



2000 PRC Community Needs Assessment

*The Northwest, Central, and Southwest Areas
of Broward County, Florida*

Community Report *Prepared for Broward County* *Human Services Department*

*... 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

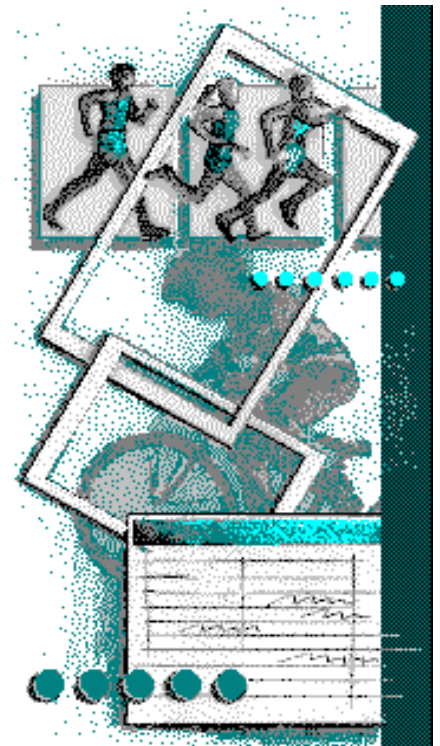


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INTRODUCTION

Project Overview

Project Goals

A Community Needs Assessment is a systemic, data-driven approach to determining the needs of residents in a defined geographical region. Subsequently, this information may be used to formulate strategies to improve community services specific to those needs.

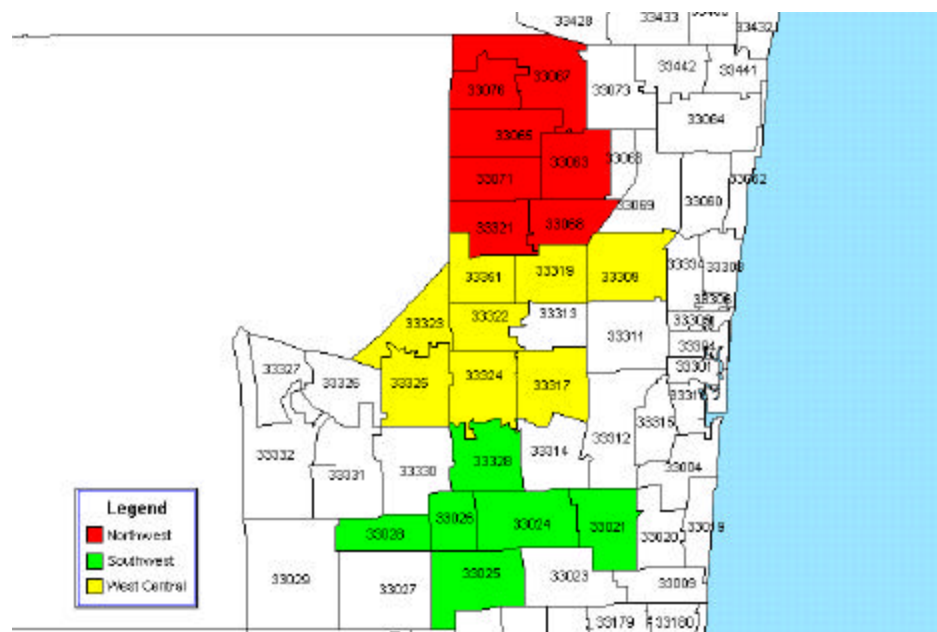
A Community Needs Assessment provides the information needed when developing effective interventions; with this information, communities may identify issues of greatest concern and decide to commit resources to those areas, thereby making the greatest possible impact on quality of life for community residents.



Community Defined for This Assessment

The “community” defined for this assessment includes selected ZIP Codes within the Northwest, West Central, and Southwest areas of Broward County, Florida, including: 33063, 33065, 33067, 33068, 33071, 33076, 33321, 33309, 33317, 33319, 33322, 33323, 33324, 33325, 33351, 33021, 33024, 33025, 33026, 33028, and 33328.

The following map describes this geographical location.



Methodology

The **PRC Community Needs Survey** developed for the combined community of the Northwest, West Central, and Southwest areas (known for purposes of this study as the Total Service Area) gives us a remarkably complete and accurate view of the needs of area residents through a randomized telephone survey of community members.

Community Needs Survey

A precise and carefully executed methodology is critical in asserting the validity of the results gathered in the **2000 PRC Community Needs Survey**. Thus, to ensure the best representation of the population surveyed, a telephone interview methodology was employed. The primary advantages of telephone interviewing are timeliness, efficiency and random selection capabilities. The survey was administered only to those residents with land-based telephones, and did not include mobile telephones, cellular phones, or households without telephones.

Sample Design

The random sample of telephone numbers for this study was apportioned according to the distribution of poverty households in the defined area at the ZIP Code level so that an adequate representation of these households was assured.

After the data were collected and checked, statistical weights were applied to bring the sample back into conformity with current geographic and demographic estimates of households in the defined area. Thus, the final survey results were weighted so that the findings would be generalizable to population of households at large.

Population estimates were taken from data provided by the Broward County Human Services Department.

The following table illustrates the population distribution for the defined area, accompanied by the actual number of interviews completed in each ZIP Code, and the resultant weighted sample.



SAMPLE DESIGN							
Study Area	ZIP Code - City	Est. 1999 Poverty Households	Total Cm's Needed	Est. Total Hshlds.	% of Total Area	Weighted Interviews	% of Comm.
Northwest Area	33063- Pompano Beach	3875	118	21234	21.1%	84	21.1%
	33065- Pompano Beach	2934	88	19217	19.1%	76	19.1%
	33067- Pompano Beach	376	11	7701	7.7%	31	7.7%
	33068- Pompano Beach	1800	54	16409	16.3%	65	16.3%
	33071- Pompano Beach	544	16	13172	13.1%	52	13.1%
	33076- Pompano Beach	407	12	4564	4.5%	18	4.5%
	33321- Fort Lauderdale	3336	101	18287	18.2%	73	18.2%
	Northwest Area Total:	13272	400	100584	100.0%	400	100.0%
W. Central Area	33309- Fort Lauderdale	1740	46	13720	12.9%	52	12.9%
	33317- Fort Lauderdale	1853	49	13242	12.4%	50	12.4%
	33319- Fort Lauderdale	3579	94	16984	15.9%	64	15.9%
	33322- Fort Lauderdale	3666	97	17989	16.9%	68	16.9%
	33323- Fort Lauderdale	349	9	6149	5.8%	23	5.8%
	33324- Fort Lauderdale	1927	51	16670	15.7%	63	15.7%
	33325- Fort Lauderdale	999	26	9229	8.7%	35	8.7%
	33351- Fort Lauderdale	1046	28	12516	11.7%	47	11.7%
	W. Central Area Total:	15159	400	106499	100.0%	400	100.0%
Southwest Area	33021- Hollywood	4208	143	20115	23.9%	96	23.9%
	33024- Hollywood	2858	97	22397	26.6%	106	26.6%
	33025- Hollywood	1961	67	15342	18.2%	73	18.2%
	33026- Hollywood	1087	37	11553	13.7%	55	13.7%
	33028- Hollywood	610	3121	5904	7.0%	28	7.0%
	33328- Fort Lauderdale	1019	2135	8920	10.6%	42	10.6%
	Southwest Area Total:	11743	400	84231	100.0%	400	100.0%
TOTAL SERVICE AREA:		40174	1200	291314	100.0%	1200	100.0%

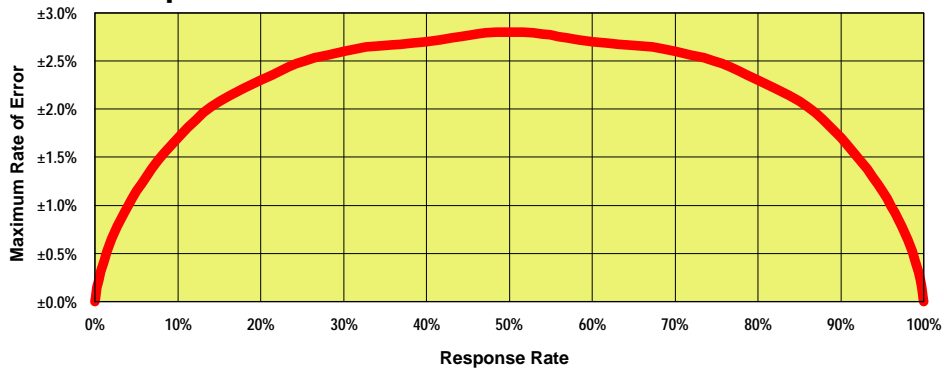
All administration of the surveys, data collection and data analysis was conducted by Professional Research Consultants, Inc. (PRC).

For comparative purposes of the report, *statistically significant differences* between each of the three geographical target areas are included where applicable throughout the report and are designated with italic text.

Sampling Error

For statistical purposes, the maximum rate of error associated with a sample size of 1,200 respondents is $\pm 2.8\%$ at the 95 percent level of confidence.

Expected Error Ranges for a Sample of 1,200 Respondents at the 95 Percent Level of Confidence



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

Example 1: For example, if 10% of the sample of 1,200 respondents answered a certain question with a "yes," it can be asserted that between 8.3% and 11.7% (10% \pm 1.7%) 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 47.2% and 52.8% (50% \pm 2.8%) of the total population would respond "yes" if asked this question.

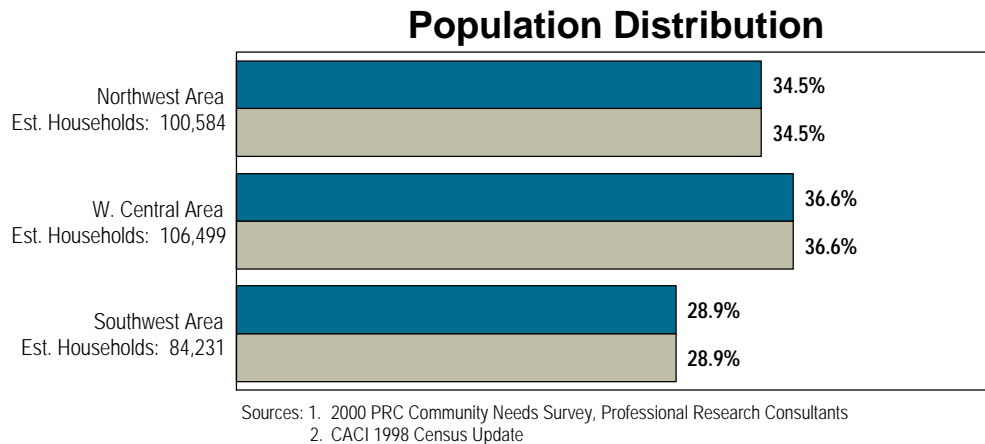
In addition, the following chart details the numbers of actual interviews completed in each geographic area and by demographic characteristic, along with the corresponding maximum margin of error. This is a valuable reference when determining how much importance to place on specific percentages throughout this report.

# of Actual Interviews Completed by Geography or Demographics		
Geography/Demographic	Community Needs Survey (n=)	Maximum Margin of Error
Gender		
Male	504	±4.4%
Female	696	±3.7%
Age		
18 to 39 Years	365	±4.9%
40 to 64 Years	470	±4.4%
65 Years or Older	326	±5.7%
Education		
High School or Less	407	±4.9%
Postsecondary Education	779	±3.5%
Poverty Status		
<200% Poverty	173	±6.9%
>200% Poverty	712	±3.7%
Ethnicity		
White	819	±3.5%
Hispanic	139	±9.8%
African-American*	113	±9.8%
Region		
Northwest	401	±4.9%
West Central	400	±4.9%
Southwest	399	±4.9%
TOTAL SAMPLE	1,200	±2.8%

*Race is self-reported; African-Americans include those respondents who identified themselves as either African-American or Black.

Population Distribution

The following chart details the specific population distribution among the three communities of the Northwest, West Central, and Southwest areas in comparison to the overall sample.

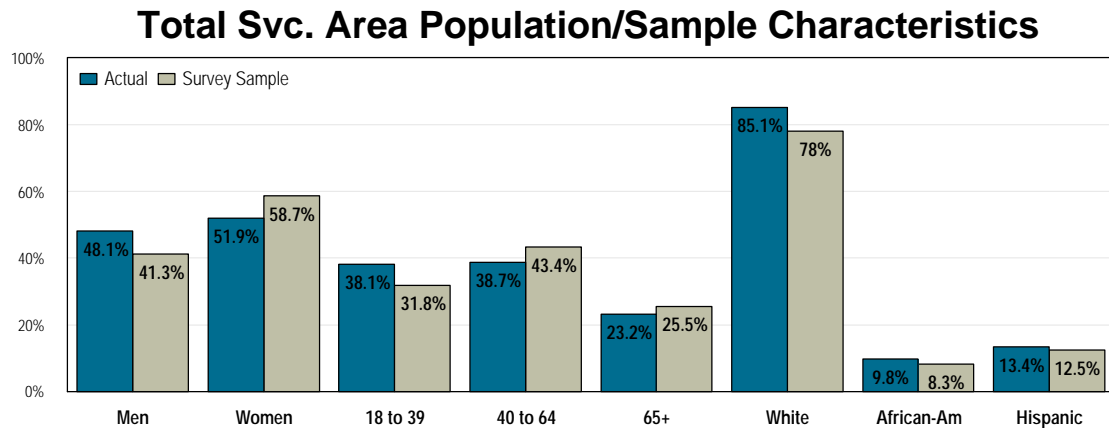


Sample Characteristics

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 needs, and these children are not represented demographically in this chart.]



Sources: 1. CACI 1998 Census Update.
2. 2000 PRC Community Health Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Further note that the poverty descriptions and segmentation used in this report are based on 1999 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 1999 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$16,950 annual household income or lower). In sample segmentation: “<200% Poverty” refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status along with those households living just above the poverty level, earning up to twice the poverty threshold; and “>200% Poverty” refers to households with incomes more than twice the poverty threshold defined for their household size.

In addition, for comparative purposes of this study, survey findings from respondents in each of the three areas (Northwest, West Central, and Southwest) are included where possible and applicable throughout the report.

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

Benchmark Data

Statewide Risk Factor Data

Statewide risk factor data are provided where available as an additional benchmark against which to compare local findings. These data are reported in the *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 *2000 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 2010 Goals



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

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

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

HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS

Housing Conditions

This section contains various assessments of the general conditions of housing and neighborhoods in the Total Service Area.

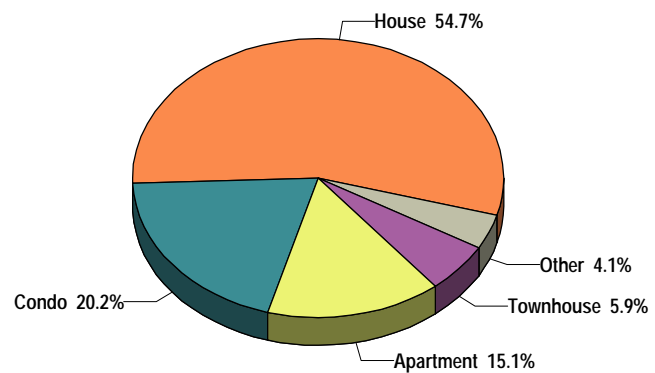
Personal Dwellings

Type of Current Dwelling

In the Total Service Area, 54.7% of adults currently live in a house, while 20.2% report living in a condo and 15.1% currently reside in an apartment. Another 5.9% of community members live in a townhouse, as shown in the adjacent chart. Also, 4.1% reported living in dwellings such as mobile homes, villas, and duplexes.

Viewed by area, it can be seen that adults in the Southwest Area are *significantly more likely* to reside in a house or a condo than residents of the Northwest or West Central areas.

Type of Dwelling Inhabited by Community Residents
(Total Svc. Area)

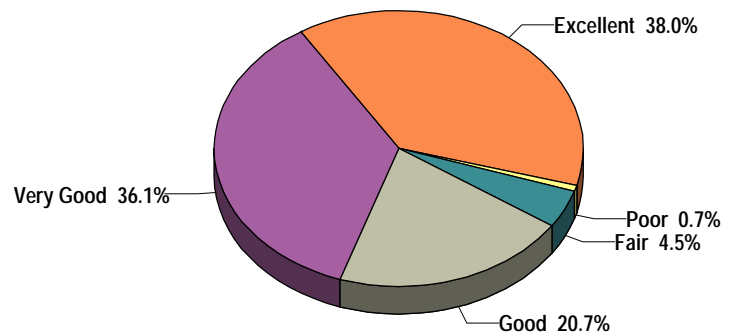


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Current Housing Conditions

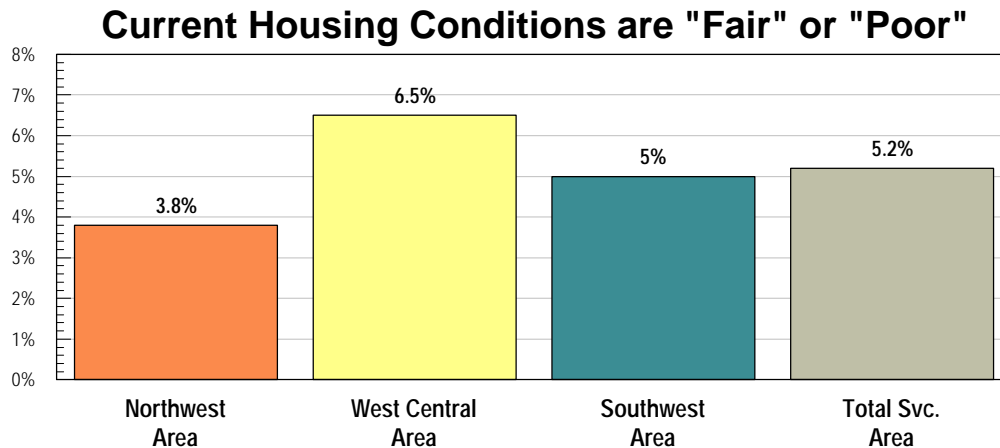
Community residents were next asked to evaluate the current condition of their housing, based on a five-point scale ranging from “excellent” to “poor.” As shown in the following chart, almost 4 in 10 (38.0%) local adults feel that their current housing conditions are “excellent,” and more than one-third (36.1%) of residents gave “very good” ratings; another 20.7% gave “good” ratings; another 20.7% gave

Condition of Current Housing
(Total Svc. Area)



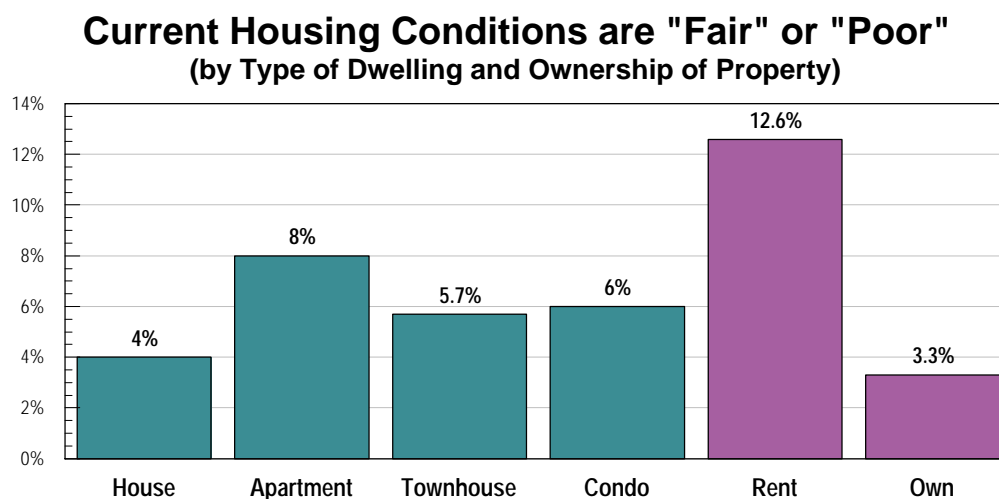
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

“good” reviews. Just 5.2% of local adults gave “fair” or “poor” opinions of their current housing. Responses do not vary significantly by area.



