



1999 PRC Quality of Life Assessment

Hallandale, 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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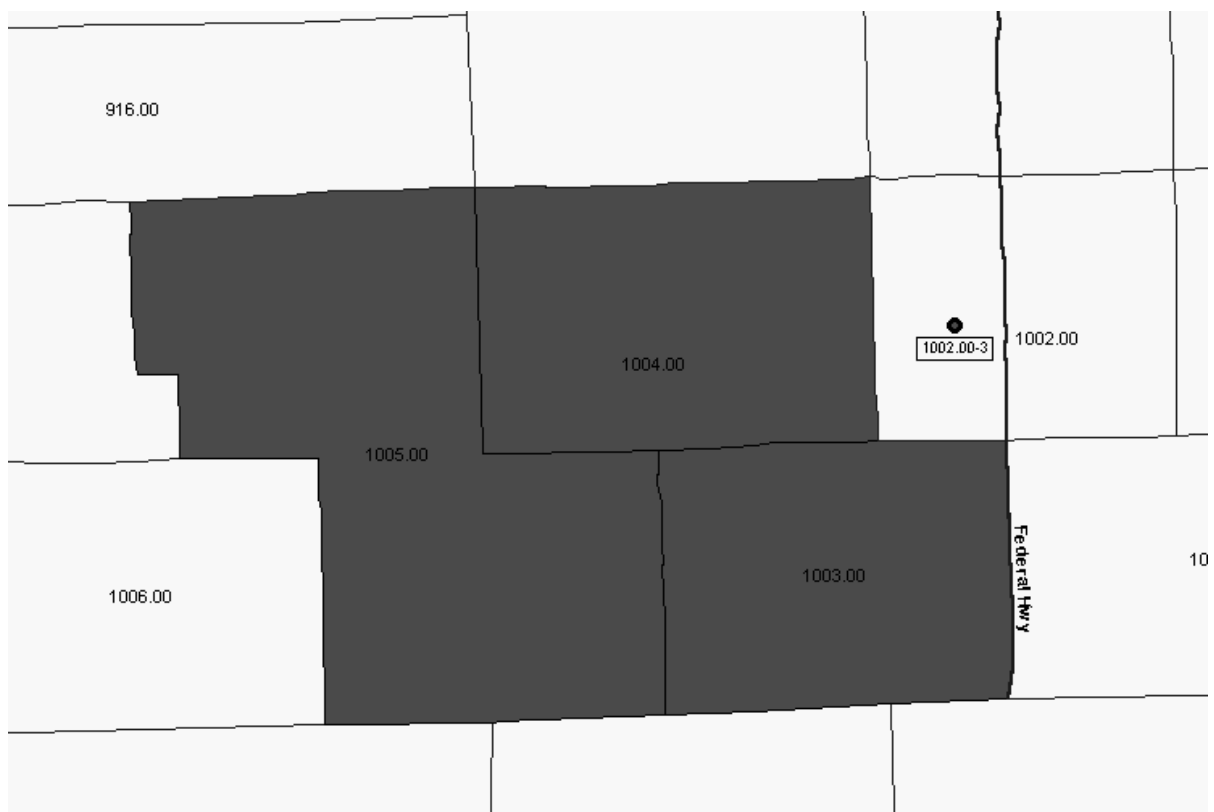
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INTRODUCTION

Methodology

Community Defined for This Assessment

The “community” defined for this assessment includes each of the census tracts comprising Hallandale, including 1003.00, 1004.00, and 1005.00. 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

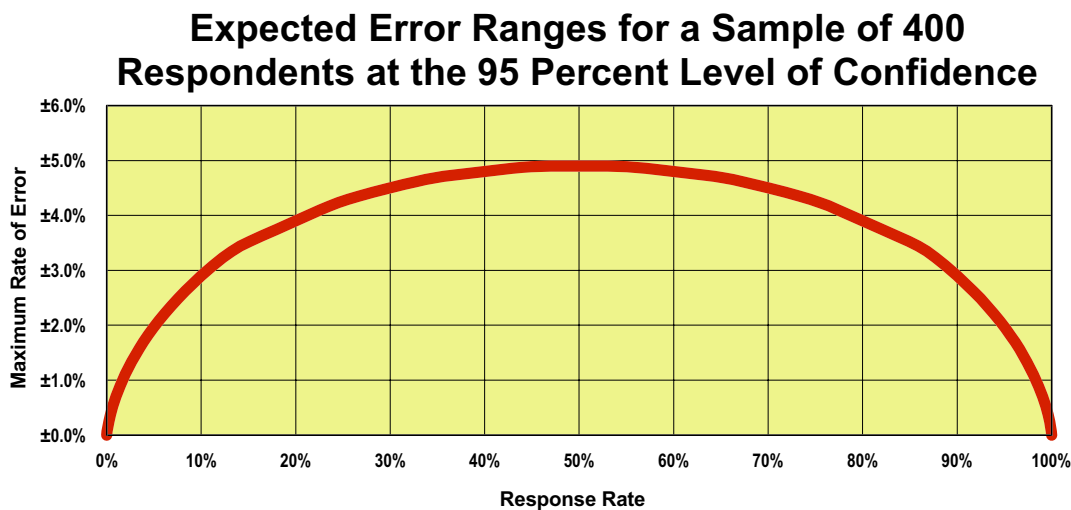
The sample design utilized for this effort consists of a random sample of 400 individuals aged 18 and older in the defined community. Once these data were collected, the sample was weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution at the ZIP Code level. Population estimates were based on the 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 400 respondents is $\pm 4.9\%$ at the 95 percent level of confidence.



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

Example 1: For example, if 10% of the sample of 400 respondents answered a certain question with a "yes," it can be asserted that between 7.1% and 12.9% ($10\% \pm 2.9\%$) of the total population would offer this response.

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

In addition, for further analysis, keep in mind that each percentage point recorded among the total sample of survey respondents is representative of approximately 131 residents aged 18 and older in Hallandale (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 over 445 people and therefore must not be dismissed as too small to be significant.

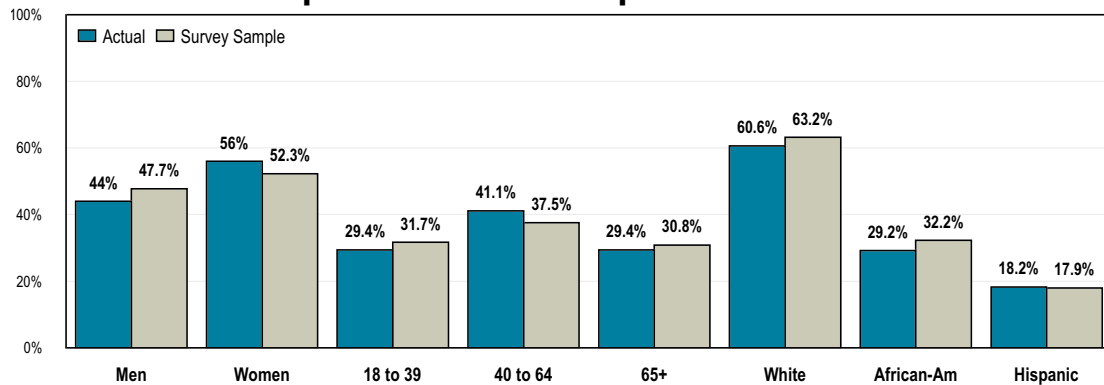
Also, for purposes of this study, comparisons are made to the South Broward County and Broward County 1999 survey findings [conducted by PRC] where possible and applicable throughout the report.

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.]

Hallandale 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 Hallandale 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 Hallandale, including such elements as perceived health status and average days of poor physical health.

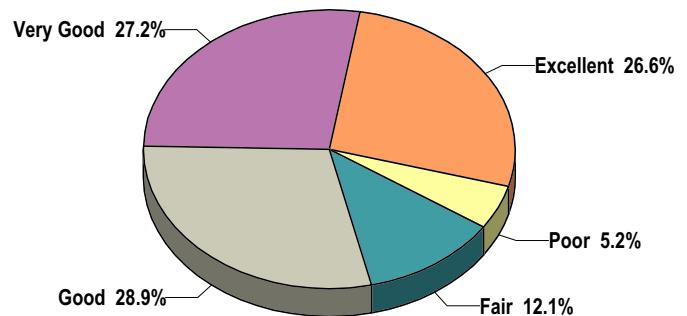
Self-Reported Physical Health

Overall Health Status

In Hallandale, 53.8% of adults view their individual physical health as “excellent” or “very good.” On the other hand, 17.3% say that their general physical health is overall “fair” or “poor.” This is further outlined in the adjacent chart.

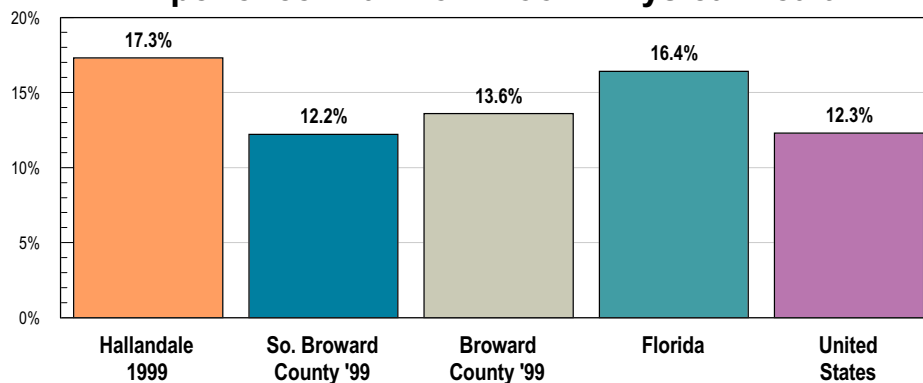
The percentage of area residents reporting “fair” or “poor” physical health is less favorable than the percentage giving this indication nationwide. The indication of “fair” or “poor” health in Hallandale is also much higher than that reported in the South Broward and Broward County surveys.

Self-Reported Health Status (Hallandale 1999)



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

Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health

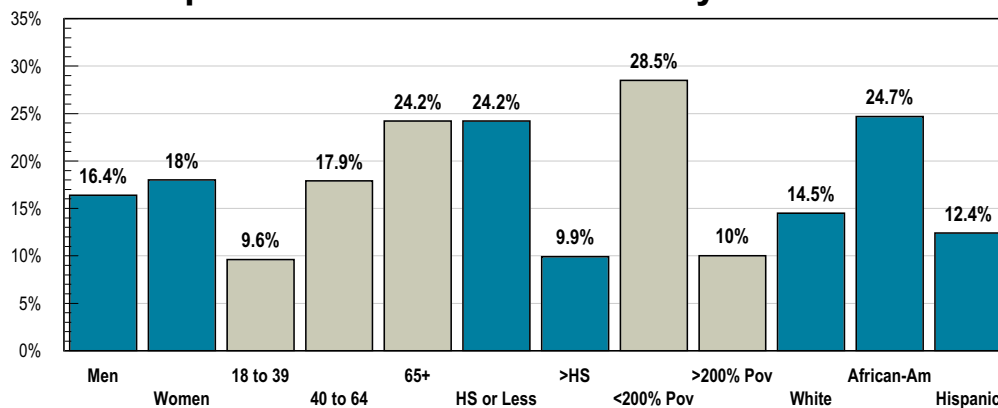


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

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.” Furthermore, there is also a strong correlation with income, with 28.6% of community residents living at or near poverty reporting their physical health as “fair” or “poor,” compared to 10.0% of those living at 200% of the poverty level.

Indications of “fair” or “poor” health are more likely to be reported among African-Americans than among Whites or Hispanics in Hallandale, and adults without postsecondary education are more than twice as likely as those with education beyond high school to experience “fair” or “poor” physical health (24.2% vs. 9.9%, respectively).

Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health



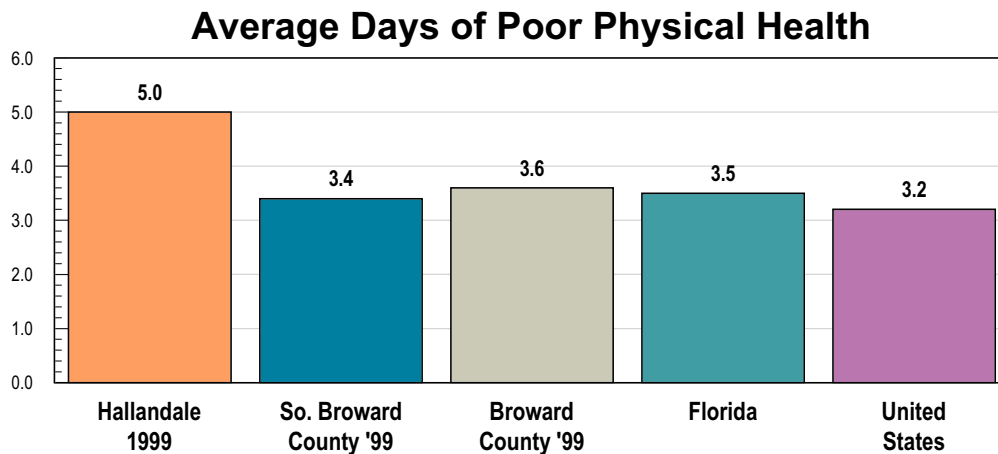
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale 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 5.0 days in the last month on which their physical health was *not* good. This figure compares to an average 3.2 days reported nationwide.

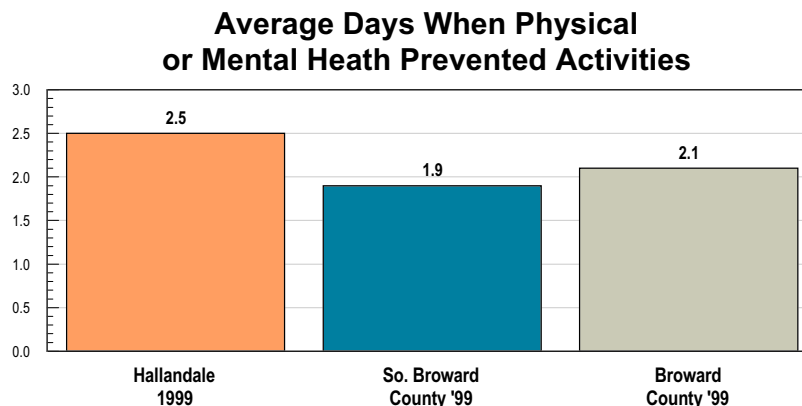
Note that average days of poor physical health are higher than the 3.4 day-average reported in South Broward County. Across Broward County, adults average 3.6 days of poor physical health.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 Hallandale reported an average of 2.5 days in the last month on which their physical or mental health prevented any activities. This compares to 1.9 days in South Broward County and 2.1 days across Broward County overall.



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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.

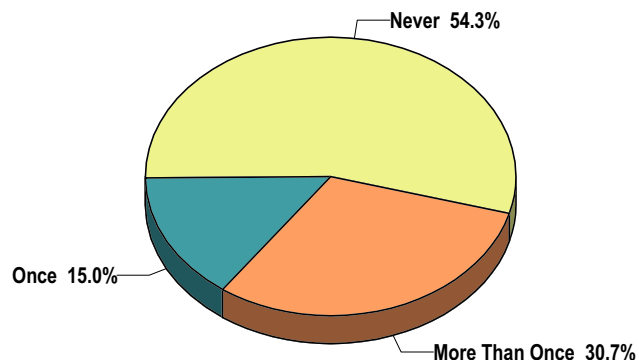
The implications of hypertension are great, placing an individual at increased risk for a variety of health problems, including coronary heart disease, stroke, congestive heart failure, kidney failure, and peripheral vascular disease. However, high blood pressure can often be controlled through medication 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

Almost one-half of community members have been told at some point that their blood pressure was high. Specifically, 30.7% of adults in Hallandale have been told more than once that their blood pressure was high, while 15.0% have been told this only once.

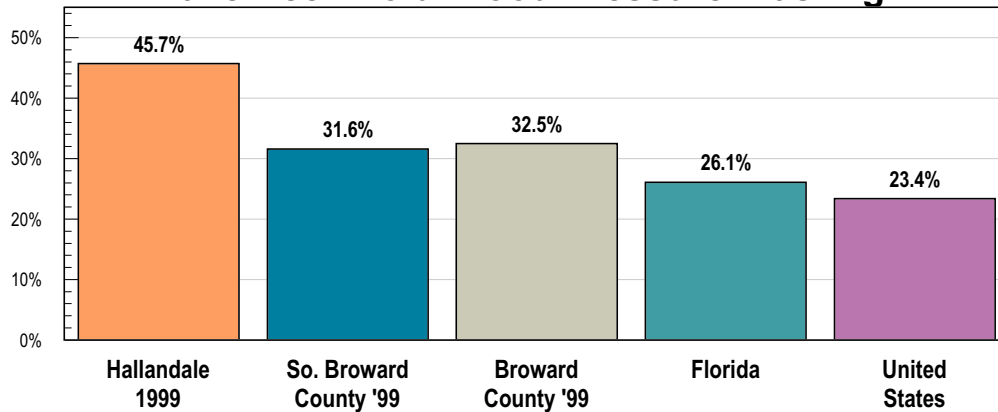
The prevalence of adults in Hallandale who have been told they have high blood pressure is significantly higher than the 23.4% recorded nationwide as well as the figures reported in both South Broward County and Broward County overall (31.6% and 32.5%, respectively).

**Have Been Told
Blood Pressure Was High
(Hallandale 1999)**



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

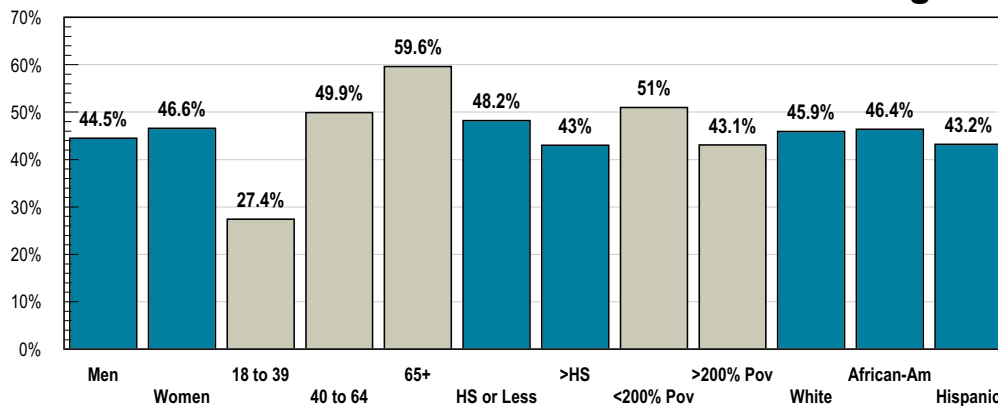
Have Been Told Blood Pressure Was High



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 27.4% among adults under 40 to 59.6% among those 65 and older. Adults more likely to be hypertensive are those adults in the lower income (51.0%) and educational (48.2%) 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 Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

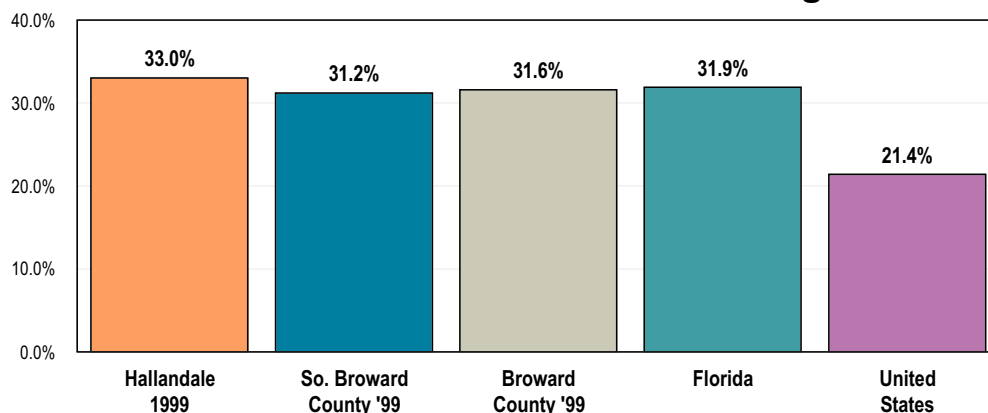
Cholesterol

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 33.0% of adults in Hallandale have been told by a health professional that their cholesterol level was high; this level is less favorable than the 21.4% recorded nationwide but comparable to the state- and countywide prevalence, as shown below.

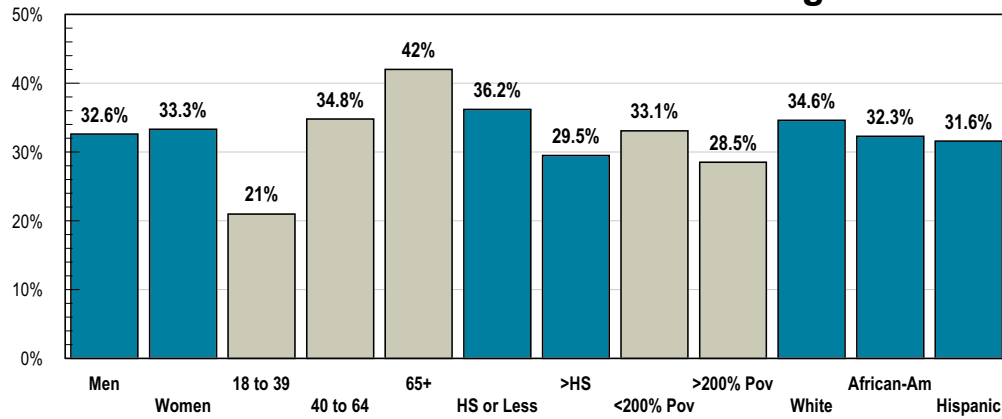
Have Been Told That Blood Cholesterol Level Was High



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 doubles among older adults, varying from 21.0% among adults under 40 to 42.0% among those 65 and older. Note that high cholesterol is much higher among adults in the lower income and educational brackets than among their demographic counterparts, as shown in the following chart.

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 Hallandale 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 Hallandale.

