



1999 PRC Quality of Life Assessment

Broward County, Florida

Community Report

*Prepared for
The Coordinating Council Of Broward County*

*... Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful,
committed citizens can change the world; indeed,
it's the only thing that ever has.*

— Margaret Mead

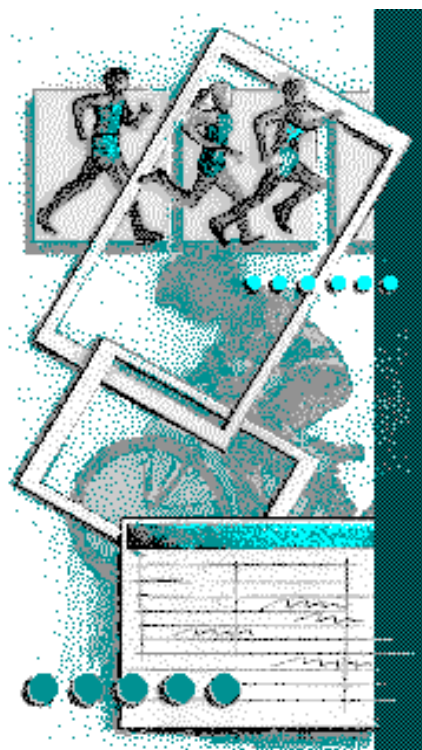


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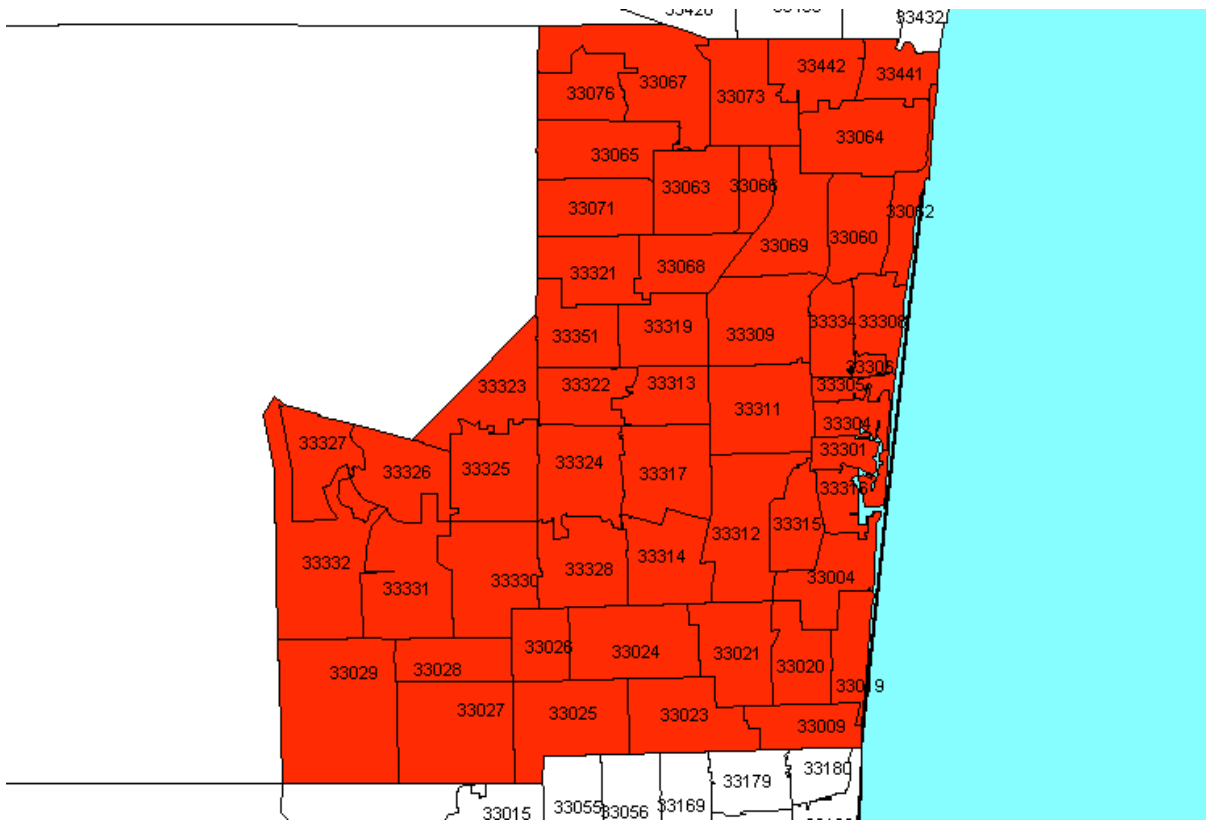
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INTRODUCTION

Methodology

Community Defined for This Assessment

The “community” defined for this assessment includes each of the ZIP Codes comprising Broward County. The following map describes this geographical definition.



Quality of Life Survey

A precise and carefully executed methodology is critical in asserting the validity of the results gathered in the **1999 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

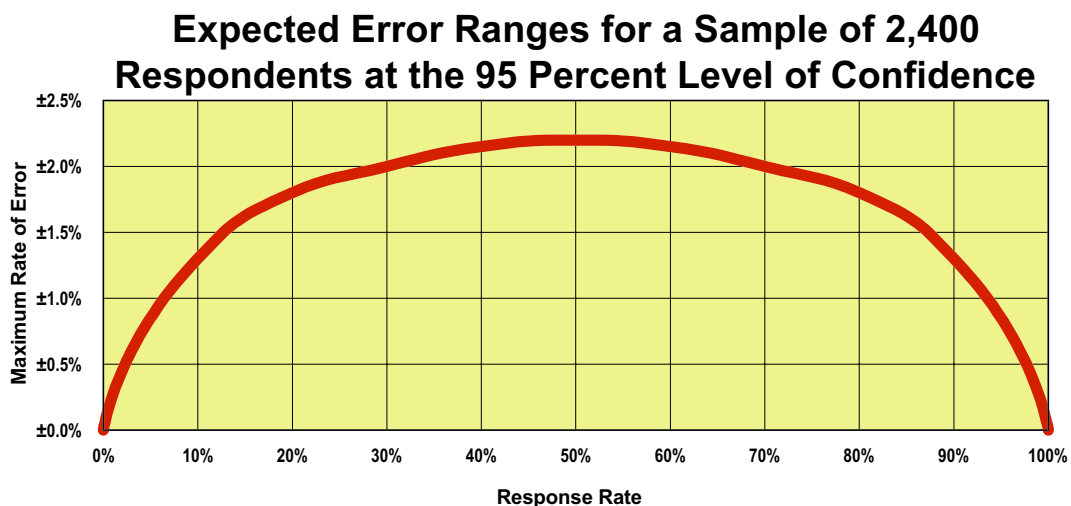
The sample design utilized for this effort consists of a random sample of 2,400 individuals aged 18 and older in the defined community. Once these data were collected, the sample was weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution at the ZIP Code level. Population estimates were based on the latest census projections of adults aged 18 and over provided in the *1999/2000 CACI Census Update*.



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 2,400 respondents is $\pm 2.2\%$ 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 2,400 respondents answered a certain question with a "yes," it can be asserted that between 8.7% and 11.3% ($10\% \pm 1.3\%$) 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 47.8% and 52.2% ($50\% \pm 2.2\%$) 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 11,662 residents aged 18 and older in Broward County (based on current population estimates). Thus, in a

case where 3.4% of the total population responds to a survey question, this is representative of nearly 40,000 people and therefore must not be dismissed as too small to be significant.

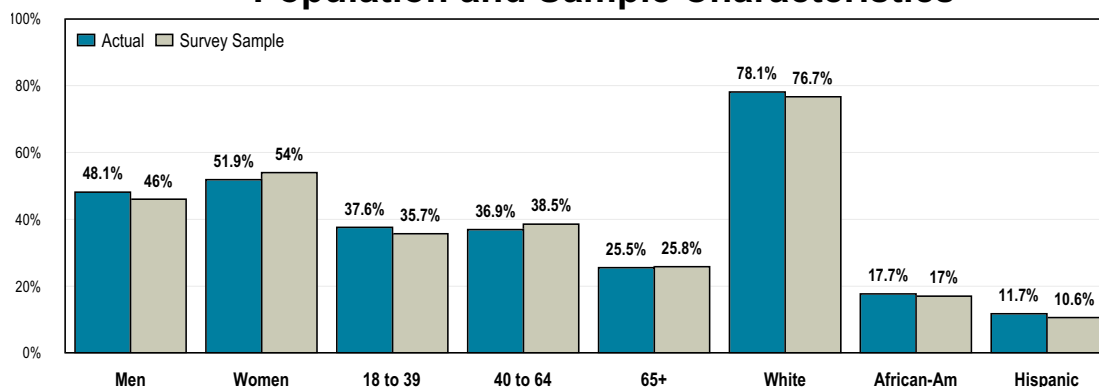
Also, for purposes of this study, comparisons are made to the 1994 and 1997 survey findings [conducted in Broward County by PRC] where possible and applicable throughout the report.

Sample Characteristics

To accurately represent the population studied, it was necessary to constantly monitor the demographic composition (e.g., age, gender, household location) of the community sample throughout the data collection process. 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, 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, income and ZIP Code) and a statistical application package applies weighting variables which 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 1.1 respondents. Another respondent, whose demographic characteristics may have been slightly oversampled, may contribute the same weight as 0.9 respondents.

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

Broward County Population and Sample Characteristics



Sources: 1. CACI 1998 Census Update.
2. 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Further note that the poverty descriptions and segmentation used in this report are based on 1998 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 1998 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$16,450 annual household income or lower). In sample segmentation: “<200% Poverty” refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status combined with households living just above the poverty level, earning up to twice the poverty threshold; and “>200% Poverty” 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.

Existing 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 *1998 BRFSS (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System) Summary Prevalence Report* published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S.

Department of Health & Human Services. It should be noted, however, that individual state health departments are responsible for the administration and oversight of the BRFSS project; PRC can vouch for neither their methodological correctness nor the validity of state findings.



Nationwide Risk Factor Data

Nationwide risk factor data, which are also provided in comparison charts, are taken from the *1999 PRC National Health Survey*. The methodological approach for the national study is identical to that employed in this assessment. Therefore, PRC assures that these data may be generalized to the U.S. population with a high degree of confidence.

Healthy People 2000 Goals

Goals for the year 2000 are provided wherever available. These are outlined in *Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives* published by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, including the Public Health Service, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Center for Health Statistics.



Healthy People 2000 is self-described as "...a statement of national opportunities. Although the Federal Government facilitated its development, it is not intended as a statement of Federal standards or requirements. It is the product of a national effort, involving 22 expert working groups, a consortium that has grown to include almost 3000 national organizations and all the state health departments, and the Institute of Medicine and the National Academy of Sciences, which helped the U.S. Public Health service to manage the consortium, convene regional and national hearings, and receive testimony from more than 750 individuals and organizations. After extensive public review and comment, involving more than 10,000 people, the objections were revised and refined to produce this report." This report, originally published in 1990, is reviewed and updated annually.

HEALTH

Physical Health Status

This section describes various assessments of the general physical health of community residents in Broward County, including such elements as perceived health status and average days of poor physical health.

Self-Reported Physical Health

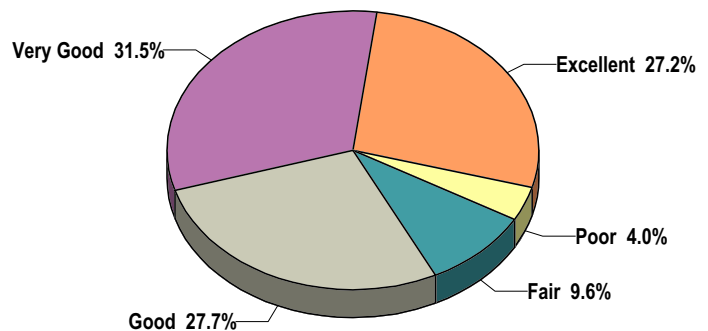
Overall Health Status

In Broward County, 58.7% of adults view their individual physical health as “excellent” or “very good.” On the other hand, 13.6% say that their general physical health is overall “fair” or “poor.” This is further outlined in the adjacent chart.

The percentage of area residents reporting “fair” or “poor” physical health is similar to the percentage giving this indication nationwide.

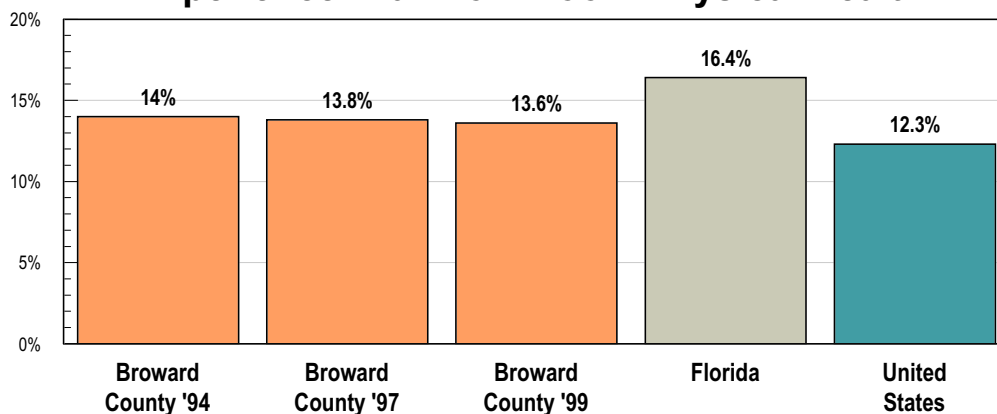
Indications of “fair” or “poor” health have not altered significantly since the 1994 and 1997 surveys were conducted.

Self-Reported Health Status (Broward County 1999)



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

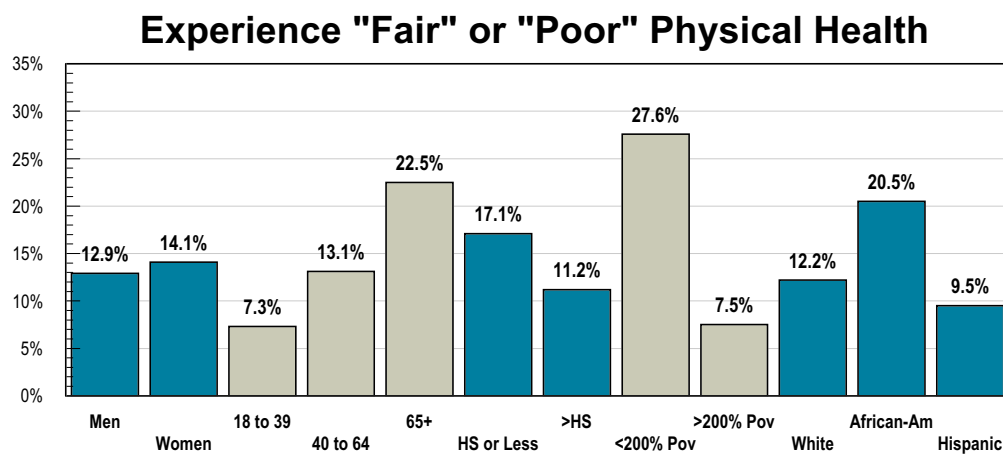
Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

The following chart further examines self-reported health status by various demographic characteristics. As might be expected, indications of “fair” or “poor” health increase with age; that is, older residents much more often report their health as “fair” or “poor.” Perhaps more surprising is that there is also a strong correlation with education, with 17.1% of community residents with no education beyond high school reporting their physical health as “fair” or “poor,” compared to 11.2% of those with postsecondary education.

Furthermore, “fair” or “poor” health is reported much more among lower-income adults, and is more likely to be reported among African-Americans than among Whites or Hispanics in Broward County.

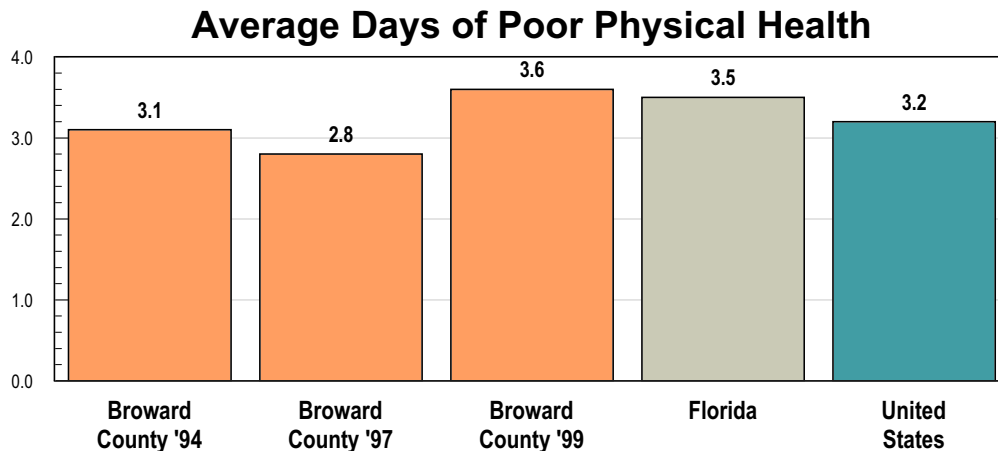


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Days of Poor Physical Health

In the *PRC Quality of Life Survey*, area residents reported an average of 3.6 days in the last month on which their physical health was *not* good. This figure compares to an average 3.2 days reported nationwide.

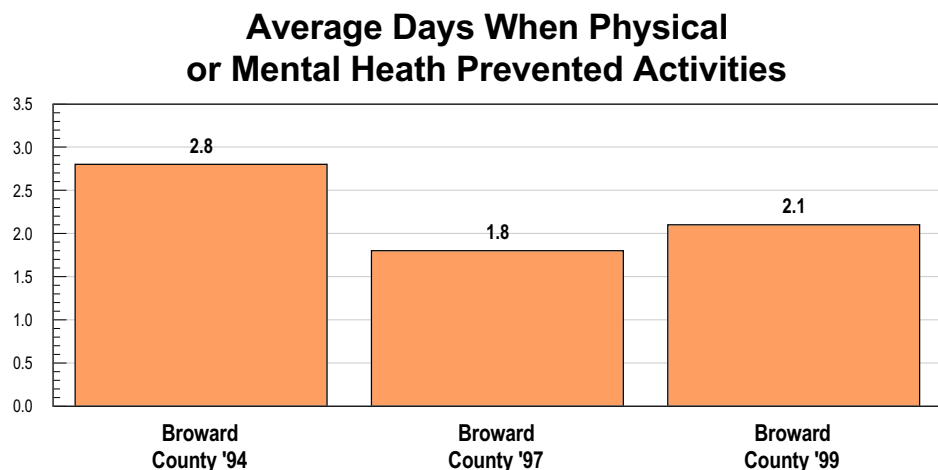
Note that average days of poor physical health have increased from the 2.8 days reported in 1997 in Broward County. Across Florida, adults average 3.5 days of poor physical health.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Days When Poor Physical or Mental Health Prevented Activities

Furthermore, adults in Broward County reported an average of 2.1 days in the last month on which their physical or mental health prevented any activities. This compares to 2.8 days in 1994 and 1.8 days in 1997.



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Hypertension

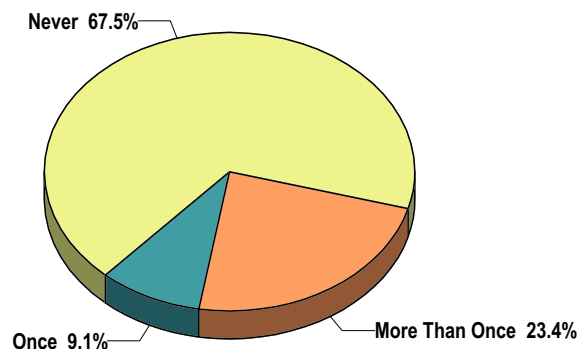
Hypertension, or high blood pressure, is a condition wherein one's systolic blood pressure is equal to or greater than 140 mm Hg and/or his or her diastolic blood pressure is equal to or greater than 90 mm Hg. Hypertension prevalence increases with age, and women and African-Americans are generally at higher risk.

The implications of hypertension are great, placing an individual at increased risk for a variety of health problems, including coronary heart disease, stroke, congestive heart failure, kidney failure, and peripheral vascular disease. However, high blood pressure can often be controlled through medication and/or behavior modification. The health risks associated with high blood pressure can be greatly reduced through weight reduction, increased physical activity, reduced sodium intake, and reduced alcohol consumption. It is also recommended that hypertensive patients eliminate tobacco use and reduce intake of saturated fat and cholesterol since these compound the risk for coronary heart disease and stroke.

High Blood Pressure Prevalence

Approximately one-third of community members have been told at some point that their blood pressure was high. Specifically, 23.4% of adults in Broward County have been told more than once that their blood pressure was high, while 9.1% have been told this only once.

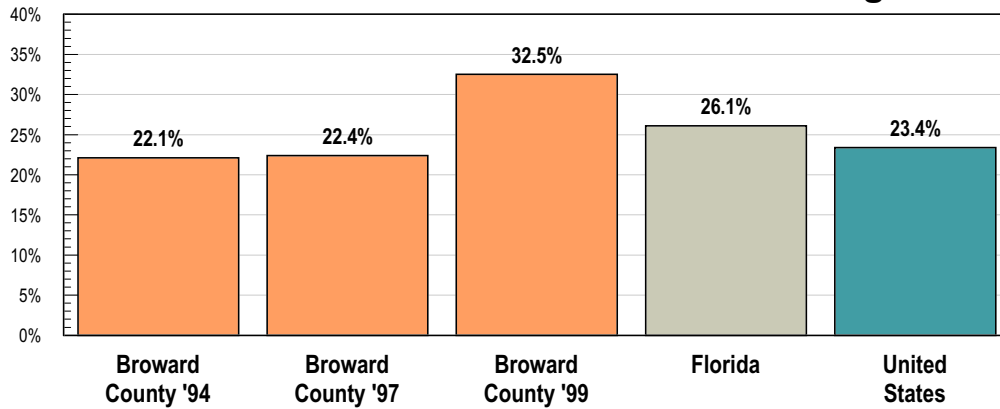
**Have Been Told
Blood Pressure Was High
(Broward County 1999)**



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

The prevalence of adults in Broward County who have been told they have high blood pressure is significantly higher than the 23.4% recorded nationwide and has increased since the 1994 and 1997 surveys were conducted.

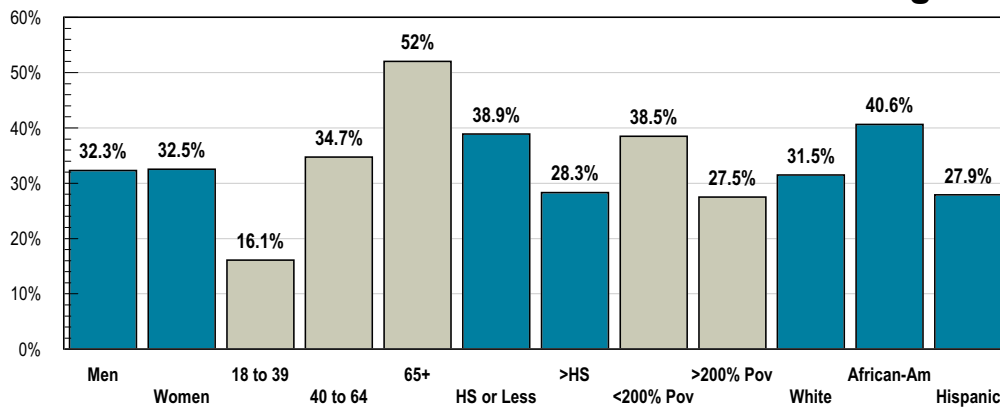
Have Been Told Blood Pressure Was High



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
 3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Also, in looking at age cohorts, hypertension rates vary from 16.1% among adults under 40 to 52.0% among those 65 and older. African-Americans experience a high prevalence (40.6%), as do adults in the lower income (38.5%) and educational (38.9%) brackets.

Have Been Told That Blood Pressure Was High



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

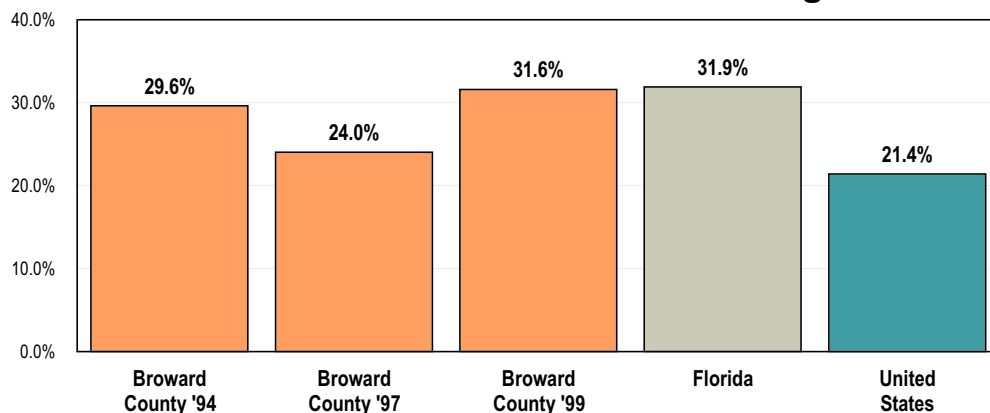
Cholesterol

High blood cholesterol is one of the major risk factors for coronary heart disease (along with cigarette smoking, high blood pressure and physical inactivity). High cholesterol is defined as having a serum total cholesterol level of 240 mg/dL or greater.

High Blood Cholesterol Prevalence

A total of 31.6% of adults in Broward County have been told by a health professional that their cholesterol level was high; this level is less favorable than the 21.4% recorded nationwide and has increased considerably since 1997. It is, on the other hand, comparable to the statewide prevalence of 31.9%, as shown below.

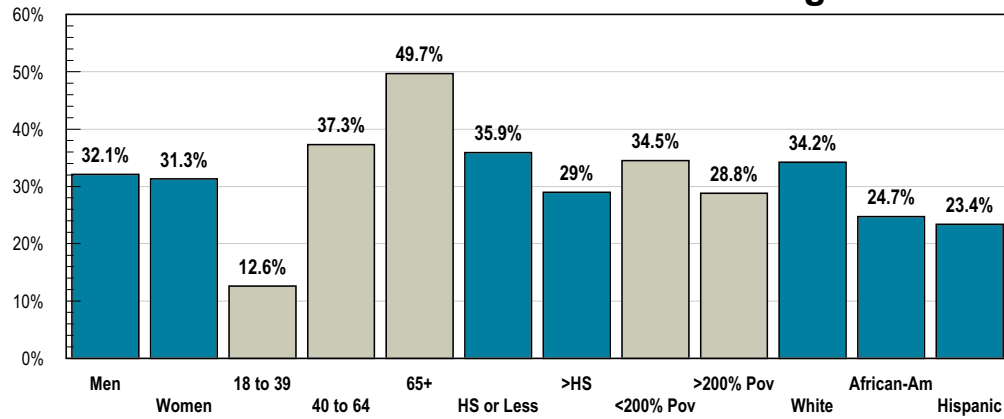
**Have Been Told That
Blood Cholesterol Level Was High**



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Also note in the following chart that high blood cholesterol prevalence exhibits a positive correlation with age, varying from 12.6% among adults under 40 to 49.7% among those 65 and older. Note that this time, high cholesterol is much higher among Whites than African-Americans or Hispanics.

Have Been Told That Blood Cholesterol Level Was High



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Reflects the total sample of 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.

AIDS

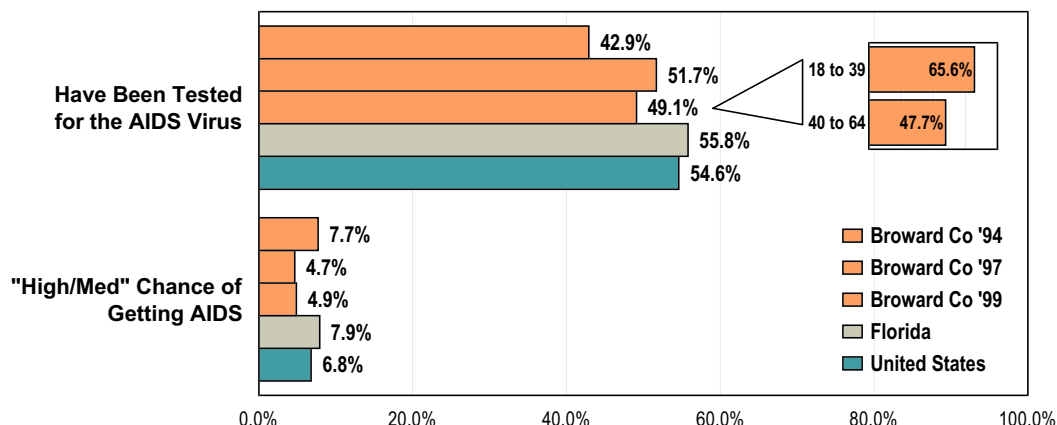
The AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) epidemic is a problem of national and international importance, a disease for which there is as of yet no cure. It is estimated that one-half of persons infected with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus), the virus which causes AIDS, will develop the disease within 10 years if not treated. Nearly as many will develop any of a host of other HIV-related illnesses. HIV-infected persons are also prone to severe opportunistic infections, Kaposi's sarcoma, and medical complications associated with the virus.

Although there is no vaccine or cure, recent advances in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) treatment can slow or halt the progression from HIV infection to AIDS. Because HIV is not a reportable disease, the only method of monitoring HIV transmission is to monitor trends in AIDS cases. Longer periods between HIV infection and progression to AIDS have made it very difficult to monitor trends in HIV infection. Prevention of HIV infection is complex, requiring targeted behavioral-based, culture- and age-specific risk reduction programs.

Also, while new developments in treatment in recent years have greatly expanded the life expectancy and quality of life of AIDS patients, the treatments are extremely costly and they bring rise to new issues for a growing population of persons living with AIDS.

AIDS Testing & Perceived Risk. In the survey findings, 4.9% of adults in Broward County believe that their chances of contracting the HIV virus is “high” or “medium,” similar to that found nationally. Note in the following chart that testing levels in Broward County are much higher among young adults than middle-aged adults.

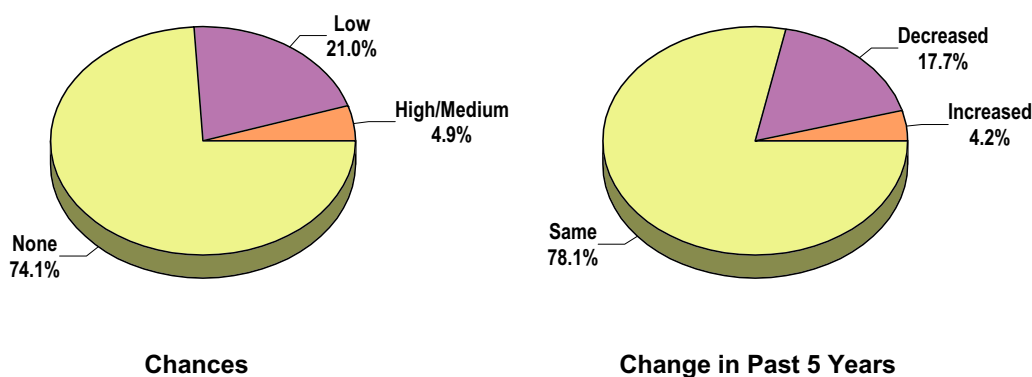
Perceptions of AIDS



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1994 Florida Data
 3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects total sample of respondents.

Approximately three in four (74.1%) local adults feel they have no chance of acquiring the AIDS virus. Another 21.0% reported a “low” risk and 4.9% reported “high” or “medium” risk for the virus. Almost 8 in 10 local adults report that their chances of getting AIDS has remained the same over the past five years. Only 4.2% feel their chances have increased.