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. Percentages represent combined “fair” and “poor” responses.

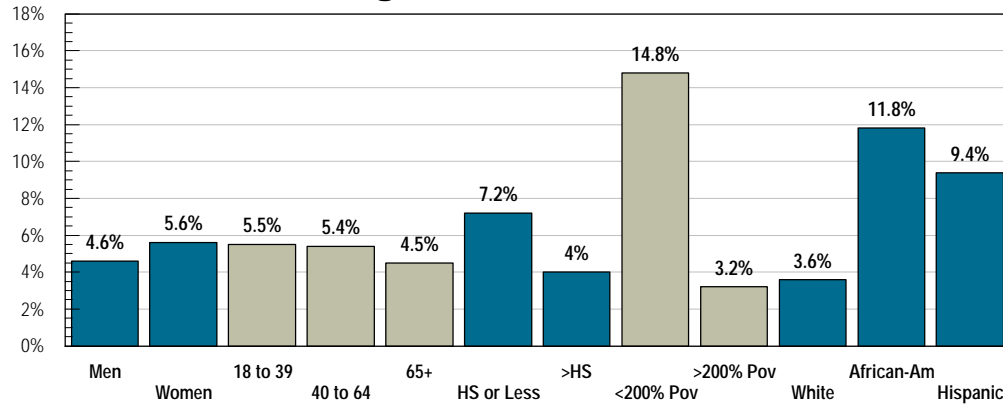
The following chart illustrates “fair” or “poor” ratings of current housing conditions, segmented by type of dwelling and ownership of property (i.e. those who rent versus those who own their property). As shown below, combined “fair” and “poor” responses are higher among local adults who currently live in an apartment. Also, adults who rent their property are almost four times as likely to give “fair” or “poor” evaluations of their property when compared with those who own their homes.



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. Percentages represent combined “fair” and “poor” responses.

The following chart further examines self-reported “fair” or “poor” housing conditions by various demographic characteristics. As might be expected, indications of “fair” or “poor” housing conditions are much higher among adults living in the lower income level than among those living at twice or more the national poverty level. African-Americans, Hispanics, and adults without education beyond high school are also more likely to report “fair/poor” conditions than their demographic counterparts, as shown below.

Current Housing Conditions are "Fair" or "Poor"



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

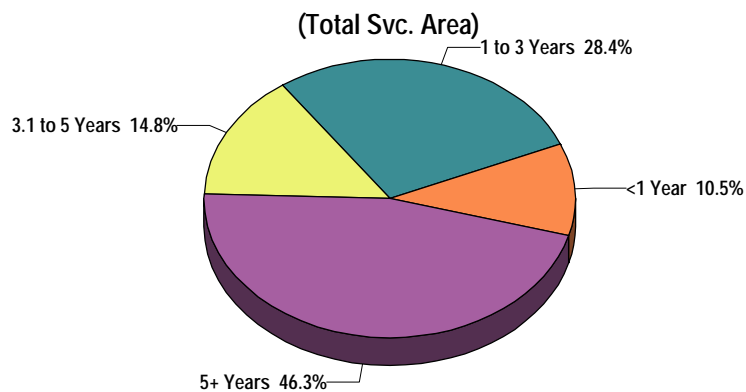
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Total Svc. Area.

2. Asked of all respondents.

3. Percentages represent combined “fair” and “poor” responses.

Area residents were next asked to indicate how long they have lived in their current dwelling. More than 4 in 10 (46.3%) local adults have been in their homes for five or more years; another 14.8% have been in their current homes for three to five years and 28.4% have lived in their homes between one and three years. Just 1 in 10 (10.5%) local adults have been in their current homes less than one year.

Length of Time Living in Current Dwelling

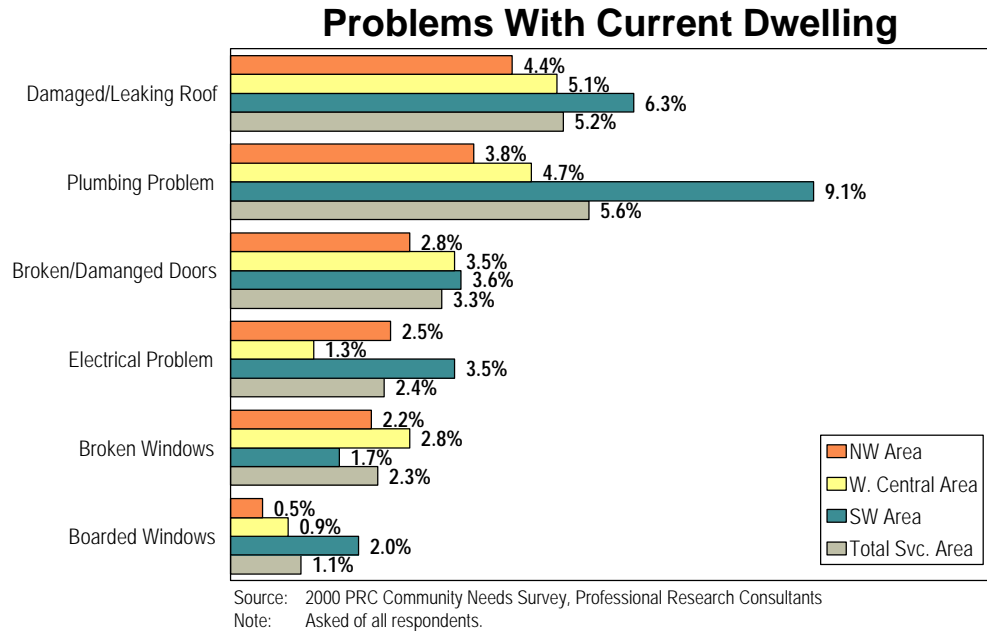


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents.

Specific Housing Conditions

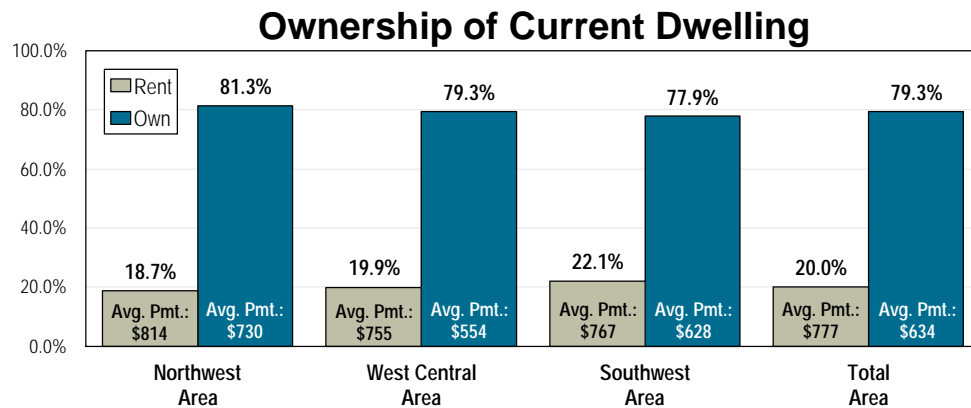
When asked about specific housing problems, the largest share of responses was for having a **plumbing problem** (mentioned by 5.6%), followed by a **damaged or leaking roof** (5.2%) and **broken or damaged doors** (3.3%). Just 2.4% of local adults reported having **electrical problems**, while 2.3% have **broken windows** and just 1% (1.1%) have **boarded windows** on their homes.



When viewed by area, it can be seen that Southwest Area residents are *significantly more likely* to report plumbing problems when compared with both the Northwest and West Central areas. Further, Southwest Area residents are *significantly more likely* to report electrical problems than adults in the West Central Area.

Housing Ownership

In a follow-up inquiry, local adults were asked to indicate whether they own or rent their current housing. As shown in the following chart, most (79.3%) area adults currently own their property, making an average monthly mortgage payment of \$634. The 20.0% of local adults who rent their property pay an average monthly rent of \$777. Note below that ownership percentages do not vary significantly when viewed by area; however, monthly rental and mortgage payments appear to be somewhat higher in the Northwest Area.



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

CHILDCARE SERVICES

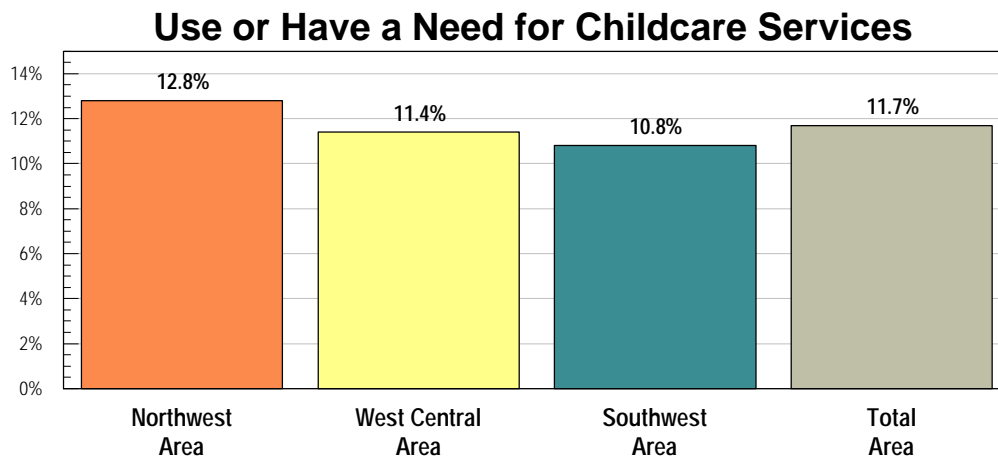
Childcare Services

This section illustrates local adults' use of childcare services and their perceptions of the quality of service which their children are receiving. Also included in this section is information on after-school programs and primary caregiving.

Need for Current Childcare

Personally Use or Need Childcare Services

In the Total Service Area, 11.7% of community residents use or have a need for childcare services, as shown in the following chart. Percentages do not vary significantly by area.



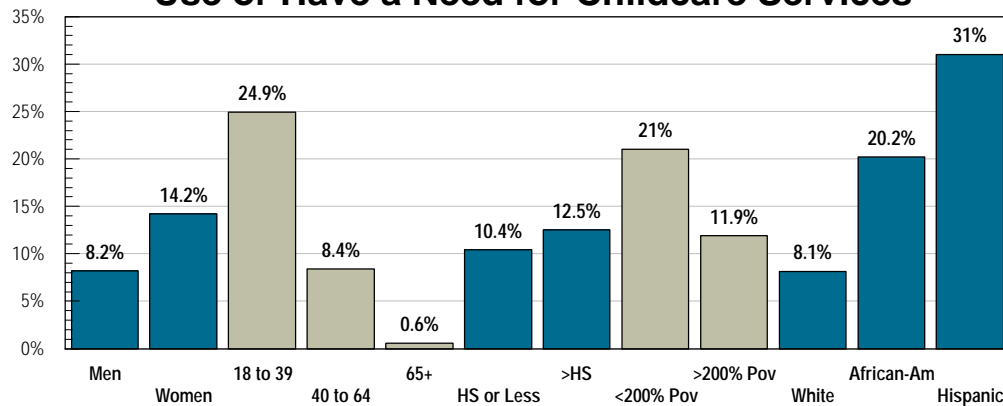
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.

2. Percentages represent "yes" responses.

Local adults most likely to use or have a need for childcare services include adults under 40, women, adults in the lower income bracket, African-Americans, and Hispanics, as shown in the following chart.

Use or Have a Need for Childcare Services



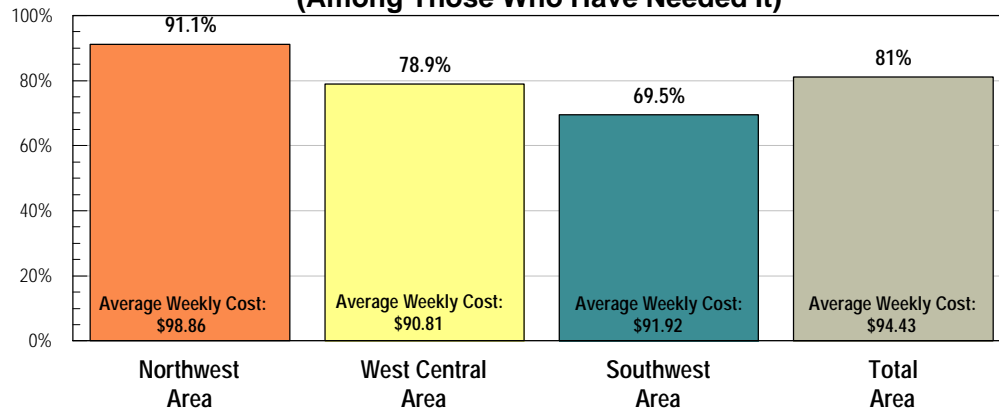
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
2. Asked of respondents who currently use childcare services.

Licensed Childcare

Among area adults who have needed it, 81.0% have been able to find licensed childcare, paying a weekly average of \$94.43. A total of 9.8% of local adults have been unable to find licensed childcare. A *significantly higher* proportion of adults in the Northwest Area are able to find licensed childcare when compared to parents in the West Central and Southwest areas.

Have Been Able to Find Licensed Childcare (Among Those Who Have Needed It)

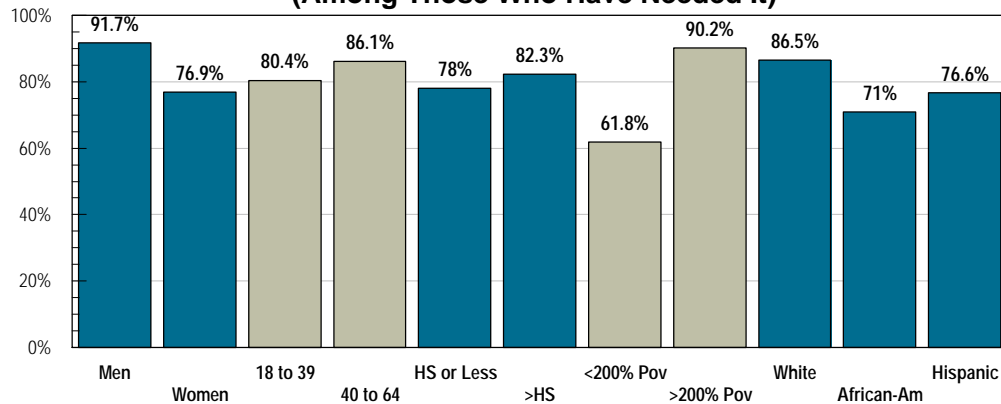


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of those respondents who have needed childcare.

Viewed demographically, adults *least* likely to have found licensed childcare services include women, adults in the lower income bracket, African-Americans, and Hispanics, as shown in the following chart.

Have Been Able to Find Licensed Childcare (Among Those Who Have Needed It)



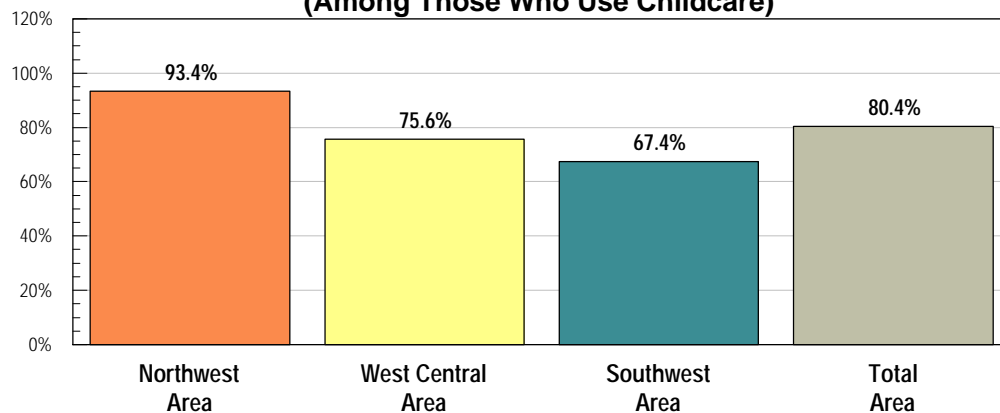
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.

2. Asked of respondents who currently use childcare services.

Most (80.4%) local adults who use childcare services indicate that the facility is located close to their home or work. Adults in the Northwest Area are *significantly more likely* to report that their childcare facility is close to home or work when compared to both the West Central and Southwest areas.

Childcare Facility is Close to Home or Work (Among Those Who Use Childcare)

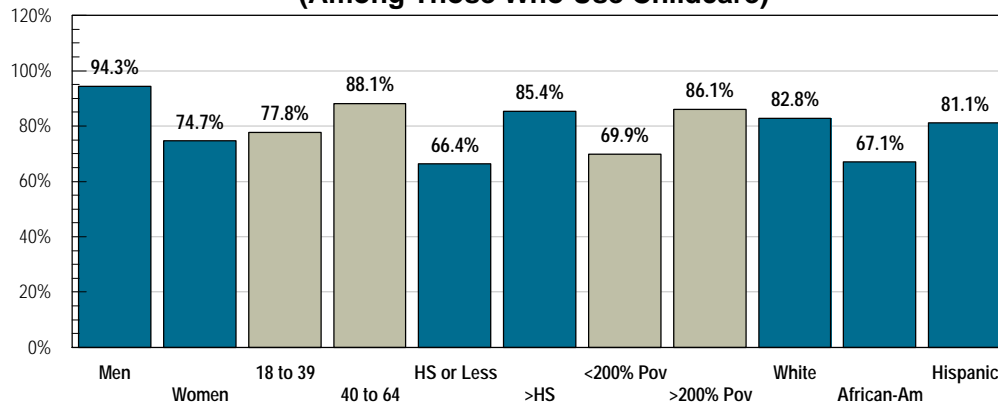


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of those respondents who have needed childcare.