AIDS

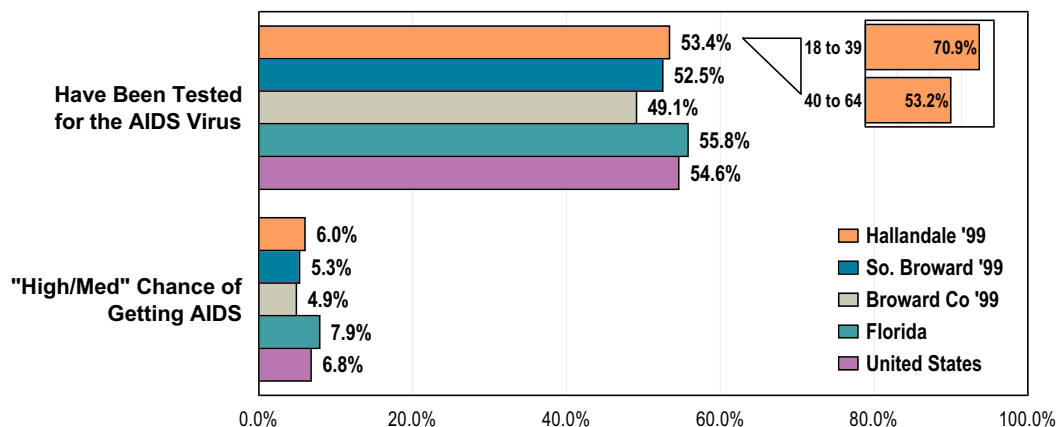
The AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) epidemic is a problem of national and international importance, a disease for which there is as of yet no cure. It is estimated that one-half of persons infected with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus), the virus which causes AIDS, will develop the disease 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, 6.0% of adults in Hallandale 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 Hallandale are much higher among young adults than middle-aged adults.

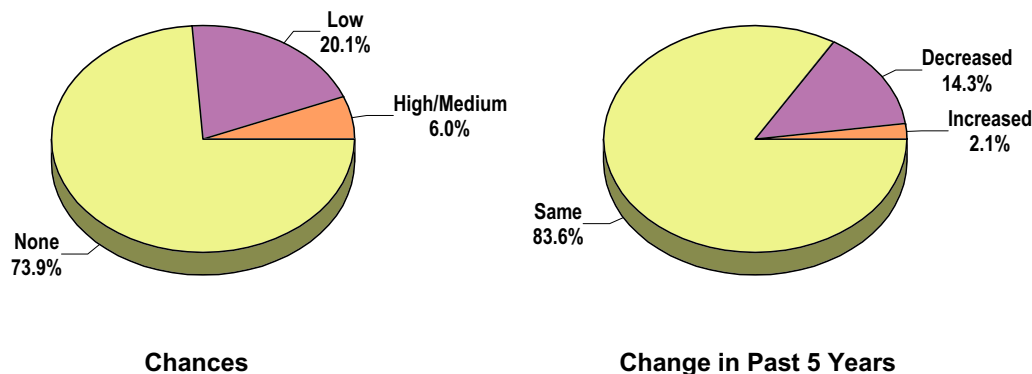
Perceptions of AIDS



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 (73.9%) local adults feel they have no chance of acquiring the AIDS virus. Another 20.1% reported a “low” risk and 6.0% reported “high” or “medium” risk for the virus. Another 83.6% of local adults report that their chances of getting AIDS has remained the same over the past five years. Only 2.1% feel their chances have increased, and 14.3% report that their chances have decreased in the past five years.

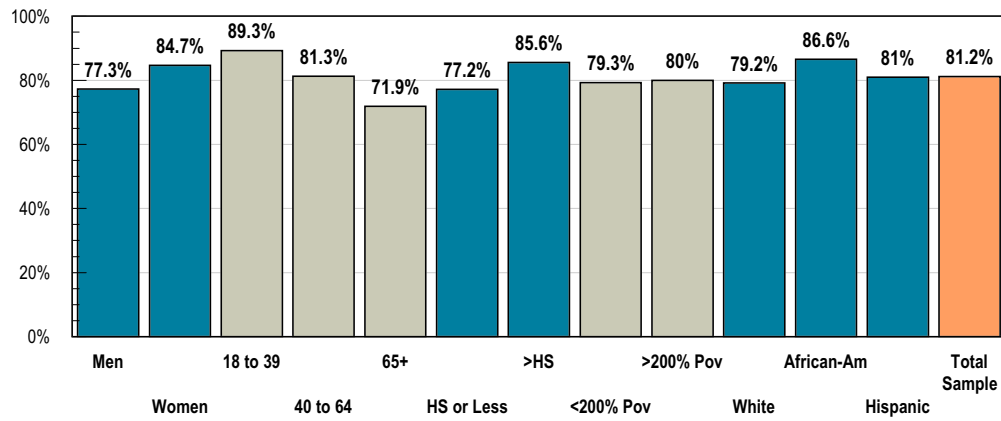
Perceived Chances of Getting the AIDS Virus



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

In a follow-up inquiry, Hallandale residents were asked to indicate whether they practice safe sex. As shown in the following chart, more than 8 in 10 (81.2%) responded affirmatively; note that this prevalence increases among women, young adults, those with postsecondary education, and African-Americans.

Practice Safe Sex

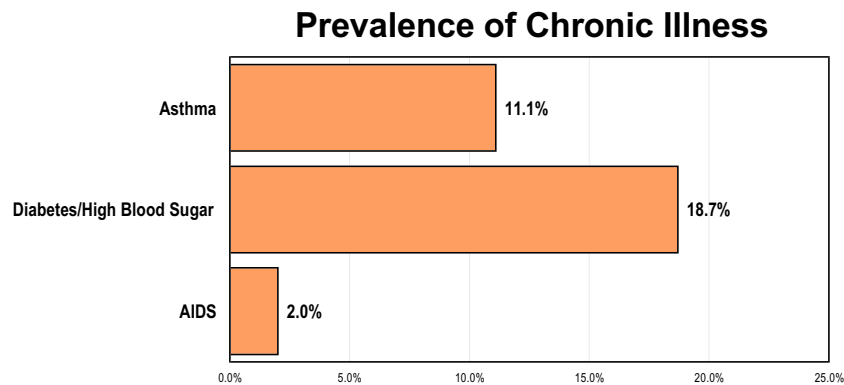


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale 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, 11.1% of survey respondents reported that they or a member of their household suffer from **asthma**. Another 18.7% of local adults report that they or a member of their household currently suffer from **diabetes**. On the other hand, just two percent of local adults currently suffer from **AIDS**.



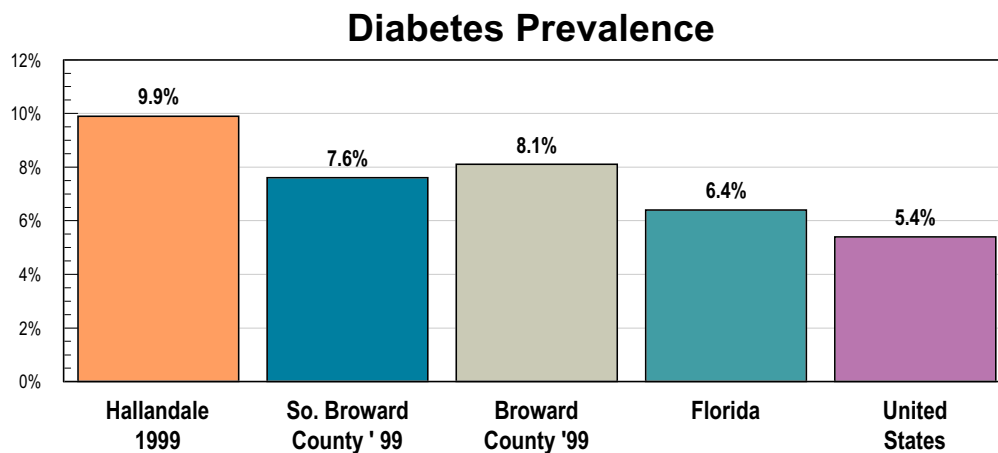
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Keep in mind that each percentage point above represents approximately 131 adults in Hallandale.

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, 9.9% of the community members surveyed indicate having diabetes, much higher than the national prevalence of 5.4%. The diabetes prevalence in Hallandale compares to a 6.4% prevalence statewide.

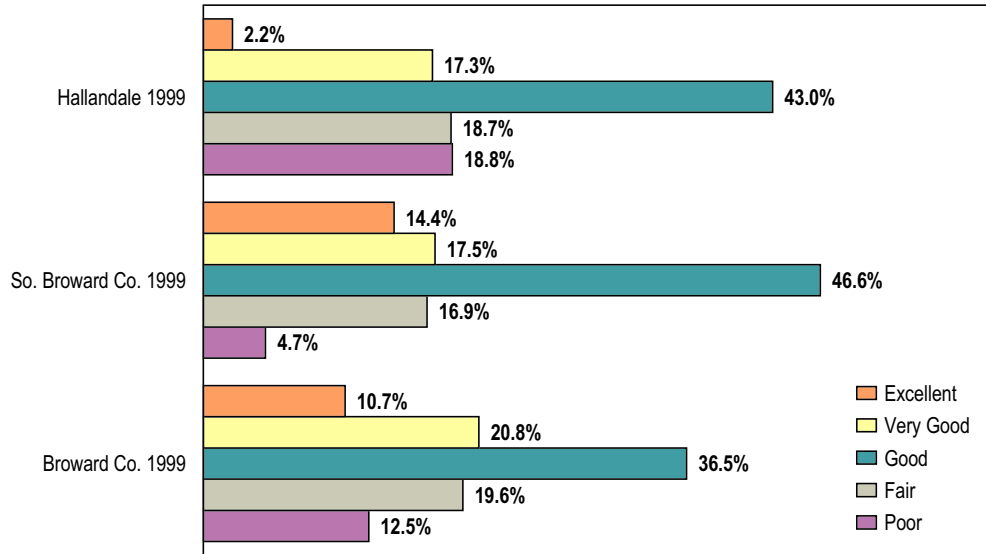


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1998 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Vision Among Diabetics

Local diabetics were next asked to rate their vision. As shown in the following chart, “excellent” ratings are much more likely to be given among diabetics in South Broward and Broward County (14.4% and 10.7%, respectively) when compared with the 2.2% noted among Hallandale diabetics. Further, Hallandale diabetics are more likely to give “poor” ratings of their vision (18.8%) when compared with South Broward (4.7%) and Broward County diabetics (12.5%), as shown in the following chart.

Rating of Vision Among Diabetics

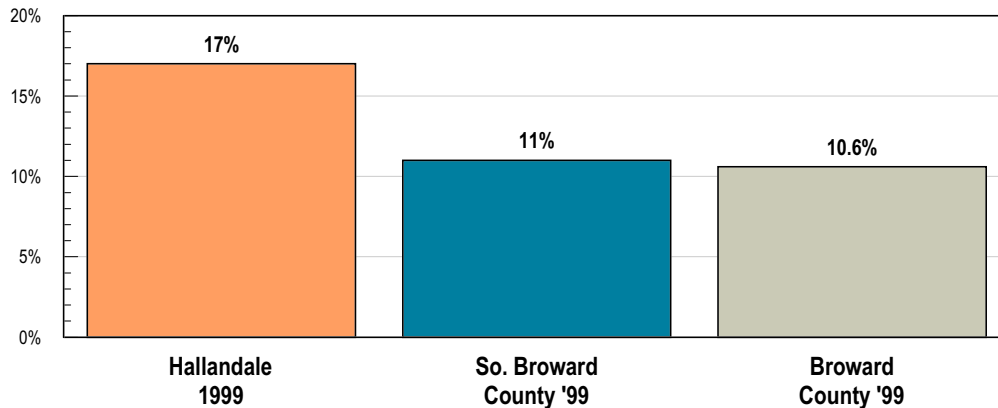


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all diabetic respondents.

Sickle Cell Anemia

Sickle cell anemia, a disease of the blood most often associated with African-Americans, is an issue of concern in Hallandale. As shown below, 17.0% of local adults has been screened for the disease, much higher than the figures reported in South Broward (11.0%) and Broward County (10.6%).

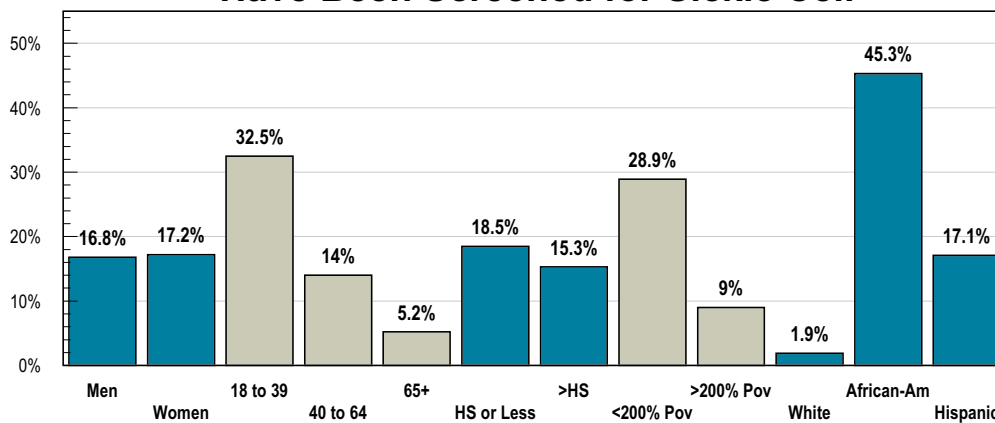
Have Been Screened for Sickle Cell



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

Viewed demographically, screenings are dramatically highest among local African-Americans (45.3%), while young adults and individuals in the lower income bracket are also more likely to report having been screened for sickle cell anemia. On the other hand, screenings are lowest among local older adults and Whites.

Have Been Screened for Sickle Cell



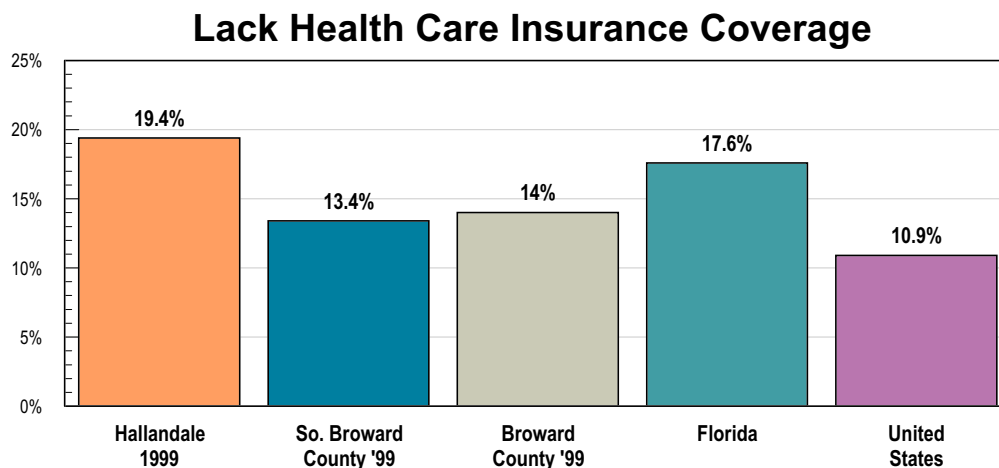
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

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

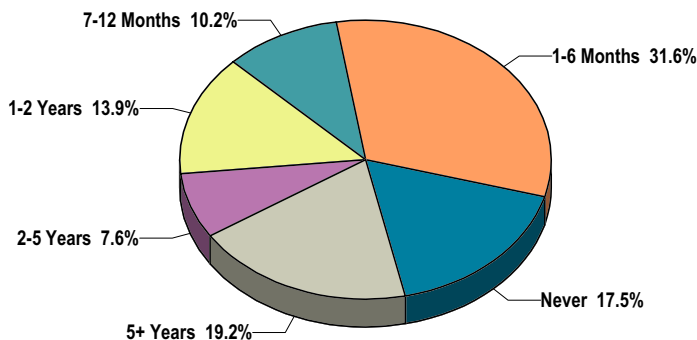
A total of 19.4% of adults in Hallandale have no insurance coverage to pay for health care expenses, less favorable than the national level of 10.9% as well as the lack of coverage noted in South Broward and Broward County. Lack of coverage is similar across the state.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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, 31.6% of these adults have been without coverage for six months or less, while 10.2% have been without coverage for seven to twelve months. Another 13.9% have been without insurance for one to two years, and 7.6% have been without coverage for two to five years. A full one-fifth (19.2%) of these adults have not had health care insurance coverage for five or more years, and 17.5% have never had health care insurance coverage.

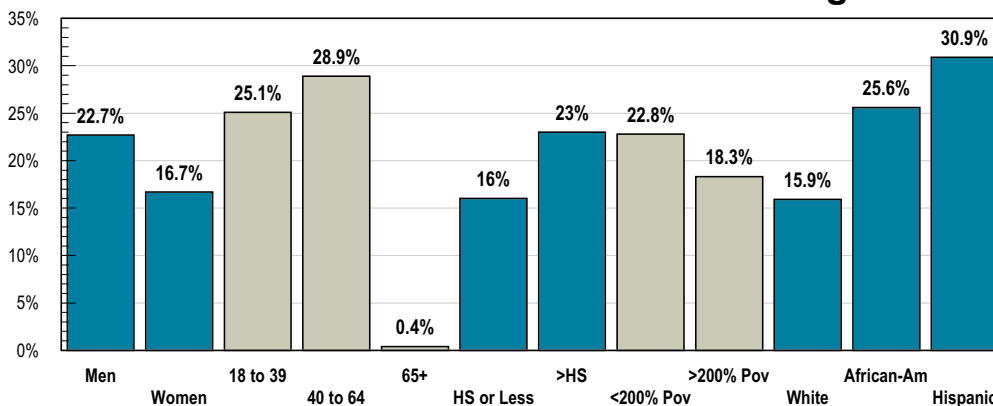
Length of Time Since Coverage (Hallandale 1999)



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; on the other hand, it may be surprising to note the positive correlation between income and education. 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, men, African-Americans, and Hispanics, as shown below.

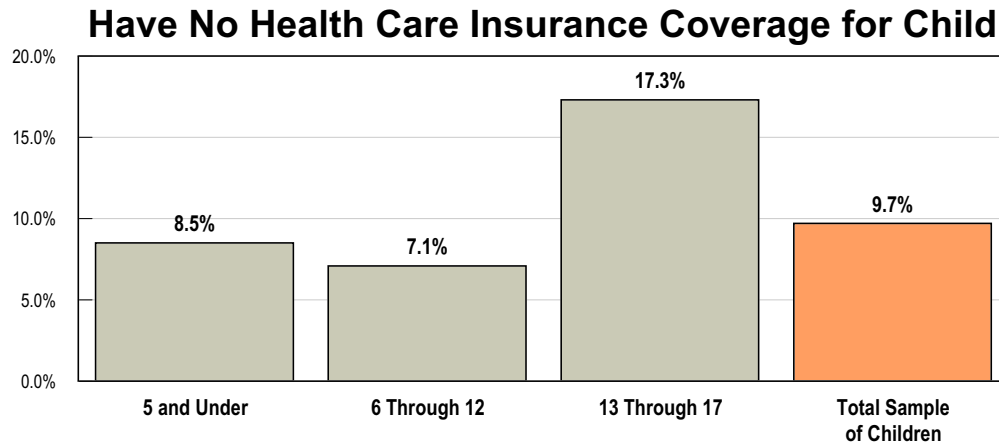
Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage



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

Coverage for Children

Among local adults with children under 18 at home, 9.7% have no health care insurance coverage for their children. This prevalence increases to 17.3% among parents of children aged 13 through 17, as shown in the following chart.

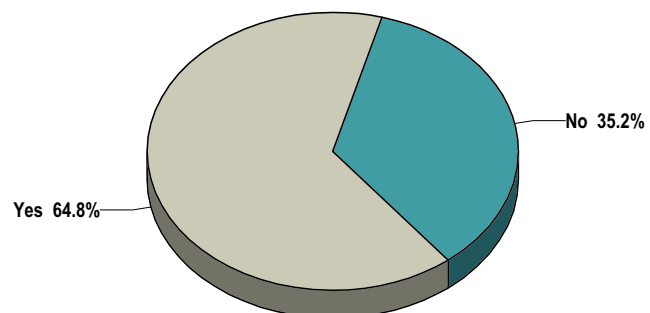


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of respondents with children under the age of 18.

HMO Coverage

Among local adults who are currently covered by health care insurance, almost 2 in 3 (64.8%) 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.

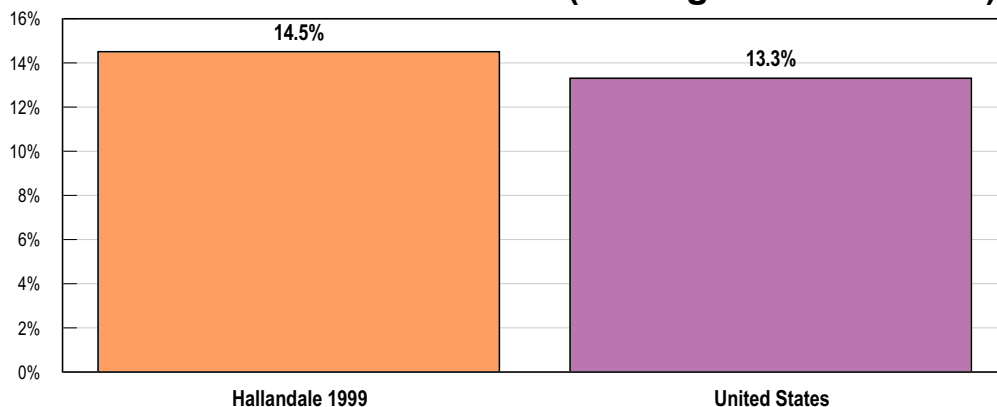
Barriers to Primary Care

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 14.5% of adults in Hallandale 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.

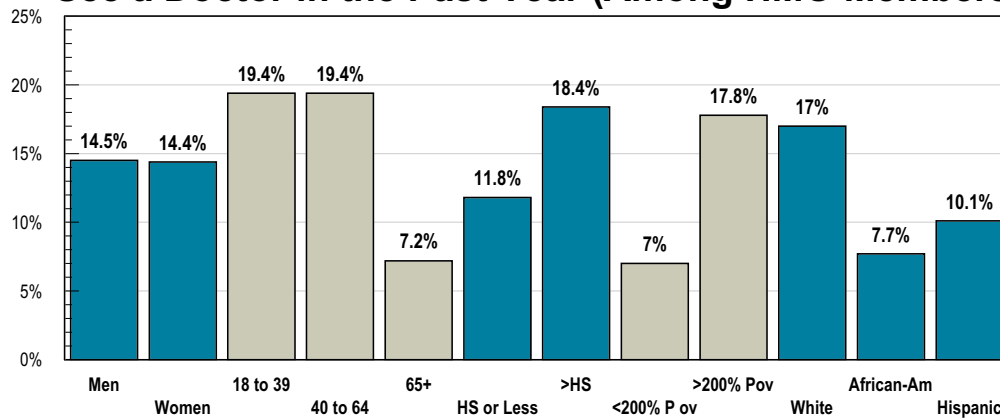
Have Had Trouble Getting Appointment to See a Doctor in the Past Year (Among HMO Members)



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 So. Broward County data not available.