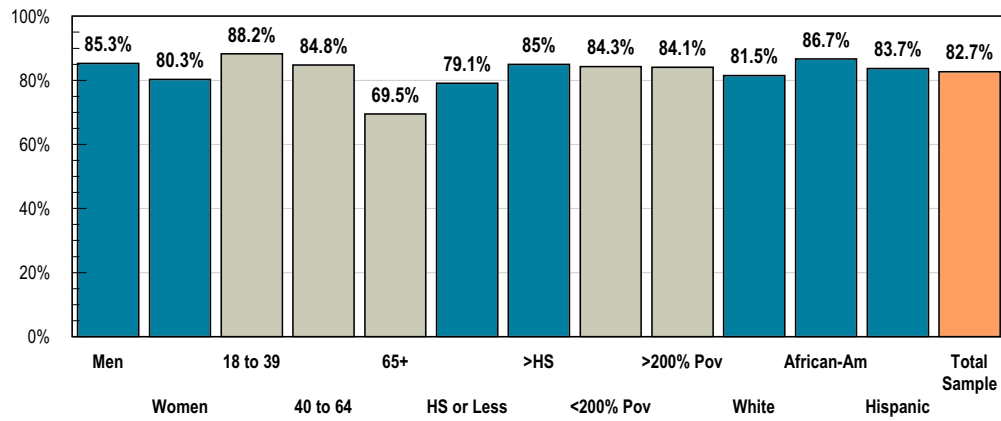
Perceived Chances of Getting the AIDS Virus



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

In a follow-up inquiry, Broward County residents were asked to indicate whether they practice safe sex. As shown in the following chart, more than 8 in 10 (82.7%) responded affirmatively; note that this prevalence decreases to 69.5% among adults aged 65 and older, as may be expected.

Practice Safe Sex

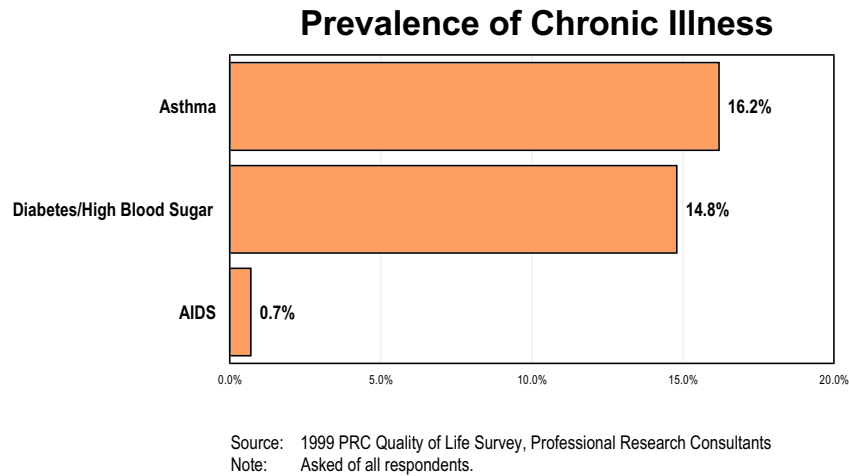


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Prevalence of Chronic Illness

As part of the *1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey*, area residents were asked to report the prevalence of any of various chronic conditions among them or other members of their households. As shown below, 16.2% of survey respondents reported that they or a member of their household suffer from **asthma**. Another 14.8% of local adults report that they or a member of their household currently suffer from **diabetes**. On the other hand, less than one percent of local adults currently suffer from **AIDS**.

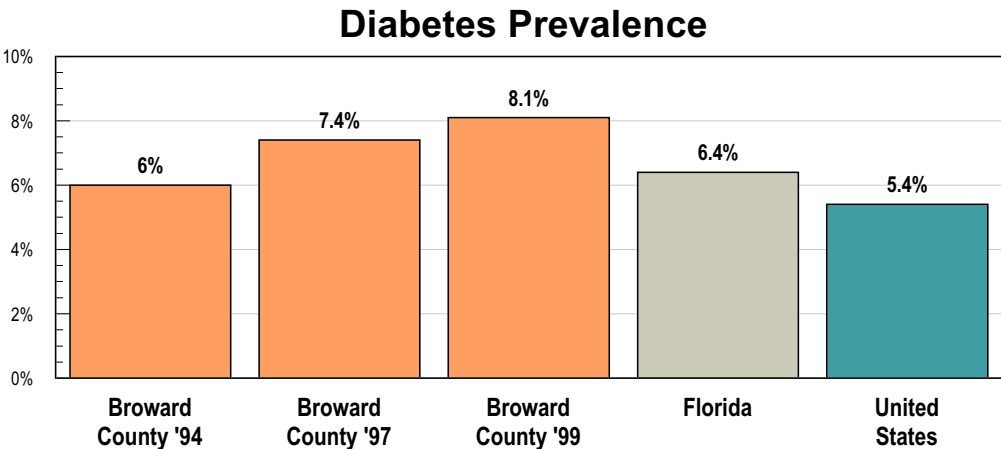


Keep in mind that each percentage point above represents approximately 11,662 adults in Broward County.

Diabetes Prevalence

Diabetics are at risk for a host of related ailments, including a number of eye diseases, disease of small blood vessels, as well as premature arteriosclerosis, kidney disease and neuritis (any disorder of the peripheral nervous system which interferes with sensation, the nerve control of muscle, or both). Many of these are preventable or controllable if detected early and properly treated.

As shown in the following graph, 8.1% of the community members surveyed indicate having diabetes, much higher than the national prevalence of 5.4%. The diabetes prevalence in Broward County has increased steadily since 1994 and compares to a 6.4% prevalence statewide.

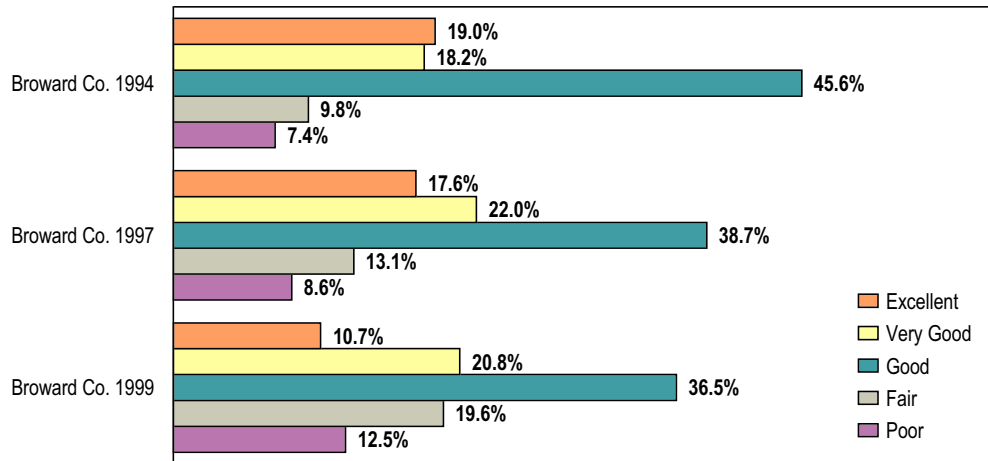


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1998 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Vision Among Diabetics

Local diabetics were next asked to rate their vision. As shown in the following chart, “fair/poor” responses have almost doubled since 1994.

Rating of Vision Among Diabetics

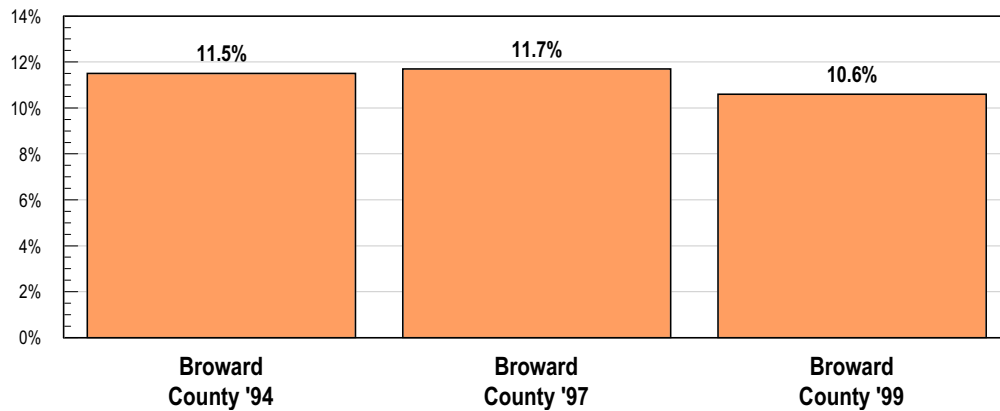


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all diabetic respondents.

Sickle Cell Anemia

Sickle cell anemia, a disease of the blood most often associated with African-Americans, is an issue of concern in Broward County. As shown below, just one in ten local adults has been screened for the disease, similar to the percentages recorded in 1994 and 1997.

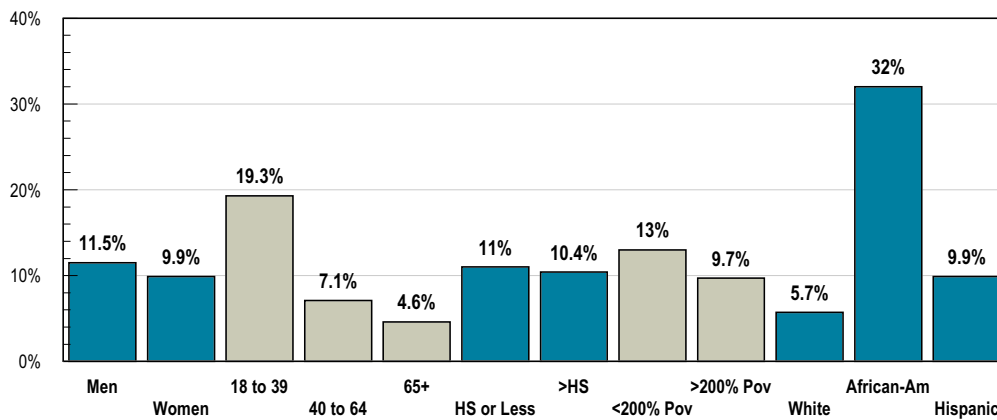
Have Been Screened for Sickle Cell



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Viewed demographically, screenings are highest among local African-Americans (32.0%), while young adults are also more likely to report having been screened for sickle cell anemia. On the other hand, screenings are lowest among older adults and whites.

Have Been Screened for Sickle Cell



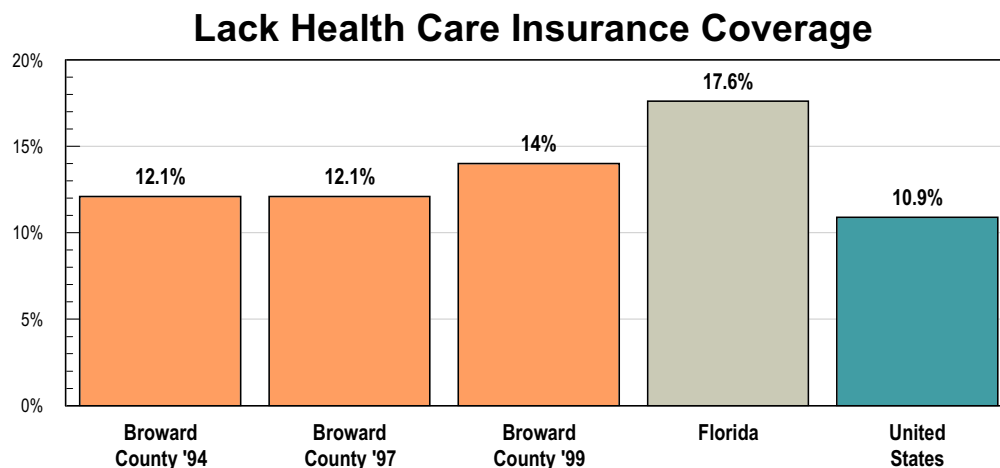
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Health Insurance Coverage

Along with enhancing quality and moderating costs, improving the accessibility of health care services is one of the principal hopes for the American health care system and a key element in any preventive approach to community health. Certainly one of the various barriers to access is a lack of insurance coverage for many Americans.

Lack of Health Insurance Coverage

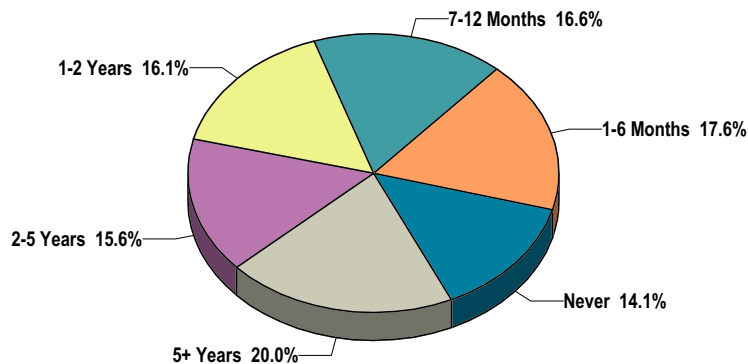
A total of 14.0% of adults in Broward County have no insurance coverage to pay for health care expenses, higher than the national level of 10.9%. Lack of coverage is much higher across the state, as shown below.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1998 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects total sample of respondents.

Residents without current coverage were asked to indicate how long they have been without insurance. As shown in the following chart, 17.6% of these adults have been without coverage for six months or less, while 16.6% have been without coverage for seven to twelve months. Another 16.1% have been without insurance for one to two years, and 15.6% have been without coverage for two to five years. A full one-fifth (20.0%) of these adults have not had health care insurance coverage for five or more years, and 14.1% have never had health care insurance coverage.

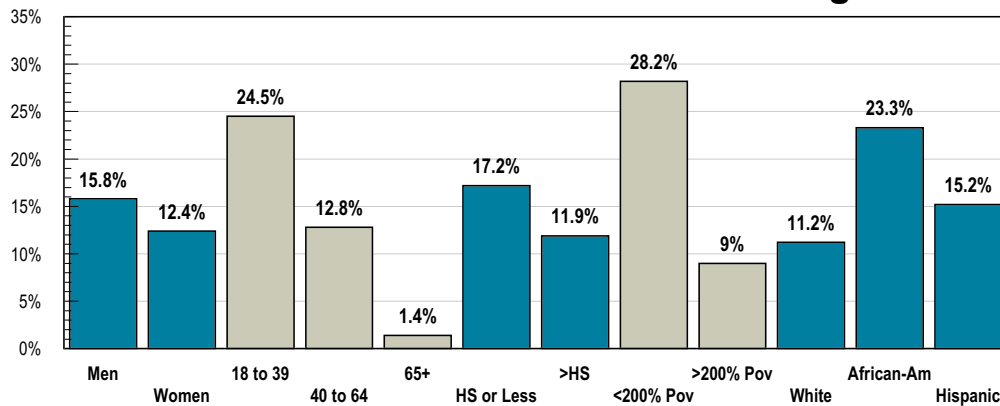
Length of Time Since Coverage (Broward County 1999)



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects those respondents without current coverage.

Not surprisingly, current coverage is directly related to income, and, in fact, lack of insurance decreases sharply among individuals living on over 200% of the national poverty level. Note also that lack of insurance coverage is almost non-existent among adults aged 65 and older. On the other hand, lack of coverage is relatively high among young adults, those without postsecondary education, and African-Americans.

Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage

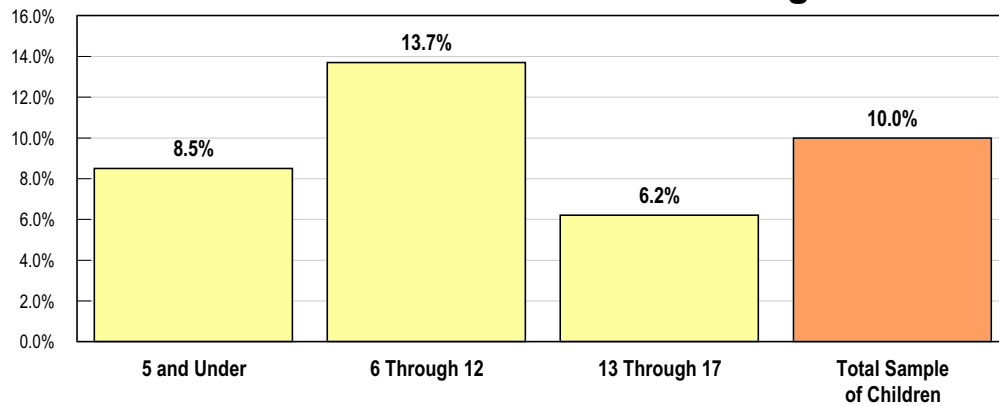


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Greater Metro Orlando Area.
2. Reflects total sample of respondents.

Coverage for Children

Among local adults with children under 18 at home, 10.0% have no health care insurance coverage for their children. This prevalence increases to 13.7% among parents of children aged 6 through 12, as shown in the following chart.

Have No Health Care Insurance Coverage for Child

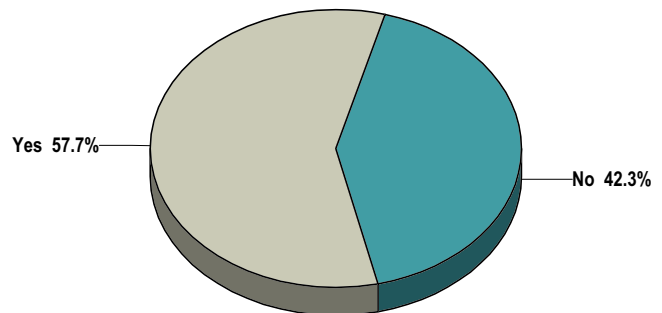


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of respondents with children under the age of 18.

HMO Coverage

Among local adults who are currently covered by health care insurance, more than one-half (57.7%) report that their coverage is an HMO.

Coverage is an HMO



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects those respondents with current health care insurance coverage.

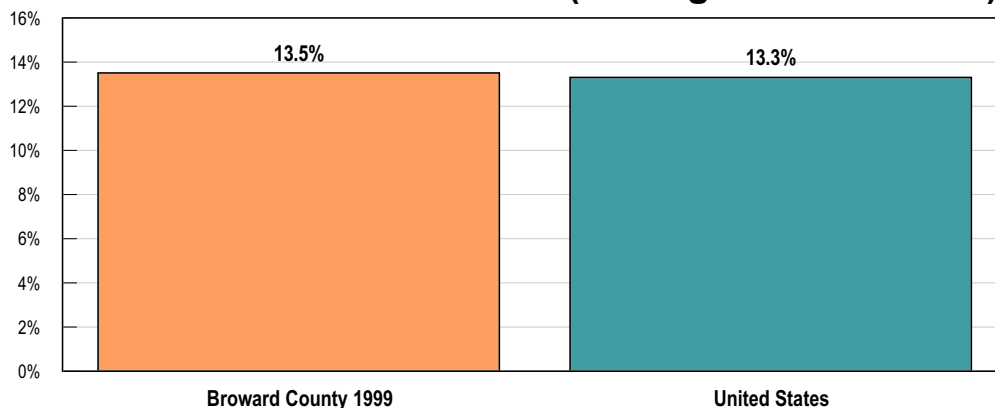
Barriers to Primary Care

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.

Appointment Availability

Adults. A total of 13.5% of adults in Broward County who are currently covered by an HMO had difficulty getting in to see a physician during the past year. Nationwide, a similar 13.3% of adults have had difficulty accessing a physician.

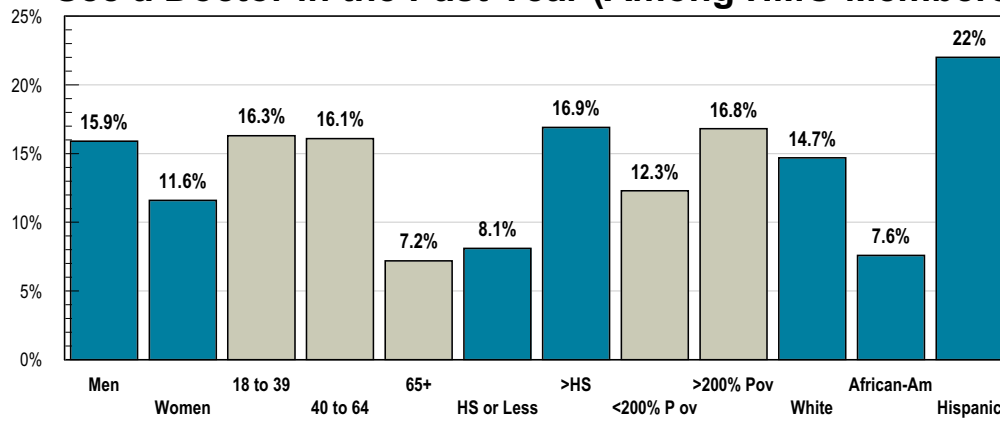
Have Had Trouble Getting Appointment to See a Doctor in the Past Year (Among HMO Members)



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Asked of those respondents who are currently enrolled in an HMO.
2. State and previous Broward County data not available.

As shown in the next graph, Hispanic HMO members are most likely to report difficulty getting an appointment to see a physician. Note also that men, young adults, and, perhaps surprisingly, people in the higher income and educational brackets also note that they had trouble getting a medical appointment at some point in the past year.

Have Had Trouble Getting Appointment to See a Doctor in the Past Year (Among HMO Members)

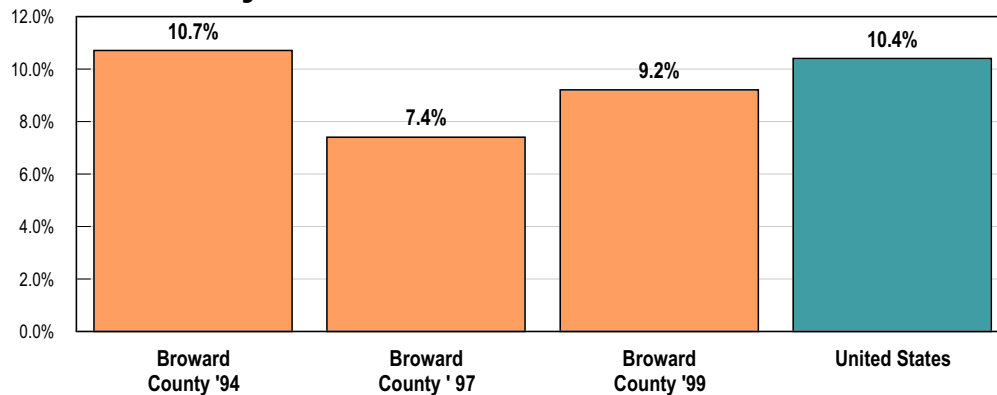


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of those respondents who currently participate in an HMO.

Cost of Health Services

Adults. Cost is an important factor in the access equation. In the past year, cost has prevented 9.2% of community members from visiting a physician. This figure is comparable to the figure found nationwide (10.4%) but has varied since 1994, as shown.

Cost Prevented a Physician Visit Within the Past Year

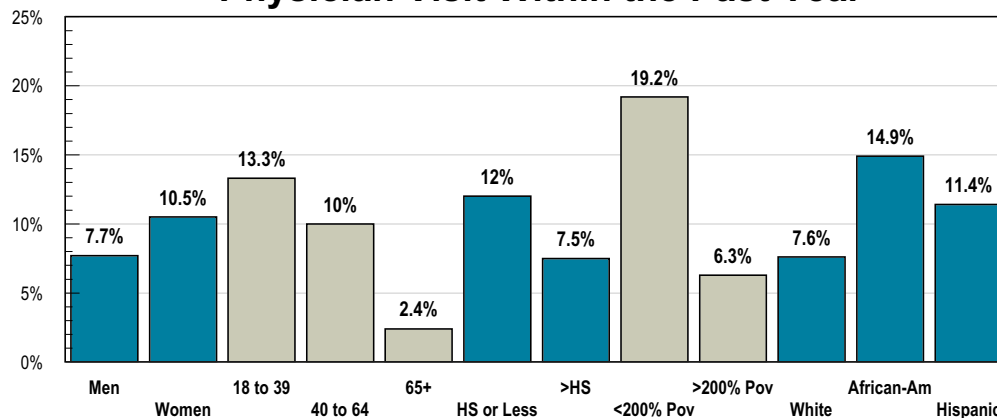


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
2. State data not available.

Note in the following table that a full 19.2% of persons living at or near the poverty level have found cost a prohibitive factor when seeking primary medical care in the past year. Also, women more than men face prohibitive costs, as do people aged 18 to 39, adults with less education, and African-Americans.

Cost Prevented a Physician Visit Within the Past Year

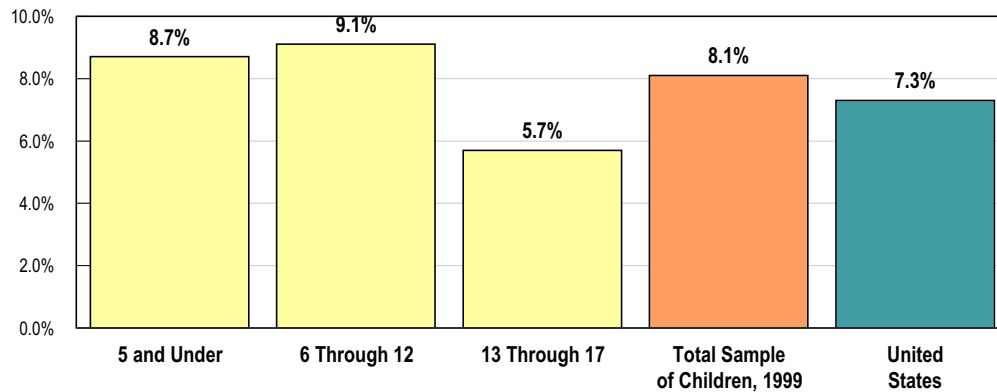


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Children. Among residents in Broward County with children under the age of 18, 8.1% indicate that cost or a lack of insurance prevented their child from receiving health care at some point in the past. In comparison, a similar 7.3% of parents nationwide could not afford health care for a child in the past year. Note that cost as a prohibitor is highest for children under 13.

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

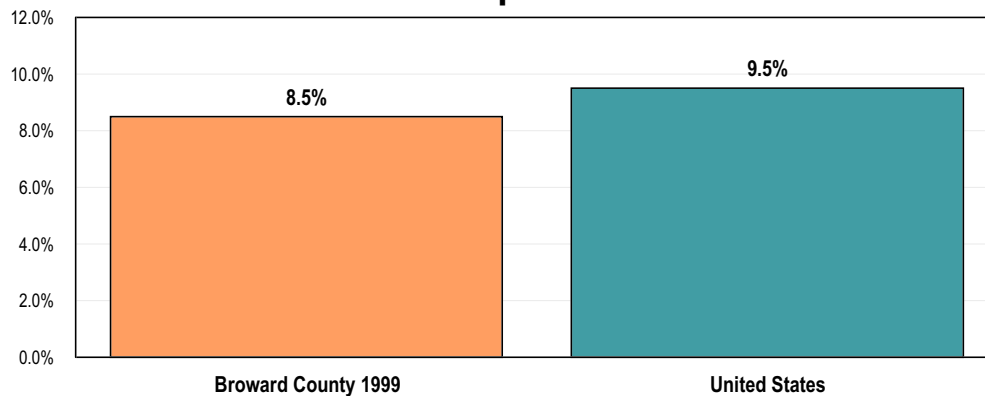


Sources: 1. 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of 1999 respondents with children under the age of 18.
 2. Florida data not available.

Prescription Medicine

Adults. Another important issue in regard to medical care access is prescription medicine. A total of 8.5% of community members noted that cost prevented them from obtaining a needed prescription medicine in the past year, comparable to the 9.5% of American adults reporting the same.

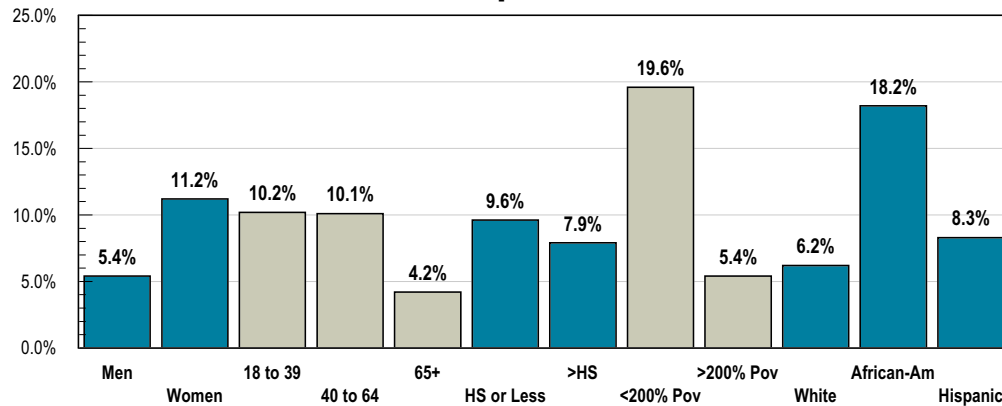
Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year



Sources: 1. 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. State data not available.

When viewed demographically, African-Americans and people living in poverty were most likely to note that cost prevented them from receiving a prescription medicine in the past year. Note also that women are much more likely than men to note that cost prevented them from purchasing medicine last year, as are younger adults when compared with those aged 65 and older.

Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year



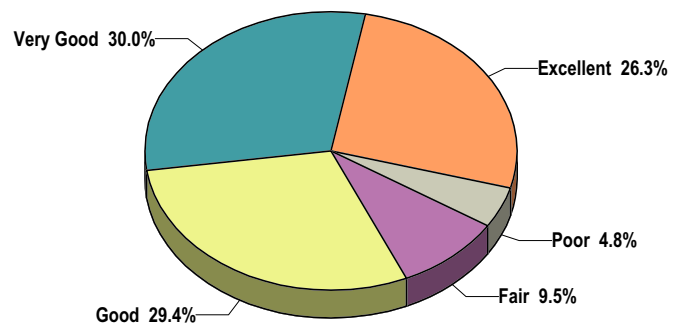
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Quality of Local Health Care

Overall, local adults give high ratings of the local health care that they currently receive. More than one-half (56.3%) give “excellent” or “very good” appraisals. On the other hand, 13.3% of adults consider their local health care to be “fair” or “poor,” as shown in the adjacent chart.

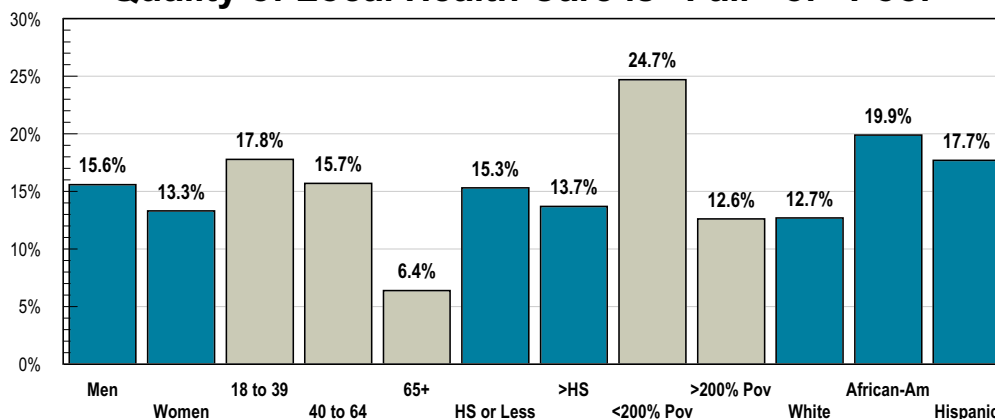
Rating of Local Health Care



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Note in the following table that a full one-fourth of persons living below 200% of the poverty level consider the quality of local health care to be “fair” or “poor.” Also, women more than men consider their health care to be “fair” or “poor,” as do people aged 18 to 64, as well as African-Americans and Hispanics.