Adults *least* likely to indicate that their childcare facility is located close to their home or work include women, adults under 40, those in the lower income and educational brackets, and African-Americans.

Childcare Facility is Close to Home or Work (Among Those Who Use Childcare)

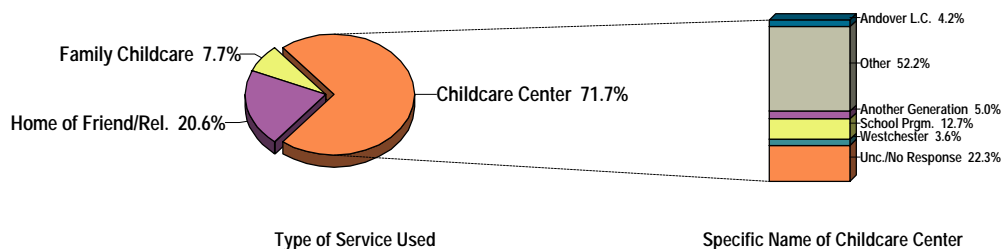


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
 2. Asked of respondents who currently use childcare services.

Most (71.7%) local adults who use local childcare services indicate that they take their children to a childcare center. Another 20.6% use the home of a friend or relative. Specific childcare centers mentioned include school programs, Andover Learning Center, Another Generation, South Winds, and Christian Academy, as shown below. [By area, it can be seen that parents in the Southwest Area are *significantly more likely* than those in the Northwest and West Central areas to utilize a childcare center (versus other places of care).]

Type of Childcare Used



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

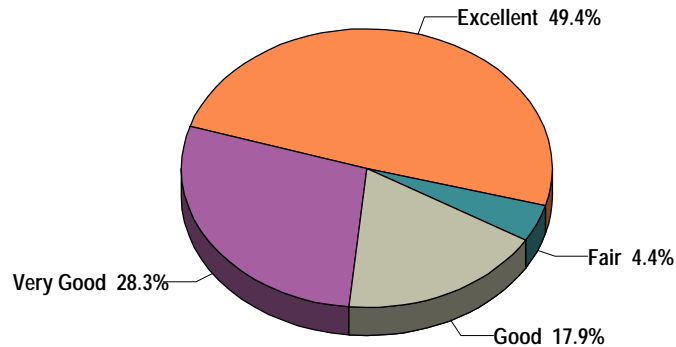
Note: Asked of those respondents who have needed childcare.

Quality of Current Childcare

One-half (49.4%) of local parents who utilize some type of childcare services perceive these services to be “excellent.” Another 28.3% gave “very good” ratings of their current childcare services. A total of 17.9% of community residents gave “good” opinions of their childcare. Note that among the local adults indicating they use childcare services, only

4.4% rated the childcare services they use as “fair,” while no local adults gave “poor” ratings of their childcare services.

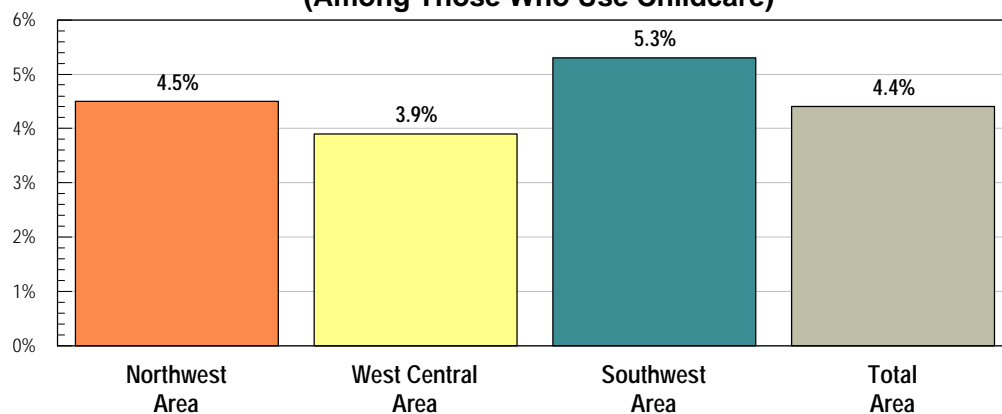
Perceived Quality of Current Childcare (Total Svc. Area)



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of those respondents who use childcare services.

Viewed by area, there are no significant differences in “fair” responses.

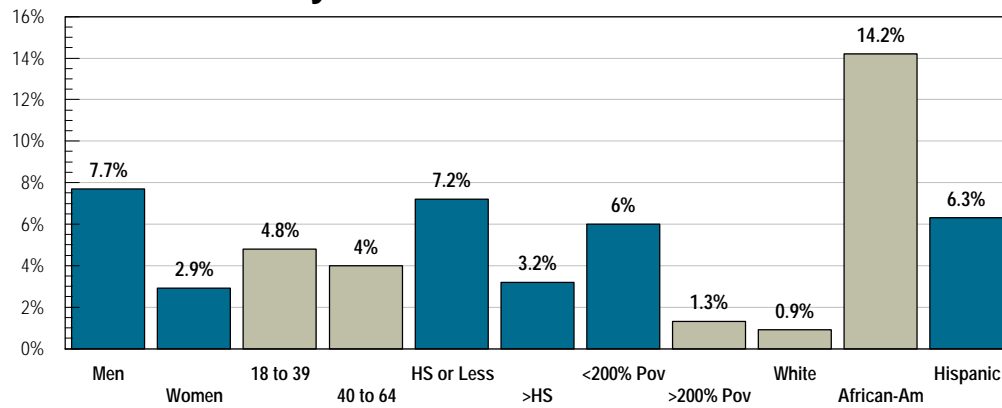
Quality of Current Childcare is "Fair" (Among Those Who Use Childcare)



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Asked of those respondents who have needed childcare.
2. Percentages represent “fair” responses to the inquiry.

When segmented by specific demographic characteristics, adults most likely to indicate that the quality of their childcare is “fair” are men, adults in the lower income and educational brackets, and African-Americans, as shown in the following chart.

Quality of Current Childcare is "Fair"

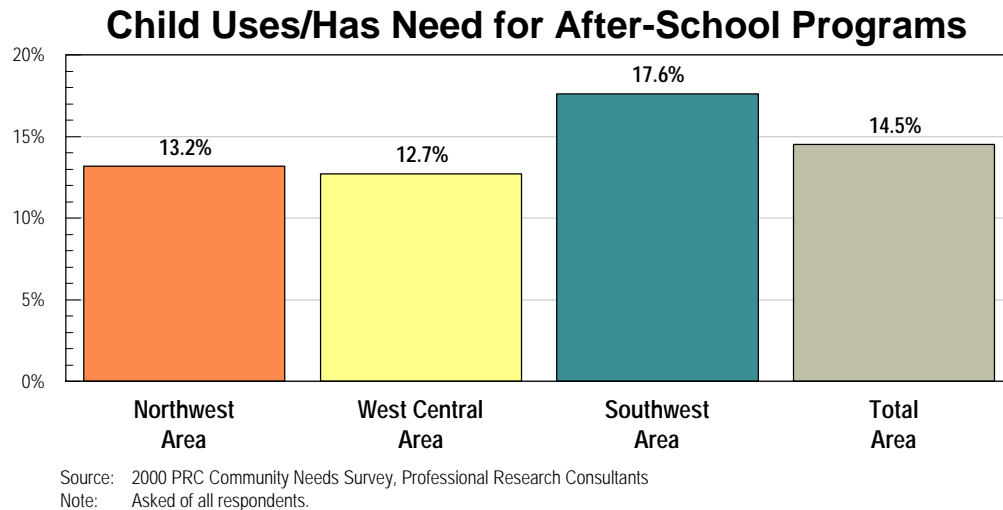


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

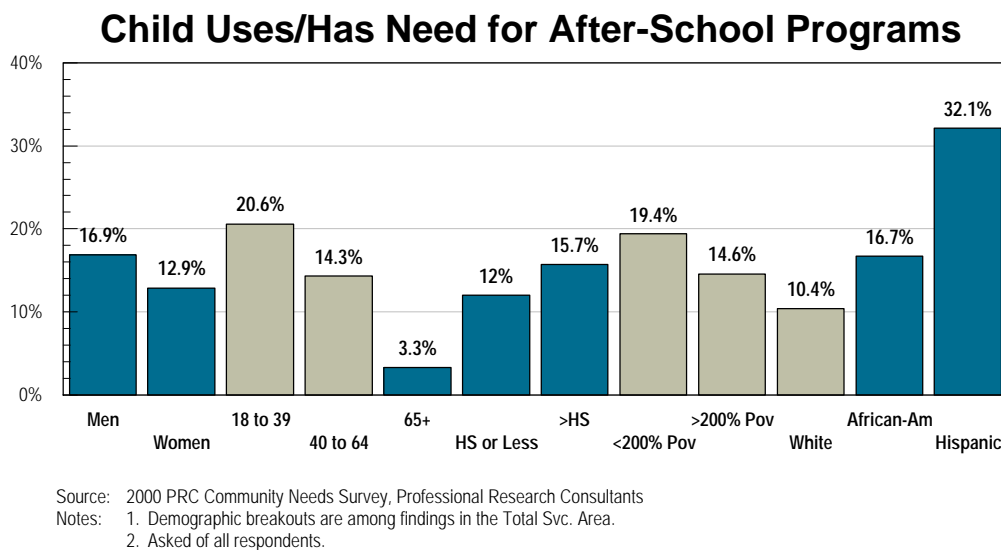
- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
 2. Asked of respondents who currently use childcare services.

After-School Programs

In the Total Service Area, 14.5% of adults indicate that their child uses or has a need for after-school programs. This does not vary significantly by area.

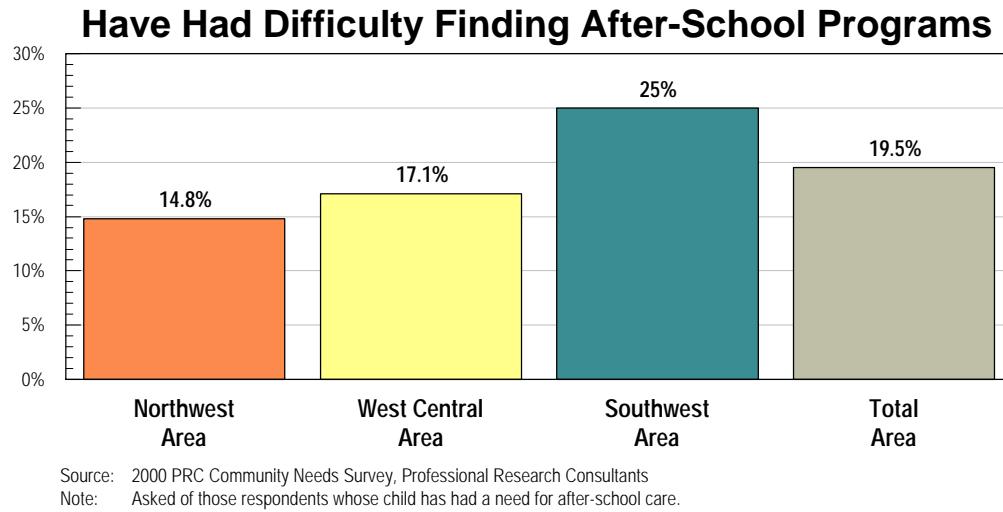


Local adults most likely to indicate that their child uses or has a need for an after-school program are Hispanics, young adults, men, and those in the lower income bracket, as shown below.

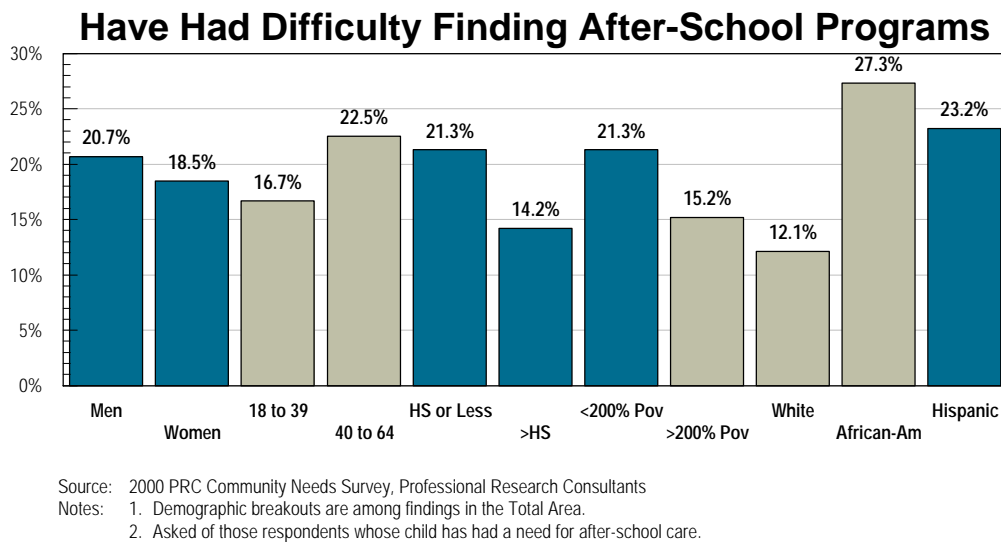


A total of 19.5% of adults who express a need for after-school programs report that they have had difficulty finding such a program, as shown in the following chart. This

percentages increases to a full 25.0% in the Southwest Area community, *statistically significantly higher* than in the Northwest and West Central areas.

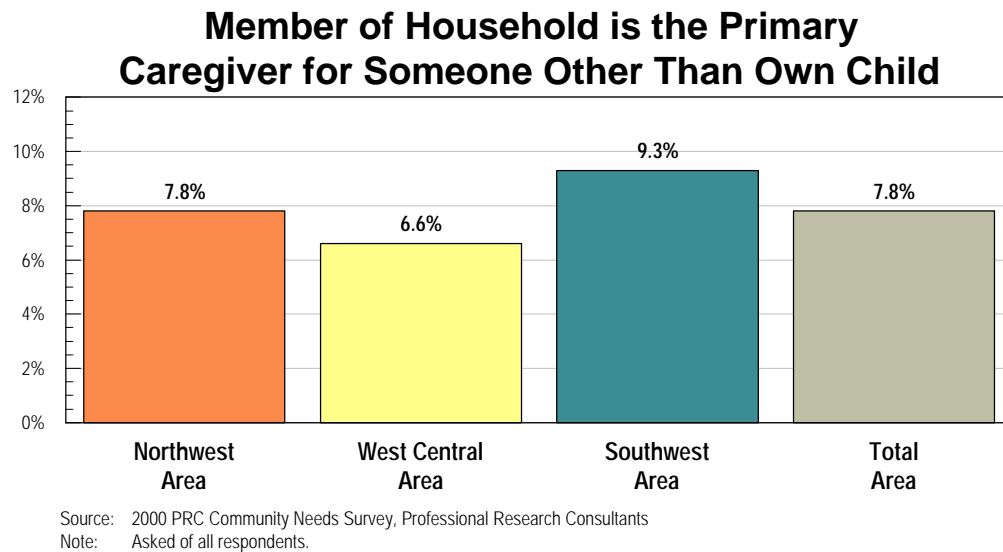


Demographic segments most likely to report having difficulty finding after-school programs include African-Americans, Hispanics, adults with postsecondary education, adults aged 40 and older, and men, as detailed below.

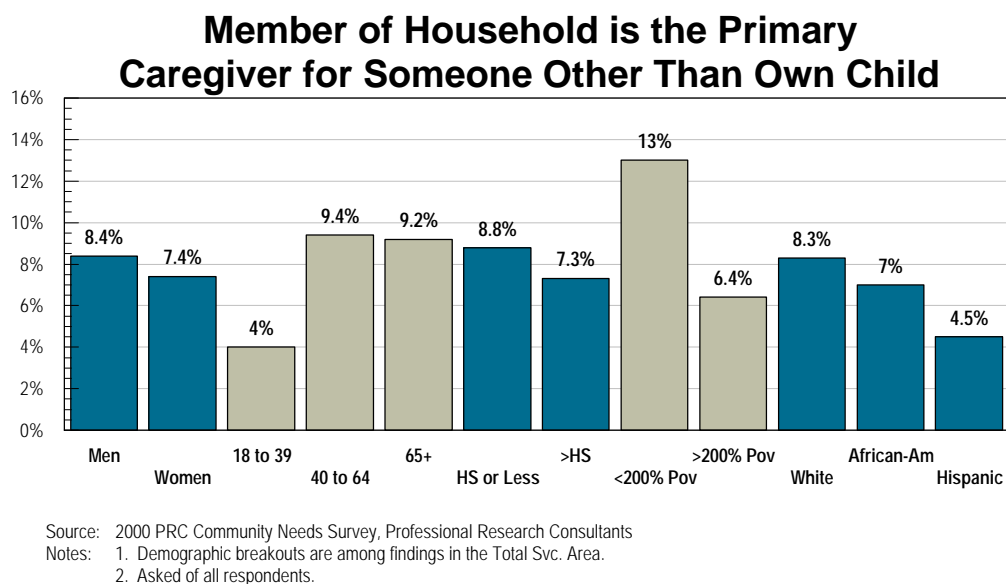


Primary Caregivers

A total of 7.8% of local adults indicate that they are primary caregivers in their home for someone other than their own children. (These people being cared for might include an elderly relative, a handicapped adult, or a child of a friend or relative.) Percentages do not vary significantly by area.



Local adults most likely to be primary caregivers for someone other than their own children include those aged 40 and older, those in the lower income bracket, and Whites, as shown below.



TRANSPORTATION

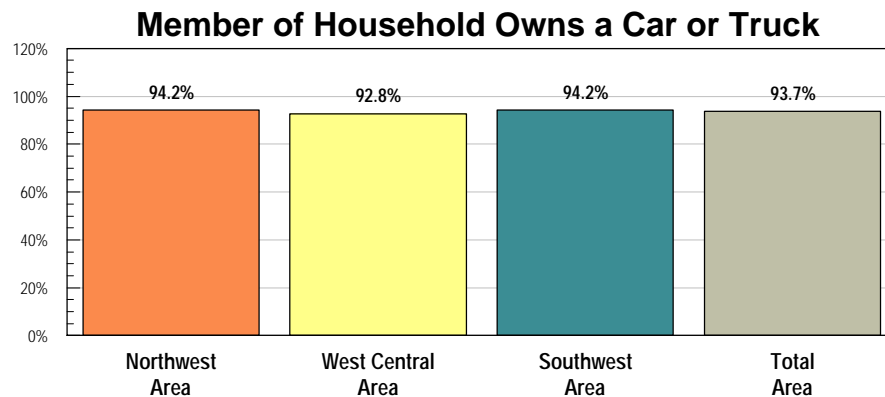
Transportation

This section assesses local transportation ownership and usage among community members in the Total Service Area.

