



2006 PRC QUALITY OF LIFE ASSESSMENT

Broward County, Florida

Sponsored By
The Coordinating Council Of Broward

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METHODOLOGY

Quality of Life Survey

A precise and carefully executed methodology is critical in asserting the validity of the results gathered in the *2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey*. Thus, to ensure the best representation of the population surveyed, a telephone interview methodology was employed. The primary advantages of telephone interviewing are timeliness, efficiency and random selection capabilities.

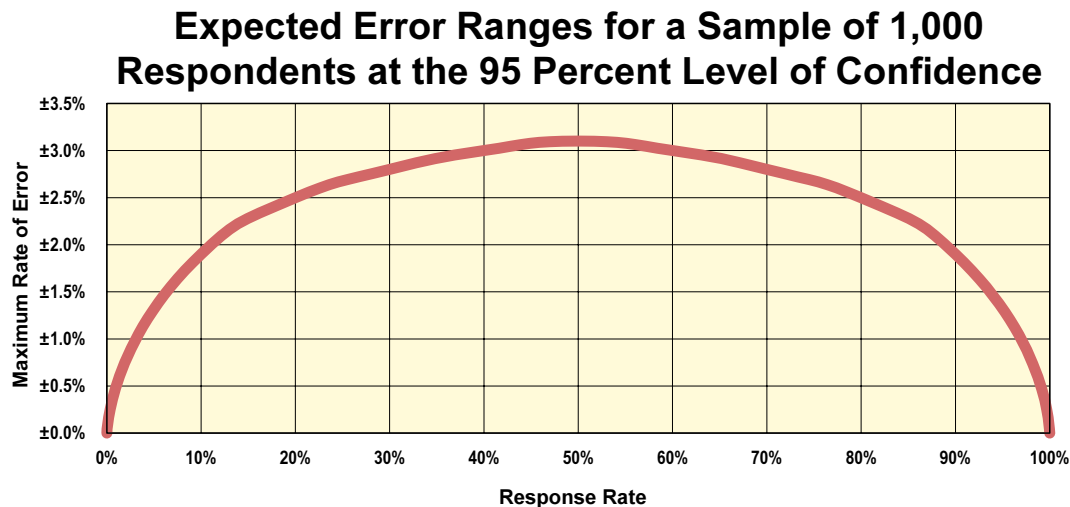
Sample Design

The sample design used for this effort consisted of a random sample of 1,000 individuals aged 18 and older in the defined community of Broward County. Once these data were collected, the sample was weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution at the ZIP Code level. Population estimates were based on census projections of adults aged 18 and over provided in the latest *ESRI BIS Demographic Portfolio*.

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

Sampling Error

For statistical purposes, the maximum rate of error associated with a sample size of 1,000 respondents is $\pm 3.1\%$ at the 95 percent level of confidence.



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

Example 1: For example, if 10% of the sample of 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.

Example 2: 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.

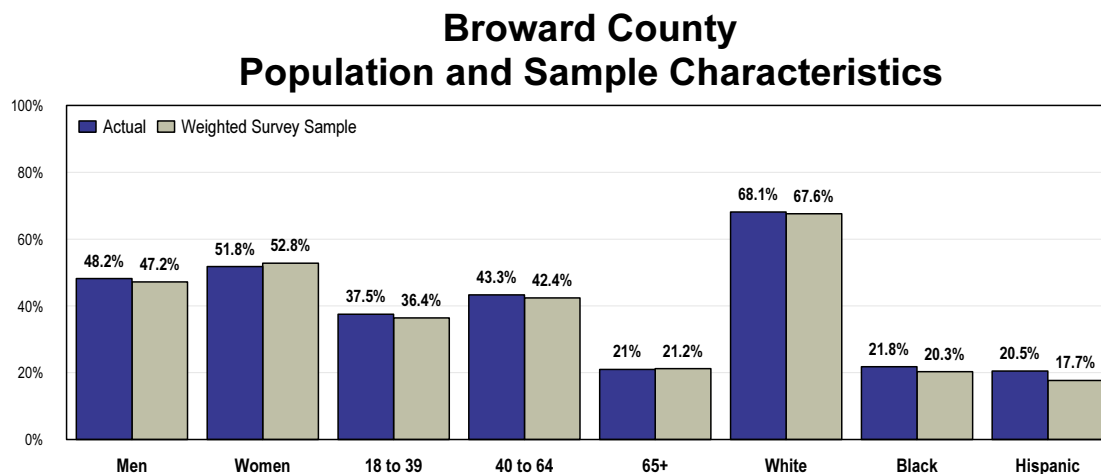
In addition, for further analysis, keep in mind that each percentage point recorded among the total sample of survey respondents is representative of approximately 13,615 residents aged 18 and older in Broward County (based on current population estimates). Thus, in a case where 3.4% of the total sample gives a particular response to a survey question, this is representative of approximately 46,290 people and therefore must not be dismissed as too small to be significant.

Also, for purposes of this study, comparisons are made to the 1994, 1997, 1999, 2002, and 2004 survey findings [conducted in Broward County by PRC] where possible and applicable throughout the report.

Sample Characteristics

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

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



Sources: • ESRI BIS Demographic Portfolio
• 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Further note that the poverty descriptions and segmentation used in this report are based on 2005 administrative poverty thresholds determined by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. These guidelines define poverty status by household income level and number of persons in the household (e.g., the 2005 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$19,350 annual household income or lower). In sample segmentation: “Low Income” refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status or households living just above the poverty level, earning up to twice the poverty threshold; and “Middle to High Income” refers to households with incomes more than twice the poverty threshold defined for their household size.

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

Benchmark Data

Statewide Risk Factor Data

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

Nationwide Risk Factor Data

Nationwide risk factor data, which are also provided in comparison charts, are taken from the *2005 PRC National Health Survey*. The methodological approach for the national study is identical to that employed in this assessment, and these data may be generalized to the U.S. population with a high degree of confidence.

Healthy People 2010

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



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

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

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

HEALTH

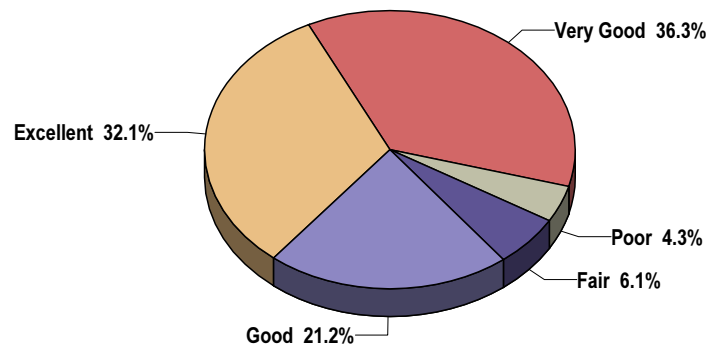
SELF-REPORTED HEALTH STATUS

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

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

- Another 21.2% gave "good evaluations, while 10.4% say that their general health status is overall "fair" or "poor."

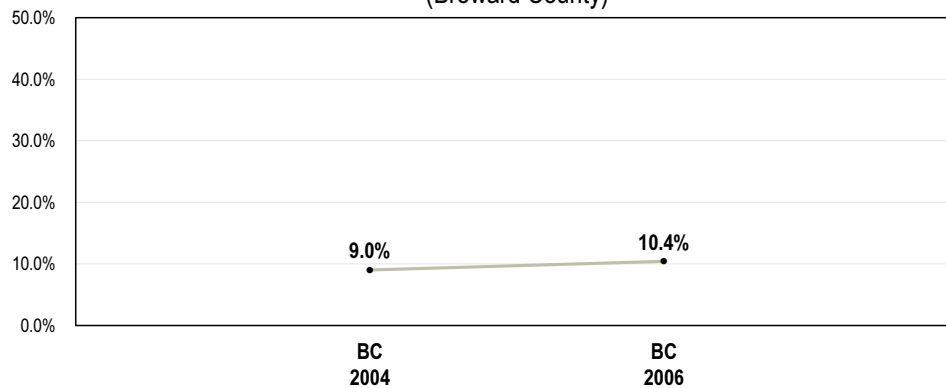
Self-Reported Health Status
(Including Physical, Mental, and Emotional Health)
(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 5]
Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

- ▣ **TREND:** The percentage of Broward County residents who consider their health to be "fair" or "poor" (10.4%) is statistically unchanged from the 9.0% reported countywide in 2004.

Self-Reported Health Status is “Fair” or “Poor” (Including Physical, Mental, and Emotional Health) (Broward County)

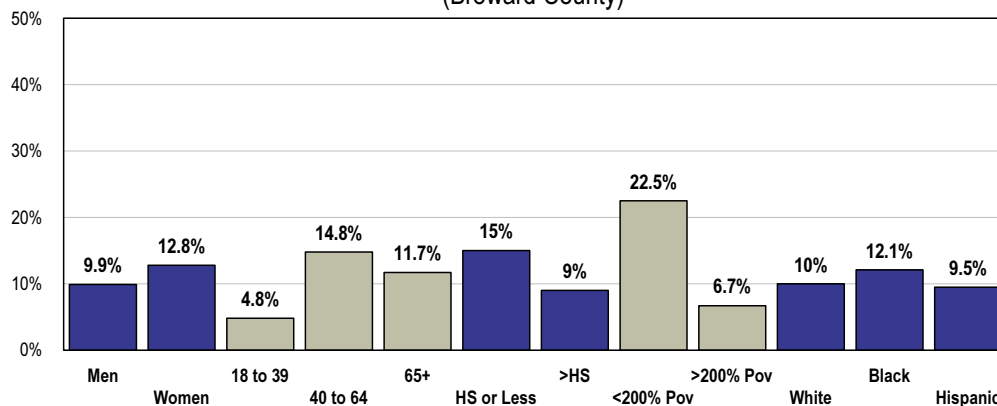


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 5]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

By key demographic characteristics, note the following findings:

- Low-income adults report a much higher prevalence of “fair” or “poor” health.
- Indications of “fair” or “poor” health are also higher among adults aged 40 and older.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 5]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.

ACTIVITY LIMITATION & DISABILITY

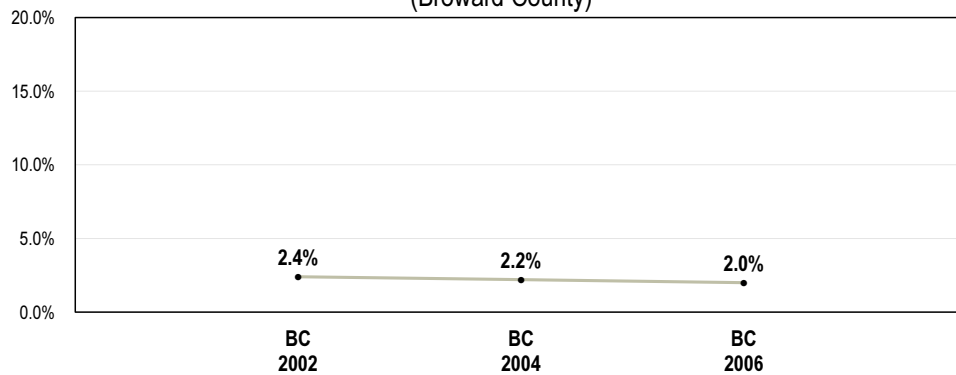
Activity Limitations

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

Just 2.0% of survey respondents has an activity limitation requiring help with personal care.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 2.4% prevalence reported across Broward County in 2002.

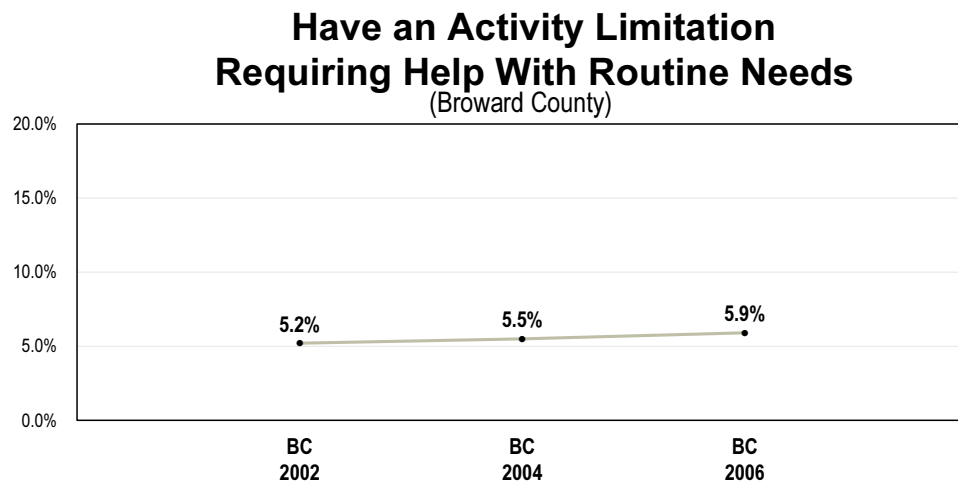
**Have an Activity Limitation
Requiring Help With Personal Care**
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 62]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• In this case the term "personal needs" includes eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around the house.

5.9% of Broward County survey respondents have an activity limitation requiring help with routine needs.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 5.2% prevalence reported locally in 2002.



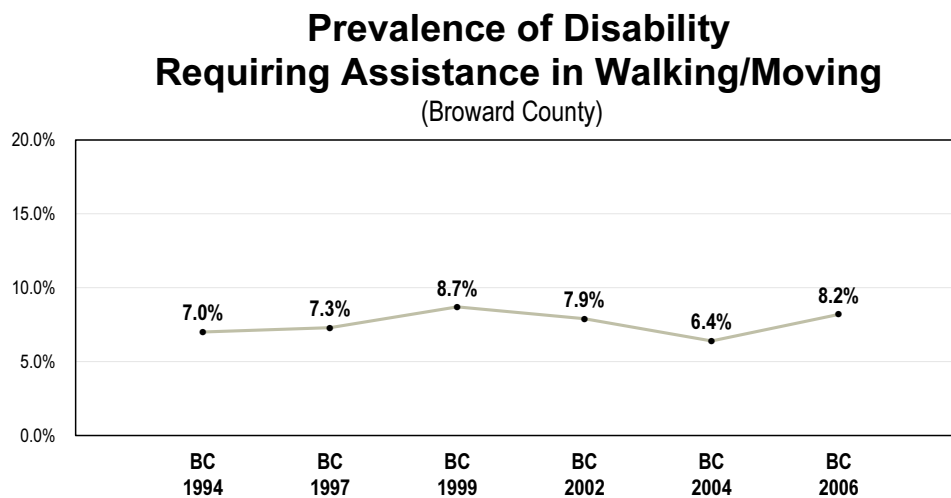
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 63]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • In this case the term "routine needs" includes everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes.

Disabilities

Mobility

8.2% of community adults report a disability requiring assistance in moving or walking.

TREND: Unchanged from the prevalence of disabilities reported countywide in 1994.

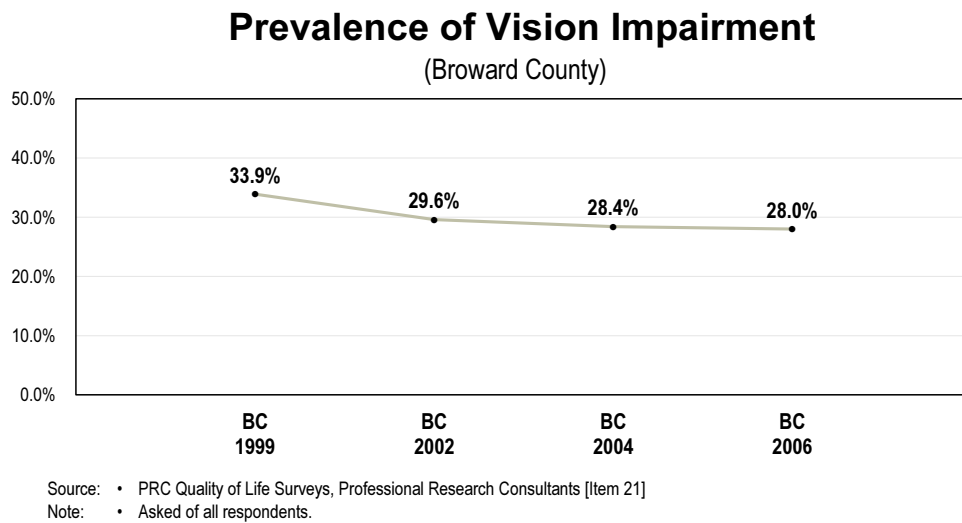


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 23]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Vision

A total of 28.0% of county residents indicate that they or a member of their household is visually impaired.

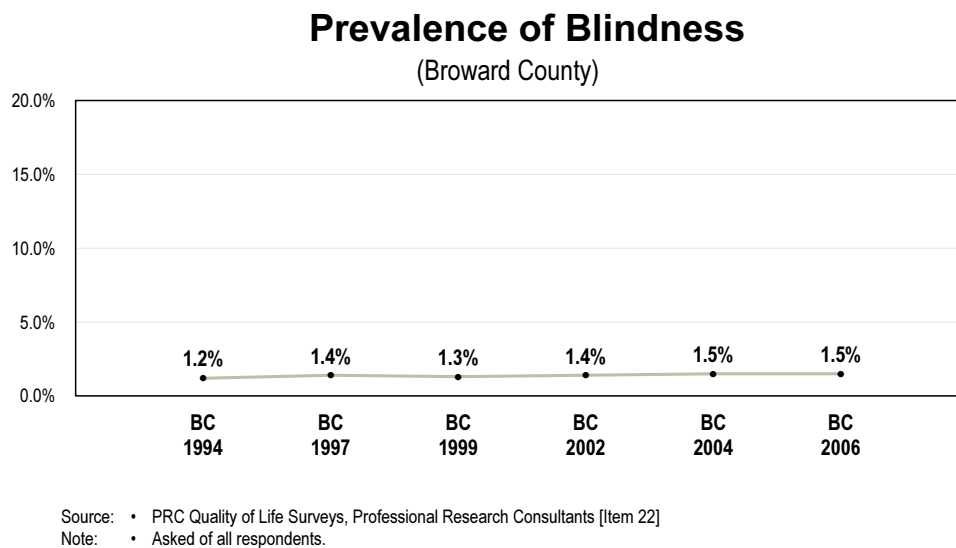
TREND: Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in vision impairment in Broward County since 1999.



Blindness

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

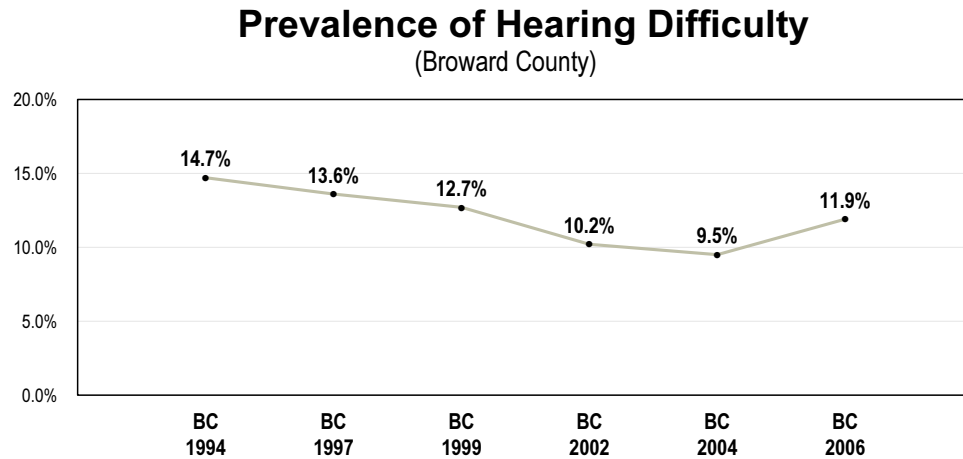
TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 1.2% prevalence recorded across the county in 1994.



Hearing

A total of 11.9% of respondents indicate that they or a member of their household has a hearing difficulty.

TREND: Statistically unchanged in Broward County since 1994.

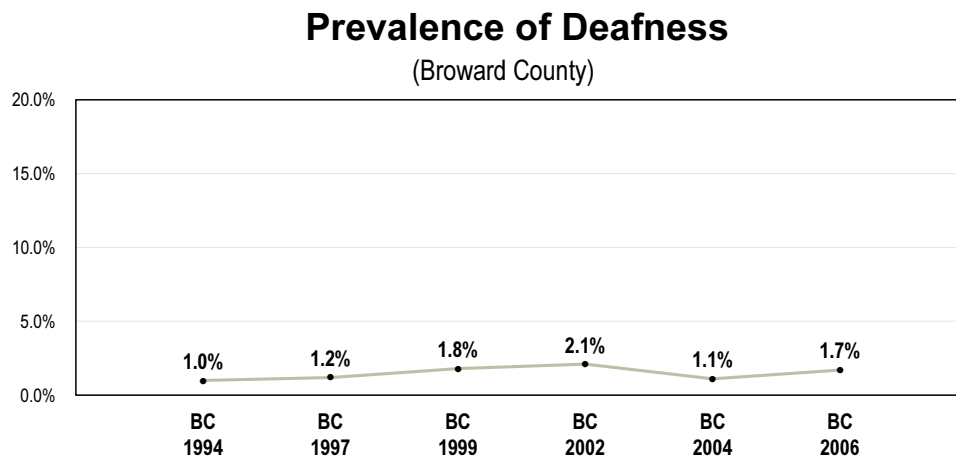


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 18]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Deafness

Just 1.7% of community members report that they or a member of their household suffer from deafness.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 1.0% prevalence reported locally in 1994.



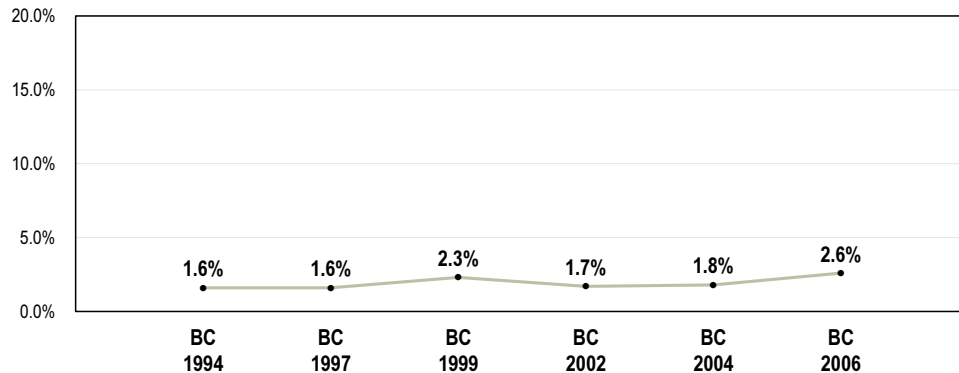
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 19]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Speech

2.6% of survey respondents indicate that they or a member of their household has a speech impairment.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 1.6% reported throughout Broward County in 1994.

Prevalence of Speech Impairment (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 20]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

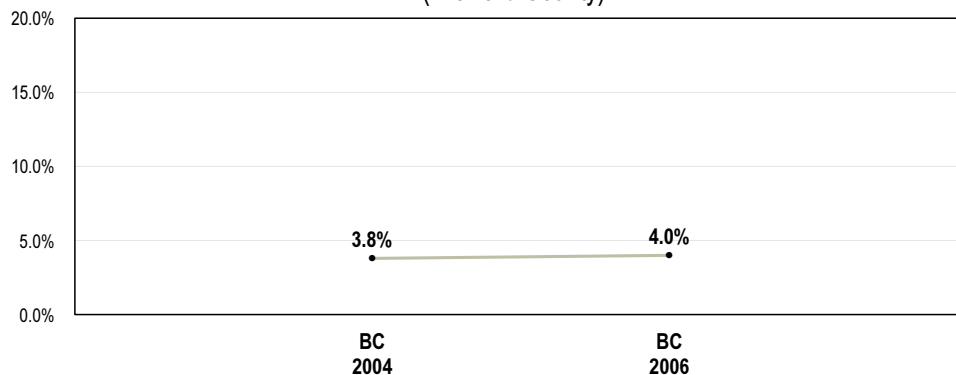
Developmental & Mental Disabilities

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

4.0% of survey respondents indicate that they or a member of their household has a developmental disability.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 3.8% prevalence reported locally in 2004.

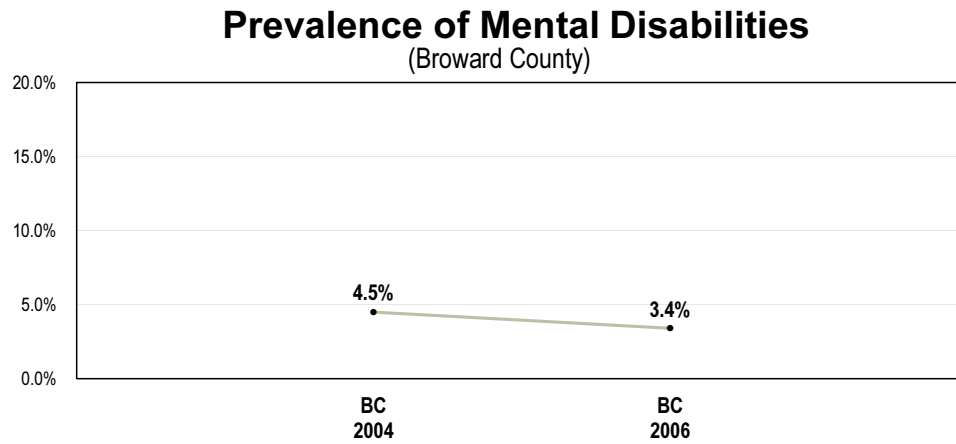
Prevalence of Developmental Disabilities (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 24]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Another 3.4% of Broward adults report that they or a member of their household has a mental disability.

TREND: Statistically comparable to the 4.5% prevalence recorded countywide in 2004.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 25]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

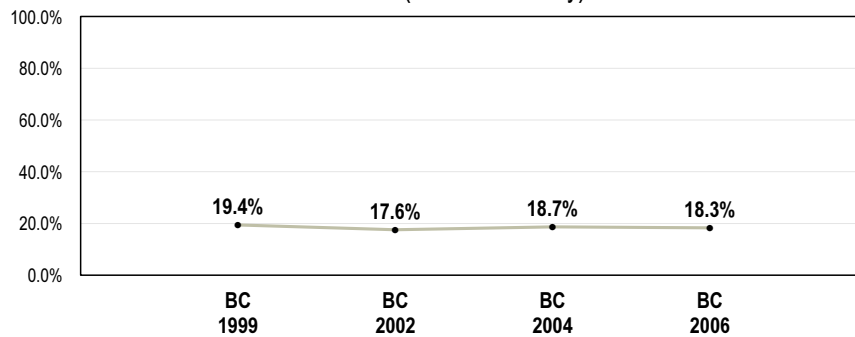
Caregivers

Less than one-fifth (18.3%) of Broward County adults are currently caregivers for another person.

TREND: Statistically similar to the 19.4% reported in Broward County in 1999.

Current Caregiver for Another Person

(Broward County)

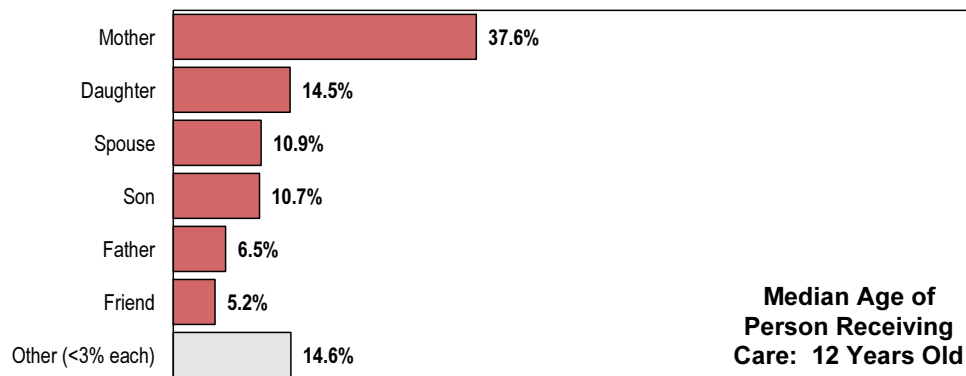


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 64]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

When asked to indicate the relation that these caregivers are to the recipients of the care, 37.6% reported that they are the **mothers**, while 14.5% of these caregivers are **daughters** of the people receiving the care. Another 10.9% of caregivers are **spouses** of the people requiring care, while 10.7% are **sons** and 6.5% are **fathers**. A total of 5.2% of the caregivers are **friends** of the person receiving the care. The age of the person receiving care ranged from 1 to 98, with 12 being the median age.

Relationship to Person Receiving Care

(Among Current Caregivers in Broward County)

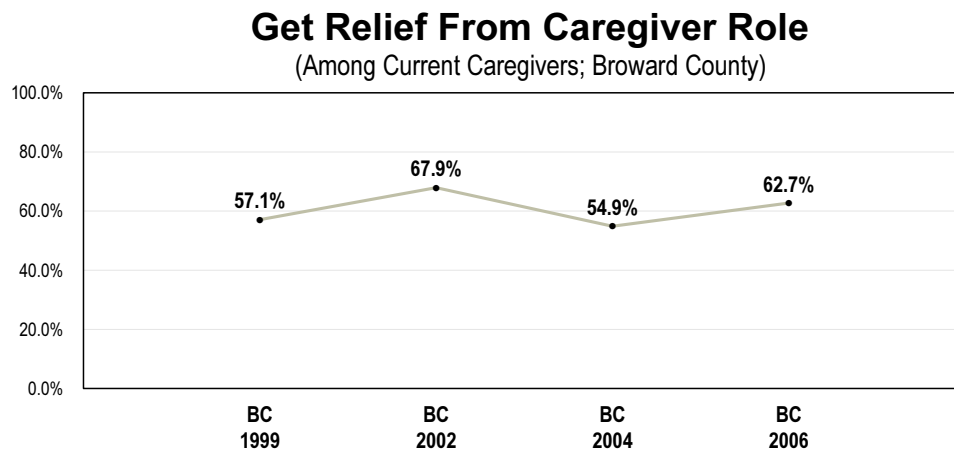


**Median Age of
Person Receiving
Care: 12 Years Old**

Source: • PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 65]
 Note: • Asked of those respondents who are current caregivers.

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

- More than 6 in 10 (62.7%) caregivers report that they do get relief from their roles as caregivers.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically comparable to the 57.1% of caregivers who reported receiving relief from their roles as caregivers during the 1999 survey across Broward County.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 67]
Note: • Asked of those respondents who are currently caregivers to another person.

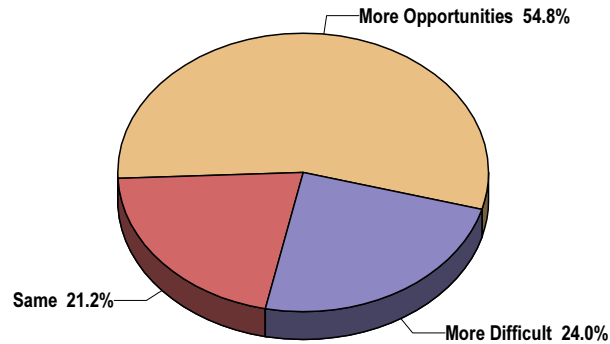
Opportunities for the Disabled

Regarding people with disabilities in the community, more than one-half (54.8%) of local adults perceive there to be more opportunities now for the disabled.

- 21.2% feel there are the same amount of opportunities and 24.0% of local adults think that it is more difficult now for people with disabilities.

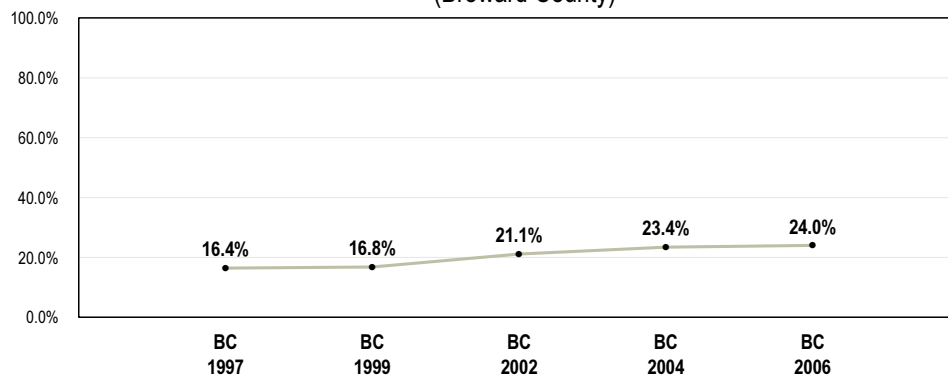
TREND: Marks a statistically significant increase from the 16.4% "more difficult" prevalence reported countywide in 1997.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 87]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Perceive Things to be "More Difficult" for the Community's Disabled Now Than in the Past
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 87]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

MORBIDITY

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

Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)

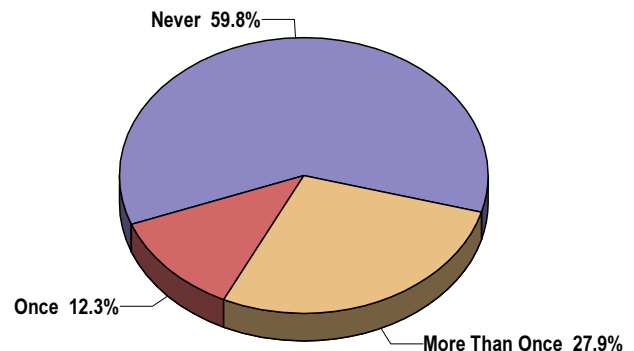
High blood pressure is known as the “silent killer” and remains a major risk factor for coronary heart disease, stroke, and heart failure. About 50 million adults in the United States have high blood pressure.

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

More than 4 in 10 community members have been told at some point that their blood pressure was high.

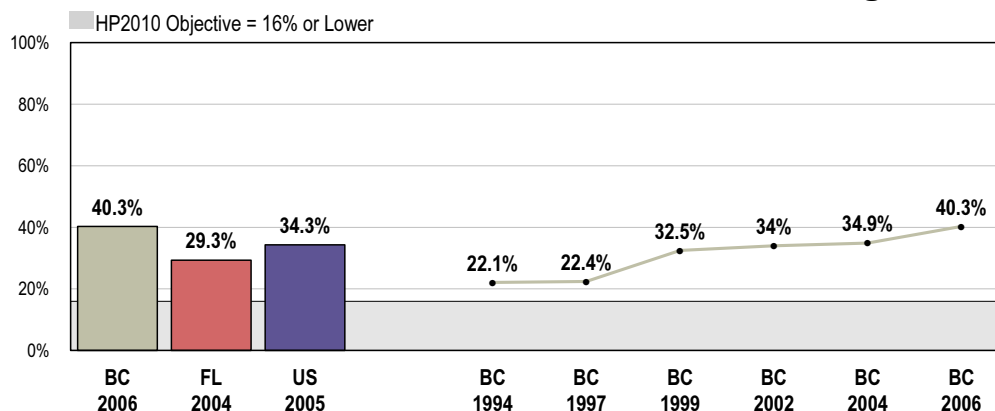
- Specifically, 27.9% of adults in Broward County have been told more than once that their blood pressure was high, while 12.3% have been told this only once.
 - Higher than the percentage found statewide (29.3%).
 - Less favorable than the 34.3% reported nationwide.
 - Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 objective of 16% or lower.
- TREND:** This year’s prevalence of hypertension marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 22.1% reported across Broward County in 1994.

**Have Been Told
Blood Pressure Was High**
(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 11]
Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Have Been Told Blood Pressure Was High



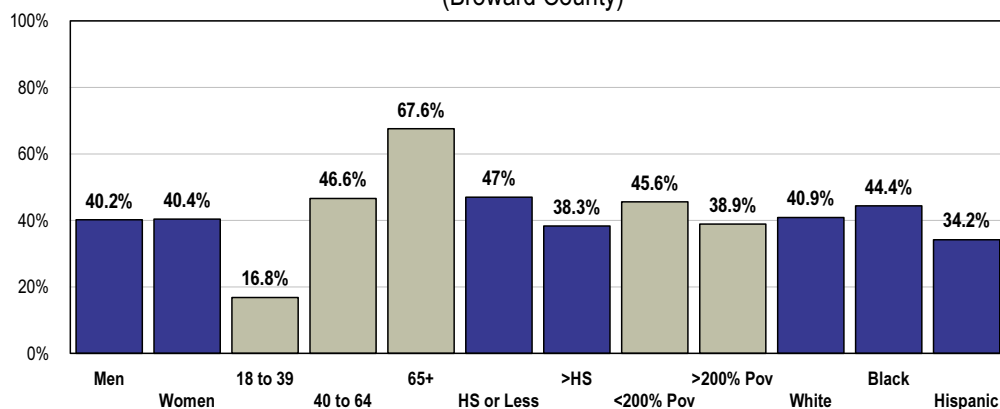
Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 11]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Note the following significant finding when examining individual demographic segments:

- In looking at age cohorts, hypertension rates vary from 16.8% among adults under 40 to 67.6% among those 65 and older.