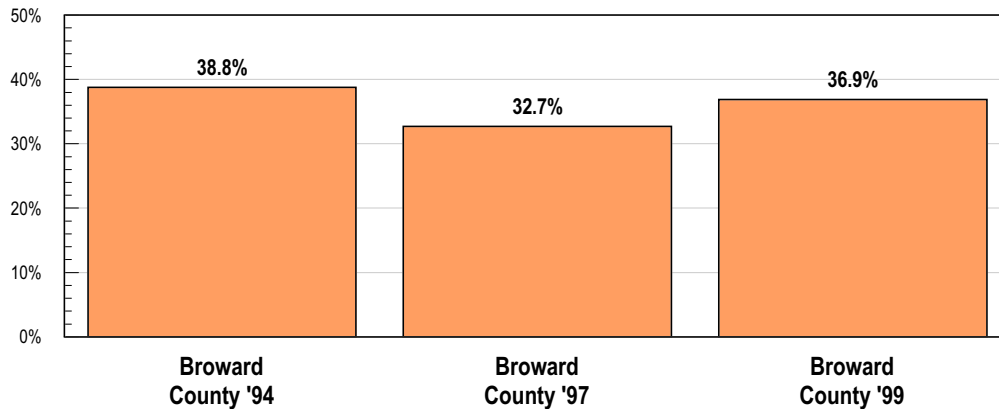
Quality of Local Health Care is "Fair" or "Poor"



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.

In a follow-up inquiry, community members were asked to indicate whether they feel the local health care system has major problems. As shown in the following chart, more than one-third (36.9%) responded affirmatively. This prevalence has not varied significantly since the 1994 and 1997 assessments.

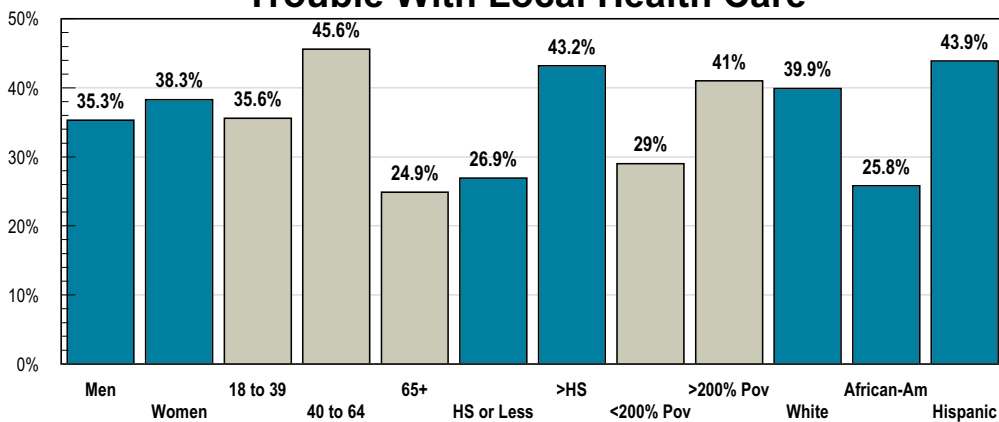
Perceive There to be Major Trouble With Local Health Care



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Local residents most likely to give “major trouble” assessments of local health care include middle-aged adults, those in the higher income and educational brackets, Whites, and Hispanics, as shown below.

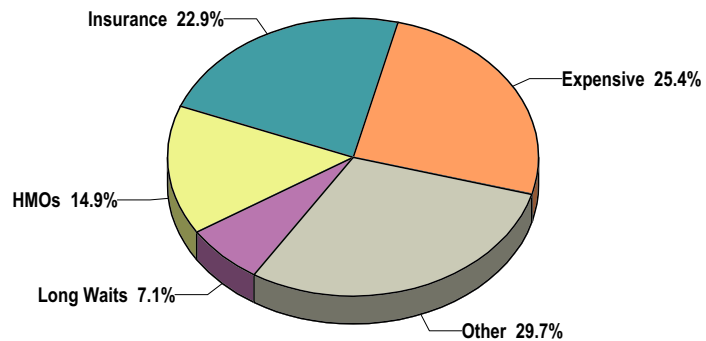
Perceive There to be Major Trouble With Local Health Care



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

When asked to specify what types of problems they are thinking of when they give “major trouble” ratings of local health care, one-fourth of these residents mentioned cost or said it was too **expensive**. Another 22.9% specified **insurance** as the major trouble, while 14.9% said **HMOs** were to blame and 7.1% mentioned **long waits**.

Perceived Problems With Local Health Care



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects those respondents who perceive there to be "major trouble" with local health care.

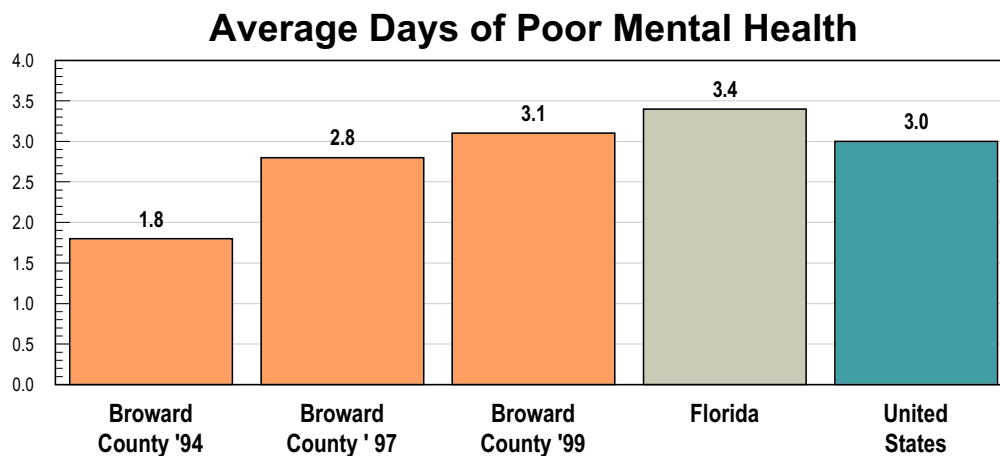
Mental Health Status

The following section outlines general assessments of the mental health status among area residents, including average days of poor health monthly and usage of professional mental health services.

Self-Reported Mental Health Status

Days of Poor Mental Health

In the *PRC Quality of Life Survey*, adults in Broward County reported an average of 3.1 days in the last month on which their mental health was *not* good. This compares to an average 3.0 days reported nationwide and has increased steadily since 1994, as shown below.



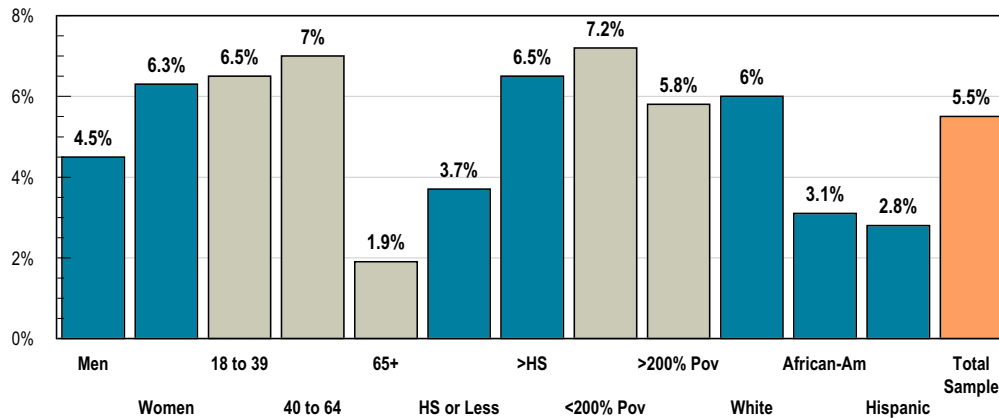
Sources: 1. 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents.

Use of Mental Health Services

A total of 5.5% of local adults indicate that at some point in the past year, they needed mental health services. This prevalence varies dramatically when viewed by specific demographic breakouts, as shown below.

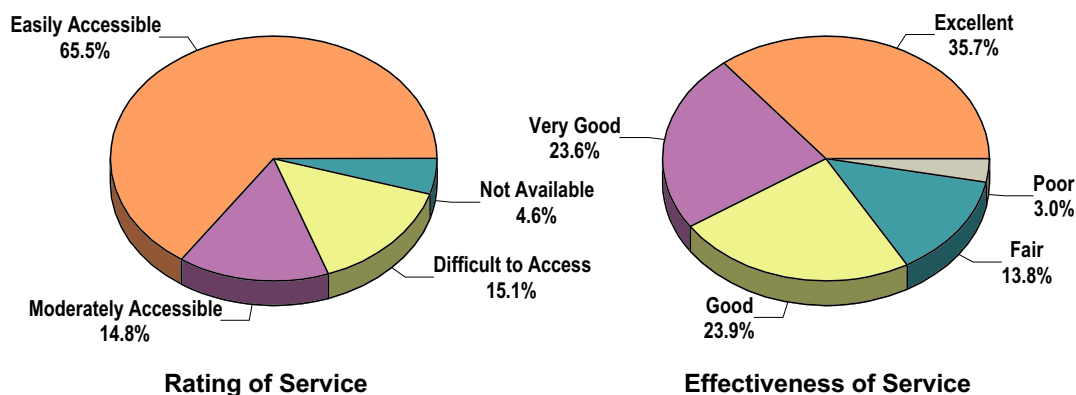
Needed Mental Health Services in the Past Year



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Adults who sought professional mental help in the past year were next asked to rate the accessibility of local services and then to rate the effectiveness of the service they received. As shown below, approximately two-thirds (65.5%) of these adults said the services were “easily accessible.” On the other hand, 15.1% gave “difficult to access” ratings and 4.6% said the specific services needed were “not available.” In regard to the mental health services used, 59.3% of the adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings, while 23.9% said “good” and the remaining 16.8% said the mental help was “fair” or “poor.”

Ratings of Mental Health Services



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of those respondents who sought mental help last year.

Immunization

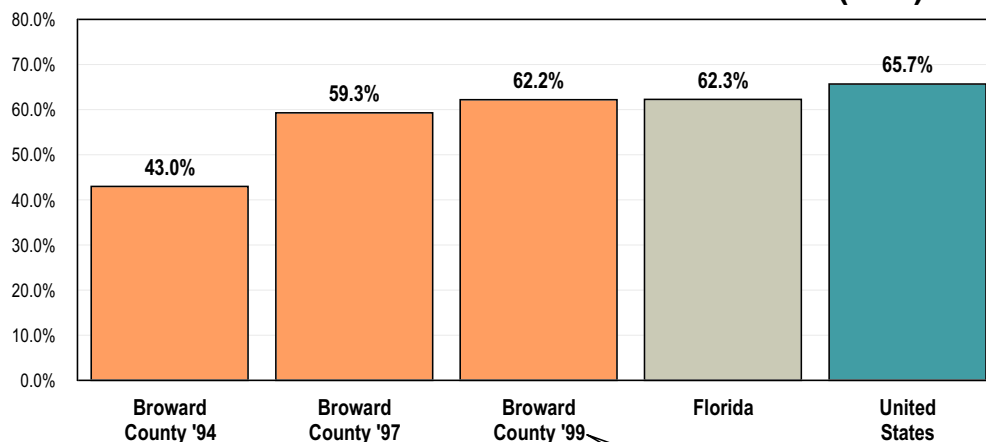
Immunization is the best line of defense against many infectious diseases. For example, vaccination can significantly limit pneumonia and influenza outbreaks, which hit older Americans particularly hard. Immunization may even lead to the complete eradication of such diseases as tetanus and diphtheria.

Vaccinations for Seniors

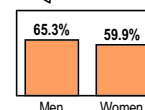
Influenza

Just over six in ten (62.2%) of Broward County seniors (aged 65 and older) have had an influenza shot within the past year, similar to the national average. Statewide prevalence of flu immunization among those aged 65 and older is almost identical (62.3%). Note the steady increase in such vaccinations since the 1994 survey was conducted. Also, local men aged 65+ appear to be somewhat more likely than women aged 65+ to have had the shot in the past year.

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

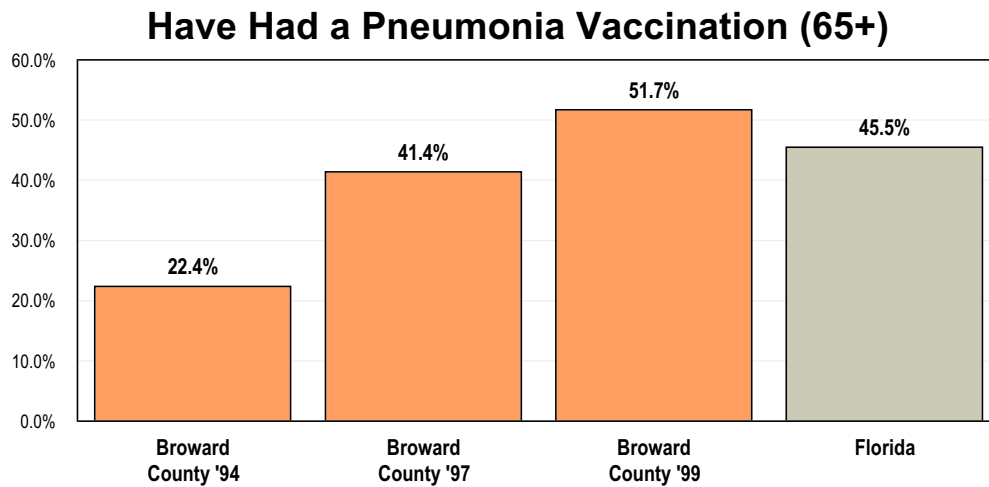


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC, 1997 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of respondents aged 65 and older.



Pneumonia

Just over one-half (51.7%) of adults aged 65 and older have ever had a pneumonia vaccination, increasing dramatically from the 22.4% prevalence in 1994 as well as the 41.4% prevalence reported in 1997. Across Florida, 45.5% of adults in this age category have had a pneumonia vaccination.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC, 1997 Florida Data
Note: Asked of all respondents aged 65 and older.

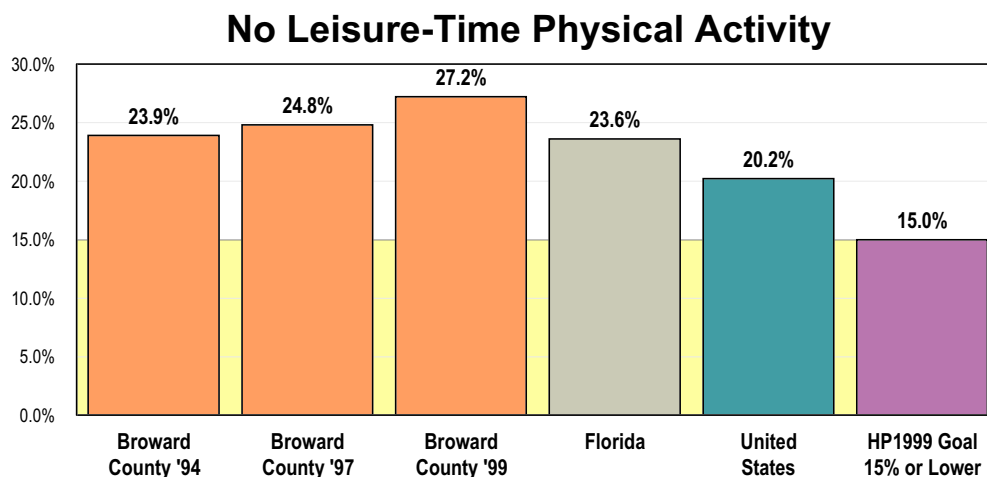
Physical Fitness

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

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity

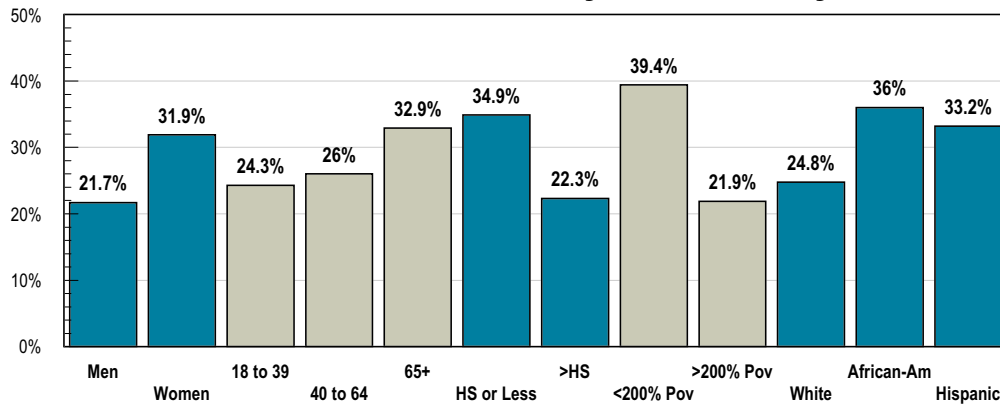
However, 27.2% of residents in Broward County have *not* participated in any type of physical activity outside work during the past month. This percentage is higher than the 20.2% recorded nationwide, and fails to satisfy the 15%-or-lower goal set by *Healthy People 2000*.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
3. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1996 Florida Data
4. Health People 2000, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
Note: Asked of all respondents.

The following chart segments levels of inactivity by various demographic characteristics. As shown, the lack of leisure-time activity is highest among women, older adults, people in the lower income and educational brackets, African-Americans, and Hispanics.

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity



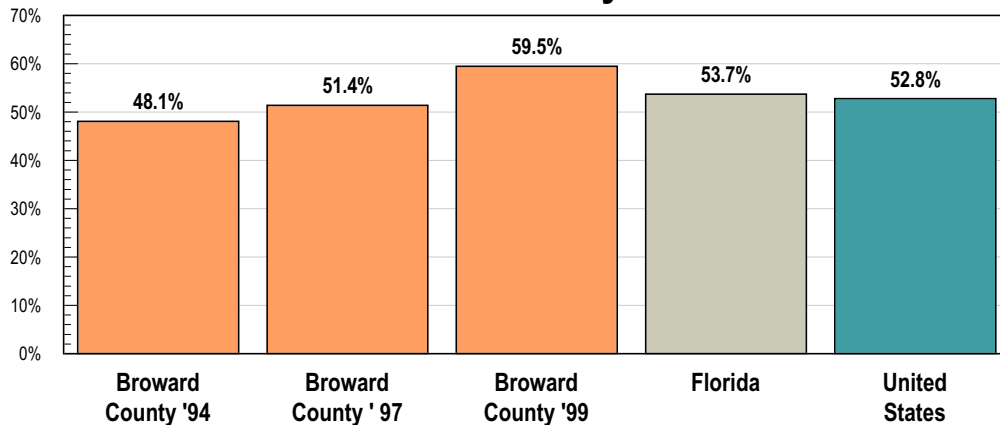
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. 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, 59.5% of adults fall into this “sedentary” category. This figure is less favorable than that recorded nationwide (52.8%) and has increased steadily since 1994.

Sedentary

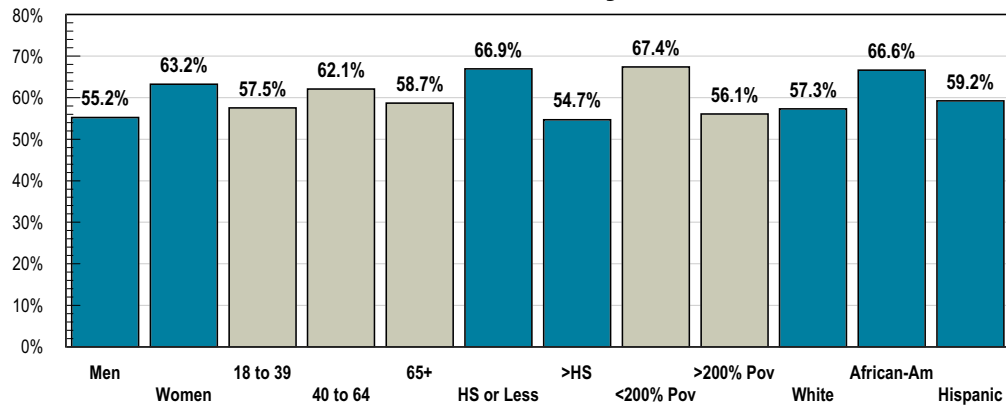


- Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1994 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes: 1. Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Further note that African-Americans, adults without postsecondary education, middle-aged adults, persons living below the poverty level, and women more often lead sedentary lifestyles.

Sedentary



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.

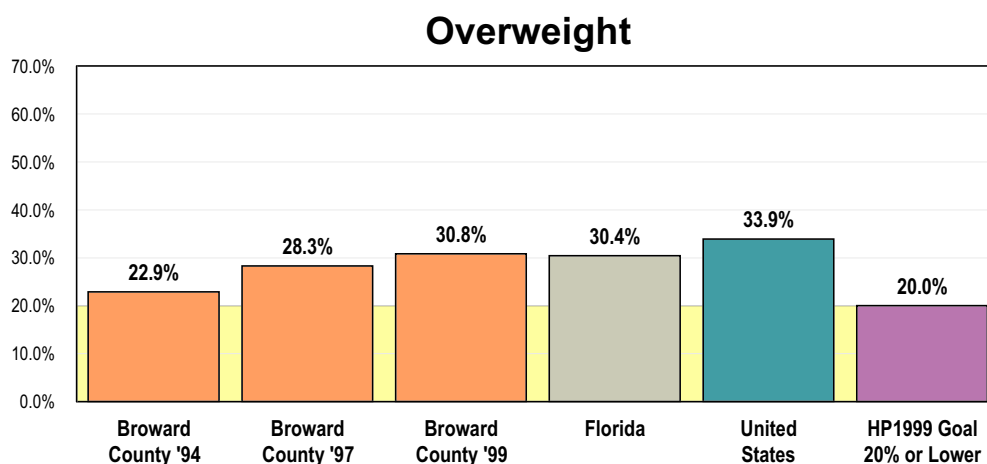
2. Asked of all respondents.

3. Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.

Overweight Prevalence

Being overweight afflicts a considerable portion of the U.S. population and carries significant health risks. Individuals who are overweight are at increased risk for high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes, atherosclerosis, gall bladder disease, some types of cancer, and osteoarthritis. To maintain a proper body weight, experts recommend a well-balanced diet which is low in fat and high in fiber, accompanied by regular exercise.

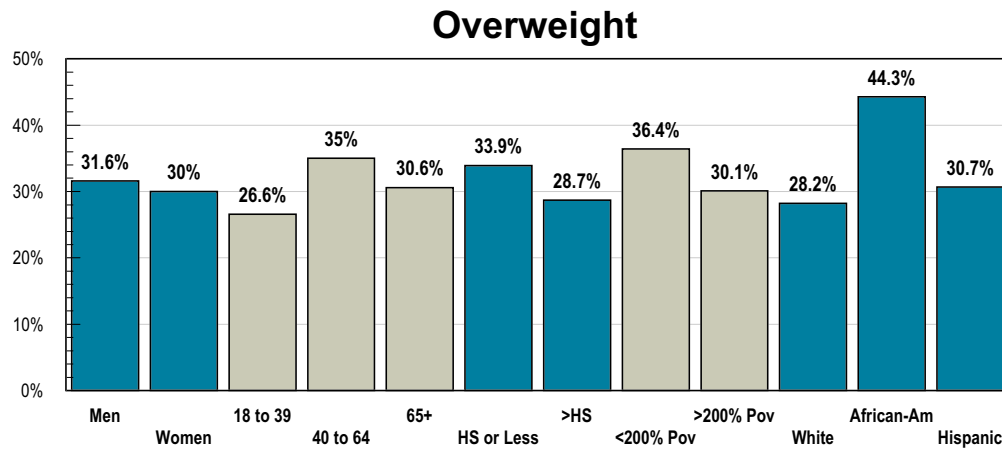
One of the more precise measurements of being overweight is body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kg/m^2). A person is considered to be overweight if his or her body mass index exceeds the 85th percentile for young American adults (27.8 for men and 27.3 for women). Based on this definition for overweight prevalence, a total of 30.8% of adults in Broward County are overweight, more favorable than the national prevalence of 33.9%. Note that the local prevalence fails to satisfy the goal set by *Healthy People 2000* (20% or less). The prevalence of overweight has increased since 1994, as shown below.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
 3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. As outlined in Healthy People 2000, overweight is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), equal to or greater than 27.8 for men or 27.3 for women.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

As shown in the following chart, African-Americans in Broward County show the greatest level of overweight prevalence, with 44.3% overweight. Young adults, those in the higher income and educational brackets, Whites, and Hispanics exhibit the lowest overweight prevalence levels.



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Tobacco Use

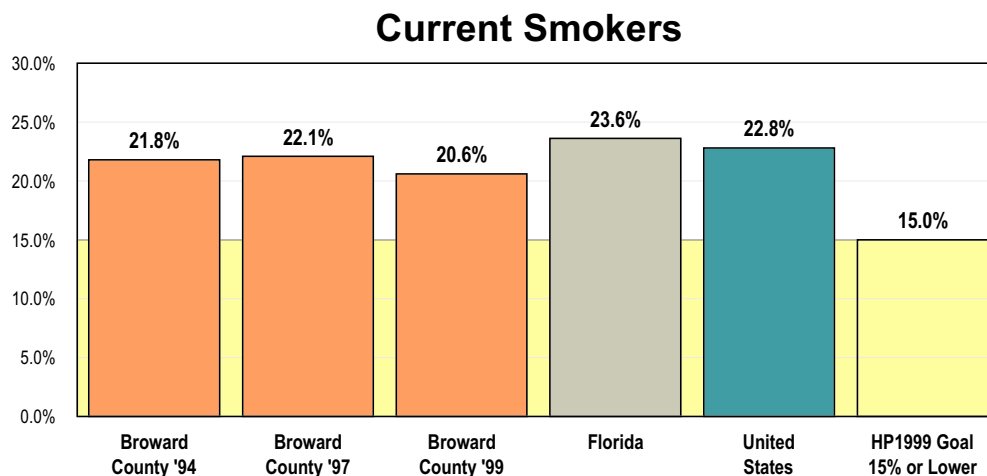
Tobacco use remains the single-most avoidable cause of death in our society. The predominant form of tobacco use is cigarette smoking, which has been associated with coronary heart disease, cancer (of the lung, larynx, pharynx, oral cavity, esophagus, pancreas and bladder), stroke, emphysema and other health problems such as respiratory infections and stomach ulcers.

Cigarette smoking is responsible for more than one in six deaths in the United States. It accounts for 21% of coronary heart disease deaths, 87% of lung cancer deaths, and 30% of all cancer deaths. Cigarette smoking is also a substantial contributor to chronic morbidity and disability in the U.S.

Furthermore, the dangers of smoking are not limited to the smoker alone. Cigarette smoking during pregnancy contributes to low birthweight, preterm delivery and infant death. Passive or second-hand smoke can cause disease (including lung cancer) in nonsmokers and severe respiratory and other problems in young children and infants.

Cigarette Smoking

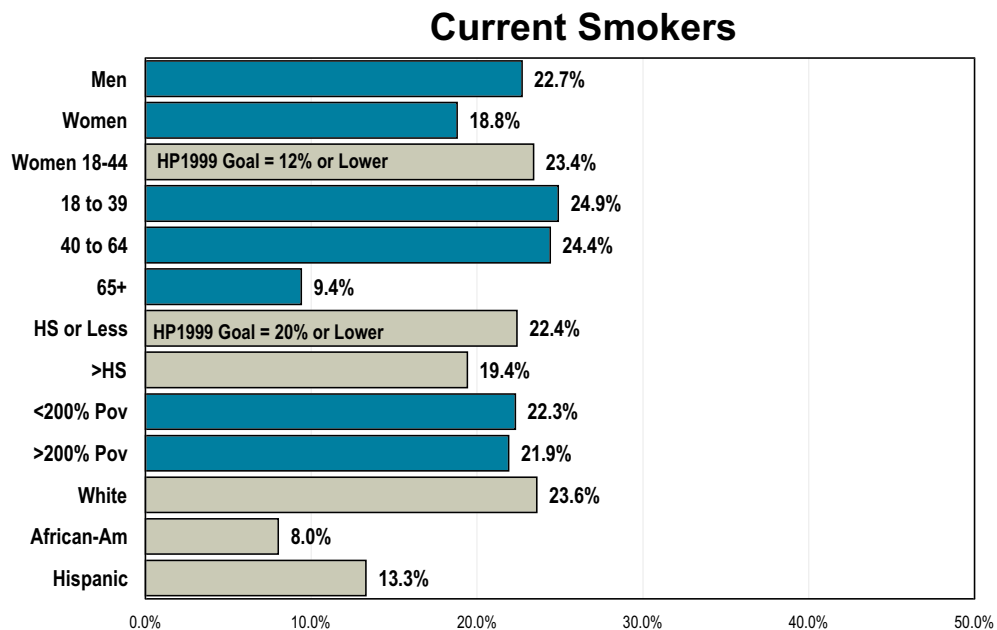
The 20.6% prevalence of current smokers recorded in Broward County is comparable to the 22.8% prevalence recorded nationwide, but fails to satisfy the Year 2000 goal to reduce smoking prevalence to 15% or less of adults aged 18 and over.



- Sources:
1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
 3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 4. Healthy People 1999, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
- Notes:
1. Florida data and HP2000 goal do not distinguish between, but include both, regular and occasional smokers.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

The following chart outlines smoking prevalence in Broward County, segmented by various demographic characteristics. As shown, 18.8% of women and 22.7% of men currently smoke. By analysis, it can be seen that a 23.4% prevalence of cigarette smoking is noted among women in their child-bearing years (ages 18 to 44). 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. The *Healthy People 2000* goal for the subset of women aged 18 to 44 is a prevalence of less than 12% smoking by the year 2000.

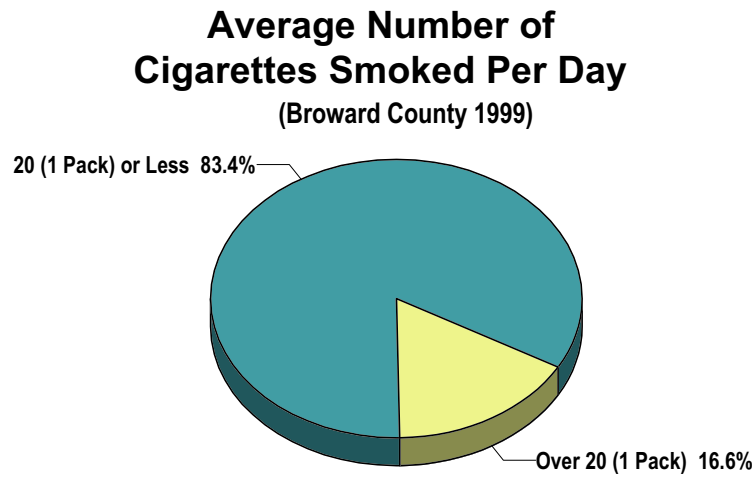
In examining cigarette smoking by education levels, a negative correlation is evident; smoking prevalence levels are lowest among the groups of community residents with the highest education classifications. Note that *Healthy People 2000* sets a goal of less than 20% smoking by the year 2000 for individuals with a high school education or less.



Sources: 1. 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Health People 2000, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day

Among current smokers in Broward County, 16.6% report smoking more than one pack (20 cigarettes) a day on the days that they smoked, while 83.4% report smoking one pack (20 cigarettes) or less, as shown in the following chart.



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all current smokers.

Substance Abuse

The misuse of alcohol and other drugs is associated with several health risks (including HIV transmission) and has tremendous societal and economic costs, as well. Alcohol/drug use is implicated in nearly one-half of all deaths from motor vehicle accidents and intentional injuries (including homicides and suicides), and drinking during pregnancy is the leading preventable cause of birth defects.