Current Transportation Used

Vehicle Ownership

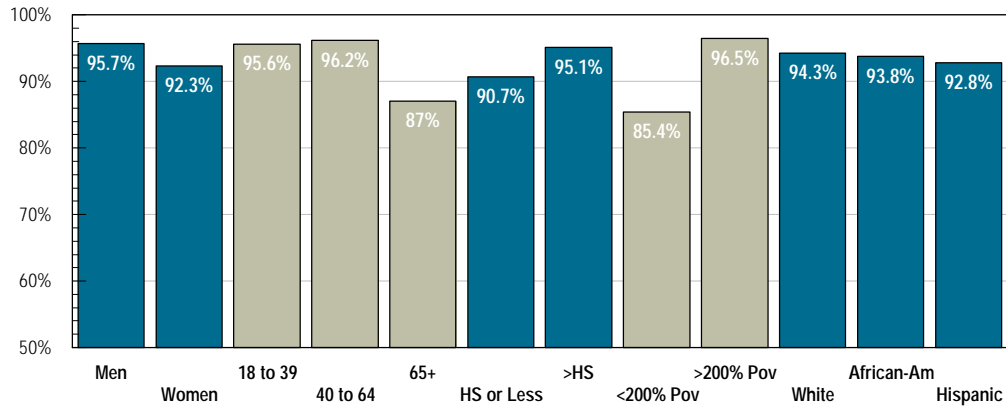
Most area residents (93.7%) indicate that they or a member of their household currently own a car or truck, as shown in the following chart. This percentage does not vary significantly when viewed by community.



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

As is detailed in the following chart, automobile ownership is most prevalent among adults living at more than twice the national poverty level and those under the age of 65.

Member of Household Owns a Car or Truck



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

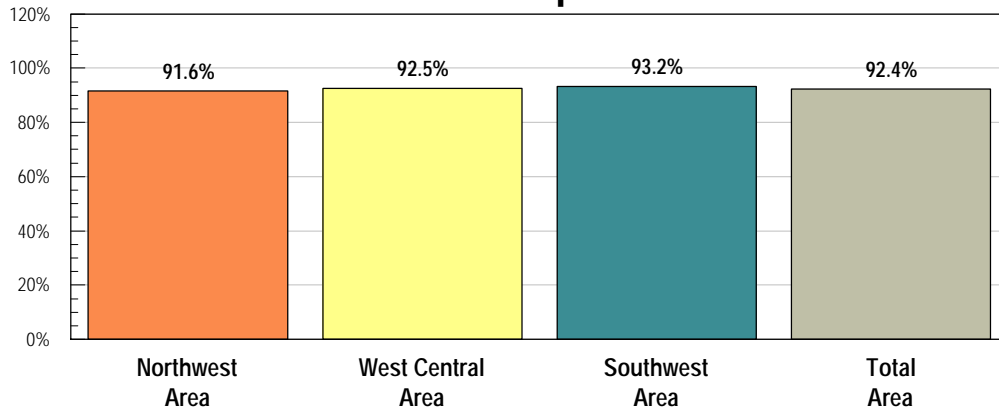
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.

2. Asked of all respondents.

Method of Transportation

When asked to indicate what type of transportation they use most often, more than 9 in 10 (92.4%) local adults mentioned driving their own car (while 3.4% of community residents rely on someone else's vehicle for transportation).

Use Own Car for Transportation Most Often



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community Services

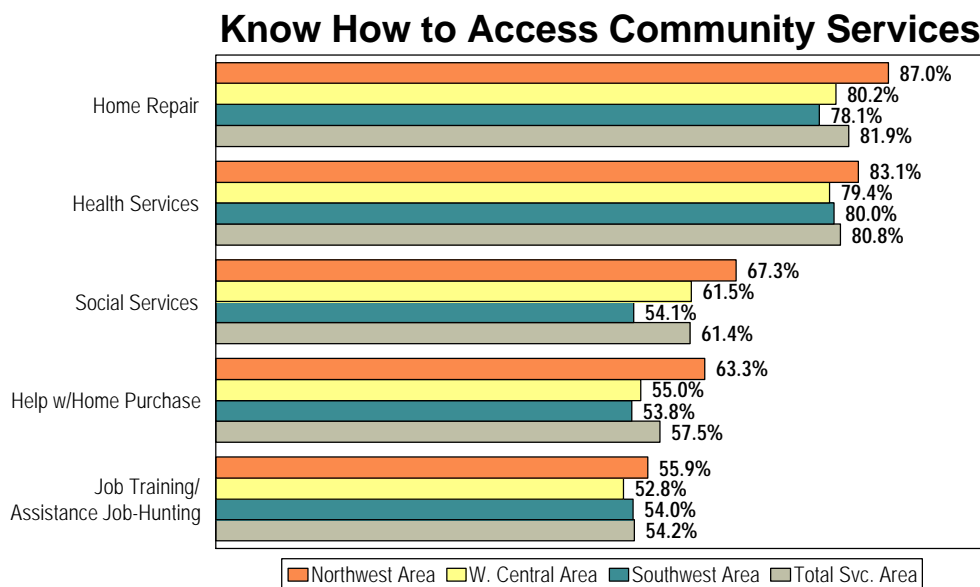
This section of the needs assessment describes community residents' knowledge and awareness of various local community services. It also examines waiting periods for services and illustrates specific services needed by community members.

Awareness of Community Services

Knowledge of Specific Services

Survey respondents were asked to indicate whether they know how to access specific local services, including home repair, health, and social services, as well as accessing help with home purchasing and job training or assistance with job-hunting. As shown below, knowledge about accessing services is highest in the Total Service Area for **home repair** (with 81.9% indicating that they know how to access the service), followed by **health services** (80.8%) and **social services** (61.4%). Fewer local adults indicated awareness about accessing help for a **home purchase** and **job training** or assistance with **job-hunting**.

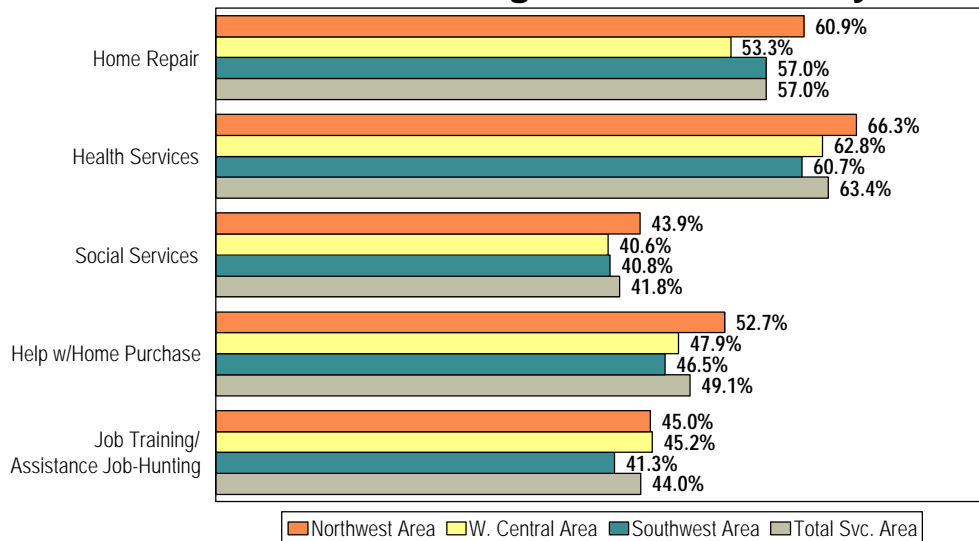
In general, knowledge about access to community services appears to be highest among residents of the Northwest Area, as detailed below. In fact, knowledge about home repair, social services, and help with home purchases is *significantly higher* in the Northwest Area.



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Community members were also asked to indicate whether they know what is needed to be eligible to receive these specific services. Percentages were lower for this awareness, with the highest being for health services (63.4% of local adults know how to be eligible to receive health services). The following chart provides a more complete breakdown of responses. Again, knowledge about eligibility for these specific community services appears to be highest in the Northwest Area. Specifically, adults in the Northwest Area are *significantly more likely* than those in the Southwest Area to know about eligibility for home repair services.

Know How to be Eligible for Community Services



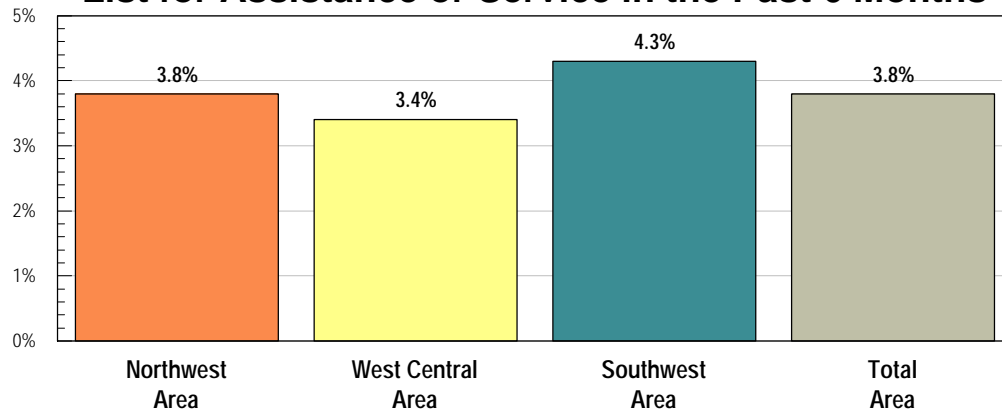
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents.

Waiting List for Services

Within the past six months, 3.8% of local adults have been put on a waiting list for assistance or service; no significant differences are found by community.

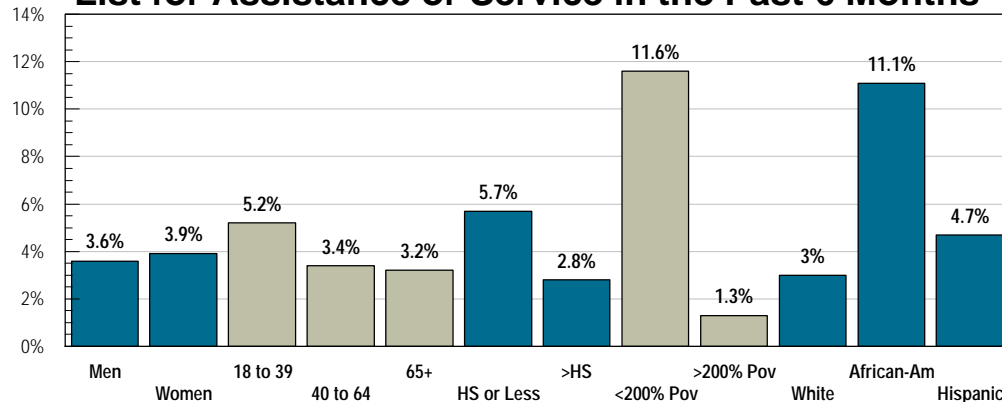
Have Applied for and Been Put on Waiting List for Assistance or Service in the Past 6 Months



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Adults most likely to have been placed on a waiting list for services include adults in the lower income and educational brackets, adults under 40, and African-Americans, as shown below.

Have Applied for and Been Put on Waiting List for Assistance or Service in the Past 6 Months



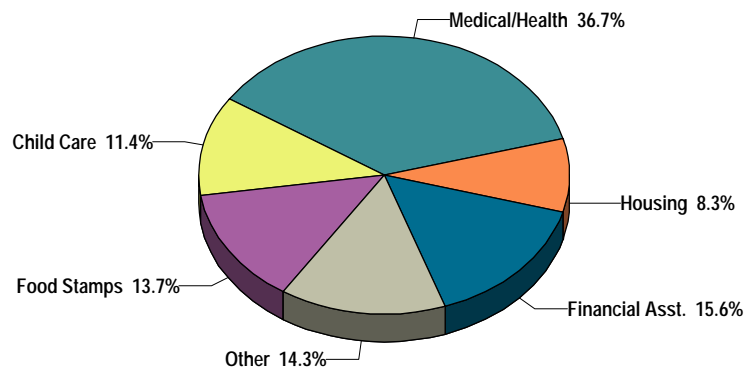
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Adults who have been placed on a waiting list for services or assistance were next asked to indicate the specific service or assistance which they requested. The largest share of responses (36.7%) was for medical or health services, followed by financial assistance

(mentioned by 15.6%), food stamps (13.7%), childcare (11.4%), and housing (8.3%), as shown in the following chart.

Type of Service or Assistance Sought

(Total Svc. Area)



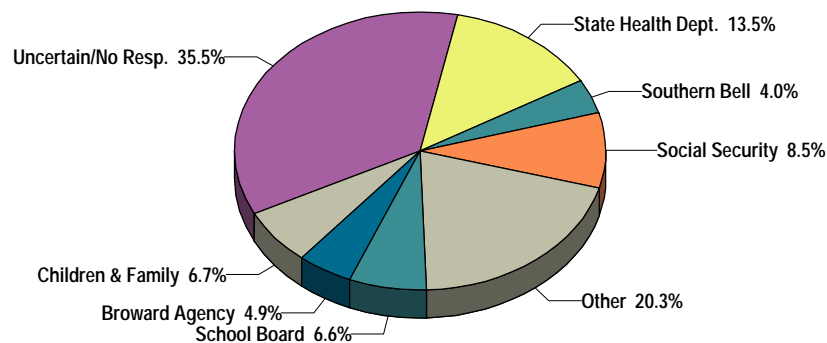
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of those residents who have applied for help in the past six months and been put on a waiting list.

Adults who were put on a waiting list for services or assistance were further asked to indicate the name of the agency where the assistance was requested. As detailed in the following chart, the largest share of responses (13.5%) was for the State Health Department, followed by Social Security (mentioned by 8.5%), Children & Family Services (6.7%), School Board (6.6%), Broward Agency (4.9%), and Southern Bell (4.0%).

Name of Agency Where Assistance Was Requested

(Total Svc. Area)



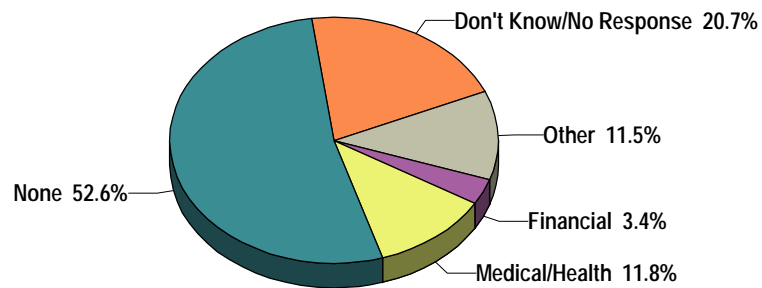
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of those respondents who sought help or assistance in the past 6 months and were put on a waiting list.

Type of Service or Assistance Most Needed by Local Households

Survey respondents in the Total Service Area were asked to indicate which type of service or assistance their household most needs. As can be seen in the following chart, one in five (20.7%) local adults were uncertain or had no response for this inquiry. Another 52.6% indicated that their household does not need any type of service or assistance. On the other hand, 11.8% of local adults reported a need for medical or health services. Another 3.4% of local adults indicated that their household needs financial assistance.

**Type of Service or
Assistance Household Most Needs**
(Total Svc. Area)



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

HEALTH STATUS

Physical Health Status

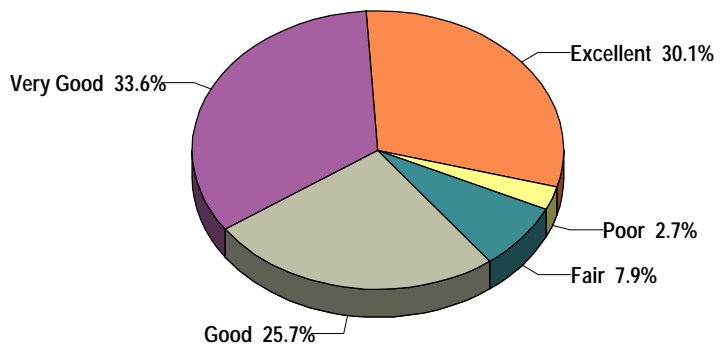
This section describes various assessments of the general physical health of community residents, including such elements as perceived health status, significant health problems, and work limitations.

Self-Reported Physical Health

Overall Health Status

In the Total Service Area, 63.7% of adults view their individual physical health as “excellent” or “very good.” On the other hand, 10.6% say that their general physical health is overall “fair” or “poor.” This is further outlined in the adjacent chart.

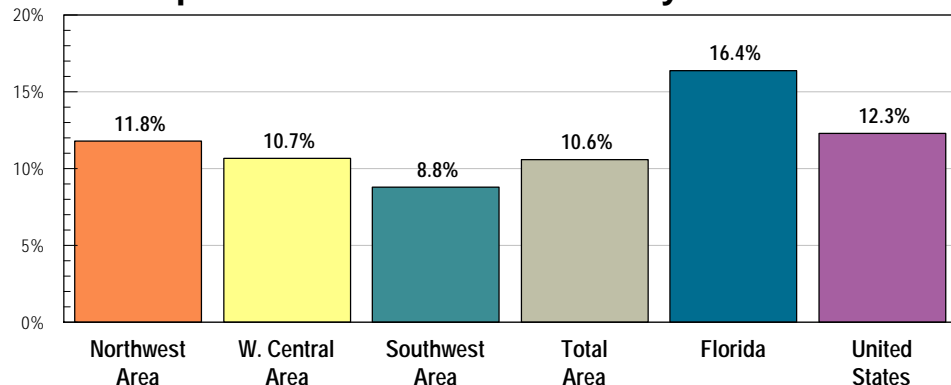
Self-Reported Health Status (Total Svc. Area)



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

The percentage of area residents reporting “fair” or “poor” physical health is similar to the percentage giving this indication nationwide (and does not vary significantly by community). Across Florida, 16.4% of adults indicate currently experiencing “fair” or “poor” physical health, as shown in the adjacent chart.

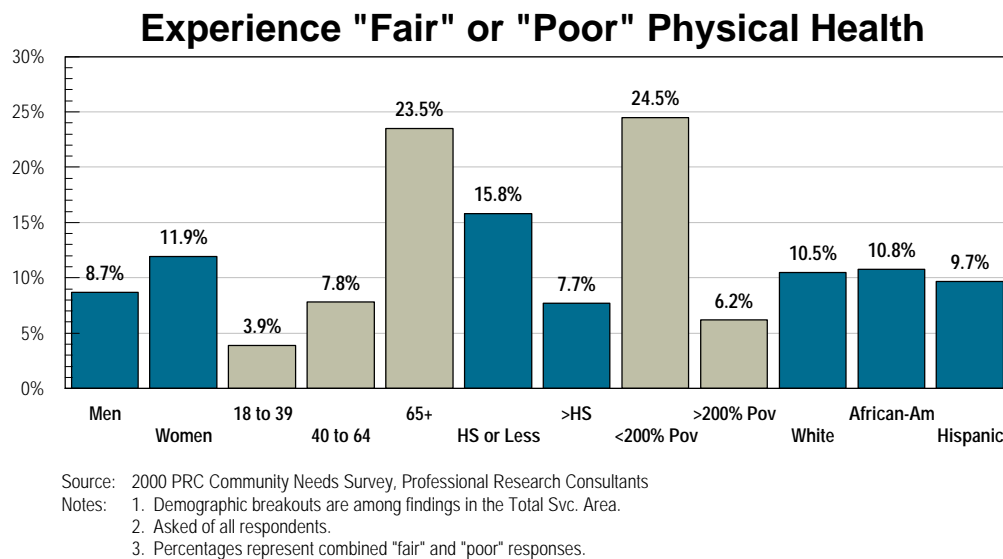
Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health



Sources: 1. 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
2. Percentages represent combined “fair” and “poor” responses.

