward County	Broward County vs. Benchmarks			
	North Broward	South Broward		vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2020	TREND (vs. earliest)
% Overweight	 62.0	 61.2	61.8	 65.0	 66.9		 44.9
% Obese	 21.3	 24.0	22.3	 27.2	 28.5	 30.6	 12.5
Note: In the green section, county areas are compared against each other. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator.				 better	 similar	 worse	

Oral Health	County Areas vs. Each Other		Broward County	Broward County vs. Benchmarks			
	North Broward	South Broward		vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2020	TREND (vs. earliest)
% [Age 18+] Dental Visit in Past Year	 74.9	 74.6	74.8	 66.4	 66.9	 49.0	 71.9
% Child [Age 2-17] Dental Visit in Past Year	 79.7	 75.0	78.0		 79.2	 49.0	 70.4
Note: In the green section, county areas are compared against each other. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator.				 better	 similar	 worse	

Physical Activity	County Areas vs. Each Other		Broward County	Broward County vs. Benchmarks			
	North Broward	South Broward		vs. FL	vs. US	vs. HP2020	TREND (vs. earliest)
% No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	 20.2	 17.0	19.0	 24.0	 28.7	 32.6	 23.9
Note: In the green section, county areas are compared against each other. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator.				 better	 similar	 worse	

# Summary of Trend Data

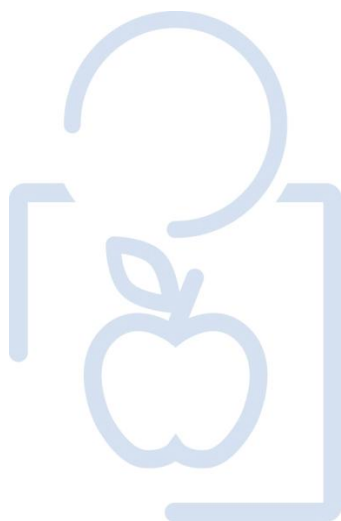
The following table outlines the trends observed for select indicators over the past seven Quality of Life Assessments in Broward County (1994, 1997, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2011).

	Broward County							
	1994	1997	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008	2011
<b>OUR HEALTH</b>								
Currently Experience "Fair/Poor" Health	—	—	—	—	9.0%	10.4%	10.2%	10.1%
Limitation Currently Prevents Employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.8%	9.7%
Limitation Requires Help w/Personal Care	—	—	—	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	2.5%	2.2%
Limitation Requires Help w/Routine Needs	—	—	—	5.2%	5.5%	5.9%	7.5%	7.3%
Could Not Get Mental Health Services	—	—	—	—	2.5%	2.6%	1.8%	2.3%
Depressed in the Past Month	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.9%	13.9%
Aware of In-Home Services For Depression	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2%	18.2%
Lack Health Care Insurance (18-64)	12.1%	12.1%	14.0%	12.2%	17.6%	17.5%	14.6%	19.6%
Have No Healthcare Coverage for Child	—	—	10.0%	7.3%	12.1%	12.3%	6.6%	8.0%
Cost Prevented Child's Doctor Visit	—	—	8.1%	6.3%	12.1%	10.0%	8.2%	7.1%
Cost Prevented Prescription Meds	—	—	8.5%	9.6%	17.0%	14.8%	11.7%	14.7%
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	23.9%	24.8%	27.2%	24.5%	26.1%	22.8%	22.4%	19.0%
Sedentary	48.1%	51.4%	59.5%	58.3%	58.3%	57.9%	56.3%	50.2%
Overweight	44.9%	50.8%	53.5%	57.1%	57.1%	57.4%	61.3%	61.8%
Obese	12.5%	14.7%	18.0%	20.2%	18.8%	22.9%	21.8%	22.3%
Routine Checkup Last Year	73.4%	78.8%	79.8%	79.2%	77.8%	79.8%	81.3%	82.4%
Dental Visit in Past Year	—	71.9%	70.2%	72.1%	69.0%	72.6%	74.2%	74.8%
Child Had Dental Visit/Past Year	—	70.4%	71.4%	73.0%	72.8%	71.8%	77.3%	78.0%
Cost Prevented Child's Dental Visit	—	—	9.5%	9.0%	13.2%	14.1%	11.9%	11.5%
Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy (50+)	—	—	—	—	—	—	71.8%	71.0%
Mammogram in Past 2 Yrs (40+)	75.2%	75.6%	81.6%	83.0%	78.5%	77.2%	86.1%	79.3%
Pap Smear in Past 3 Years	83.8%	82.4%	84.3%	81.2%	85.4%	83.3%	85.0%	82.9%
Member of HH Has Diabetes	—	—	14.8%	14.8%	15.0%	19.3%	21.1%	19.9%
Member of HH Has Asthma	—	—	16.2%	15.3%	15.6%	15.1%	14.0%	15.4%
Member of HH/ Disabled & Needs Assistance	7.0%	7.3%	8.7%	7.9%	6.4%	8.2%	8.6%	10.1%
Member of HH Has Developmental Disabilities	—	—	—	—	3.8%	4.0%	4.5%	5.8%
Member of HH Has Mental Disabilities	—	—	—	—	4.5%	3.4%	5.5%	6.3%
Rate Local Healthcare Services "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.2%
Rate Ease of Access to Healthcare Services "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.4%
Rate Quality of Local Healthcare Services "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.1%
Rate Affordability of Local Healthcare Services "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.4%