As shown in the next graph, local HMO members under the age of 65 are most likely to report difficulty getting an appointment to see a physician. Note also that Whites 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)



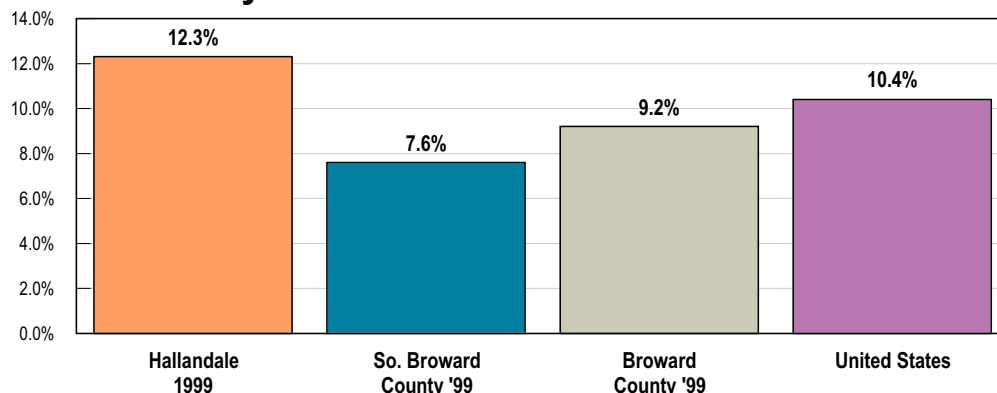
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale 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 12.3% of community members from visiting a physician. This figure is statistically similar to the figure found nationwide (10.4%).

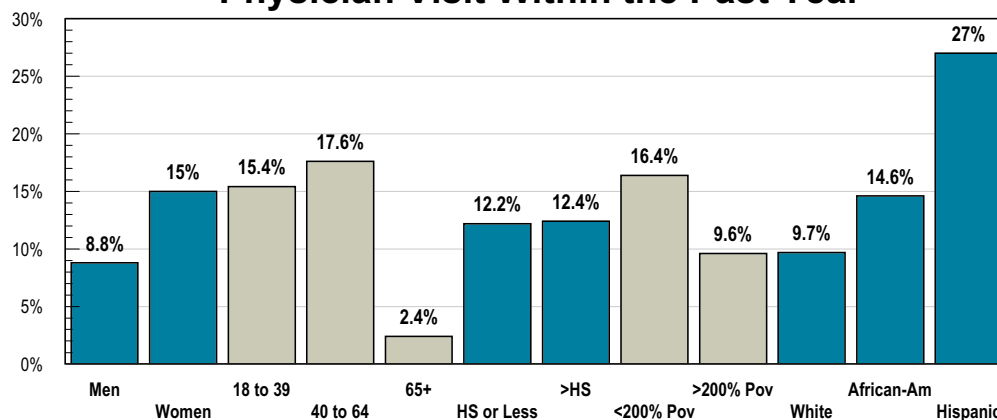
Cost Prevented a Physician Visit Within the Past Year



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 27.0% of Hispanics in Hallandale 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 under 65 and adults in the lower income bracket.

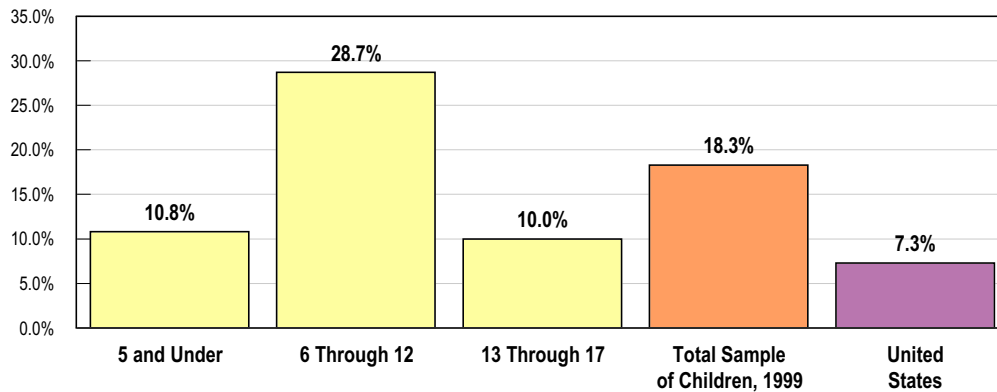
Cost Prevented a Physician Visit Within the Past Year



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

Children. Among residents in Hallandale with children under the age of 18, a full 18.3% indicate that cost or a lack of insurance prevented their child from receiving health care at some point in the past. In comparison, a lower 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 aged 6 through 12.

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

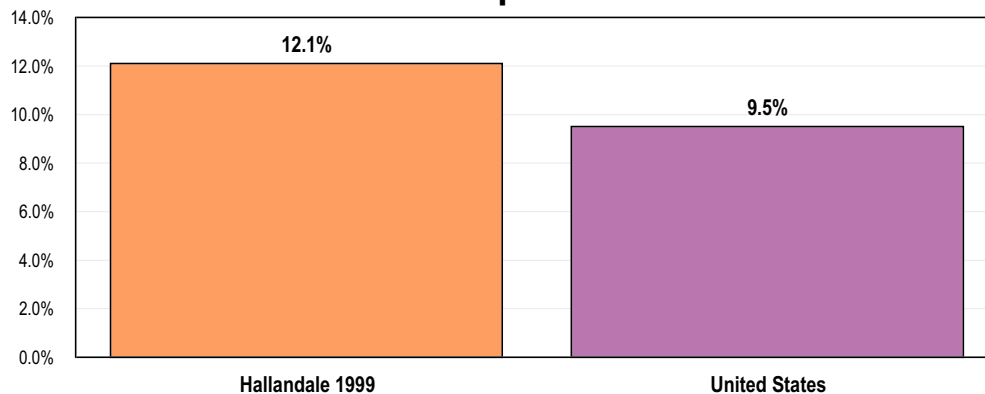


Sources: 1. 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of 1999 respondents with children under the age of 18.
 2. Florida data not available.

Prescription Medicine

Adults. Another important issue in regard to medical care access is prescription medicine. A total of 12.1% 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.

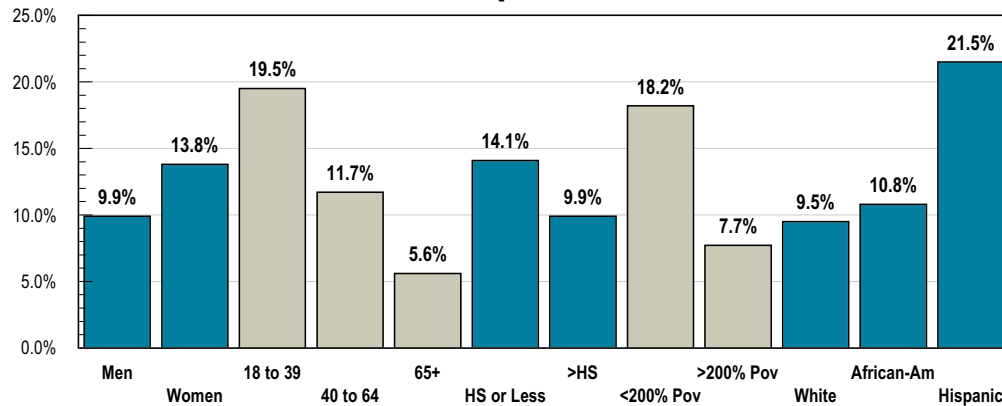
Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year



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, Hispanics, young adults, 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 adults without postsecondary education when compared with those who have no education beyond high school.

Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year



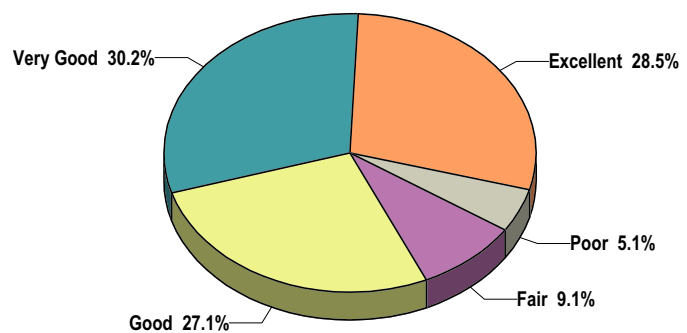
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale 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 (58.7%) give “excellent” or “very good” appraisals. On the other hand, 14.2% of adults consider their local health care to be “fair” or “poor,” as shown in the adjacent chart.

Rating of Local Health Care

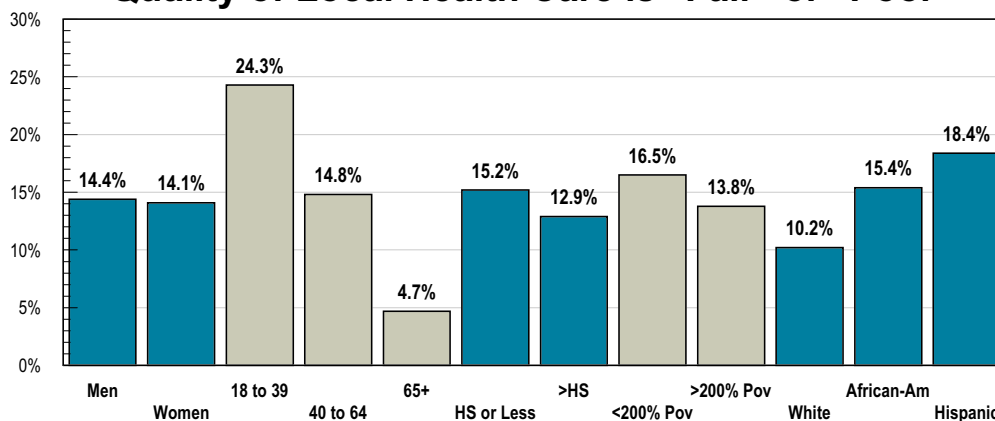


Note in the following table that a full 1 in 4 persons aged 18 through 39 consider the quality of local health care to be “fair” or “poor.” Also,

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

African-Americans and Hispanics more than Whites consider their health care to be “fair” or “poor,” as do those in the lower income and educational brackets.

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

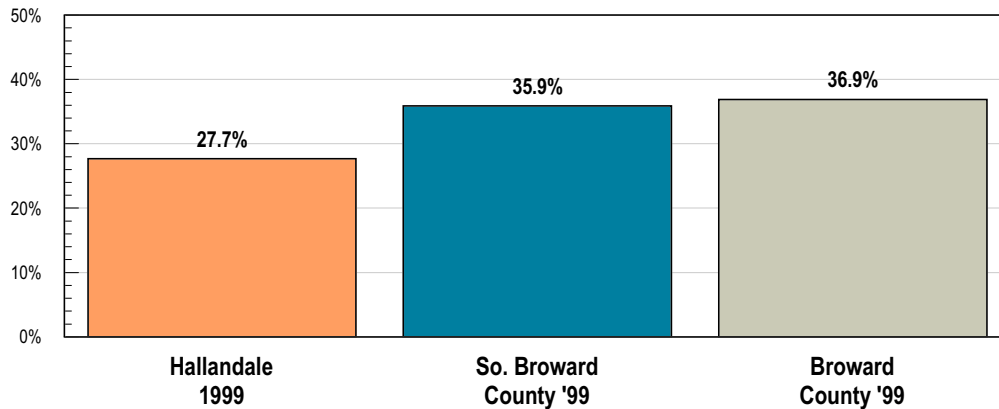


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale 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-fourth (27.7%) responded affirmatively. This prevalence is statistically much lower than the South Broward and overall Broward County figures.

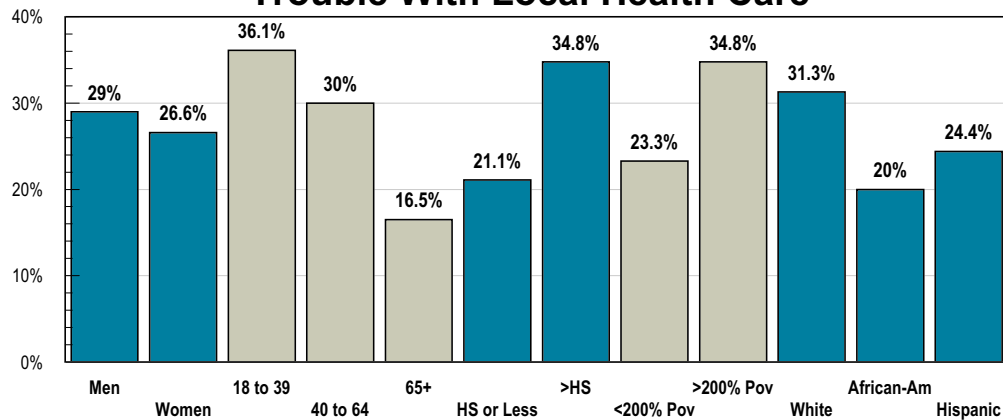
Perceive There to be Major Trouble With Local Health Care



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

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

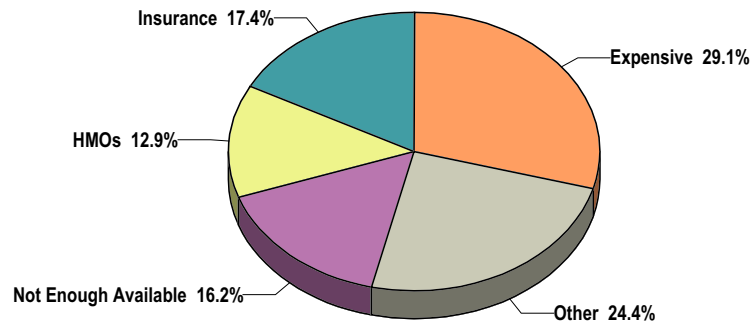
Perceive There to be Major Trouble With Local Health Care



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale 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, 29.1% of these residents mentioned cost or said it was too **expensive**. Another 17.4% specified **insurance** as the major trouble, while 12.9% said **HMOs** were to blame and 16.2% said that **there is not enough available**.

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.

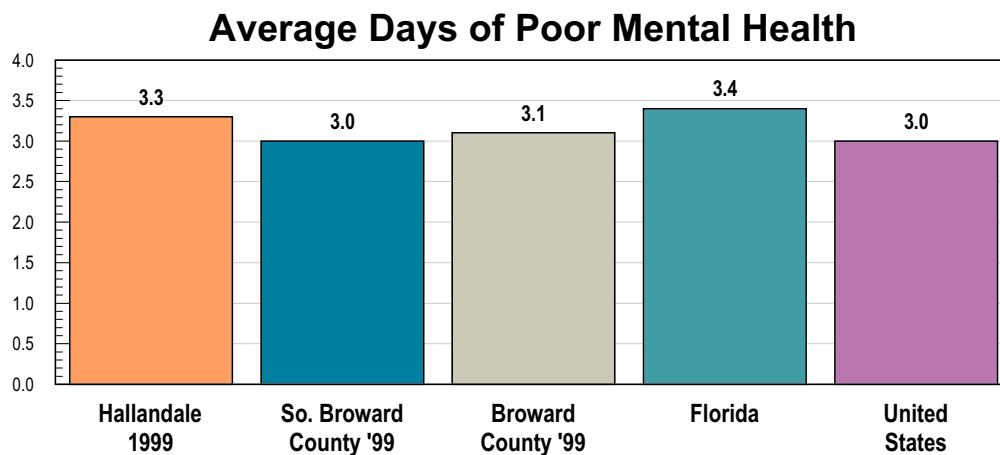
Mental Health Status

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 Hallandale reported an average of 3.3 days in the last month on which their mental health was *not* good. This compares to an average 3.0 days reported nationwide and 3.4 days across Florida, as shown below.

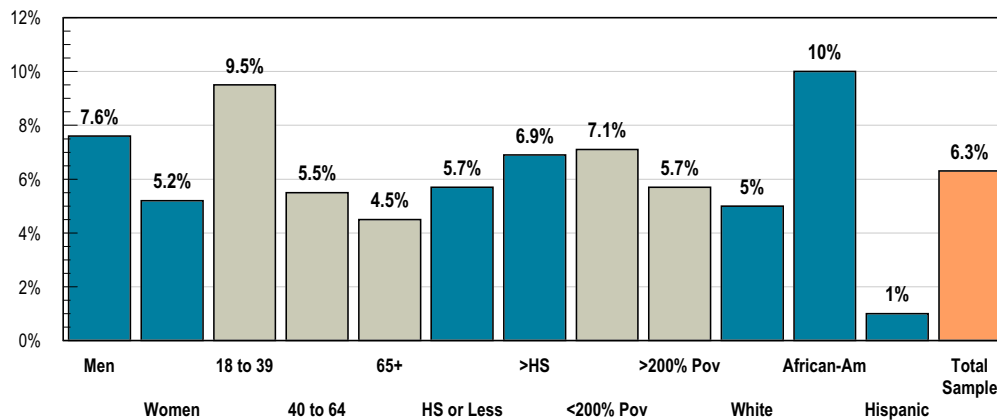


Sources: 1. 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Use of Mental Health Services

A total of 6.3% 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.

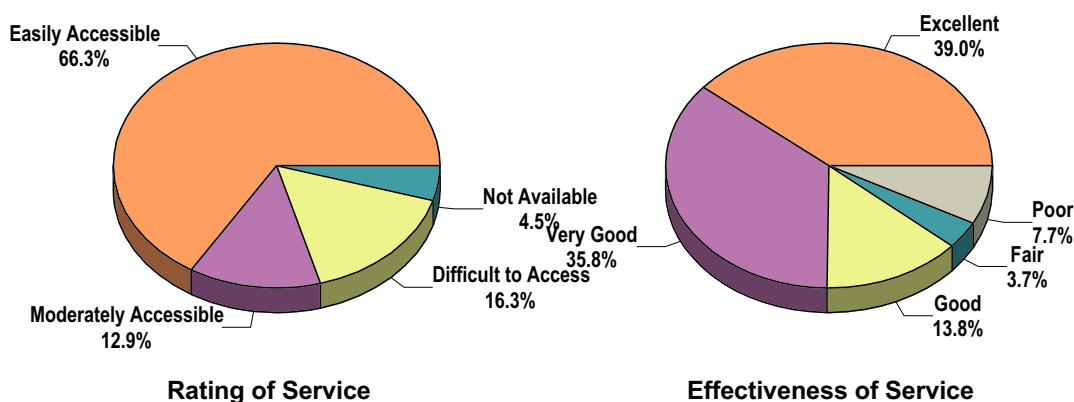
Needed Mental Health Services in the Past Year



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale 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, two-thirds (66.3%) of these adults said the services were “easily accessible.” On the other hand, 16.3% gave “difficult to access” ratings and 4.5% said the specific services needed were “not available.” In regard to the mental health services used, 74.8% of the adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings, while 13.8% said “good” and the remaining 11.4% 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.

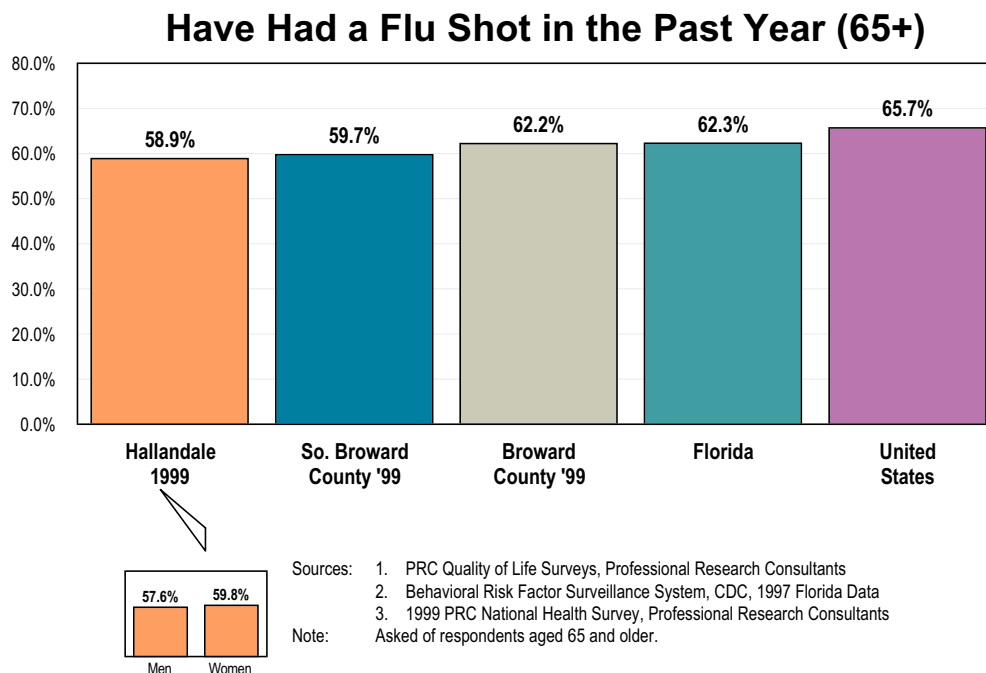
Immunization

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

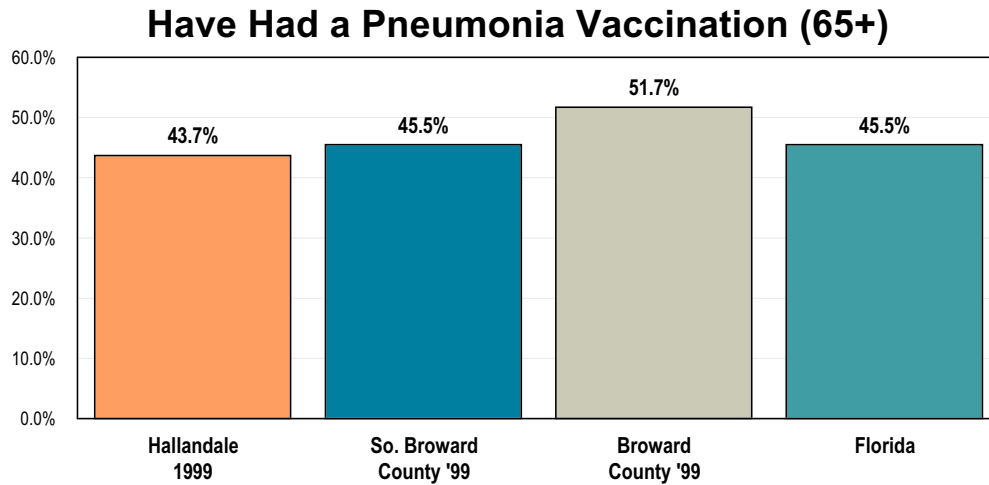
Influenza

Almost 6 in 10 (58.9%) Hallandale 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 also similar (62.3%). Also, local men and women aged 65+ appear to be equally likely to have had the shot in the past year.



Pneumonia

More than 4 in 10 (43.7%) adults aged 65 and older have ever had a pneumonia vaccination. Across Florida, another 45.5% of adults in this age category have had a pneumonia vaccination, identical to the South Broward prevalence.