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 15.8% of community residents with no education beyond high school reporting their physical health as “fair” or “poor,” compared to 7.7% of those with postsecondary education.

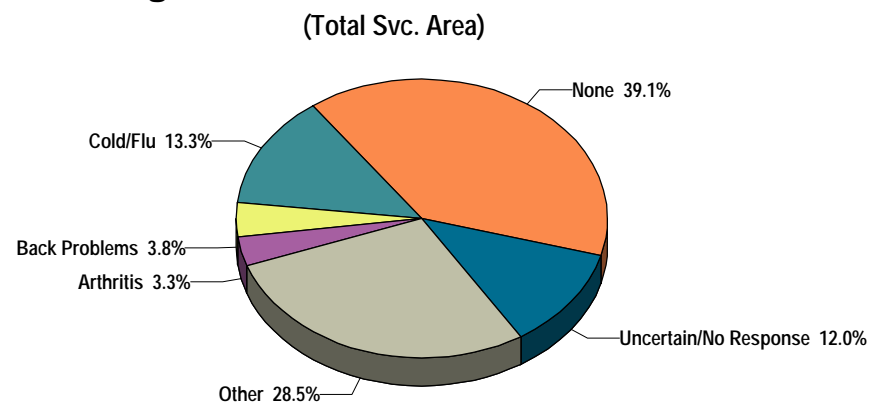
Furthermore, “fair” or “poor” health is reported much more among lower-income adults, and is higher among women (11.9%) than among men (8.7%), as detailed below.



Health Problems

Local adults were next asked to indicate what, if any, their most significant health problem was last month. As shown in the following chart, 39.1% of local adults had no significant health problem in the past month. On the other hand, 13.3% of local adults mentioned suffering from a **cold** or **flu** last month, while 3.8% had **back problems** and 3.3% mentioned **arthritis**, as shown.

Most Significant Health Problem in Past Month

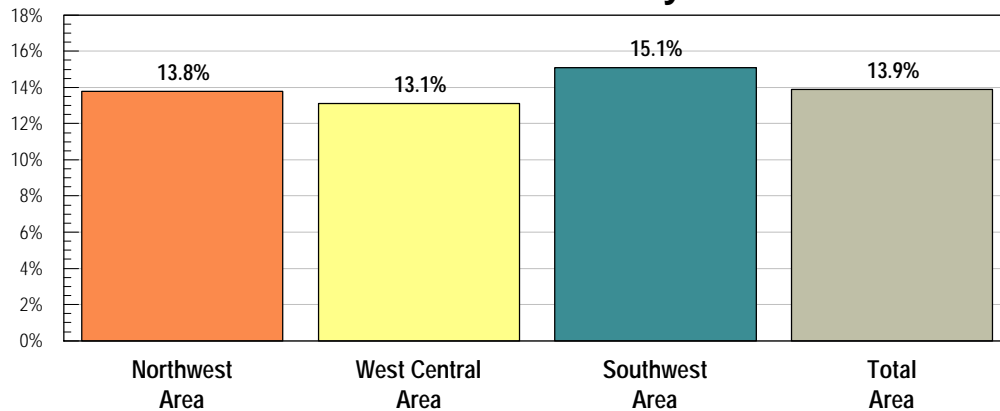


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Health Limitations

In the Total Service Area, 13.9% of adults indicate that their current health status limits their ability to work (similar among the three communities). The majority of adults, however, are not restricted from employment by their current health status.

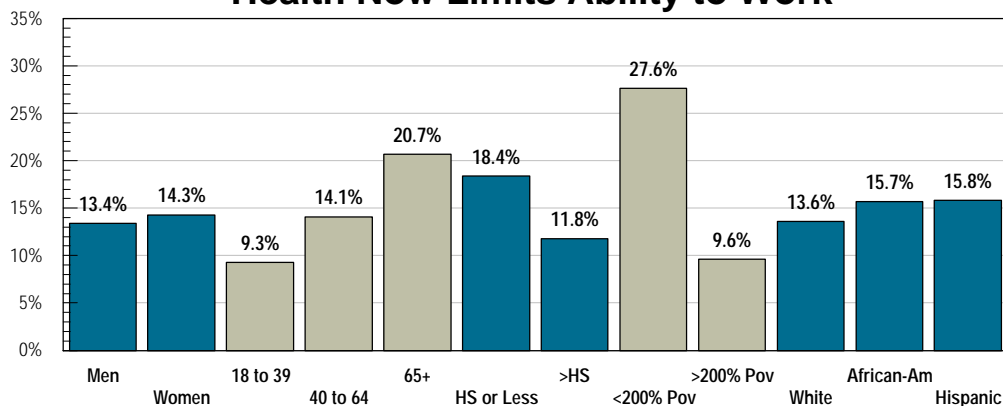
Health Now Limits Ability to Work



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Community members most likely to indicate that their current health status limits their ability to work include adults aged 65 and older and adults in the lower income and educational brackets, as shown below.

Health Now Limits Ability to Work



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

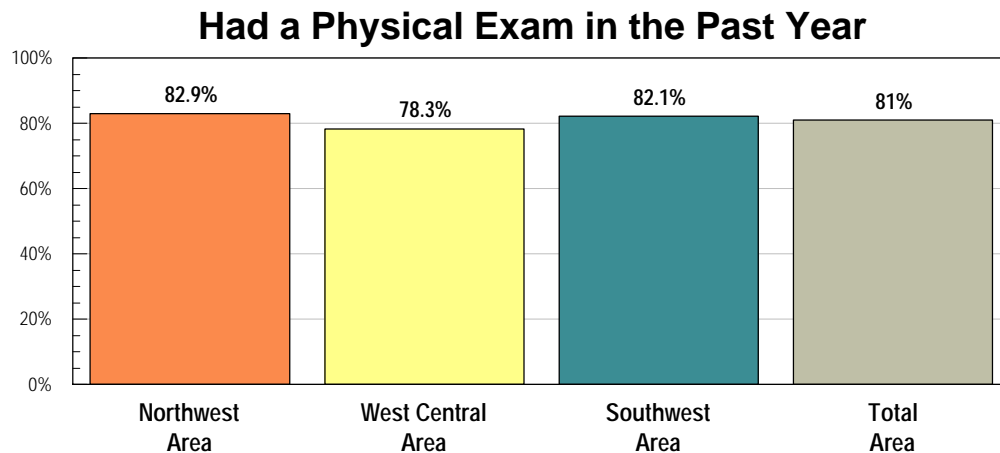
PRIMARY CARE SERVICES

Primary Medical Care

Regular medical care is a key component of preventive medicine. The following section examines community members' use of medical and emergency care services.

Recent Physical Examinations

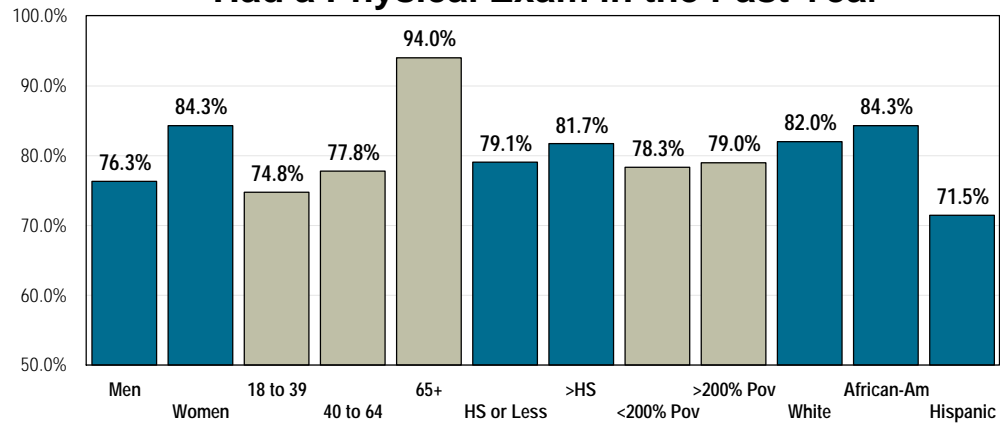
A total of 81.0% of adults in the Total Service Area have had a complete physical examination in the past year, varying little by community. [Another 10.4% had a full physical exam between one and two years ago, while 3.1% report having a physical exam between two and three years ago, and the remaining 5.5% of local adults indicate that it has been three or more years since their most recent complete physical exam.]



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Viewed by demographic characteristics, local adults most likely to have had a complete physical exam in the past year include women, adults aged 65 and older, Whites, and African-Americans, as shown in the following chart.

Had a Physical Exam in the Past Year



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

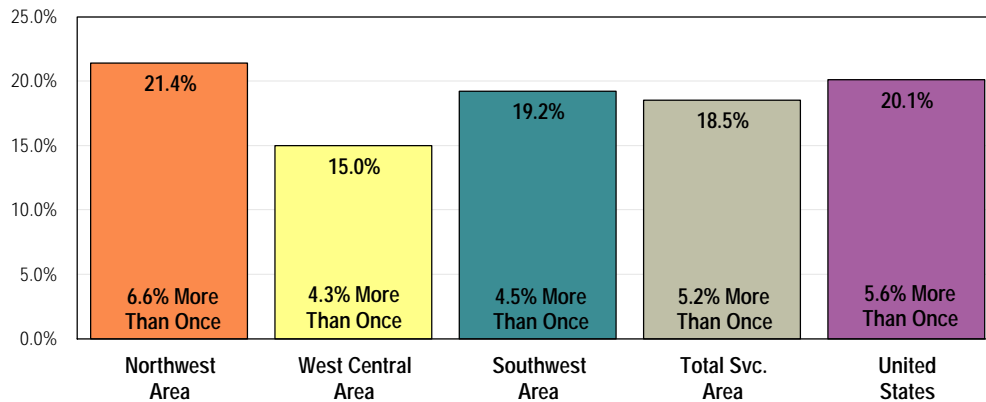
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Total Svc. Area.

2. Asked of all respondents.

Emergency Room Utilization

A total of 18.5% of adults in the Total Service Area have used a local emergency room in the past year (including 5.2% who sought care in an ER more than once). Nationwide, a similar 20.1% of adults report emergency room usage in the past year, including 5.6% who received emergency care more than once. Emergency Room usage is *significantly higher* in the Northwest Area when compared with the West Central Area.

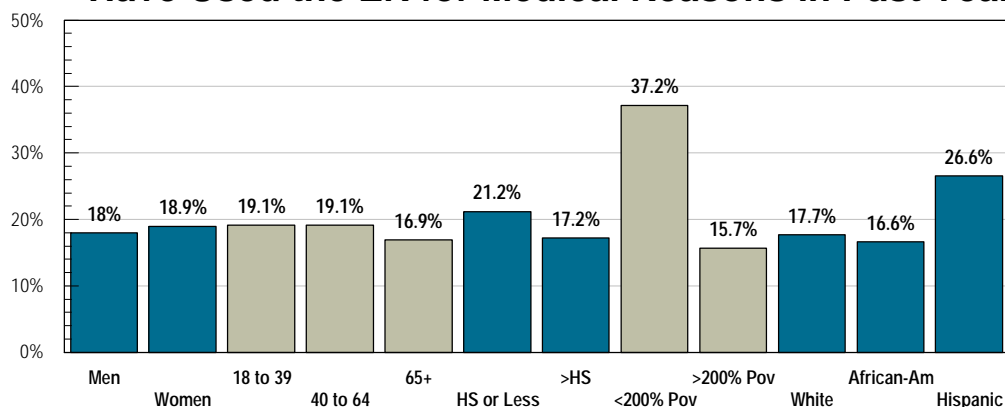
Have Used the ER for Medical Reasons in Past Year



Sources: 1. 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. State data not available.

In the Total Service Area, emergency room utilization increases to 37.2% among those living at or near the poverty threshold and to 26.6% of local Hispanics. [It may be important to note that the percentage of adults using the ER in the past year does not vary between insured respondents and those without coverage.]

Have Used the ER for Medical Reasons in Past Year



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH

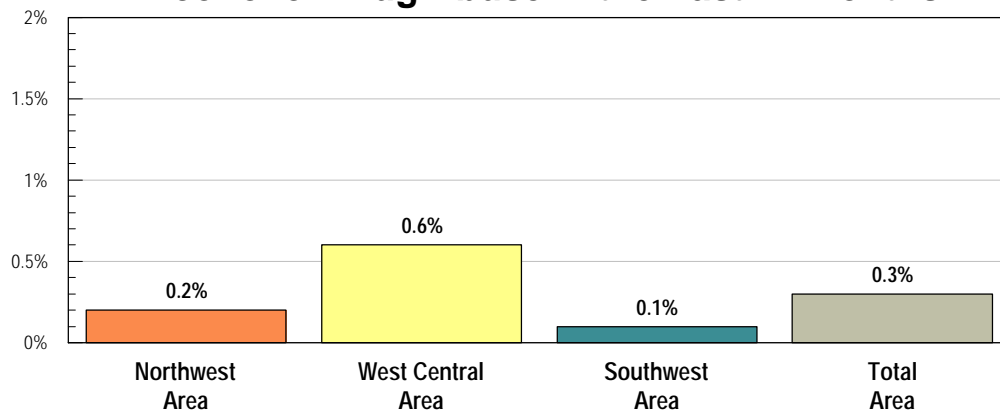
Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Treatment for drugs and alcohol problems are addressed in this section, along with prevalence of mental health problems such as anxiety, stress, and depression.

Drug and Alcohol Treatment

In response to the *PRC Community Needs Survey*, very few adults in the Total Service Area reported seeking treatment for alcohol or drug abuse in the past 12 months. Only four people responded affirmatively, mentioning that their treatment was specifically for problems with alcohol, narcotics, or pain medication.

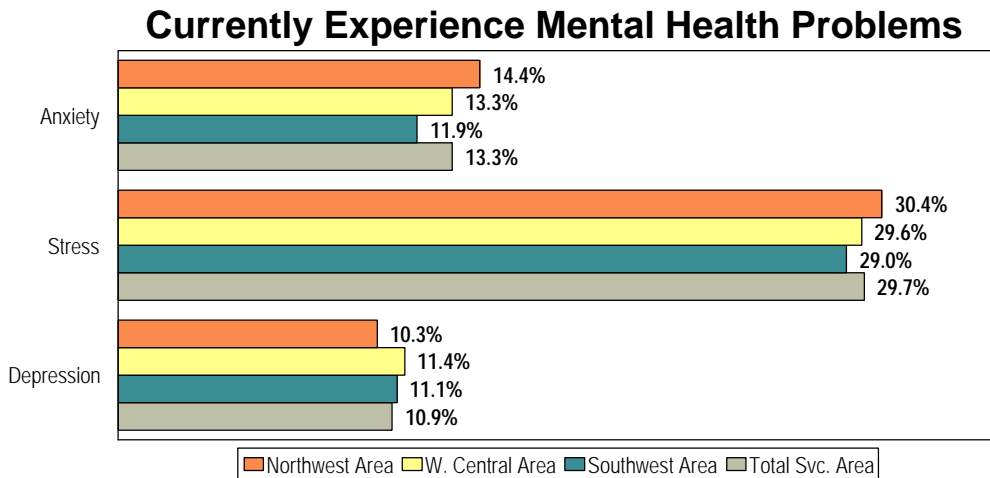
Have Sought Treatment for Alcohol or Drug Abuse in the Past 12 Months



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Mental Health Problems

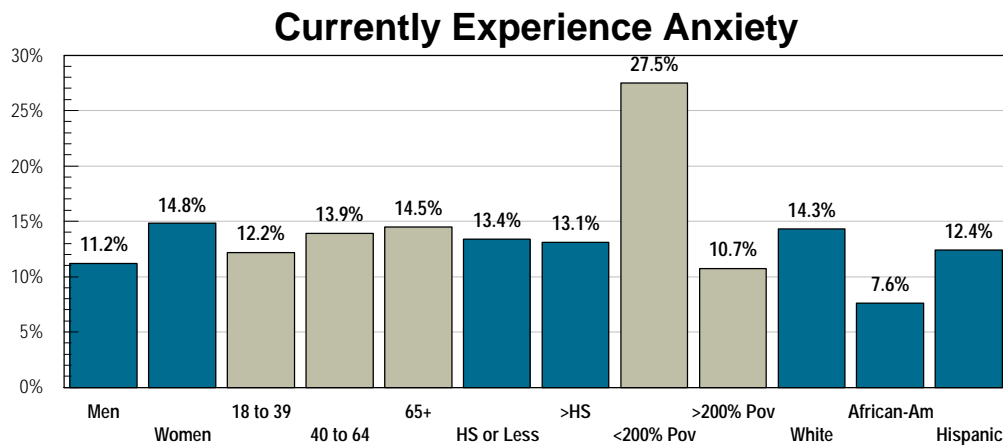
Community members were next asked to indicate whether they currently experience mental health problems, including anxiety, stress, and depression. As shown in the following chart, the largest share of responses (29.7%) was for stress-related problems, followed by problems with anxiety (mentioned by 13.3%) and depression (10.9%). No statistically significant differences by community were found.



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Anxiety

Adults most likely to report experiencing problems with anxiety include those living at or near the national poverty level, women, Whites, and Hispanics, as shown below.

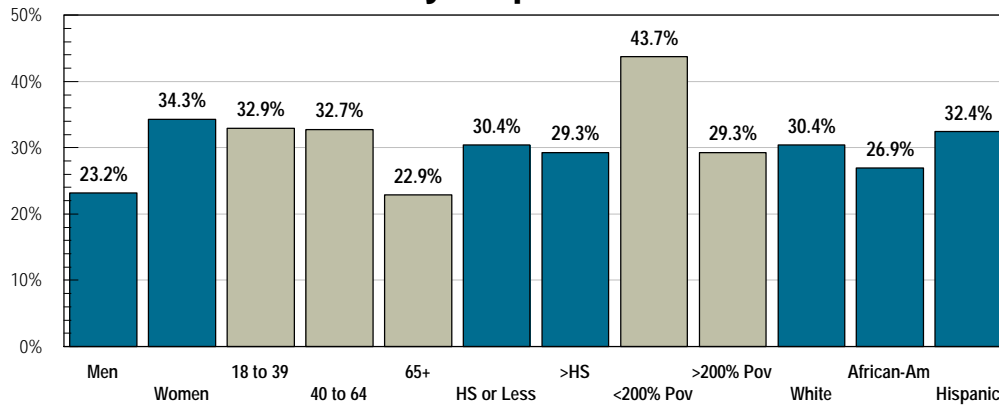


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Stress

Local adults most likely to be experiencing stress-related problems include women, adults under 65, Hispanics, and those living at or near poverty.