Have Been Told That Blood Pressure Was High

(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 11]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

High Blood Cholesterol

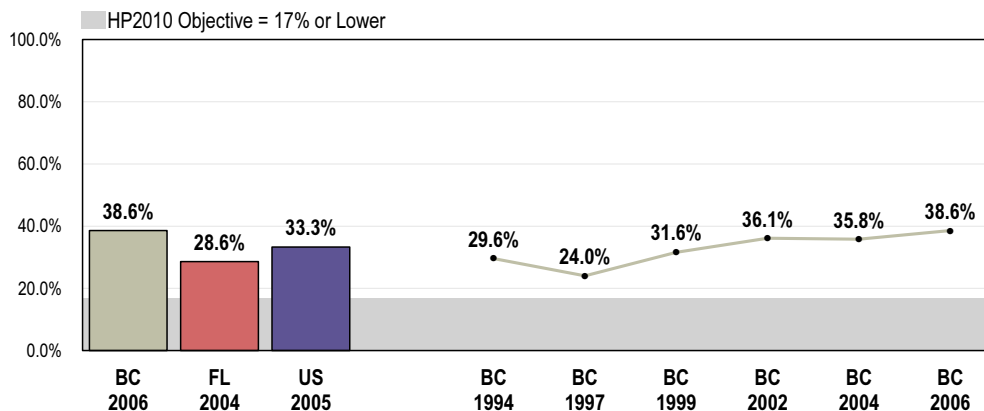
High blood cholesterol is a major risk factor for coronary heart disease that can be modified. More than 50 million U.S. adults have blood cholesterol levels that require medical advice and treatment. More than 90 million adults have cholesterol levels that are higher than desirable. Experts recommend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

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

A total of 38.6% of adults in Broward County have been told by a health care professional that their cholesterol level was high.

- Less favorable than the 28.6% found across Florida.
- Higher than the 33.3% prevalence found throughout the United States.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 29.6% prevalence reported across Broward County in 1994.

Have Been Told That Blood Cholesterol Level Was High

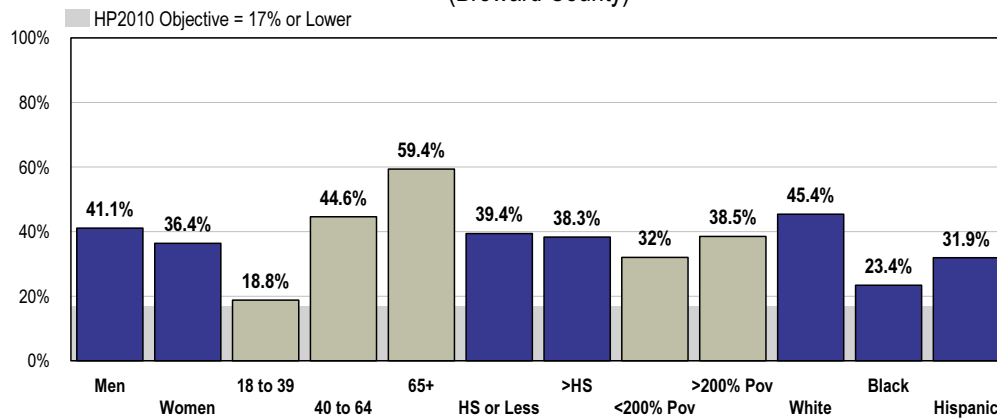


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 12]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

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

- Adults aged 40 and older.
- Whites.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 12]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Diabetes

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

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

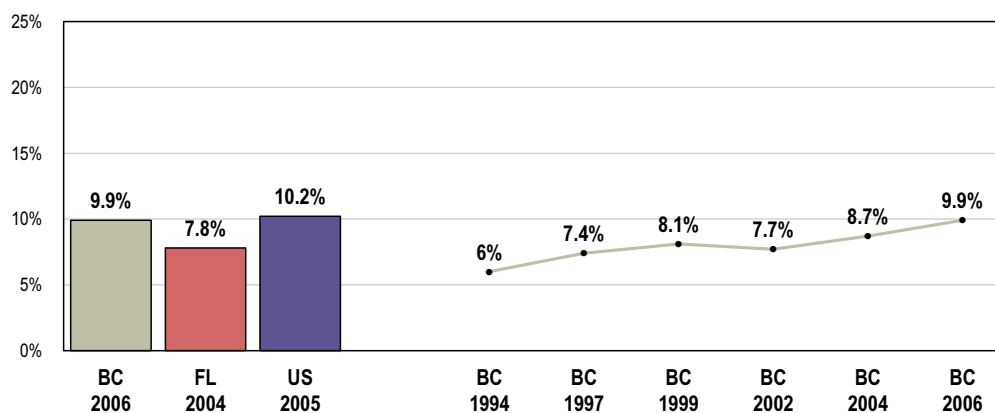
– National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

A total of 9.9% of Broward County residents surveyed indicate having diabetes.

- Less favorable than the 7.8% found throughout Florida.
- Similar to the 10.2% recorded nationally.

TREND: Denotes a statistically significant increase from the 6.0% prevalence recorded in 1994.

Diabetes Prevalence



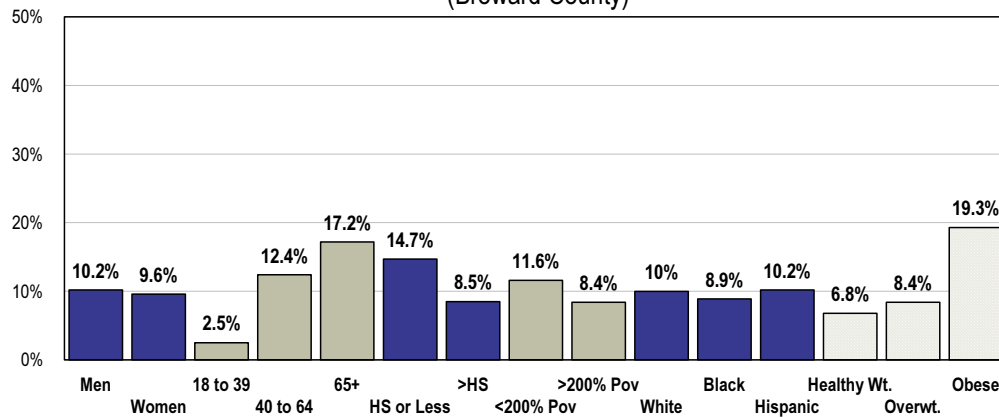
Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 13]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

The following demographic breakouts are more likely to be diabetic:

- Adults aged 40 and older.
- Overweight and obese individuals.

Diabetes Prevalence

(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 2006 Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 13]
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
• Reflects the total sample of respondents.

AIDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

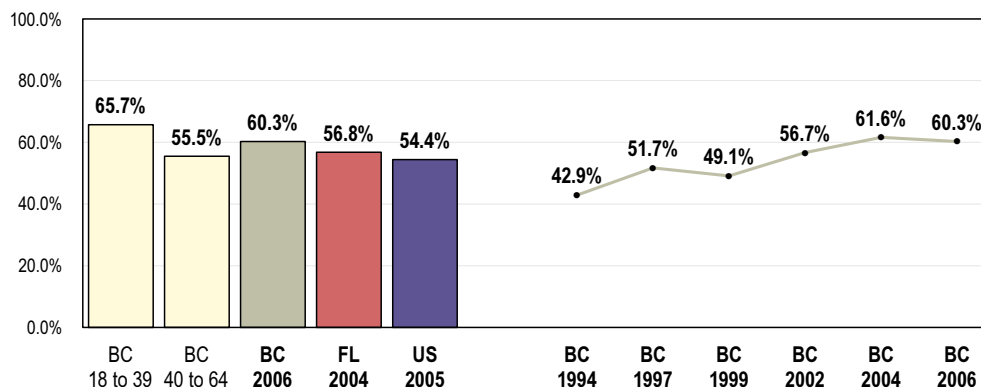
– Healthy People 2010, 2nd Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

AIDS Testing & Perceived Risk

6 in 10 (60.3%) Broward County adults aged 18 through 64 have been tested for the AIDS virus.

- Similar to the 56.8% prevalence noted across Florida.
 - Comparable to the 54.4% reported among adults under 65 nationwide.
 - Includes 65.7% of adults under 40 and 55.5% of those aged 40 to 64.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 42.9% reported across the county in 1994.

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



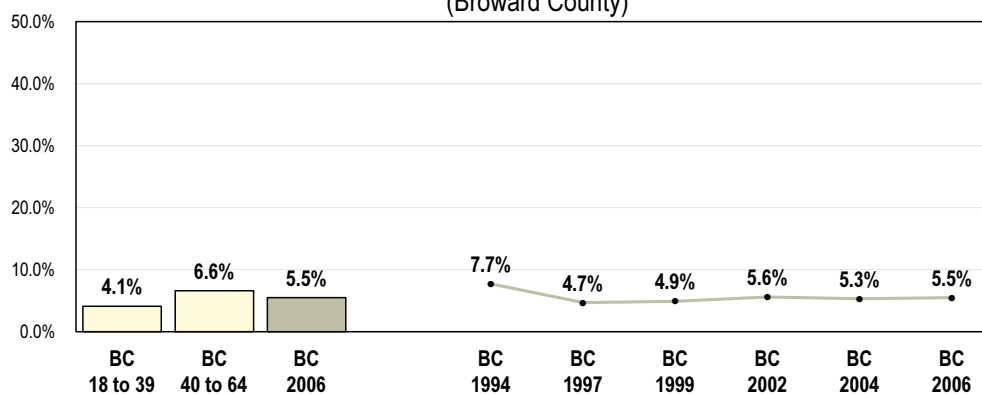
Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 182]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: • Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 64.

A total of 5.5% of Broward County adults under 65 consider themselves to be at "medium" to "high" risk for contracting the AIDS virus.

- Ranges from 4.1% among adults under 40 to 6.6% among those aged 40 to 64.

TREND: Denotes a statistically significant decrease from the 7.7% reported in 1994.

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



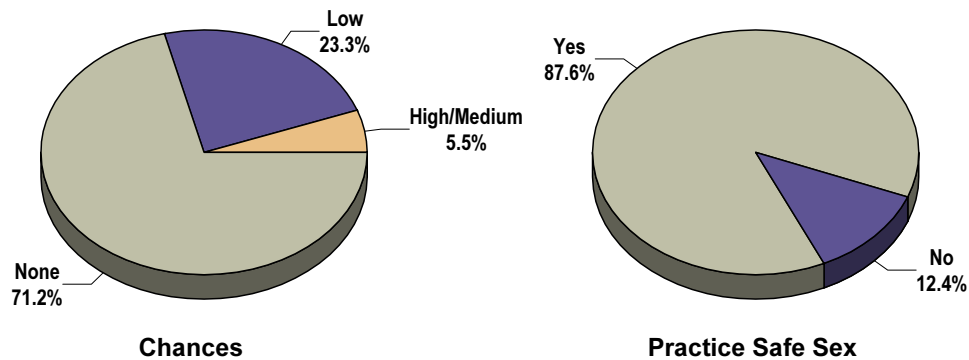
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 180]
 Notes: • Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 64.
 • State and national data not available.

Just over 7 in 10 (71.2%) local adults feel they have no chance of acquiring the AIDS virus.

- Another 23.3% reported a “low” risk. As mentioned previously, 5.5% reported “medium” or “high” risk for the virus.
- When asked, 87.6% of survey respondents indicated that they practice “safe sex.”
- The 87.6% of adults under 65 who report practicing safe sex ranges from 85.0% among adults under 40 to 90.0% among those aged 40 to 64.

Perceived Chances of Getting the AIDS Virus (18-64)

(Broward County)



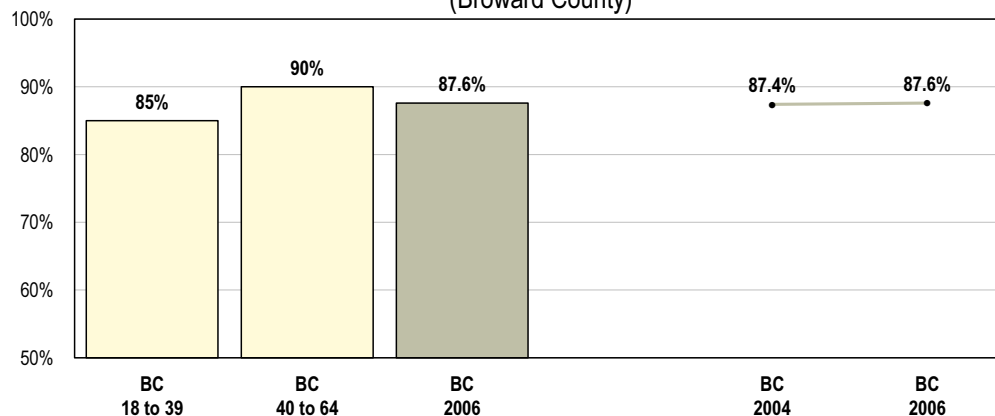
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Items 180,181]

Note: • Asked of those respondents aged 18 through 64.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 87.4% reported across Broward County in 2004.

Practice Safe Sex (18-64)

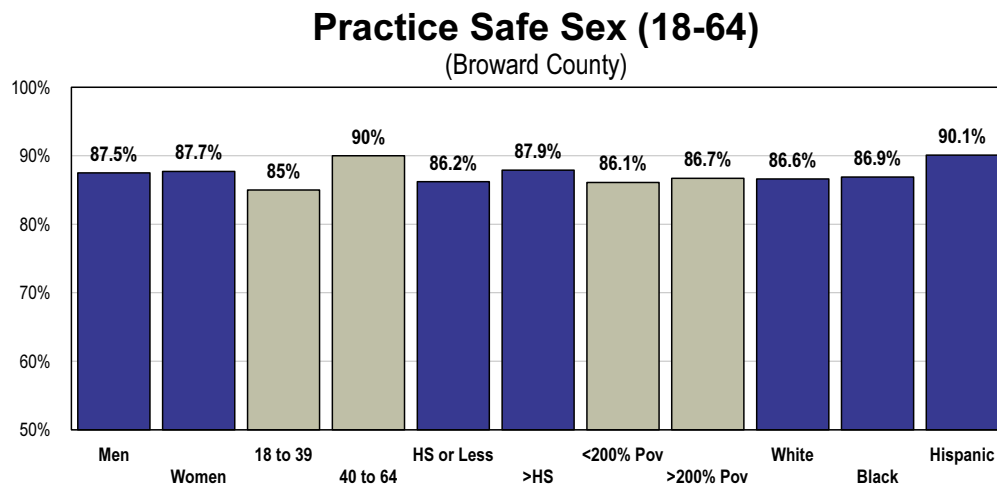
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 181]

Note: • Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 64.

Note the following demographic breakout among adults aged 18 through 64 in Broward County.



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 181]
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
• Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 64.

Household Prevalence of Selected Conditions

As part of the 2006 PRC *Quality of Life Survey*, area residents were asked to report the prevalence of any of four various chronic conditions among them or other members of their households.

As shown below, 19.3% of Broward County survey respondents reported that they or a member of their household suffers from diabetes.

TREND: Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 14.8% reported countywide in 1999.

Another 15.1% of local adults report that they or a member of their household is asthmatic.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 16.2% reported across Broward County in 1999.

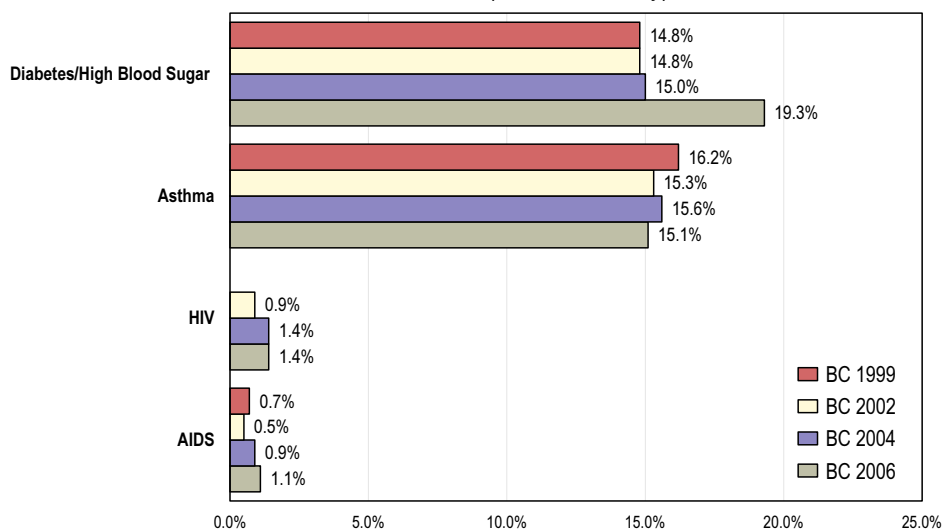
1.4% of Broward County adults indicate that a member of the household has the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 0.9% reported across Broward County in 2002 (*this inquiry was not addressed in the 1999 survey*).

Another 1.1% of survey respondents indicate that a member of the household has the AIDS virus.

TREND: Comparable to the 0.7% prevalence reported countywide in 1999.

Household Prevalence of Chronic Illness (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 14-17]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

MENTAL HEALTH

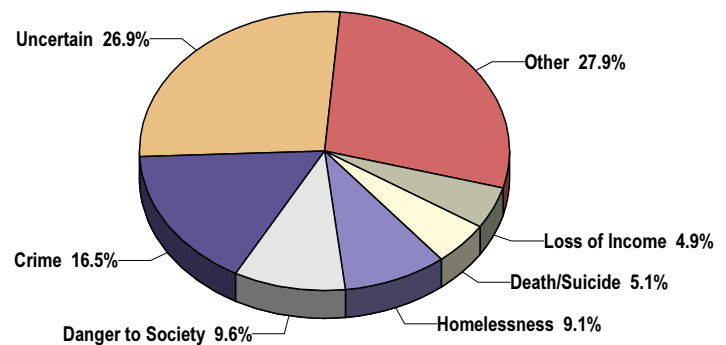
The following section outlines general assessments of the community's perceptions about mental health and access to mental health services.

Perceptions of Mental Health Issues

Perceived Consequences of Mental Illness to Society

In a related inquiry, survey respondents were asked to relate their perceptions about the biggest consequence of untreated mental illness to our society. While many (26.9%) were uncertain, 16.5% mentioned **crime**, followed by **danger to society** (9.6%), homelessness (9.1%), **death** and/ or **suicide** (5.1%), and **loss of income** (4.9%).

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

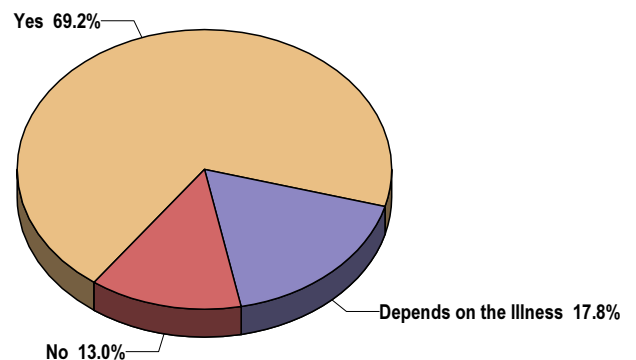


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 89]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Perceptions About Employment & Mental Health

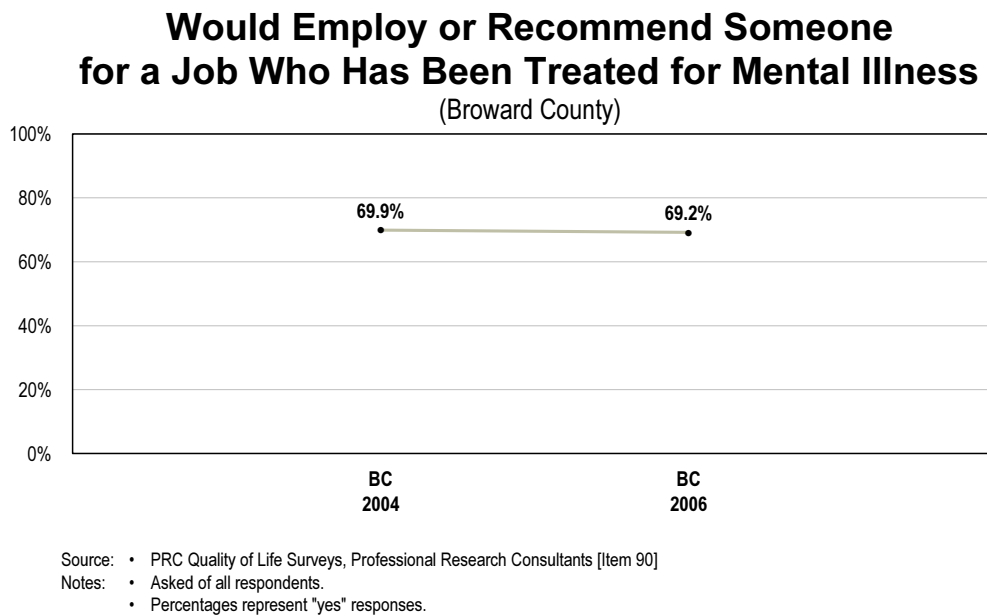
When asked, 69.2% of survey members indicated that they would employ or recommend for a job someone who has been treated for mental illness. In contrast, 13.0% would not employ or recommend such a person, and 17.8% of survey respondents mentioned that it would depend on the specific mental illness.

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

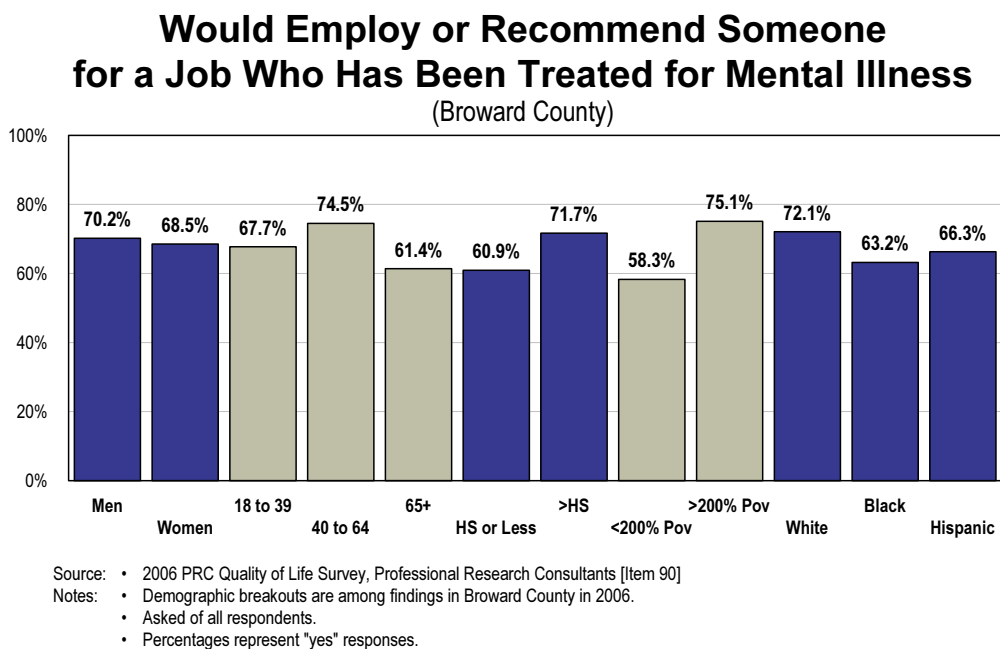


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 90]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- TREND:** The prevalence (69.2%) of Broward County adults who would employ or recommend for a job someone who has been treated for a mental illness is comparable to the 69.9% reported in 2004.



Viewed demographically, Broward County adults least likely to report that they would employ or recommend a person who has been treated for mental illness include the population segment aged 65 and older and those adults living in the lower income category.



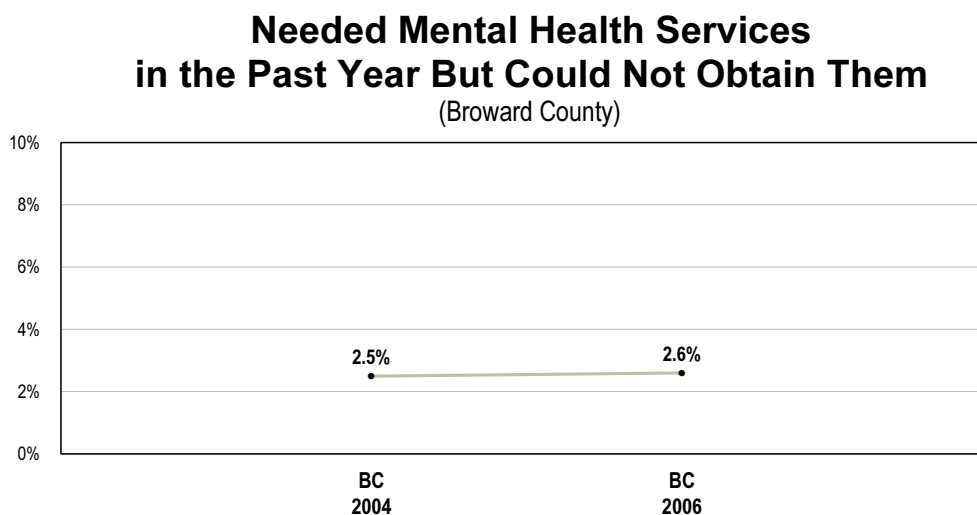
Mental Health Treatment

Inability to Access Mental Health Services

Just 2.6% of Broward adults report that they needed mental health services in the past year but were unable to obtain them.

- This percentage represents approximately 35,400 local residents.

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



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 55]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

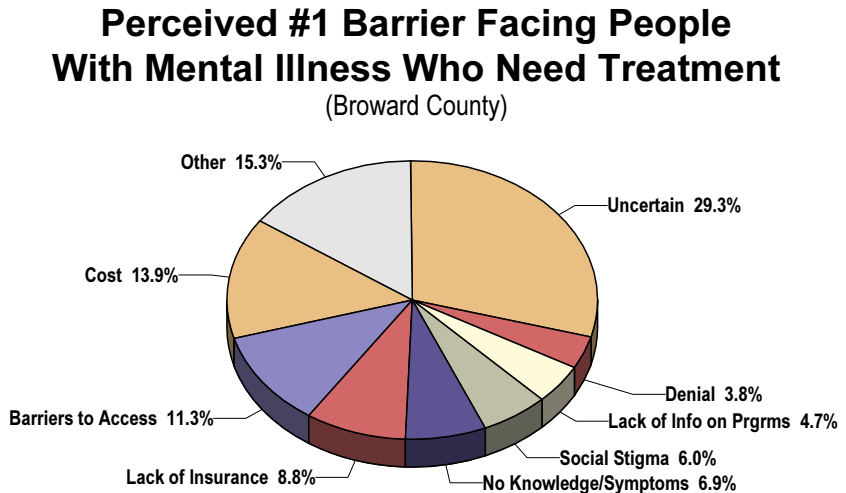
When these 14 Broward County residents were given a series of reasons for the inability to obtain mental health services in the past year (respondents were allowed more than one reason), nearly all mentioned both **cost** and **lack of adequate insurance coverage**.

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

Perceived Barriers to Mental Health Care Access

The total sample of respondents was next asked to indicate what they perceive to be the number-one barrier facing people with mental illness who need treatment. Many respondents were uncertain (29.3%), but 13.9% mentioned **cost** and 11.3% cited general **barriers to health care access**.

Other mentioned barriers include **lack of insurance** (8.8%), **lack of knowledge about the symptoms** of mental disorders (6.9%), the **social stigma** associated with mental health issues (6.0%), **lack of information** about the program (4.7%), and **denial** (3.8%).

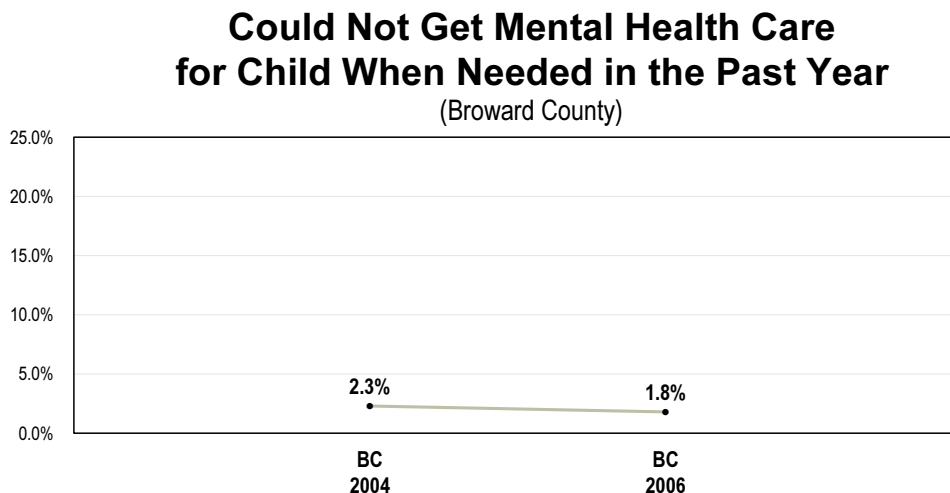


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 88]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Mental Health Care for Children

Among parents of all children aged 18 and under who are living at home, just 1.8% report that they needed mental health care for their child in the past year and could not get it.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 2.3% reported in the area in 2004.



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

Of the four parents responding affirmatively to this inquiry, none reported that a lack of transportation prevented them from obtaining mental health care for their children last year, while **cost**, **quality of available programs**, and **lack of information about where the program was provided** were mentioned.

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

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

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

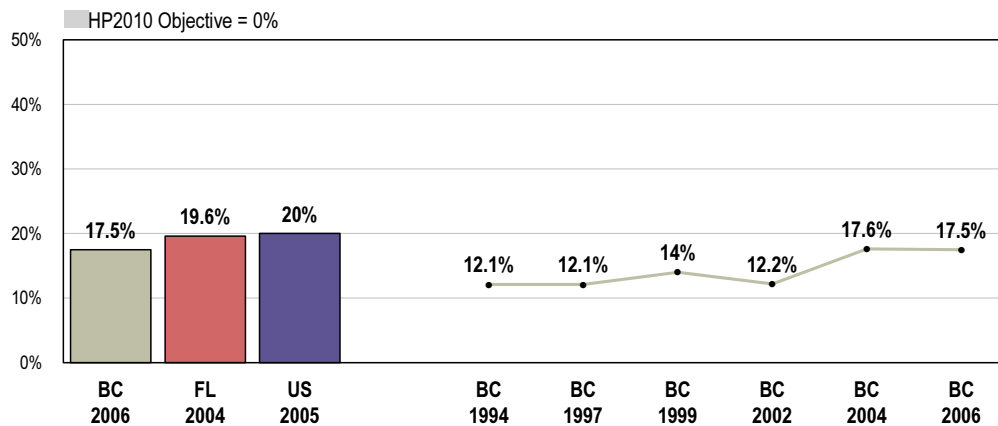
Lack of Health Insurance Coverage

A total of 17.5% of Broward County adults aged 18 to 64 have no insurance coverage to pay for health care expenses.

- More favorable than the 19.6% prevalence found throughout Florida.
- Comparable to the one in five Americans under 65 without health care insurance coverage.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 goal of universal coverage.

▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 12.1% reported in Broward County in 1994.

Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage (18-64)



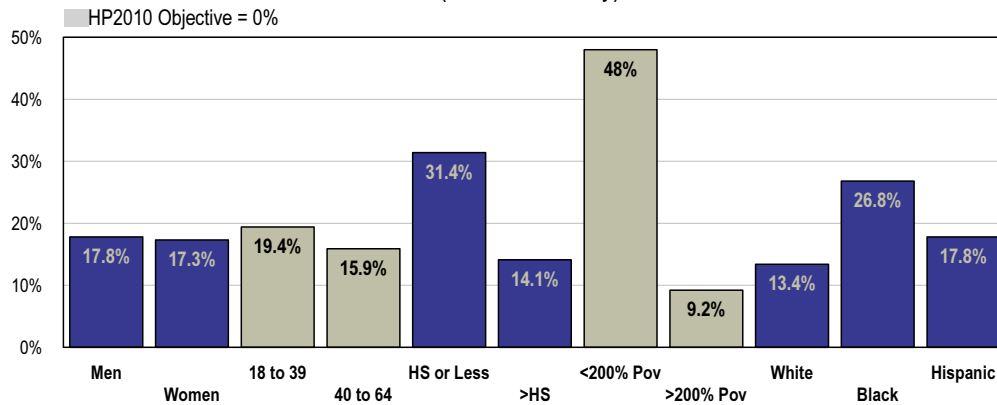
Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 188]
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data
• 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
• Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Reflects those respondents aged 18 to 64.

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

Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage (18-64)

(Broward County)



- Source:
- 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 188]
 - Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
- Notes:
- Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 - Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 64.

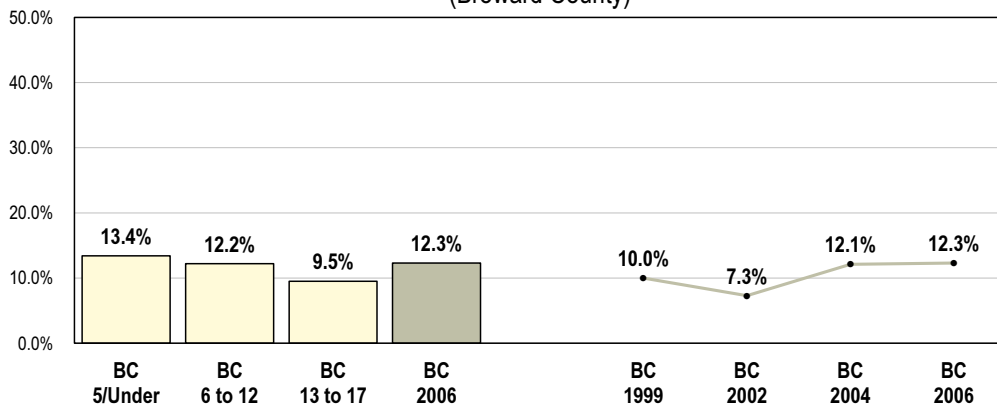
Lack Coverage for Children

Among local adults with children under 18 at home, 12.3% have no health care insurance coverage for their children.

- Ranges from 13.4% among Broward County children under the age of 6 to 9.5% among local teens.
- ▣ **TREND:** The overall prevalence is statistically unchanged from the 10.0% prevalence reported across Broward County in 1999.

Have No Health Care Insurance Coverage for Child

(Broward County)



- Source:
- PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 130]
- Note:
- Asked of respondents with children under the age of 18.

Barriers to Primary Care

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

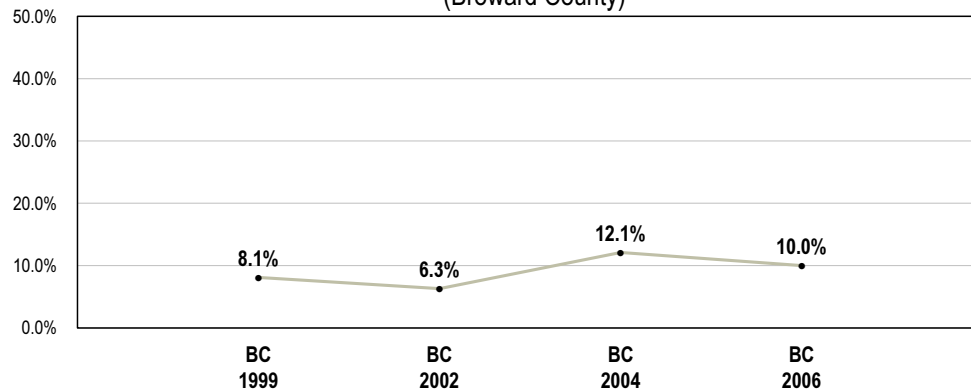
Cost of Health Services

Children

Among residents in Broward County with children under the age of 18, 10.0% indicate that cost or a lack of insurance prevented their child from receiving health care at some point in the past year.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically comparable to the 8.1% reported among Broward County parents in 1999.

**Cost Prevented
Child's Health Care in the Past Year**
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 131]
Notes: • Asked of respondents with children under the age of 18.
• Florida and U.S. data not available.

Cost of Prescription Medicine

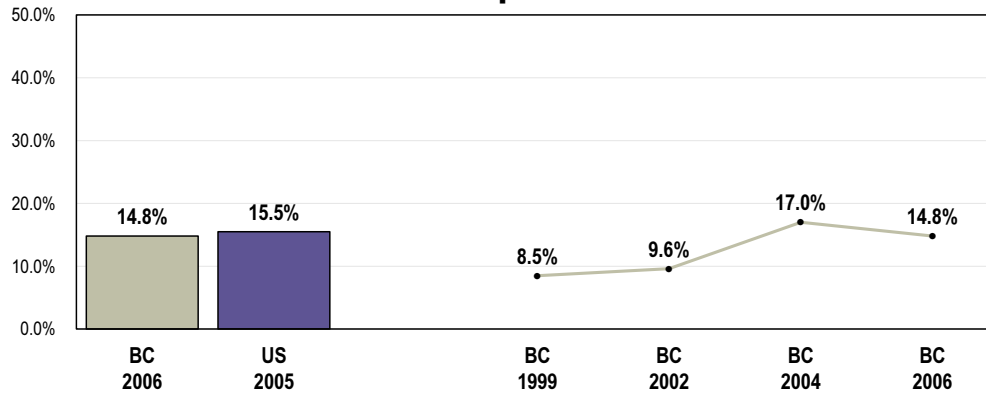
Adults

A total of 14.8% of Broward County residents noted that cost prevented them from obtaining a needed prescription medicine in the past year.

▪ Comparable to the 15.5% reported nationally in 2005.

▣ **TREND:** Denotes a *statistically significant increase* from the 8.5% reported across Broward County in 1999.

Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year

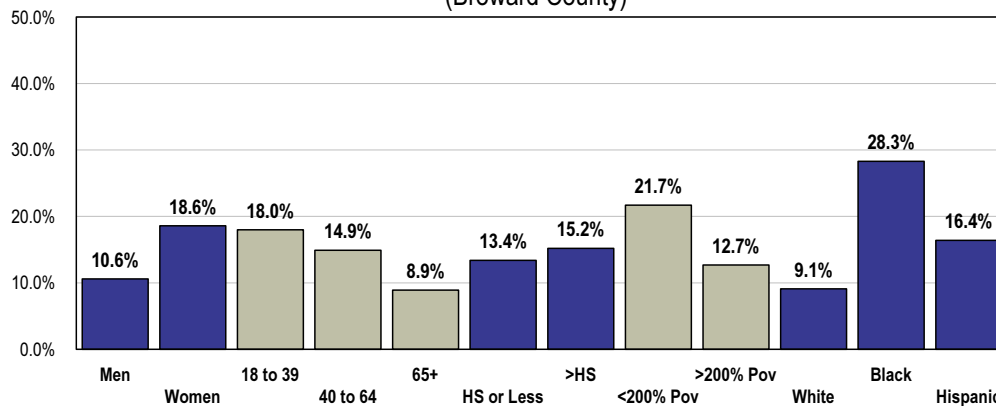


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 10]
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • State data not available.

Viewed by demographic breakout, the following segments were more likely to report that cost prevented their prescription medication in the past year:

- Women.
- Blacks.

Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year (Broward County)



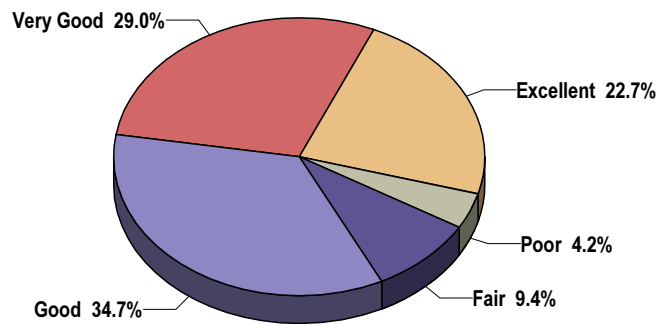
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 10]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.

QUALITY OF LOCAL HEALTH CARE

When asked to rate the local health care that they currently receive, just over one-half (51.7%) of Broward residents gave "excellent" or "very good" appraisals.

- Another 34.7% gave "good" evaluations, while 13.6% of adults consider their local health care to be "fair" or "poor."

Rating of Local Health Care
(Broward County)

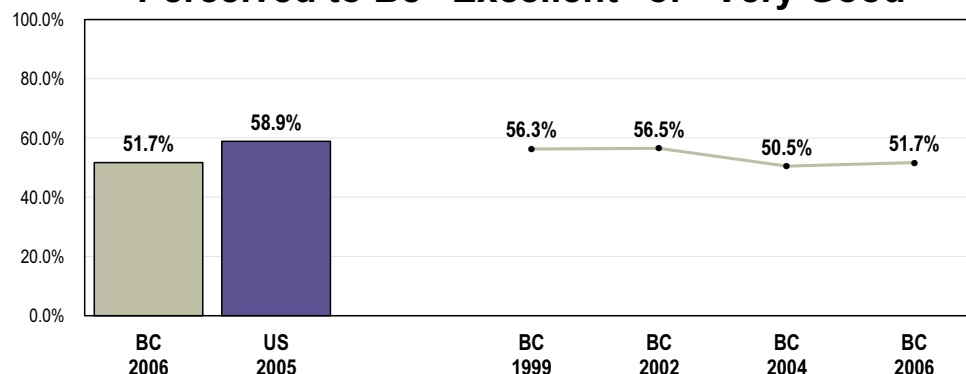


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 6]
Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

- The 51.7% prevalence of "excellent/very good" ratings for local health care is less favorable than the 58.9% prevalence reported nationally.

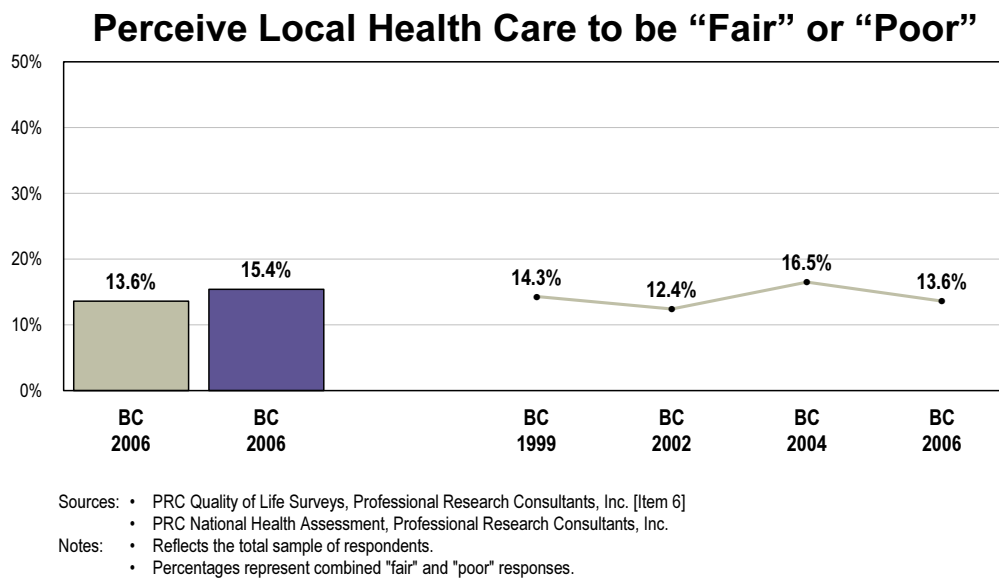
TREND: Denotes a statistically significant decrease from the 56.3% noted countywide in 1999.

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

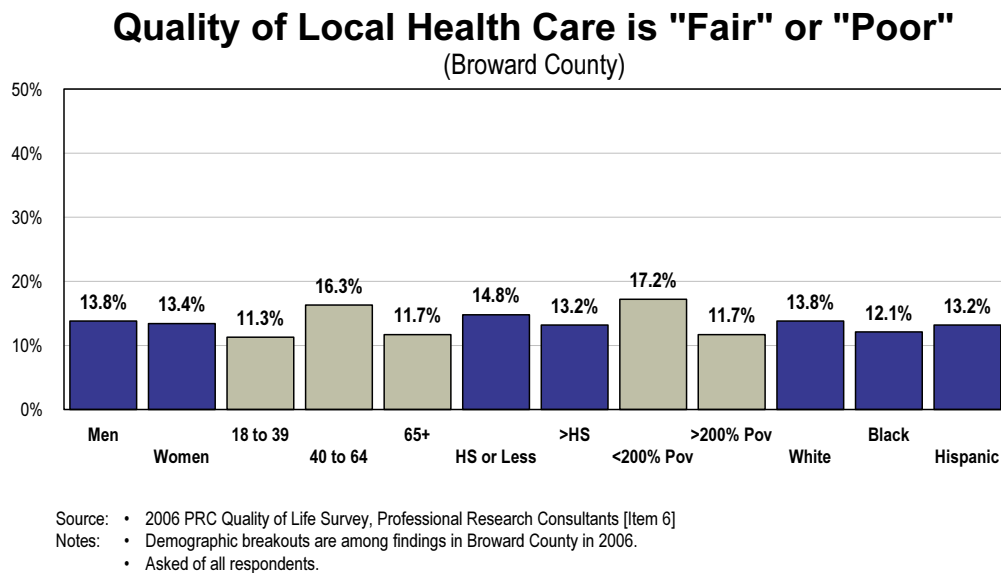


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 6]
• PRC National Health Assessment, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.
Notes: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.
• Percentages represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses.

- In contrast, the 13.6% prevalence of “fair/poor” ratings for local health care is statistically similar to the 15.4% prevalence reported nationally.
- ▣ **TREND:** Comparable to the 14.3% prevalence reported across Broward County in 1999.



Viewed by demographic breakout, note that none of the differences found among the following segments is statistically significant.



MODIFIABLE HEALTH RISKS

Overweight Prevalence

Body Mass Index (BMI), which describes relative weight for height, is significantly correlated with total body fat content. The BMI should be used to assess overweight and obesity and to monitor changes in body weight. In addition, measurements of body weight alone can be used to determine efficacy of weight loss therapy. BMI is calculated as weight (kg)/height squared (m^2). To estimate BMI using pounds and inches, use: [weight (pounds)/height squared (inches²)] x 703.

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

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

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

CLASSIFICATION OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY BY BMI		
		BMI (kg/m ²)
Underweight		<18.5
Normal		18.5 – 24.9
Overweight		25.0 – 29.9
Obesity	Obesity Class	
	I	30.0 – 34.9
	II	35.0 – 39.9
Extreme Obesity	III	≥ 40
Source: Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report. National Institutes of Health. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in Cooperation With The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. September 1998.		

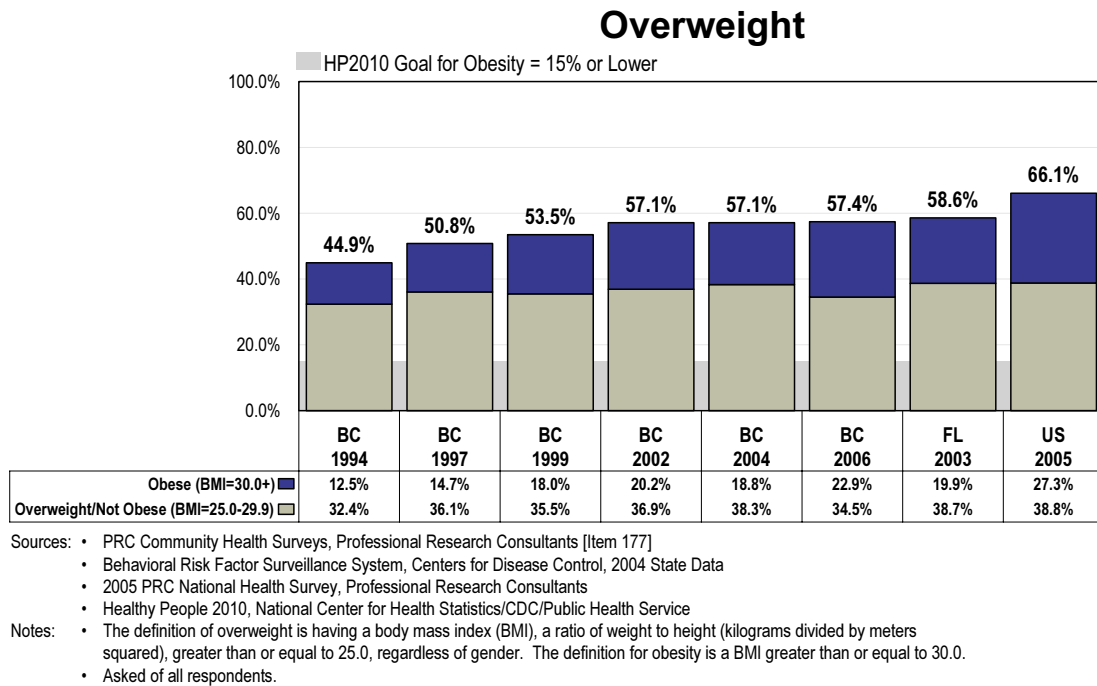
Based on reported heights and weights, 57.4% of Broward County adults are overweight (BMI ≥ 25).

- Nearly identical to Florida findings (58.6%).
- More favorable than the U.S. overweight proportion (66.1%).

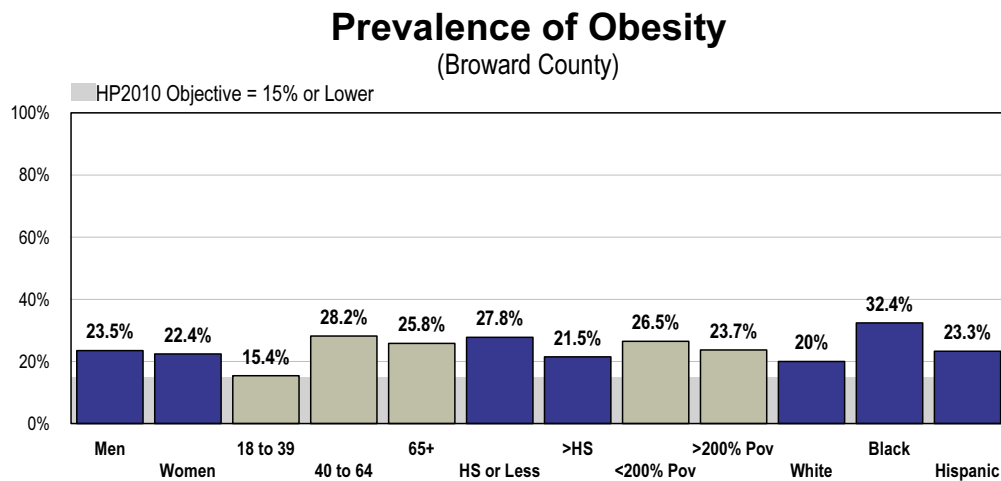
22.9% of Broward County adults are obese (BMI ≥ 30).

- Higher than the Florida prevalence (19.9%).
- More favorable than the U.S. finding (27.3%).
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 target (15% or lower).

- ▣ **TREND:** Overweight (and obesity) prevalence has *increased significantly* in Broward County since 1999.



Broward County adults aged 40 and older are more likely to be obese.



- Sources: • 2006 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants. [Item 177]
 • Healthy People 2010, 2nd Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000. [Objective 19-2]
- Notes: • Based on self-reported height and weight, asked of all respondents.
 • The definition of obesity is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 30.0.

Physical Fitness

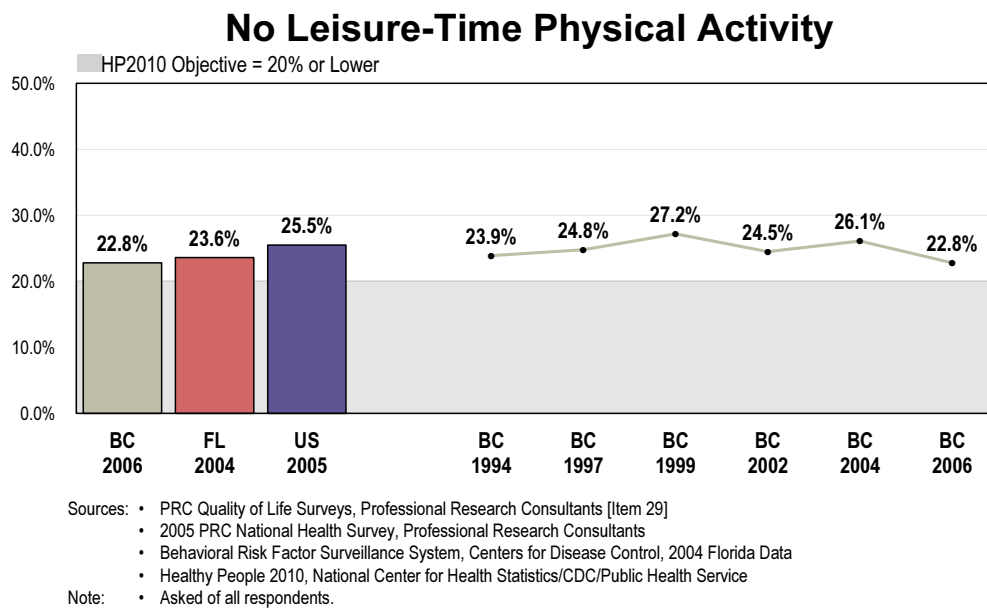
Regular physical activity contributes to a longer and healthier life. The health benefits of exercise are irrefutable; it has been asserted that employing regular physical activity toward cardiorespiratory fitness can prevent or limit one's risk for such afflictions as coronary heart disease, hypertension,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

Leisure-Time Physical Activity

Just over one-fifth (22.8%) of survey respondents report no leisure-time physical activity in the past month.

- Similar to the 23.6% reported across Florida.
- Comparable to the 25.5% found nationally.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 objective (20% or lower).

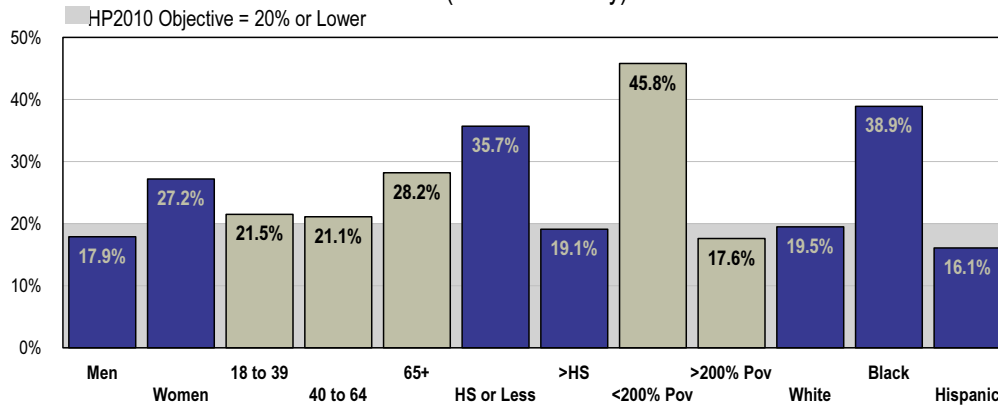
TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 23.9% reported in 1994.



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

- Women.
- Adults without education beyond high school.
- Those in the lower income category.
- Blacks.

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity (Broward County)



Sources: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 29]
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.

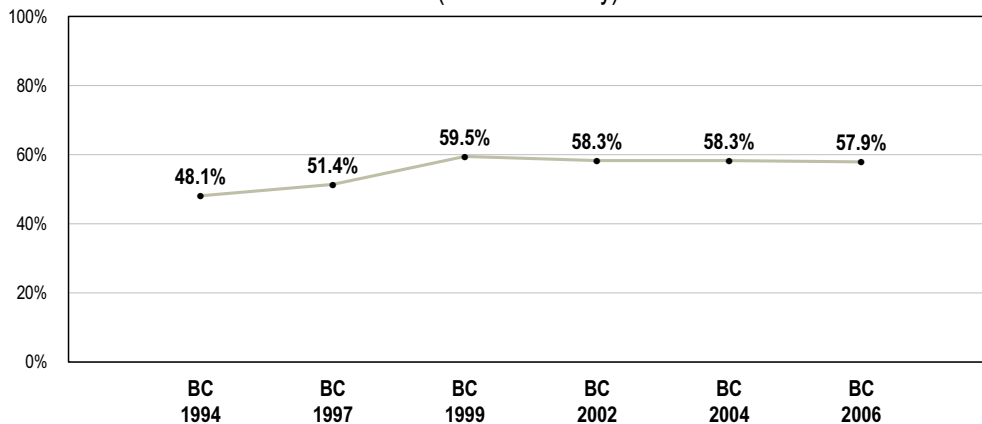
Sedentary Lifestyles

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

In Broward County, 57.9% of adults fall into the “sedentary” category.

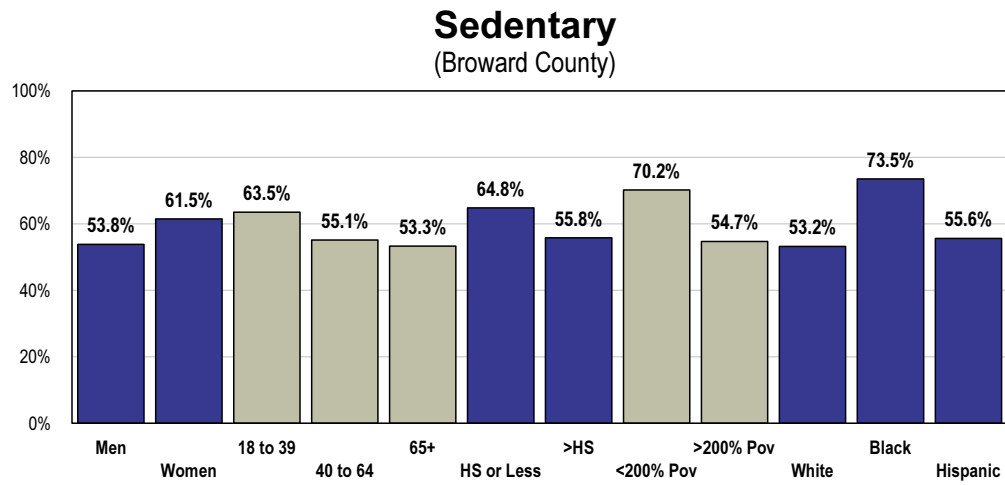
TREND: Denotes a statistically significant increase from the 48.1% reported locally in 1994.

Sedentary (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 171]
 Notes: • Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • State and national data not available.

The following chart segments sedentary lifestyles by various demographic characteristics. Note the higher prevalence among Blacks and adults in the lower income category.



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 171]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.

Tobacco Use

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

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

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

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

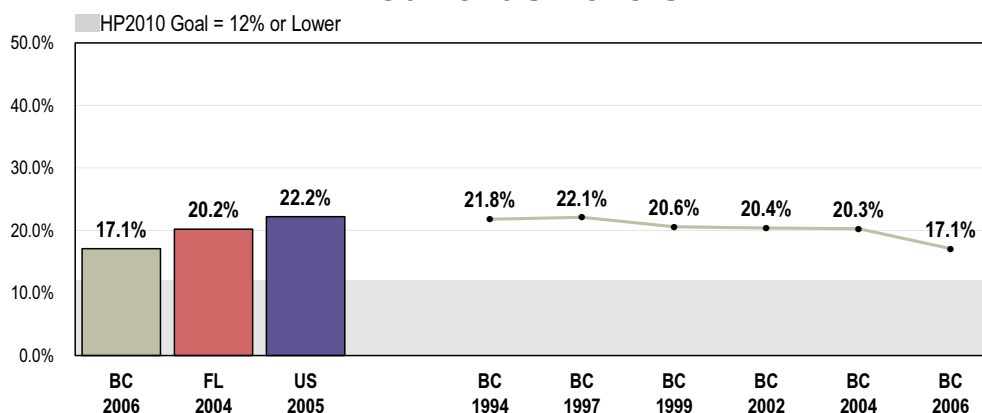
Cigarette Smoking

17.1% of Broward County adults currently smoke cigarettes.

- More favorable than Florida findings (20.2%) as well as the prevalence nationally (22.2%).
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 target (12% or lower).

TREND: Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in smoking since 1994 in Broward County.

Current Smokers

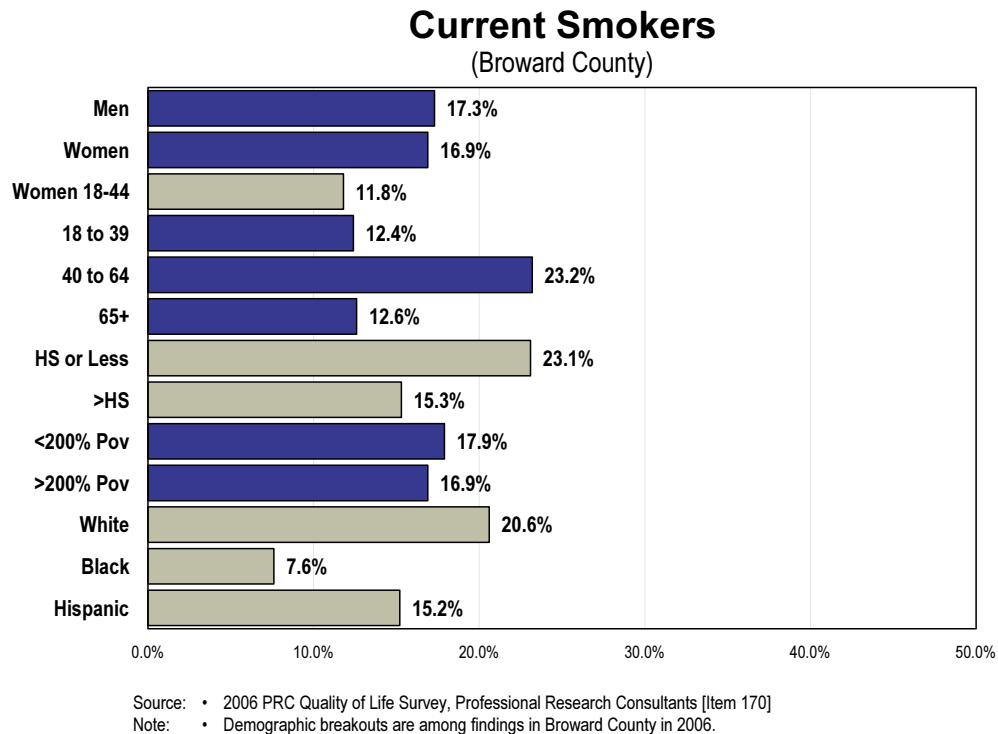


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 170]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

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

- Adults under 40 and aged 65+.
- Blacks.
- Note also that 11.8% of women of child-bearing age (ages 18 to 44) currently smoke. This is notable given that tobacco use increases the risk of infertility, as well as the risks for miscarriage, stillbirth and low birthweight for women who smoke during pregnancy.



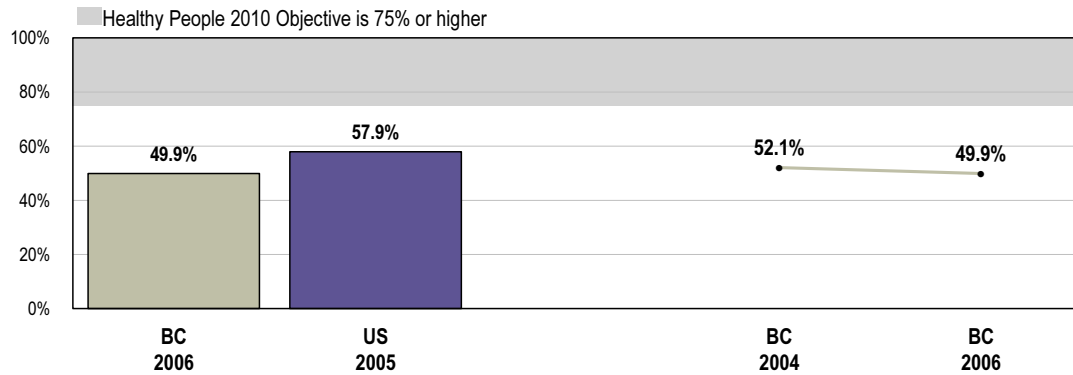
Smoking Cessation

49.9% of Broward County regular smokers went without smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.

- Statistically similar to national findings (57.9%).
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 target (75% or higher).

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 52.1% prevalence noted locally in 2004.

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



- Sources:
- PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants. [Item 34]
 - 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants.
 - Healthy People 2010, 2nd Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000. [Objective 27-5]
- Notes:
- Asked of regular (everyday) smokers.
 - Florida data not available.

Substance Abuse

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alcohol Use

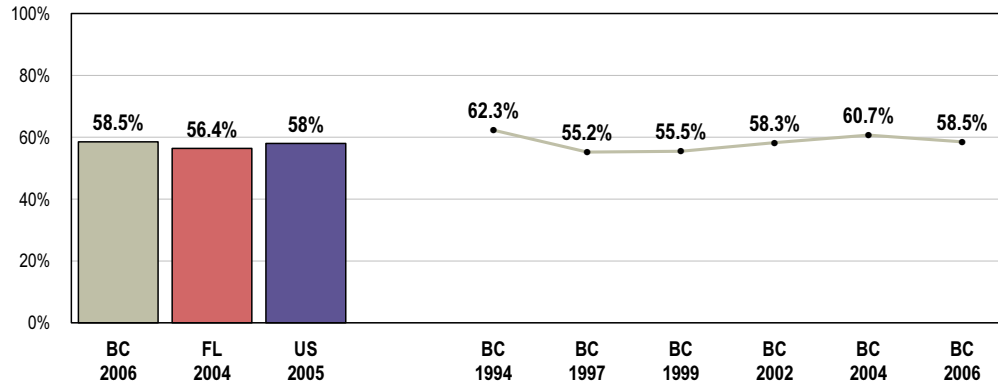
“Current” drinkers are those who have had one or more drinks within the past month (for the purpose of this study, a “drink” is defined as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor).

A total of 58.5% of adults in Broward County are considered “current drinkers.”

- Comparable to the 56.4% found across Florida.
- Statistically similar to the 58.0% prevalence recorded nationally.

 **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in Broward County since 1994.

Current Drinkers



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 172]
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data

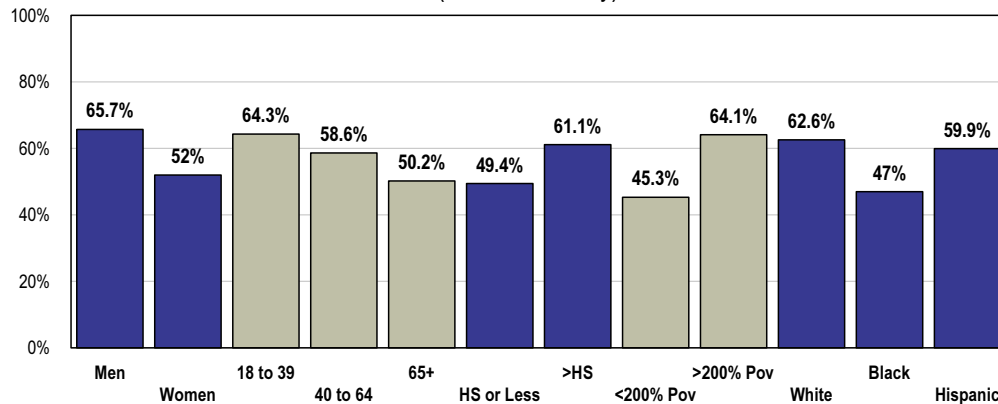
Notes: • Current drinkers are defined as those who have had any alcoholic beverages during the past month.
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

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

- Men in Broward County.
- Adults in the higher income category.

Current Drinkers

(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 172]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.
 • Current drinkers are defined as those who have had any alcoholic beverages during the past month.

Drug Treatment for Children

None of the Broward County parents surveyed reported an inability to obtain alcohol or drug treatment for a child who needed it in the past year.

TREND: A total of 1.2% of parents responded affirmatively in Broward County in 2004.

PREVENTIVE CARE

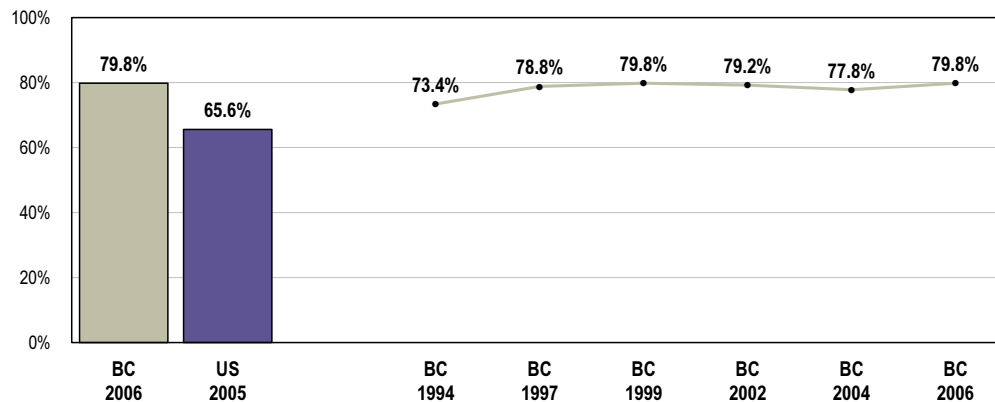
Preventive care in Broward County — including regular medical and dental checkups, children's checkups, and cancer screenings — is examined in the following section.

Routine Physician Care

8 in 10 (79.8%) adults in Broward County visited a physician for a routine checkup within the past year.

- More favorable than the 65.6% prevalence found nationwide.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* since the 1994 survey was conducted in Broward County (73.4% prevalence of routine checkups).

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

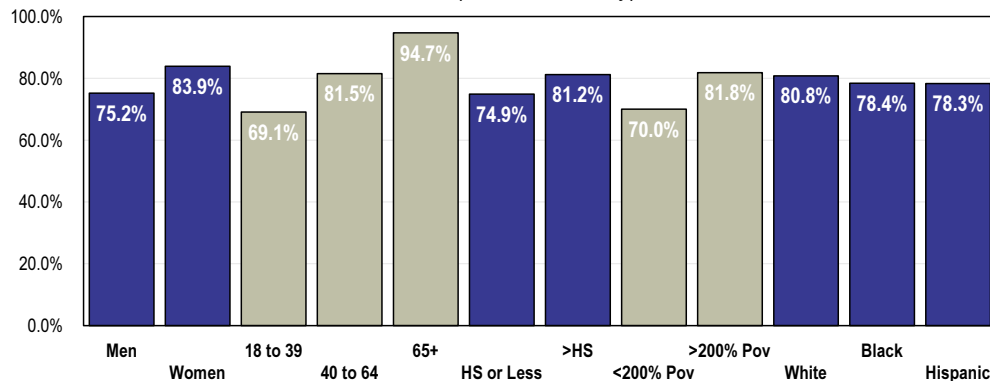


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 8]
• 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• State data not available.

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

- Women.
- Adults aged 40 and older.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 8]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.

Vaccinations for Seniors

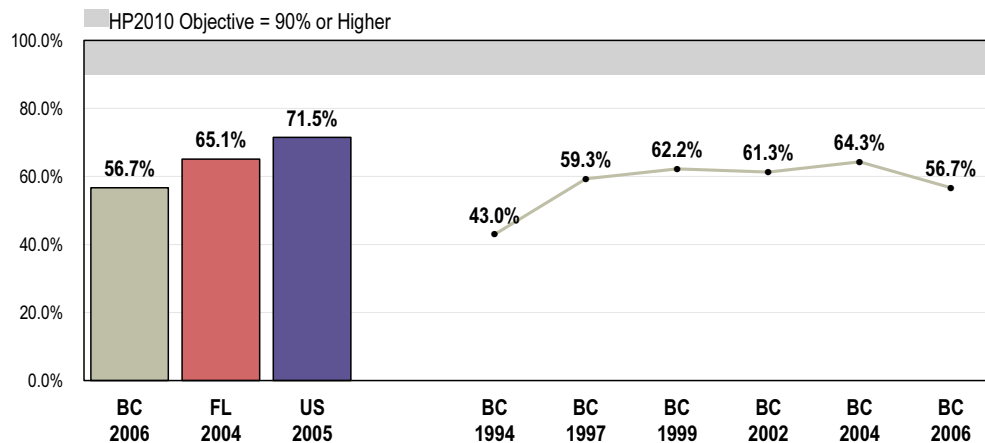
Influenza

A total of 56.7% of Broward County seniors (aged 65 and older) had an influenza shot within the past year.

- Less favorable than the 65.1% reported across Florida.
- Statistically lower than the 71.5% found nationally.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 goal of 90% or higher.

TREND: Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 43.0% reported in 1994.

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



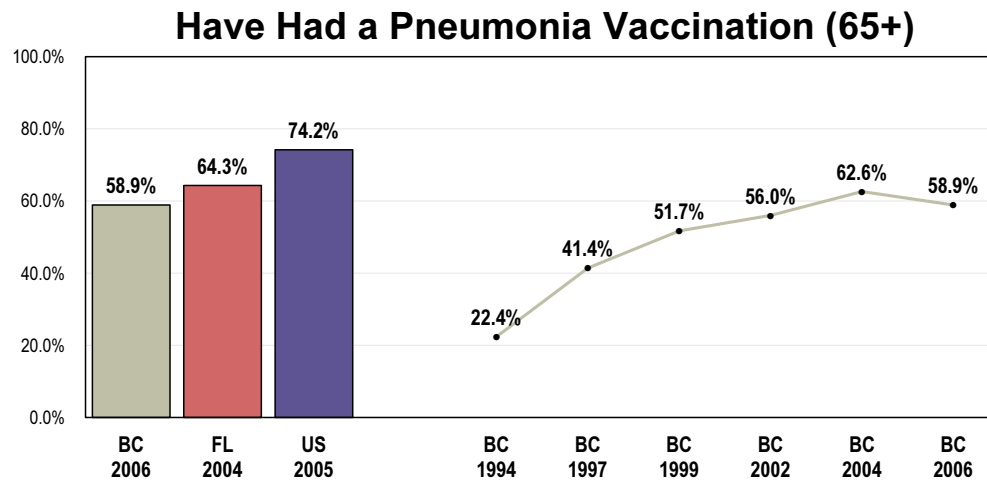
Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 183]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004 Florida Data
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
 Note: • Asked of respondents aged 65 and older.

Pneumonia

A total of 58.9% of Broward County seniors (aged 65 and older) have had a pneumonia vaccination.

- Less favorable than the 64.3% reported across Florida.
- Less favorable than the 74.2% found nationally.

TREND: Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 22.4% reported in 1994.



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 184]
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004 Florida Data
• 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.
Note: • Asked of all respondents aged 65 and older.