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

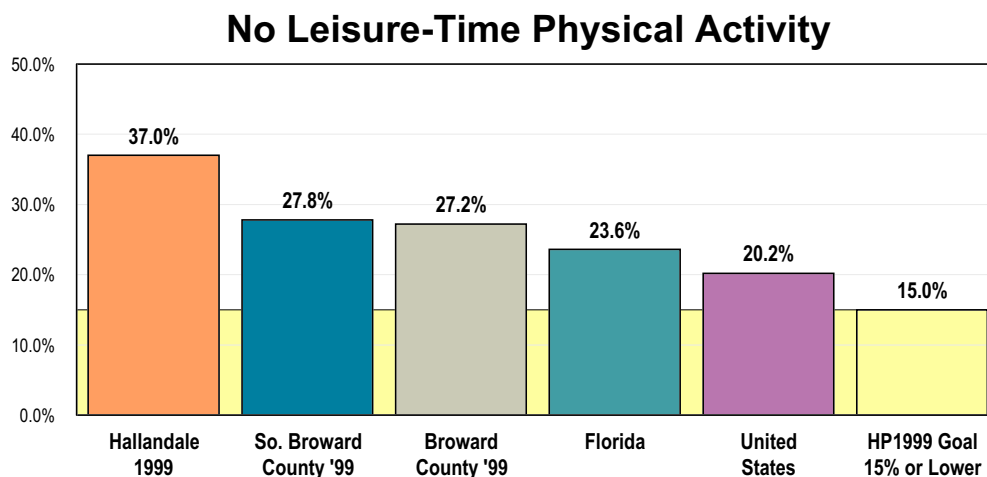
Physical Fitness

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

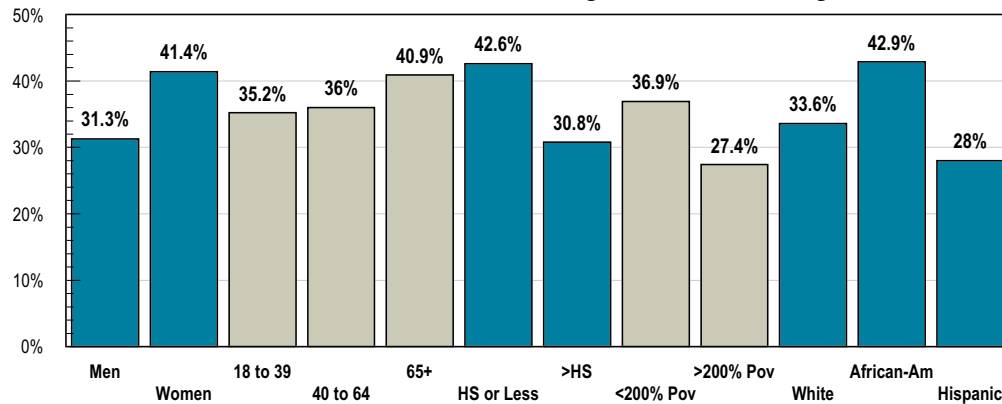
However, 37.0% of residents in Hallandale have *not* participated in any type of physical activity outside work during the past month. This percentage is much higher than the 20.2% recorded nationwide, and fails to satisfy the 15%-or-lower goal set by *Healthy People 2000*.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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, and African-Americans.

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity



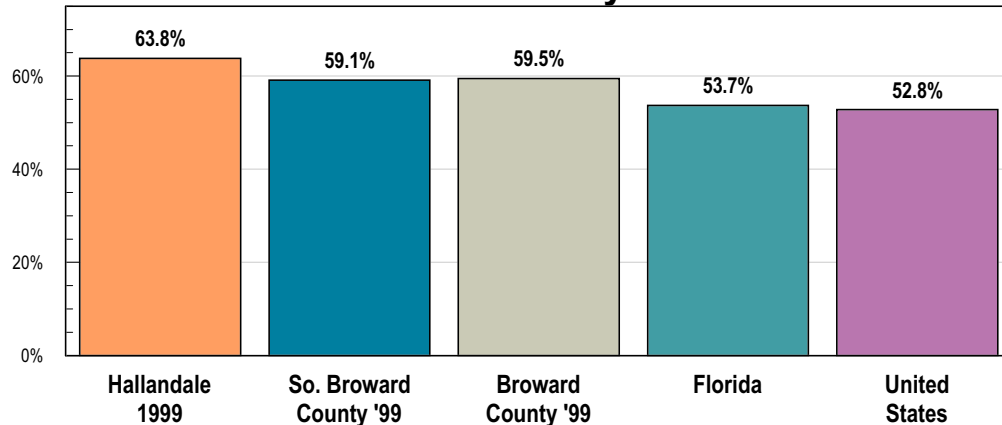
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale 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 Hallandale, 63.8% of adults fall into this “sedentary” category. This figure is less favorable than that recorded nationwide (52.8%) but similar to the figures reported in South Broward and Broward County overall.

Sedentary



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1994 Florida Data

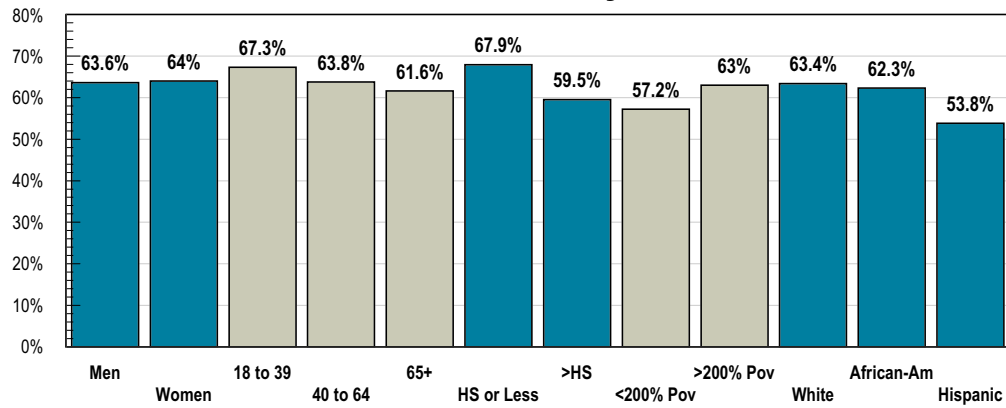
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.

2. Asked of all respondents.

As can be seen in the following chart, the prevalence of sedentary lifestyles does not vary dramatically when viewed by these specific demographic characteristics.

Sedentary



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

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.

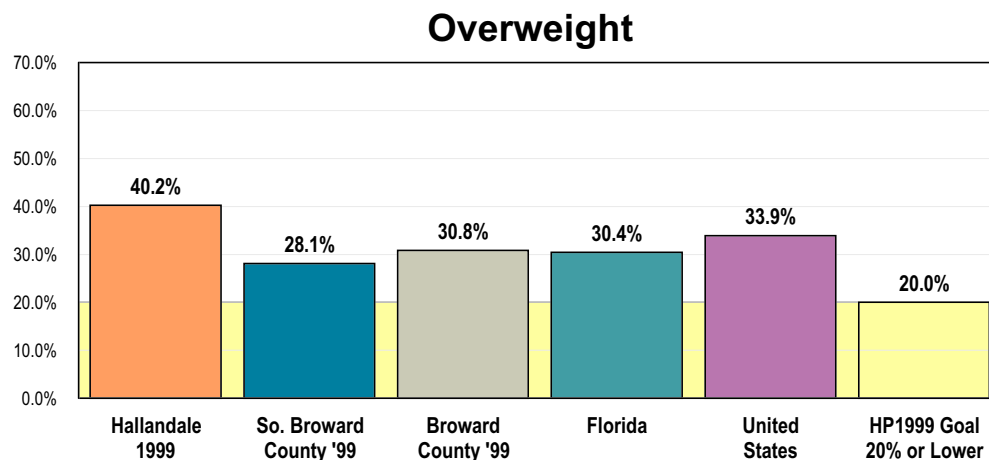
2. Asked of all respondents.

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.

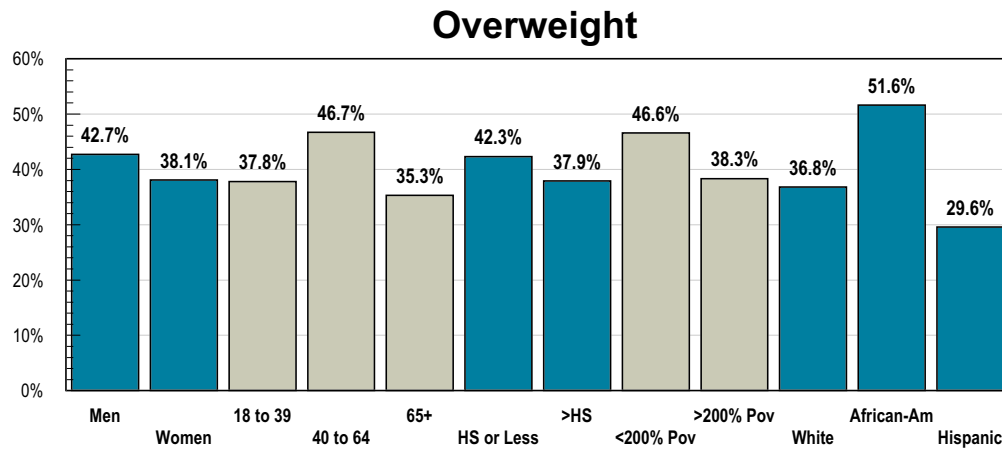
One of the more precise measurements of being overweight is body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kg/m^2). A person is considered to be overweight if his or her body mass index exceeds the 85th percentile for young American adults (27.8 for men and 27.3 for women). Based on this definition for overweight prevalence, a total of 40.2% of adults in Hallandale are overweight, less 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 is also much higher than the South Broward and Broward County figures, as shown below.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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. Health People 2000, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

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 Hallandale show the greatest level of overweight prevalence, with 51.6% overweight. Women, older 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 Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Tobacco Use

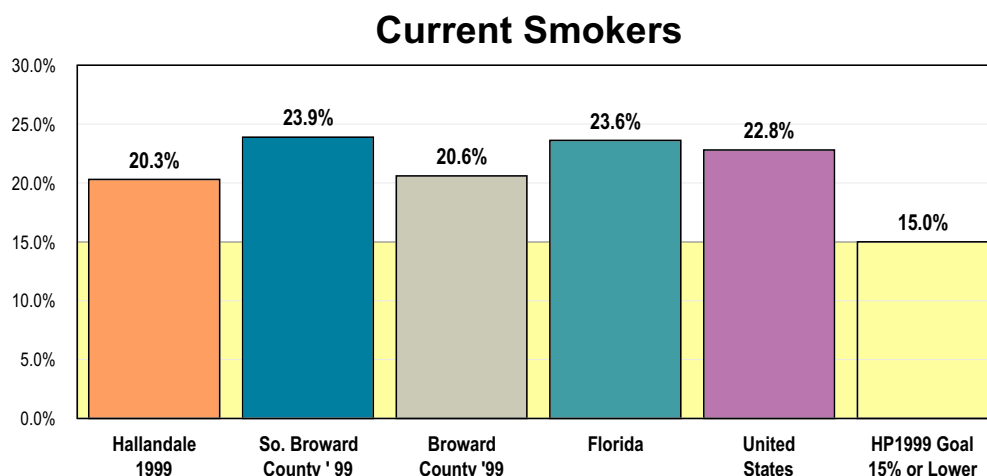
Tobacco use remains the single-most avoidable cause of death in our society. The predominant form of tobacco use is cigarette smoking, which has been associated with coronary heart disease, cancer (of the lung, larynx, pharynx, oral cavity, esophagus, pancreas and bladder), stroke, emphysema and other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

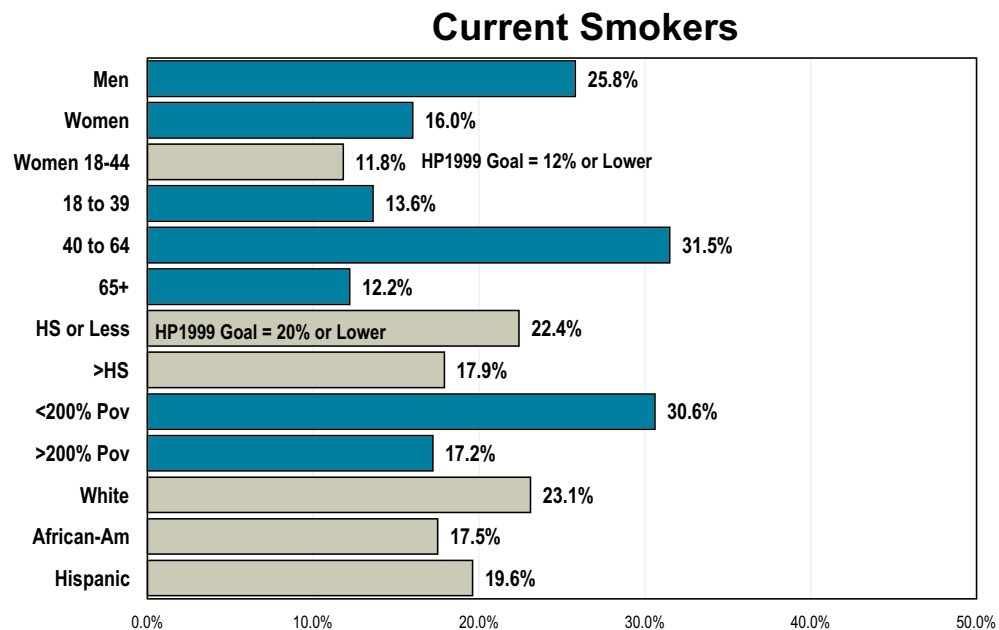
The 20.3% prevalence of current smokers recorded in Hallandale is comparable to the 22.8% prevalence recorded nationwide, but fails to satisfy the Year 2000 goal to reduce smoking prevalence to 15% or less of adults aged 18 and over.



- Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 Hallandale, segmented by various demographic characteristics. As shown, 16.0% of women and 25.8% of men currently smoke. By analysis, it can be seen that an 11.8% 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.

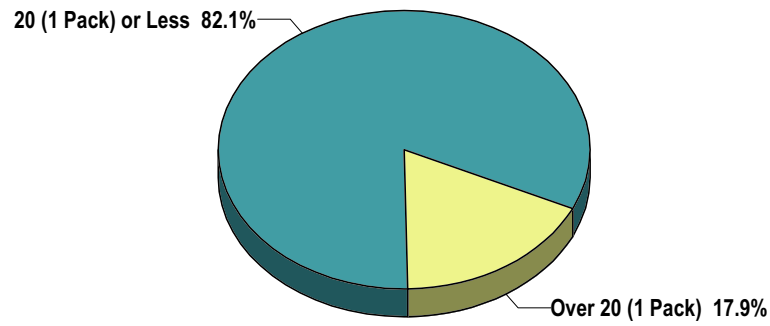


Sources: 1. 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Health People 2000, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day

Among current smokers in Hallandale, 17.9% report smoking more than one pack (20 cigarettes) a day on the days that they smoked, while 82.1% report smoking one pack (20 cigarettes) or less, as shown in the following chart.

Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day (Hallandale 1999)



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.

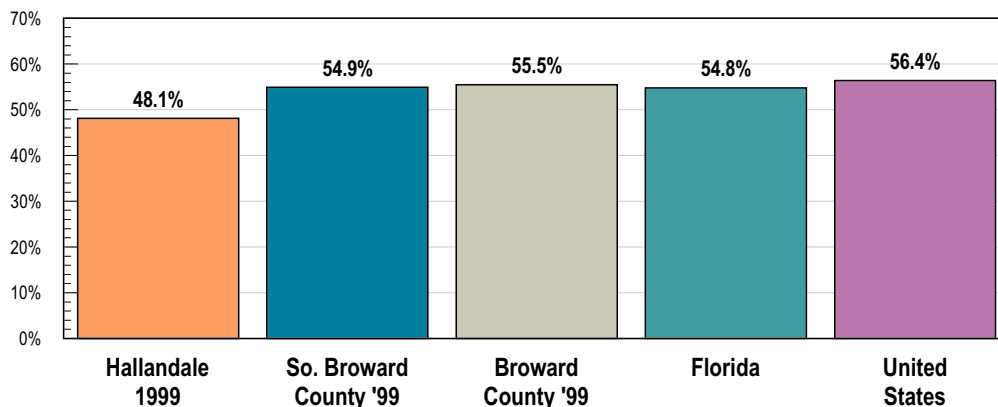
Alcohol abuse has also been linked to heart disease and stroke, and is the primary contributor to cirrhosis of the liver. Current drinking levels and the local drinking and driving prevalence are addressed in the following section of this report.

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 48.1% of adults in Hallandale fall into this category, more favorable than the nationwide level.

Current Drinkers



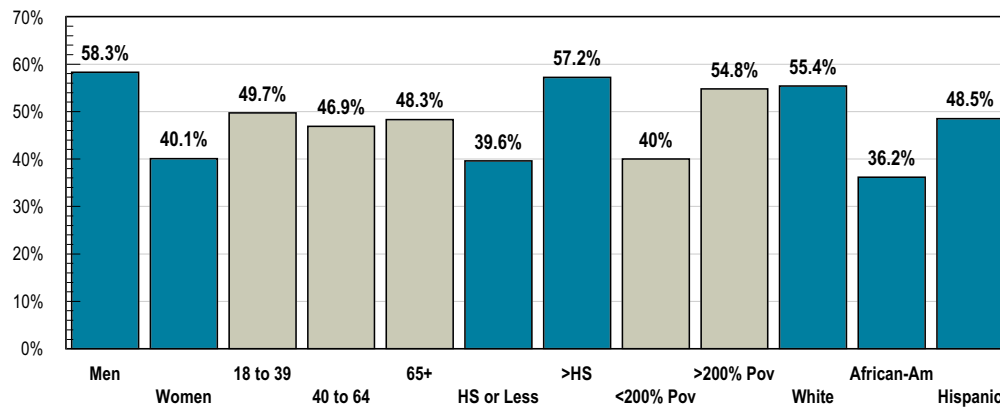
- Sources:
1. 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Survey Data, 1997
 3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- 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. 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 Hallandale in 1999.

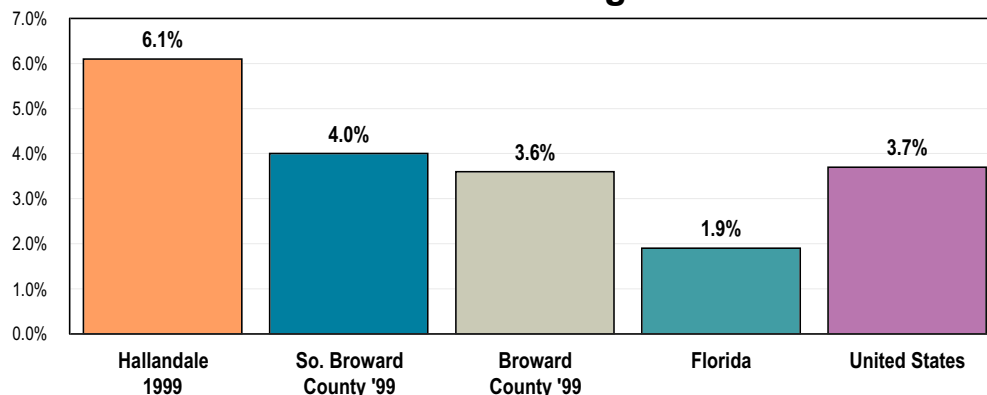
2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

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

Drinking & Driving

A total of 6.1% of residents in Hallandale admit to driving during the past month after they had perhaps too much to drink, statistically similar to the national average but higher than the state average.

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



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

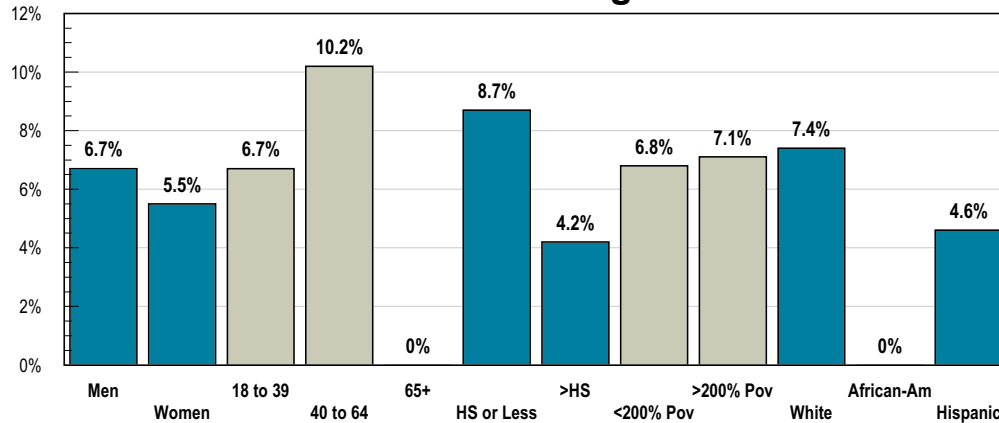
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data

3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents.

When examined by demographics, middle-aged adults appear most likely to drink and drive, along with men, Whites, and those without education beyond high school.

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

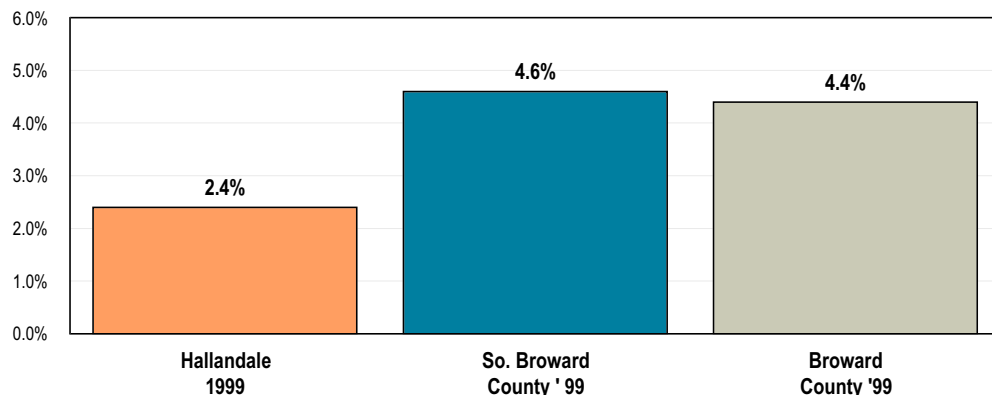


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

The total drinking and driving prevalence translates to a considerable number of adults (approximately 800) 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 27 drunk drivers *per day* on the streets of Hallandale.

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, 2.4% of local adults have ridden with a potentially drunk driver. This prevalence is 4.6% in South Broward County and 4.4% in Broward County overall.