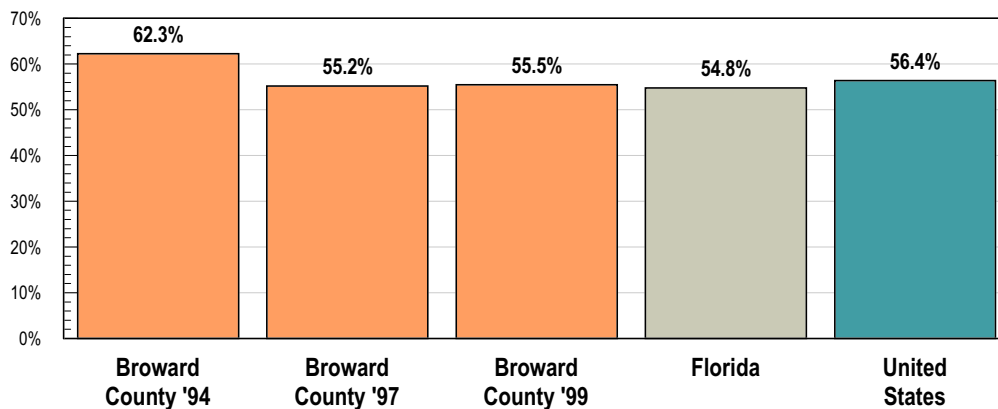
Alcohol abuse has also been linked to heart disease and stroke, and is the primary contributor to cirrhosis of the liver. Current drinking levels and the local drinking and driving prevalence are addressed in the following section of this report.

Alcohol Abuse

Current Drinkers

“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 55.5% of adults in Broward County fall into this category, similar to the nationwide level.

Current Drinkers



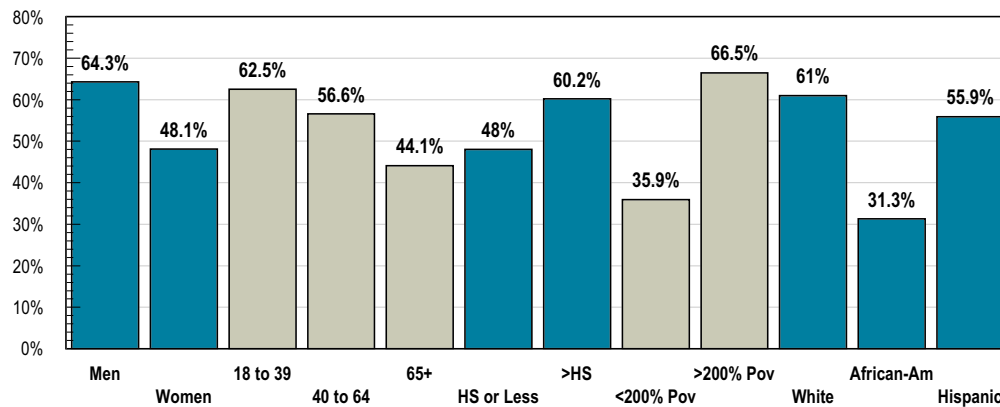
- Sources:
1. 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Survey Data, 1997
 3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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

Note in the following table that men are much more likely than women to drink. Furthermore, there appears to be a strong positive correlation of drinking with both income

and education, but a negative correlation with age. When viewed by race, the drinking level is lowest among local African-Americans.

Current Drinkers



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.

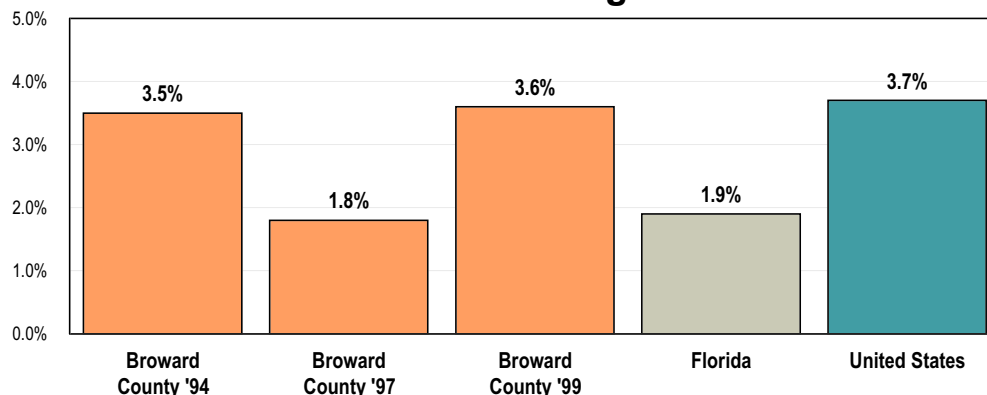
2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

3. Current drinkers are defined as those who have had any alcoholic beverages during the past month.

Drinking & Driving

A total of 3.6% of residents in Broward County admit to driving during the past month after they had perhaps too much to drink, statistically similar to the national average but twice the prevalence noted countywide in 1997.

Have Driven After Having Had Too Much to Drink During the Past Month



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants

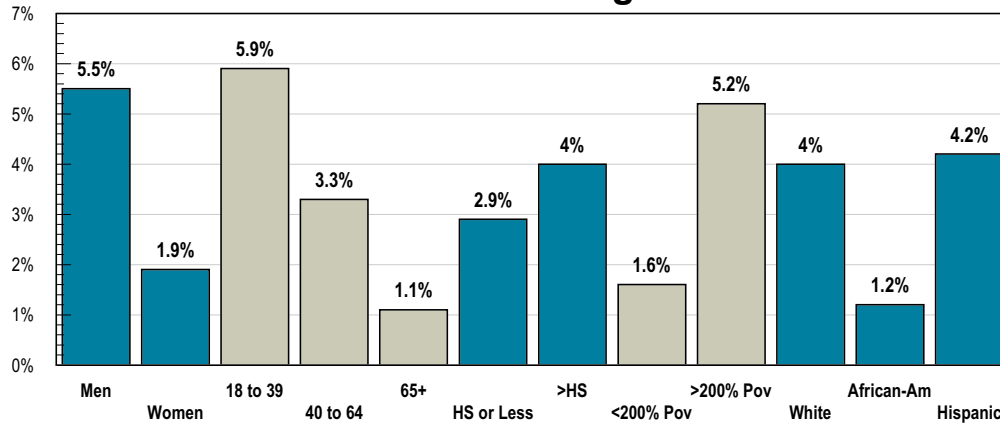
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data

3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents.

When examined by demographics, adults aged 18 to 39 appear most likely to drink and drive, along with men and those living at more than twice the national poverty level.

Have Driven After Having Had Too Much to Drink During the Past Month



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

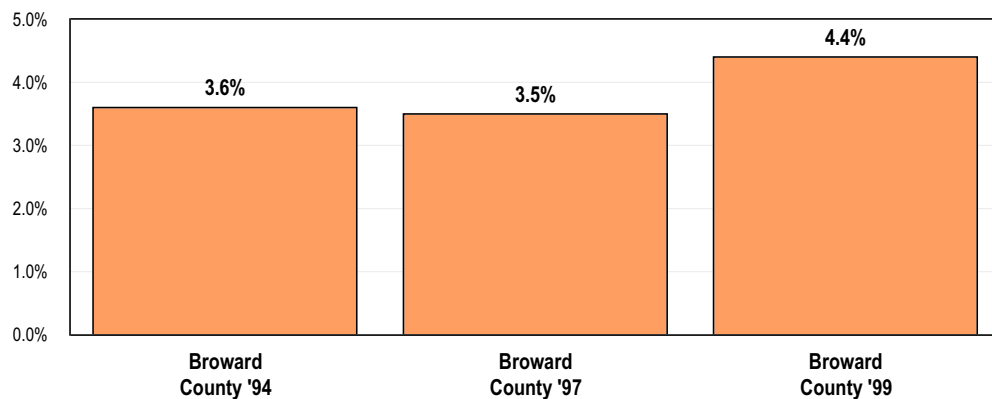
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.

2. Asked of all respondents.

The total drinking and driving prevalence translates to a considerable number of adults (nearly 42,000) each month who acknowledge having driven after drinking too much. Even if each of these individuals drank and drove only once during the month, this averages to nearly 1,400 drunk drivers *per day* on the streets of Broward County.

In a related inquiry, local community members were asked to indicate if they have ever ridden with someone who had had too much to drink before getting into the car. As shown below, 4.4% of local adults have ridden with a potentially drunk driver. This prevalence was 3.6% in Broward County in 1994 and 3.5% in 1997.

Have Ridden With a Driver Who Had Too Much to Drink

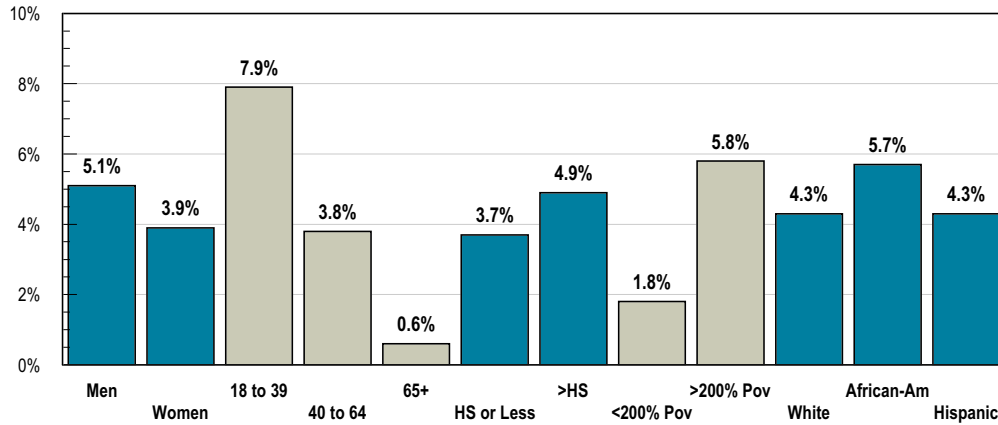


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents.

When examined by demographics, adults aged 18 to 39 appear most likely to have ridden with a drunk driver (7.9%), as shown below.

Have Ridden With a Driver Who Had Too Much to Drink



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Preventive Care

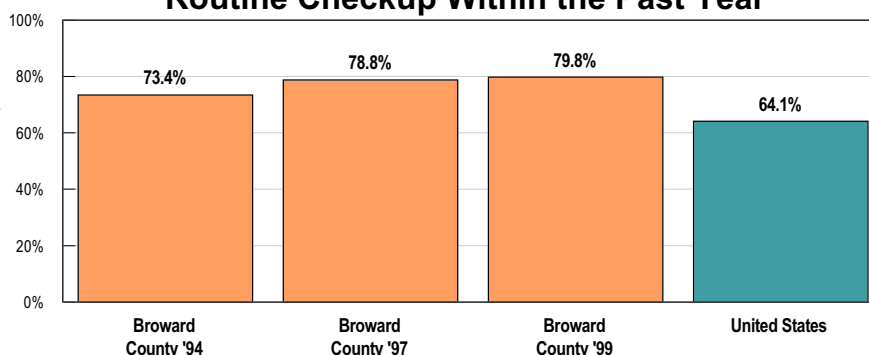
Preventive care in Broward County, including regular medical and dental checkups, children's checkups, and cancer screenings, is examined in the following section.

Routine Physician Care

A total of 79.8% of adults in Broward County have visited a physician for a routine checkup within the past year. Nationwide, a lower 64.1% of adults have done the same.

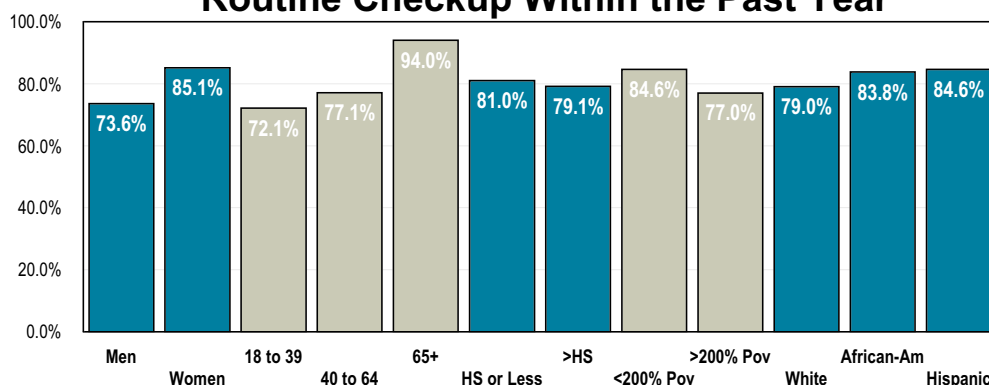
Note in the following chart that women are more likely than men to have been to a doctor in the past year. In addition, visits to physicians in Broward County increase with age, as they should.

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



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
2. State data not available.

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

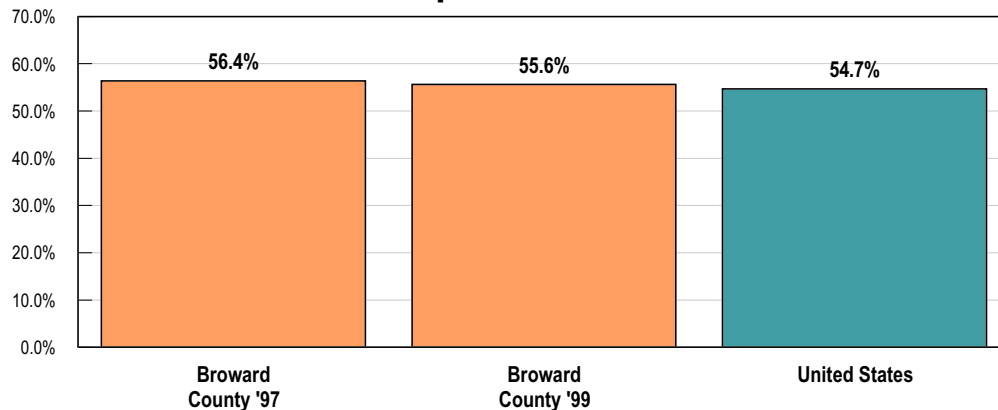


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Dental Care

Furthermore, 55.6% of adults in Broward County acknowledge having been to the dentist for a routine checkup within the past six months. This is comparable to the percentage of adults nationwide who report having had routine dental care in the past six months.

Have Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past 6 Months

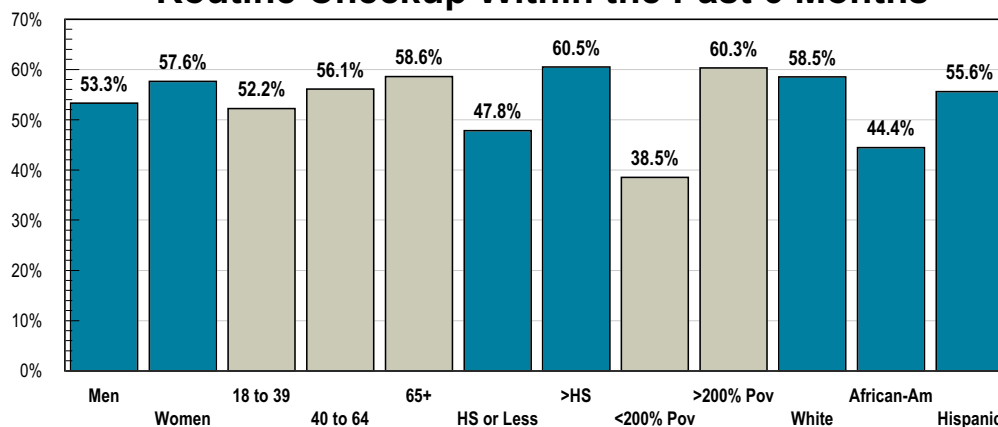


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
2. Florida and 1994 Broward County data not available.

Note below that residents least likely to have had recent dental care include those without postsecondary education, those living at or near the poverty level, and African-Americans.

Have Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past 6 Months



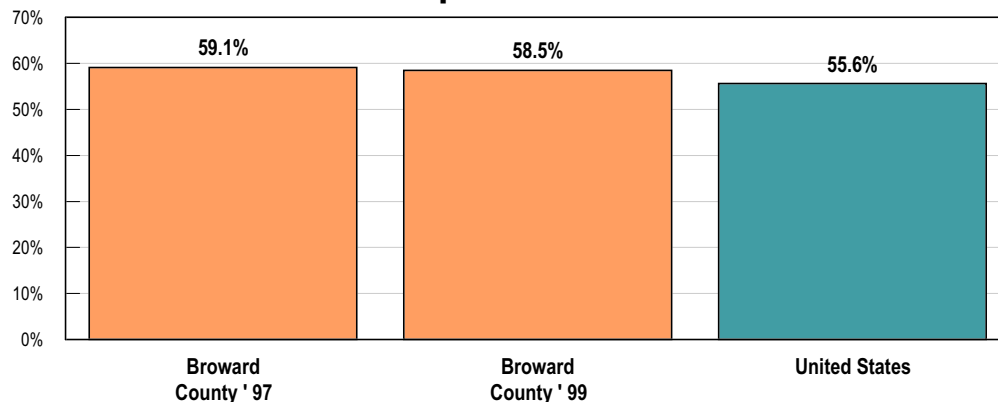
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Healthy People 2000 has furthermore established a goal that 70% of adults age 35 and older receive some type of dental care in the past year. In Broward County, 69.5% of those 35 and older have done so, comparable to the nationwide prevalence of 69.3%.

Among adults in Broward County with children under 18 years old, 58.5% report that their child has visited a dentist for routine care in the past six months, comparable to 55.6% nationwide.

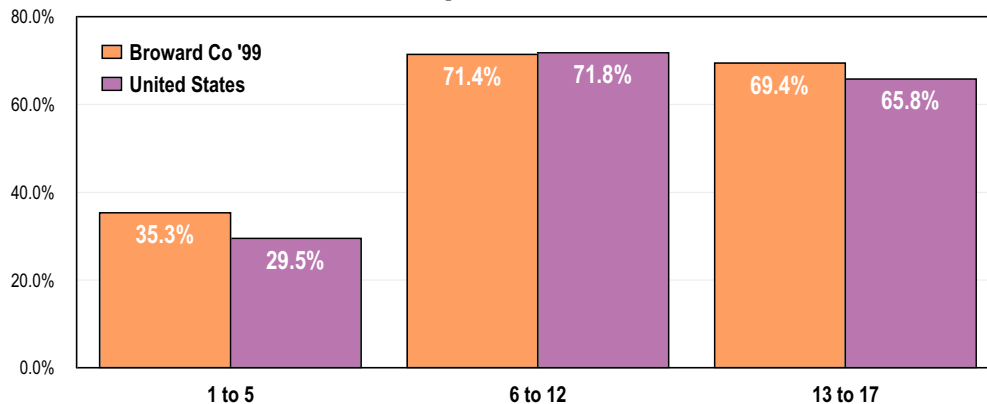
Child Has Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past 6 Months



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of respondents with children aged 1 through 17.
 2. Florida data not available.

When segmented by the child's age, area children *over* the age of 5 more often have received dental care in the past six months.

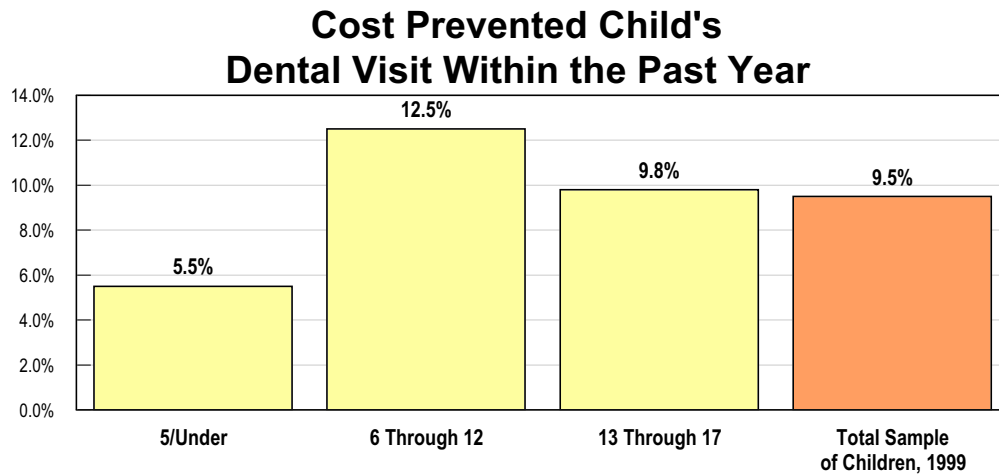
Child Has Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past 6 Months



Sources: 1. 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of respondents with children aged 1 through 17.

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. As shown below, 9.5% of local parents noted that cost prevented their child's dental care in the past year, increasing to 12.5% among parents of children aged six through twelve.

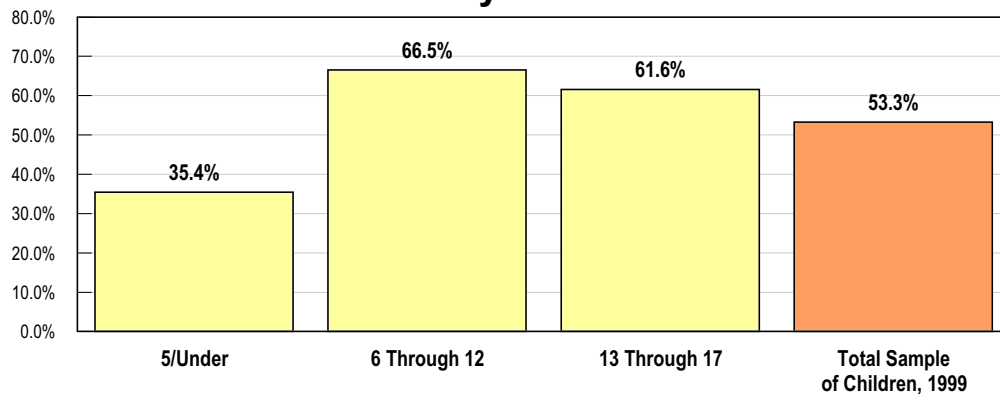


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of those respondents with children under 18 at home.

Vision and Hearing Care Among Children

More than one-half (53.3%) of local parents indicate that their child has had an eye exam at some point in the past year; this prevalence increases to 66.5% among children aged six through twelve and decreases to 35.4% among children aged five and under, as shown.

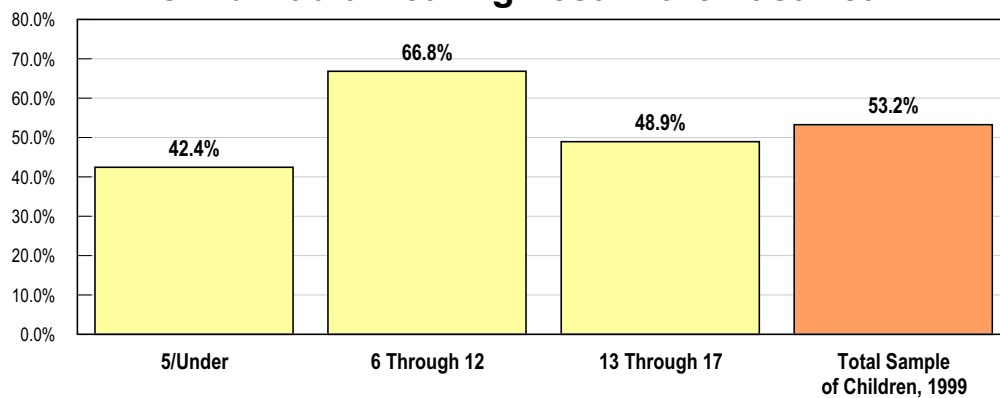
Child Has Had an Eye Exam in the Past Year



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of those respondents with children under 18 at home.

Note in the following chart that a similar number (53.2%) of local children had a hearing test in the last year, again increasing among children aged six through twelve and decreasing among those aged 5 and under.

Child Had a Hearing Test in the Last Year



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of those respondents with children under 18 at home.

Cancer Screenings

Cancer, the second leading cause of death in America, refers to a family of more than 100 different diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells throughout the body. Together, these diseases account for 1 of every 5 deaths in the United States. Many forms of cancer are preventable, and some, if detected and treated early, are curable. Thus, the greatest potential for reducing cancer prevalence in years to come lies in stronger prevention strategies, improved means of early detection, and wider use of screening techniques.

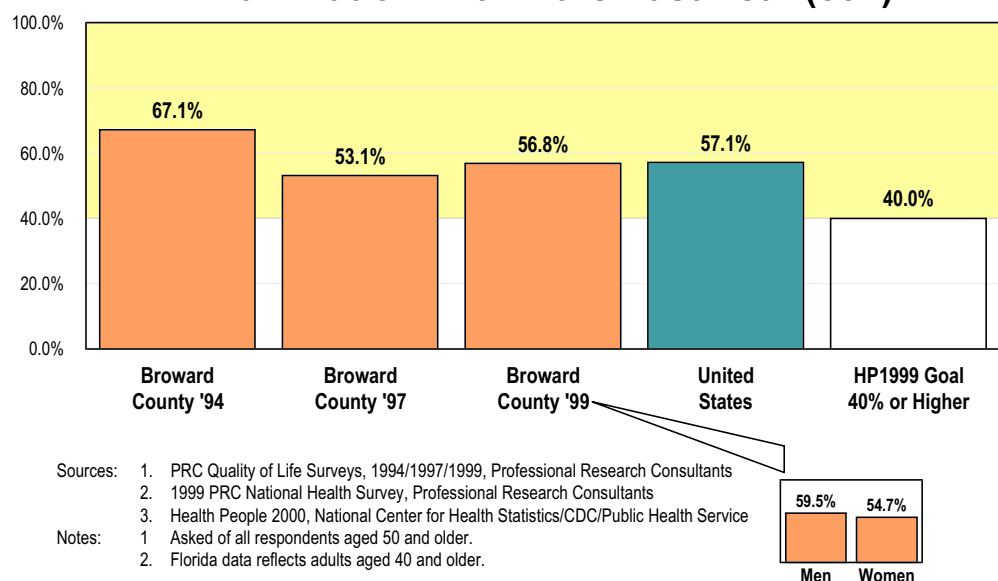
Colorectal Cancer

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. It is recommended that, by the year 2000, at least 40% of men and women over the age of 50 have a digital rectal exam annually.

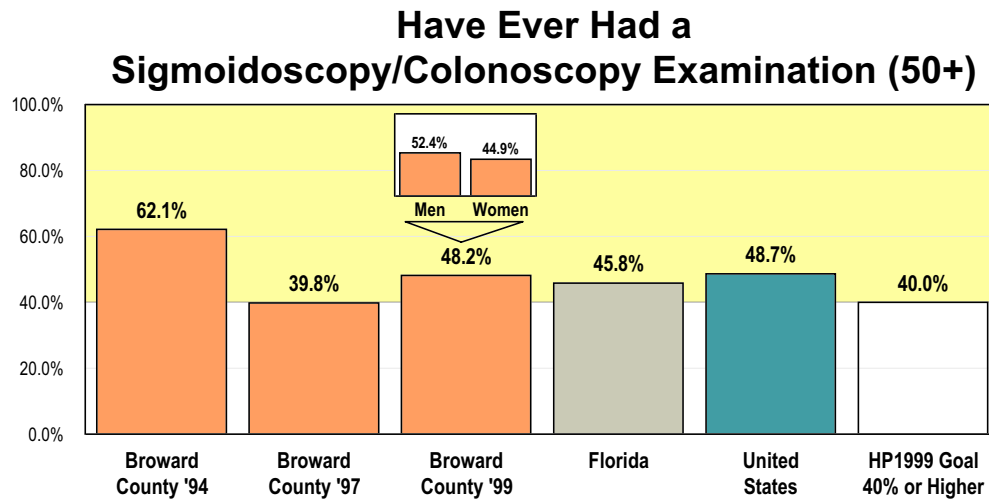
In Broward County, 56.8% of men and women aged 50 and older have had such an examination within the past year, similar to the 57.1% found nationwide and satisfying the 40% target set for the year 2000. Note in the following chart that men exhibit higher testing rates than women.

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



Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy

Another method of screening for colorectal cancer is the **sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy examination**, in which a tube is inserted in the rectum. Almost one-half (48.2%) of area residents over the age of 50 has ever had this type of exam. Note below that the Broward County rate is comparable to the U.S. rate, and satisfies the *Healthy People 2000* goal (although it has decreased substantially from the 1994 testing rate). In this case, men again show a higher testing rate than women, as shown below.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
4. Healthy People 1999, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

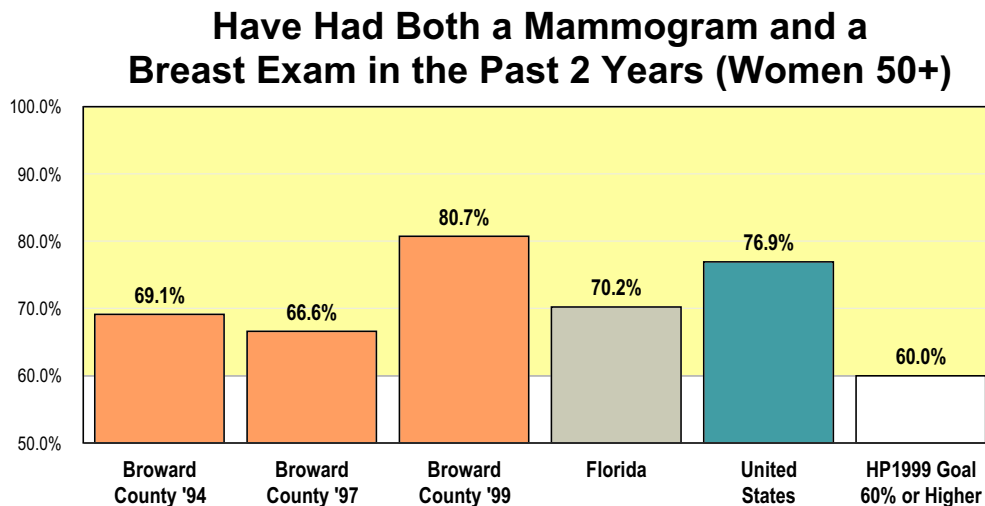
Note: Asked of all respondents aged 50 or over.

Female Breast Cancer

Mammography & Breast Examination

One of the most effective screening tools for breast cancer is the **mammogram**, an x-ray of the breast; women over the age of 50 should have a mammogram annually. Another method is the **clinical breast exam**; this is when a physician, nurse or other health professional feels the breast for lumps. Used in conjunction with one another, these two screening procedures are a woman's best defense against breast cancer, given that early detection and treatment bring the best chances for survival.

In Broward County, a full 80.7% of women aged 50 and older have had *both* of these types of exams within the past 2 years, comparable to the figure found nationwide. *Healthy People 2000* has set the goal that 60% of women aged 50 and over have both types of breast screening exams within the previous two years. Note the lower screening prevalence reported in both 1994 and 1997 among women in this age category.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
4. Healthy People 1999, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

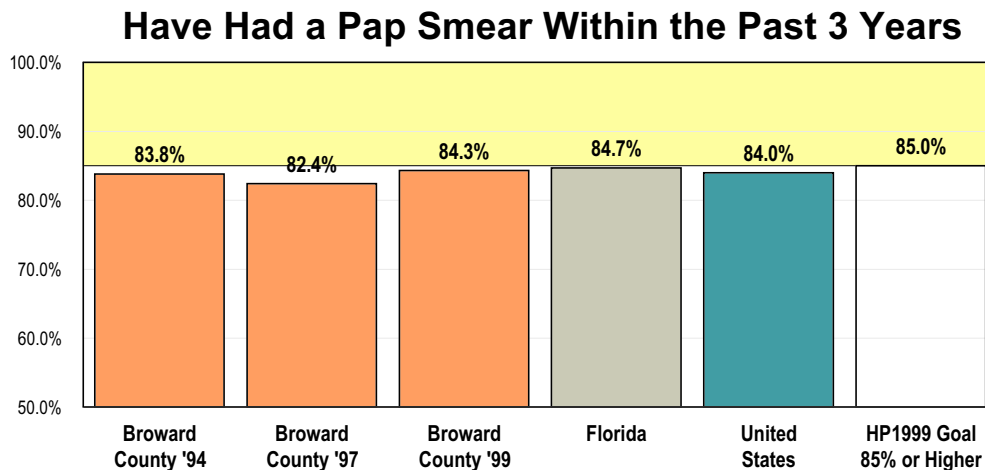
Notes: 1. Reflects women aged 50 and over.
2. State data not available.

Cervical Cancer

Pap Smear Testing

The most effective means of detecting cervical cancer in women is through a **Pap smear** test. Women over the age of 18 should undergo a Pap smear test every year. Early detection of cervical cancer through a Pap smear can dramatically increase a woman's probability of long-term survival.