Broward County (continued)								
	1994	1997	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008	2011
<b>OUR SAFETY</b>								
Rate Safety/Security/Crime Control "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.3%
Rate Neighborhood Safety During Day "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64.2%
Rate Neighborhood Safety at Night "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.5%
Rate Overall Performance of Law Enforcement "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.1%	48.0%
Rate Attitude/Behaviors of Law Enforcement "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.6%	43.0%
Rate Effectiveness of Law Enforcement "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.3%
Victim of Violent Crime in the Past 5 Years	4.3%	3.7%	3.1%	3.2%	3.9%	3.0%	3.7%	6.9%
Have a Gun in the Home	19.2%	15.9%	16.0%	22.1%	14.3%	19.8%	19.0%	18.5%
Guns in Homes w/Children	—	14.8%	15.8%	19.5%	12.9%	22.5%	16.5%	15.5%
Child Can Swim or Tread Water for 5 Minutes	—	—	—	64.3%	62.8%	55.7%	62.4%	65.9%
<b>OVERALL RATINGS OF BROWARD CO.</b>								
Broward County "Excellent/Very Good" Place to Live	—	—	49.3%	52.8%	53.8%	44.6%	45.6%	53.2%
Life Has Improved in Broward County	—	24.1%	32.1%	46.4%	51.5%	45.1%	45.3%	36.6%
<b>OUR FAMILIES &amp; COMMUNITIES</b>								
Rate Social Environment "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.3%
Feel Able to Affect Quality of Life in Own Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.5%
Rate Community Pride "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.3%
Rate Racial/Cultural Tolerance "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.1%
Rate Community's Willingness to Help Each Other Out "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.8%
Use of Paid Childcare in the Past Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.2%	31.3%
Child Used an After-School Program in the Past Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.5%	29.7%
Child Used Mental Health Services in the Past Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1%	9.2%
Child Used Services For Special Needs in the Past Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1%	4.2%
Rate Local Arts/Entertainment "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	51.8%	47.5%	48.2%	45.2%
<b>OUR LEARNING</b>								
Rate Local Public Schools Overall "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	22.0%	23.7%	25.2%	27.6%	30.1%	26.8%
Rate Quality of Teachers in Public Schools "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.4%
Rate Public School Curriculum "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.7%
Rate Public School Leadership "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.1%
Rate Availability of Resources for Education "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.3%
Local Public Schools Provide Safe Environments	—	—	—	—	—	—	69.2%	65.3%
Rate Local Colleges/Universities "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	39.0%	39.2%	41.9%	38.3%	41.0%	35.3%
Child Has Started Learning to Read	—	—	—	—	50.0%	59.3%	64.7%	61.7%

Broward County (continued)								
	1994	1997	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008	2011
<b>OUR ECONOMY</b>								
Rate Local Economy "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.1%
Rate Personal Finances "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.8%
Financially "Better Off" Than One Year Ago	—	43.3%	44.3%	41.3%	47.7%	43.2%	28.5%	35.1%
Rate Local Employment Opportunities "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8%
Rate Housing Affordability "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.2%
Member of HH Worked Extra Hours/Job to Afford Housing	—	—	—	15.6%	28.7%	32.0%	32.1%	26.7%
<b>OUR ENVIRONMENT</b>								
Rate Physical Environment "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.4%
Rate Air Quality "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.8%
Rate Drinking Water Quality "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.6%
Rate Access to Open Space/Natural Areas "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.1%
Rate Condition of Local Housing "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	50.8%	63.4%	56.5%	53.7%	54.2%	56.0%
Rate Roads/Highways "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.8%
Rate Traffic Flow "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.6%
Rate Public Transportation "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.4%
<b>OUR GOVERNMENT</b>								
Rate Local Government "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	22.3%	20.9%	20.6%	17.3%
Trust Local Government "All/Most of the Time"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.7%
Government Wastes "None/Not Much" of Taxpayers' Dollars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.5%
Rate Government Accountability/Transparency "Excellent/Very Good"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.1%

# KEY DRIVER ANALYSIS



# Key Drivers of Perceptions of Broward County as a Place to Live

Though every survey question provides information, not every piece of information is equally impactful on residents' perceptions of Broward County as a place to live. This Key Driver Analysis illustrates the quality of life domains (e.g., economy, environment, families/community, government, health, learning, safety) that are of greatest importance to people who live in Broward County. These are not necessarily areas for which the county is rated particularly well or particularly poorly, but simply areas that have the greatest influence on residents' overall perceptions.

For overall perceptions of Broward County as a place to live, PRC uses an analytical process that discerns which three of the seven quality of life domains are driving that overall measure, and in what order of importance. For example, the chart below shows that the **Families & Community** domain is the **#1 Key Driver of Perceptions of Broward County as a Place to Live**; within the Families & Community domain, the "Willingness of People to Help Each Other Out" is what most drives residents' perceptions. **Our Safety** and **Our Learning** are the **#2 and #3 Key Drivers** of Perceptions of Broward County as a Place to Live, respectively.

Also illustrated below are the key driver analyses within those four domains which did not emerge as Key Drivers of Overall Perceptions.

## Overall Key Drivers of Perceptions of Broward County as a Place to Live

(And Key Driver of Perceptions Within Each Domain)



## Other Domains Tested

(And Key Driver of Perceptions Within Each Domain)