Currently Experience Stress

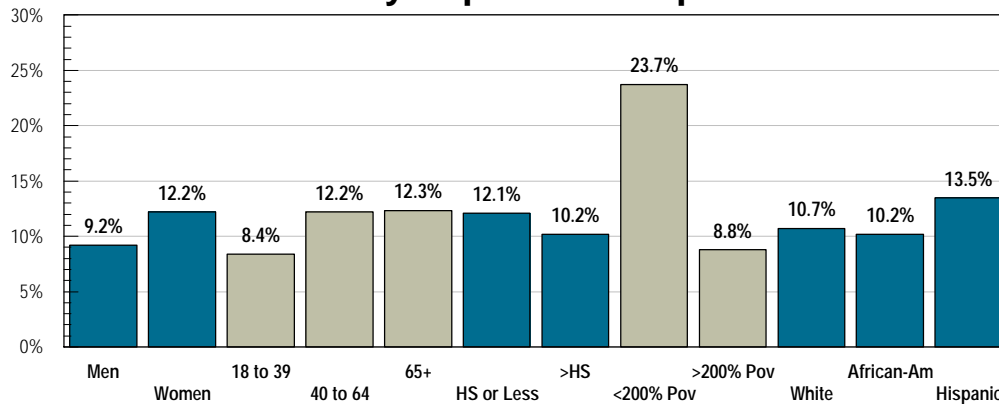


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Depression

Regarding current problems with depression, adults most likely to be affected include those living at or near poverty, those above the age of 39, women, and Hispanics, as shown below.

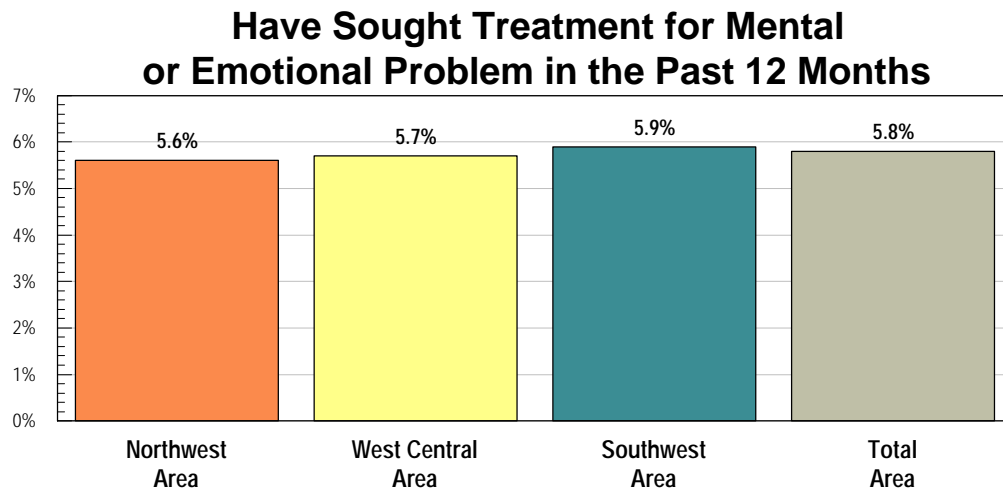
Currently Experience Depression



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
2. Asked of all respondents.

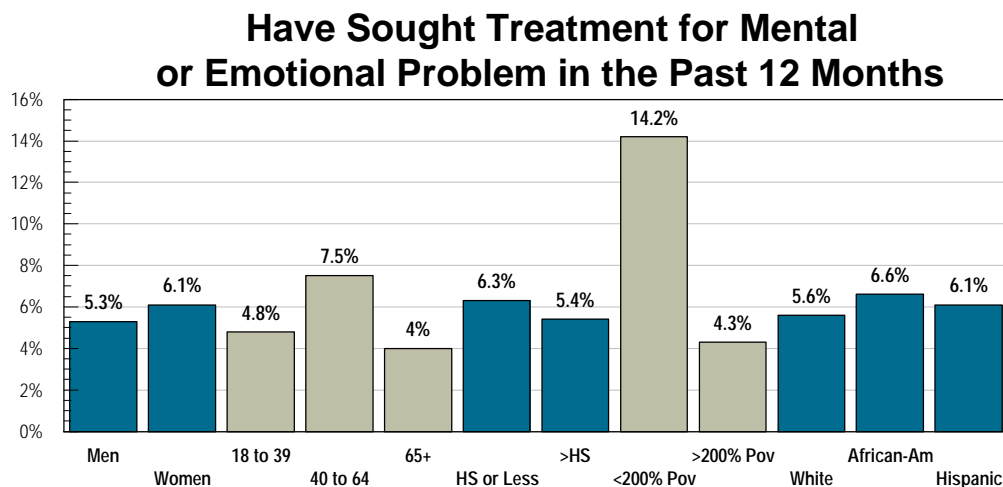
Treatment for Mental or Emotional Problems

Survey respondents in the Total Service Area were asked to indicate whether they have sought treatment for a mental or emotional problem in the past 12 months. As shown in the following chart, a total of 5.8% responded affirmatively, while the majority (94.2%) of local adults had no mental health treatment in the past year. Percentages do not vary significantly when viewed by community, as shown below.



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Adults most likely to have sought treatment for a mental or emotional problem in the past 12 months include local middle-aged adults and people living at or near the poverty level, as detailed below.



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

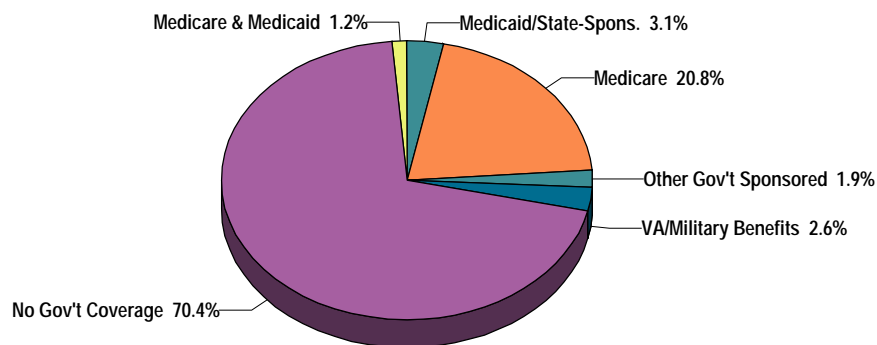
Health Insurance Coverage

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.

Government Assistance

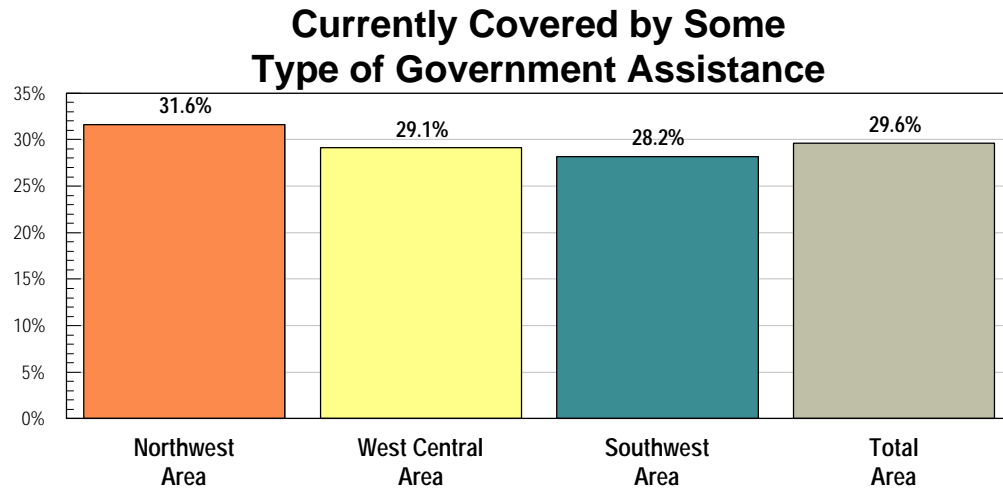
Community residents were asked to indicate whether they are currently covered by some type of government health care assistance. As can be seen in the following chart, 7 in 10 (70.4%) local adults are not covered by government assistance. In contrast, 20.8% of local adults currently rely on Medicare for their health care coverage, while 3.1% use Medicaid or another state-sponsored program and 1.2% rely on both Medicaid and Medicare. Just 2.6% of local adults are covered by military benefits.

**Currently Covered by Some
Type of Government Assistance**
(Total Svc. Area)



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects all respondents.

Government assistance does not vary significantly by community, as shown in the following chart.



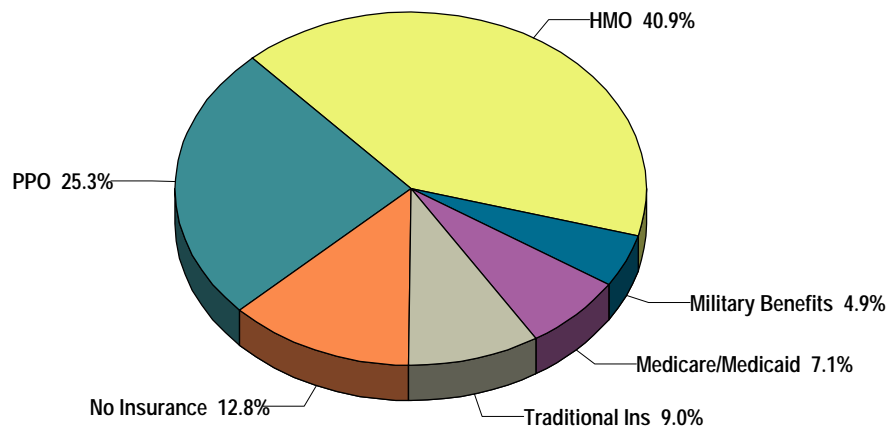
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Insurance Coverage by Type

A total of 87.2% of local adults aged 18 to 64 currently have some type of health care insurance coverage. More specifically, 9.0% maintain **traditional commercial health care insurance**, while 40.9% have an **HMO** (health maintenance organization) and 25.3% have a **PPO** (preferred provider organization). Another 7.1% rely on **Medicaid** or **Medicare**, and 4.9% of local adults are covered by **military benefits**.

On the other hand, 12.8% of residents aged 18 through 64 have no health insurance coverage, as shown below.

Health Care Insurance Coverage
(Total Svc. Area; Ages 18-64)

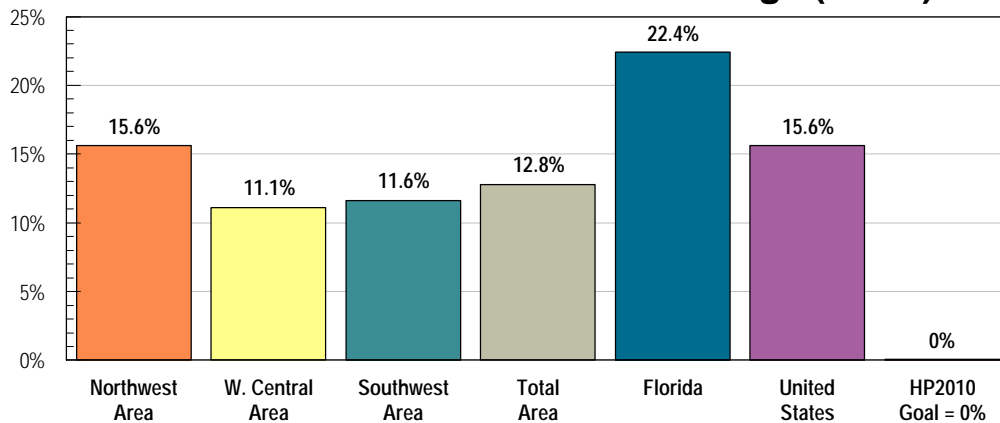


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects respondents aged 18 to 64.

Lack of Health Insurance Coverage

As noted previously, 12.8% of community adults between the ages of 18 and 64 have no insurance coverage to pay for health care expenses (statistically similar among the three communities), which is statistically similar to the national level of 15.6% but fails to meet the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 0% by the year 2010. Across Florida, 22.4% of adults under 65 are without health care insurance coverage.

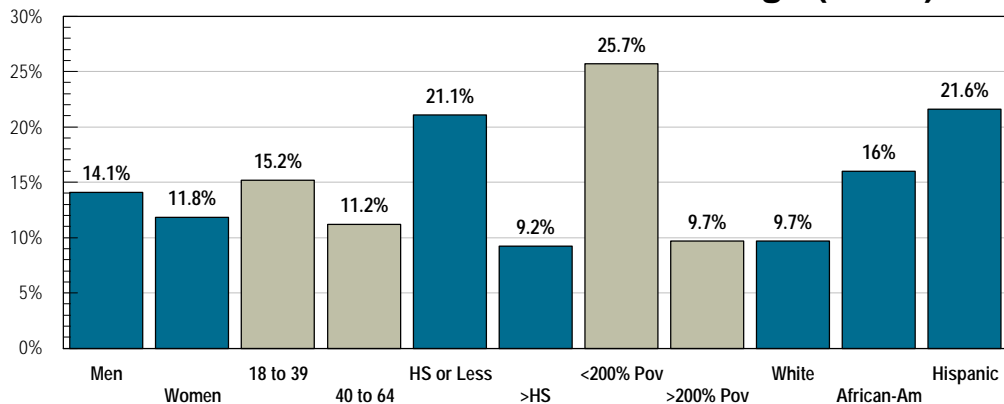
Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage (18-64)



Sources: 1. 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
 3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 4. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
 Note: Reflects respondents aged 18 through 64.

Not surprisingly, coverage is directly related to income, and lack of insurance decreases dramatically among individuals living on over 200% of the national poverty level. Note also that lack of insurance coverage is relatively high among Hispanics, African-Americans, and adults with no education beyond high school.

Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage (18-64)



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
 2. Reflects respondents aged 18 through 64.

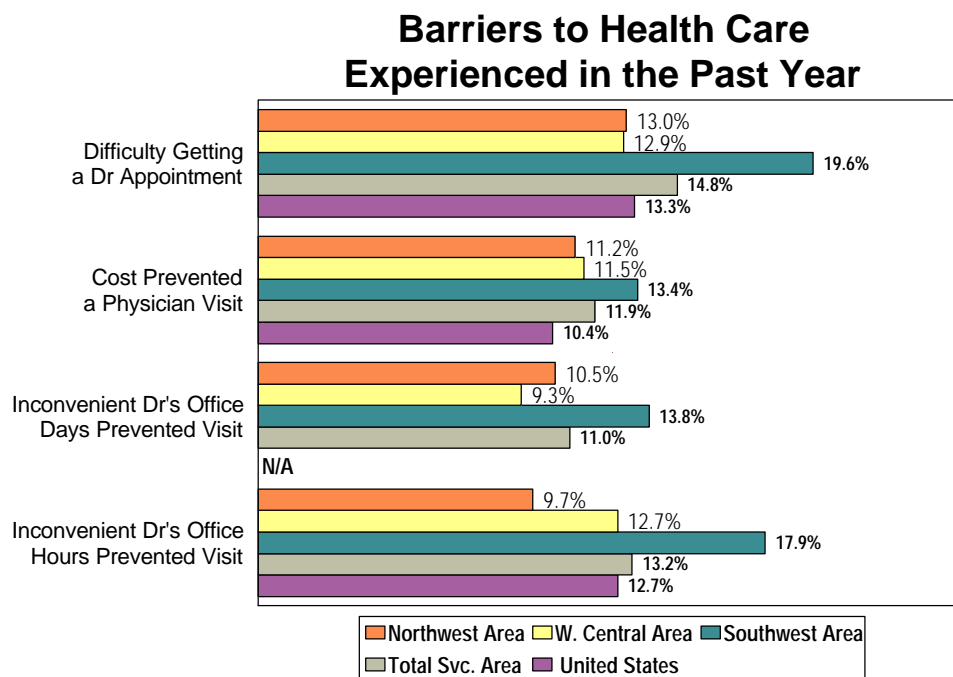
Barriers to Primary Care

This section examines access to preventive care services, including community members' experience with the availability of physician services, and cost or inconvenient office hours as inhibitors to receiving care.

Overview of Health Care Barriers

The following chart summarizes local findings regarding tested barriers to health care services experienced in the past year. As noted, **difficulty obtaining an appointment** and **cost** were the top two barriers reported by survey respondents.

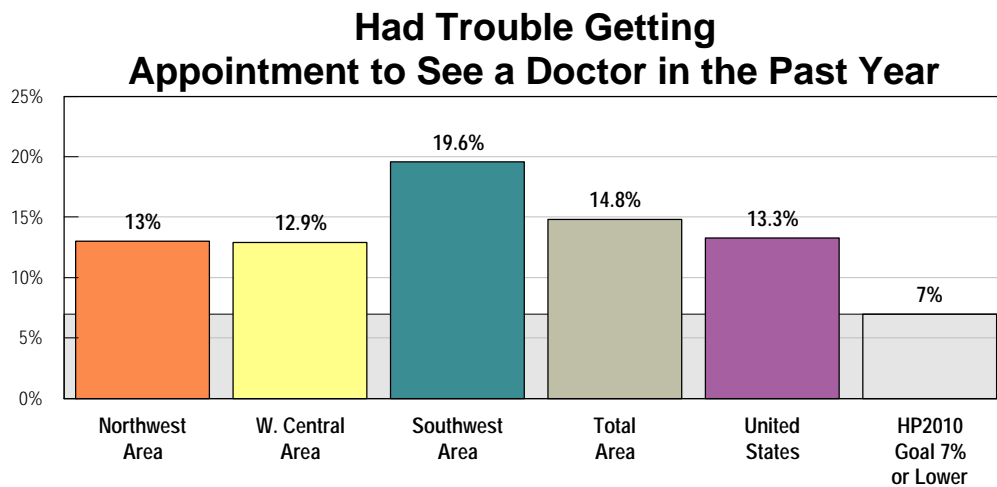
Total Service Area findings are statistically similar, however, to those reported in the PRC National Health Survey among adults nationwide. Adults in the Southwest Area are *significantly more likely* than those in the Northwest Area to note inconvenient office hours as a barrier; further, Southwest Area adults are *significantly more likely* than those in both the Southwest and West Central areas to note that they had difficulty getting an appointment.