More than four out of five area women in Broward County (84.3%) have had a Pap smear within the past 3 years. This is comparable to the 84.0% recorded nationwide, as well as the 85% goal for the year 2000. Testing in Broward County has not changed significantly since 1994.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
4. Healthy People 1999, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Notes: 1. Asked of all female respondents.
2. Florida data not available.

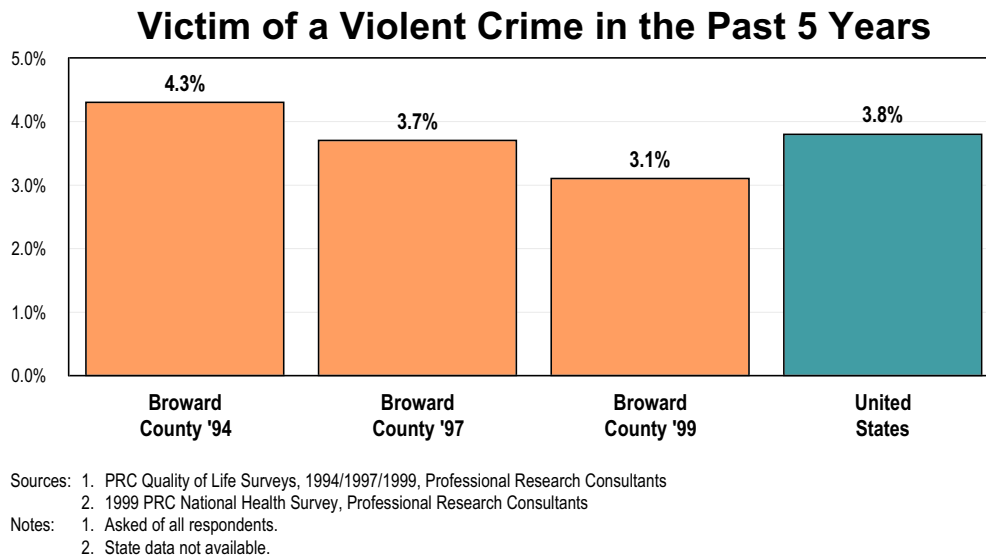
SAFETY

Crime

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.

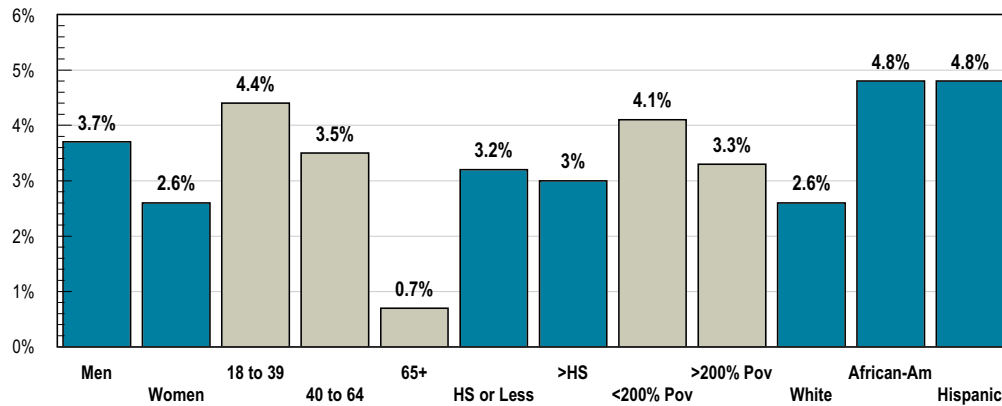
Victimization

Just 3.1% of adults in Broward County report having been the victim of a violent crime within the past 5 years (this translates to more than 36,150 adults in the area). This is similar to the national average and has decreased steadily since the 1994 study.



When viewed demographically, adults most likely to have been victimized by crime in the past five years include African-Americans and Hispanics, those living below or near the poverty level, younger adults and men, as shown in the following chart.

Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past 5 Years



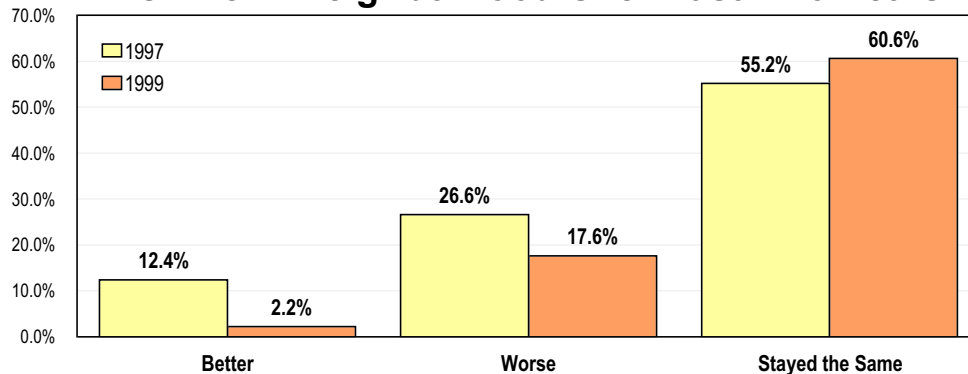
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. 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 (60.6%) Broward County residents report that it has “stayed the same” (compared to 55.2% in 1997). A total of 17.6% of local adults feel that the crime situation in their neighborhood has “worsened” in the past two years (compared to 26.6% reported in 1997) while only 2.2% report that local crime is “better” than it was (versus 12.4% in 1997).

Crime in Neighborhood Over Past Two Years

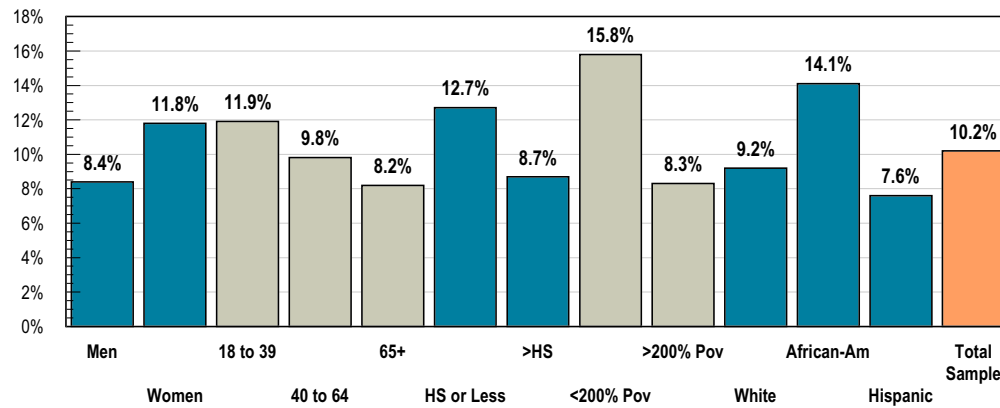


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. State and 1994 Broward County data not available.

Overall, one in ten (10.2%) area adults do not feel safe and secure in their neighborhoods. Note that this prevalence increases among African-Americans, adults living in the lower income and educational brackets, young adults, and women.

Do Not Feel Safe and Secure Overall



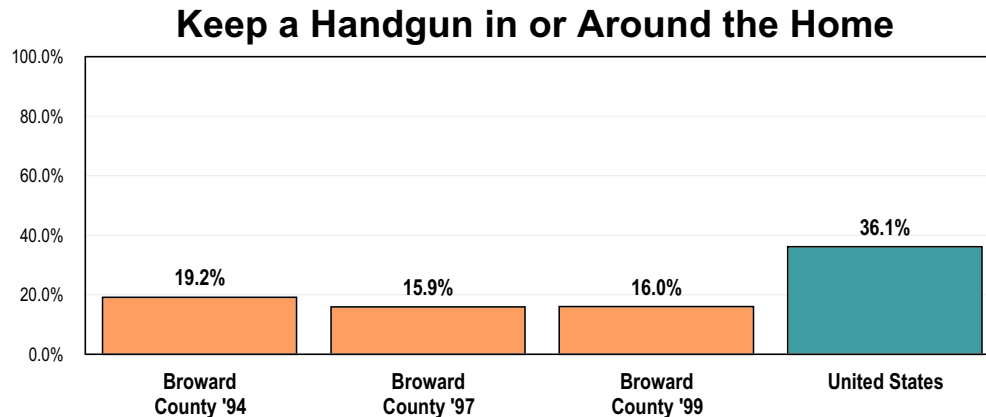
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Handguns

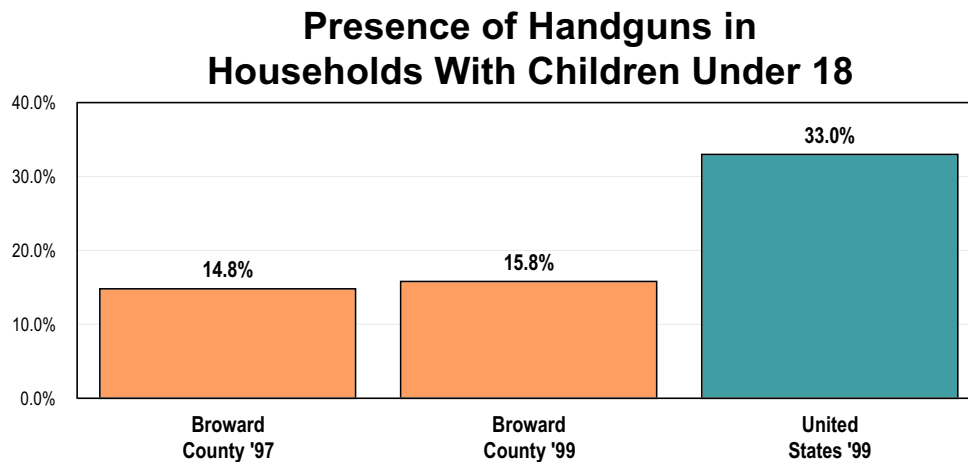
Presence of Handguns in the Home

In Broward County, just 16.0% of adults report keeping a handgun in their homes. This is more favorable than the 36.1% of American homes with handguns and has remained stable since 1994.



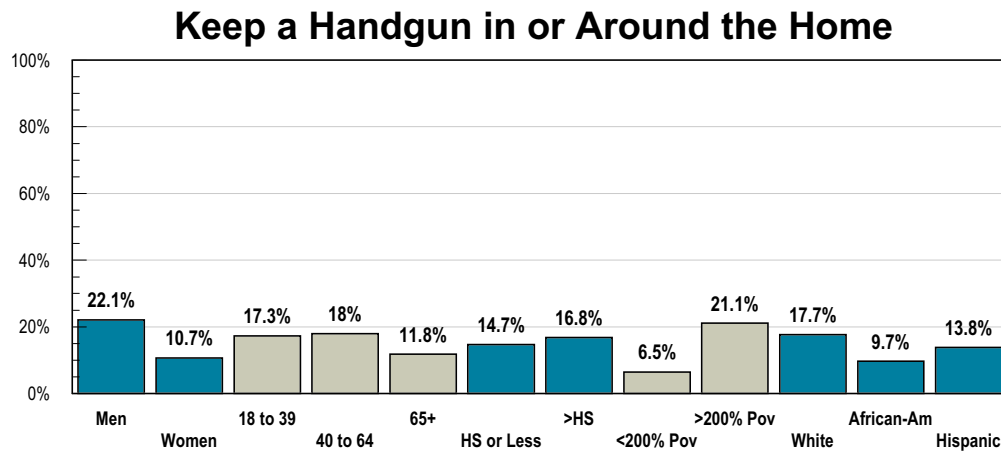
Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
2. Florida data not available.

Among households in Broward County with children under 18, 15.8% report that they keep a handgun in the home, similar to the 14.8% reported in 1994 but much lower than the 33.0% reported among households with children nationwide.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Percentage of households with children under the age of 18.
2. 1994 Broward County data not available.

Viewed demographically, handgun ownership is highest among men, adults under 65, people in the higher income bracket, Whites, and Hispanics.



Sources: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Injury Control

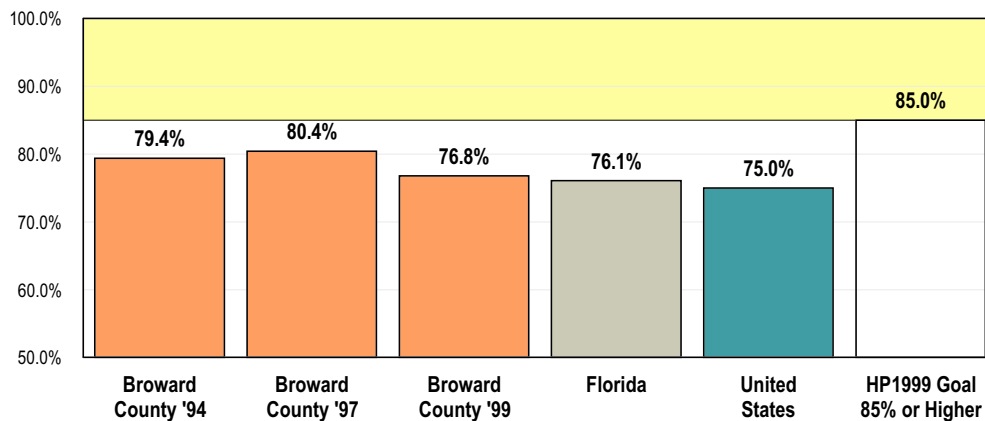
The following section examines various aspects of injury control, including motor vehicle safety, water safety, and local emergency preparedness.

Seat Belt Usage

In recent years, mandatory safety belt use laws in many states and the design of occupant protection systems by auto manufacturers have greatly increased seat belt usage and consequently saved lives. For adults and for children over 4 years of age, seat belts are the greatest means of protection against bodily injury in the event of a crash. For children under 5 years of age, a child safety seat is indicated, and it is vital that this seat not only be used, but that it be installed and used correctly.

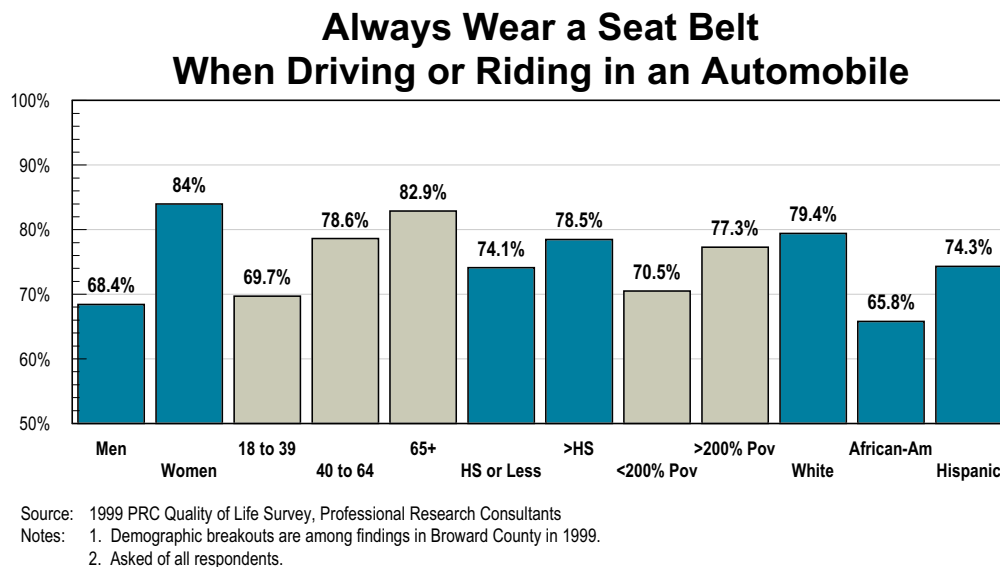
Currently, 76.8% of area adults report “always” wearing a seat belt when driving or riding in an automobile. This is comparable to the nationwide finding (75.0%), but fails to satisfy the *Healthy People 2000* goal of 85%. Usage has decreased somewhat since 1997.

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



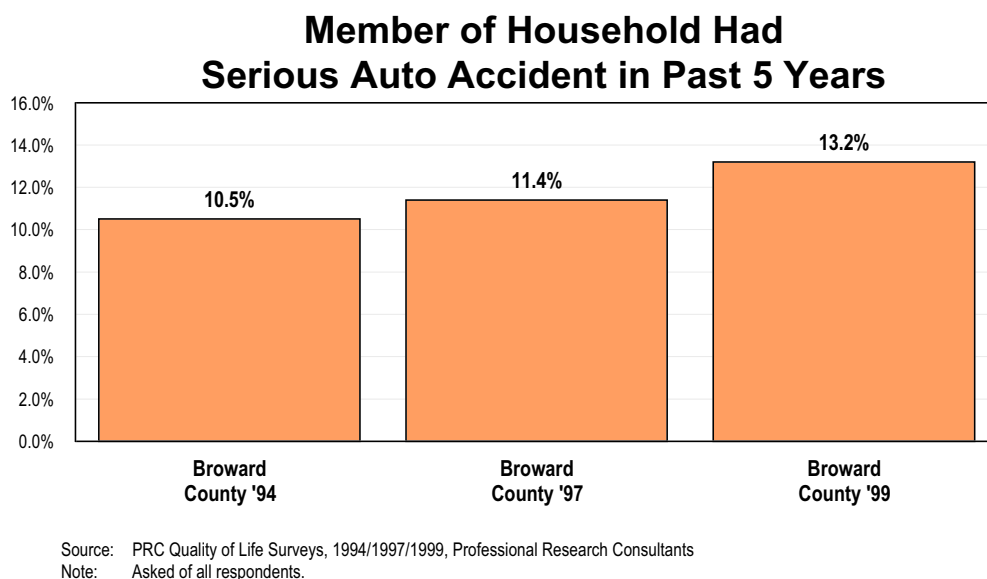
Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
4. Healthy People 1999, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Further note in the following chart that there appears to be a strong, positive correlation between seat belt usage and age. Regular usage is much higher among women than men, and usage increases by income and education as well. Note that local African-Americans report the lowest indication of regular seat belt usage in Broward County (65.8%).



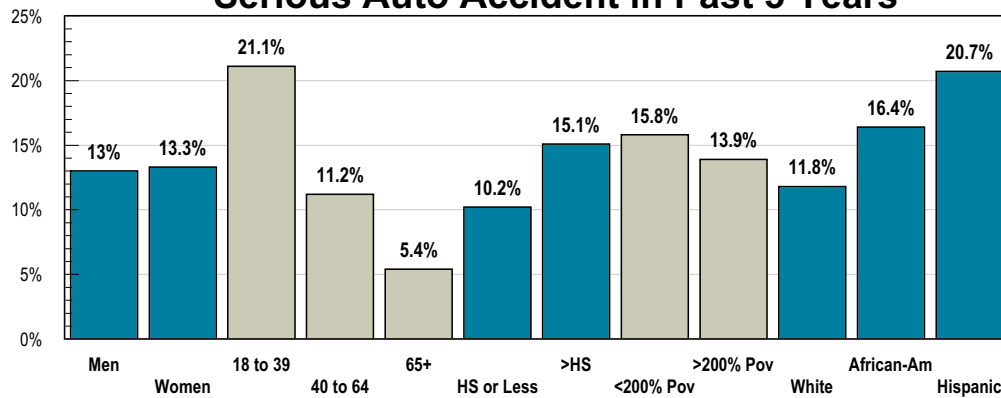
Recent Automobile Accidents

In a related inquiry, local adults were next asked to indicate whether they or a member of their household has been in a serious automobile accident in the past five years. As shown below, 13.2% (or 153,938 people) responded affirmatively, showing a steady increase since 1994.



Viewed demographically, Hispanics and adults under 40 appear to be most likely to report that they or a member of their household had a serious automobile accident in the past five years, as shown below.

Member of Household Had Serious Auto Accident in Past 5 Years



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

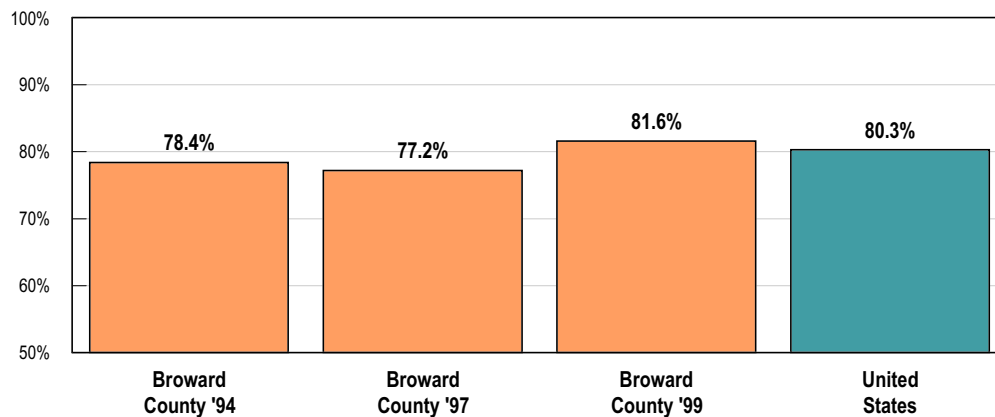
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Water Safety

Adults

A total of 81.6% of community members indicate that they can swim or tread water for at least five minutes in water that is over their head, similar to the 80.3% of adults nationwide.

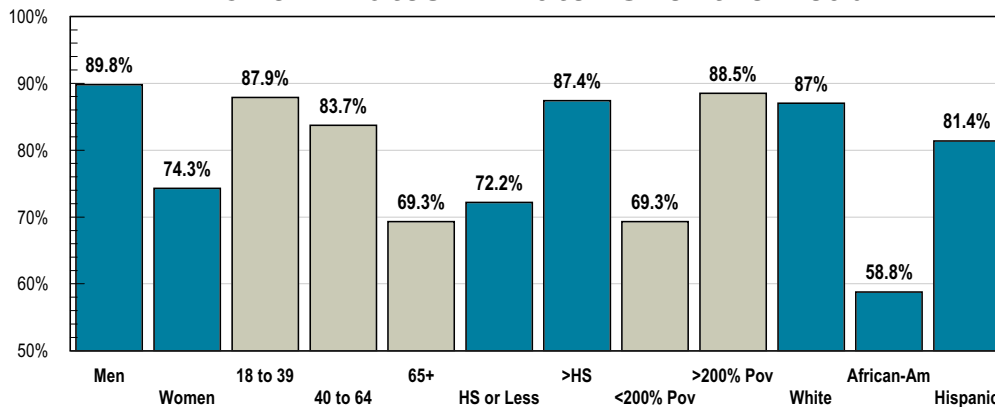
**Can Swim or Tread Water
for 5 Minutes in Water Over the Head**



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. State data not available.

When segmented by demographics, those most likely to report having such water skills include the following: men; young adults; those with postsecondary education; those living at twice or more the national poverty level, Whites, and Hispanics, as shown below.

**Can Swim or Tread Water
for 5 Minutes in Water Over the Head**

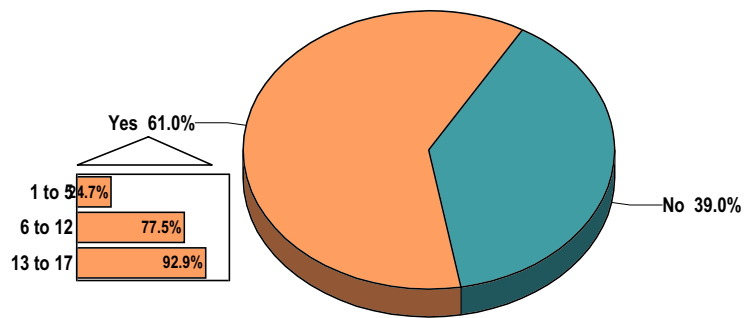


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Children's Swimming Skills

Additionally, 61.0% of parents with children under the age of 18 report that their child can swim or tread in deep water for five minutes. Such swimming skills increase dramatically among children over the age of five, as shown below.

**Child Can Swim or
Tread Water for Five Minutes
(Broward County 1999)**



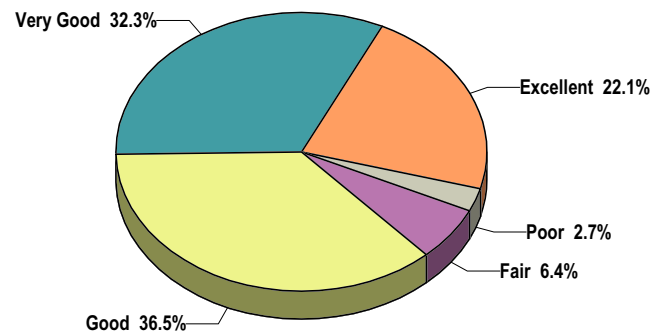
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children aged 1 to 17.

Emergency Preparedness

Rating of Local Preparedness

During certain months of the year, life in Broward County involves the risk of major storms and even hurricanes. When asked to rate Broward County for its emergency preparedness for such disasters, a total of 54.4% of local residents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings. More than one-third (36.5%) of community members gave “good” responses while the remaining 9.1% gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of local emergency preparedness.

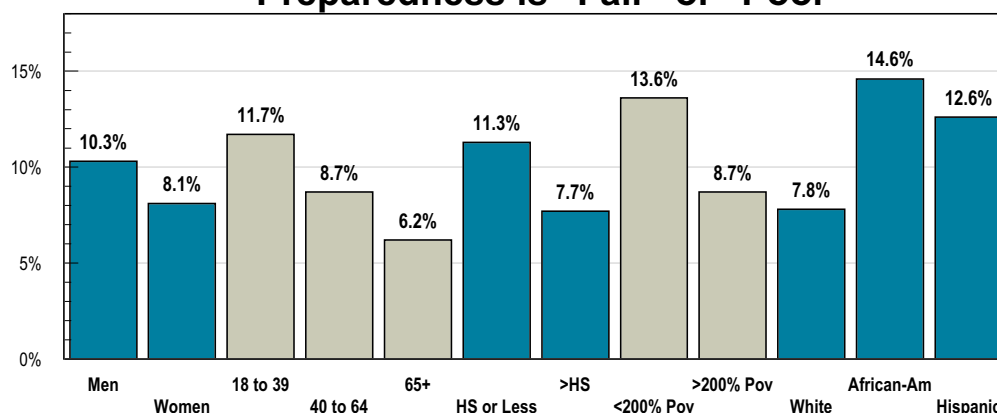
Rating of Community's Emergency Preparedness



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

When segmented by demographics, adults most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of the community’s emergency preparedness include men; young adults; those in the lower income and educational brackets; African-Americans; and Hispanics, as shown below.

Community's Emergency Preparedness is "Fair" or "Poor"



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.
3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

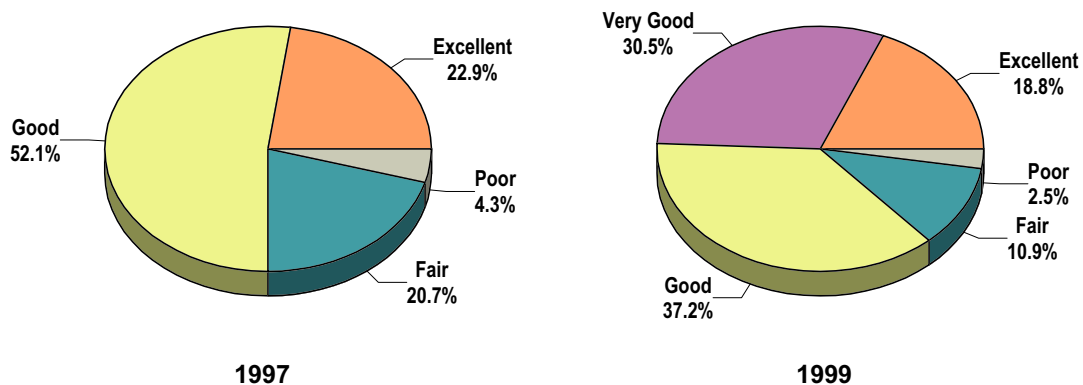
Living in Broward County

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 as a Place to Live

As shown below, overall ratings of Broward County as a place to live have increased since 1997. "Fair" or "poor" ratings decreased from 25.0% in 1997 to 13.4% this year. (*Note below that the "very good" response option was not given in the 1997 survey.*)

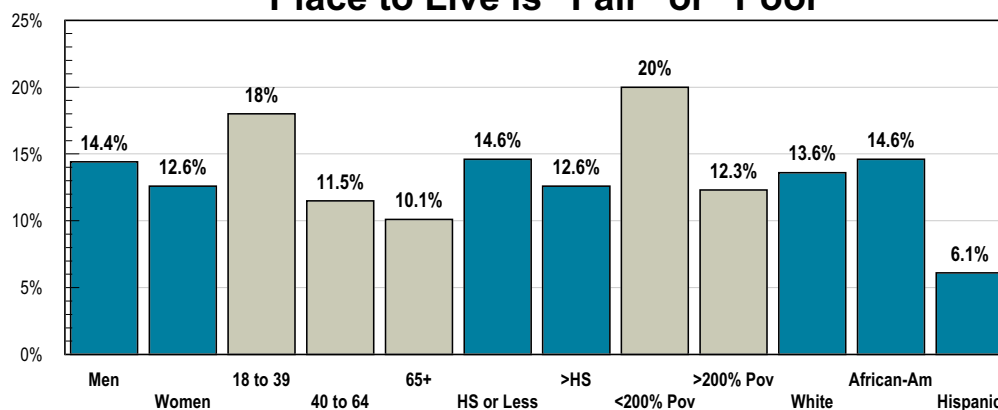
Ratings of Broward County as a Place to Live



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Viewed demographically, local adults most likely to give "fair" or "poor" ratings of Broward County as a place to live include young adults and those in the lower income bracket. Hispanics and older adults were more likely to give better ratings, as shown in the following chart.

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



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.

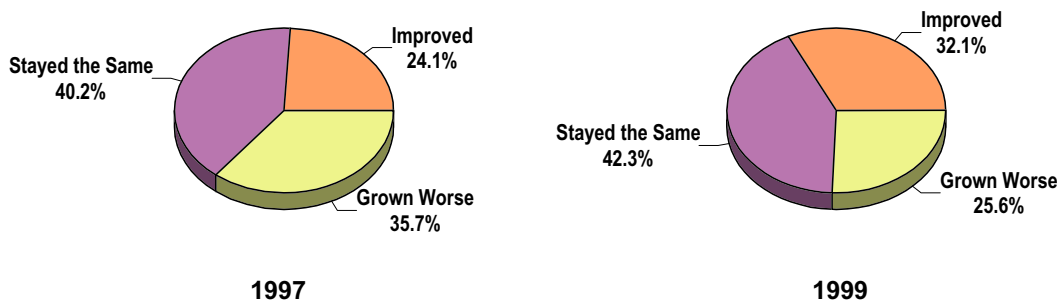
2. Asked of all respondents.

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

How Life Has Changed in Broward County

In the next inquiry, local adults were asked to indicate how life has changed in Broward County during the time they have lived there. The largest share of responses this year (42.3%) was for “stayed the same,” while 32.1% of local adults feel that life in Broward County has “improved” while they have lived there and the remaining 25.6% feel that it has “grown worse.” Note that fewer people this year are as likely to give “grown worse” responses as those in 1997, as shown below.

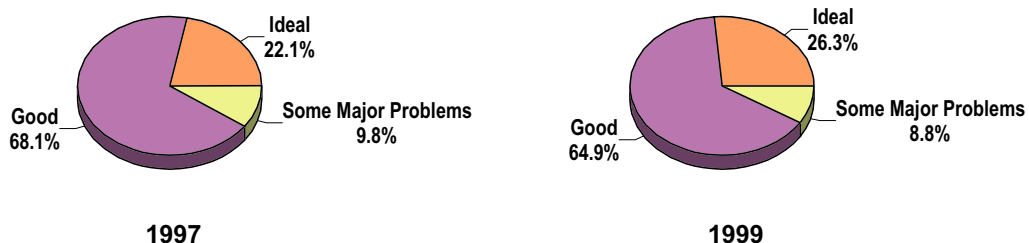
How Quality of Life Has Changed in Broward County



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

In a similar inquiry, local adults were asked to rate their community as a place to live, including the options “ideal,” “good,” or “some major problems.” As shown below, most (64.9%) community members gave “good” ratings of their community as a place to live, while 26.3% think it is the “ideal” place to live and 8.8% feel there are “some major problems” with their community. These findings have remained fairly stable since 1997.