Cancer Screenings

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

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

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

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

Colorectal Cancer

Digital Rectal Examination

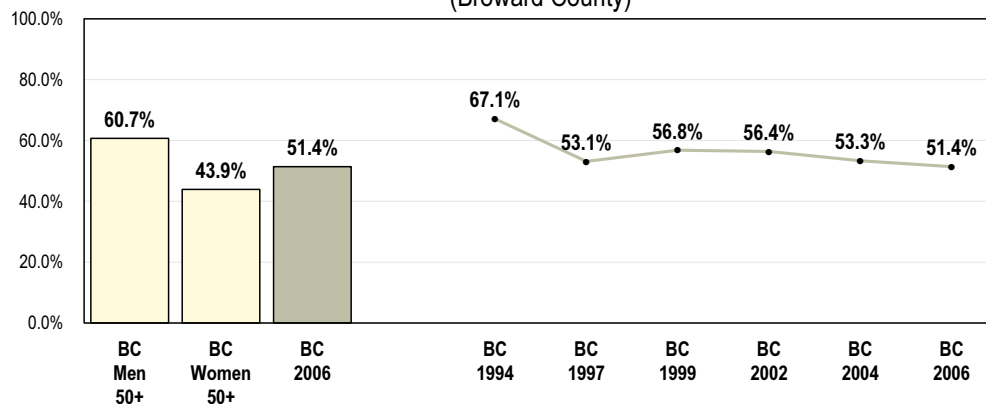
A **digital rectal exam** is a screening procedure in which a physician or other health professional inserts a finger into the rectum to check for colorectal cancer and other health problems.

51.4% of residents aged 50 and older had a digital rectal exam within the past year.

- Ranges from 60.7% among Broward males aged 50+ to 43.9% among women 50+.

TREND: Marks a *statistically significant decrease* from the 67.1% reported countywide in 1994.

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



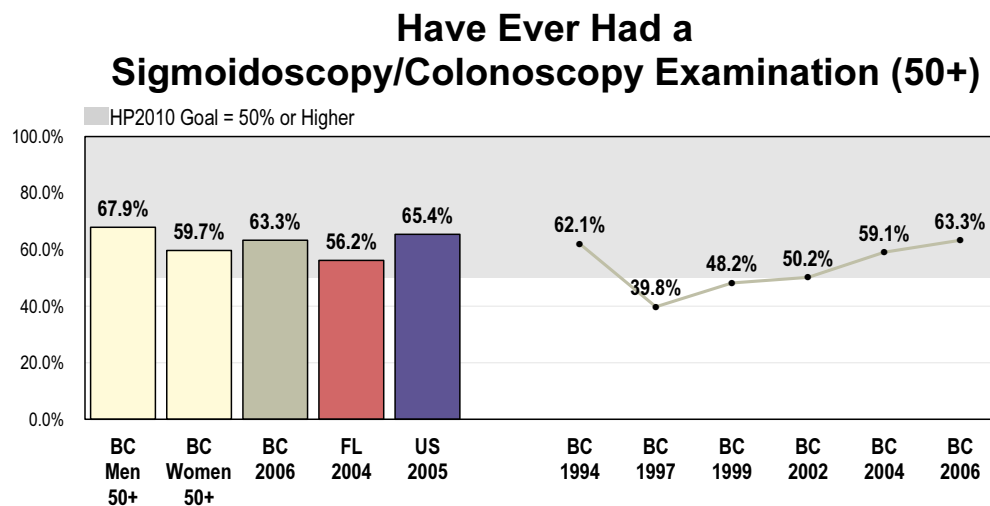
Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy

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

Nearly two-thirds (63.3%) of Broward residents over the age of 50 have had a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy.

- More favorable than the 56.2% found throughout Florida.
- Similar to the 65.4% prevalence noted nationally.
- Satisfies the Healthy People 2010 objective of 50% or higher.
- Ranges from 67.9% among men aged 50+ to 59.7% among women 50+.

TREND: Statistically comparable to the 62.1% reported across Broward County in 1994.



Sources:

- PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 186]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data
- 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
- Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note:

- Asked of all respondents aged 50 or over.

Female Breast Cancer

Mammography

Screenings for female breast cancer are recommended as outlined below:

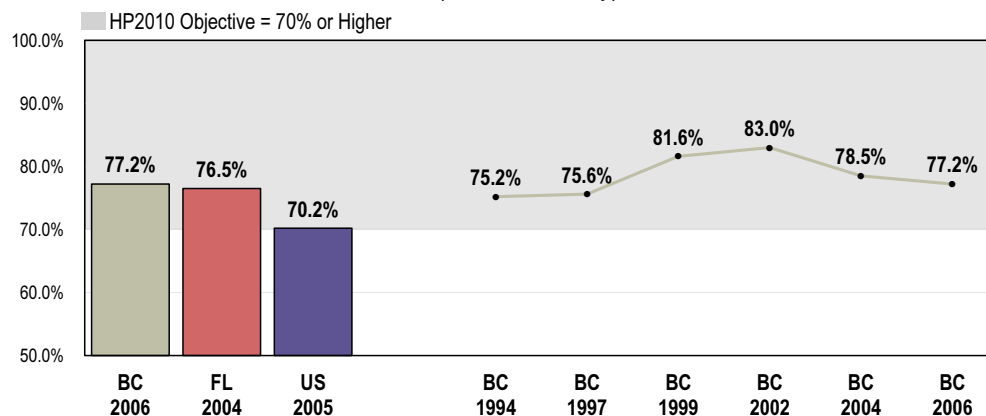
- Yearly mammograms starting at age 40 and continuing for as long as a woman is in good health.
- Clinical breast exams (CBE) should be part of a periodic health exam, about every three years for women in their 20s and 30s and every year for women 40 and over.
- Women should report any breast change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

— American Cancer Society

In Broward County, 77.2% of women aged 40 and older had a mammogram in the past two years.

- Less favorable than the 76.5% found across Florida.
 - Statistically comparable to the 70.2% national prevalence.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the Broward County prevalence recorded in 1994 (75.2%).

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



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 48]
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data
• 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
• Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Reflects women aged 40 and over.

- Note that 73.5% 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

Pap Smear Testing

Screenings for cervical cancer are recommended as outlined below:

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

– American Cancer Society

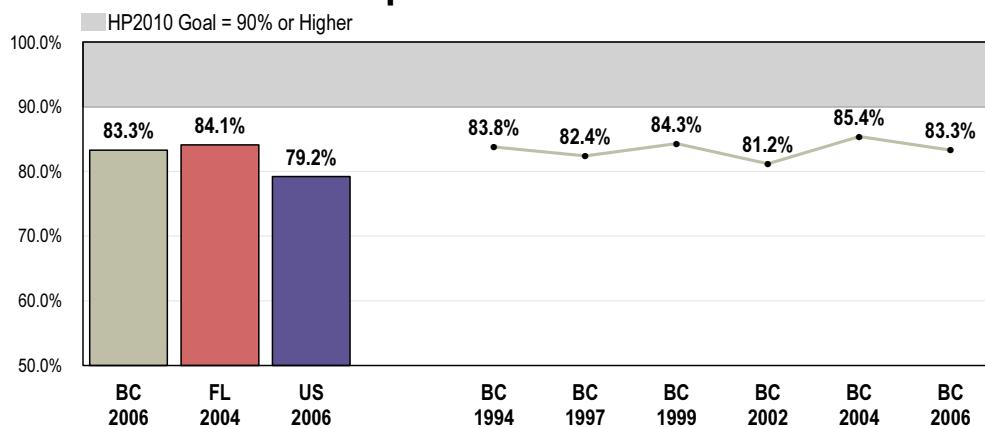
Note that other organizations (e.g., American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Physicians, National Cancer Institute, US Preventive Services Task Force) may have slightly different screening guidelines.

The majority of women in Broward County (83.3%) had a Pap smear within the past 3 years.

- Comparable to the 84.1% found across Florida.
- Comparable to the 79.2% nationwide prevalence.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 objective of 90% or higher.

☒ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 83.8% recorded locally in 1994.

Have Had a Pap Smear Within the Past 3 Years



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 50]
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Asked of all female respondents.

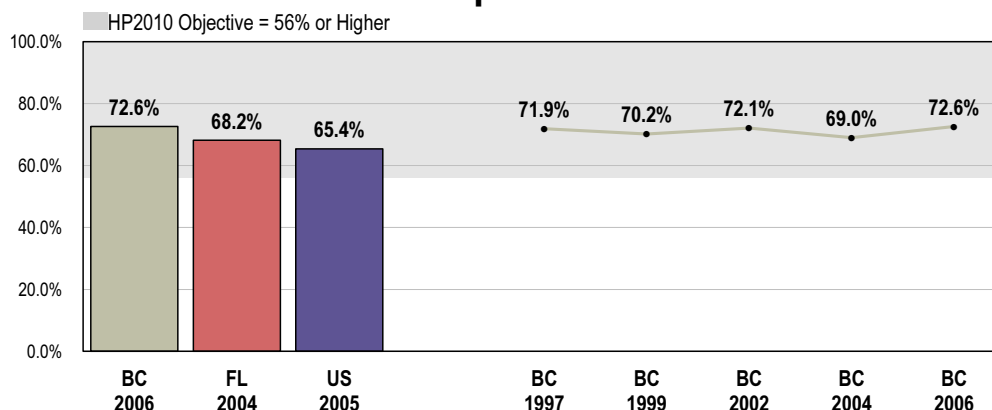
Dental Care

Adults

72.6% of county adults have been to the dentist for a checkup within the past year.

- More favorable than both the state and national figures.
- Satisfies the Healthy People 2010 objective of 56% or higher.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 71.9% reported locally in 1997.

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

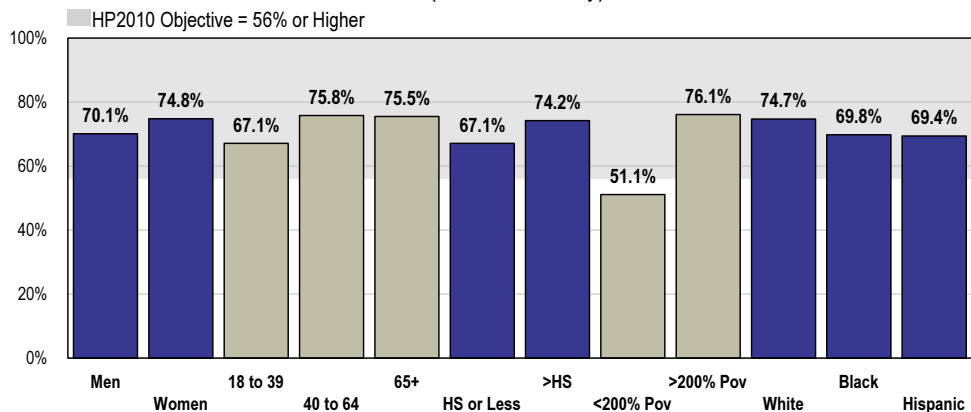


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 9]
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data
 • Healthy People 2010, 2nd Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Note that residents in the lower income category are less likely to have had recent dental care.

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

(Broward County)



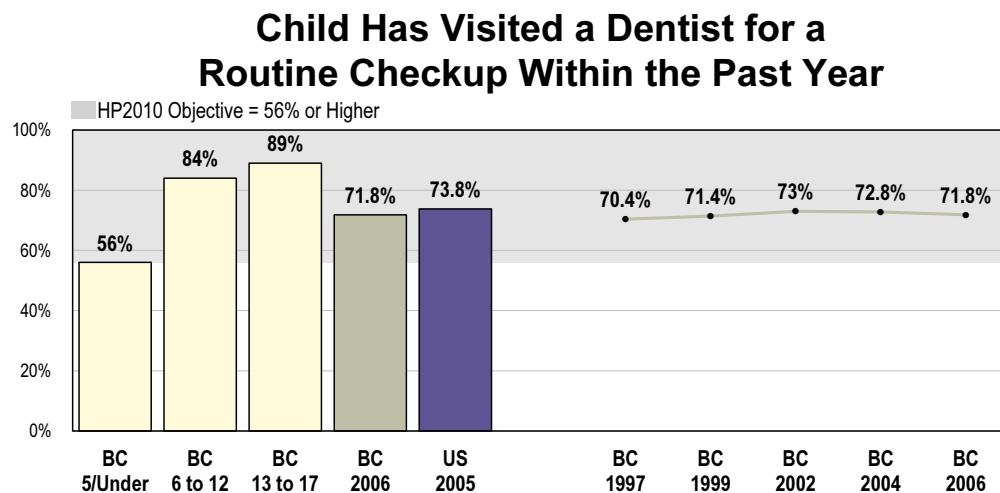
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 9]
 • Healthy People 2010, 2nd Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.

Children

Among adults in Broward County with children under 18 years old, 71.8% report that their child has visited a dentist for routine care in the past year.

- Similar to the 73.8% recorded nationally in 2005.
- When segmented by the child's age, area children *over* the age of 5 more often received dental care in the past year.
- Satisfies the Healthy People 2010 objective of 56% or higher.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 1997 prevalence in Broward County.



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 132]
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 • Healthy People 2010, 2nd Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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

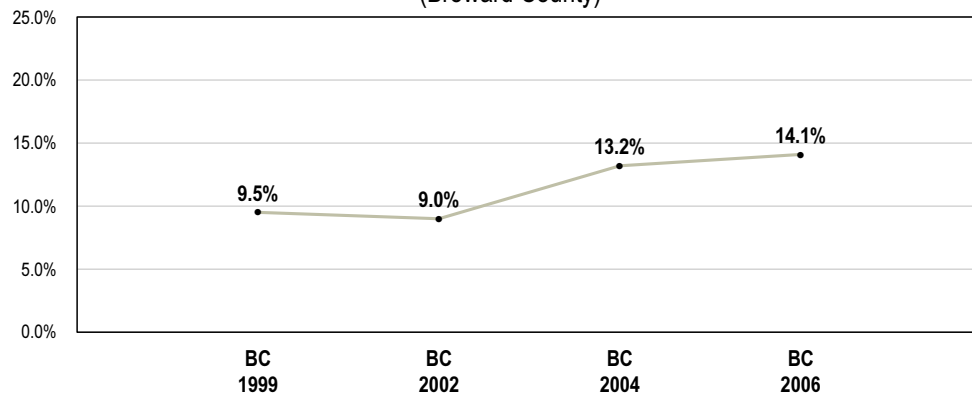
Cost Prevented Child's Dental Care Last Year

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

14.1% of local parents noted that cost prevented their child's dental care in the past year.

▣ **TREND:** Denotes a *statistically significant increase* from the 9.5% reported among Broward County parents in 1999.

**Cost Prevented Child's
Dental Visit Within the Past Year**
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 133]
Note: • Asked of those respondents with children under 18 at home.

SAFETY

CRIME

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

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

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

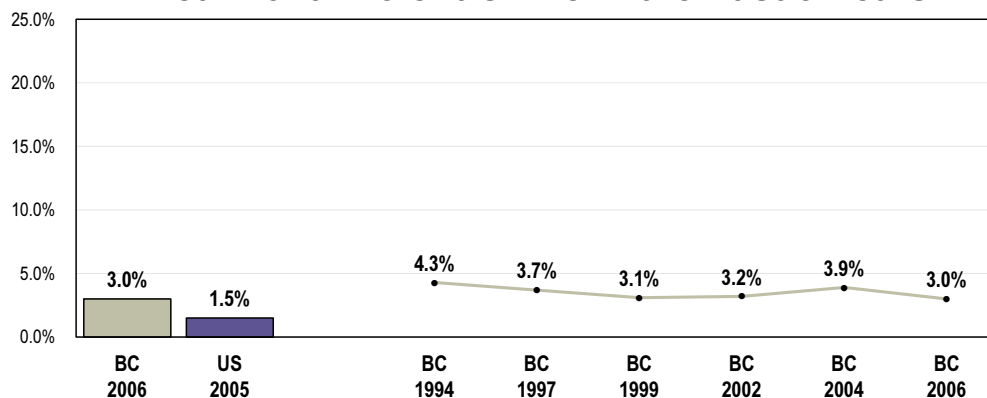
The safety of a community plays an integral part of the overall quality of life. The following section examines various facets of crime in Broward County as perceived by community members.

Victimization

A total of 3.0% of adults in Broward County report having been the victim of a violent crime within the past 5 years (this translates to more than 40,800 adults in the area).

- Twice the 1.5% prevalence found throughout the U.S.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 1994 Broward County prevalence (4.3%).

Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past 5 Years

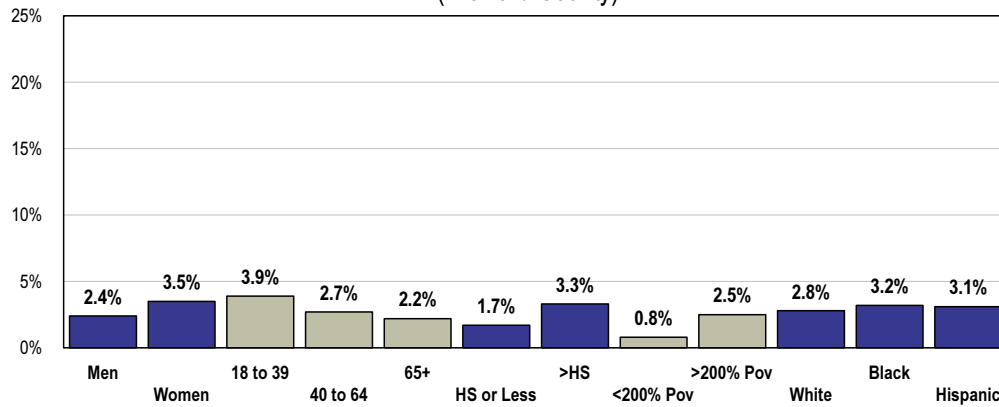


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 27]
• 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• State data not available.

When viewed by demographic segment, note that none of the changes in the following chart is statistically significant.

Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past 5 Years

(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 27]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.

• Asked of all respondents.

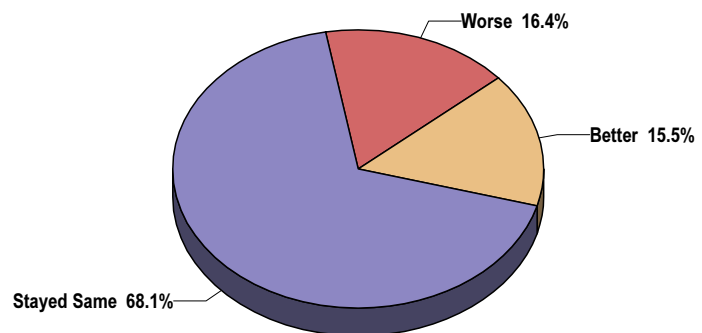
Safety in the Neighborhoods

When asked to indicate how crime has changed in their neighborhood over the past two years, most (68.1%) Broward County residents report that it has “stayed the same.”

- A total of 16.4% of local adults feel that the crime situation in their neighborhood has “worsened” in the past two years, while 15.5% report that local crime is “better” than it was.

Crime in the Neighborhood Over the Past Two Years

(Broward County)



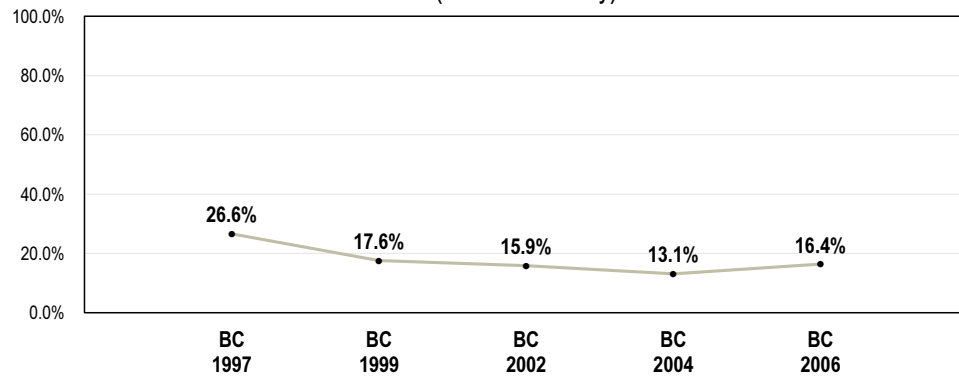
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 114]

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in “worse” evaluations across Broward County since 1997.

Crime Has Worsened in the Neighborhood Over the Past Two Years

(Broward County)



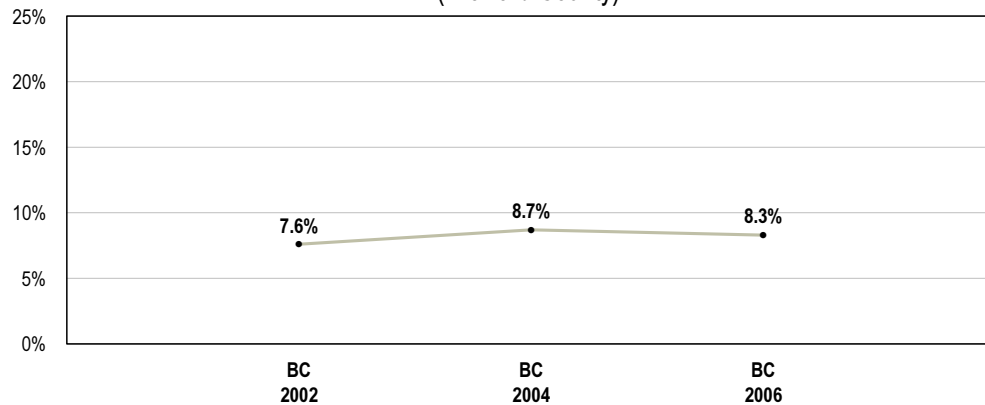
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 114]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "worsened" comments among the total sample of respondents.

8.3% of Broward adults do not feel safe and secure in their neighborhoods.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 7.6% percentage recorded locally in 2002.

Do Not Feel Safe and Secure Overall

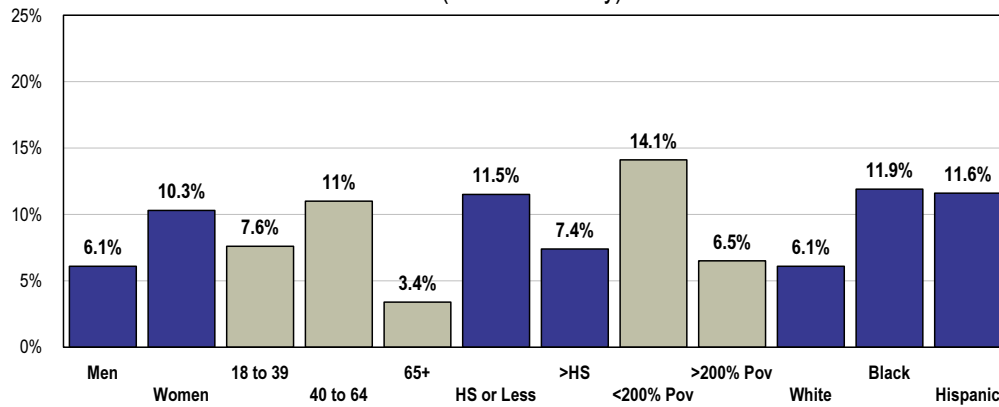
(Broward County)



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

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

Do Not Feel Safe and Secure Overall (Broward County)



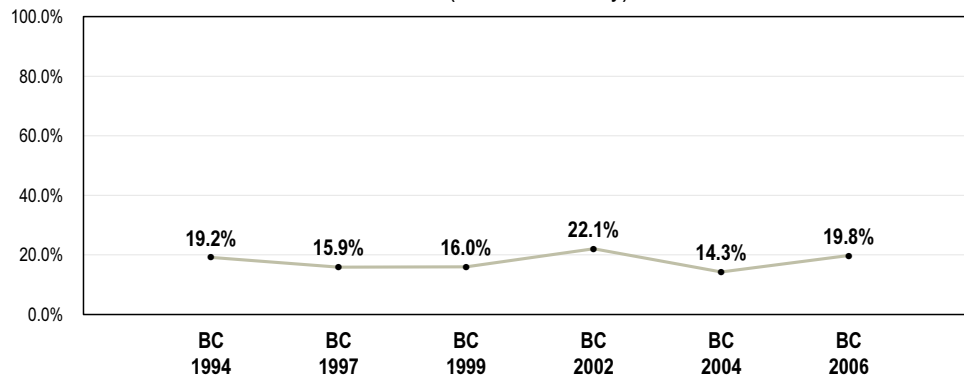
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 115]
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
• Asked of all respondents.

Guns in the Home

In Broward County, one-fifth (19.8%) of adults report keeping a gun in or around their homes.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 19.2% found in Broward County in 1994.

Keep a Gun in or Around the Home (Broward County)

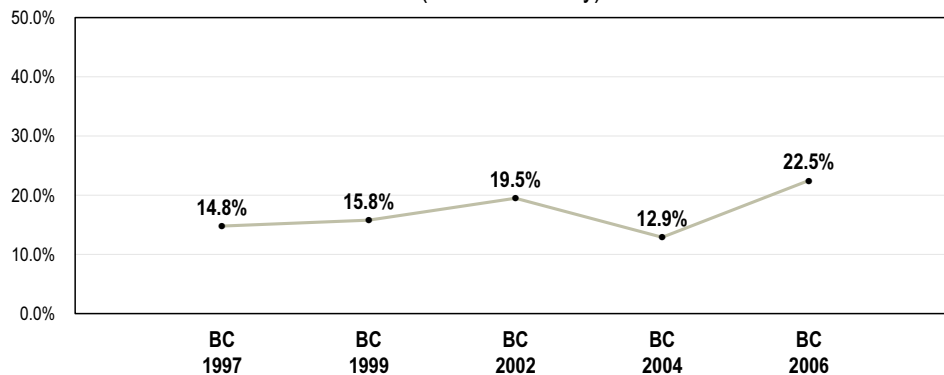


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 28]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Florida and national data not available.

Among households in Broward County with children under 18, 22.5% report a gun in the home.

TREND: Marks a *statistically significant increase* in the prevalence of guns among households with children in Broward County since 1997 (14.8%).

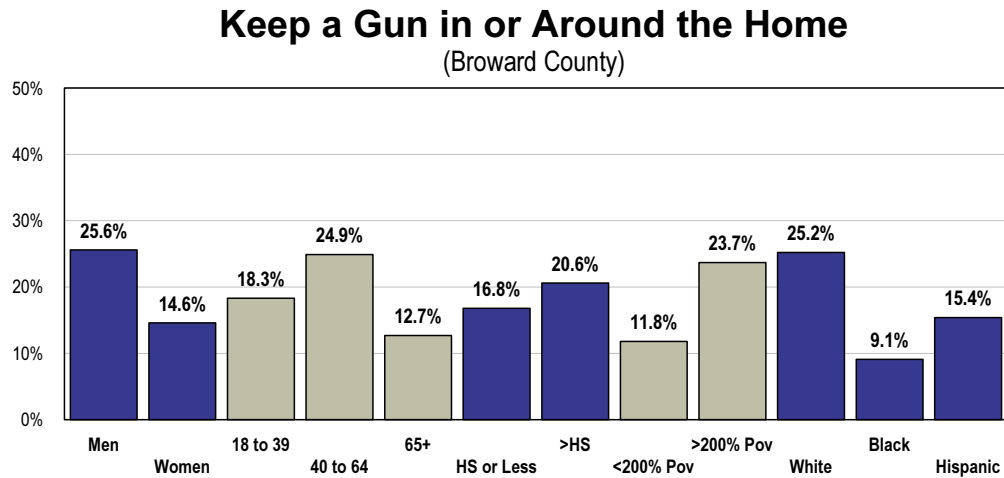
Presence of Guns in Households With Children Under 18 (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 28,128]
 Note: • Percentage of households with children under the age of 18.

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

- Men.
- Adults under the age of 65.
- Those in the higher income category.
- Whites.



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 28]
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
• Asked of all respondents.

INJURY CONTROL

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

Seat Belt Usage

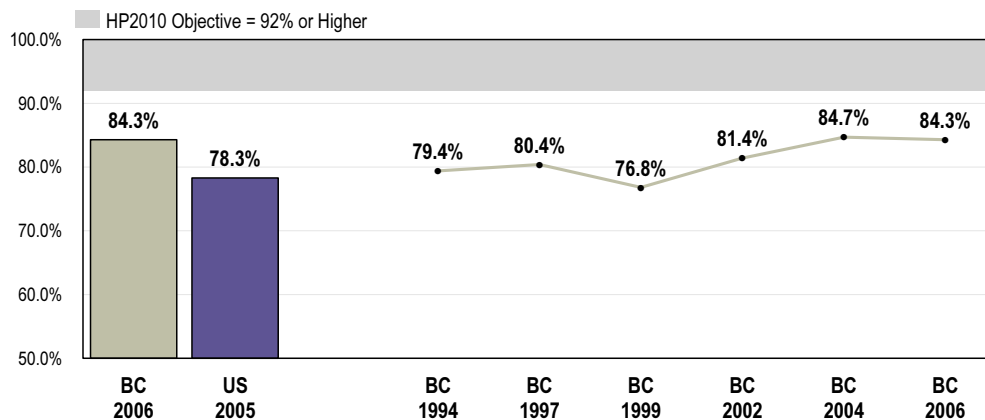
Adults

84.3% of Broward County adults report "always" wearing a seat belt when driving or riding in an automobile.

- More favorable than the 78.3% recorded across the nation.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 target (92% or higher).

TREND: Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 79.4% reported in 1994.

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

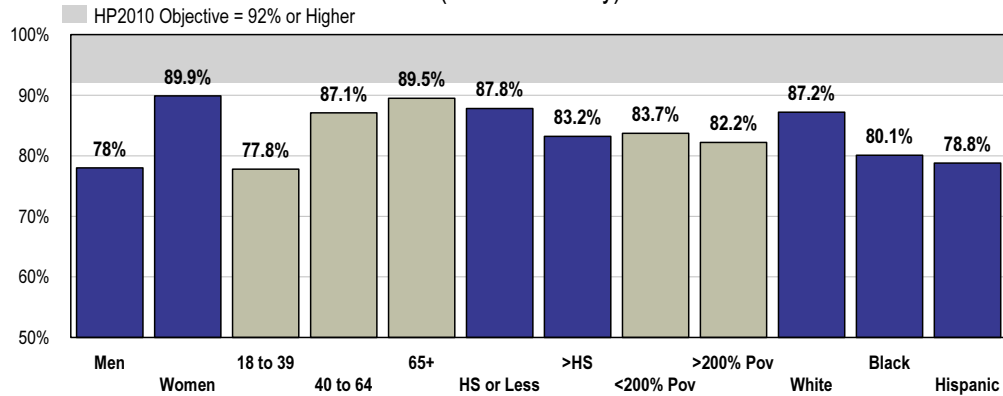


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 26]
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data
• 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
• Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Women are more likely to report consistent seat belt usage.

Always Wear a Seat Belt When Driving or Riding in an Automobile (Broward County)



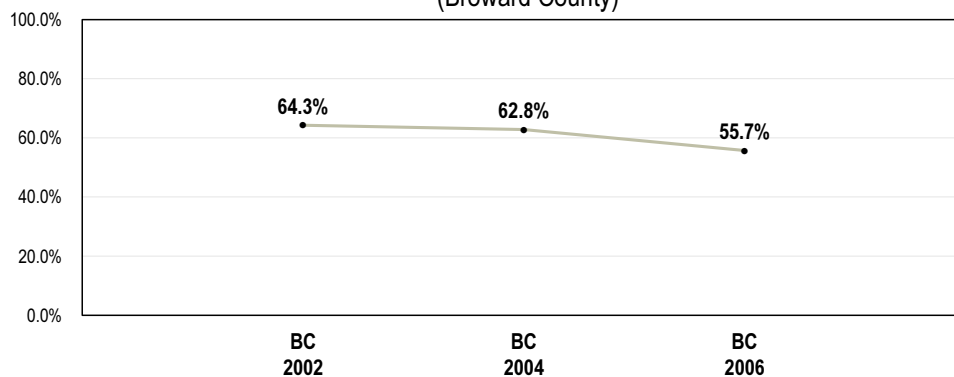
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 26]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.

Water Safety

More than one-half (55.7%) of Broward County parents with children aged 1 through 17 report that their child can swim or tread in deep water for five minutes.

TREND: Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in swimming skills among Broward County children since 2002 (64.3%).

Child Can Swim or Tread Water for Five Minutes (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 142]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents with children aged 1 to 17.

FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY LIFE

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

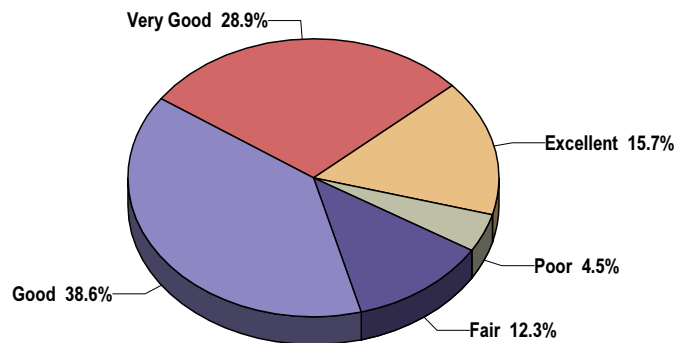
Broward County

Broward County as a Place to Live

More than 4 in 10 survey respondents (44.6%) consider Broward County to be an "excellent" or "very good" place in which to live.

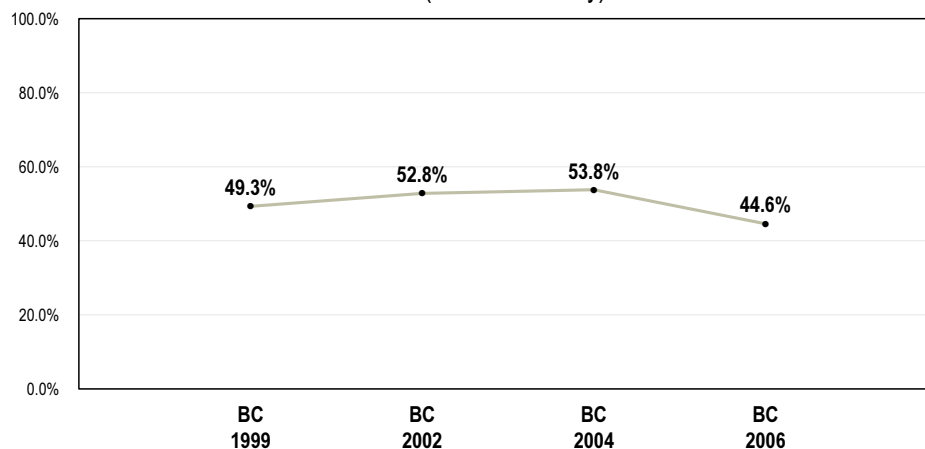
TREND: Denotes a statistically significant decrease from the 49.3% found in 1999.

Rating of Broward County as a Place to Live (Broward County)



Source: 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 94]
Note: Asked of all respondents.

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

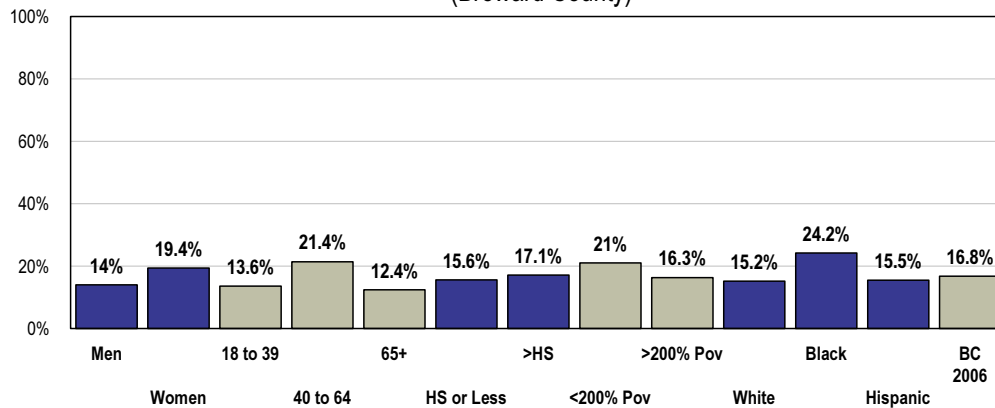


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 94]
Note: Asked of all respondents.
Numbers represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses to the inquiry.

In contrast, 16.8% of Broward County residents consider Broward County to be a “fair” or “poor” place in which to live.

Viewed by demographic segments, none of the differences is statistically significant.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 94]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.

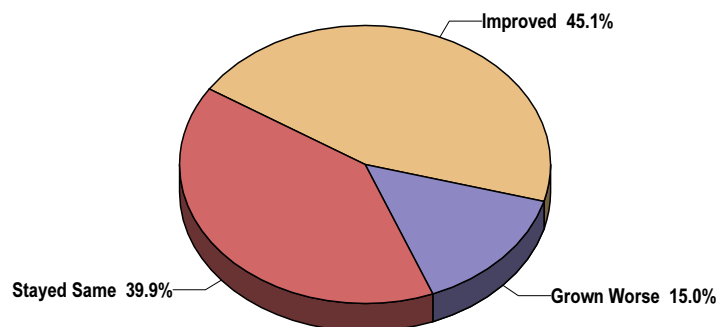
How Life Has Changed in Broward County

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

More than 4 in 10 (45.1%) Broward County survey respondents consider their quality of life to have “improved.”