Sources: 1. 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Appointment Availability

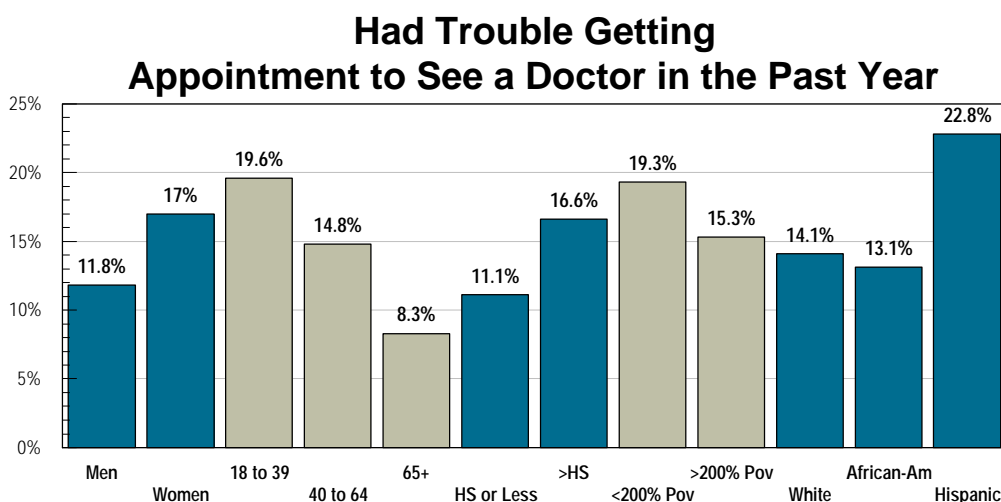
A total of 14.8% of adults in the Total Service Area had difficulty getting in to see a physician during the past year, similar to the 13.3% recorded nationwide. Neither number satisfies the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 7% or lower. Note the increase to 19.6% among adults in the Southwest Area (*significantly higher* than in the other communities).



Sources: 1. 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 3. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

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

As shown in the next graph, women and adults under 65 more often report difficulty getting an appointment to see a physician, as do Hispanics and adults in the lower income bracket. It may be surprising to note that more adults with education beyond high school noted difficulty getting an appointment to see a physician last year, as detailed below.



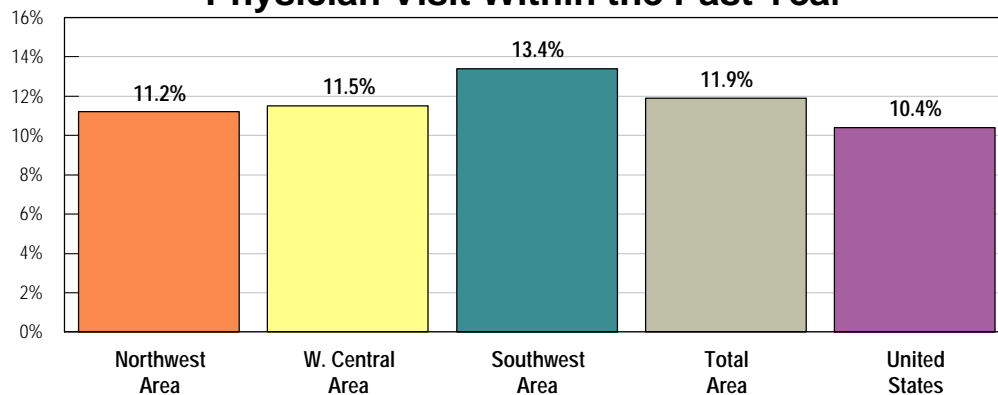
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Cost of Health Services

Cost is an important factor in the access equation. In the past year, cost has prevented 11.9% of community members from visiting a physician. This figure is statistically similar to the figure found nationwide (10.4%) and does not vary significantly among the three communities.

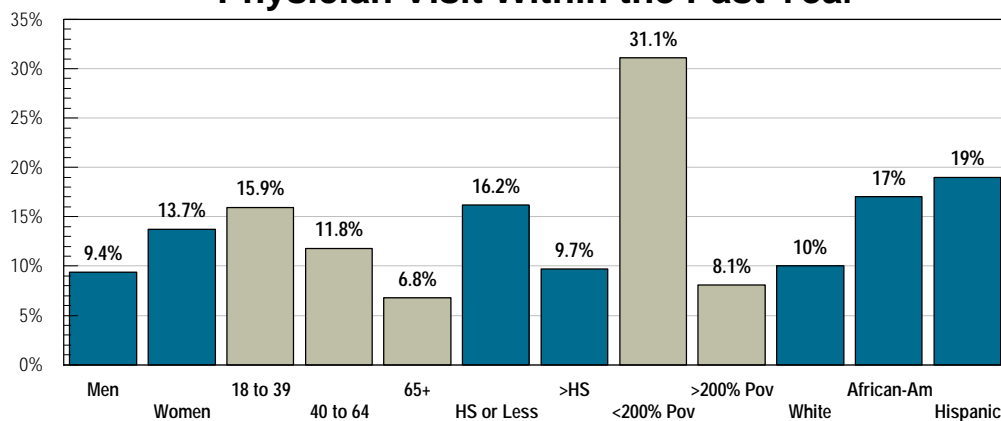
Cost Prevented a Physician Visit Within the Past Year



Sources: 1. 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. Florida data not available.

Note in the following table that a full 31.1% 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, African-Americans, and Hispanics.

Cost Prevented a Physician Visit Within the Past Year

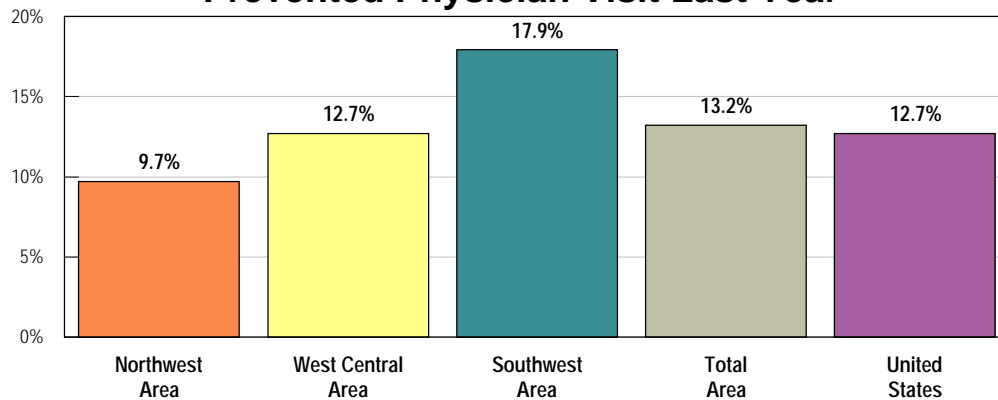


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Total Svc. Area.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Inconvenient Office Hours

Survey respondents were also asked if inconvenient office hours prevented them from seeing a physician in the past year. As shown below, 13.2% responded affirmatively (*statistically higher* in the Southwest than in the Northwest area). Across the United States, a similar 12.7% of adults report that inconvenient office hours prevented them from seeing a doctor at some point in the past year.

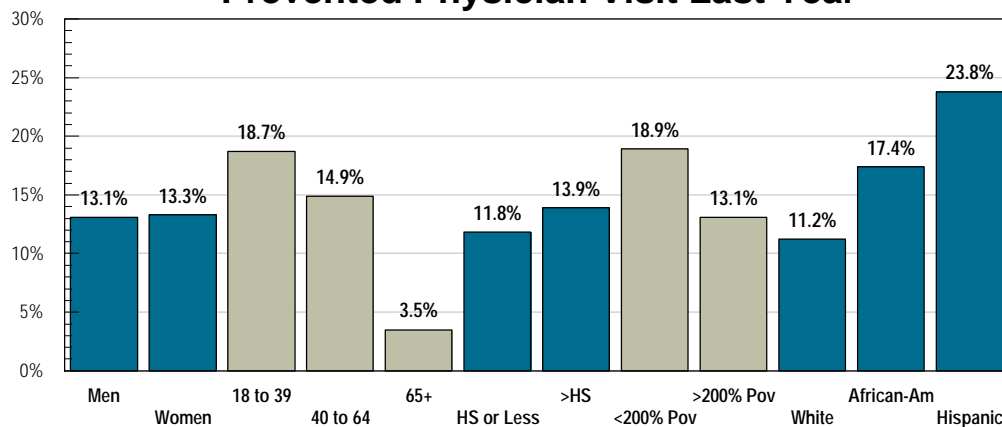
**Inconvenient Office Hours
Prevented Physician Visit Last Year**



Sources: 1. 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. Florida data not available.

Note in the following table that inconvenient office hours were more likely to be a prohibitive factor in seeing a doctor in the past year for Hispanics and African-Americans, adults living at or near the poverty level, and those under the age of 65.

**Inconvenient Office Hours
Prevented Physician Visit Last Year**

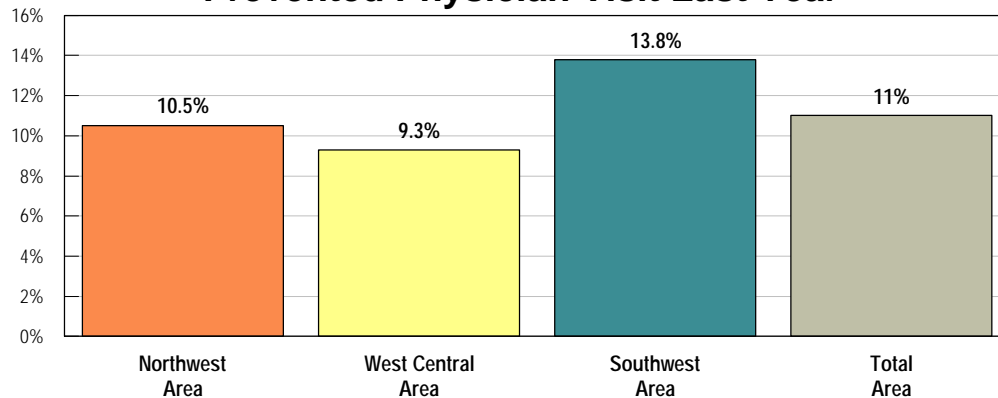


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Total Svc. Area.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Inconvenient Office Days

Survey respondents were also asked if the **days** on which their physician's office is open prevented them from seeing a physician in the past year. As shown in the following chart, 11.0% responded affirmatively (this question was not covered in the national survey). Responses were statistically similar among the three communities.

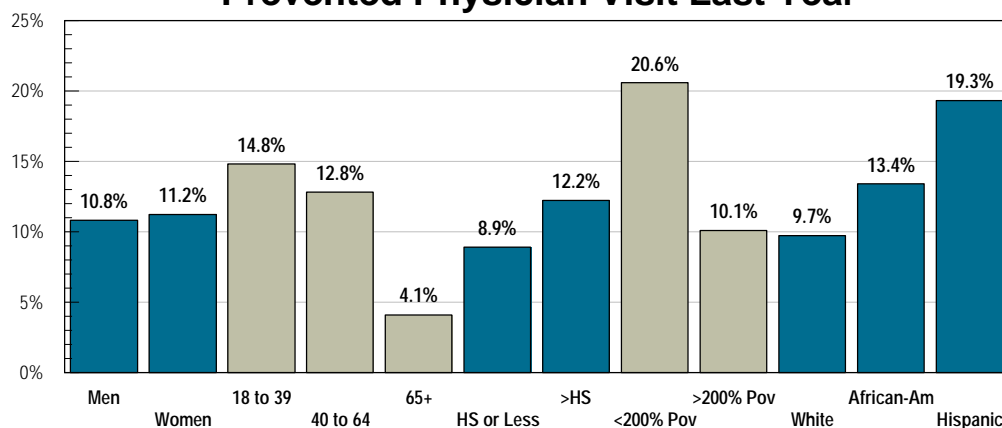
**Inconvenient Office Days
Prevented Physician Visit Last Year**



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. Florida and U.S. data not available.

Inconvenient office **days** were more likely to be a prohibitive factor in seeing a doctor in the past year for adults under 65, people with education beyond high school, those living at or near poverty, and Hispanics, as shown below.

**Inconvenient Office Days
Prevented Physician Visit Last Year**



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Total Svc. Area.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

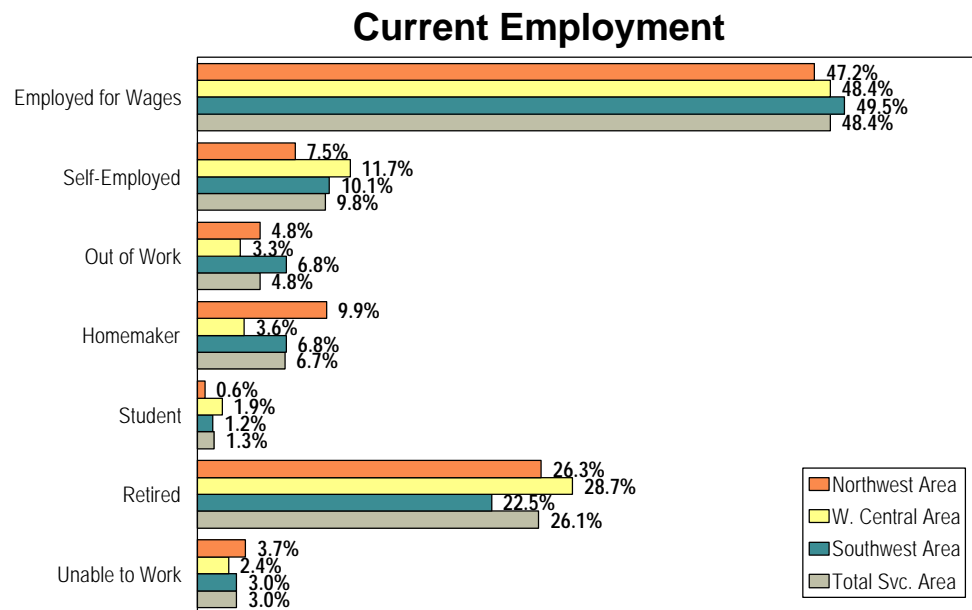
EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Employment and Income

The following section illustrates community members' employment status, aspects of employment such as hourly wage and hours worked, current household income distribution, and local utilization of government assistance.

Aspects of Current Employment

Overall, 48.4% of adults in the Total Service Area are employed for wages, while 9.8% are self-employed and 26.1% are retired. Another 6.7% of local adults are homemakers, while 4.8% are currently out of work and 3.0% are unable to work.



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects all respondents.

By area, there is a *significantly higher* proportion of homemakers in the Northwest Area than in the West Central Area.

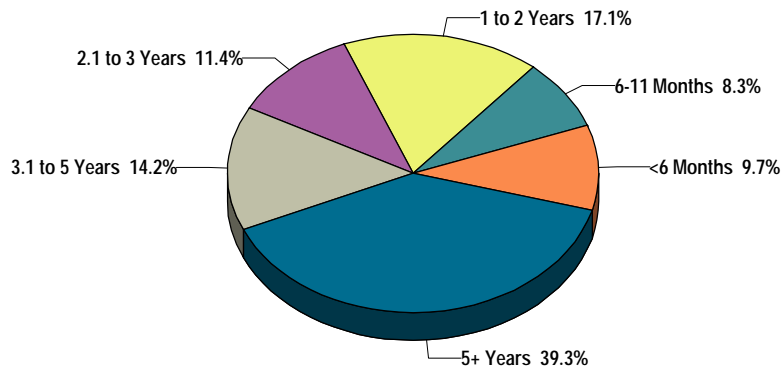
Length of Current Employment

Adults who are currently employed for wages or self-employed were asked to report how long they have been at their present job. As shown, 39.3% have had their jobs for five or more years. Another 14.2% reported having the job between three and five years, and

11.4% said “two to three years.” The remaining 35.1% of employed adults have had their current job for two years or less.

Length of Employment Among Employed or Self-Employed Adults

(Total Svc. Area)

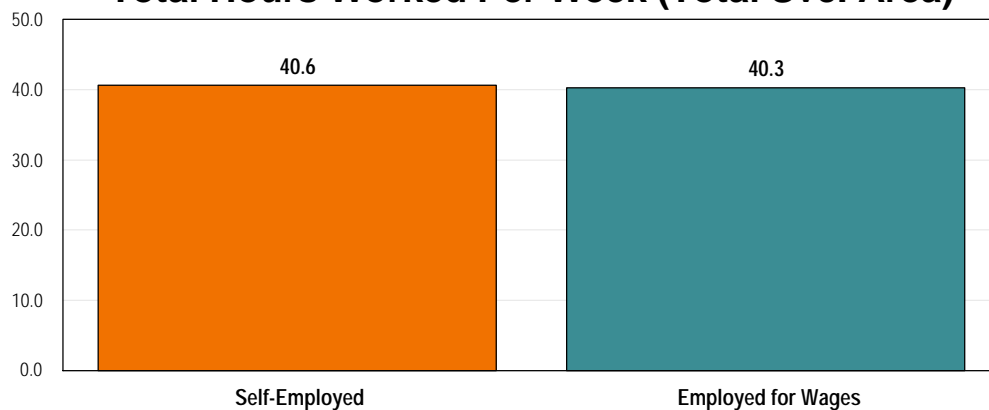


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects those respondents who are self-employed or employed for wages.

Weekly Hours Worked

Employed adults were next asked to report on the total hours they work per week. As shown below, both self-employed and employed adults work an average of approximately 40 hours per week.

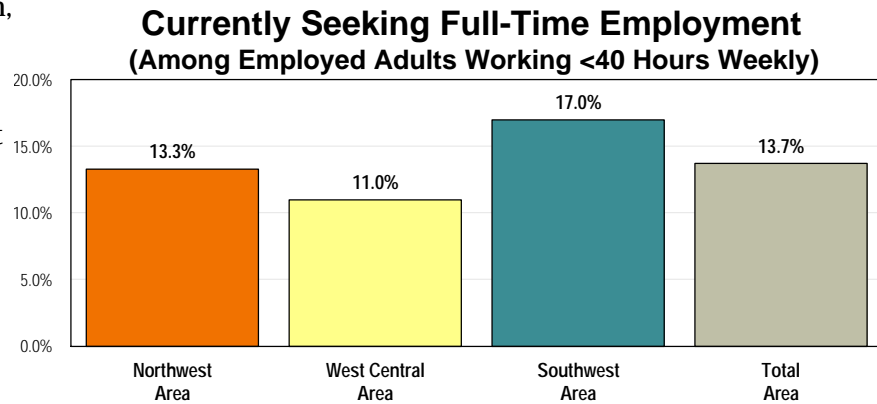
Total Hours Worked Per Week (Total Svc. Area)



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects those respondents who are either self-employed or otherwise employed for wages.