Ratings of Community as a Place to Live

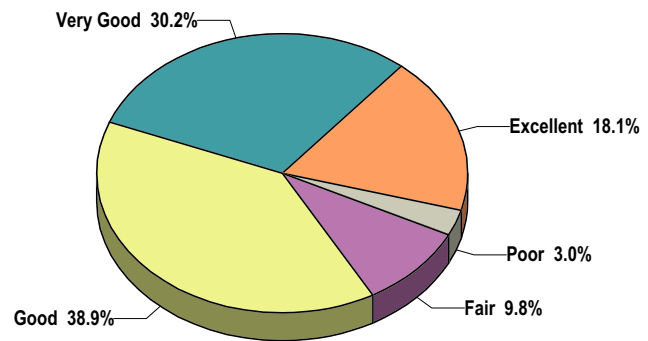


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Overall Ratings

Finally, community members were asked to give an overall rating of their local community. A full 48.3% of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of their local community, while 38.9% gave “good” opinions. The remaining 12.8% of Broward County residents gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of the local community overall, as shown in the adjacent chart.

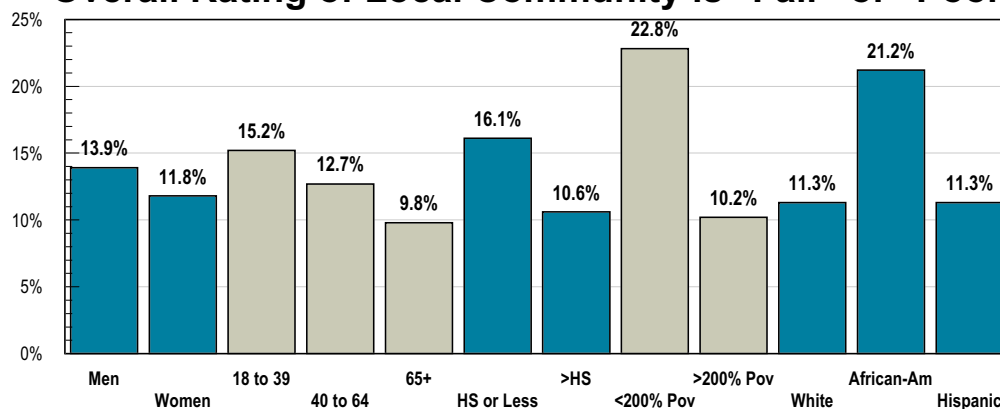
Overall Rating of Local Community



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Local residents most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of their community overall include those living at or near the national poverty level, and African-Americans, as shown below.

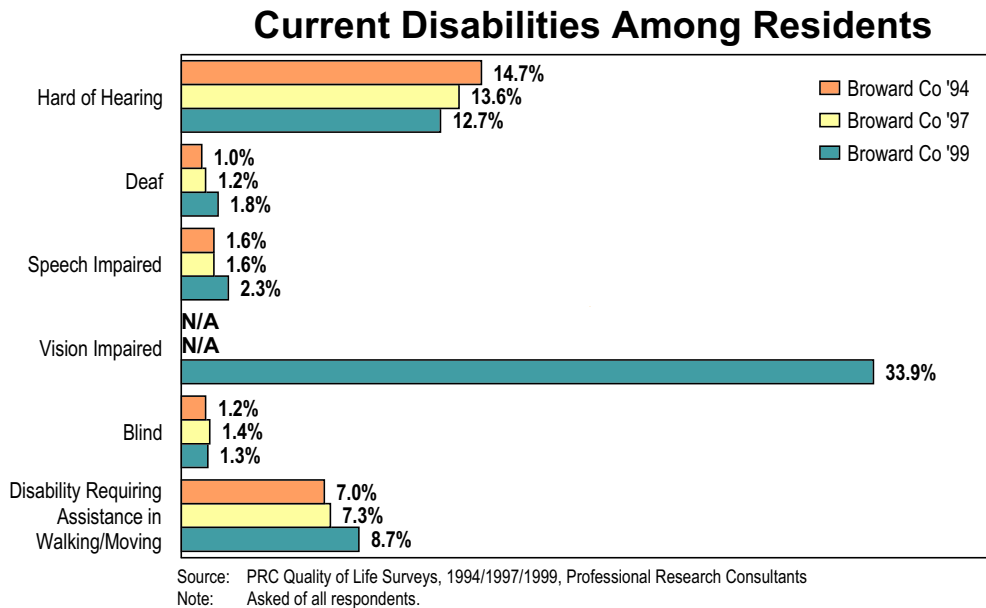
Overall Rating of Local Community is "Fair" or "Poor"



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.
3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

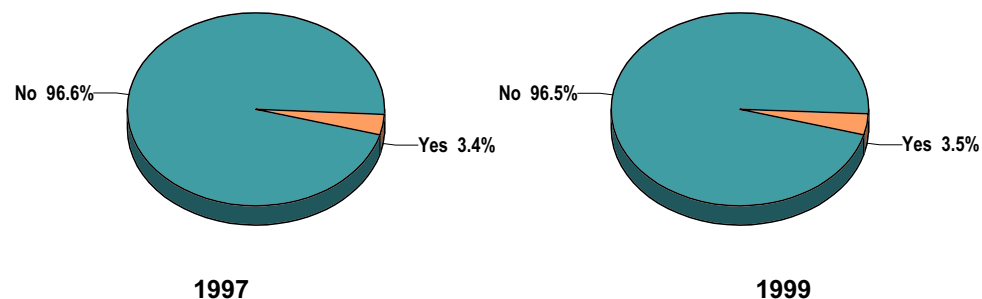
Disabilities

Local adults were next asked a series of questions about their prevalence of specific disabilities. As can be seen below, one-third (33.9%) of Broward County residents report that they are vision-impaired (this question was not covered in the 1994/1997 surveys). Another 12.7% are hard of hearing (decreasing steadily since 1994), and 8.7% report that they suffer from a disability which requires them to have assistance while moving or walking. A total of 2.3% are speech impaired (compared to 1.6% reported in both 1994 and 1997) and 1.8% are deaf. Just 1.3% of local adults are blind.



Community members who have been employed at some point in the past year were asked to indicate whether an impairment or health problem prevents their current employment. As shown below, 3.5% of local adults responded affirmatively, similar to the 3.4% in 1997.

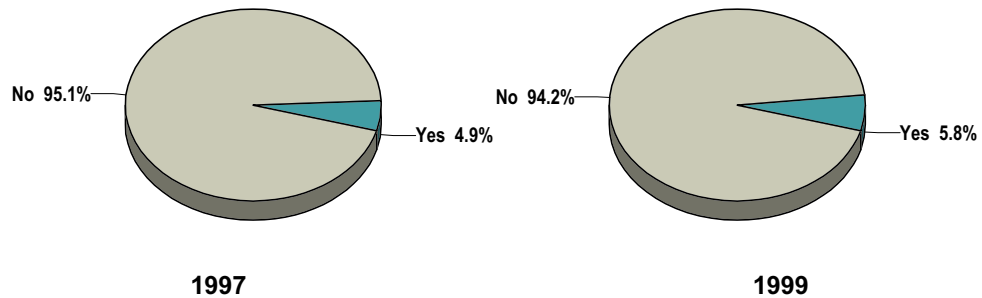
Impairment or Health Problem Prevents Employment (Among Recent Workers)



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of those respondents who were employed in the past 12 months.

Recent workers were also asked to report whether they are currently limited in the kind or amount of work that they do because of a physical impairment or health problem. A total of 5.8% of these adults indicated that they are currently limited in their work, comparable to the 4.9% reported among recent workers in 1997.

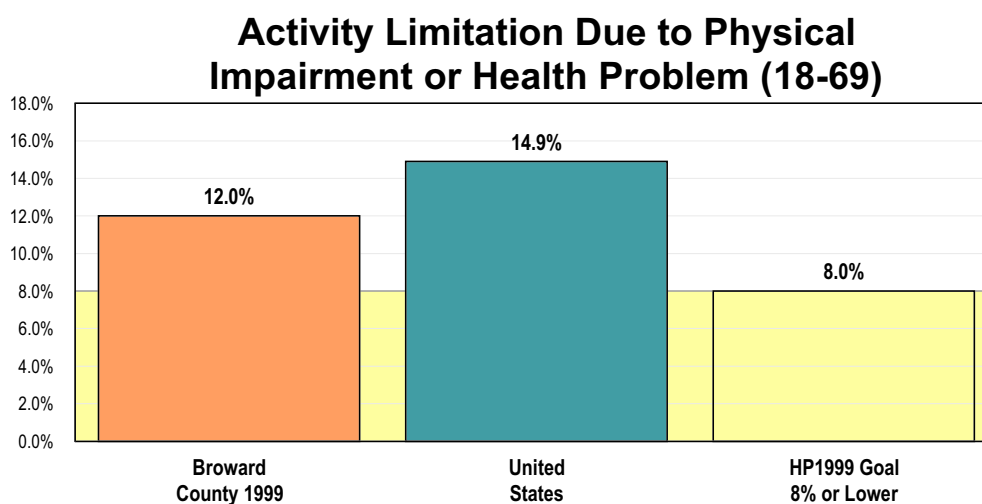
**Limited in Kind or Amount of Work
Because of Impairment or Health Problem
(Among Recent Workers)**



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of those respondents who were employed in the past 12 months.

Activity Limitations

A total of 12.0% of community residents aged 18 through 69 report being limited in some way in some activity because of a physical impairment or health problem. While comparable to the prevalence of activity limitations found throughout the United States, the level of activity limitations in Broward County fails to satisfy the Year 2000 goal established by *Healthy People 2000* (8% or less).

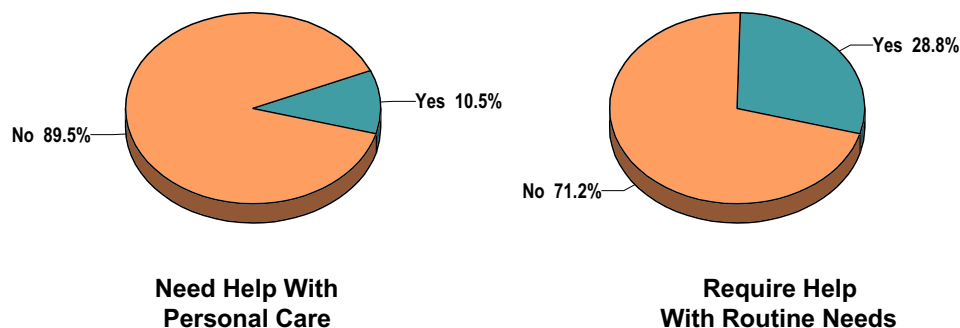


Sources: 1. 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
3. Health People 2000, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service/Public Health Service

Notes: 1. Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 69 who are not limited in the work they do because of an impairment.
2. State data not available.

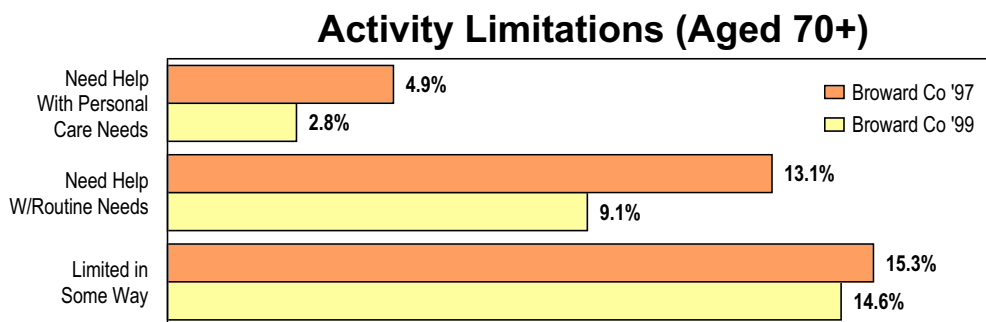
Local adults under 70 who currently suffer from some type of activity limitation (including being limited from employment, limited in the type or amount of work they do, or limited in some way in some activity) were next asked to indicate whether they currently require the assistance of others for personal care (including bathing, dressing, eating) or routine needs (such as household chores or shopping). As shown in the following chart, 10.5% of these people do currently require help with their personal care; a larger number (28.8%) currently need help with routine needs like chores or shopping.

Activity Limitations Requiring the Assistance of Others (18-69)



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of those respondents who are limited in the type or amount of work they do, are prevented from working because of a limitation, or who are otherwise limited in some way in some activity.
 2. In this case, the term "personal care needs" includes such things as bathing, dressing, eating, etc.
 3. In this case, the term "routine needs" includes such things as chores, shopping, business, etc.

In comparison with 1997 findings, adults aged 70 and older were next asked to report whether they currently need help with their personal care needs. Just 2.8% reported that they do require such assistance (compared to 4.9%) while a larger number (9.1%) currently need help with routine needs like household chores and shopping (versus 13.1% in 1997). Overall, 14.6% of local adults aged 70+ are currently limited in some way, comparable to the 15.3% reported in 1997.

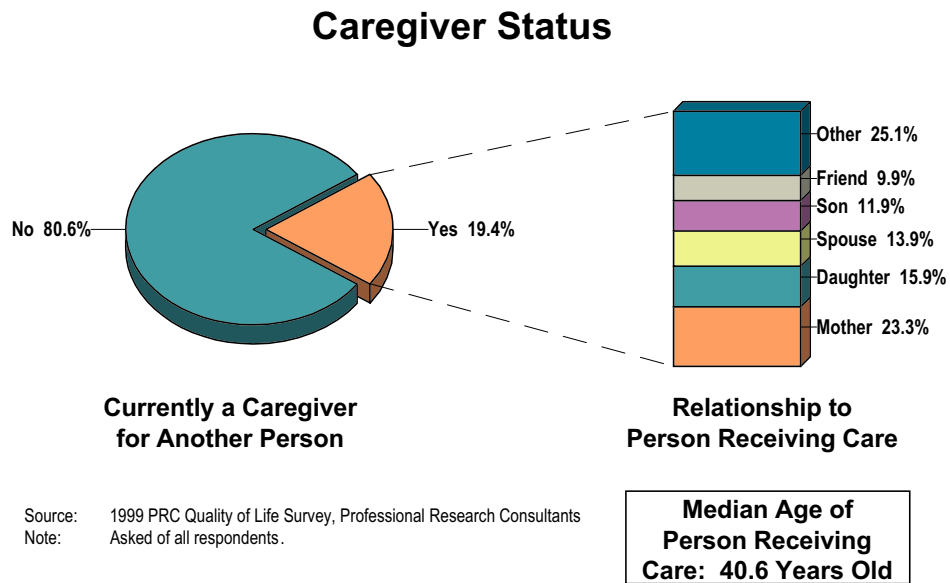


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents aged 70 and older.
 2. In this case, the term "personal care needs" includes such things as bathing, dressing, eating, etc.
 3. In this case, the term "routine needs" includes such things as chores, shopping, business, etc.

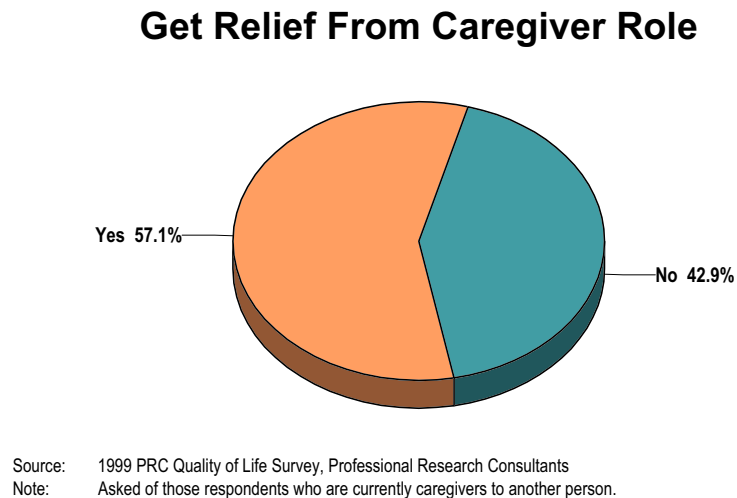
Caregivers

One in five (19.4%) community members is currently the caregiver for another person. When asked to indicate the relation that these caregivers are to the recipients of the care, 23.3% reported that they are the **mothers**, while 15.9% of these caregivers are **daughters** to the people receiving the care. Another 13.9% of caregivers are **spouses** of the people requiring care, while 11.9% are **sons** and 9.9% are **friends**. The age of the person receiving

care ranged from one to almost one hundred, with 40.6 being the median age, as shown below.



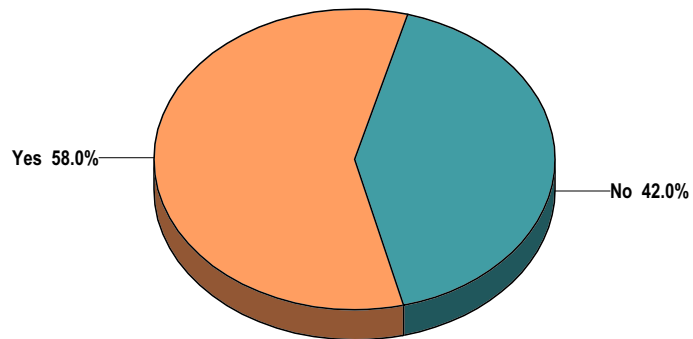
Finally, the local adults who currently act as caregiver to another were asked whether they get any relief from their caregiver role. As shown in the following chart, more than one-half (57.1%) of these caregivers report that they do get relief from their roles as caregivers.



Child Care

A total of 58.0% of parent in Broward County with children aged 5 and under have needed child care at some point in the past year.

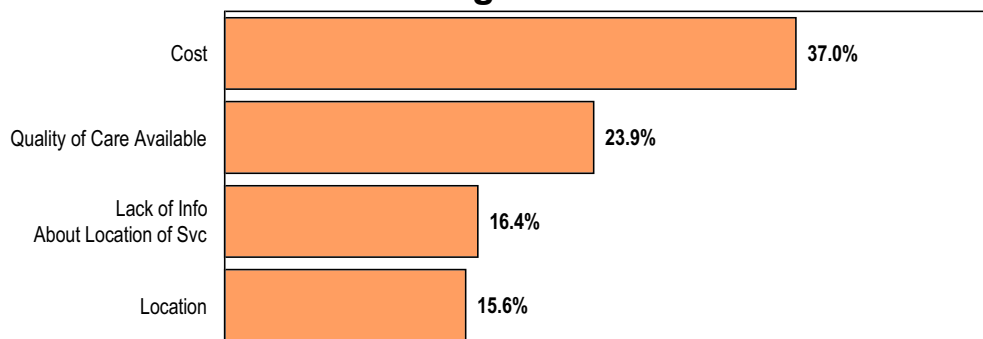
Needed Care for Child in the Past Year



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children aged one through 5 at home.

Parents of young children who needed child care last year were next asked to report whether there has been a time in the past year when cost, quality of local child care, lack of information about the location of local child care, or location prevented them from obtaining child care. As shown below, **cost** received the largest share of responses (mentioned by 37.0% of parents), followed by the **quality** of available care (23.9%), a **lack of information** about the location of local child care (16.4%), and **location** of child care (15.6%).

Reasons for Not Obtaining Child Care in Past Year

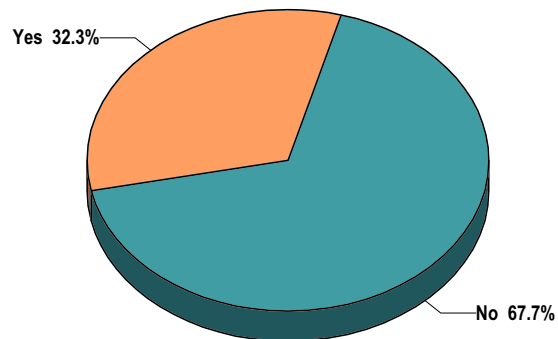


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children aged one through 5 at home who needed child care last year.

After-School Care

Among local parents of children aged 6 and older, almost one-third (32.3%) needed after-school care for their child at some point in the past year.

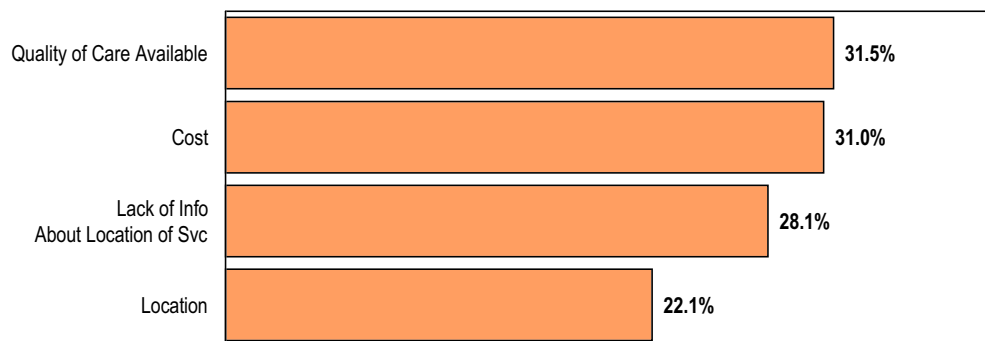
Needed After-School Care for Child in the Past Year



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children aged six and older.

Parents of children aged six and older who needed after-school care last year were next asked whether things such as quality of available care, cost, lack of information, or location prevented them from obtaining after-school care for their child in the past year. As shown in the following chart, more than three in ten mentioned the **quality** of available care and **cost**, while another 28.1% reported that a **lack of information** about the location of after-school care was a reason for not obtaining the care last year, and 22.1% mentioned **location** as the reason.

Reasons for Not Obtaining After-School Care in Past Year

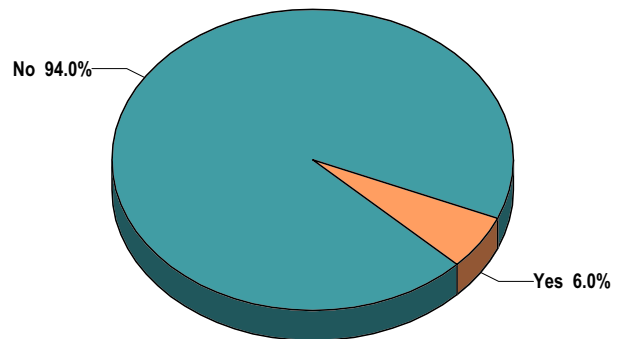


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children aged six and older who needed after-school care last year.

Mental Health Care

Among parents of all children aged 18 and under who are living at home, 6.0% report that they needed mental health care for their child in the past year.

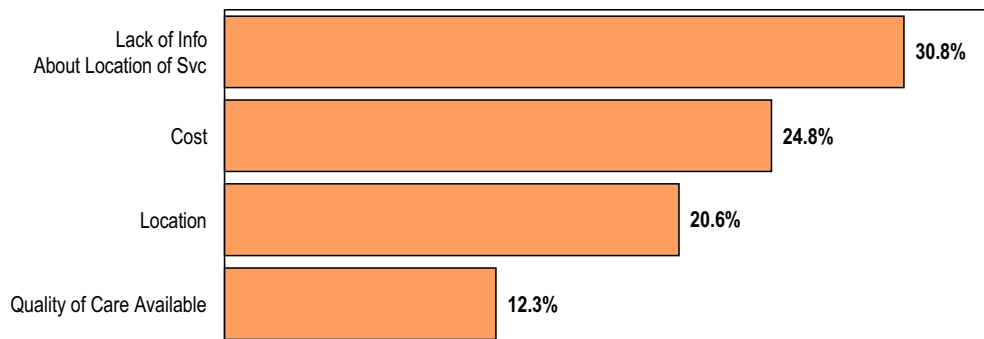
Needed Mental Health Care for Child in the Past Year



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

Parents of children who needed mental health care last year were next asked to report whether there was a time in the past year when cost, quality of local child care, lack of information about local mental health care, or location prevented them from obtaining such care. As shown below, **lack of information** received the largest share of responses (mentioned by 30.8% of parents), followed by **cost** (24.8%), **location** (20.6%), and **quality of available care** (12.3%).

Reasons for Not Obtaining Mental Health Care for Child in Past Year

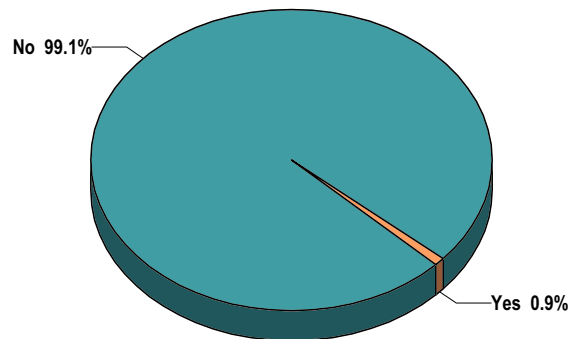


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

Drug Treatment

Among parents of all children aged 18 and under who are living at home, just under one percent report that they needed alcohol or drug treatment for their child in the past year.

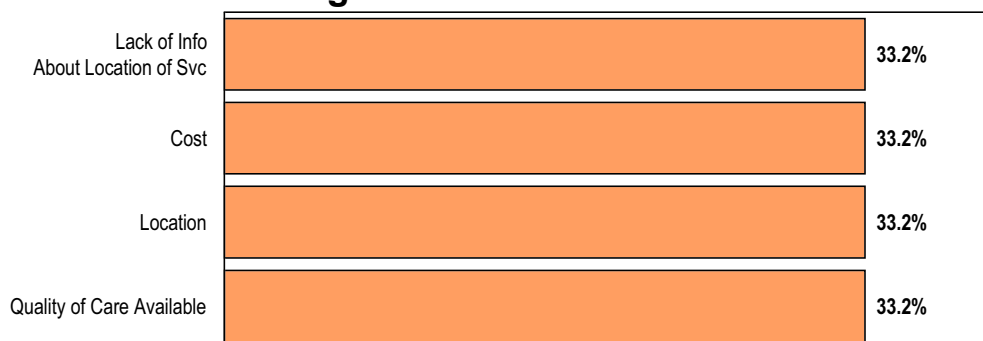
Needed Alcohol/Drug Treatment for Child in the Past Year



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

Parents of children who needed alcohol or drug treatment last year were next asked to report whether there was a time in the past year when cost, quality of local child care, lack of information about local services, or location prevented them from obtaining such care. As shown below, each of these obstacles received the same share of responses (33.2%), with one-third of these parents responding affirmatively.

Reasons for Not Obtaining Alcohol/Drug Treatment for Child in Past Year



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

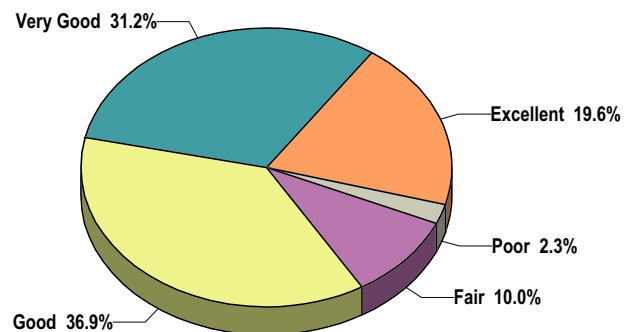
Improving Our Communities

The following section examines community members' ratings of various aspects of community life such as housing, road conditions, and public transportation.

Local Housing

The condition of local housing got relatively high reviews from local residents of Broward County. A total of 50.8% gave "excellent" or "very good" reports, while another 36.9% gave "good" ratings. On the other hand, 12.3% of local adults consider the condition of local housing to be "fair" or "poor."

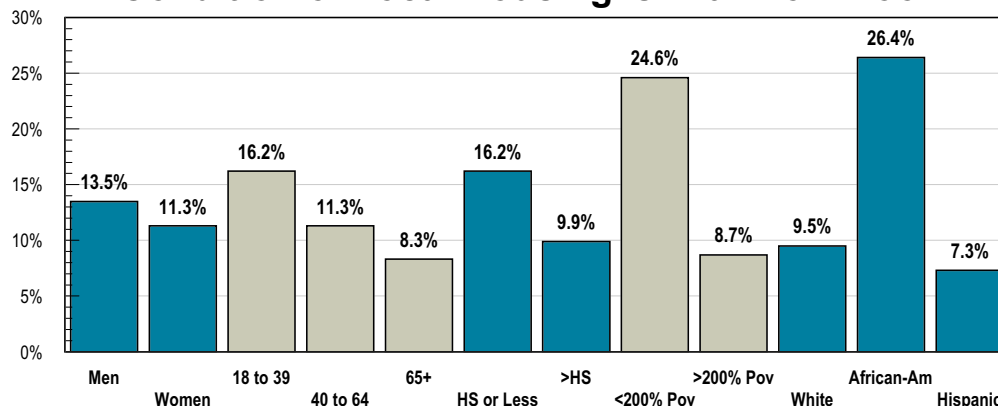
Rating of Condition of Local Housing



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to rate the condition of local housing as "fair" or "poor" include African-Americans, individuals under 40, and those living in the lower income and educational brackets.

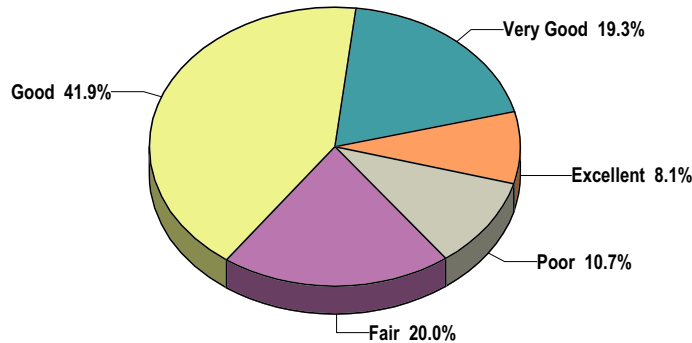
Condition of Local Housing is "Fair" or "Poor"



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.
3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

In regard to the availability of affordable housing in Broward County, 27.4% of local adults give “excellent” or “very good” ratings. Another 41.9% of residents feel that the availability of affordable local housing is “good.” In contrast, 30.7% feel that it is “fair” or “poor.”

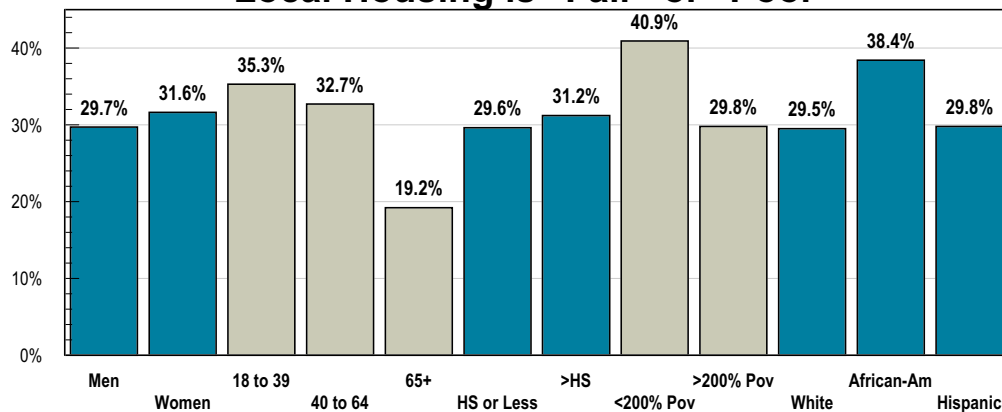
Availability of Affordable Local Housing



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to feel that the availability of affordable local housing is “fair” or “poor” include young adults, African-Americans, and those living at or near the national poverty level.