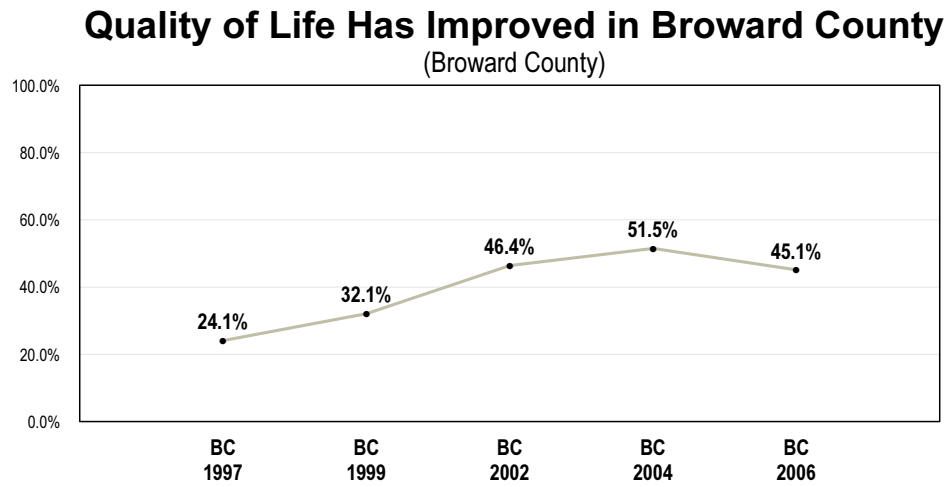
- Another 39.9% of local adults feel that life in Broward County has “stayed the same” while 15.0% feel that it has “grown worse.”

Perceived Quality of Life in Broward County (Broward County 2006)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 95]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

 **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 24.1% reported in 1997.



Source:

- PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 95]

Note:

- Asked of all respondents.
- Numbers represent "improved" responses to the inquiry.

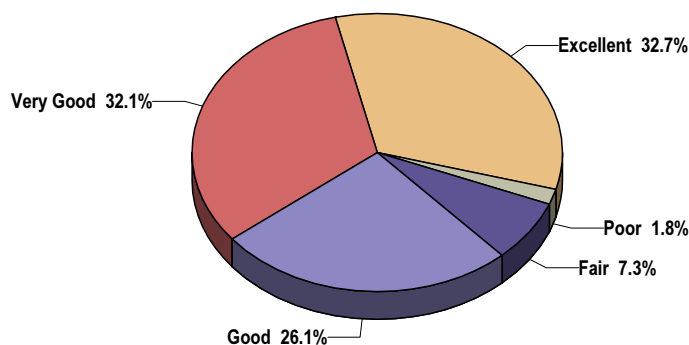
Neighborhoods

Neighborhood as a Place to Live

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

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

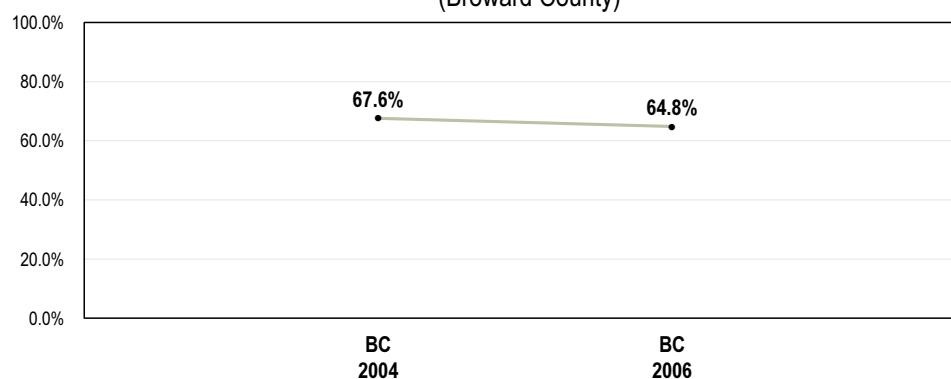
- Nearly two in three (64.8%) gave “excellent” or “very good” reports, while another 26.1% gave “good” ratings.
- On the other hand, 9.1% of local adults consider their neighborhood to be a “fair” or “poor” place in which to live.



TREND: The 64.8% of Broward County adults who consider the neighborhood to be an “excellent” or “very good” place in which to live is statistically unchanged from the 67.6% reported locally in 2004.

Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 105]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

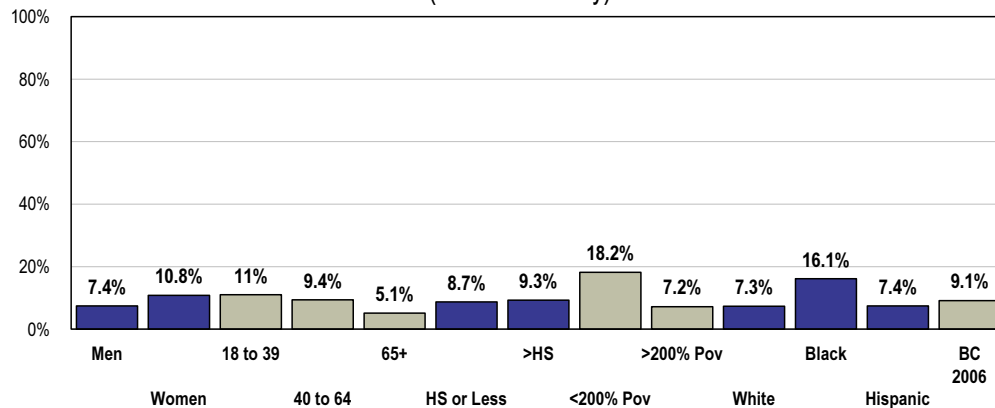
Neighborhood is an “Excellent/Very Good” Place to Live (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 105]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.
• Numbers represent combined "excellent/very good" responses.

Viewed demographically, survey respondents living in the lower income category are more likely to give “fair” or “poor” evaluations of their neighborhoods as places in which to live.

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



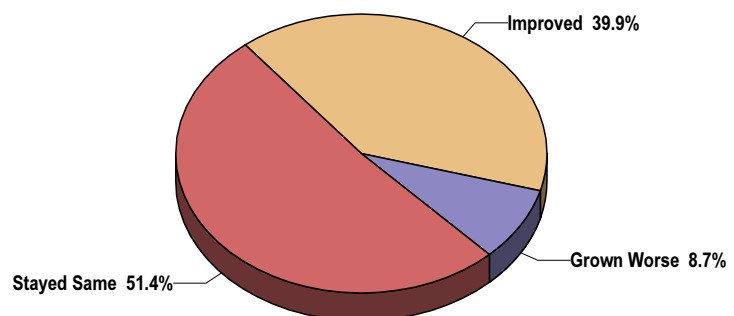
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 105]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent combined "fair" and "poor" responses to the inquiry.

How Life Has Changed in Neighborhoods

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

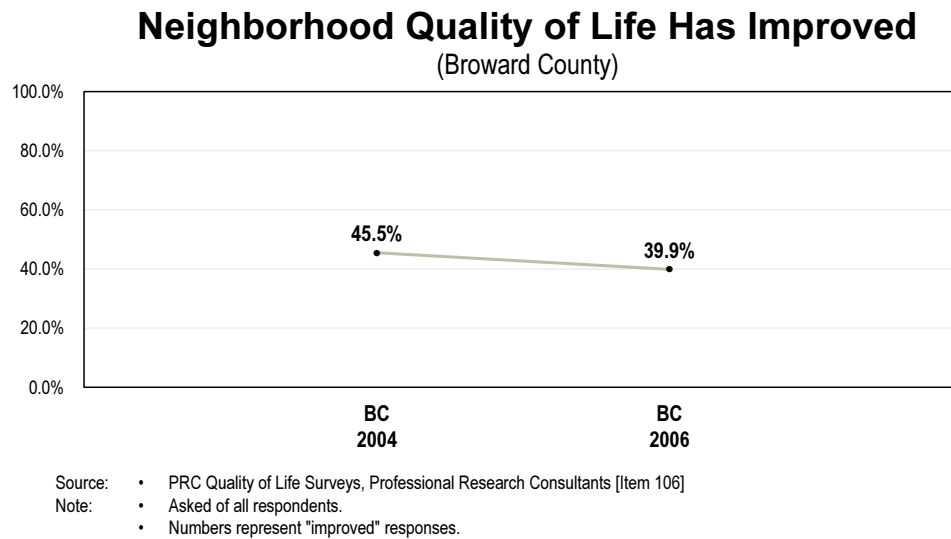
A large share of residents (39.9%) feel that their quality of life in the neighborhood has “improved,” while 51.4% feel that it has “stayed the same,” and 8.7% feel it has “grown worse.”

Rating of Quality of Life in Neighborhood (Broward County)

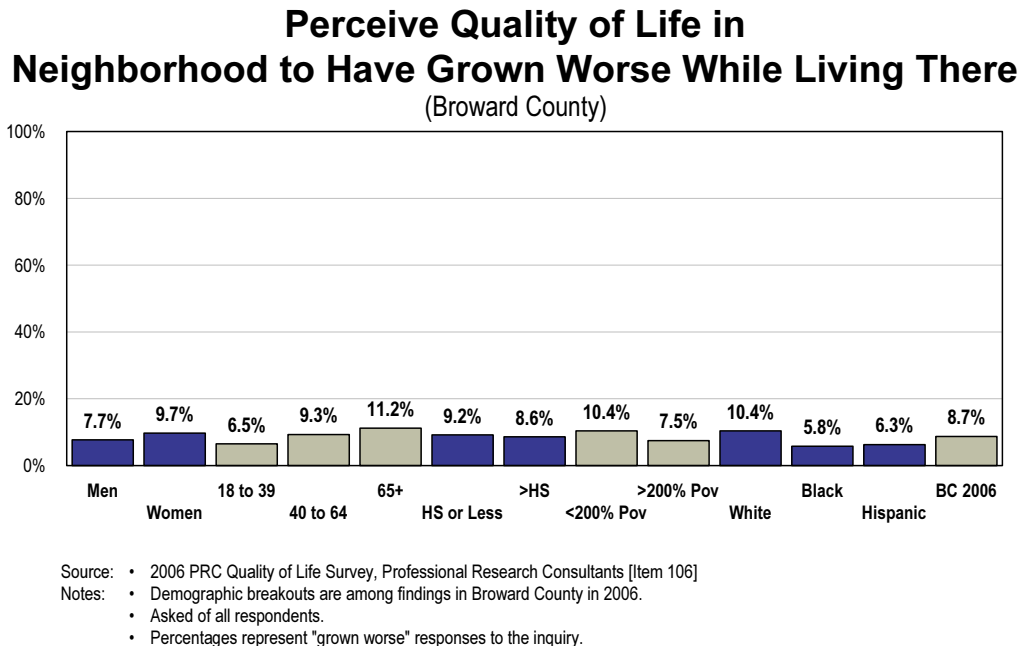


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 106]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- ▣ **TREND:** The 39.9% of Broward County adults who consider the local quality of life to have improved denotes a *statistically significant decrease* in “improved” ratings since 2004.



Note in the following demographic breakout that none of the differences is statistically significant.



Broward County Amenities

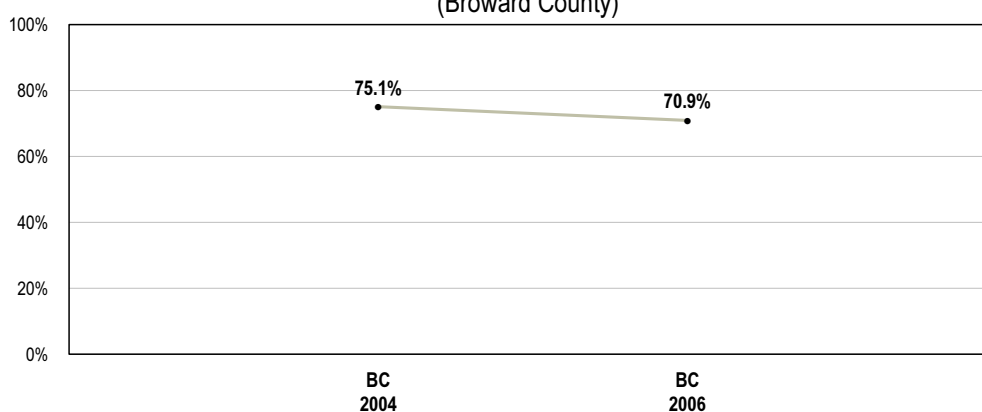
Beaches

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

Overall, 70.9% of survey respondents feel that the beaches in Broward County enhance their local quality of life.

TREND: Marks a *statistically significant decrease* from the 75.1% reported locally in 2004.

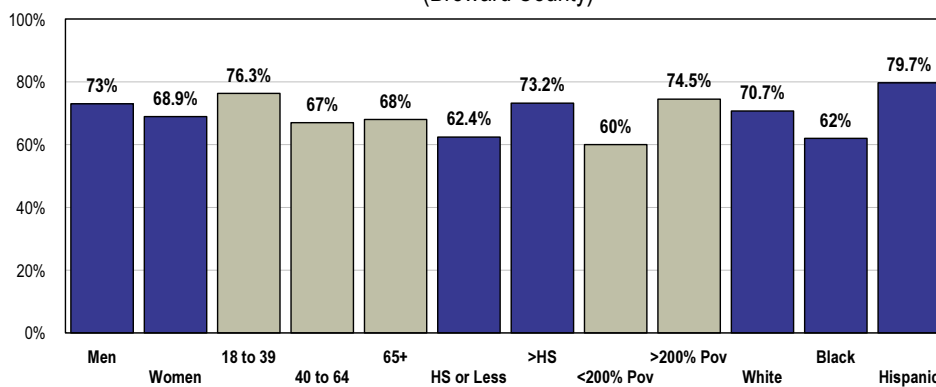
**Feel That Broward County
Beaches Enhance Local Quality of Life**
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 96]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

County adults more likely to feel that the local beaches enhance their quality of life are Whites and individuals in the higher income category.

**Feel That Broward County
Beaches Enhance Local Quality of Life**
(Broward County)



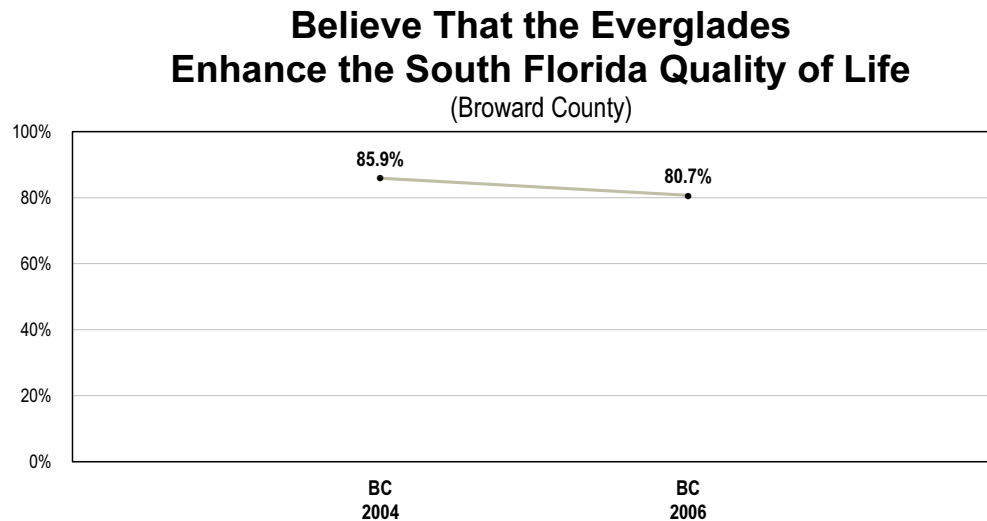
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 96]
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
• Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

The Everglades

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

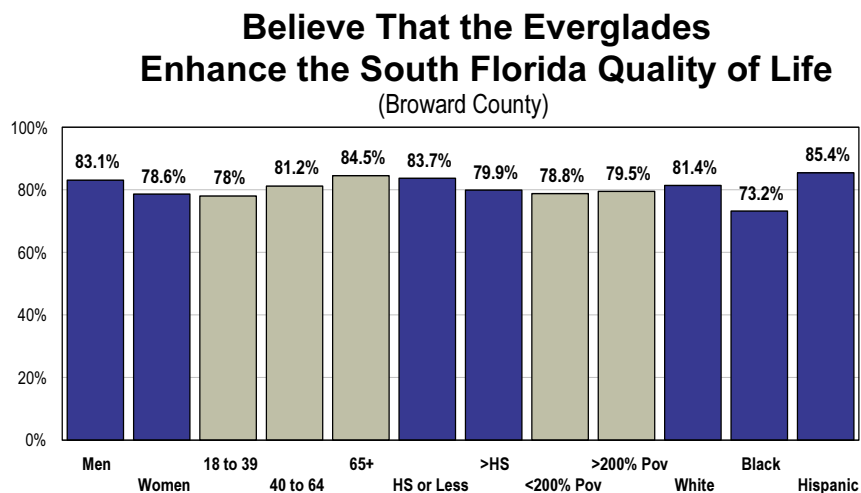
The vast majority (80.7%) of Broward County adults consider the Everglades to enhance the South Florida quality of life.

TREND: Marks a statistically significant decrease in affirmative responses since 2004.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 97]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Note the following findings, segmented by demographic characteristic (none of the differences is statistically significant).



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 97]
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
• Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

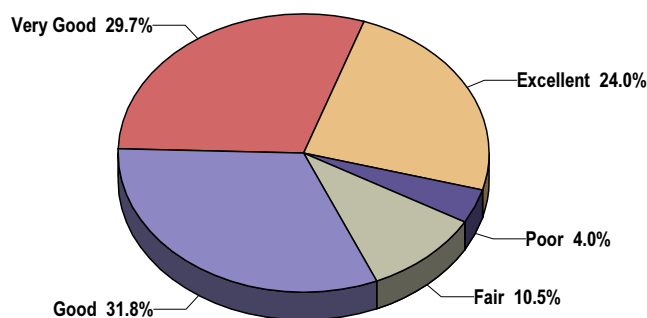
HOUSING

Housing Conditions

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

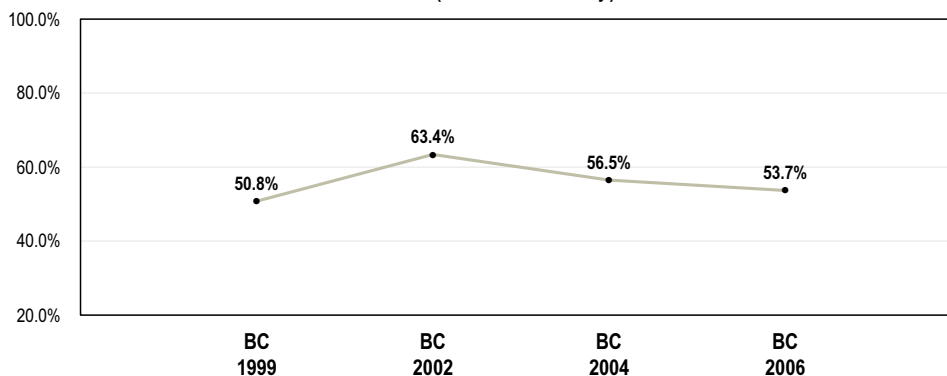
- A total of 53.7% gave “excellent” or “very good” reports, while another 31.8% gave “good” ratings.
- TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 50.8% “excellent/very good” reported countywide in 2004.

Rating of the Condition of Local Housing
(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 109]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

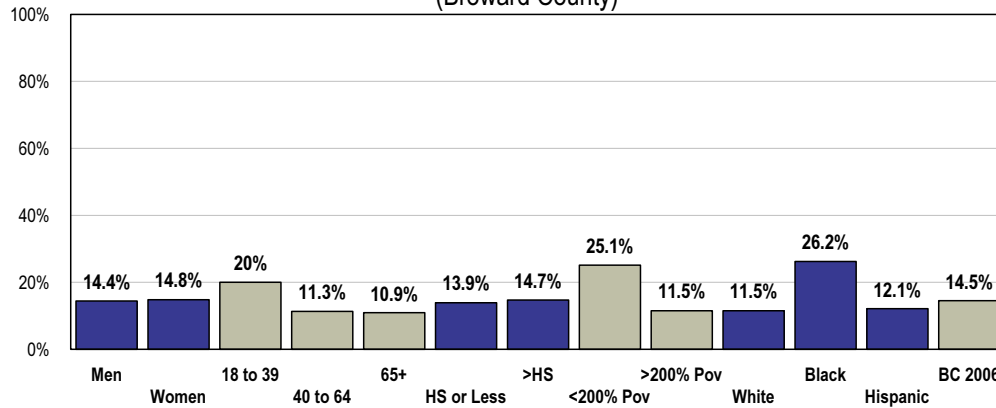
Condition of Local Housing is Perceived to be “Excellent” or “Very Good”
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 109]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- On the other hand, 14.5% of local adults consider the condition of local housing to be “fair” or “poor.”
- Adults at the lower income level are more likely to rate the condition of local housing as “fair” or “poor.”

Condition of Local Housing is Perceived to Be "Fair" or "Poor" (Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 109]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

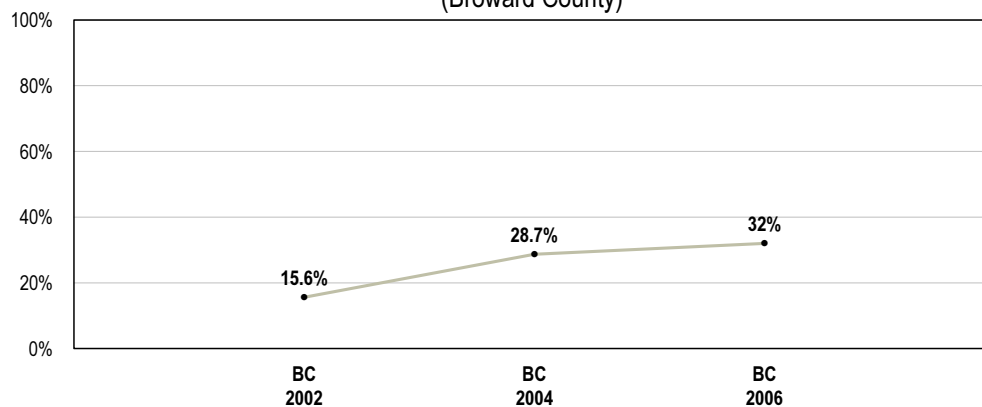
Housing Affordability

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

32.0% of Broward County residents indicate that a member of their household worked extra hours in the past year in order to make housing or rental payments.

TREND: Marks a *statistically significant increase* across Broward County since 2002 (15.6%).

Member of Household Worked Extra in Order to Make Housing/Rental Payments in the Past Year (Broward County)

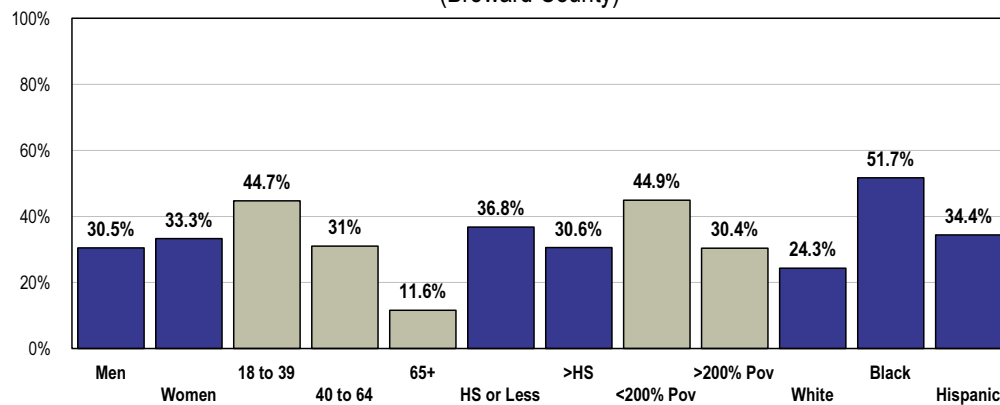


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 110]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

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

- Residents under the age of 65.
- Adults living at lower income levels.
- Blacks throughout Broward County.

Member of Household Worked Extra Hours in Order to Make Housing/Rental Payments in the Past Year (Broward County)



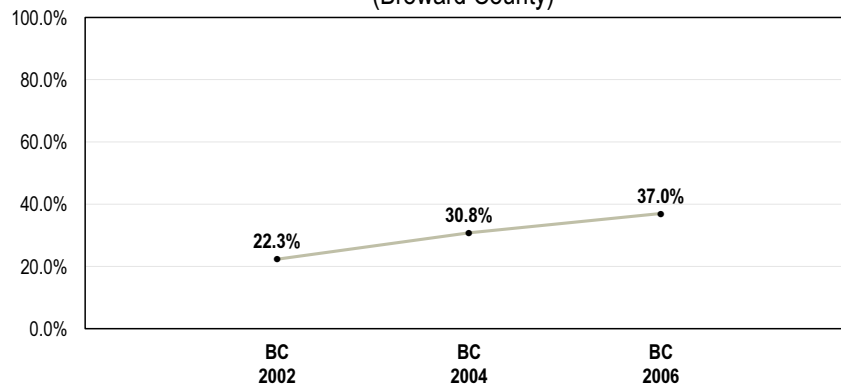
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 110]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Housing Market

A total of 37.0% of Broward County residents searched for new housing in the past year.

TREND: Denotes a statistically significant increase from the 22.3% reported locally in 2002.

Searched for New Housing in the Past Year (Broward County)

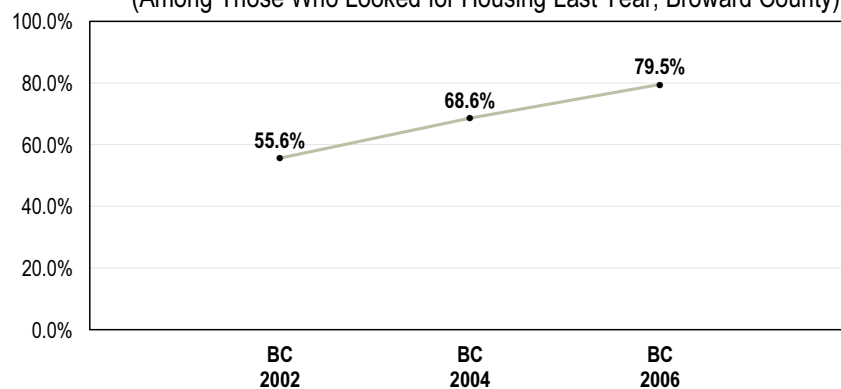


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 111]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Among Broward County residents who searched for new housing in the past year, 79.5% had difficulty finding something affordable.

TREND: Denotes a statistically significant increase from the 55.6% reported locally in 2002.

Had Difficulty Finding Affordable Housing in the Past Year (Among Those Who Looked for Housing Last Year; Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 112]
Note: • Asked of those respondents who looked for housing in the past year.

CHILD CARE

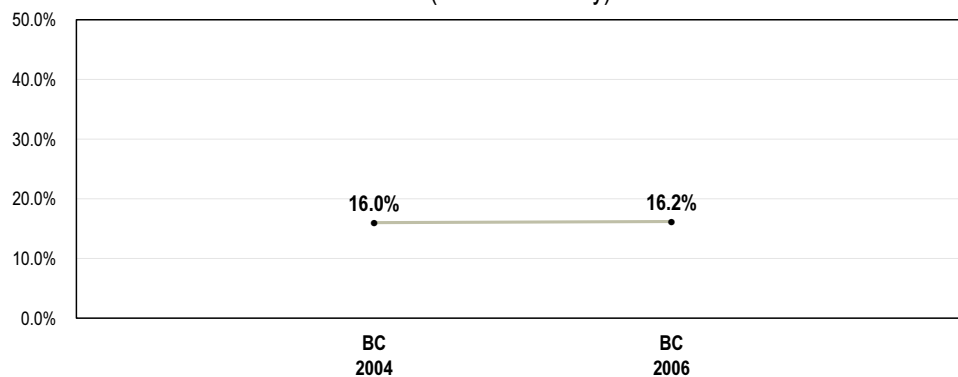
Many of today's families include dual-income parents, often presenting the problem of locating quality child care on a regular basis. The following sections explore Broward County parents' abilities to obtain child care in the past year.

General Child Care

A total of 16.2% of local parents with children aged 5 and under have needed child care at some point in the past year, but could not get it.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 2004 finding in Broward County (16.0%).

Could Not Get Child Care When Needed in the Past Year (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 135]
Note: • Asked of those respondents with children under 6 at home.

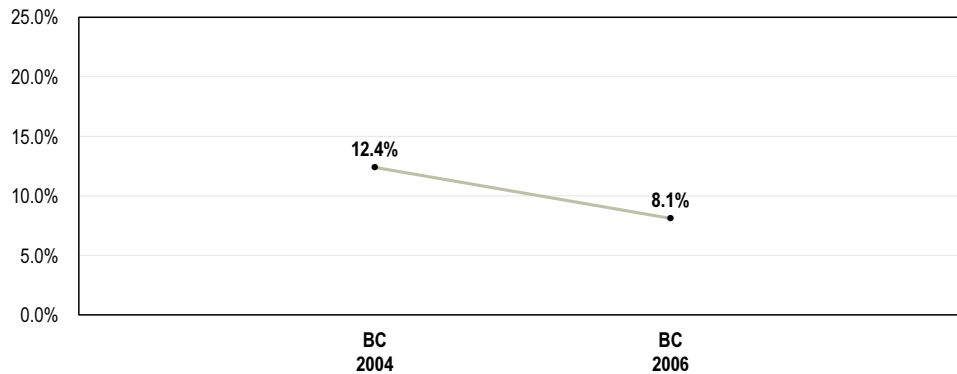
Reasons for the inability to obtain child care in the past year included cost, quality of local child care, lack of evening care, etc. (*note that multiple responses were permitted*). Among the 16 Broward County parents responding, **cost** received the largest share of responses, followed by **quality of care** and **lack of information about location of services**.

After-School Care

A total of 8.1% of local parents with children aged 6 and older have needed an after-school child care program at some point in the past year, but could not get it.

 **TREND:** Denotes a *statistically significant decrease* from the 12.4% found locally in 2004.

**Could Not Get After-School Care
When Needed in the Past Year**
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 143]
Note: • Asked of those respondents with children aged 6 and older at home.

When asked for the specific reason(s) for their inability to obtain after-school child care (*multiple responses were accepted*), the majority of these 15 Broward County parents mentioned **cost**. Other reasons cited were **lack of transportation**, **quality of available programs**, and **lack of information about location**.

SOCIAL HARMONY

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

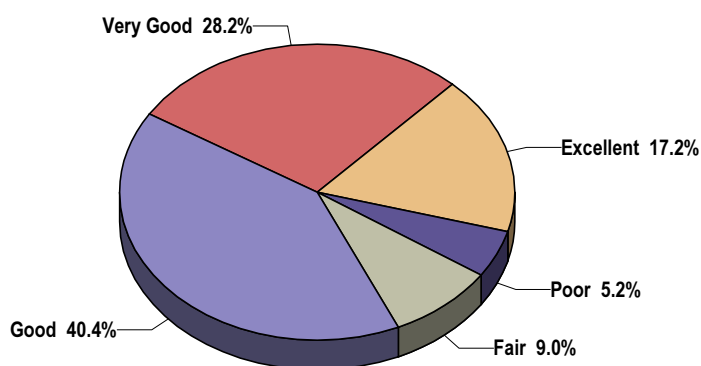
Race Relations

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

- Overall, 45.4% of adults feel that race relations in the community are "excellent" or "very good."
- Another 40.4% gave "good" reviews, while 14.2% of local adults feel that race relations are "fair" to "poor."

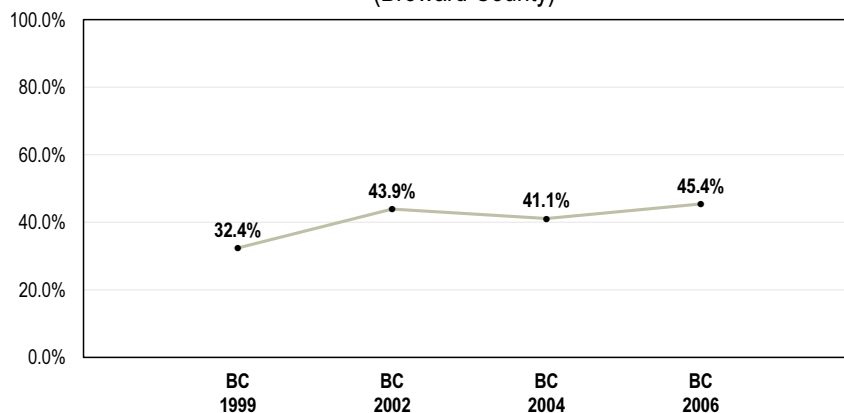
TREND: The 45.4% of Broward County adults who consider local race relations to be "excellent" or "very good" denotes a *statistically significant increase* from the 32.4% reported locally in 1999.

Rating of Race Relations in the Community
(Broward County)



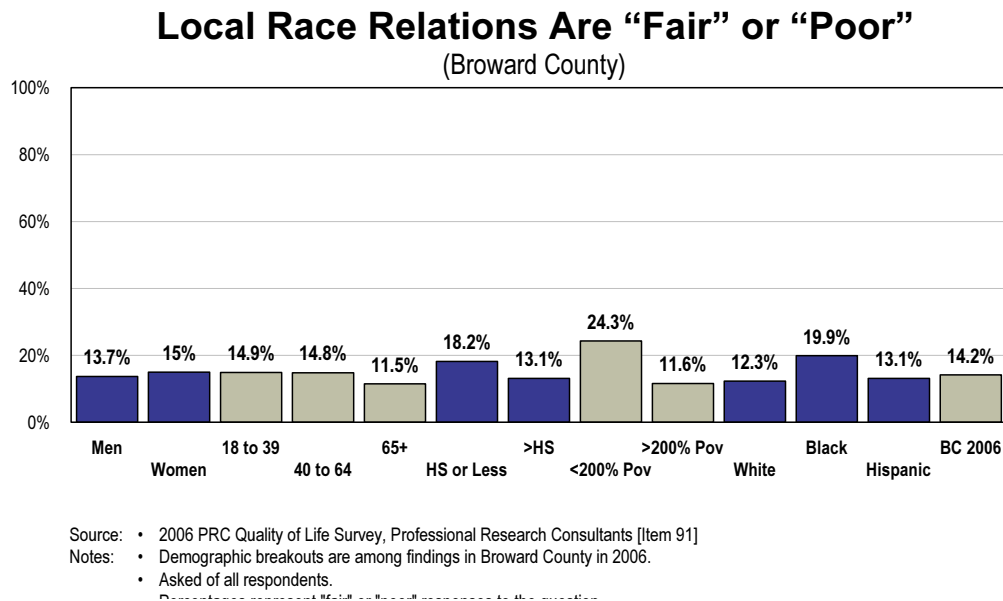
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 91]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Race Relations Are Considered to be "Excellent/Very Good" in the Community
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 91]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent combined "excellent/very good" responses among the total sample.

With regard to “fair” or “poor” ratings of local race relations, adults in the lower income category are more likely to give low ratings when compared with various demographic segments.



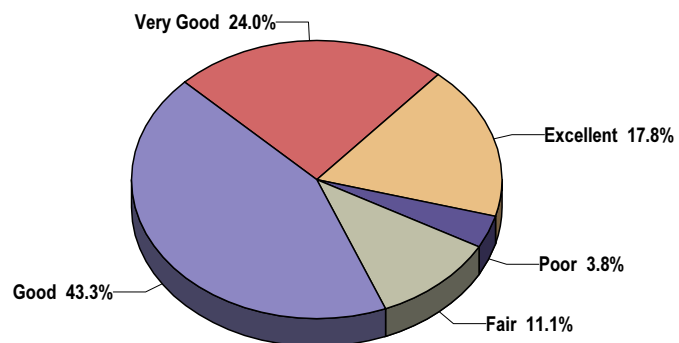
Cultural Relations

A total of 41.8% of adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of the cultural relations in the community.

- Another 43.3% feel that cultural relations are “good” in Broward County, and the remaining 14.9% gave “fair” or “poor” indications.

TREND: The 41.8% of local adults who gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of local cultural relations marks a *statistically significant increase* since 1999.

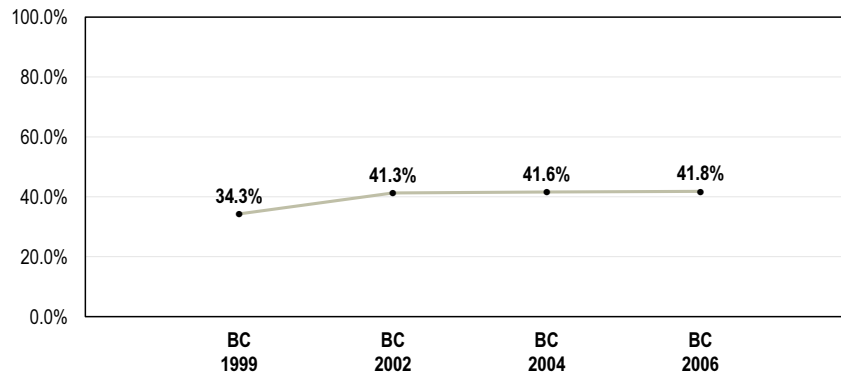
Rating of Cultural Relations in the Community (Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 92]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

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

(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 92]

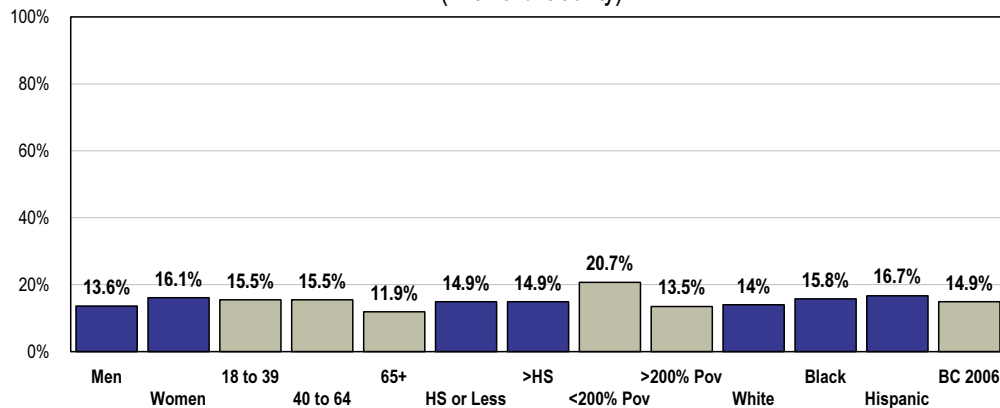
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

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

When viewing “fair” or “poor” ratings by key demographics characteristics, note that none of the differences is statistically significant.