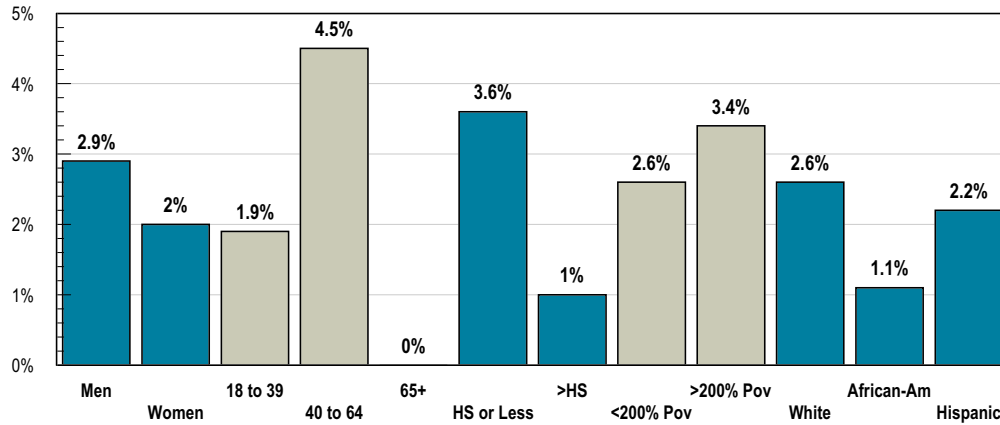
Have Ridden With a Driver Who Had Too Much to Drink



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

When examined by demographics, middle-aged adults and those without postsecondary education appear most likely to have ridden with a drunk driver, as shown below.

Have Ridden With a Driver Who Had Too Much to Drink



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

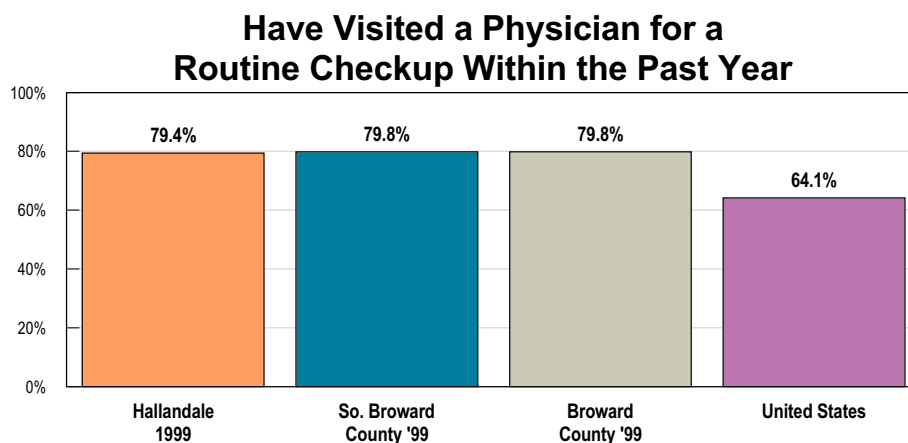
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Preventive Care

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

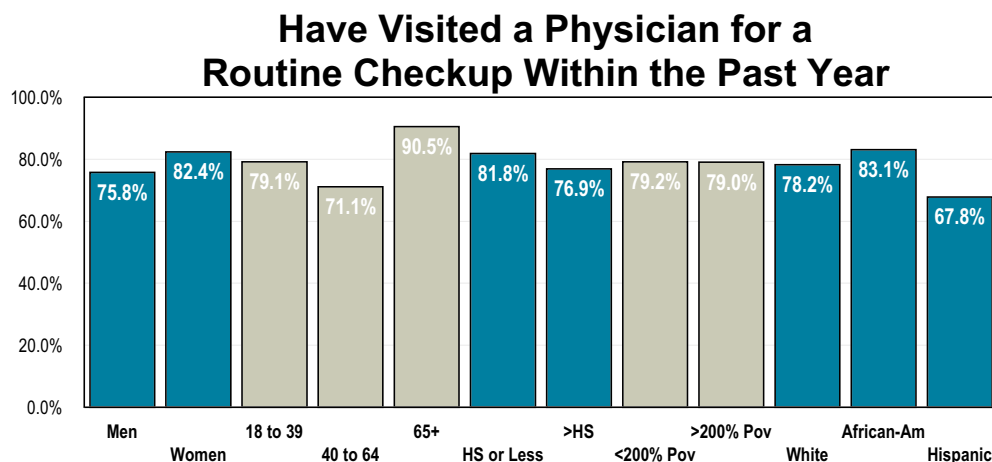
Routine Physician Care

A total of 79.4% of adults in Hallandale have visited a physician for a routine checkup within the past year. Nationwide, a lower 64.1% of adults have done the same.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 chart that older adults are most likely to have been to a doctor in the past year.

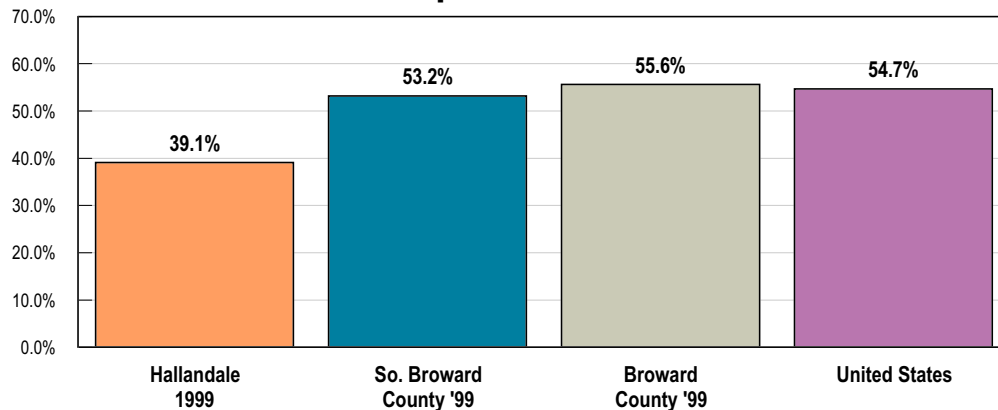


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Dental Care

A total of 39.1% of adults in Hallandale acknowledge having been to the dentist for a routine checkup within the past six months. This is statistically lower than 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

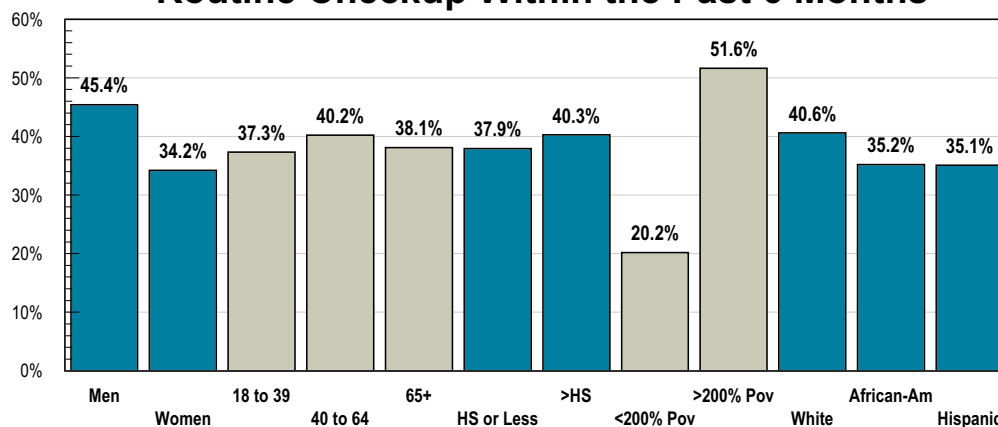


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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

Note below that residents least likely to have had recent dental care are women and those living in the lower income bracket.

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



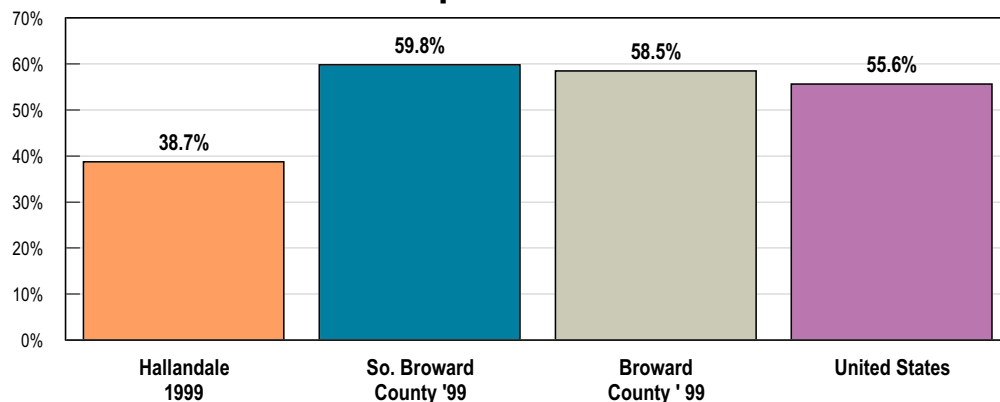
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakdowns are among findings in Hallandale 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 Hallandale, just over one-half (54.9%) of those 35 and older have done so, less favorable than the nationwide prevalence of 69.3%.

Among adults in Hallandale with children under 18 years old, just 38.7% report that their child has visited a dentist for routine care in the past six months, much lower than the 55.6% nationwide as well as the prevalence reported in both South Broward and Broward County overall.

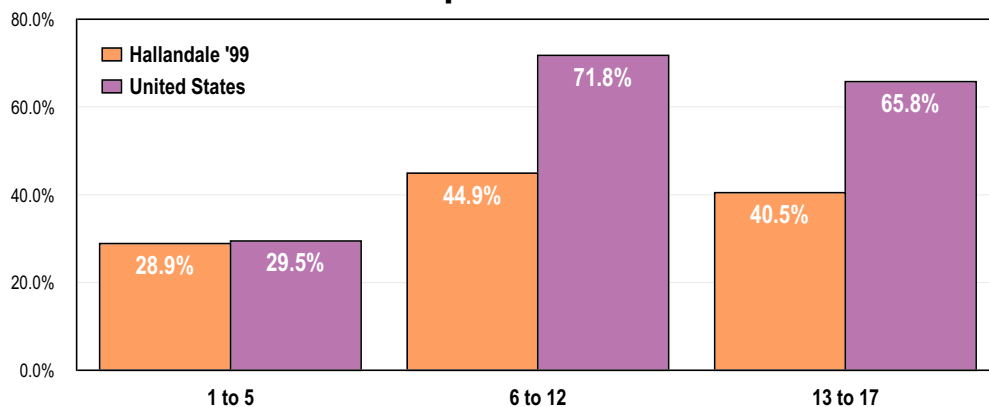
Child Has Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past 6 Months



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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.

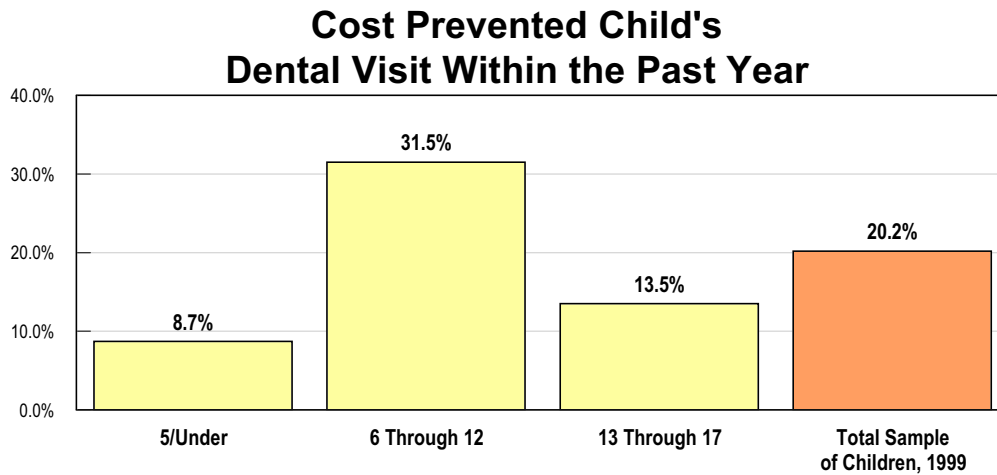
Child Has Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past 6 Months



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

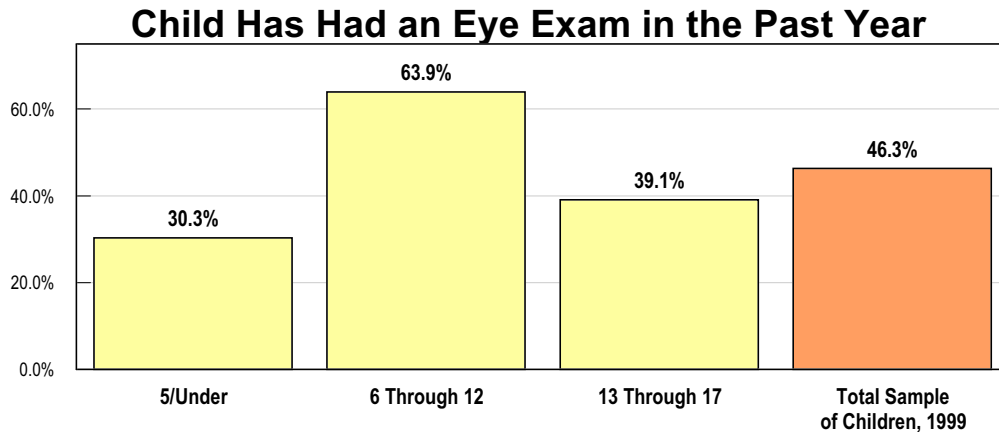
In a follow-up inquiry, local parents were asked to indicate whether cost was a factor in not obtaining dental care for their child in the past year. As shown below, a full 20.2% of local parents noted that cost prevented their child's dental care in the past year, increasing to 31.5% among parents of 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.

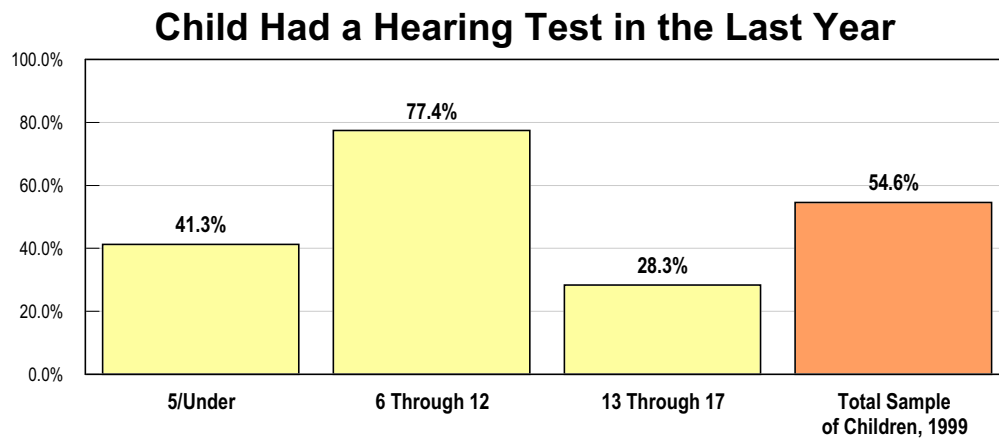
Vision and Hearing Care Among Children

More than one-half (46.3%) of local parents indicate that their child has had an eye exam at some point in the past year; this prevalence increases to almost 2 in 3 children aged 6 through 12 and decreases to 30.3% among children aged five and under, as shown.



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 (54.6%) of local children had a hearing test in the last year, again increasing among children aged six through twelve, and decreasing among Hallandale teens.



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

Cancer Screenings

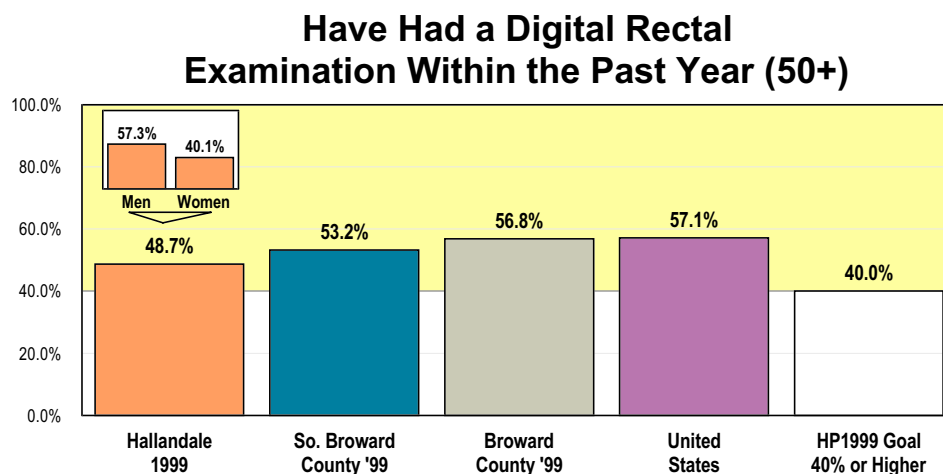
Cancer, the second leading cause of death in America, refers to a family of more than 100 different diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells throughout the body. Together, these diseases account for 1 of every 5 deaths in the United States. Many forms of cancer are 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.

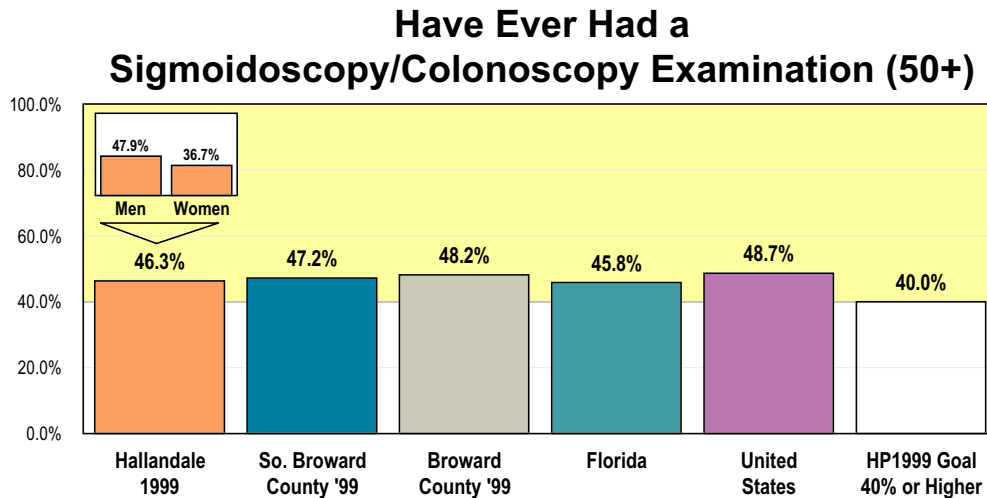
In Hallandale, 48.7% of men and women aged 50 and older have had such an examination within the past year, less favorable than the 57.1% found nationwide but satisfying the 40% target set for the year 2000. Note in the following chart that men exhibit higher testing rates than women.



- Sources:
1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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
- Notes:
1. Asked of all respondents aged 50 and older.
 2. Florida data reflects adults aged 40 and older.

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 (46.3%) of area residents over the age of 50 has ever had this type of exam. Note below that the Hallandale rate is comparable to the U.S. rate, and satisfies the *Healthy People 2000* goal. In this case, men again show a higher testing rate than women, as shown below.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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

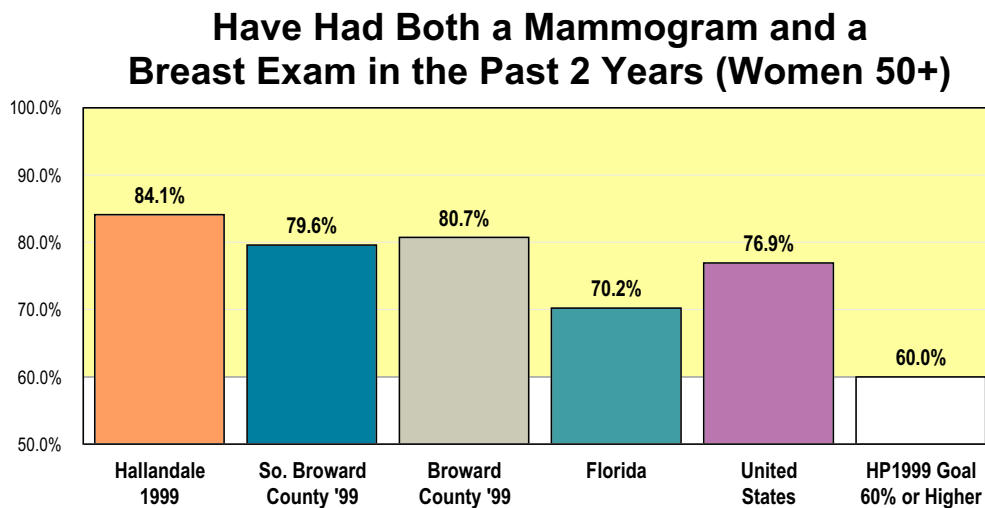
Note: Asked of all respondents aged 50 or over.

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 Hallandale, a full 84.1% 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 similar screening prevalence reported in both South Broward and Broward County among women in this age category.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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

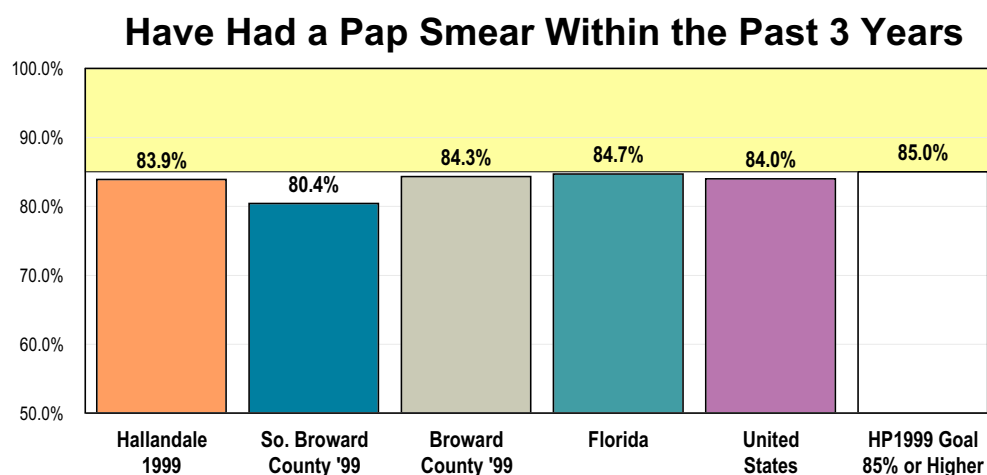
Notes: 1. Reflects women aged 50 and over.
2. State data not available.