Availability of Affordable Local Housing is "Fair" or "Poor"

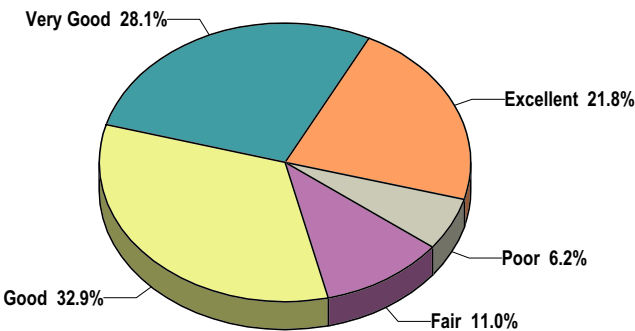


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Local Recreational Areas

Rating of Local Recreational Areas

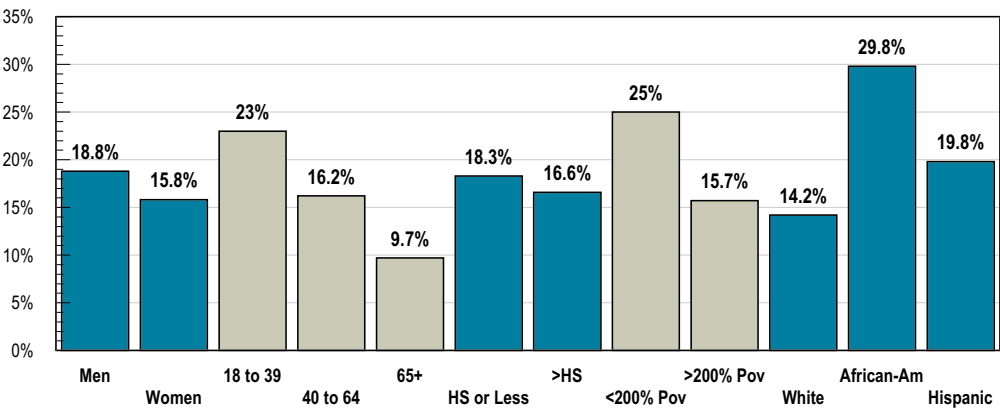
One-half (49.9%) of area residents feel that local recreational areas in Broward County (including public parks and other open areas) are “excellent” or “very good.” Another 32.9% rate them as “good” while 17.2% of local adults perceive the county’s recreational areas to be “fair” or “poor.”



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to view local recreational areas as “fair” or “poor” include young adults, people living at or near the national poverty level, and African-Americans.

Local Recreational Areas Are "Fair" or "Poor"

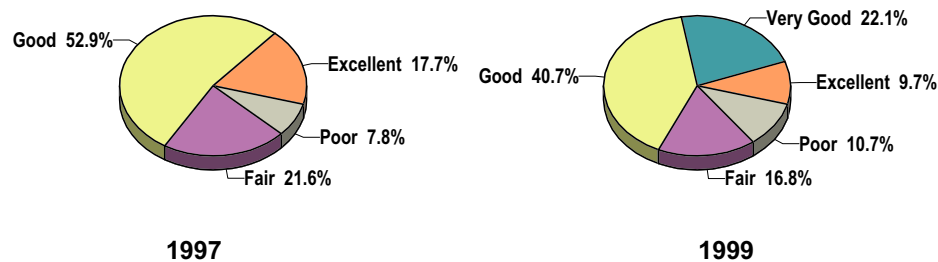


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Local Highway and Road Systems

The local road and highway system received 31.8% “excellent” or “very good” ratings, while 4 in 10 local adults gave “good” ratings. On the other hand, 27.5% of county residents gave “fair” or “poor” responses in regard to the local road and highway system.

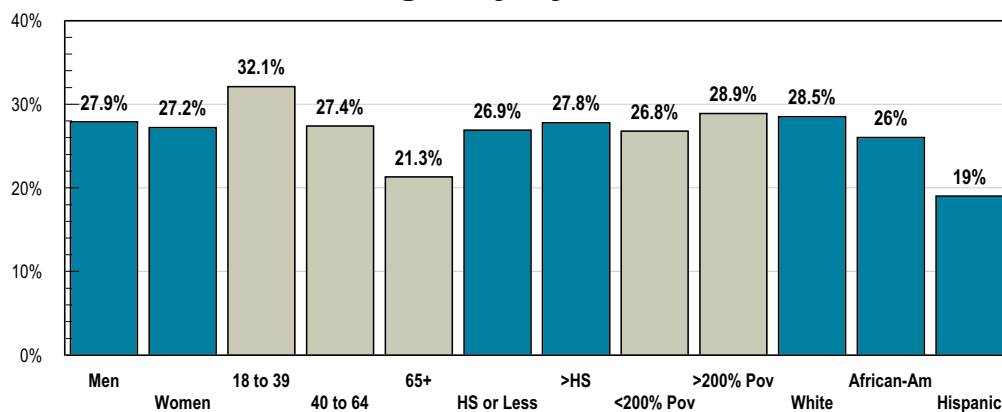
Rating of Local Road and Highway System



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Viewed by demographic characteristics, community residents most likely to consider the local road and highway system to be “fair” or “poor” are those under 40 (32.1%), while local Hispanics and adults aged 65 and older are the least likely to give low ratings.

Local Road and Highway System is "Fair" or "Poor"

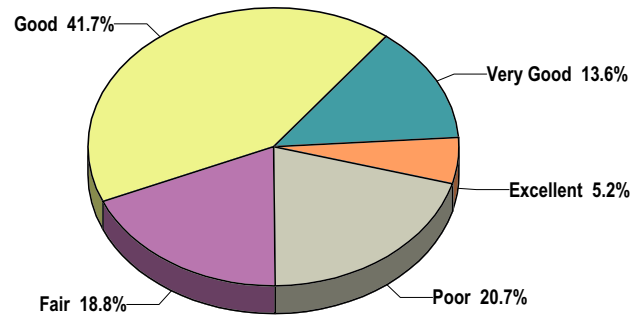


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes:
 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Public Transportation

Rating of Local Public Transportation

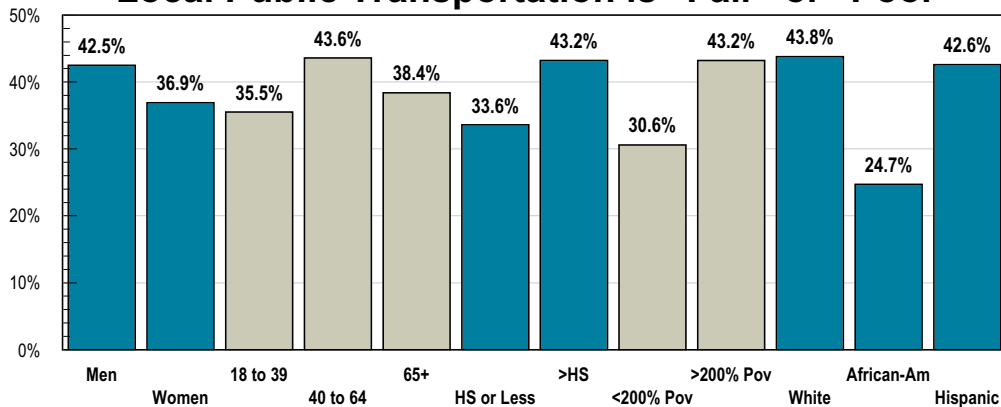
Just 18.8% of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings when asked to consider Broward County’s public transportation system. A total of 41.7% of residents gave “good” ratings, while a full 39.5% giving “fair” or “poor” evaluations, as shown in the adjacent chart.



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Broward County residents most likely to feel that public transportation is “fair” or “poor” include men; middle-aged adults; people in the higher income and educational brackets; Whites; and Hispanics.

Local Public Transportation is "Fair" or "Poor"



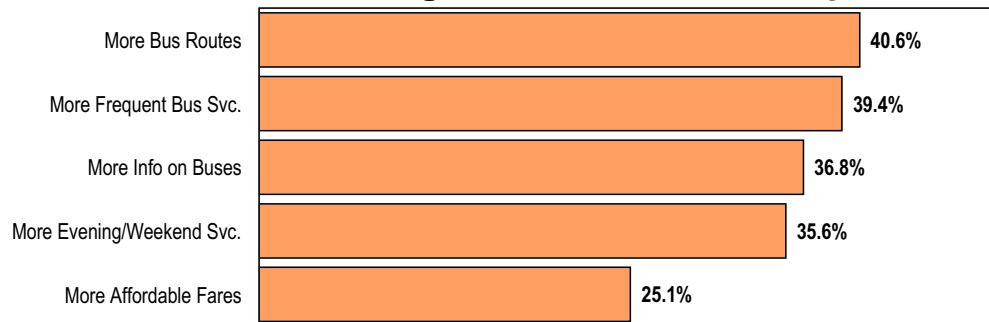
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.
3. Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.

Improving Public Transportation

Community members in Broward County were next asked to indicate whether they would be more likely to use the county’s public transportation system if there were more bus routes, more frequent bus service, more information on the bus services, more evening and weekend service, or more affordable fares. As shown in the following chart, the largest

share of “yes” responses was for more **bus routes** (mentioned by 40.6%), followed by more **frequent bus service** (39.4%), more **information** on the buses (36.8%), more **evening and weekend service** (35.6%) and more **affordable fares**.

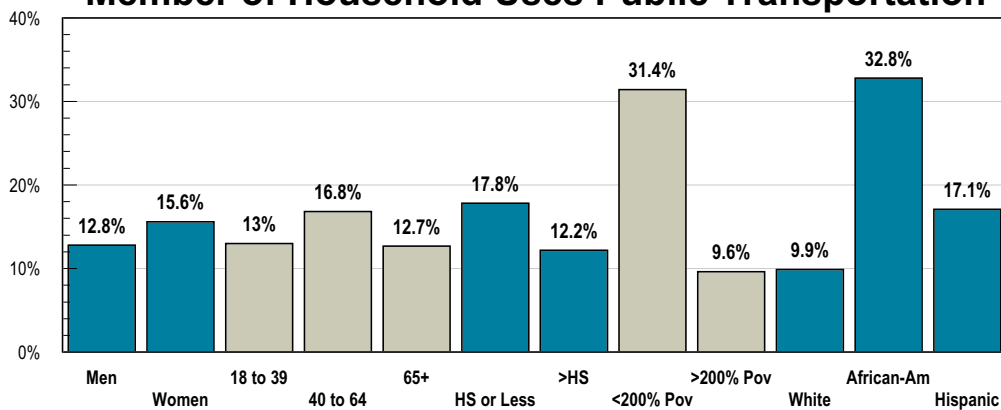
Implementation Would Encourage Use of Public Transportation



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

In a follow-up inquiry, community members were asked to indicate whether they or a member of their household uses public transportation. Overall, 14.4% of local adults report that they use public transportation, increasing to over 31% of adults living at or near the national poverty level as well as African-Americans. Usage of public transportation is lowest among Whites and adults in the higher income bracket, as shown below.

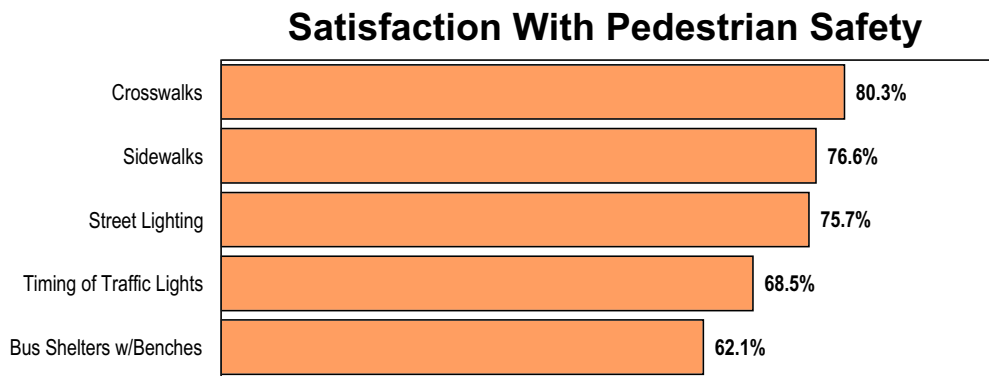
Member of Household Uses Public Transportation



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Pedestrian Safety

Finally, local adults were asked to indicate whether or not they are satisfied with various facets of pedestrian safety in Broward County. As shown below, the largest share of responses was for **crosswalks** in the county (80.3% said “yes” when asked if satisfied), followed by **sidewalks** (76.6% satisfied) and **street lighting** (75.7%). Somewhat fewer were satisfied with the **timing of traffic lights** (68.5%) and **bus shelters with benches** (62.1%).



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.

2. Percentages represent "yes" responses to "Are you satisfied with ____?" questions.

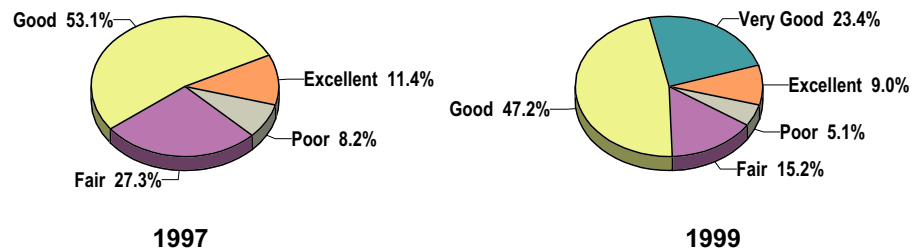
Social Harmony

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

Race Relations

Local adults gave fairly good ratings of race relations in the Broward County community this year. Overall, 32.4% of adults feel that race relations in the community are "excellent" or "very good," and almost one-half (47.2%) gave "good" reviews. In contrast, 20.3% of local adults feel that race relations are "fair" to "poor" (compared to 35.5% in 1997)

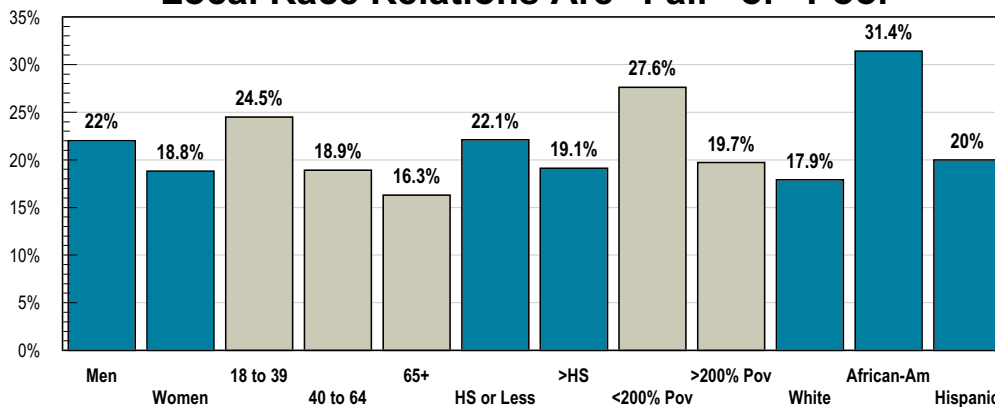
Rating of Race Relations in the Community



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to give "fair" or "poor" ratings of local race relations include African-Americans, young adults, and those living in the lower income bracket.

Local Race Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor"

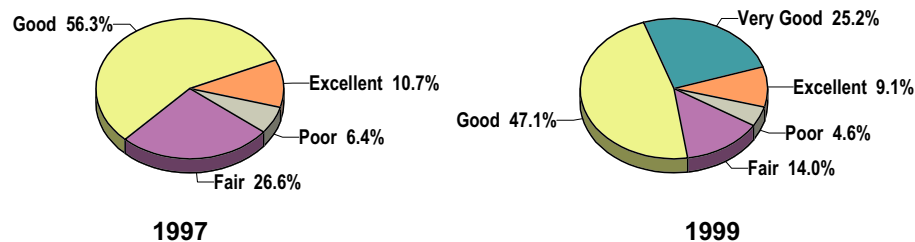


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Cultural Relations

In regard to local cultural relations, 9.1% of local adults gave “excellent” ratings, compared to the 10.7% reported in 1997. A large response (47.1%) of “good” ratings were given (versus 56.3% in 1997), while 18.6% of local adults consider local cultural relations to be “fair” or “poor” (more favorable than the 33.0% reported in 1997).

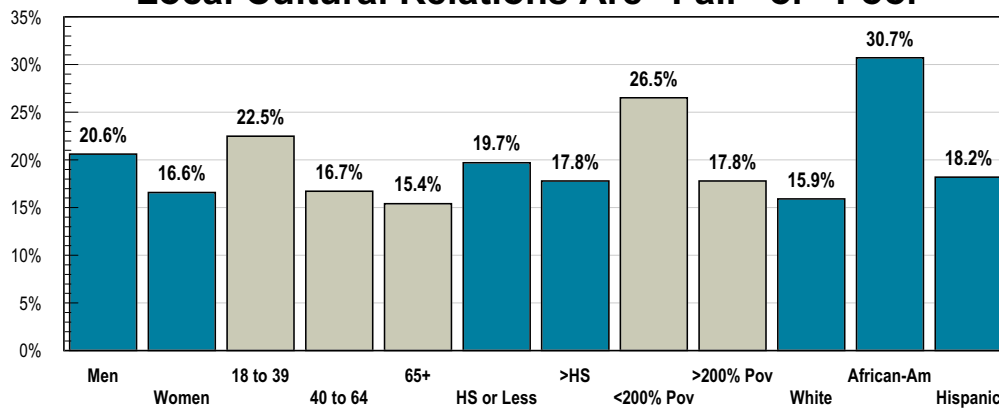
Rating of Cultural Relations in the Community



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to view local cultural relations as “fair” or “poor” are again African-Americans, young adults, and those in the lower income bracket.

Local Cultural Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor"

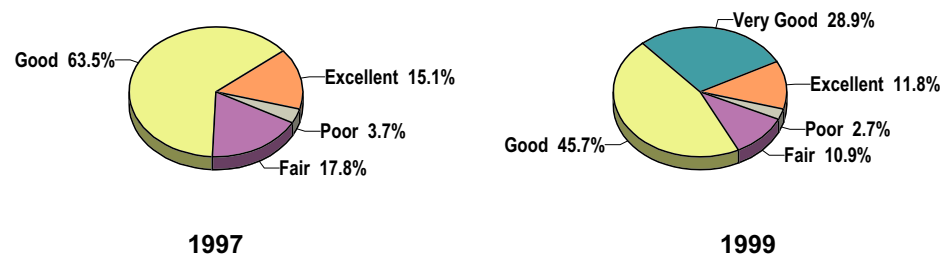


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Religious Relations

Finally, Broward County residents were asked to rate local religious relations. As shown below, “excellent” ratings have remained stable since 1997 (11.8% in 1999 vs. 13.2% in 1997), while “fair” to “poor” ratings have decreased (from 18.8% in 1997 to 13.6% in 1999). *[Keep in mind that the “very good” option was not given for a rating in 1997.]*

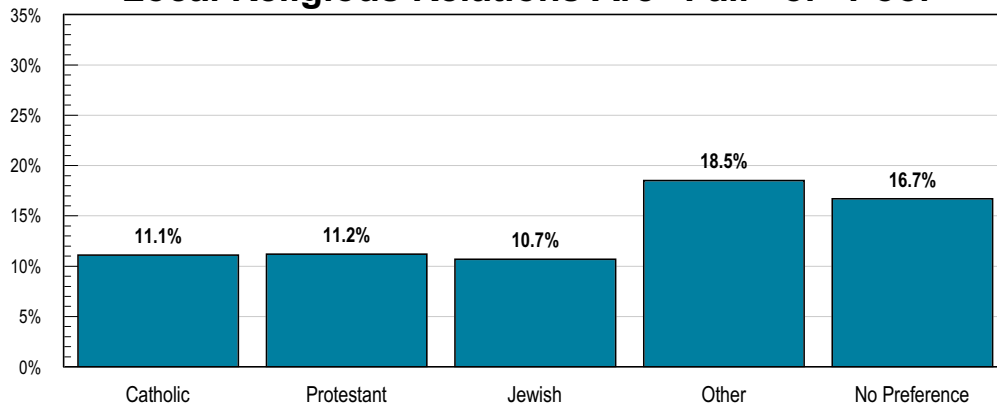
Rating of Religious Relations in the Community



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

When segmented by specific religions, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews were equally likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of local religious relations (approximately 11%), while adults with no religious preference were more likely to give low ratings (16.7%).

Local Religious Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor"

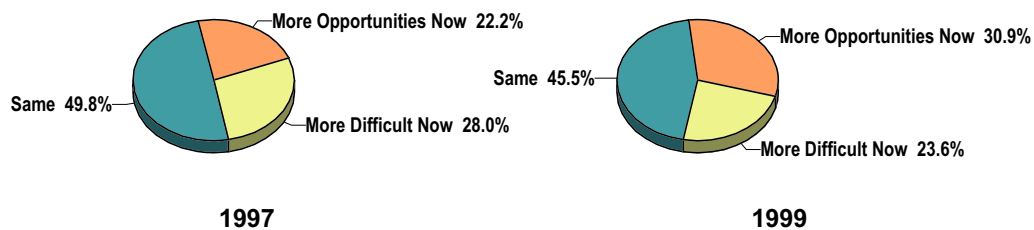


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Religious breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Equal Opportunity

Next, residents of Broward County were asked to indicate whether they think that people with similar backgrounds to their own have more opportunities now in the community than they did in the past, whether their opportunities are the same, or whether things are more difficult for them now compared with the past. As shown in the following chart, almost one-half (45.5%) of local adults perceive there to be **the same amount** of opportunities now (compared to 49.8% in 1997), while 30.9% feel there are **more opportunities** now and 23.6% of local adults think that it is **more difficult now** for people.

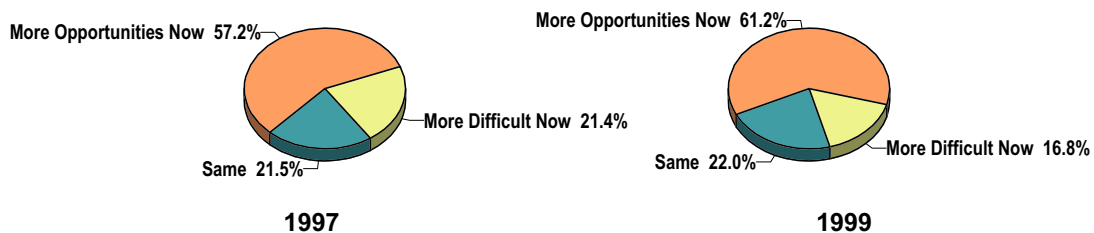
Rating of Current Opportunities in the Community Compared to Those in the Past



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

In regard to people with disabilities in the community, the majority (61.2%) of local adults perceive there to be **more opportunities** now for the disabled (compared to 57.2% in 1997), while 22.0% feel there are the **same amount** of opportunities and 16.8% of local adults think that it is **more difficult now** for people with disabilities.

Rating of Opportunities for the Disabled in the Community Compared to Those in the Past

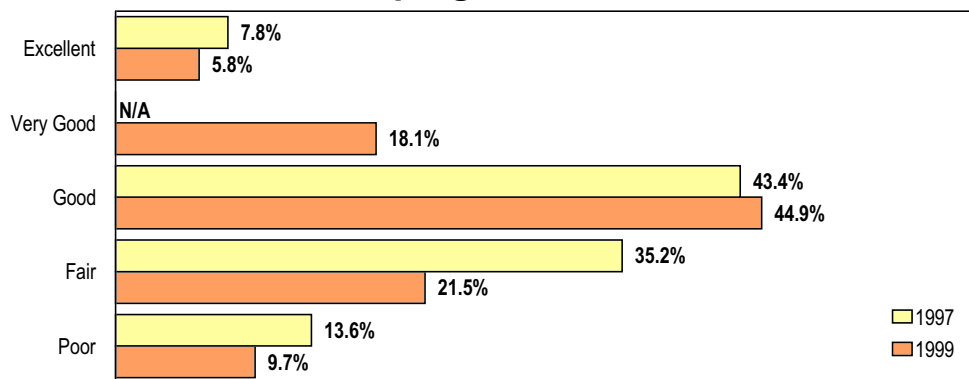


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Education

Residents of Broward County were then asked to give their opinions on how well the state is doing to develop a future work force. In a positive note, “fair” and “poor” ratings have decreased since 1997; it is important to note that the “very good” response was not an option in the 1997 survey for this inquiry.

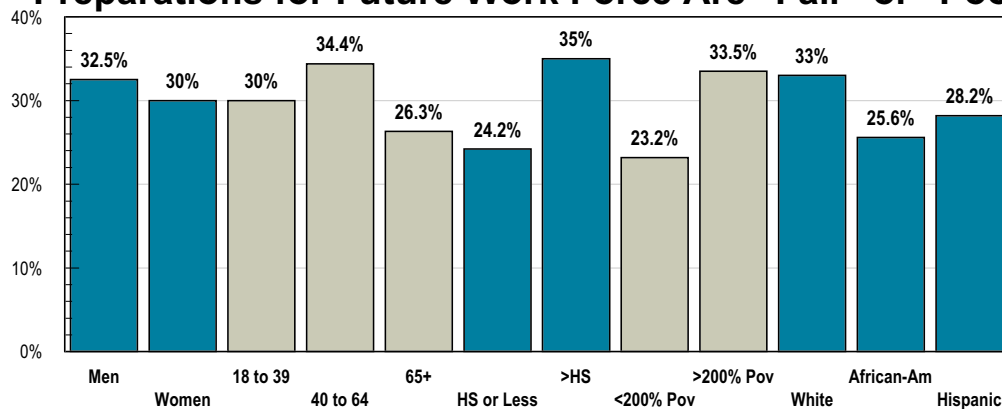
Rating of Florida's Educational System in Developing Future Work Force



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Local adults most likely to consider the state’s preparations for a future work force as “fair” or “poor” include young adults, those in the higher income and educational brackets, and Whites.

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

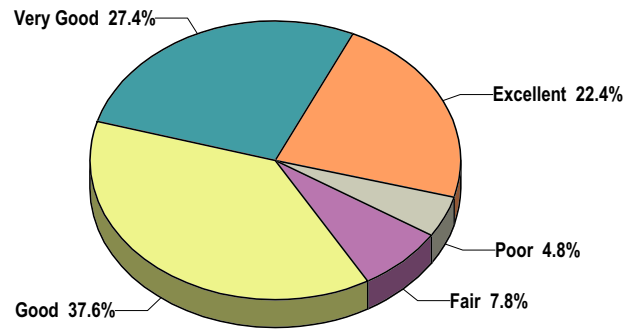


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Personal Access to Higher Education

When asked to rate their personal access to higher education opportunities, one-half (49.8%) of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings, while 37.6% said they have “good” access to higher education opportunities and the remaining 12.6% of local adults feel that their access to higher education is “fair” or “poor.”

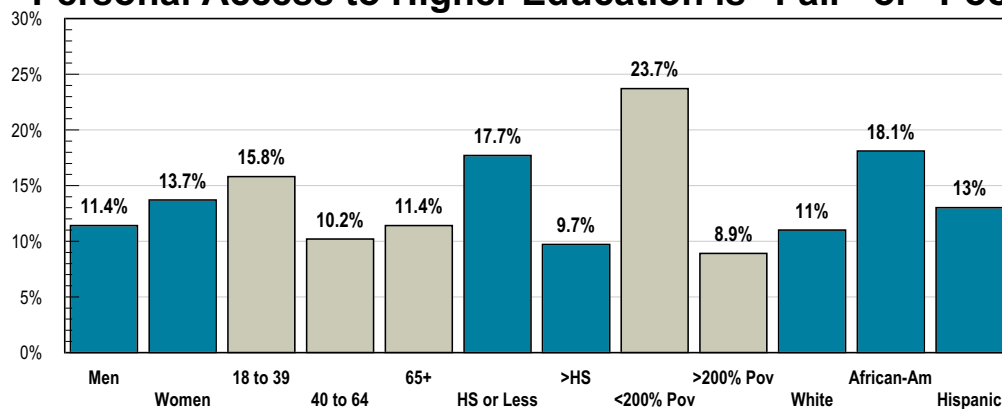
Rating of Personal Access to Higher Education Opportunities



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Local adults most 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, African-Americans, people without postsecondary education, and young adults, as shown below.

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

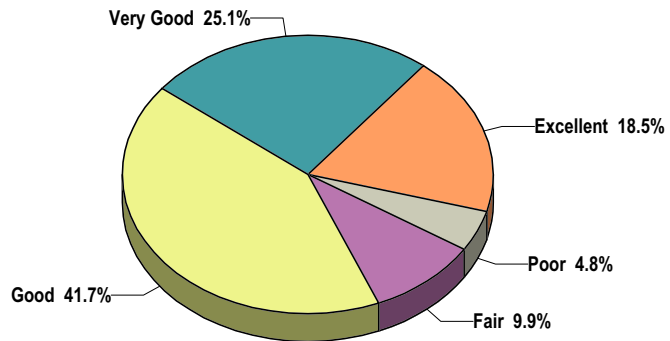


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.
3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Job Training and Vocational Opportunities

In regard to their personal access to job training or vocational opportunities, survey respondents gave 43.6% “excellent” or “very good” ratings, while another 41.7% feel they have “good” access to job training or other vocational opportunities. In contrast, 14.7% of adults feel they have “fair” to “poor” access to job training or other vocational opportunities.

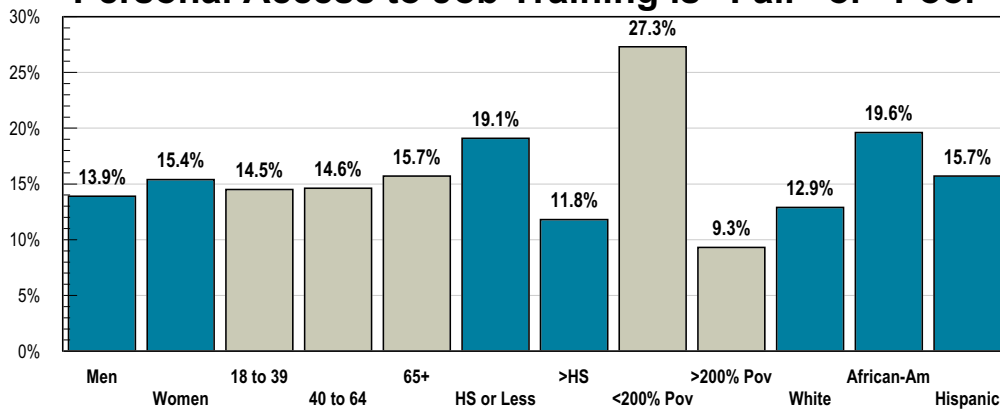
Rating of Personal Access to Job Training or Vocational Opportunities



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Local adults most likely to feel that their personal access to job training or other vocational opportunities is “fair” or “poor” include adults in the lower income and educational brackets, and African-Americans.

Personal Access to Job Training is "Fair" or "Poor"

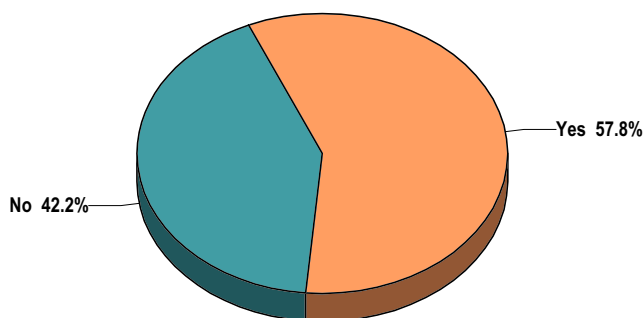


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Home Computer Use

More than one-half (57.8%) of local adults indicate that they or a member of their household currently use a computer at home, representing over 674,000 Broward County residents.