Local Cultural Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor"

(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 92]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.

• Asked of all respondents.

• Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.

Religious Relations

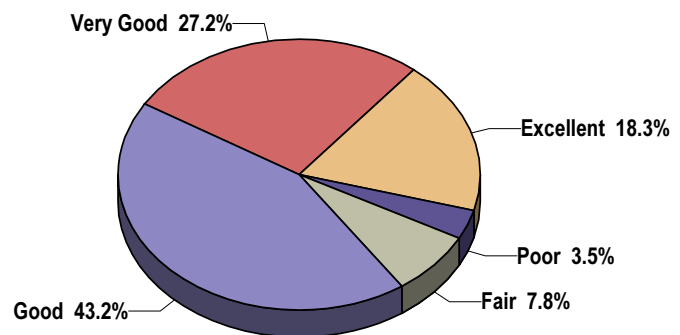
Finally, Broward County residents were asked to rate local religious relations.

“Excellent” and “very good” ratings of local religious relations were noted among 45.5% of Broward County respondents.

- Another 43.2% of adults gave “good” ratings, while 11.3% of Broward County adults consider local religious relations to be “fair” or “poor.”

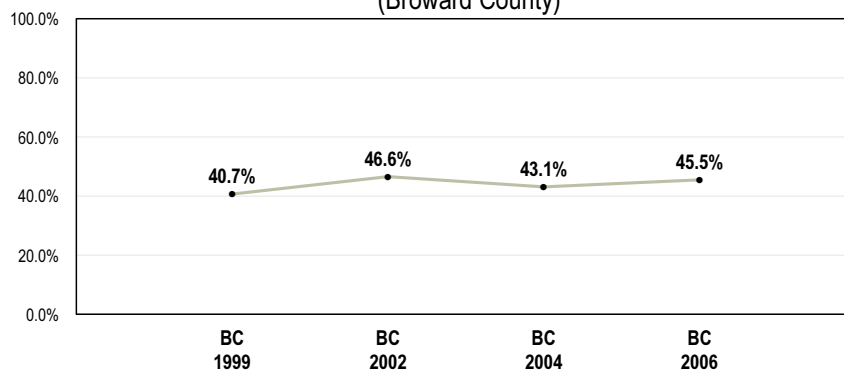
TREND: The 45.5% of Broward adults who consider religious relations in the community to be “excellent” or “very good” marks a *statistically significant increase* in positive ratings since the 1999 survey was conducted.

Rating of Religious Relations in the Community
(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 93]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Religious Relations Are Considered to be “Excellent/Very Good” in the Community
(Broward County)

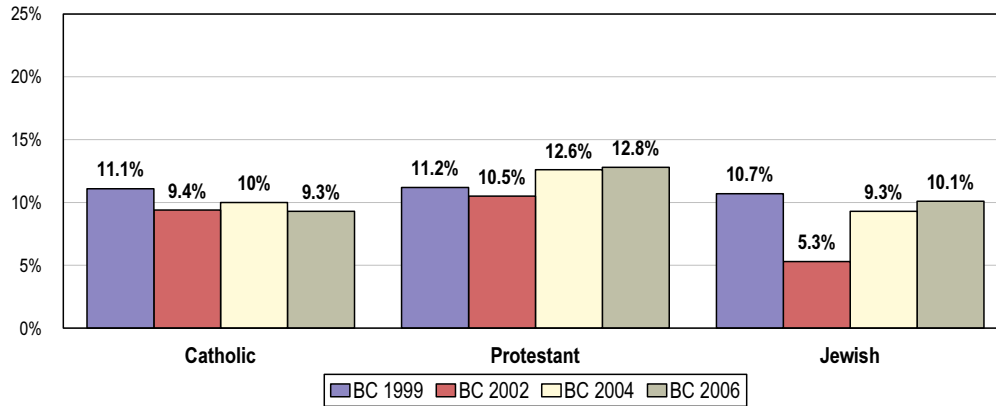


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 93]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent combined “excellent/very good” responses among the total sample.

Viewed by personal religious affiliation, percentages were statistically comparable across the Broward County survey sample.

Local Religious Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor"

(By Personal Religious Affiliation; Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [93,41]

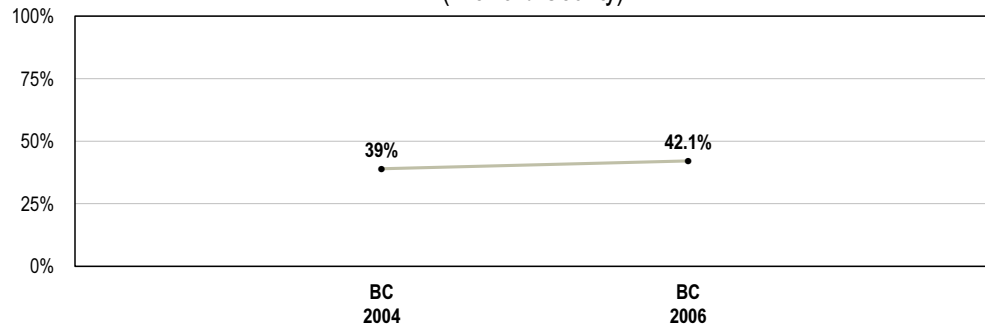
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question, segmented by specific personal religious preference.

VOLUNTEERING

A total of 42.1% of Broward County residents volunteered in the neighborhood or community at least once in the past year.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 39.0% found in Broward County in 2004.

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

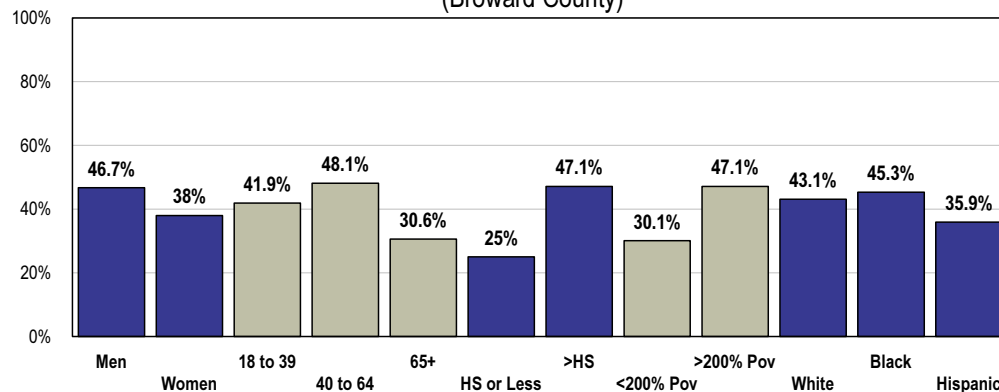


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 107]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "yes" answers to the inquiry.

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

- Adults under 65.
- Those in the higher income category.
- Adults with education beyond high school.

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

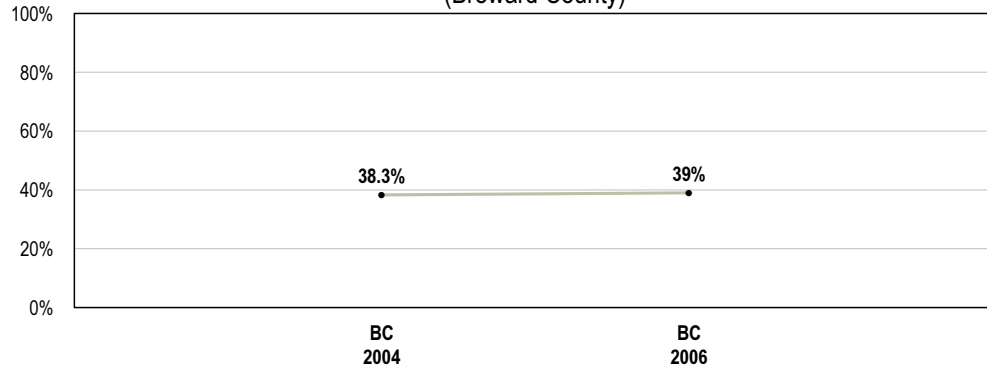


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 107]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "yes" answers to the inquiry.

Among survey respondents with children at home, 39.0% note that a child in the household volunteered in the neighborhood or community in the past year.

 **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 38.3% found in Broward County in 2004.

Children in the Household Have Volunteered in the Neighborhood/Community in the Past Year (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 108]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Calculated to represent households with children under 18 at home.

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

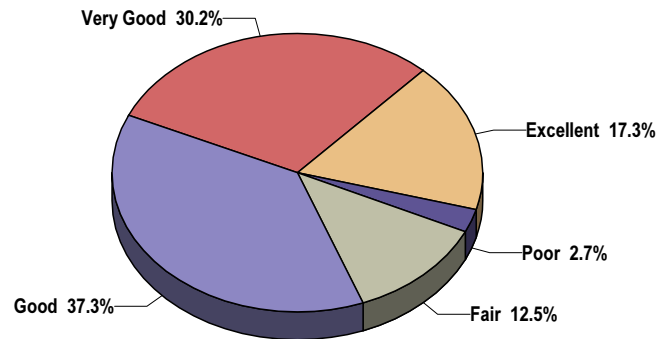
Rating of Local Arts & Entertainment

When asked to rate Broward County's arts and entertainment opportunities, 47.5% of community residents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings.

- Another 37.3% have "good" opinions of local arts and entertainment opportunities.
- In contrast, 15.2% of survey respondents gave "fair" or "poor" evaluations of the county's arts and entertainment opportunities.

TREND: The 47.5% of local adults who perceive the county's arts and entertainment opportunities to be "excellent" or "very good" denotes a *statistically significant decrease* from the 51.8% reported in Broward County in 2004.

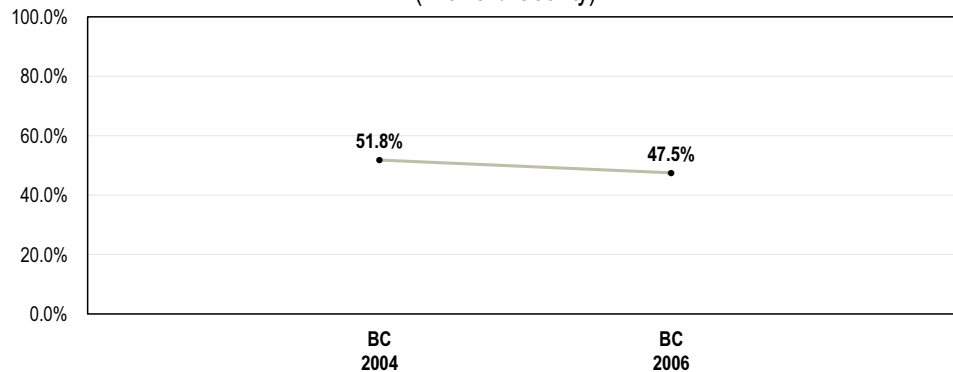
Rating of Broward County's Arts and Entertainment Opportunities (Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 98]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

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

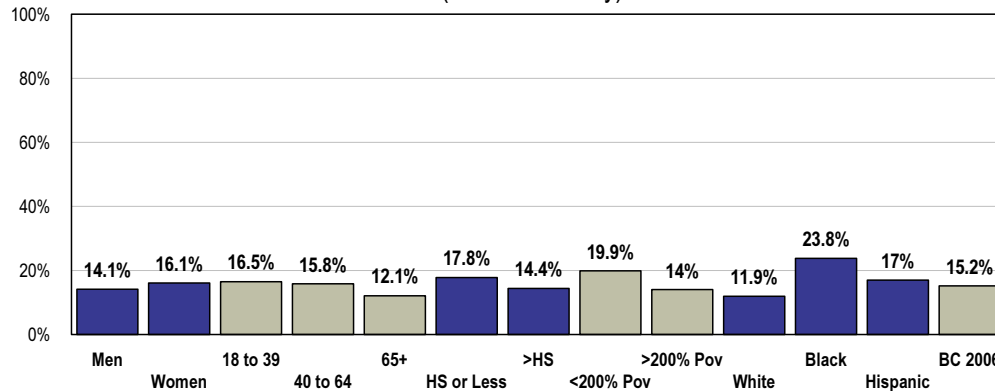
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 98]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses among the total sample.

Viewed demographically, none of the changes in the following chart is statistically significant.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 98]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

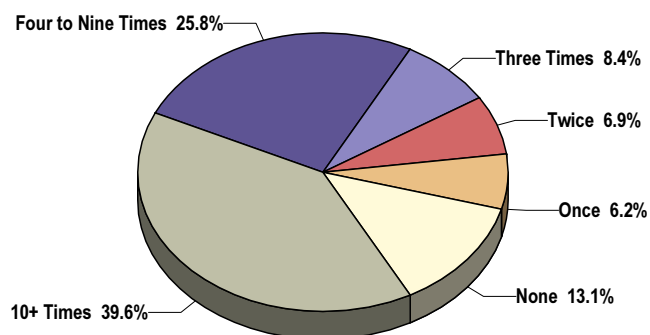
Attendance at Cultural Events

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

A large share of survey members (39.6%) attended some type of cultural event 10 or more times in the past year.

- Another 25.8% of Broward County residents attended such an event **between four and nine times**.
- In contrast, 13.1% of local adults **did not attend any** type of cultural event in the past year.

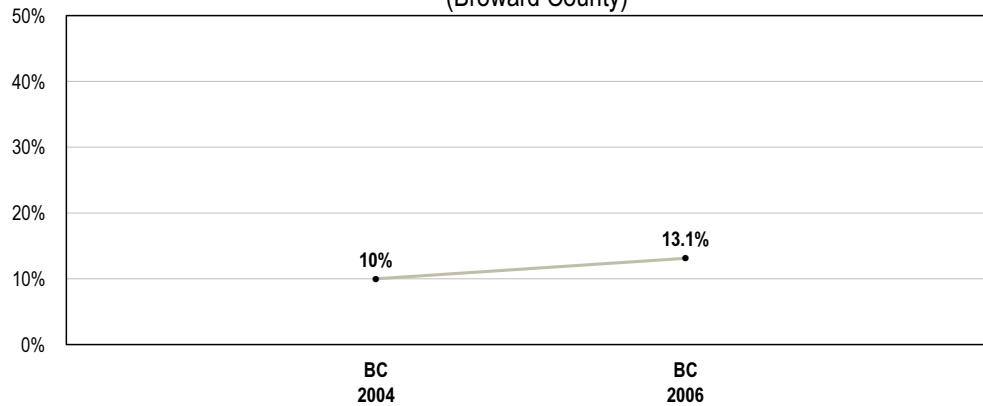
Frequency of Attending a Cultural Event in Broward County in the Past Year (Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 99]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • In this case, the term "cultural event" includes such things as a movie, art festival, concert, historical site, museum, art gallery, or theater performance.

TREND: The 13.1% of local adults who did not attend a cultural event in the past year marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 10.0% reported in Broward County in 2004.

Did Not Attend a Single Cultural Event in the Past Year (Broward County)

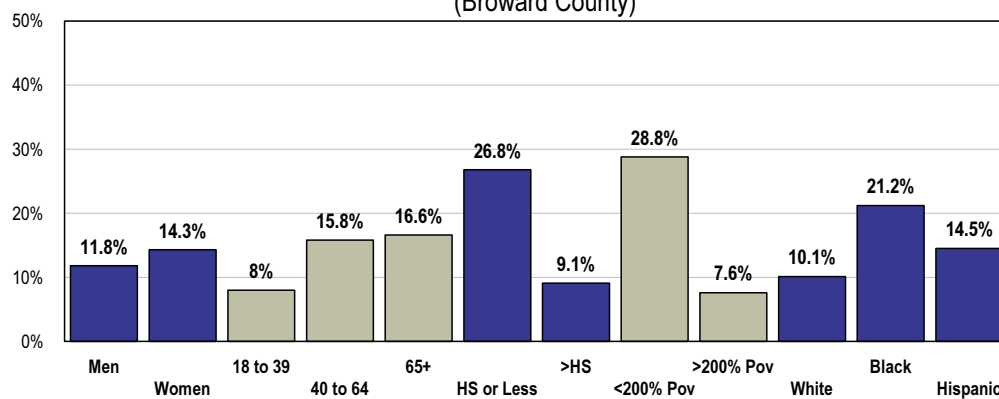


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 99]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "none" responses to the question.

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

- Those aged 40 and older.
- Adults without education beyond high school.
- Those in the lower income category.

Did Not Attend a Single Cultural Event in the Past Year (Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 99]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "none" responses to the question.

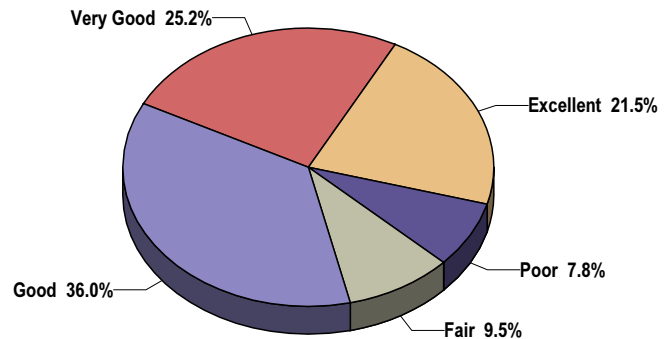
RECREATION

Approximately 46.7% of area residents feel that local recreational areas in Broward County (including public parks and other open areas) are “excellent” or “very good.”

- Another 36.0% rate them as “good,” while 17.3% of local adults perceive the county’s recreational areas to be “fair” or “poor.”

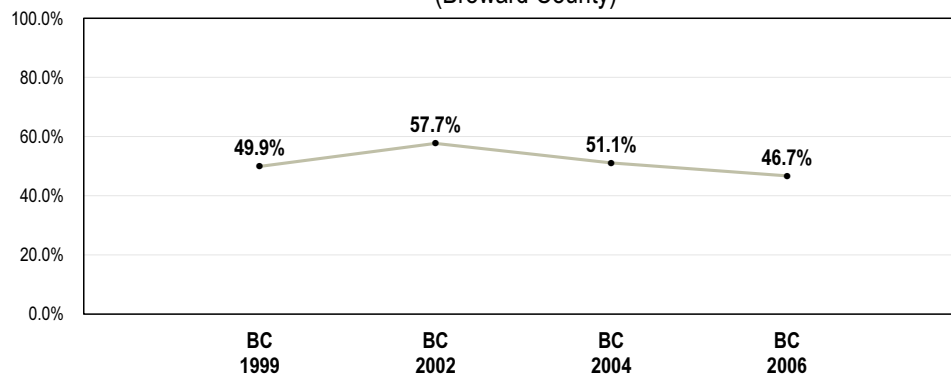
TREND: The 46.7% of Broward County adults who consider local recreational areas to be “excellent” or “very good” is statistically comparable to the 49.9% reported locally in 1999.

Rating of Local Recreational Areas
(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 113]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

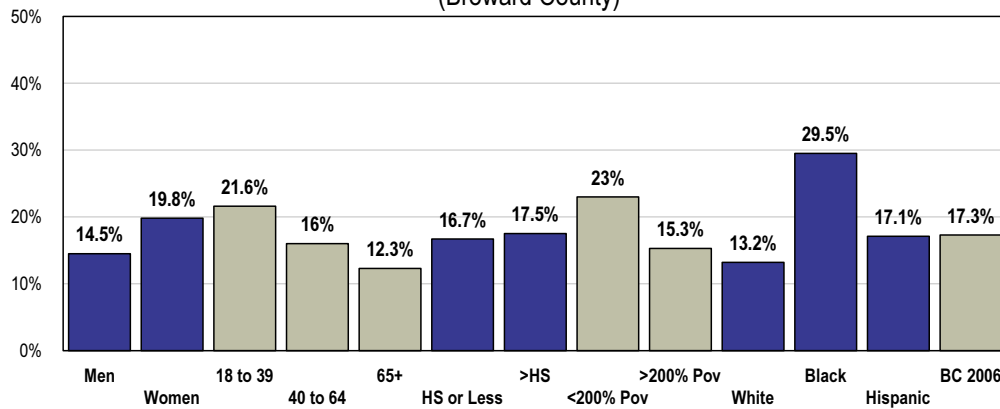
Rating of Local Recreational Areas
Considered to be “Excellent” or “Very Good”
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 113]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent combined "excellent/very good" responses.

When segmented by demographics, Blacks in Broward County are more likely to view local recreational areas as “fair” or “poor.”

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 113]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

TRANSPORTATION

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

A totally of 62.7% of Broward County residents do not feel the county is spending enough money on public transit.

▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 57.2% reported in 2004.

Just over one-half (53.9%) of Broward County residents do not feel the county is spending enough money on sidewalks and/or bike paths.

▣ **TREND:** Similar to the 50.9% found across the county in 2004.

A similar prevalence (53.1%) of Broward County residents do not feel the county is spending enough money on road safety.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 55.4% reported in Broward County in 2004.

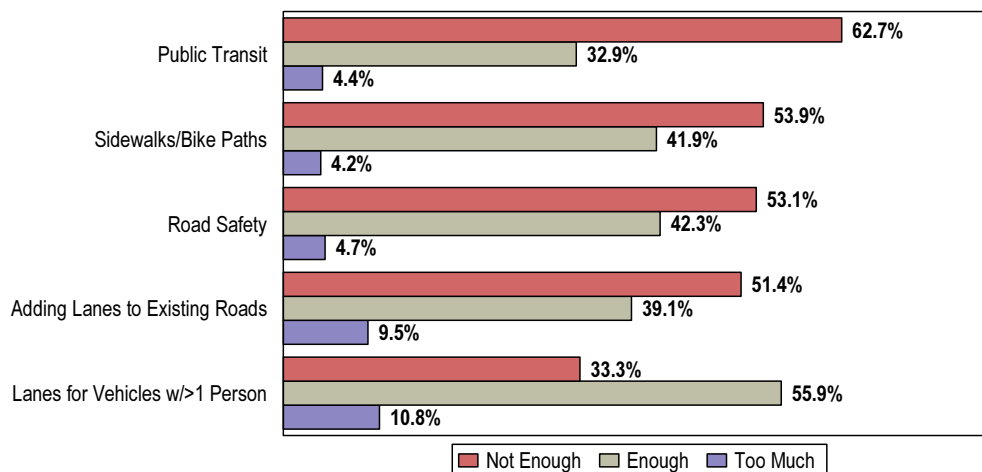
Another 51.4% of community members do not feel the county is spending enough money on adding lanes to existing roads.

▣ **TREND:** Nearly identical to the 51.9% reported in the area in 2004.

Fewer local adults (33.3%) feel that the county is not spending enough money on lanes for vehicles with more than one person.

▣ **TREND:** Similar to the 31.3% recorded across Broward County in 2004.

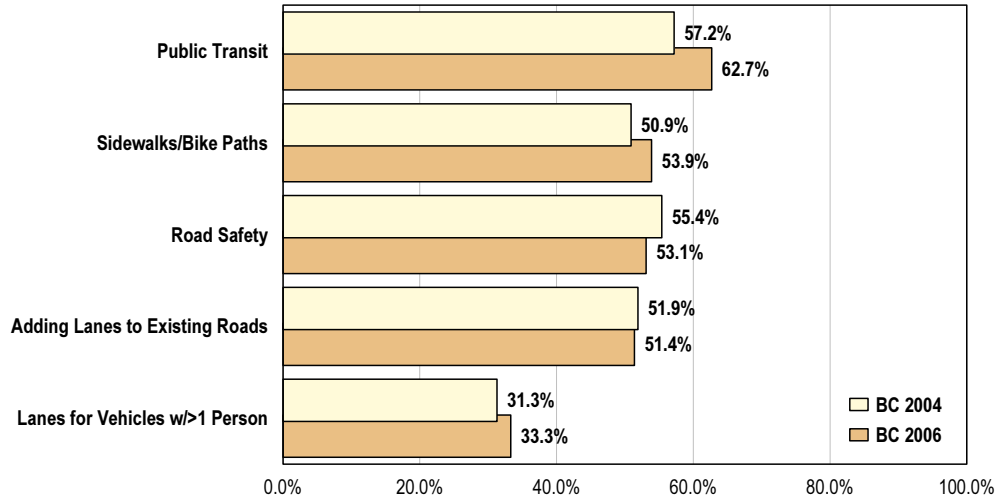
Opinions of Current Broward County Spending
(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Items 100-104]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Consider Current Broward County Spending to Be “Not Enough”

(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 100-104]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "not enough" responses given among the total sample.

On the other hand, the largest (albeit comparatively low) “too much” response was for spending on **lanes for vehicles with more than one person** (10.8%), followed by **adding lanes to existing roads** (9.5%), **road safety** (4.7%), **public transit** (4.4%), and **sidewalks/bike paths** (4.2%).

EDUCATION

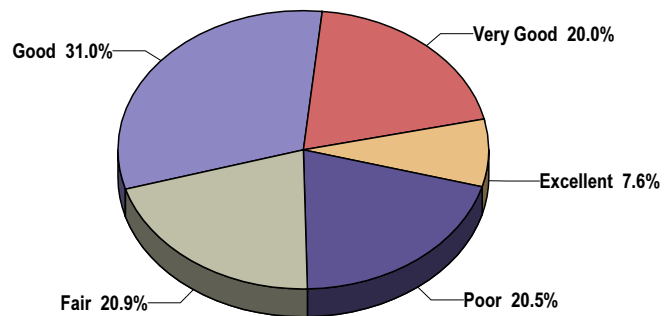
Public Schools

A total of 27.6% of Broward County adults consider the quality of local public schools to be “excellent” or “very good.”

- Another 31.0% gave “good” reports, while 41.4% of survey respondents gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of their public schools.

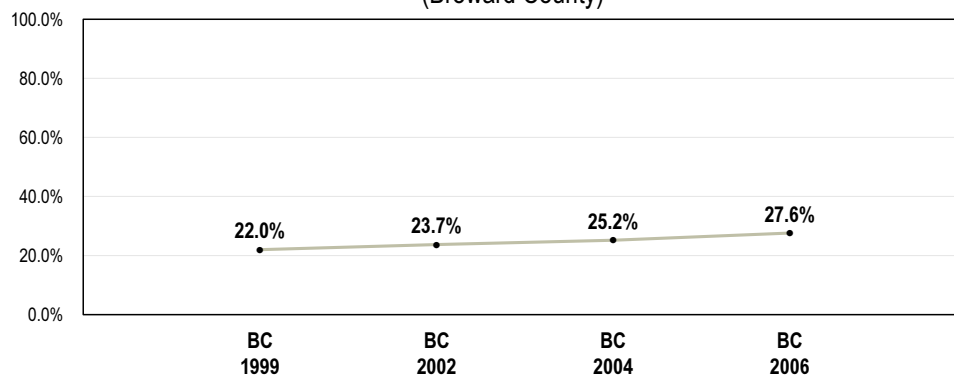
TREND: The prevalence of “excellent” and “very good” ratings has undergone a *statistically significant increase* from the 22.0% reported across Broward County in 1999.

Rating of Local Public Schools
(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 116]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Perceive Local Public Schools to be “Excellent” or “Very Good”
(Broward County)

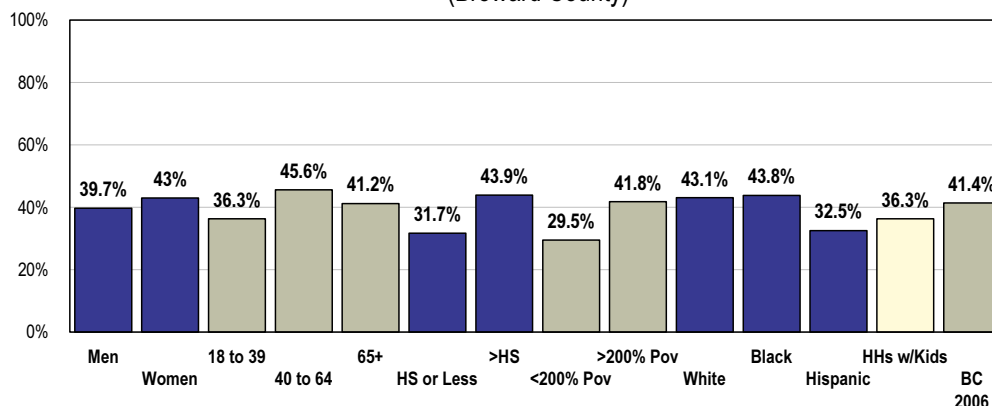


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 116]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- Broward County adults with postsecondary education are more likely to consider local public schools to be “fair” or “poor.”
- Note also that 36.3% of survey respondents with children in the home gave “fair/poor” evaluations of local public schools.

Local Public Schools Are "Fair" or "Poor"

(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 116]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Perceptions About Specific Classes in the Public Schools

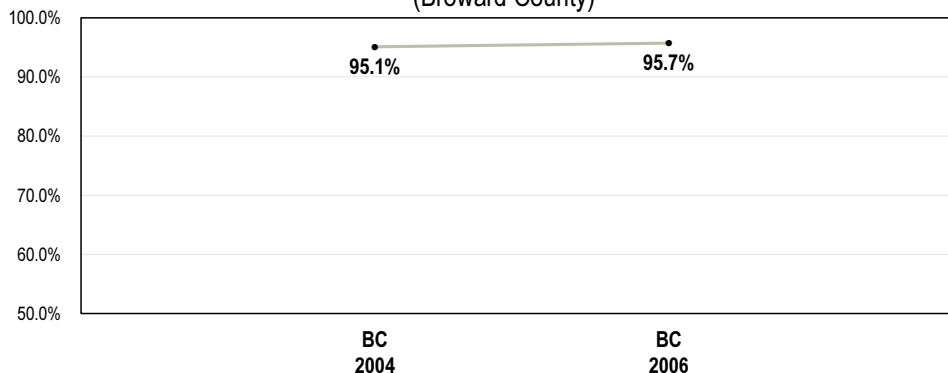
Survey respondents were next asked to give their opinions about certain classes offered in the public schools, specifically physical education and classes in art, music, and theater.

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

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 95.1% reported across Broward County in 2004.

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

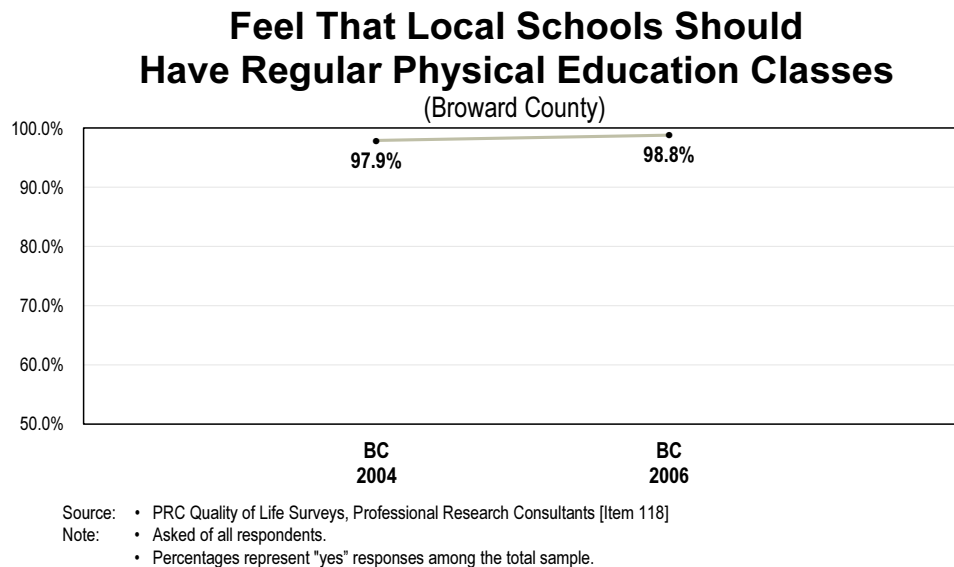
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 117]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Further, **98.8%** feel that public schools should offer regular physical education classes.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 97.9% reported across Broward County in 2004.



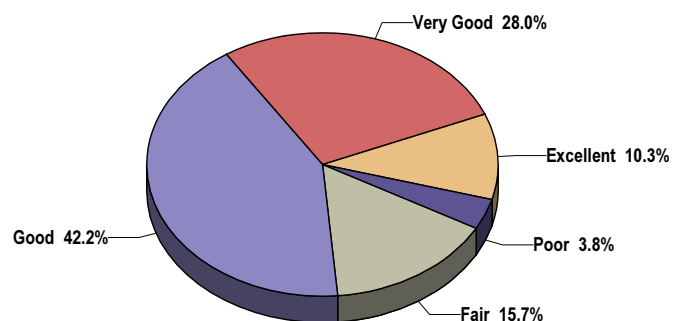
Local Colleges

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

A total of 38.3% of Broward County survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings of the job local colleges and universities do to prepare students for future employment.

- Another 42.2% gave "good" ratings, while 19.5% of local adults gave "fair" or "poor" evaluations.
- TREND:** The 38.3% prevalence of "excellent" and "very good" ratings is statistically unchanged from the 39.0% recorded across Broward County in 1999.

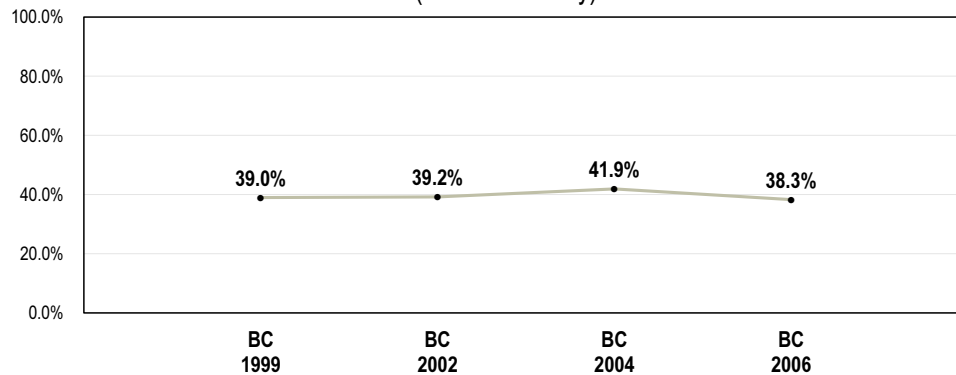
Rating of Performance of Local Colleges and Universities in Preparing Students for Future Employment (Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 119]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

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

(Broward County)



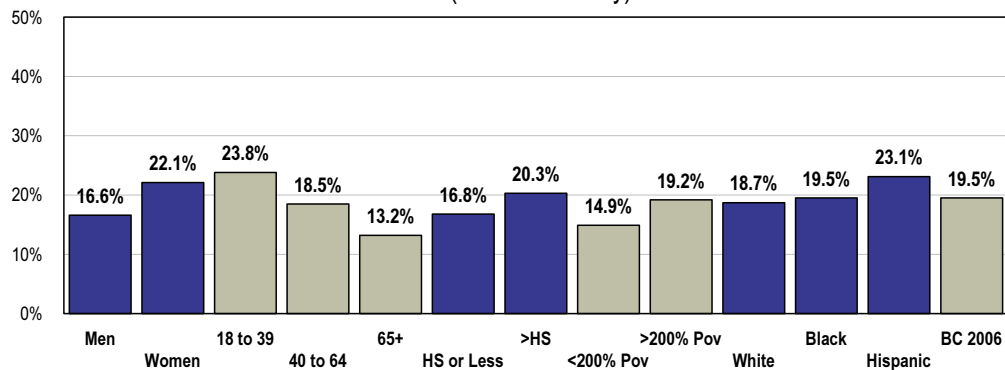
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 119]

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

When examining ratings by demographic characteristic, note that none of the differences is statistically significant.

Performance of Local Colleges and Universities in Preparing Students is "Fair" or "Poor"

(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 119]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.

• Asked of all respondents.

• Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Development of a Future Work Force

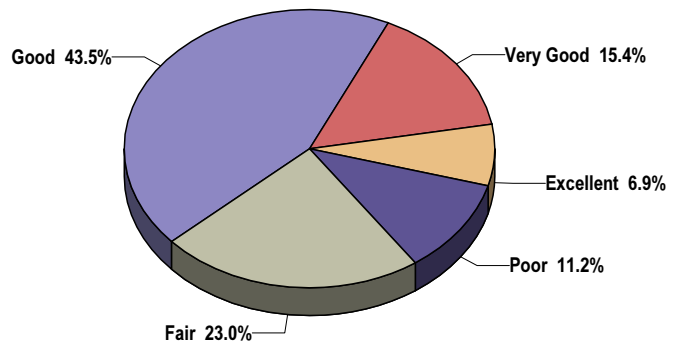
Survey respondents were next asked to give their opinions on how well the state is doing in developing a future work force.

One-fifth (22.3%) of survey respondents consider Florida's educational system (in developing a future work force) to be "excellent" or "very good."

- Another 43.5% of local adults gave "good" ratings, while 34.2% of survey respondents consider Florida's educational system to be "fair" or "poor" at developing a future work force.