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 4 in 5 area women in Hallandale (83.9%) have had a Pap smear within the past 3 years. This is comparable to the 84.0% recorded nationwide, and compares to an 85% goal for the year 2000. Testing in Hallandale is comparable to the South Broward and Broward County numbers.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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

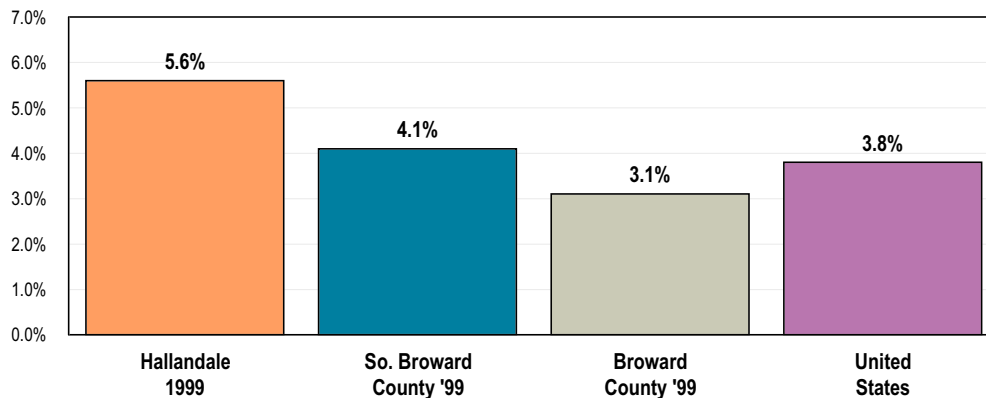
Crime

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

Victimization

A total of 5.6% of adults in Hallandale report having been the victim of a violent crime within the past 5 years (this translates to 734 adults in the area). This is statistically similar to the national average as well as the countywide figure of 3.8%.

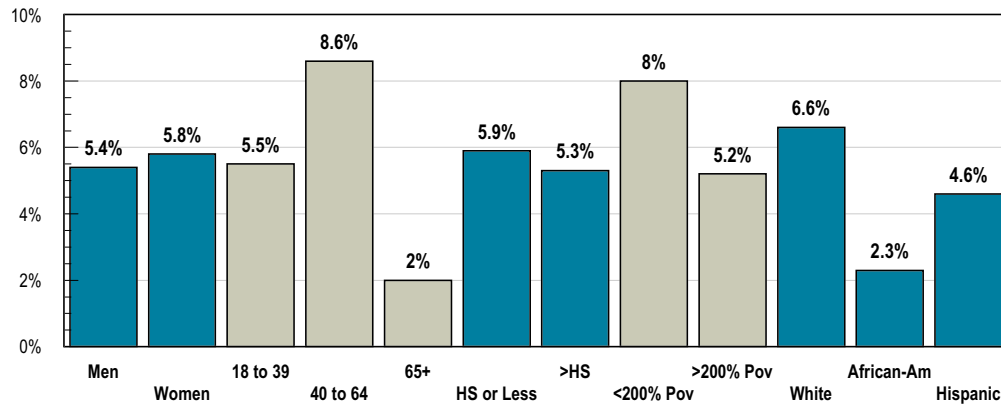
Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past 5 Years



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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, adults most likely to have been victimized by crime in the past five years include middle-aged adults, Whites and Hispanics, and adults in the lower income bracket, as shown in the following chart.

Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past 5 Years



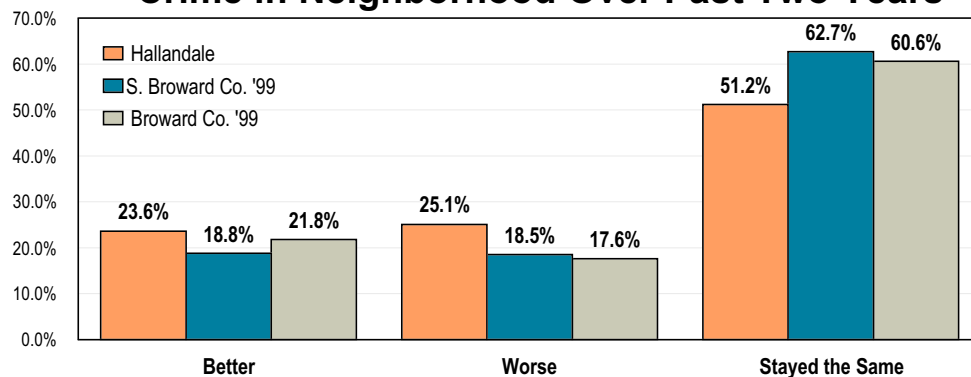
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale 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, one-half (51.2%) of Hallandale residents report that it has “stayed the same.” A total of 25.1% of local adults feel that the crime situation in their neighborhood has “worsened” in the past two years (higher than the figures reported countywide) while 23.6% report that local crime is “better” than it was.

Crime in Neighborhood Over Past Two Years

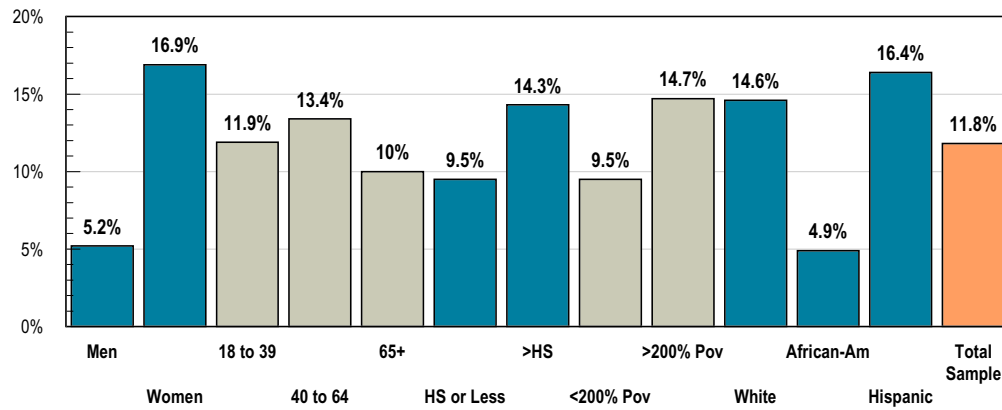


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

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

Overall, one in ten (11.8%) area adults do not feel safe and secure in their neighborhoods. Note that this prevalence increases among Whites and Hispanics, women, adults living in the higher income and educational brackets, and middle-aged adults.

Do Not Feel Safe and Secure Overall



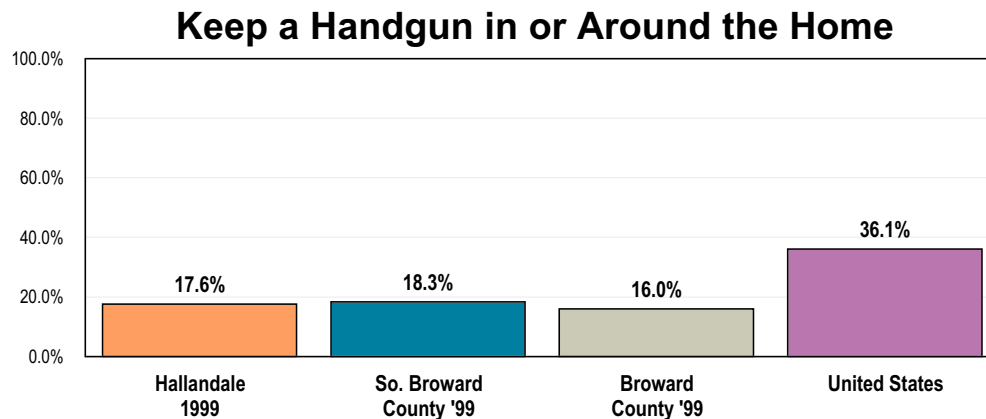
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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

Handguns

Presence of Handguns in the Home

In Hallandale, just 17.6% of adults report keeping a handgun in their homes. This is more favorable than the 36.1% of American homes with handguns and is similar to that reported in both South Broward and Broward County overall.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

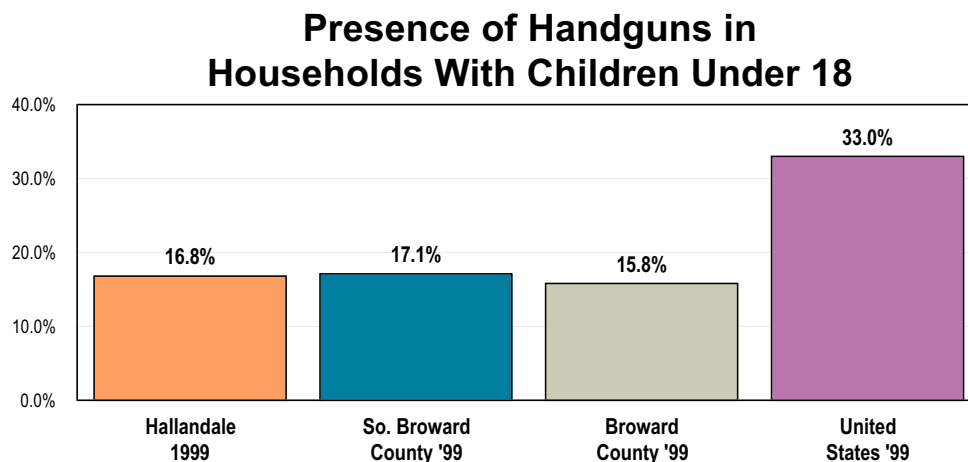
2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.

2. Florida data not available.

3. Includes pistols, shotguns, rifles and other types of guns, but does not include starter pistols, BB guns or guns that cannot fire.

Among households in Hallandale with children under 18, 16.8% report that they keep a handgun in the home, much lower than the 33.0% reported among households with children nationwide.



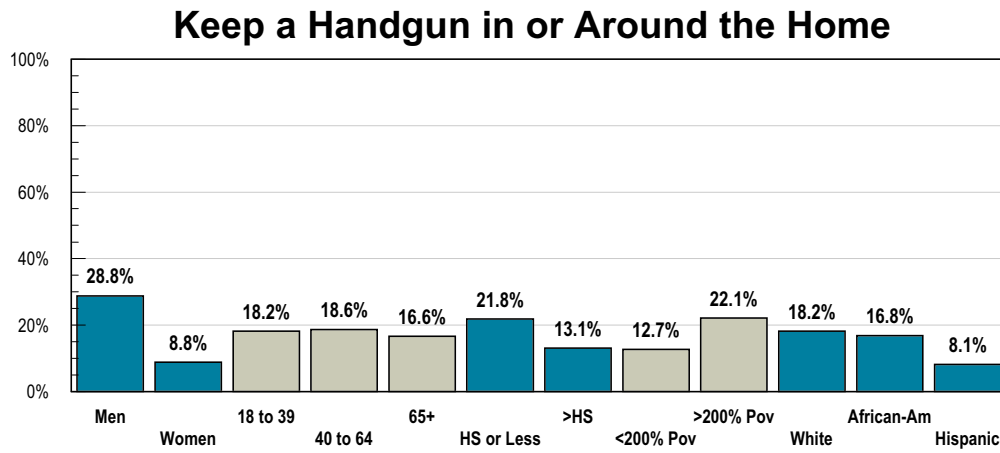
Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

2. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Percentage of households with children under the age of 18.

2. 1994 Hallandale data not available.

Viewed demographically, handgun ownership is highest among men, adults without education beyond high school, people in the higher income bracket, Whites, and African-Americans.



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

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

Injury Control

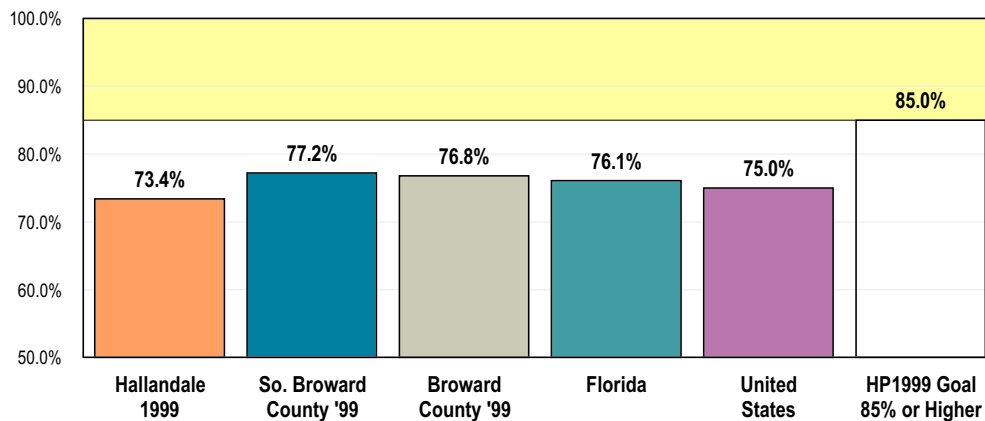
The following section examines various aspects of injury control, including motor vehicle safety, water safety, and local emergency preparedness.

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, 73.4% 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 levels are similar countywide.

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

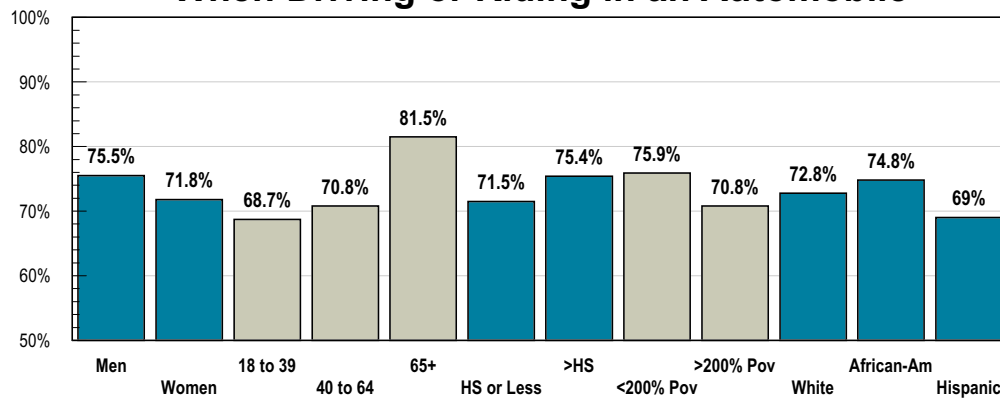


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 1999 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
4. Healthy People 1999, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public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

Note: Asked of all respondents.

Note that local young adults and Hispanics report the lowest indication of regular seat belt usage in Hallandale (68.7% and 69.0%, respectively).

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

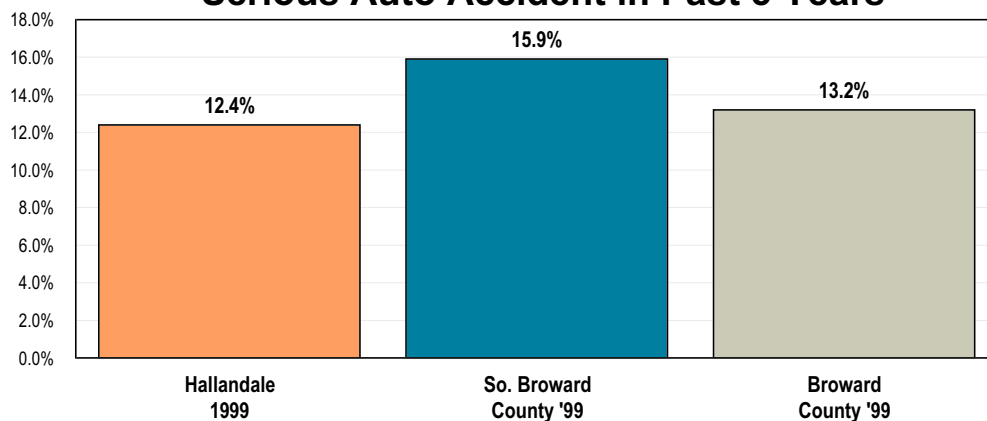


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

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, 12.49% (or 1,624 people) responded affirmatively, similar to the countywide findings.

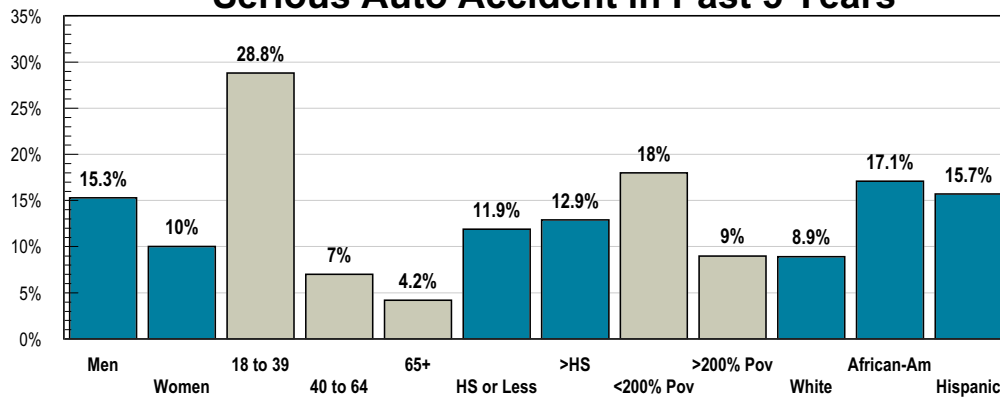
Member of Household Had Serious Auto Accident in Past 5 Years



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

Viewed demographically, 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, with a full 28.8% responding affirmatively to the question.

Member of Household Had Serious Auto Accident in Past 5 Years



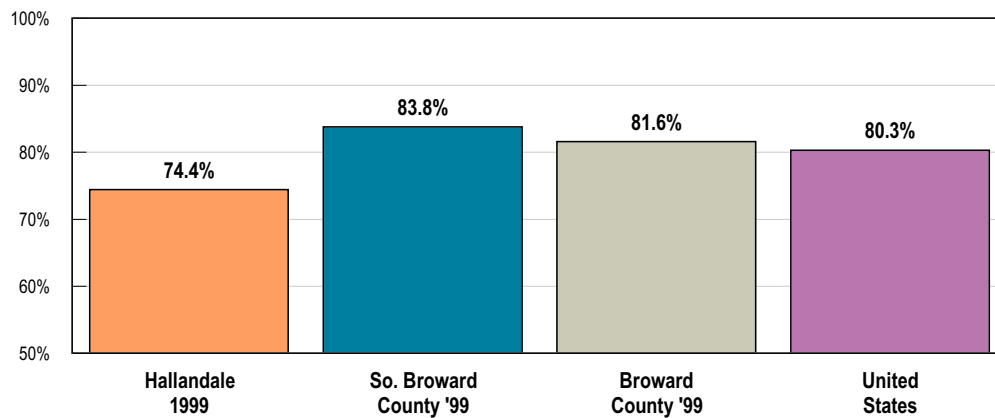
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Water Safety

Adults

A total of 74.4% of community members indicate that they can swim or tread water for at least five minutes in water that is over their head, lower than the South Broward and Broward County numbers and less favorable than the 80.3% of adults nationwide.

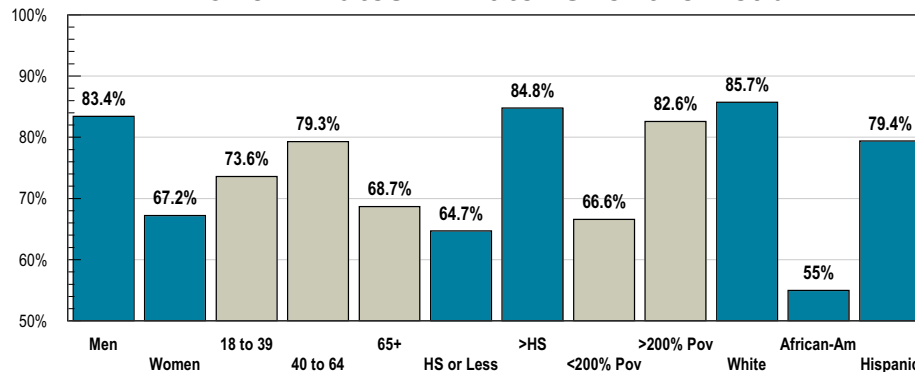
**Can Swim or Tread Water
for 5 Minutes in Water Over the Head**



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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; middle-aged adults; those with postsecondary education; those living at twice or more the national poverty level, Whites, and Hispanics, as shown below.

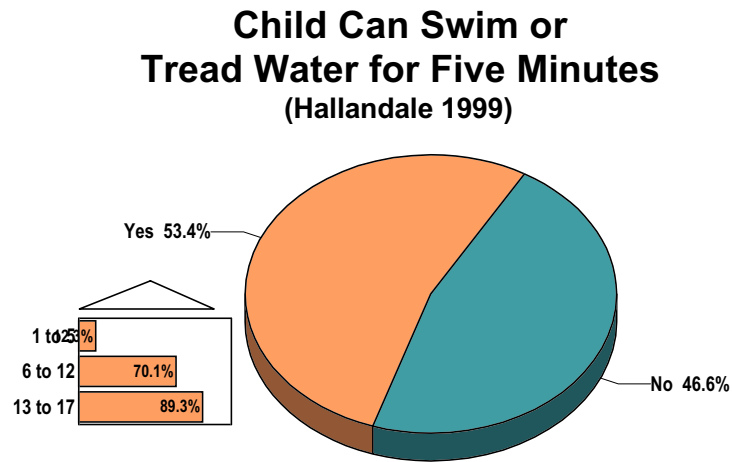
**Can Swim or Tread Water
for 5 Minutes in Water Over the Head**



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

Children's Swimming Skills

Additionally, 53.4% 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.



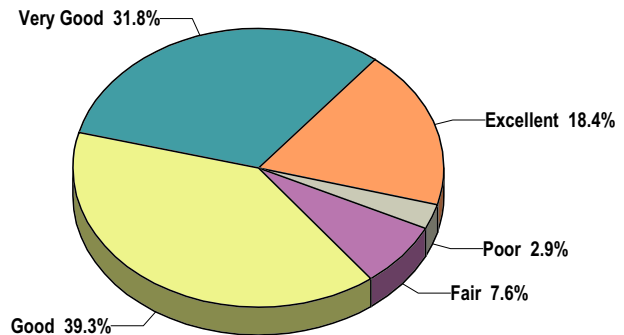
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children aged 1 to 17.

Emergency Preparedness

Rating of Local Preparedness

During certain months of the year, life in Hallandale involves the risk of major storms and even hurricanes. When asked to rate Hallandale for its emergency preparedness for such disasters, a total of 50.2% of local residents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings. More than one-third (39.3%) of community members gave “good” responses while the remaining 10.5% gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of local emergency preparedness.