Seeking Full-Time Work

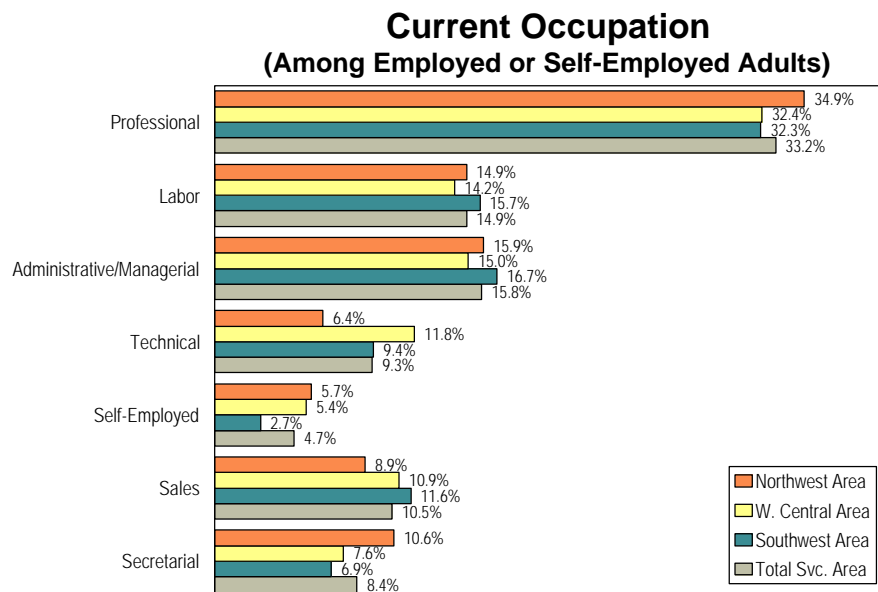
Local adults who are currently employed for wages or self-employed but are working fewer than 40 hours per week were next asked to indicate whether they are seeking full-time work. As shown, just 13.7% of these adults are looking for full-time employment while the majority (86.3%) are not. Responses are similar among the communities, as detailed in the adjacent chart.



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects those respondents who are either self-employed or otherwise employed for wages.

Current Occupation

When asked to categorize their current position into a specific occupation, 33.2% of local adults who are employed or self-employed reported that their position is a **professional** one, while 15.8% mentioned an **administrative** or **managerial** position and 14.9% reported being in a **labor** occupation. Another 10.5% are employed in a **sales** position, while 9.3% of local employed adults are in a **technical** position and 8.4% work in a **secretarial** position.



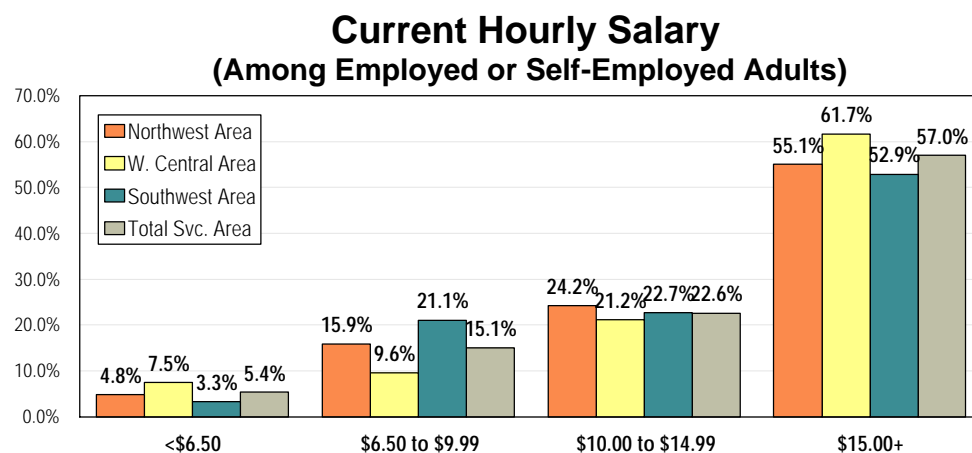
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects those respondents who are either self-employed or otherwise employed for wages.

By area, it can be seen that employed adults in the Northwest Area are *significantly more likely* than those in the West Central Area to be in a technical position.

Hourly Wage

On average, more than one-half (57.0%) of local adults make at least \$15 per hour at their current job. Another 22.6% make between \$10 and \$14.99 per hour, while 15.1% of local adults who are currently employed for wages or self-employed earn between \$6.50 and \$9.99 per hour and the remaining 5.4% of these adults earn less than \$6.50 per hour. When viewing the following chart, it appears that workers living in the West Central Area are most likely to be earning wages on either end of the income spectrum, as shown in the following chart.

By area, there is a *significant difference* between residents in the West Central Area and those in the Southwest Area earning in the \$6.50- \$9.99-per-hour range.



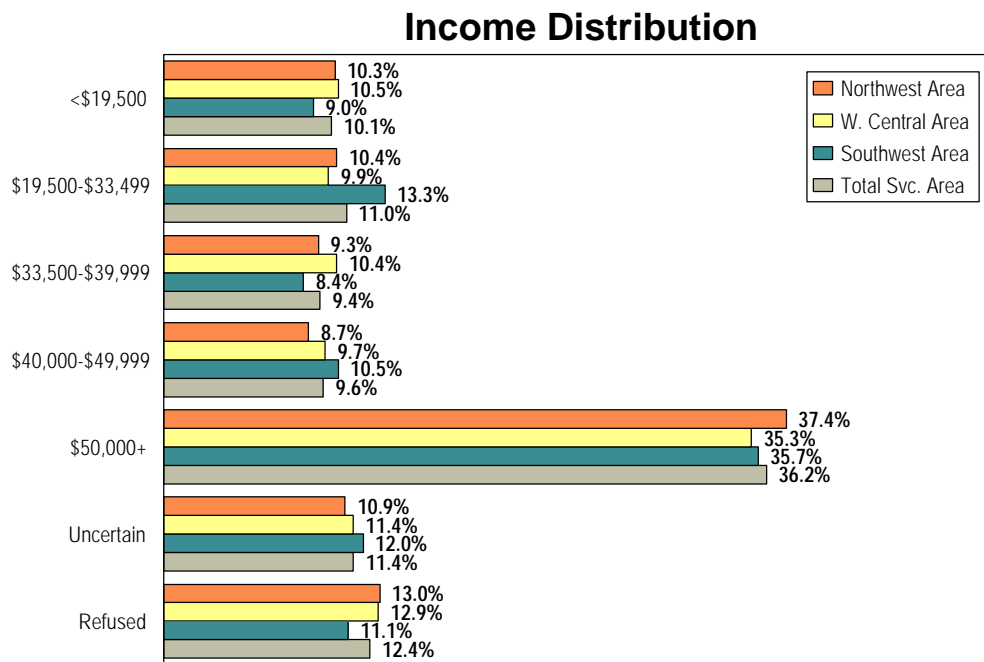
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects those respondents who are either self-employed or otherwise employed for wages.

Income Distribution

The following chart illustrates the distribution of survey respondents' yearly household incomes. As can be seen, 1 in 10 local adults (10.1%) are currently living on less than \$19,500 per year. Another 11.0% of community members report a combined household income of between \$19,500 and \$33,499, while 9.4% earn between \$33,500 and \$39,999. A total of 9.6% of residents rely on incomes of \$40,000 to \$49,999, while over one-third (36.2%) of local adults report household incomes of \$50,000 or more. Viewed by individual area, adults in the Northwest Area appear to be most likely to earn at least \$50,000 annually.

Note that 11.4% of survey respondents were uncertain about their combined household incomes, and 12.4% refused to answer the question.

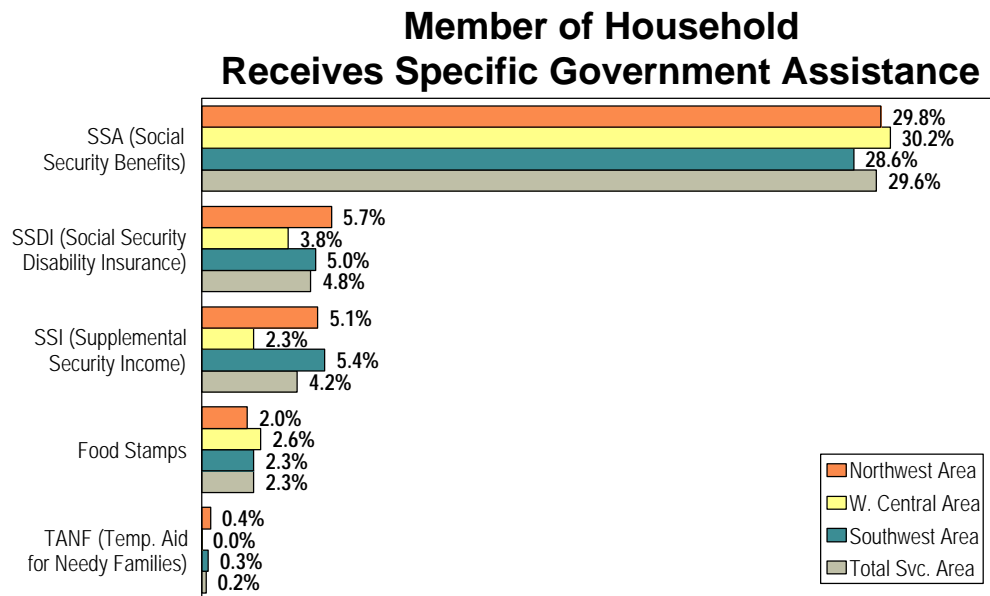


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents.

Government Assistance

Survey respondents were asked to indicate whether they or a member of their household currently receives any government assistance, including Social Security benefits (SSA), Social Security disability insurance (SSDI), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, or Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF). As detailed below, the largest share of responses (29.6%) was for local adults receiving **Social Security benefits**, followed by **SSDI** (mentioned by 4.8%), **SSI** (4.2%), **food stamps** (2.3%), and **TANF** (just 0.2%).



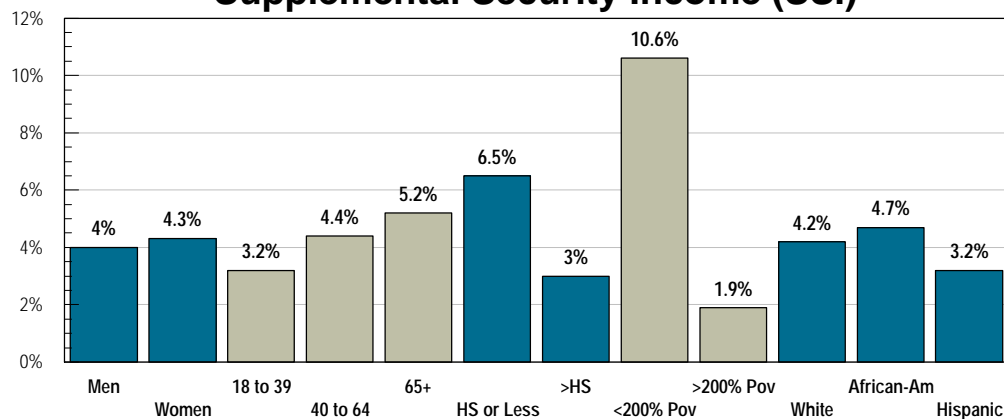
Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects all respondents.

By area, it can be seen that adults in the West Central Area are *significantly less likely* than those in the Northwest and Southwest areas to indicate that they or a member of their household currently receives SSI (Supplemental Security Income).

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Specific government assistance programs receiving at least 5% of local percentage responses were next viewed by demographic characteristics. As shown in the following chart, local adults most likely to be receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) include those aged 40 and older, those in the lower income and educational brackets, Whites, and African-Americans.

Member of Household Receives Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

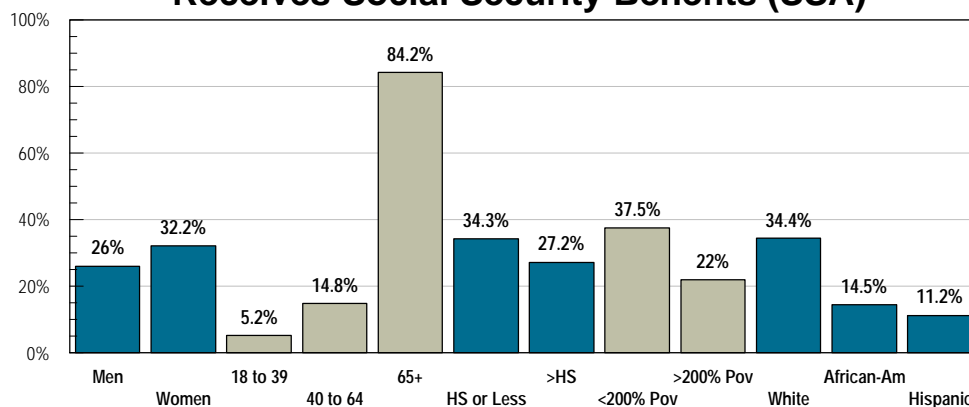


Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Social Security Benefits (SSA)

Community members most likely to be receiving Social Security benefits (SSA) include women, those aged 65 and older, adults living in the lower income and educational brackets, and Whites, as detailed below.

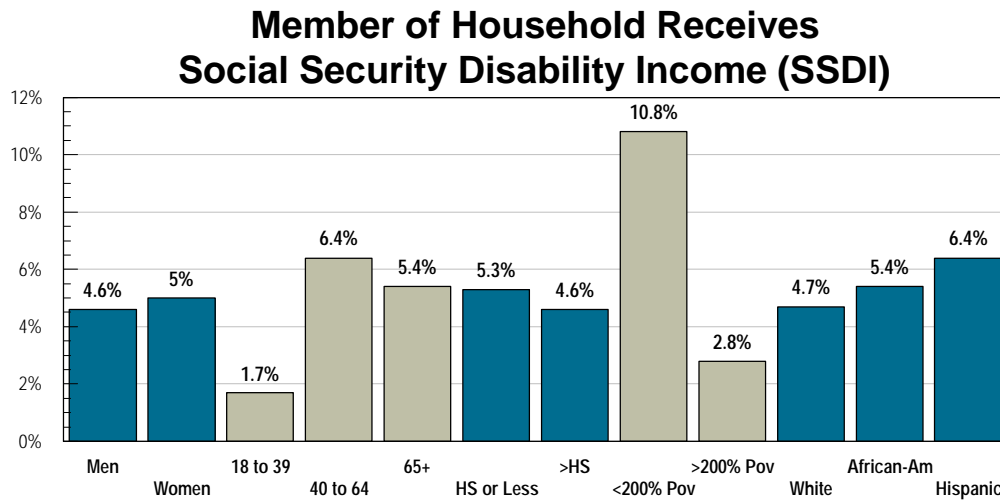
Member of Household Receives Social Security Benefits (SSA)



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)

Hispanics, middle-aged adults, and adults living in poverty are most likely to receive Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) when viewed by demographic characteristics, as shown below.



Source: 2000 PRC Community Needs Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in the Total Svc. Area.
2. Asked of all respondents.

SUMMARY

Summary of Findings in the Total Service Area

The following charts provide a summary of general findings among community members in the Total Service Area. Breakouts in each of the three target communities (Northwest, West Central, and Southwest areas) are provided. When available, national comparisons from the *PRC National Health Assessment* are also detailed; note that the following chart does not include national numbers because the specific inquiries were not addressed in the national health assessment.

SUMMARY TABLE I of II	Northwest Area	W. Central Area	Southwest Area	Total Area
HOUSING				
% of Residents Who Live in a House	53.8%	49.7%	61.8%	54.7%
% of Residents Who Own Their Own Home	81.3%	79.3%	77.9%	79.3%
Current Housing is "Fair" or "Poor"	3.8%	6.5%	5.0%	5.2%
Housing Has a Damaged/Leaking Roof	4.4%	5.1%	6.3%	5.2%
Housing Has a Plumbing Problem	3.8%	4.7%	9.1%	5.6%
Housing Has Broken/Damaged Doors	2.8%	3.5%	3.6%	3.3%
Housing Has an Electrical Problem	2.5%	1.3%	3.5%	2.4%
Housing Has Broken Windows	2.2%	2.8%	1.7%	2.3%
Housing Has Boarded Windows	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	1.1%
CHILDCARE SERVICES				
Use or Need Childcare Services	12.8%	11.4%	10.8%	11.7%
Able to Find Licensed Care	91.1%	78.9%	69.5%	81.0%
Childcare is Close to Home/Work	93.4%	75.6%	67.4%	80.4%
Childcare is "Fair" or "Poor"	4.5%	3.9%	5.3%	4.4%
Need After-School Program for Child	13.2%	12.7%	17.6%	14.5%
Difficulty Finding After-School Program	14.8%	17.1%	25.0%	19.5%
Primary Caregiver for Someone (Not Own Child)	7.8%	6.6%	9.3%	7.8%
TRANSPORTATION				
Member of HH Has a Car or Truck	94.2%	92.8%	94.2%	93.7%
COMMUNITY SERVICES				
Know How to Access Home Repair Services	87.0%	80.2%	78.1%	81.9%
Know How to Access Health Services	83.1%	79.4%	80.0%	80.8%
Know How to Access Social Services	67.3%	61.5%	54.1%	61.4%
Know How to Access Help w/Home Purchase	63.3%	55.0%	53.8%	57.5%
Know How to Access Help in Job-Training	55.9%	52.8%	54.0%	54.2%
Put on Waiting List for Assistance/Svcs.	3.8%	3.4%	4.3%	3.8%

SUMMARY TABLE II of II	Northwest Area	W. Central Area	Southwest Area	Total Area	United States
HEALTH STATUS					
Currently Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Health	11.8%	10.7%	8.8%	10.6%	12.3%
Health Now Limits Ability to Work	13.8%	13.1%	15.1%	13.9%	
PRIMARY CARE SERVICES					
Had a Full Physical Exam Last Year	82.9%	78.3%	82.1%	81.0%	20.1%
Used the ER for Care in Past Year	21.4%	15.0%	19.2%	18.5%	
SUBSTANCE ABUSE/MENTAL HEALTH					
Sought Treatment for Drug/Alc Abuse Last Yr	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	
Currently Experience Anxiety	14.4%	13.3%	11.9%	13.3%	
Currently Experience Stress	30.4%	29.6%	29.0%	29.7%	
Currently Experience Depression	10.3%	11.4%	11.1%	10.9%	
Sought Treatment for Mental Health Problem	5.6%	5.7%	5.9%	5.8%	
INSURANCE					
Currently Covered by Government Health Care	31.6%	29.4%	28.2%	29.7%	
No Health Care Insurance Coverage (18-64)	15.6%	11.1%	11.6%	12.8%	15.6%
Difficulty Getting Dr's Appointment Last Year	13.0%	12.9%	19.6%	14.8%	13.3%
Cost Prevented Dr Visit Last Year	11.2%	11.5%	13.4%	11.9%	10.4%
Inconvenient Office Hours Prevented Dr Visit	9.7%	12.7%	17.9%	13.2%	12.7%
Inconvenient Office Days Prevented Dr Visit	10.5%	9.3%	13.8%	11.0%	
EMPLOYMENT					
Currently Employed or Self-Employed	54.7%	60.1%	59.6%	58.2%	
Employed 5+ Years in Current Job	40.7%	37.6%	39.9%	39.3%	
Currently Earn \$15+ Hourly	55.1%	61.7%	52.9%	57.0%	
Currently Earn <\$6.50 Hourly	4.8%	7.5%	3.3%	5.4%	
Member of HH Receives SSA	29.8%	30.2%	28.6%	29.6%	
Member of HH Receives SSDI	5.7%	3.8%	5.0%	4.8%	
Member of HH Receives SSI	5.1%	2.3%	5.4%	4.2%	
Member of HH Receives Food Stamps	2.0%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	
Member of HH Receives TANF	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	