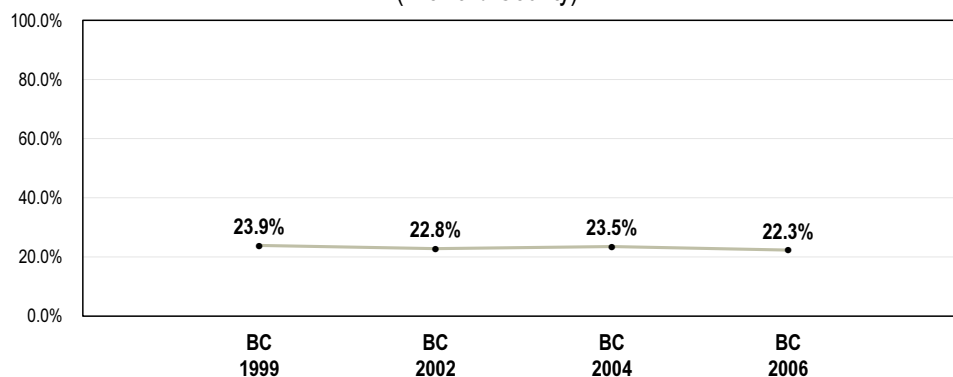
TREND: The 22.3% prevalence of "excellent" and "very good" ratings is statistically unchanged from the 23.9% recorded across Broward County in 1999.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 120]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Florida's Educational System Considered to be "Excellent" or "Very Good" at Developing a Future Work Force
(Broward County)

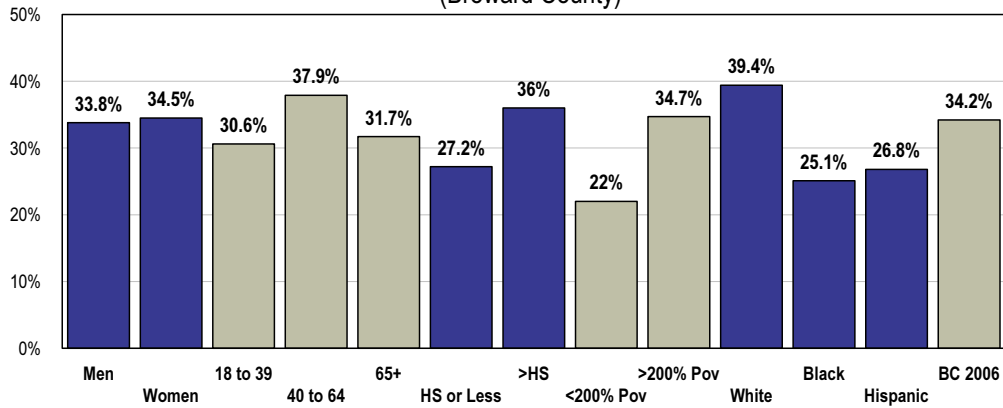


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 120]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Whites and adults living at the higher income level are more likely to give “fair” or “poor” evaluations.

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

(Broward County)



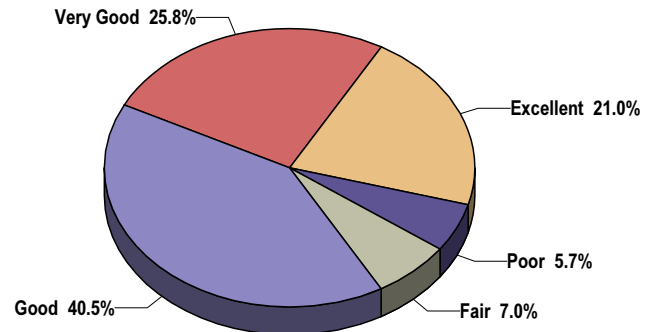
- Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 120]
- Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Personal Access to Higher Education

When asked to rate their personal access to higher education opportunities, nearly one-half (46.8%) of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings.

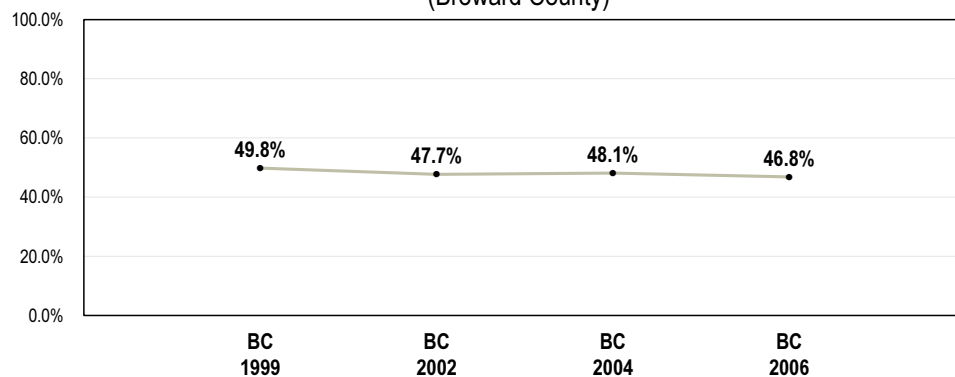
- Another 40.5% of Broward County adults gave “good” evaluations of their personal access to higher education opportunities.
- In contrast, 12.7% of adults gave “fair/poor” ratings.
- ▣ **TREND:** The 46.8% prevalence of “excellent” and “very good” ratings is statistically unchanged from the 49.8% recorded across Broward County in 1999.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 121]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Personal Access to Higher Educational Opportunities is “Excellent” or “Very Good”
(Broward County)

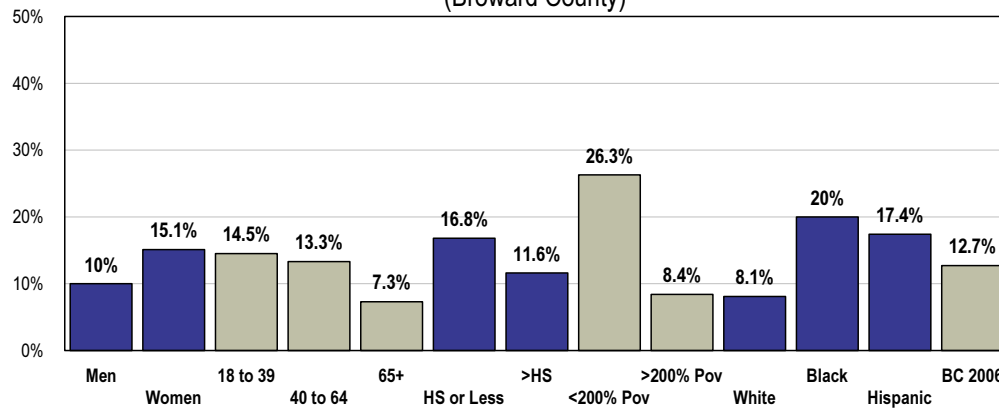


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 121]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Local adults more likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of their personal access to higher education opportunities include those living at or near the national poverty level and Hispanics.

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

(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 121]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Job Training & Vocational Opportunities

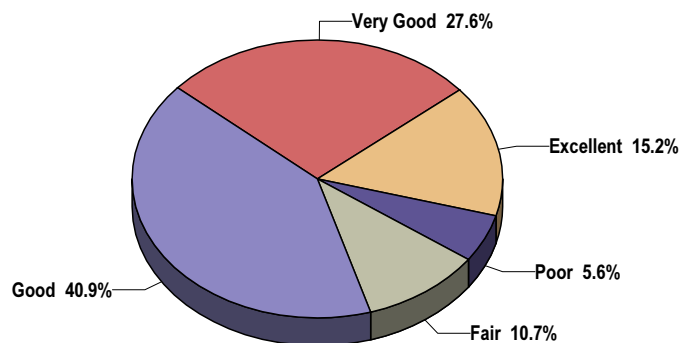
In regard to their personal access to job training or vocational opportunities, Broward survey respondents gave 42.8% “excellent” or “very good” ratings.

- 4 in 10 (40.9%) gave “good” ratings, while 16.3% gave “fair” or “poor” reports.

TREND: The 42.8% combined “excellent” and “very good” ratings is statistically unchanged from the 43.6% reported in Broward County in 1999.

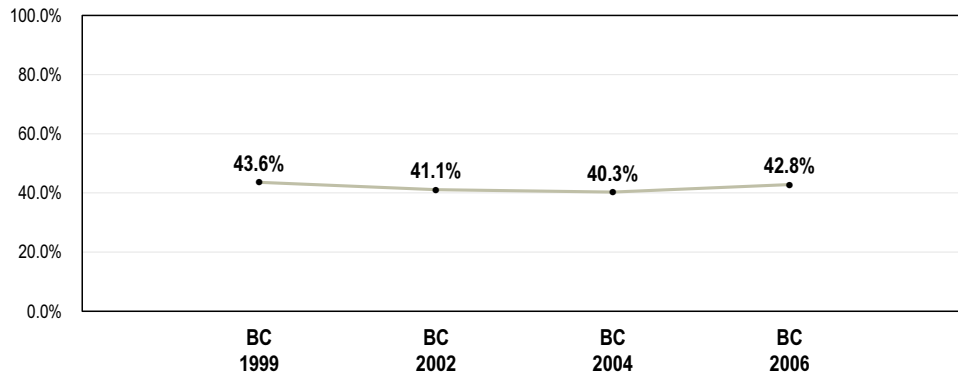
Rating of Personal Access to Job Training or Vocational Opportunities

(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 122]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

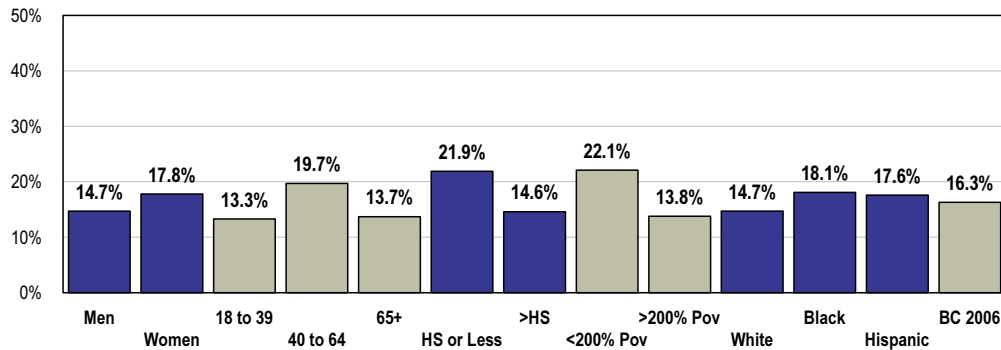
Personal Access to Job Training or Vocational Opportunities is “Excellent” or “Very Good” (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 122]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Note that none of the differences in “fair/poor” ratings by key demographic characteristic is statistically significant.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 122]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

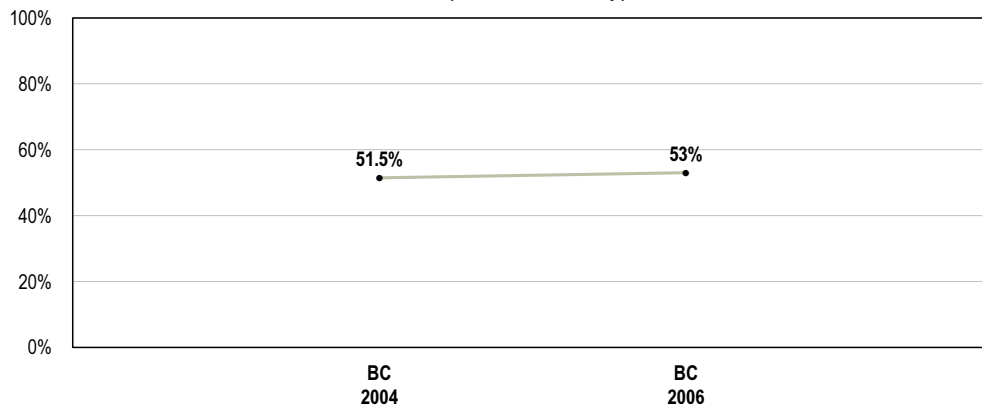
LITERACY

Awareness of Local Literacy Classes

More than one-half (53.0%) of Broward County residents are aware of literacy classes offered in the community.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 51.5% reported locally in 2004.

Aware of Literacy Classes Offered in the Community (Broward County)

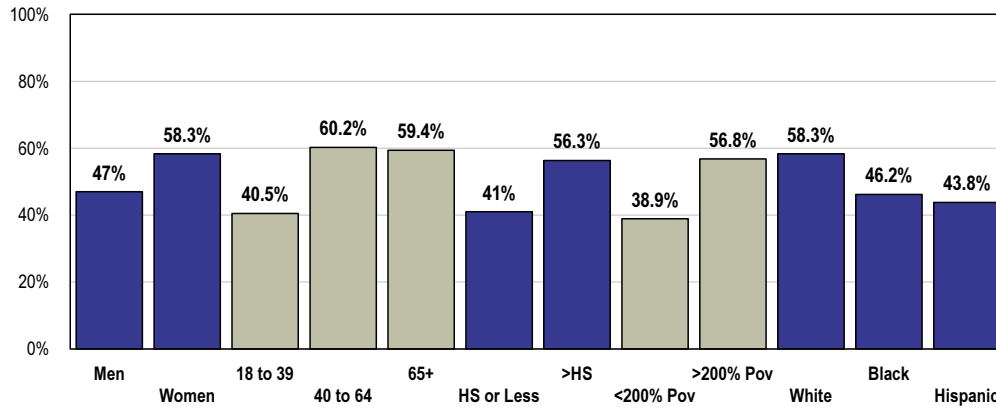


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 68]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

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

- Men.
- Adults under 40.
- Adults without postsecondary education.
- Those in the lower income category.
- Hispanics.

Aware of Literacy Classes Offered in the Community (Broward County)



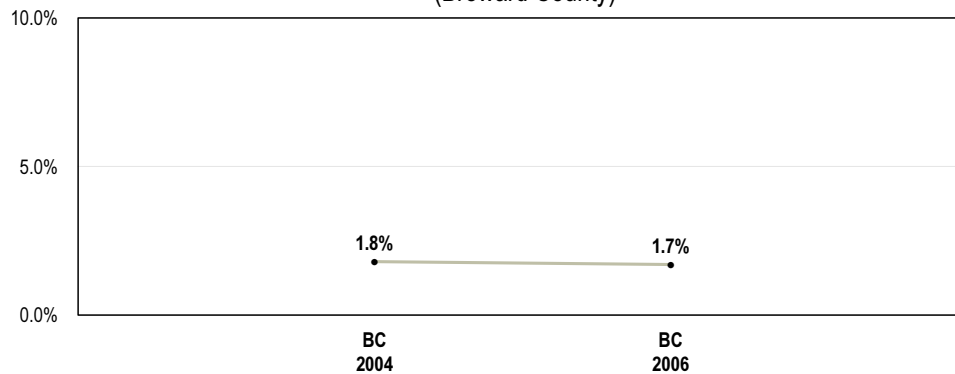
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 68]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Need Help With Reading

A total of 1.7% of Broward County survey respondents indicate needing help learning to read.

TREND: Nearly identical to the 1.8% reported in Broward County in 2004.

Need Help Learning to Read (Broward County)

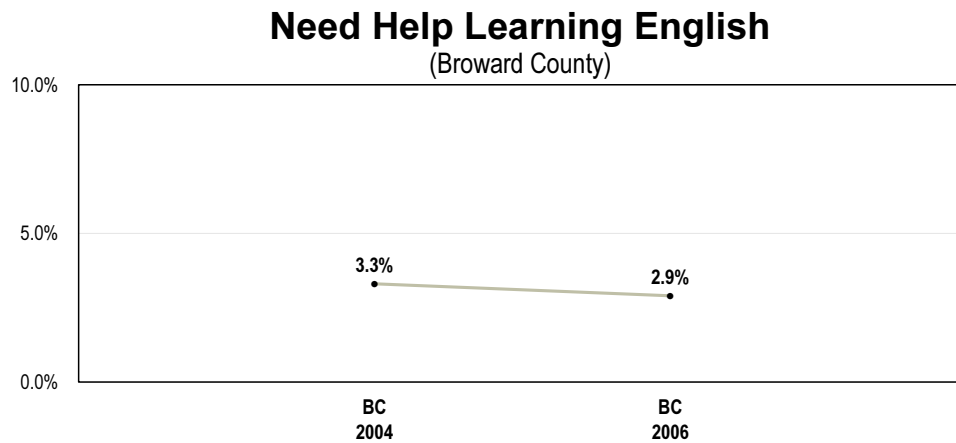


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 69]
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Need Help Learning English

A total of 2.9% of Broward County respondents indicated that they currently need help learning the English language.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 3.3% who needed help learning English in Broward County in 2004.

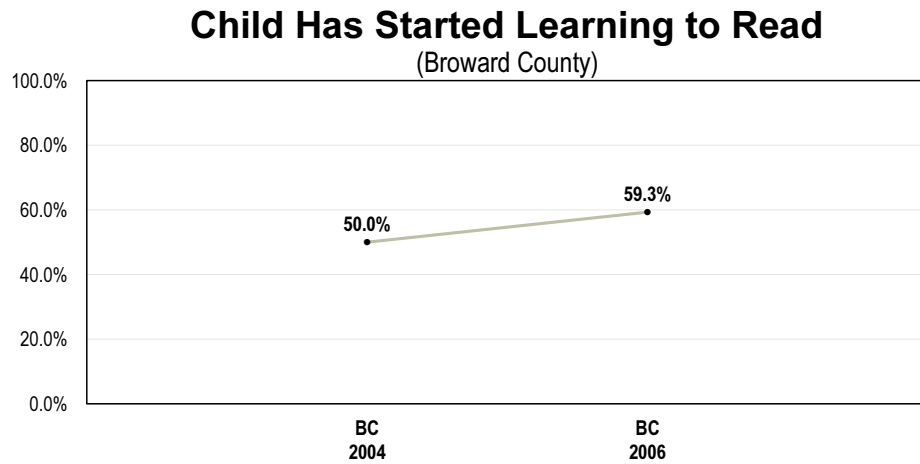


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 70]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Children Learning to Read

Nearly 6 in 10 Broward County children under age six (59.3%) have reportedly begun learning to read.

▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* among children in Broward County since the 2004 survey.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 134]
Note: • Asked of all respondents with children under 6 at home.

ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT

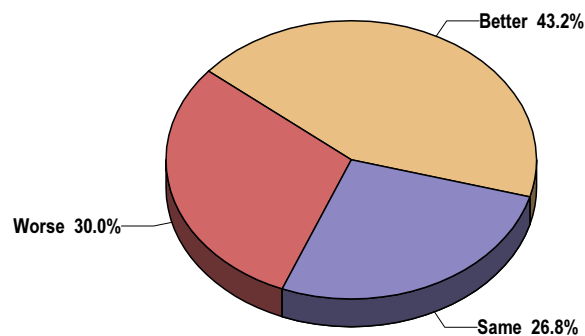
PERSONAL FINANCES

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

43.2% of local adults feel they are doing "better" financially than they were one year ago; another 26.8% are doing the "same," while 30.0% of survey respondents perceive themselves to be doing "worse" financially than one year ago.

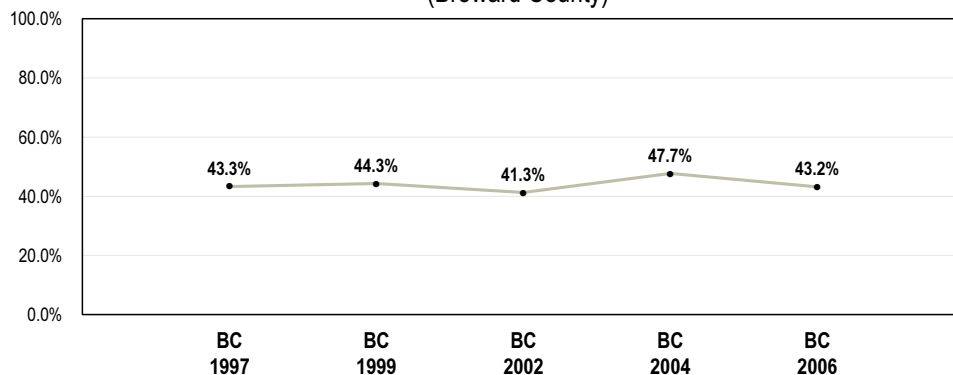
TREND: The 43.2% prevalence of Broward County adults whose financial situation has improved in the past year is unchanged from the 43.3% prevalence recorded across Broward County in 1997.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 123]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

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

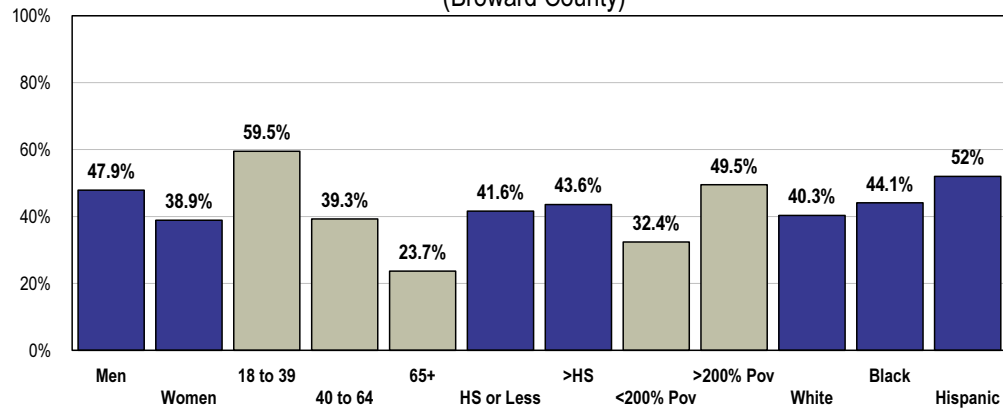


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 123]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Adults more likely to indicate being worse off financially than they were one year ago include the following:

- Adults under age 65.
- Individuals living at higher incomes.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 123]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.

EMPLOYMENT

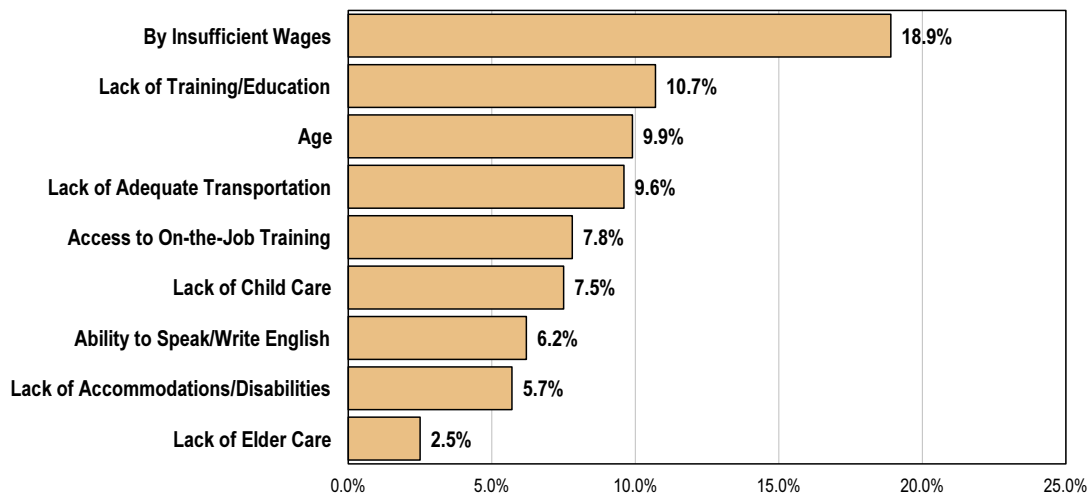
Employment Opportunities

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

Overall, 18.9% of local adults believe that their employment opportunities have been limited by insufficient wages.

- Another 10.7% report that their employment opportunities have been limited by a **lack of training/education**.
- 9.9% were limited by **age**.
- 9.6% mentioned being limited by a **lack of adequate transportation**.
- Fewer (7.8%) have been limited by accessibility to **on-the-job training**.
- 7.5% of local adults were limited by a **lack of child care**.
- The **ability to speak and write English** affected 6.2% of survey respondents.
- 5.7% were affected by a **lack of accommodations for people with disabilities**.
- Less than 3% of local adults indicate that they were limited by a lack of elder care.

Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited (Broward County)



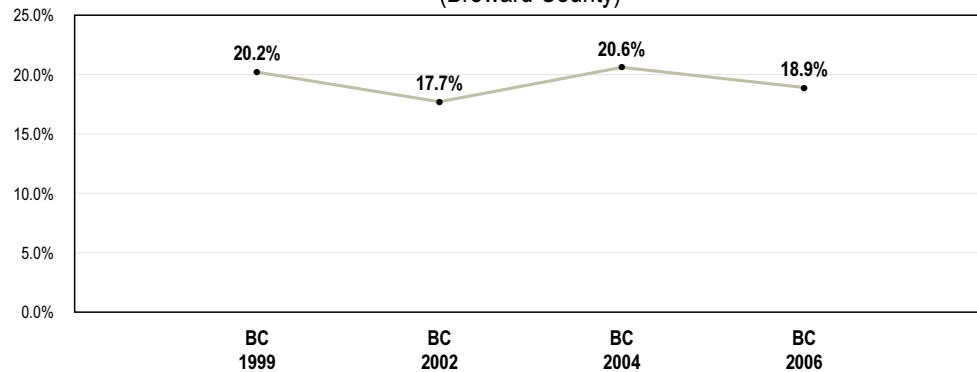
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 74-82]

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

Insufficient Wages

- ▣ **TREND:** The 18.9% prevalence of local adults who were limited by insufficient wages is statistically comparable to the 20.2% reported in Broward County in 1999.

Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited by Insufficient Wages (Broward County)

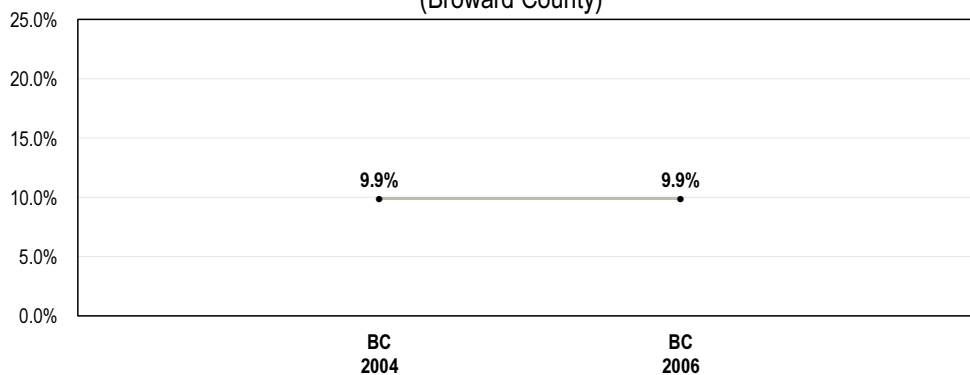


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 76]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Age

- ▣ **TREND:** The local prevalence of adults who report having their employment opportunities limited by age (9.9%) is unchanged from the percentage reported in Broward County in 2004.

Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited by Age (Broward County)

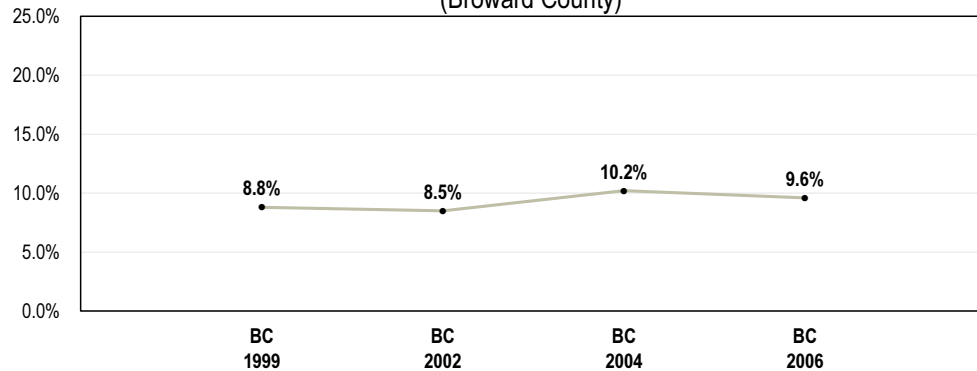


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 82]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Inadequate Transportation

- ▣ **TREND:** The 9.6% prevalence of local adults who were limited by inadequate transportation is statistically comparable to the 8.8% reported in Broward County in 1999.

Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited by Lack of Adequate Transportation (Broward County)

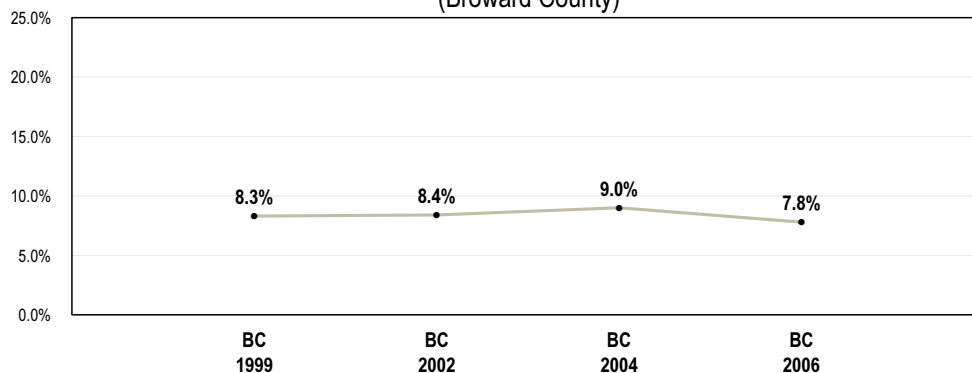


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 79]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Access to On-the-Job Training

- ▣ **TREND:** The Broward County prevalence of adults whose employment opportunities have reportedly been limited by access to on-the-job training (7.8%) is comparable to the 8.3% reported countywide in 1999.

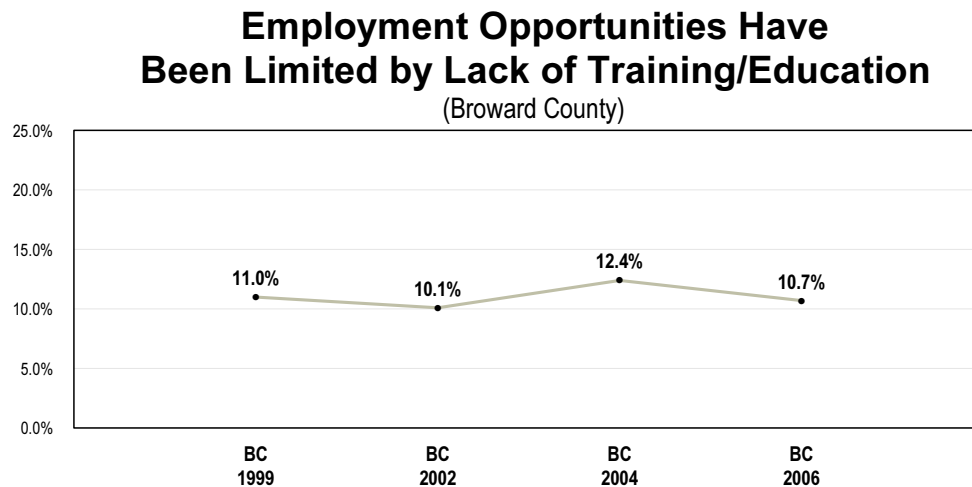
Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited by Access to On-the-Job Training (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 74]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Lack of Training/Education

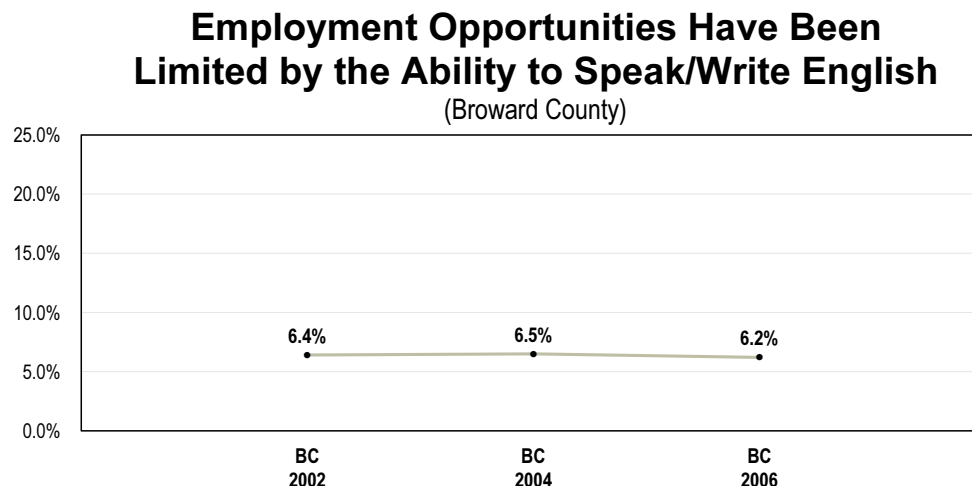
- ▣ **TREND:** The 10.7% prevalence of local adults who were limited by a lack of training and/or education is statistically unchanged from the 11.0% reported across Broward County in 1999.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 75]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Ability to Speak/Write English

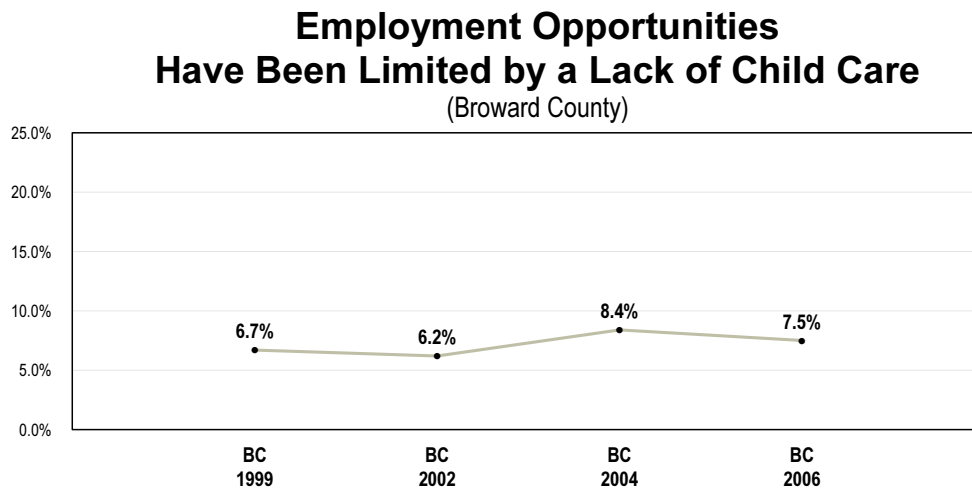
- ▣ **TREND:** The Broward County prevalence of adults whose employment opportunities have reportedly been limited by the ability to speak or write English (6.2%) is comparable to the 6.4% reported countywide in 2002.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 81]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Lack of Child Care

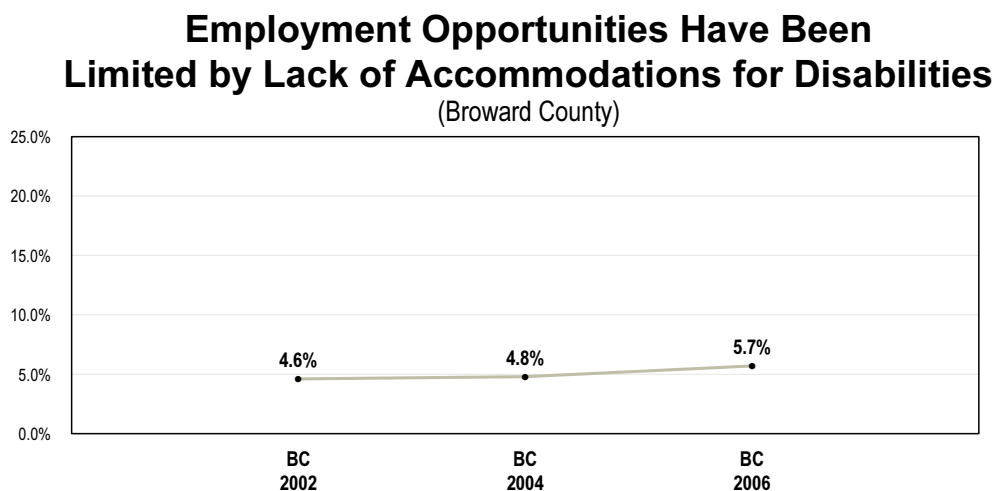
- ▣ **TREND:** The 7.5% prevalence of Broward adults whose employment opportunities have been limited by a lack of child care is comparable to the 6.7% found across the county in 1999.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 77]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Accommodations for Disabilities

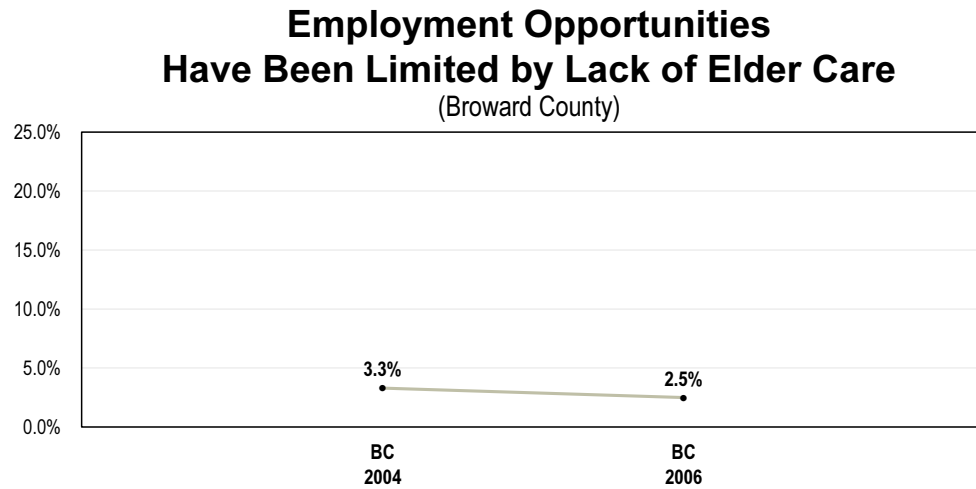
- ▣ **TREND:** The Broward County prevalence of adults whose employment opportunities have reportedly been limited by a lack of accommodations for people with disabilities (5.7%) is unchanged from the 4.6% reported countywide in 2002.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 80]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Lack of Elder Care

- ▣ **TREND:** The Broward County prevalence of adults whose employment opportunities have reportedly been limited by a lack of elder care (2.5%) is comparable to the 3.3% reported in 2004.