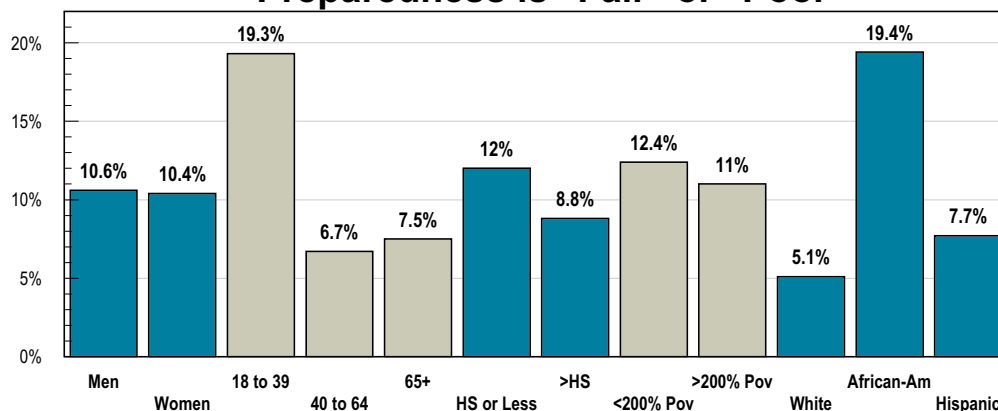
Rating of Community's Emergency Preparedness



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 young adults; those in the lower income and educational brackets; and African-Americans, 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 Hallandale in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.
3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

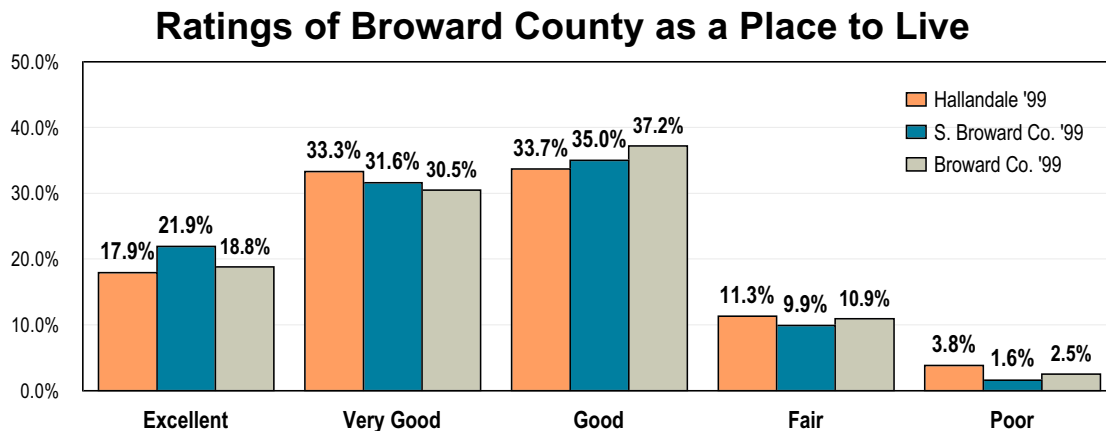
FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

Living in Hallandale

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

Broward County as a Place to Live

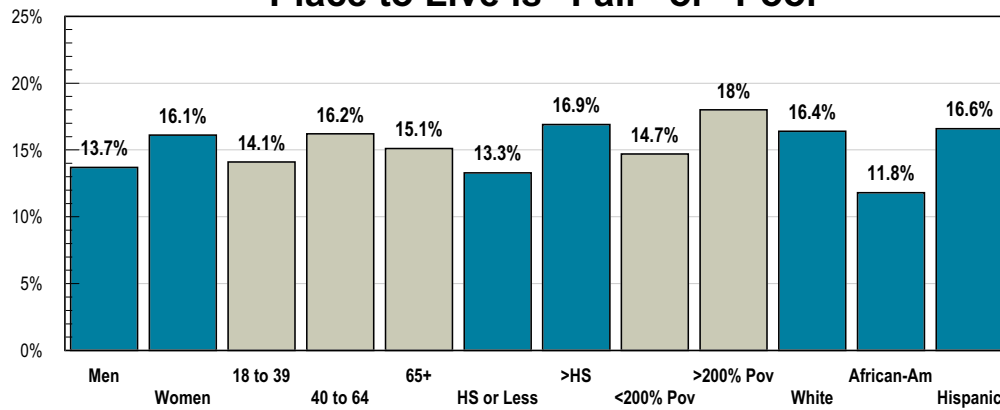
As shown below, “fair” or “poor” ratings of Broward County as a place to live are somewhat higher in Hallandale than in South Broward or Broward County overall.



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

Viewed demographically, local adults most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of Hallandale as a place to live include women, those in the higher income and educational brackets, middle-aged adults, Whites, and Hispanics, 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 Hallandale in 1999.

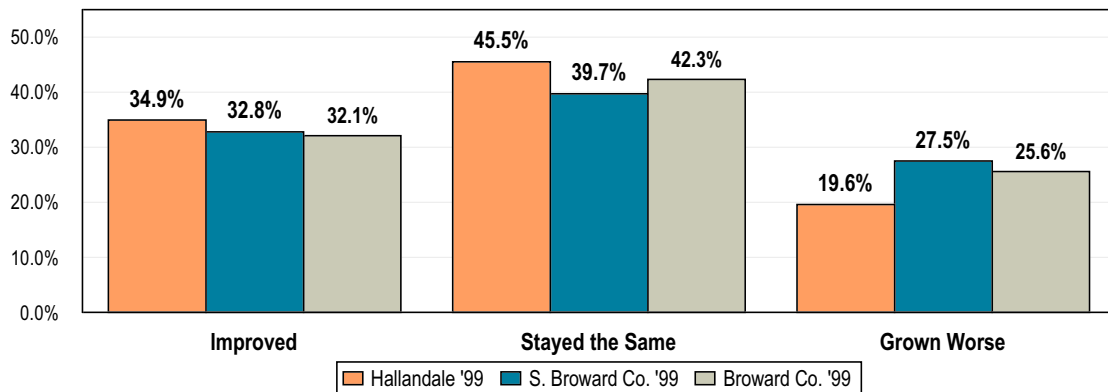
2. Asked of all respondents.

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

How Life Has Changed in Broward County

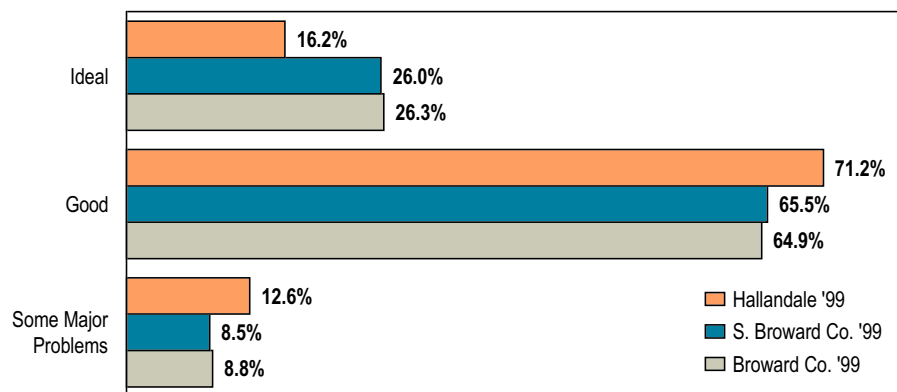
In the next inquiry, Hallandale adults were asked to indicate how life has changed in Broward County during the time they have lived there. The largest share of responses this year (45.5%) was for “stayed the same,” while 34.9% of local adults feel that life has “improved” during their time there and the remaining 19.6% feel that it has “grown worse.”

How Quality of Life Has Changed in Broward County



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 (71.2%) community members gave “good” ratings of their community as a place to live, while 16.2% think it is the “ideal” place to live and 12.6% feel there are “some major problems” with their community.

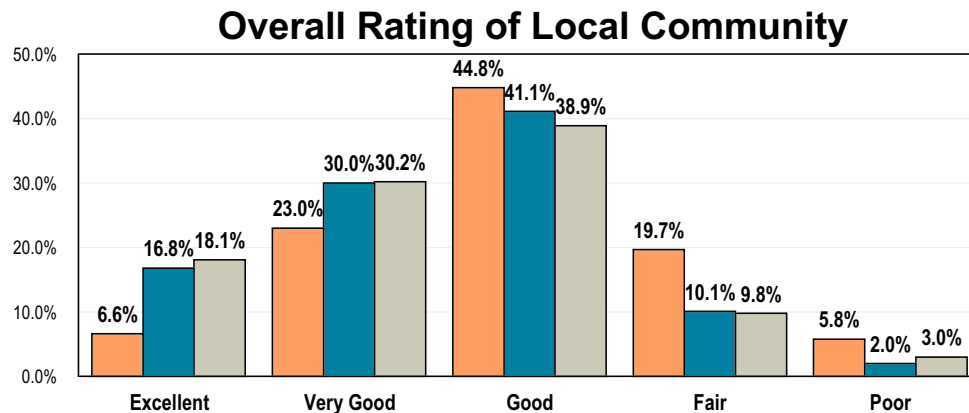
Ratings of Local Community as a Place to Live



Source: PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

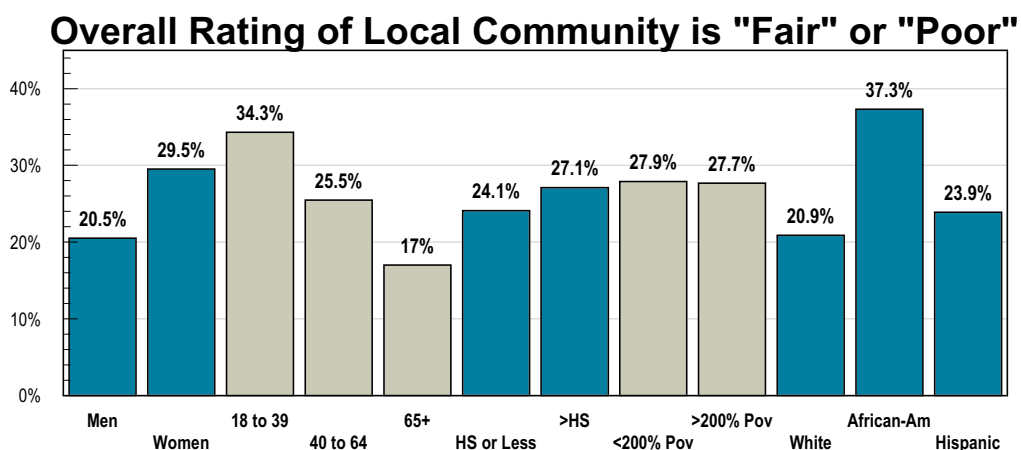
Overall Ratings

Finally, community members were asked to give an overall rating of their local community. A full 25.5% of local adults gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of their local community, much higher than the low ratings given among residents of South Broward and Broward County overall, as shown in the following chart.



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

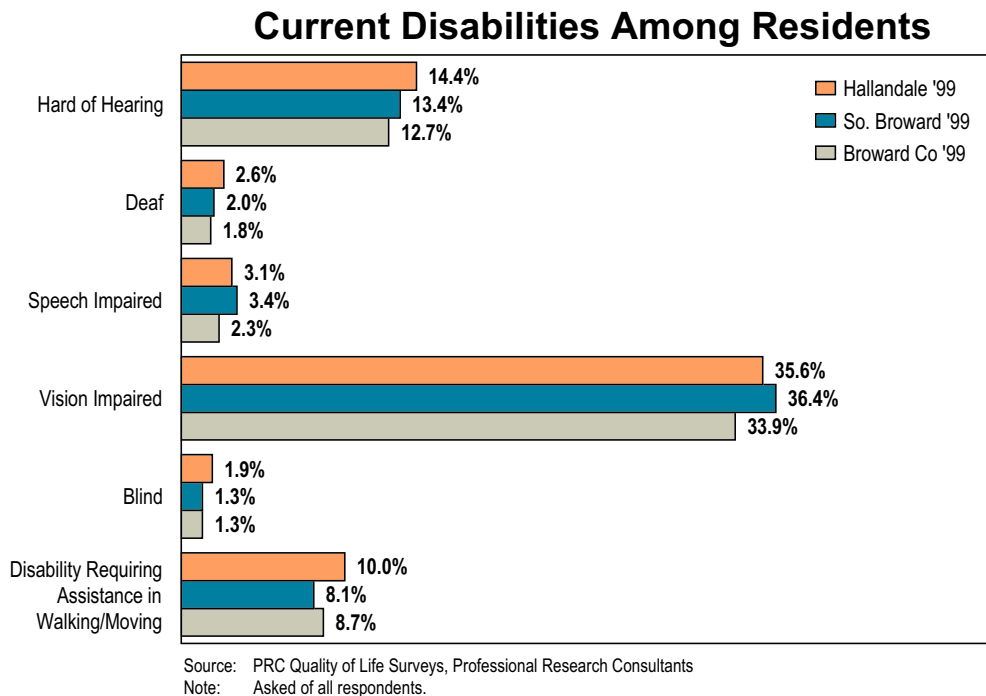
Local residents most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of their community overall are African-Americans (37.3%) and young adults (34.3%), as shown below.



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

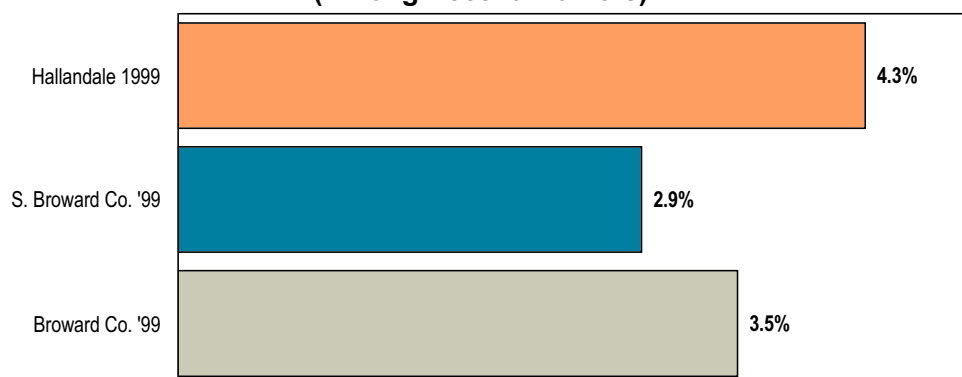
Disabilities

Local adults were next asked a series of questions about their prevalence of specific disabilities. As can be seen below, 35.6% of Hallandale residents report that they are vision-impaired (similar to the countywide figures). Another 14.4% are hard of hearing, and 10.0% report that they suffer from a disability which requires them to have assistance while moving or walking. A total of 3.1% are speech impaired and 2.6% are deaf. Just 1.9% 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 in the following chart, 4.3% of local adults responded affirmatively, similar to the 2.9% in South Broward County and the 3.5% reported across Broward County overall.

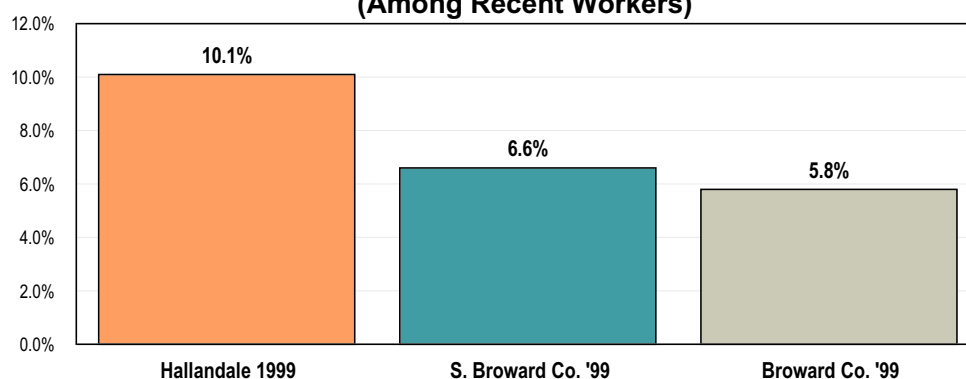
Impairment or Health Problem Prevents Employment (Among Recent Workers)



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 10.1% of these adults indicated that they are currently limited in their work, higher than the 6.6% reported in South Broward and the 5.8% reported countywide.

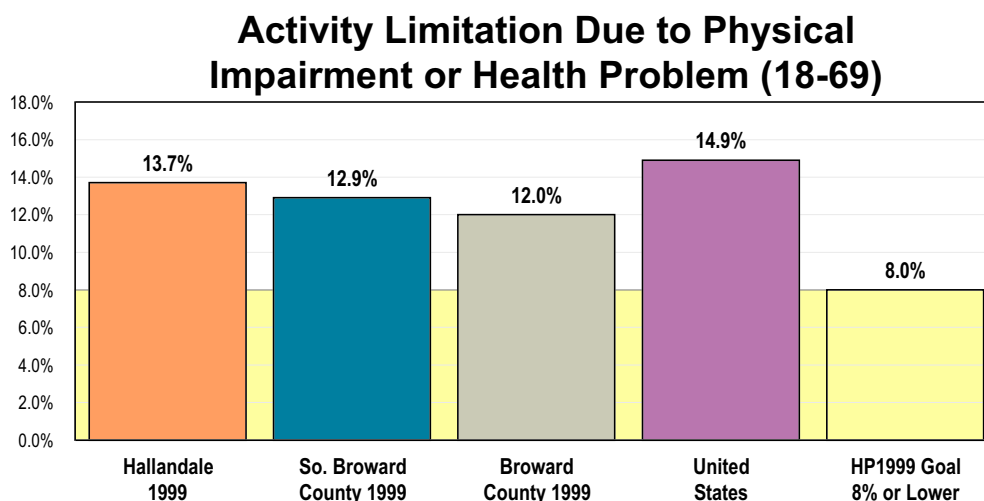
Limited in Kind or Amount of Work Because of Impairment or Health Problem (Among Recent Workers)



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

Activity Limitations

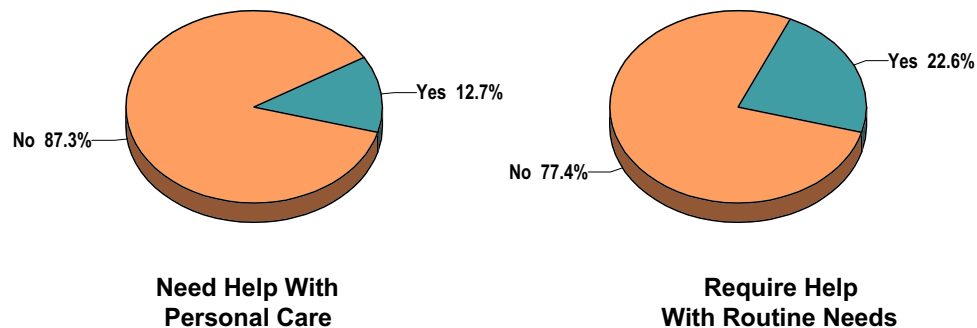
A total of 13.7% of community residents aged 18 through 69 report being limited in some way in some activity because of a physical impairment or health problem. While comparable to the prevalence of activity limitations found throughout the United States, the level of activity limitations in Hallandale 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, 12.7% of these people do currently require help with their personal care; a larger number (22.6%) currently need help with routine needs like chores or shopping.

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

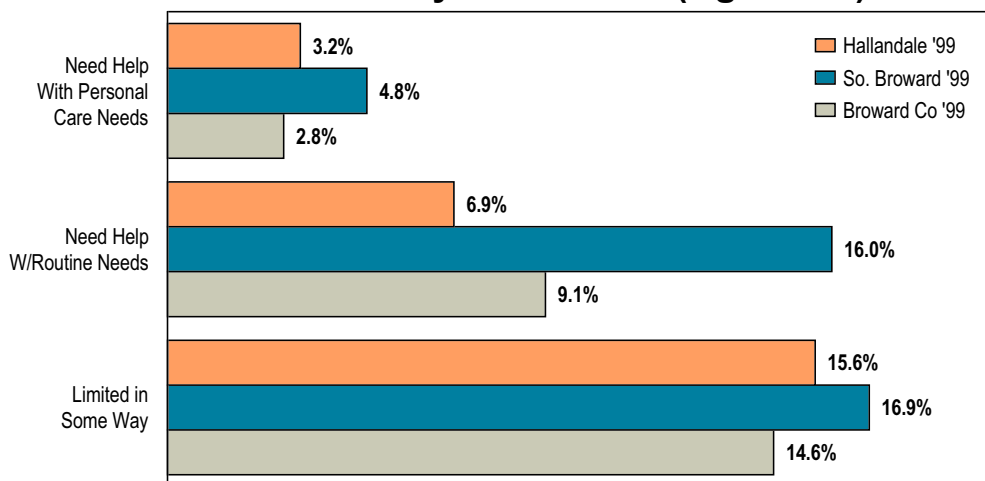


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- 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.

Adults aged 70 and older were next asked to report whether they currently need help with their personal care needs. Just 3.2% reported that they do require such assistance (similar to countywide findings) while a larger number (6.9%) currently need help with routine needs like household chores and shopping (versus a much higher 16.0% in South Broward County). Overall, 15.6% of local adults aged 70+ are currently limited in some way, comparable to the figures reported in South Broward and Broward County overall.

Activity Limitations (Aged 70+)

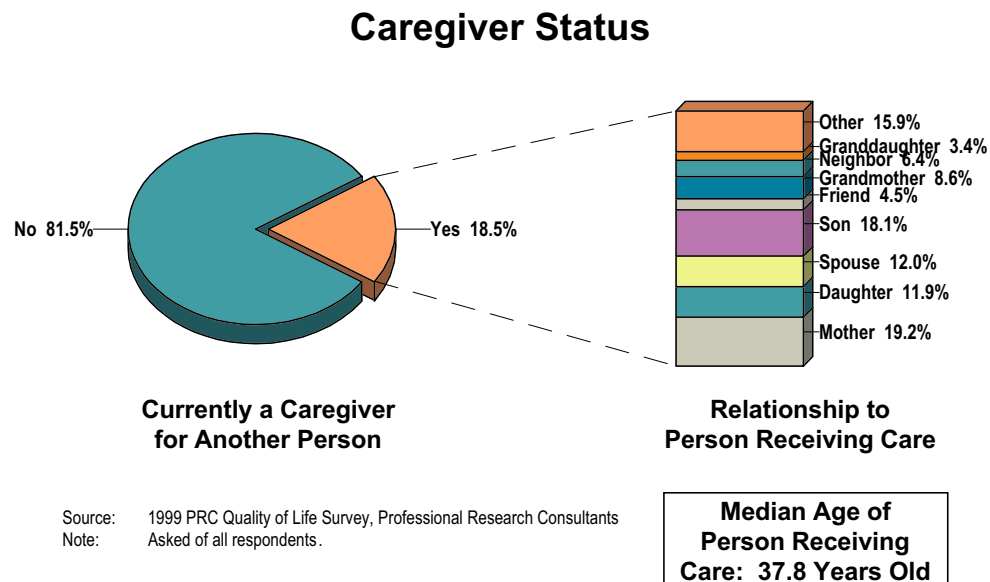


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

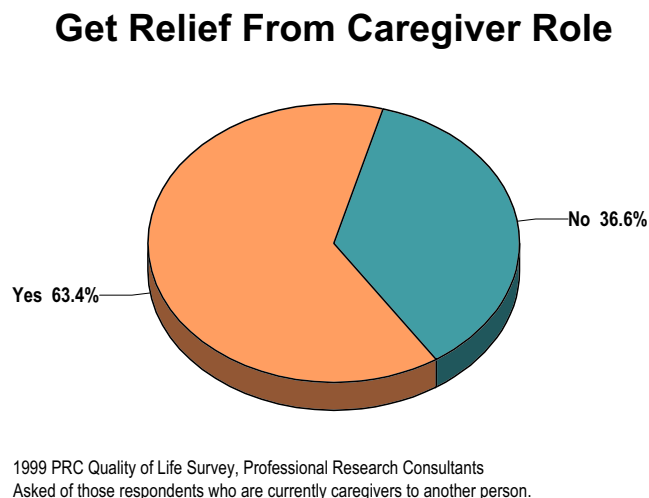
- Notes:
1. Asked of all respondents aged 70 and older.
 2. In this case, the term "personal care needs" includes such things as bathing, dressing, eating, etc.
 3. In this case, the term "routine needs" includes such things as chores, shopping, business, etc.