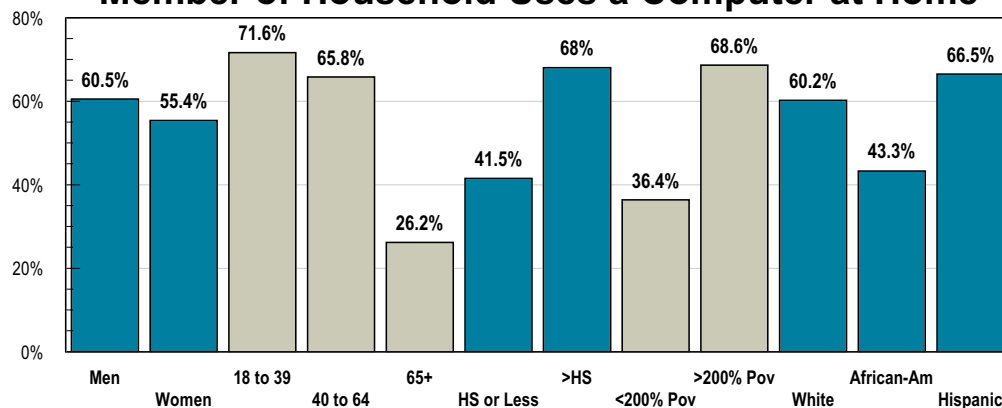
Member of Household Uses a Computer at Home



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Local adults most likely to use a home computer include adults under 65, those in the higher income and educational brackets, Hispanics, and Whites, as shown below.

Member of Household Uses a Computer at Home



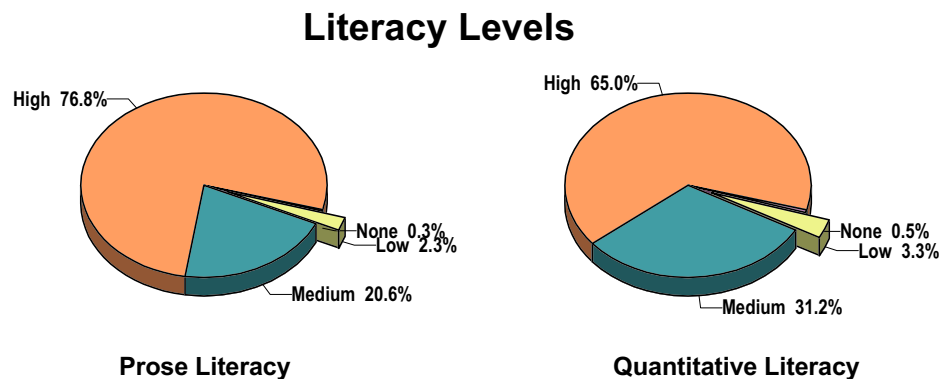
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Literacy and Employment

Local literacy levels and their related issue of employment options are examined in the following section.

Literacy Levels

According to local residents, “high” literacy levels have decreased since 1997 (65.0% down from 76.8%), while “medium” levels have increased from 20.6% in 1997 to 31.2% this year. Lower levels of reported literacy have remained stable, as shown below.

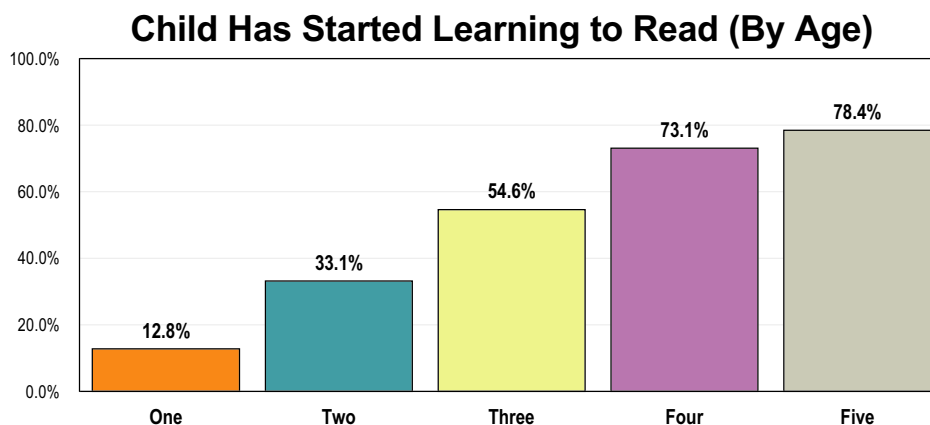


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.

2. In this case, the term "prose literacy" refers to being able to read printed information and to communicate in writing. The term "quantitative literacy" refers to being able to apply math to everyday life.

Among local parents of five-year-olds, 78.4% report that their child has started learning to read. Another 73.1% of local four-year-olds have started learning to read; this prevalence decreases with age, as expected.



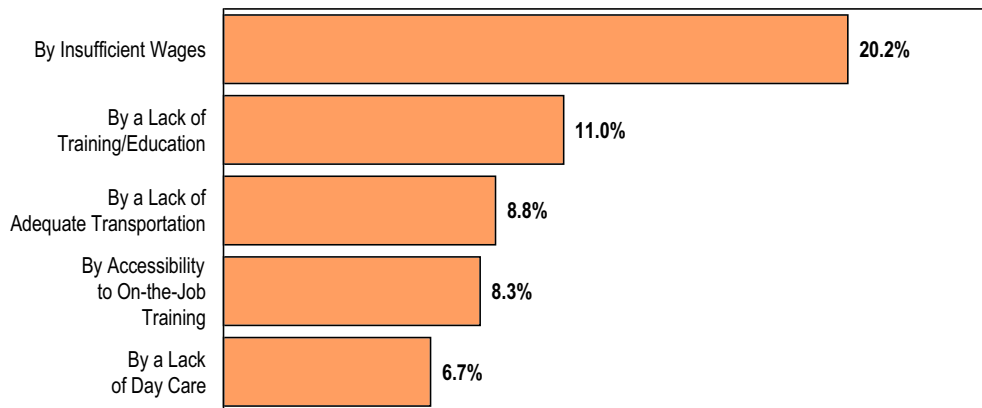
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

Employment Options

Community members were next asked a series of questions regarding employment opportunities. As can be seen in the following chart, one-fifth of local adults (20.2%) indicate that their employment opportunities have been limited by **insufficient wages**. Another 11.0% report that their employment opportunities have been limited by a **lack of training or education**. A total of 8.8% responded “yes” when asked if their opportunities had been limited by a lack of **adequate transportation**, while 8.3% have been limited by **accessibility to on-the-job training** and 6.7% of local adults were limited by a lack of **day care** for their children.

Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

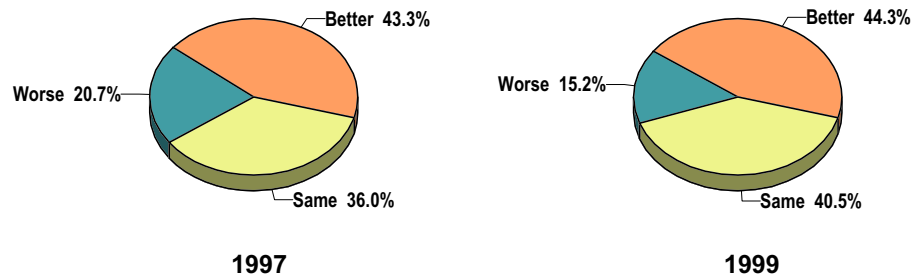
Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
2. Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

ECONOMY

Personal Finances

Community leaders are interested in how residents are getting along financially today in comparison with one year ago. As shown below, 44.3% of local adults feel they are doing “better” financially than they were one year ago (compared with 43.3% in 1997); another 40.5% are doing the “same” (versus 36.0% in 1997) while 15.2% of Broward County residents report that they are doing “worse” financially than one year ago (down from 20.7% in 1997).

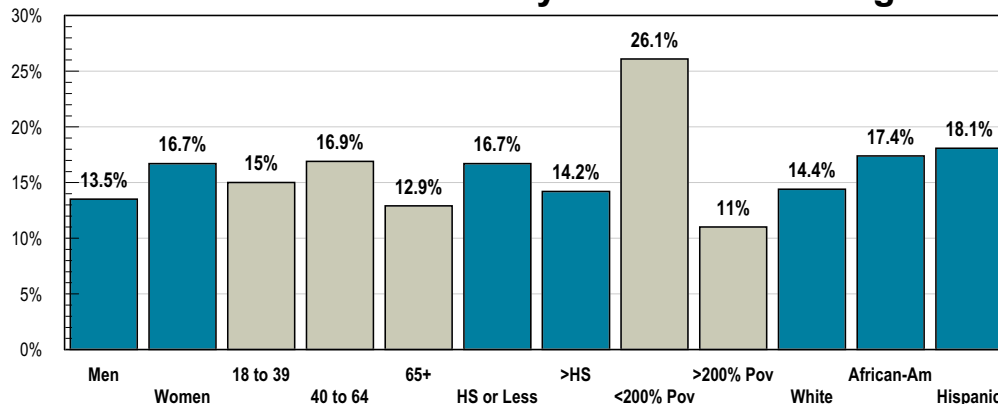
Personal Financial Situation Compared to One Year Ago



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

As can be seen in the following demographic breakout, adults living at or near the national poverty level are most likely to indicate being worse off financially than they were one year ago, with a full 26.1% responding.

Worse Off Financially Than One Year Ago



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

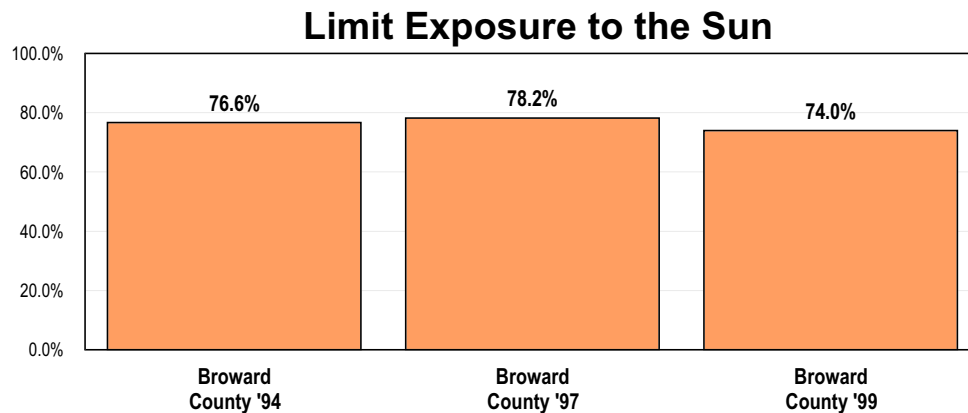
ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Issues

The following section describes such environmental issues as the quality of local drinking water and exposure to the sun.

Sun Exposure

Life in Florida includes the year-round risk of too much sun exposure. Three in four (74.0%) local adults report that they do limit their exposure to the sun (measures can include staying indoors, wearing sunscreen, and/or wearing protective clothing). This prevalence has not changed significantly since the 1994 survey was conducted.

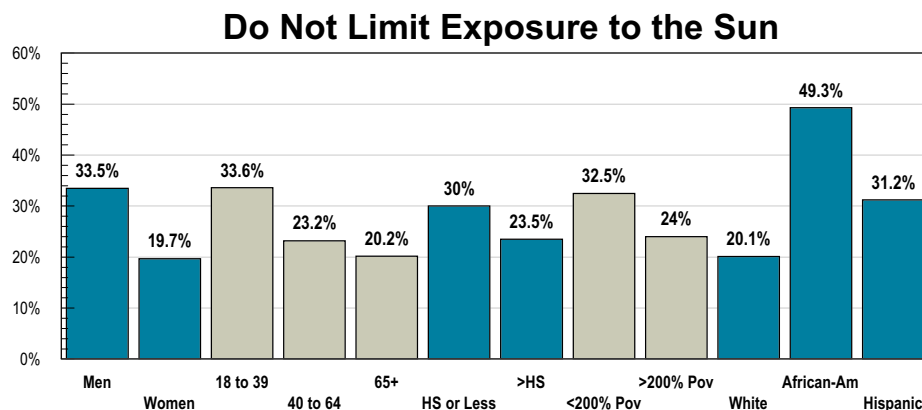


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Asked among all respondents.

2. In this case, limiting exposure to the sun includes such measures as staying indoors, using sunscreen, and/or wearing protective clothing.

Note also the following demographic breakout regarding sun exposure among residents.



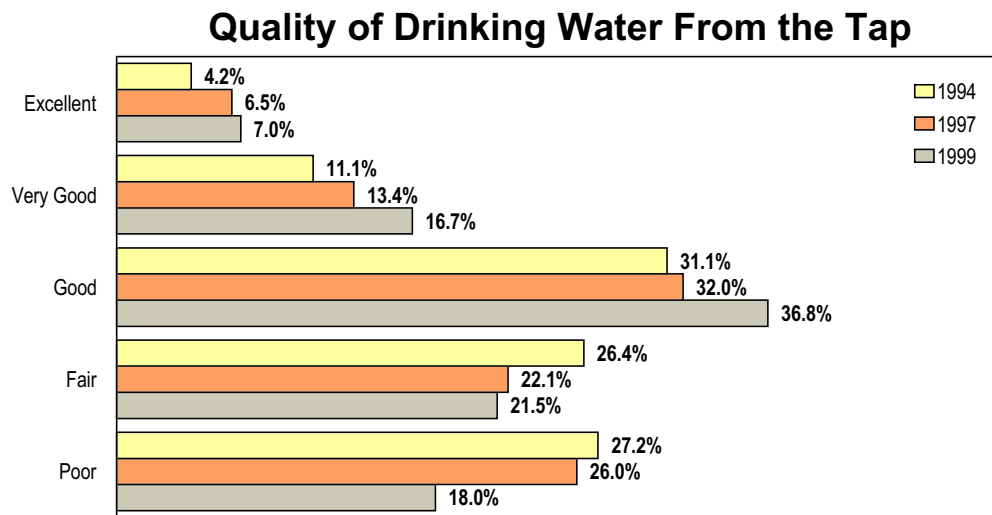
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.

2. Asked of all respondents.

Quality of Drinking Water

Residents were next asked to rate the quality of their local drinking water from the tap. In a positive finding, high ratings (including “excellent,” “very good,” and “good”) have increased steadily since the 1994 study, while “fair” or “poor” indications have decreased in regards to tap water. Specifically, 23.7% of local adults feel that the quality of their local tap water is “excellent” or “very good,” while 36.8% rated it as “good.” In contrast, 39.5% of local adults still consider their local drinking water to be “fair” or “poor.”



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1994/1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked among all respondents.

GOVERNMENT

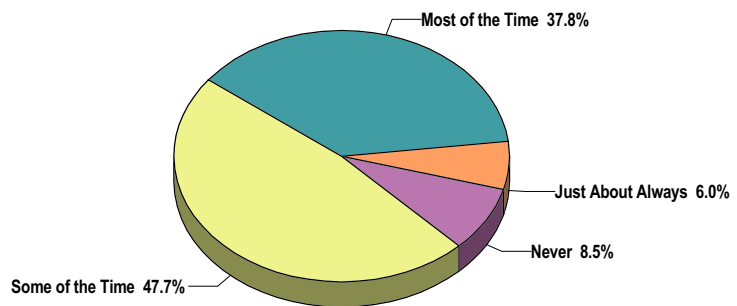
Local Government

This section of the report outlines residents' views on local government, local city and town services, as well as their opinions on how the state is spending their tax dollars.

Broward County Government

More than one-third of local adults (37.8%) report that they feel they can trust the Broward County government "most of the time," while more people (47.7%) were likely to say that they trust the county government "some of the time." Just 6.0% of community members trust the Broward County government "just about always," while 8.5% report that they can "never" trust the Broward County government.

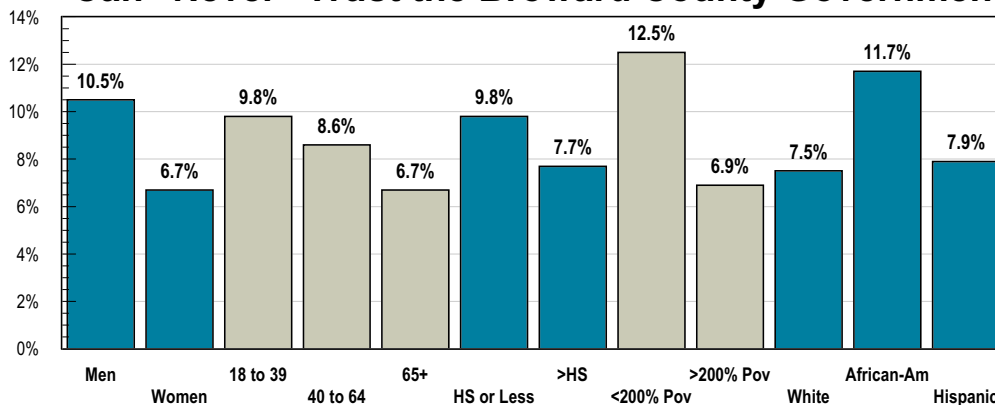
Can Trust the Broward County Government



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked among all respondents.

Adults most likely to indicate that they can "never" trust the Broward County government include local men, adults under 40, those in the lower income and educational brackets, and African-Americans.

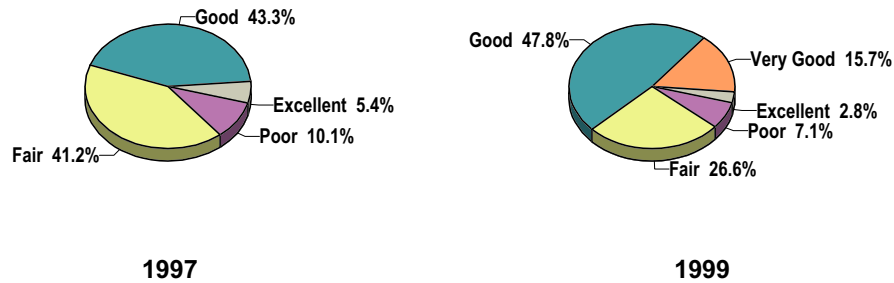
Can "Never" Trust the Broward County Government



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.

When asked to give an overall rating of the local Broward County government, 18.5% of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” responses, while 47.8% said “good” (compared to 43.3% in 1997); in contrast, a full one-third (33.7%) of local adults gave “fair” or “poor” ratings, down significantly from the 51.3% given in 1997.

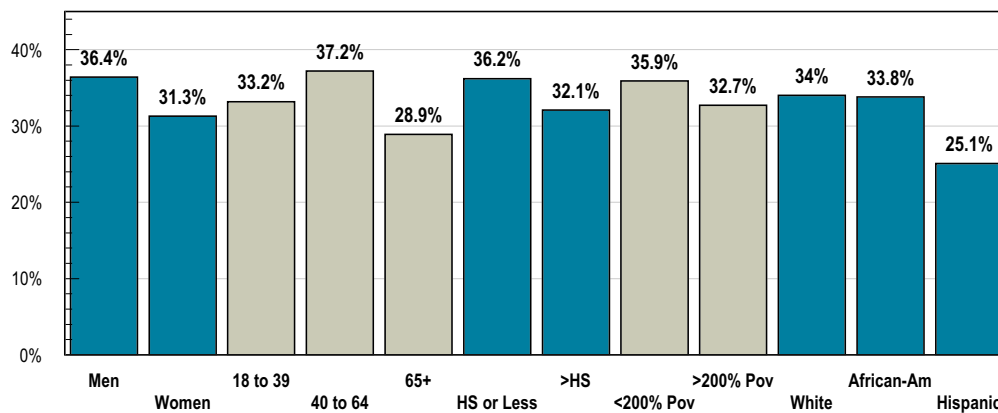
Rating of Broward County Government



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Viewed by demographic characteristic, community members most likely to rate the job done by the local government as “fair” or “poor” include men, middle-aged adults, those in the lower income and educational brackets, Whites, and African-Americans.

Broward County Gov't is Doing a "Fair/Poor" Job

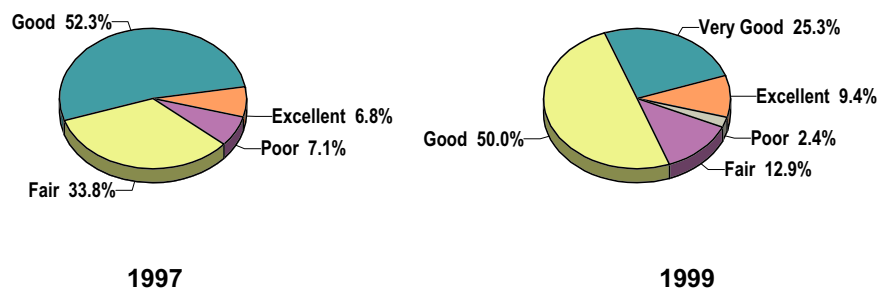


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Local City/Town Services

In a related inquiry, survey respondents were asked to rate the services provided by their local city or town. As shown in the following chart, more than one-third (34.7%) of adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of local services, while one-half (50.0%) gave “good” ratings. In contrast, 15.3% of residents gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of their local town or city’s services. Note that “fair/poor” ratings have decreased substantially since 1997.

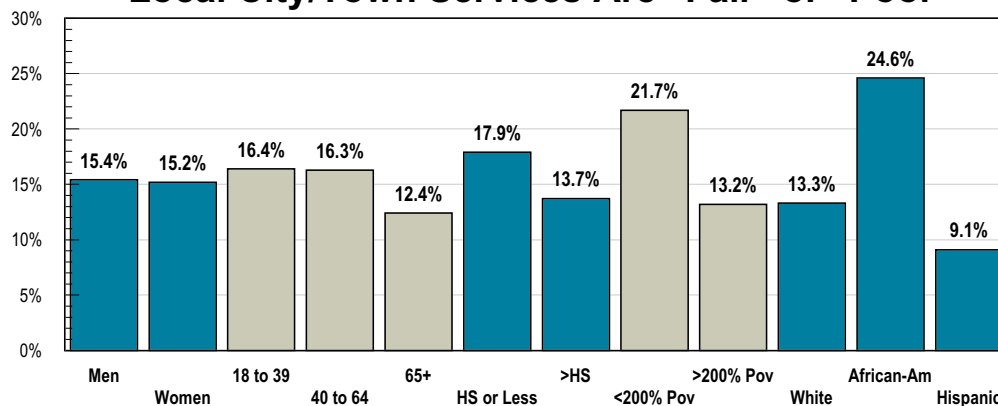
Rating of Local City/Town Services



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 1997/1999, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Local adults most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of their town or city’s services include those living in the lower income and educational brackets, and African-Americans.

Local City/Town Services Are "Fair" or "Poor"

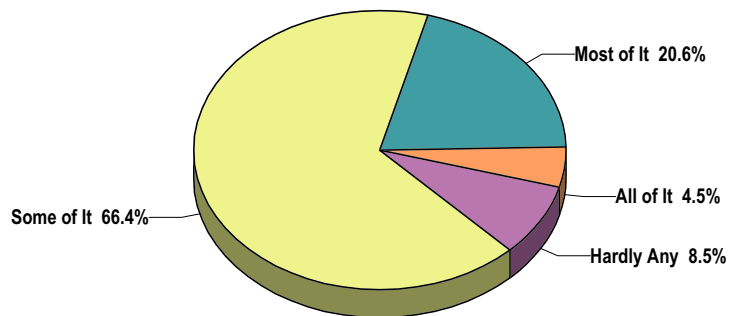


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

State Government Spending

Finally, residents of Broward County were asked to indicate how much of every tax dollar they feel is wasted by the state government. As shown in the adjacent chart, 4.5% of community members feel that “all of it” is wasted by Florida’s government, while another one-fifth (20.6%) said that “most of it” is wasted. A full two-thirds (66.4%) of adults said that “some of it” is wasted, while 8.5% report that “hardly any” tax dollars are wasted by the state government.

**Amount of Each Tax Dollar
Which is Wasted by State Government**



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked among all respondents.

APPENDICES

Summary Tables of Quantitative Findings

Comparison Tables

The following two tables illustrate major findings from the three PRC assessments conducted in Broward County (1994, 1997, and 1999).

Summary of Major Findings, Table I of II

| | 1994 | 1997 | 1999 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| HEALTH | | | |
| Currently Experience "Fair/Poor" Physical Health | 14.0% | 13.8% | 13.6% |
| Avg. Days Poor Physical Health | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| Phys/Mental Health Prevented Activities | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Have High Blood Pressure | 22.1% | 22.4% | 32.5% |
| Have High Blood Cholesterol | 29.6% | 24.0% | 31.6% |
| Have Been Tested for AIDS | 42.9% | 51.7% | 49.1% |
| High/Medium Chance for AIDS | 7.7% | 4.7% | 4.9% |
| Diabetes | 6.0% | 7.4% | 8.1% |
| Screened for Sickle Cell | 11.5% | 11.7% | 10.6% |
| Lack Health Care Insurance | 12.1% | 12.1% | 14.0% |
| Cost Prevented Dr Visit | 10.7% | 7.4% | 9.2% |
| Perceive Major Trouble w/Local Health Care | 38.8% | 32.7% | 36.9% |
| Avg. Days of Poor Mental Health | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Had a Flu Shot in the Past Year (65+) | 43.0% | 59.3% | 62.2% |
| Have Had a Pneumonia Vaccination (65+) | 22.4% | 41.4% | 51.7% |
| No Leisure-Time Physical Activity | 23.9% | 24.8% | 27.2% |
| Sedentary | 48.1% | 51.4% | 59.5% |
| Overweight | 22.9% | 28.3% | 30.8% |
| Current Smoker | 21.8% | 22.1% | 20.6% |
| Current Drinker | 62.3% | 55.2% | 55.5% |
| Drinking and Driving | 3.5% | 1.8% | 3.6% |
| Have Ridden w/Drunk Driver | 3.6% | 3.5% | 4.4% |
| Routine Checkup Last Year | 73.4% | 78.8% | 79.8% |
| Dental Visit in Past 6 Months | N/A | 56.4% | 55.6% |
| Child Had Dental Visit/Past 6 Months | N/A | 59.1% | 58.5% |
| Digital/Rectal Exam in Past Year (50+) | 67.1% | 53.1% | 56.8% |
| Ever Had Sigmoidoscopy | 62.1% | 39.8% | 48.2% |
| Mammogram/Breast Exam in Past 2 Yrs (50+) | 69.1% | 66.6% | 80.7% |
| Pap Smear in Past 3 Years | 83.8% | 82.4% | 84.3% |

Summary of Major Findings, Table II of II

| | 1994 | 1997 | 1999 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| SAFETY | | | |
| Victim of Violent Crime/Past 5 Years | 4.3% | 3.7% | 3.1% |
| Have a Handgun in the Home | 19.2% | 15.9% | 16.0% |
| Handguns in Homes w/Children | N/A | 14.8% | 15.8% |
| Always Use Seatbelt | 79.4% | 80.4% | 76.8% |
| Serious Auto Accident/Past 5 Years | 10.5% | 11.4% | 13.2% |
| Can Swim or Tread Water for 5 Min. | 78.4% | 77.2% | 81.6% |
| FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES | | | |
| Broward Co. "Excellent" Place to Live | N/A | 22.9% | 18.8% |
| Life Has Improved in Broward County | N/A | 24.1% | 32.1% |
| Community is "Ideal" Place in Which to Live | N/A | 22.1% | 26.3% |
| Member of HH is Hard of Hearing | 14.7% | 13.6% | 12.7% |
| Member of Household is Deaf | 1.0% | 1.2% | 1.8% |
| Member of Household is Speech Impaired | 1.6% | 1.6% | 2.3% |
| Member of Household is Blind | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.3% |
| Member of Household is Disabled and Need Assistance | 7.0% | 7.3% | 8.7% |
| Local Road/Highway System is "Excellent" | N/A | 17.7% | 9.7% |
| Local Race Relations Are "Excellent" | N/A | 11.4% | 9.0% |
| Local Cultural Relations Are "Excellent" | N/A | 10.7% | 9.1% |
| Local Religious Relations Are "Excellent" | N/A | 15.1% | 11.8% |
| More Opportunities Now in Broward Co. | N/A | 22.2% | 30.9% |
| More Opportunities for the Disabled Now | N/A | 57.2% | 61.2% |
| Public School System is "Excellent" | N/A | 8.7% | 6.4% |
| Local Literacy Rates Are "High" | N/A | 76.8% | 65.0% |
| ECONOMY | | | |
| Financially Better Off Than One Year Ago | N/A | 43.3% | 44.3% |
| ENVIRONMENT | | | |
| Limit Exposure to Sun | 76.6% | 78.2% | 74.0% |
| Drinking Water From Tap is "Excellent" | 4.2% | 6.5% | 7.0% |
| GOVERNMENT | | | |
| Broward County Gov't is "Excellent" | N/A | 5.4% | 2.8% |
| Local City Services Are "Excellent" | N/A | 6.8% | 9.4% |

Health Findings Versus National Benchmarks

| Health Status | | Broward Co. | US | HP2000 | vs. US | vs. HP2000 |
|----------------|--|-------------|------|--------|---------|--------------------|
| Physical | % "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health | 13.6 | 12.3 | | similar | |
| | % >1 Day/Month Poor Physical Health | 29 | 34.4 | | BETTER | |
| | % Activity Limitations | 12 | 14.9 | 8 | BETTER | Does NOT Meet Goal |
| | % Overweight (old definition) | 30.8 | 33.9 | 20 | similar | Does NOT Meet Goal |
| Mental Health | % >1 Day/Month Poor Mental Health | 25.3 | 31.9 | | BETTER | |
| Morbidity | % Diabetes/High Blood Sugar | 14.8 | 5.4 | | WORSE | |
| | % Asthma | 16.2 | 9.9 | | WORSE | |
| | % "High" Chance of Getting AIDS (18-64) | 2.1 | 2.1 | | similar | |
| Crime | % Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Yrs | 3.1 | 3.8 | | similar | |
| Health Risk | | Broward Co. | US | HP2000 | vs. US | vs. HP2000 |
| Exercise | % No Leisure-Time Physical Activity | 27.2 | 20.2 | 15 | WORSE | Does NOT Meet Goal |
| | % Sedentary | 59.5 | 52.8 | | WORSE | |
| Tobacco | % Current Smoker | 20.6 | 22.8 | 15 | similar | Does NOT Meet Goal |
| | % Smoke >1 Pack/Day | 16.6 | 13.5 | | similar | |
| Substance | % Current Drinker | 55.5 | 56.4 | | similar | |
| | % Drinking & Driving in Past Month | 3.6 | 3.7 | | similar | |
| Hypertension | % Told Have High Blood Pressure | 32.5 | 23.4 | | WORSE | |
| Cholesterol | % Told Have High Cholesterol | 31.6 | 21.4 | | WORSE | |
| Prevention | | Broward Co. | US | HP2000 | vs. US | vs. HP2000 |
| Preventive | % Have Had Routine Checkup in Past Yr | 79.8 | 64.1 | | BETTER | |
| | % Have Visited Dentist in Past Yr (35+) | 69.5 | 69.3 | 70 | similar | similar to goal |
| | % Child (1-17) Has Visited Dentist in Past 6 Mos | 58.5 | 55.6 | | similar | |
| Immunization | % Flu Shot in Past Yr (65+) | 62.2 | 65.7 | | similar | |
| Cancer | % Digital Rectal Exam in Past Yr (50+) | 56.8 | 57.1 | 40 | similar | Meets Goal |
| | % Sigmoid/Colonoscopy Ever (50+) | 48.2 | 48.7 | 40 | similar | Meets Goal |
| | % Mamm/Breast Exam in Past 2 Yrs (W50+) | 80.7 | 76.9 | 60 | similar | Meets Goal |
| | % Pap Smear in Past 3 Yrs (W) | 84.3 | 84 | 85 | similar | similar to goal |
| Injury Control | % "Always" Wear Seat Belt | 76.8 | 75 | 85 | similar | Does NOT Meet Goal |
| | % Can Swim/Tread Water | 81.6 | 80.3 | | similar | |
| | % Firearm in Home | 16 | 36.1 | | BETTER | |

| Access | | Broward Co. | US | HP2000 | vs. US | vs. HP2000 |
|---------------|--|--------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Insurance Cvg | % Lack Health Insurance (18-64) | 18.4 | 15.6 | | similar | |
| Primary Care | % Cost Prevented Physician Visit in Past Yr | 9.2 | 10.4 | | similar | |
| | % Cost Prevented Child's Care in Past Yr | 8.1 | 7.3 | | similar | |
| | % Difficulty Getting Appointment in Past Yr | 13.5 | 13.3 | | similar | |
| | % Cost Prevented Getting Rx in Past Yr | 8.5 | 9.5 | | similar | |
| Health Care | % Rate Local Health Care "Excellent/Very Good" | 56.3 | 53.1 | | similar | |