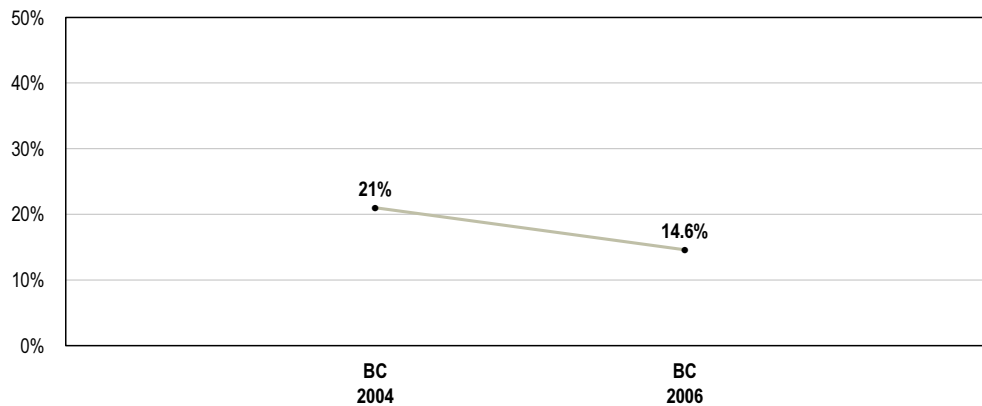
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 78]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Inability to Find Suitable Employment

Among survey respondents, 14.6% indicate that they or a member of their household have been unable to find suitable employment in Broward County in the field in which they were trained (representing nearly 200,000 local adults).

 **TREND:** Marks a statistically significant decrease in Broward County since 2004.

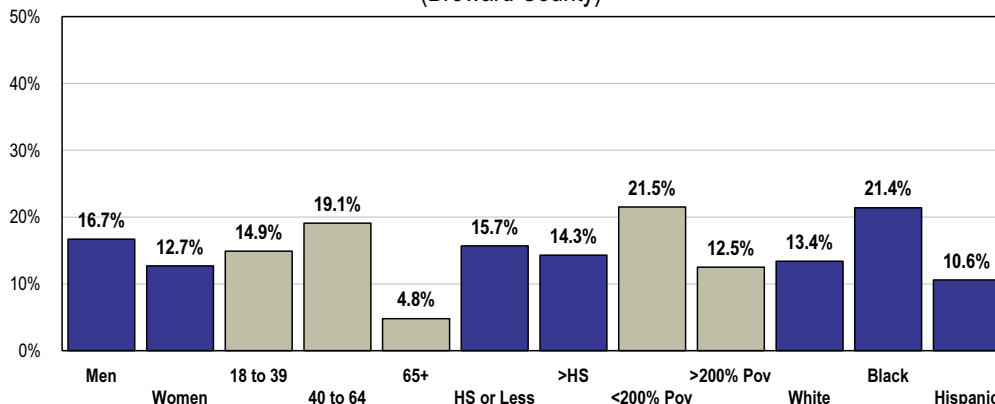
Member of Household Has Been Unable to Find Suitable Employment in Broward County in the Field in Which They Were Trained (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 83]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Viewed demographically, Broward County adults under 65 are significantly more likely to mention such employment problems.

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



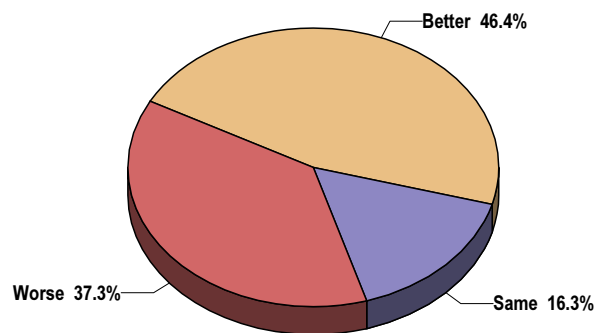
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 83]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ECONOMIC FUTURE

When asked about their economic future in Broward County, 46.4% of survey respondents feel it will be “better,” while 16.3% indicate that their economic future will “remain the same,” and 37.3% feel that it will get “worse.”

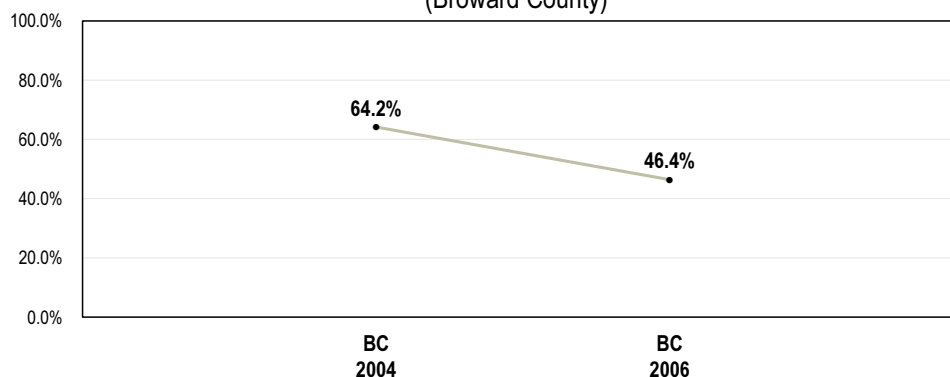
TREND: The prevalence of Broward County adults who consider their personal economic future to be “better” (46.4%) denotes a *statistically significant decrease* in “better” responses across Broward County since 2004.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 124]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

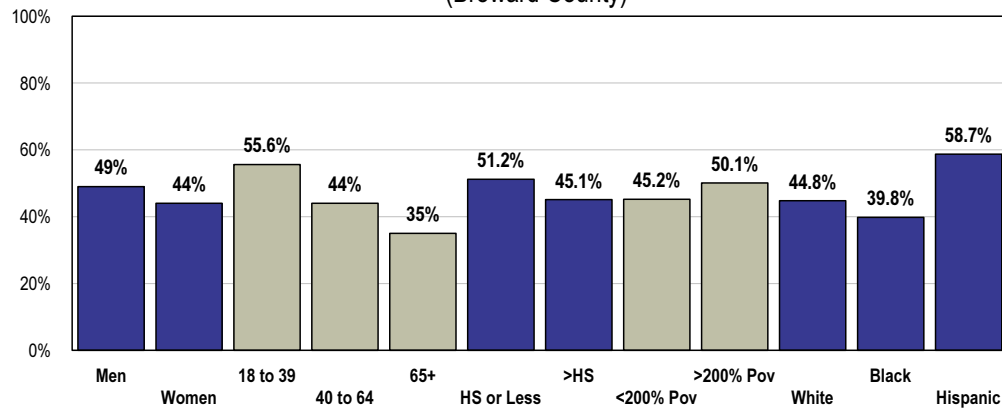
Consider Personal Economic Future in Broward County to be “Better”
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 124]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent “better” responses among the total sample.

Broward County Hispanics are more likely to anticipate a “better” economic future when viewed by demographic characteristic.

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



- Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 124]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent “better” responses to the inquiry.

ENVIRONMENT

WATER QUALITY & CONSERVATION

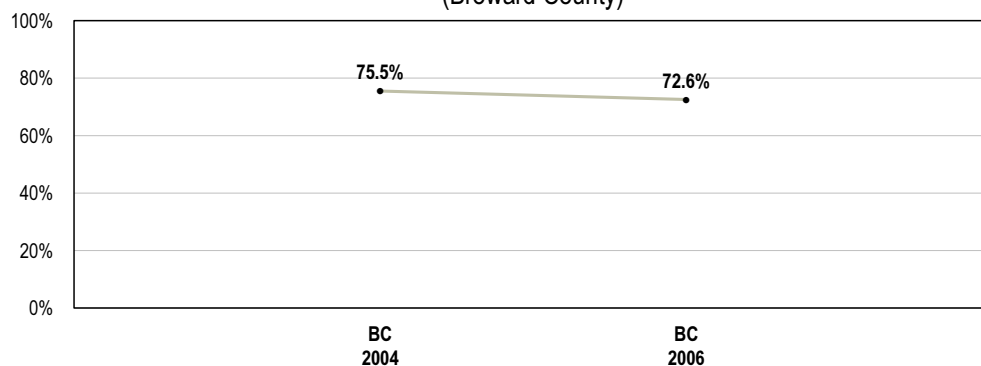
The following section describes such environmental issues as the quality and availability of future drinking water supplies, water conservation in the home, and recycling of such materials as cans, glass, and paper.

Drinking Water

More than 7 in 10 survey respondents (72.6%) indicate concern about the quality and availability of future drinking water supplies.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 75.5% reported locally in 2004.

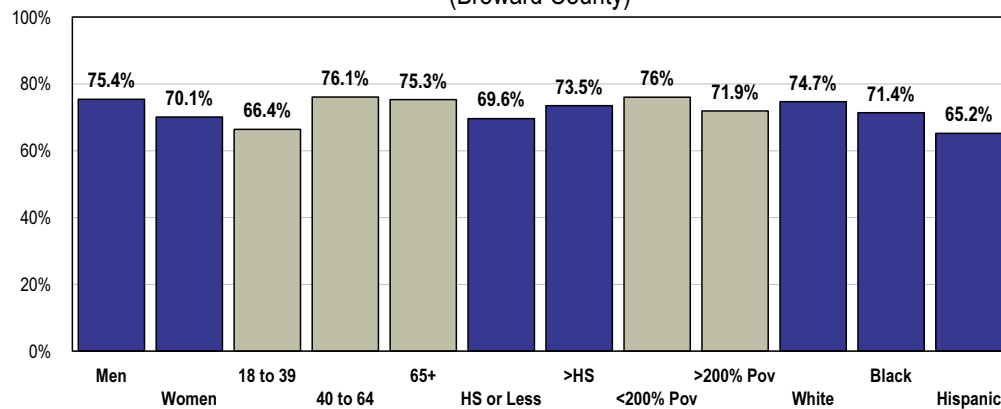
Concerned About Quality and Availability of Future Drinking Water Supplies
(Broward County)



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

Note the following breakout by demographic characteristic; none of the differences between segments is statistically significant.

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



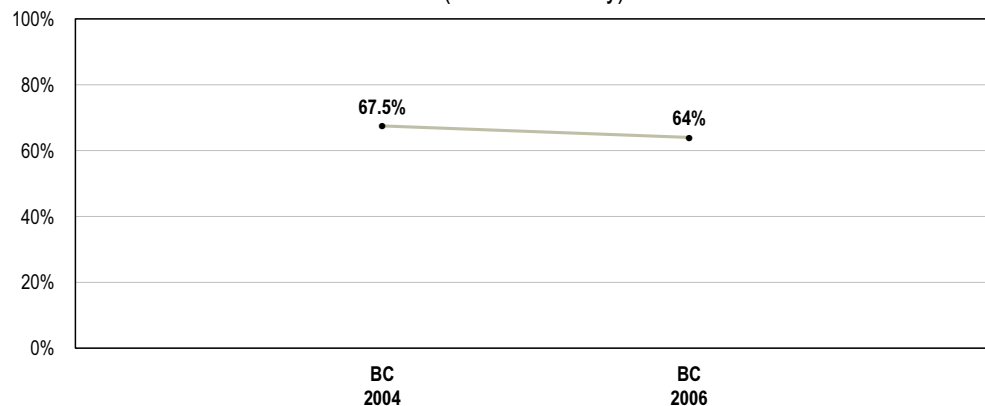
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 84]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the inquiry.

Water Conservation

A total of 64.0% of Broward County residents have devices, equipment, or practices in the home which help to conserve water.

TREND: Statistically unchanged from the 67.5% reported throughout Broward County in 2004.

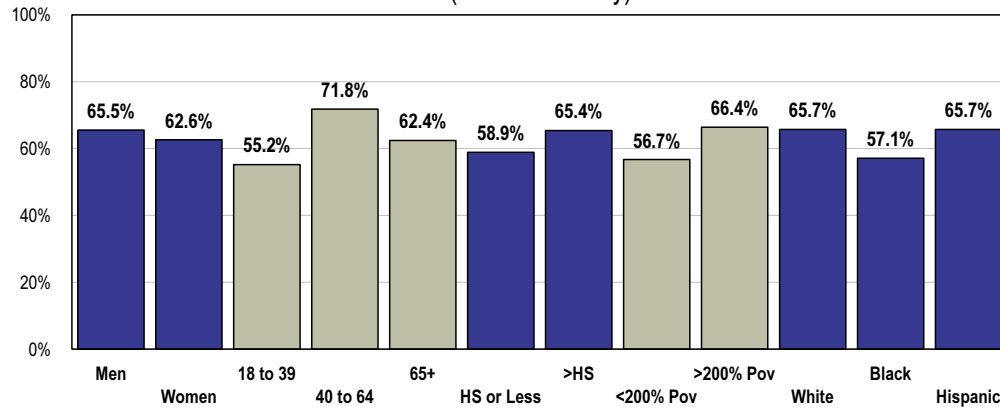
Have Devices, Equipment, or Practices in the Home Which Help to Conserve Water (Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 85]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Broward County adults between the ages of 40 and 64 are more likely to conserve water in the home.

Have Devices, Equipment, or Practices in the Home Which Help to Conserve Water (Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 85]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the inquiry.

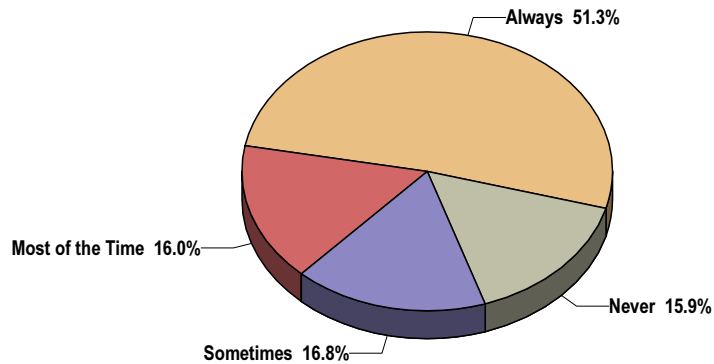
RECYCLING

More than one-half (51.3%) of community residents report “always” recycling such materials as cans, glass, or paper. Another 16.0% do so “most of the time.”

- In contrast, 16.8% of survey respondents “sometimes” recycle, while 15.9% claim that they “never” do so.

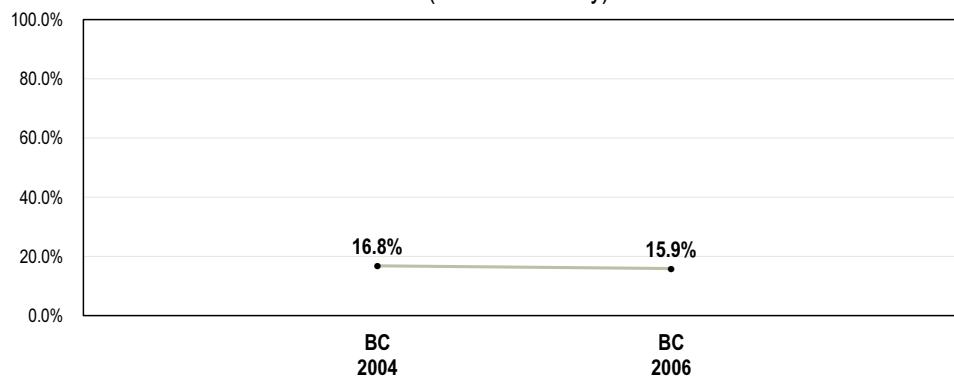
TREND: The 15.9% “never” prevalence is statistically unchanged from the 16.8% reported across Broward County in 2004.

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 86]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

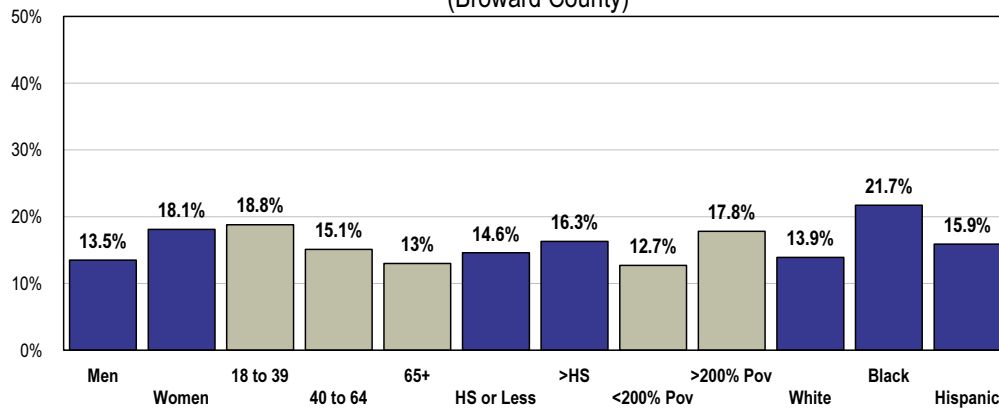
“Never” Recycle Cans, Glass, or Paper
(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 86]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent “never” responses among the total sample.

Note the following breakout by demographic characteristic; none of the differences between segments is statistically significant.

"Never" Recycle Cans, Glass, or Paper (Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 86]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent "never" responses to the inquiry.

GOVERNMENT

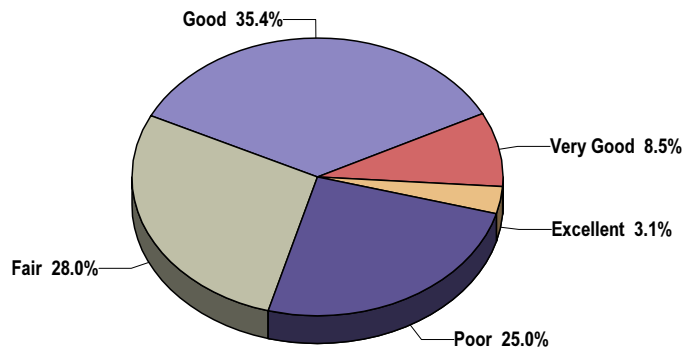
STATE GOVERNMENT

When asked to rate the State of Florida's government, 11.6% of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" indications, while 35.4% gave "good" ratings of the job that the state government is doing.

- In contrast, more than one-half (53.0%) of community members gave "fair" or "poor" evaluations of the state government.

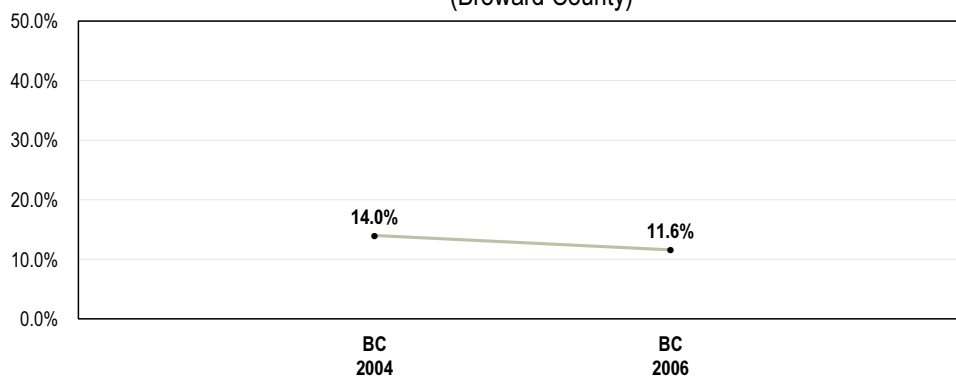
TREND: The 11.6% of survey respondents who gave "excellent" or "very good" reports is statistically unchanged from the 14.0% "excellent/very good" ratings given in Broward County in 2004.

Rating of State Government
(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 125]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

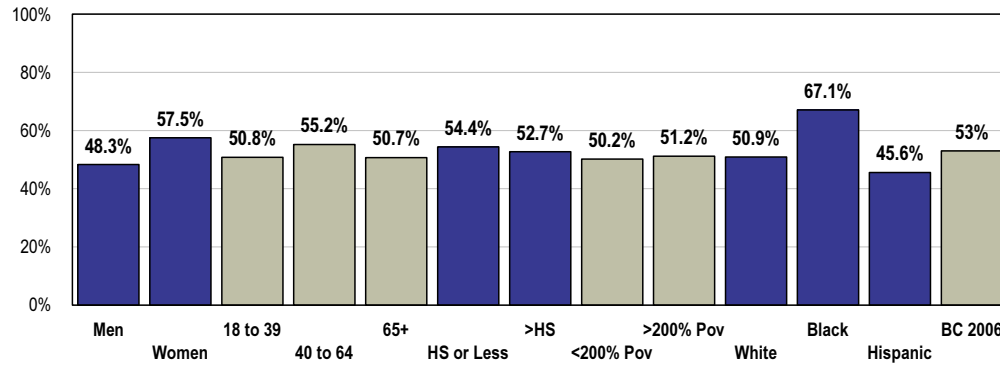
Consider State Government to Be "Excellent" or "Very Good"
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 125]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses.

Note the following demographic breakout in “fair/poor” evaluations of state government. None of the differences between population segments is statistically significant.

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



- Source:
- 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 125]
- Notes:
- Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 - Asked of all respondents.
 - Percentages represent combined “fair” and “poor” responses.

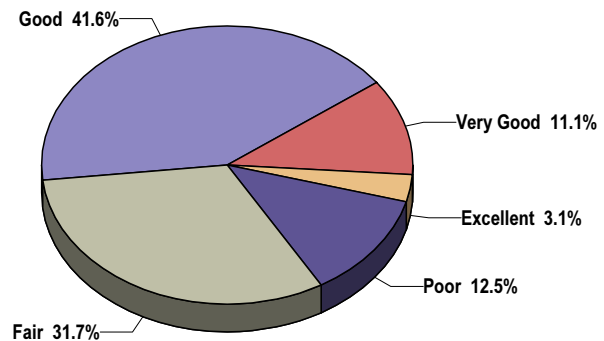
COUNTY GOVERNMENT

When asked to give an overall rating of the Broward County government, 14.2% of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” responses, while 41.6% said “good.”

- In contrast, more than 4 in 10 (44.2%) local adults gave “fair” or “poor” ratings.

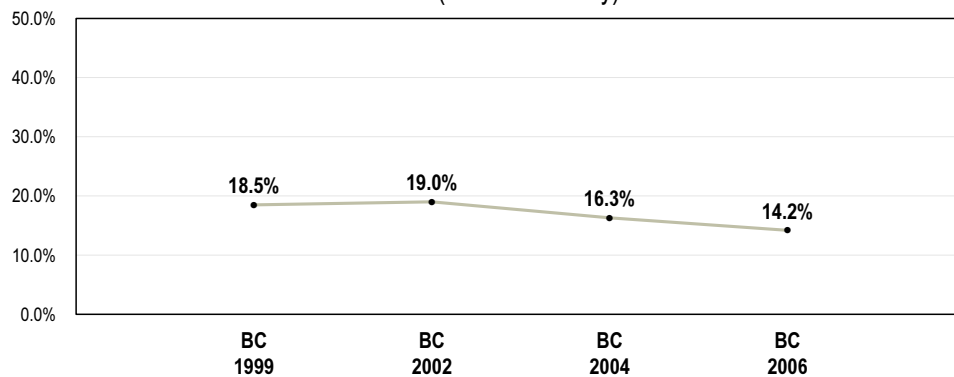
TREND: The Broward County prevalence of “excellent/very good” ratings (14.2%) marks a *statistically significant decrease* from the 18.5% reported in 1999.

Rating of County Government
(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 126]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

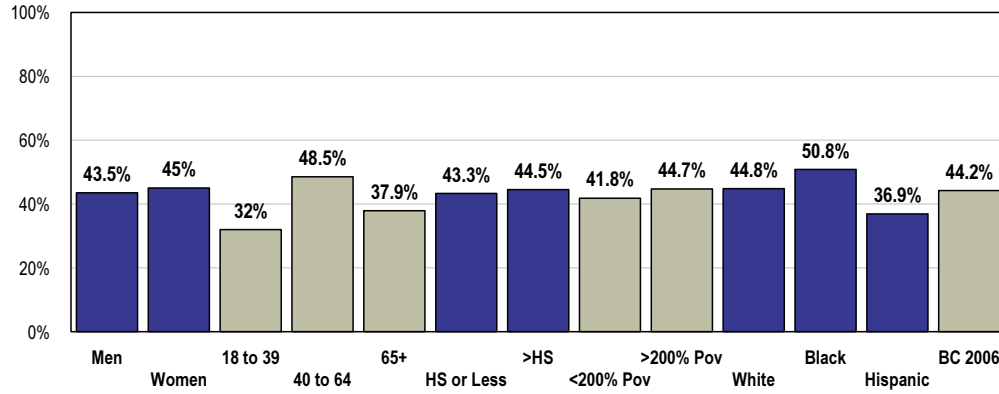
Consider County Government to Be “Excellent” or “Very Good”
(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 126]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent combined “excellent” and “very good” responses.

Broward County adults aged 40 to 64 are more likely to report that the county government is doing a “fair” or “poor” job.

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



- Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 126]
- Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent combined "fair" and "poor" responses among the total sample.

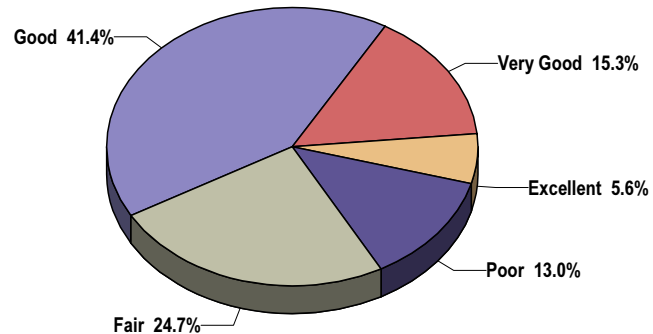
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

When asked to give an overall rating of residents' local government, 20.9% of local adults gave "excellent" or "very good" responses, while 41.4% said "good."

- In contrast, 37.7% of Broward adults gave "fair" or "poor" ratings.

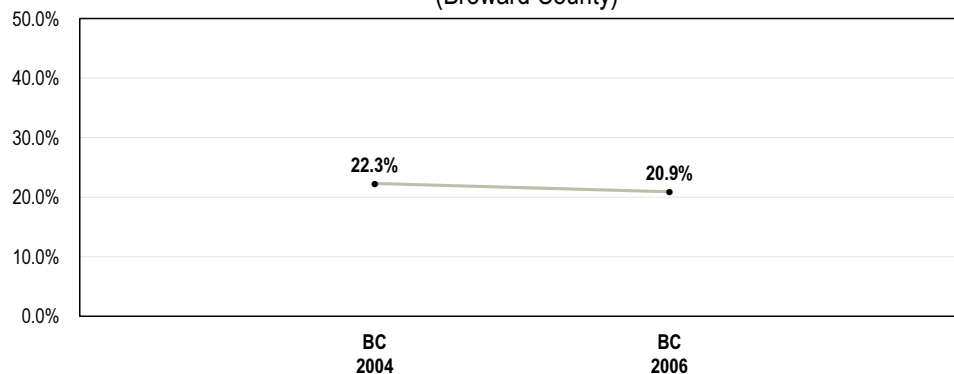
TREND: The 20.9% "excellent/very good" prevalence reported throughout Broward County is statistically unchanged from the 22.3% found countywide in 2004.

Rating of Local Government
(Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 127]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

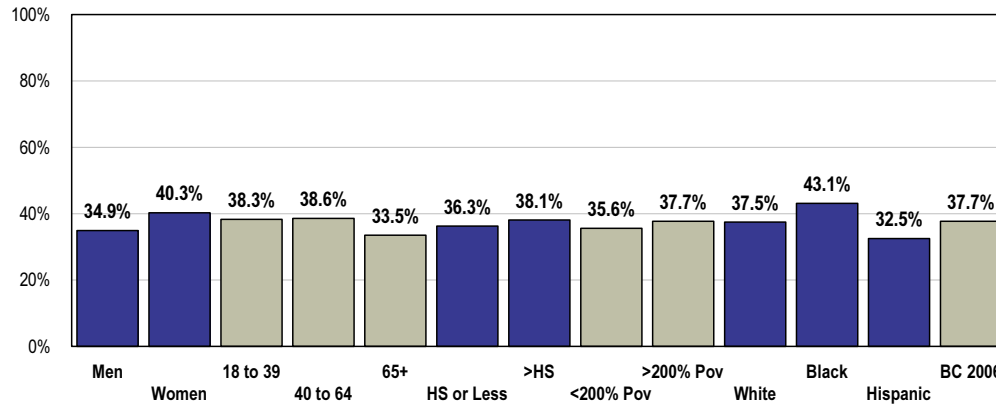
**Consider Local Government
to Be "Excellent" or "Very Good"**
(Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 127]
Note: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses.

With regard to “fair” or “poor” evaluations of local government, note the following demographic breakout (none of the differences between population segments is statistically significant).

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



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 127]
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2006.
 • Asked of all respondents.
 • Percentages represent combined "fair" and "poor" responses.

SUMMARY TABLES

The following table illustrates major findings from the 2006 Broward County assessment, compared with benchmark data (FL, US, Healthy People 2010).

2006 FINDINGS		Broward County	FL	US	Broward vs. FL	Broward vs. US	HP2010
	n=	1000	7149	1000			—
HEALTH STATUS							
Physical	% "Fair/Poor" Health*	10.4	—	—	—	—	—
	% Overweight	57.4	58.6	66.1	similar	BC better	—
	% Unhealthy Weight (BMI <18.5 or 25+)	59.5	60.4	67.9	similar	BC better	40
	% Obese	22.9	19.9	27.3	BC worse	BC better	15
Morbidity	% Diabetes/High Blood Sugar	9.9	7.8	10.2	BC worse	similar	—
	% Asthma	15.1	12.3	10.4	BC worse	BC worse	—
	% "High/Medium" Chance of Getting AIDS (18-64)	5.5	—	—	—	—	—
Crime	% Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Yrs	3	—	1.5	—	BC worse	—
HEALTH RISK							
CV Risk	% 1+ Cardiovascular Risk Factor	89.1	—	88.5	—	similar	—
Exercise	% No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	22.8	23.6	25.5	similar	similar	20
Tobacco	% Current Smoker	17.1	20.2	22.2	BC better	BC better	12
Substance	% Current Drinker	58.5	56.4	58	similar	similar	—
Hypertension	% Told Have High Blood Pressure	40.3	29.3	34.3	BC worse	BC worse	16
Cholesterol	% Told Have High Cholesterol	38.6	28.6	33.3	BC worse	BC worse	17
PREVENTION							
Preventive	% Have Had Routine Checkup in Past Yr	79.8	—	65.6	—	BC better	—
	% Have Visited Dentist in Past Year (18+)	72.6	68.2	65.4	BC better	BC better	56
	% Child (1-17) Has Visited Dentist in Past Year	71.8	—	73.8	—	similar	56
Immunization	% Flu Shot in Past Yr (65+)	56.7	65.1	71.5	BC worse	BC worse	90
Cancer	% Digital Rectal Exam in Past Yr (50+)	51.4	—	—	—	—	—
	% Sigmoid/Colonoscopy Ever (50+)	63.3	56.2	65.4	BC better	similar	50
	% Mammogram in Past 2 Yrs (W40+)	77.2	76.5	70.2	BC worse	BC better	70
	% Pap Smear in Past 3 Yrs (W)	83.3	84.1	79.2	similar	similar	90
Injury Control	% "Always" Wear Seat Belt	84.3	—	78.3	—	BC better	92
	% Firearm in Home	19.8	—	—	—	—	—
ACCESS							
Insurance Cvg	% Lack Health Insurance (18-64)	17.5	23.3	20	BC better	similar	0
Primary Care	% Cost Prevented Child's Care in Past Yr	10	—	—	—	—	—
	% Cost Prevented Getting Rx in Past Yr	14.8	14.4	15.5	similar	similar	—
Health Care	% Rate Local Health Care "Excellent/Very Good"	51.7	—	58.9	—	BC worse	—

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

	Broward County					
	1994	1997	1999	2002	2004	2006
HEALTH						
Currently Experience "Fair/Poor" Health*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9%	10.4%
Have High Blood Pressure	22.1%	22.4%	32.5%	34.0%	34.9%	40.3%
Have High Blood Cholesterol	29.6%	24.0%	31.6%	36.1%	35.8%	38.6%
Have Been Tested for AIDS (18-64)	42.9%	51.7%	49.1%	56.7%	61.6%	60.3%
"High/Medium" Chance for AIDS (18-64)	7.7%	4.7%	4.9%	5.6%	5.3%	5.5%
Diabetes	6.0%	7.4%	8.1%	7.7%	8.7%	9.9%
Lack Health Care Insurance (18-64)	12.1%	12.1%	14.0%	12.2%	17.6%	17.5%
Cost Prevented Prescription Meds	N/A	N/A	8.5%	9.6%	17.0%	14.8%
Perceive Local Health Care to be "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	56.3%	56.5%	50.5%	51.7%
Had a Flu Shot in the Past Year (65+)	43.0%	59.3%	62.2%	61.3%	64.3%	56.7%
Have Had a Pneumonia Vaccination (65+)	22.4%	41.4%	51.7%	56.0%	62.6%	58.9%
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	23.9%	24.8%	27.2%	24.5%	26.1%	22.8%
Sedentary	48.1%	51.4%	59.5%	58.3%	58.3%	57.9%
Overweight	44.9%	50.8%	53.5%	57.1%	57.1%	57.4%
Current Smoker	21.8%	22.1%	20.6%	20.4%	20.3%	17.1%
Current Drinker	62.3%	55.2%	55.5%	58.3%	60.7%	58.5%
Routine Checkup Last Year	73.4%	78.8%	79.8%	79.2%	77.8%	79.8%
Dental Visit in Past Year	N/A	71.9%	70.2%	72.1%	69.0%	72.6%
Child Had Dental Visit/Past Year	N/A	70.4%	71.4%	73.0%	72.8%	71.8%
Digital/Rectal Exam in Past Year (50+)	67.1%	53.1%	56.8%	56.4%	53.3%	51.4%
Ever Had Sigmoidoscopy (50+)	62.1%	39.8%	48.2%	50.2%	59.1%	63.3%
Mammogram in Past 2 Yrs (40+)	75.2%	75.6%	81.6%	83.0%	78.5%	77.2%
Pap Smear in Past 3 Years	83.8%	82.4%	84.3%	81.2%	85.4%	83.3%
SAFETY						
Victim of Violent Crime/Past 5 Years	4.3%	3.7%	3.1%	3.2%	3.9%	3.0%
Have a Gun in the Home	19.2%	15.9%	16.0%	22.1%	14.3%	19.8%
Guns in Homes w/Children	N/A	14.8%	15.8%	19.5%	12.9%	22.5%
"Always" Use Seatbelt	79.4%	80.4%	76.8%	81.4%	84.7%	84.3%
FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES						
Broward Co. "Excellent/Very Good" Place to Live	N/A	N/A	49.3%	52.8%	53.8%	44.6%
Life Has Improved in Broward County	N/A	24.1%	32.1%	46.4%	51.5%	45.1%
Member of HH is Hard of Hearing	14.7%	13.6%	12.7%	10.2%	9.5%	11.9%
Member of Household is Deaf	1.0%	1.2%	1.8%	2.1%	1.1%	1.7%
Member of Household is Speech Impaired	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%	1.7%	1.8%	2.6%
Member of Household is Blind	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Member of Household is Disabled and Need Assistance	7.0%	7.3%	8.7%	7.9%	6.4%	8.2%
Local Race Relations Are "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	32.4%	43.9%	41.1%	45.4%
Local Cultural Relations Are "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	34.3%	41.3%	41.6%	41.8%
Local Religious Relations Are "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	40.7%	46.6%	43.1%	45.5%
More Difficulties Now for the Disabled	N/A	16.4%	16.8%	21.1%	23.4%	24.0%
Public School System is "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	22.0%	23.7%	25.2%	27.6%
Preparation by Local Universities is "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	39.0%	39.2%	41.9%	38.3%
ECONOMY						
Financially "Better Off" Than One Year Ago	N/A	43.3%	44.3%	41.3%	47.7%	43.2%
ENVIRONMENT						
Conserve Water At Home	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.5%	64.0%
"Never" Recycle Cans, Glass, or Paper	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.8%	15.9%
GOVERNMENT						
Broward County Gov't is "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	18.5%	19.0%	16.3%	14.2%
Local City Gov't is "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.3%	20.9%