Caregivers

One in five (18.5%) 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, 19.2% reported that they are the **mothers**, while 18.1% of these caregivers are **sons** to the people receiving the care. Another 12.0% of caregivers are **spouses** of the people requiring care, while 11.9% are **daughters**, 8.6% are **grandmothers**, and 6.4% are **neighbors**. The age of the person receiving care ranged from one to almost one hundred, with 37.8 being the median age, as shown below.



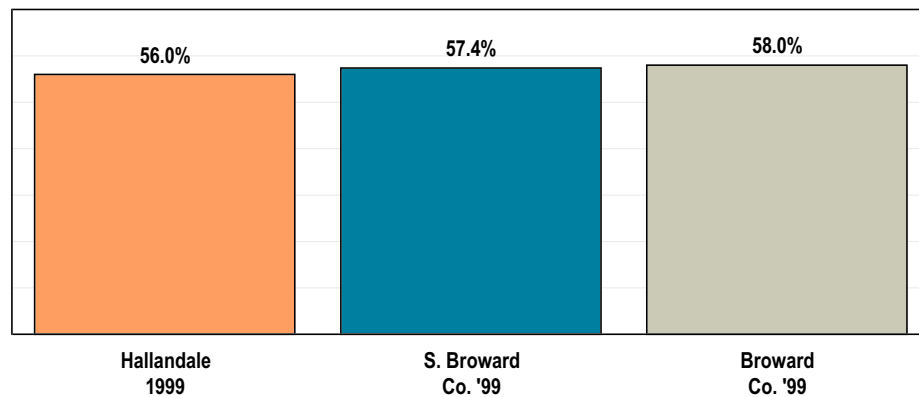
Finally, the local adults who currently act as caregiver to another were asked whether they get any relief from their caregiver role. As shown in the following chart, almost two in three (63.4%) of these caregivers report that they do get relief from their roles as caregivers.



Child Care

A total of 56.0% of parent in Hallandale with children aged 5 and under have needed child care at some point in the past year.

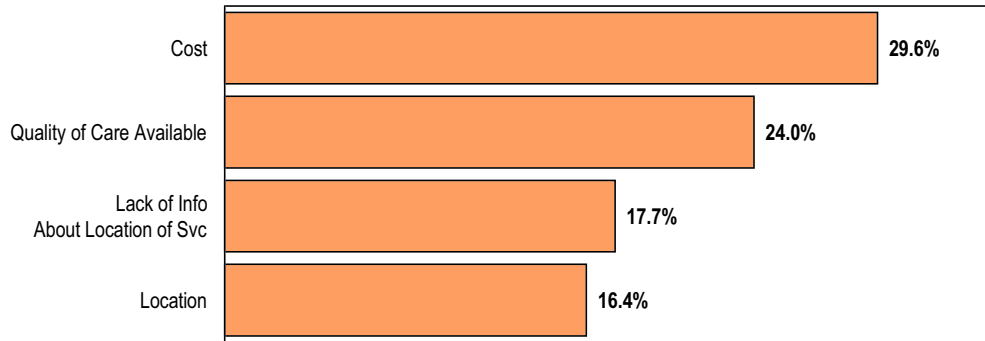
Needed Care for Child in the Past Year



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 29.6% of parents), followed by the **quality** of available care (24.0%), a **lack of information** about the location of local child care (17.7%), and **location** of child care (16.4%).

Reasons for Not Obtaining Child Care in Past Year



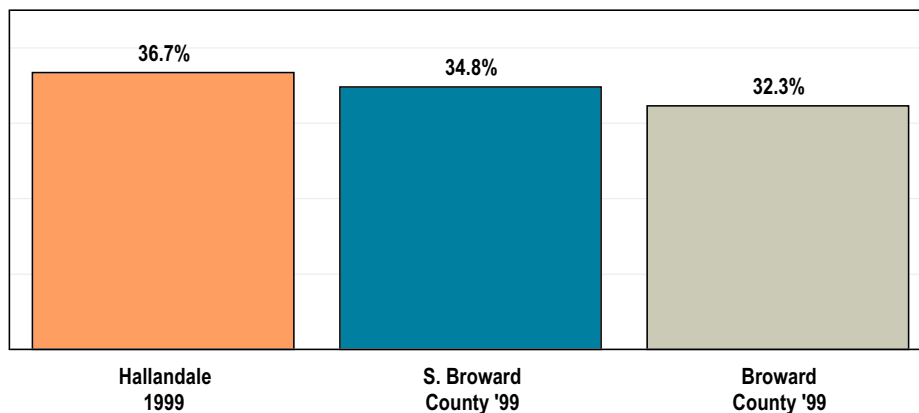
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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, more than one-third (36.7%) needed after-school care for their child at some point in the past year.

Needed After-School Care for Child in the Past Year

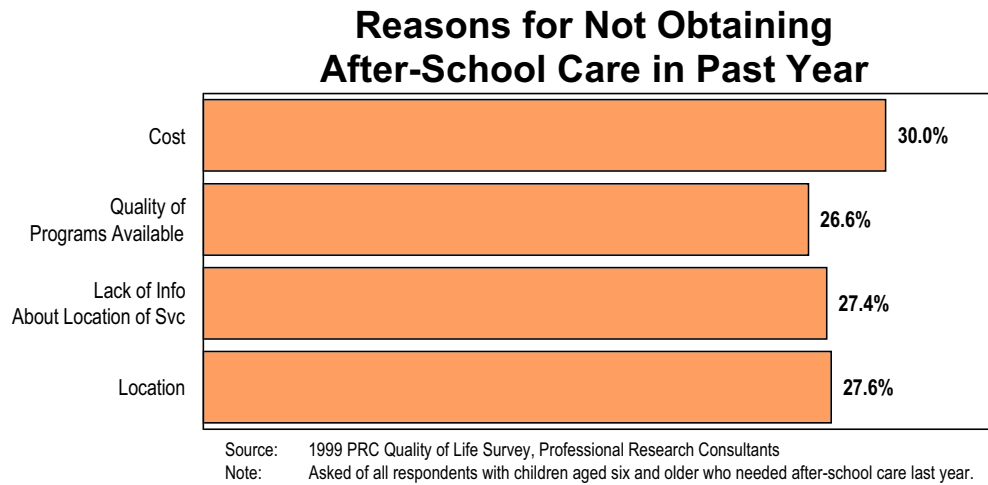


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents with children aged six and older.

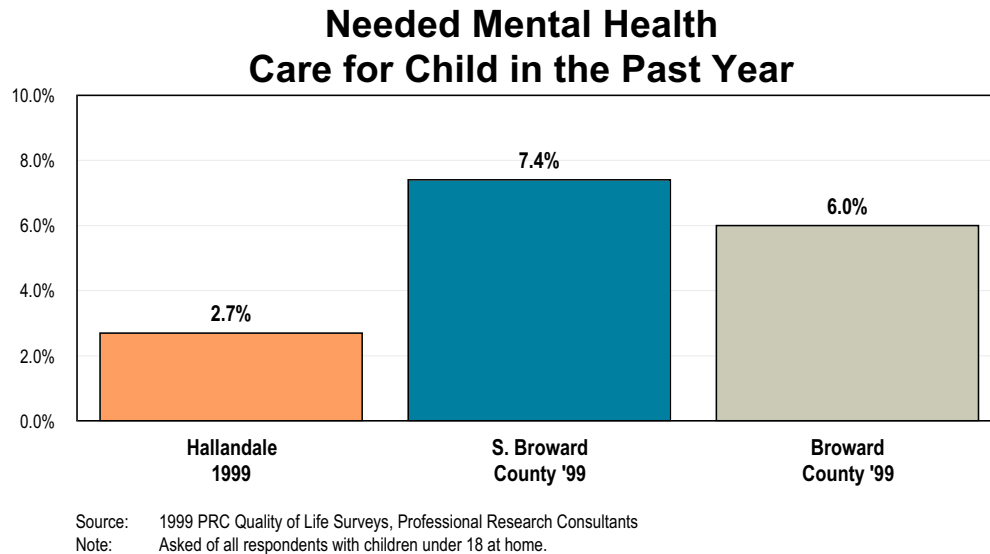
Parents of children aged six and older who needed after-school care last year were next asked whether things such as quality of available care, cost, lack of information, or location prevented them from obtaining after-school care for their child in the past year. As shown in the following chart, more than three in ten mentioned the **cost** of available care, while 26.6% mentioned the **quality** and another 27.4% reported that a **lack of information** about

the location of after-school care was a reason for not obtaining the care last year, and 27.6% mentioned **location** as the reason.

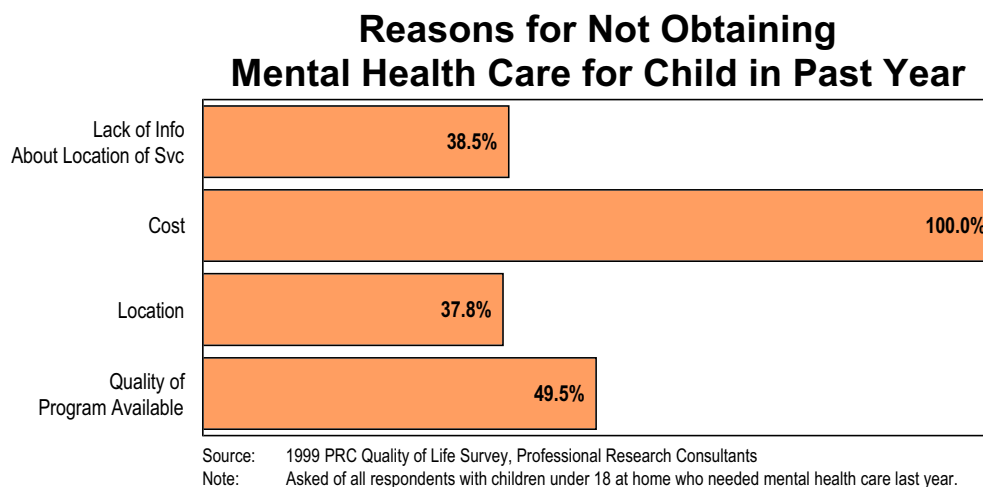


Mental Health Care

Among parents of all children aged 18 and under who are living at home, just 2.7% report that they needed mental health care for their child in the past year, lower than the South Broward and Broward County findings.

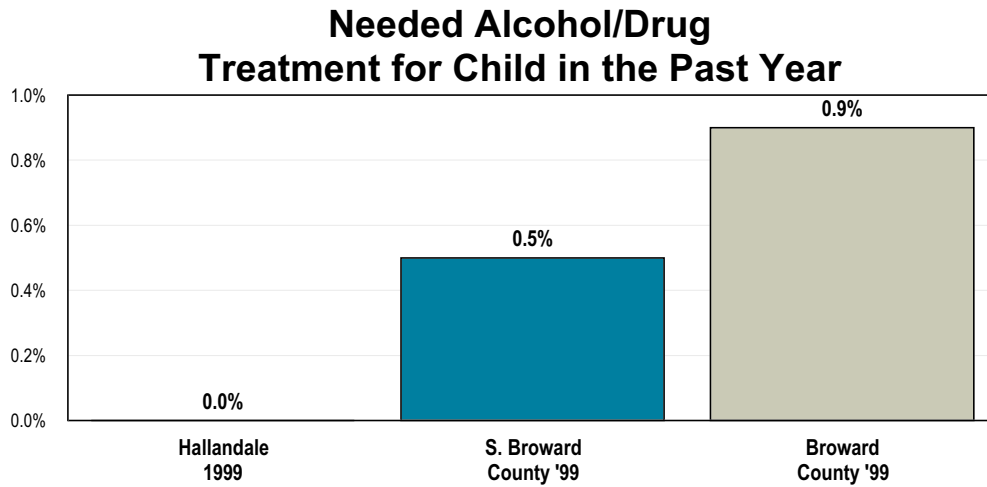


Parents of children who needed mental health care last year were next asked to report whether there was a time in the past year when cost, quality of local child care, lack of information about local mental health care, or location prevented them from obtaining such care. As shown below, **cost** received the largest share of responses (mentioned by 100% of the parents; *keep in mind the small sample of adults which this represents*), followed by **quality of available care** (49.5%), **lack of information** (38.5%), and **location** (37.8%).



Drug Treatment

Among Hallandale parents of children under 18, none report that they needed alcohol or drug treatment for their child in the past year.



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

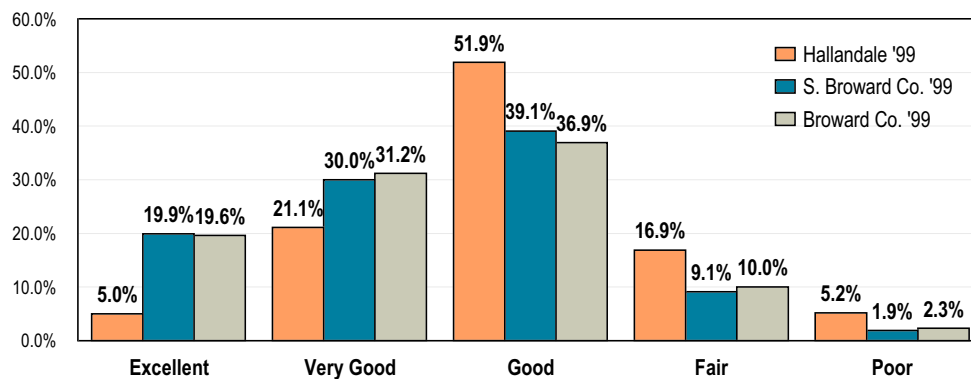
Improving Our Communities

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

Local Housing

A total of 26.1% of Hallandale residents gave "excellent" or "very good" reports regarding the condition of local housing (vs. 50.8% countywide), while another 51.9% gave "good" ratings. On the other hand, 22.1% of local adults consider the condition of local housing to be "fair" or "poor."

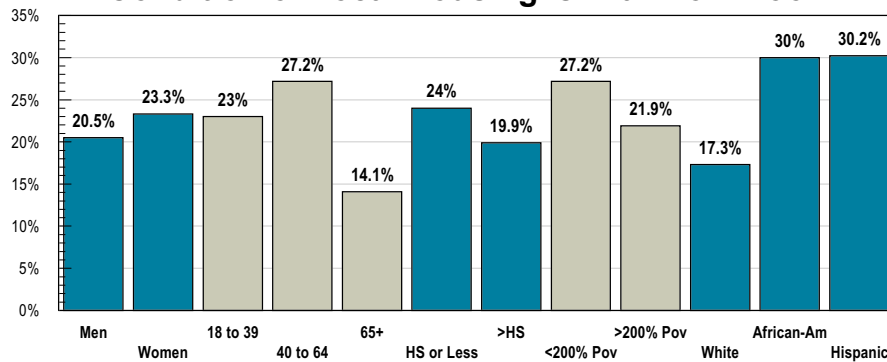
Rating of Condition of Local Housing



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

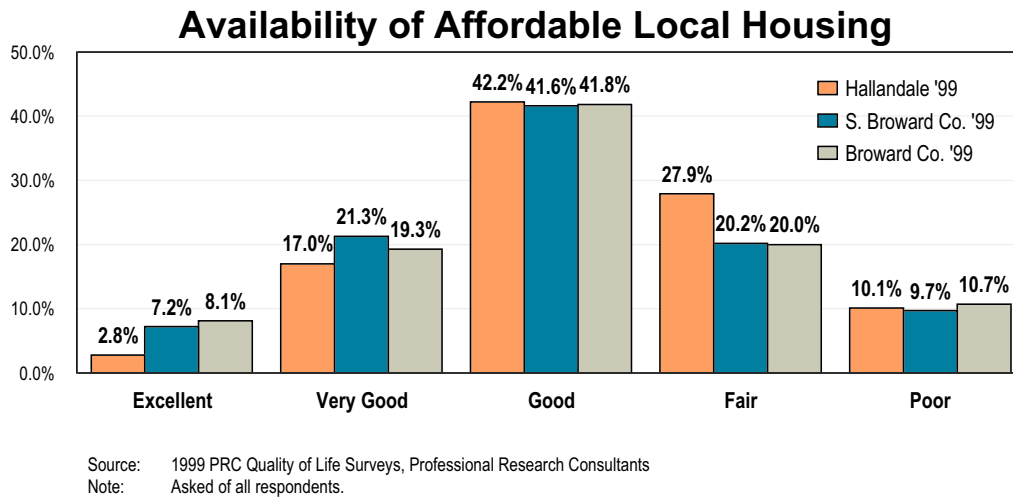
When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to rate the condition of local housing as "fair" or "poor" are African-Americans and Hispanics.

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

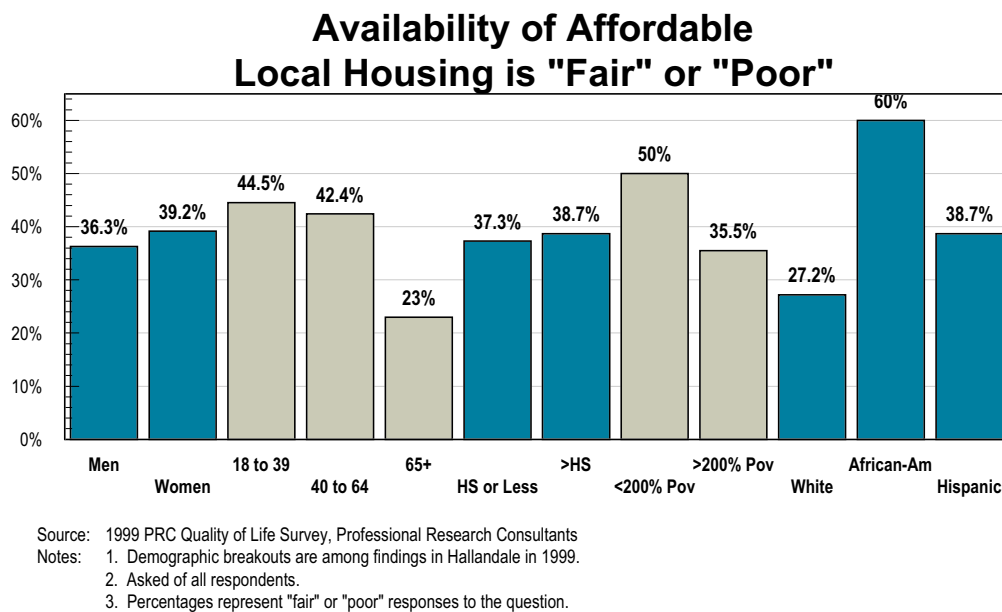


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

In regard to the availability of affordable housing in Hallandale, 19.8% of local adults give “excellent” or “very good” ratings (vs. 27.4% across the county). Another 42.2% of residents feel that the availability of affordable local housing is “good.” In contrast, 38.0% feel that it is “fair” or “poor,” compared to 30.7% countywide.

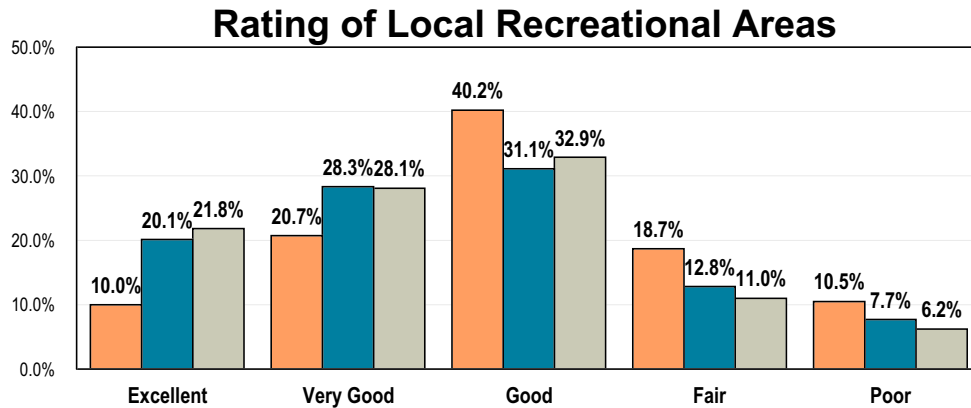


When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to feel that the availability of affordable local housing is “fair” or “poor” include adults under 65, African-Americans, and adults living at or near the national poverty level.



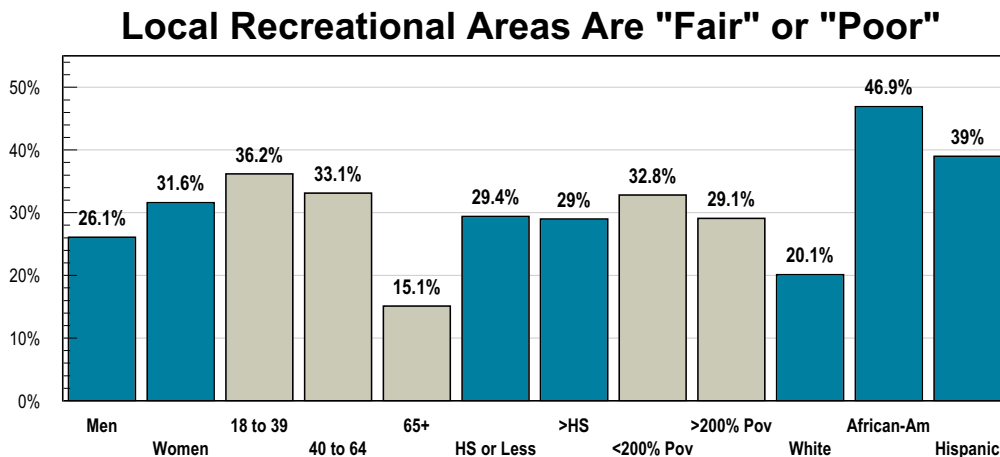
Local Recreational Areas

Just 30.7% of area residents feel that local recreational areas in Hallandale (including public parks and other open areas) are “excellent” or “very good.” This compares to one-half (49.9%) of adults countywide. Another 40.2% rate them as “good” while 29.2% of local adults perceive the county’s recreational areas to be “fair” or “poor.”



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 women, adults under 65, and African-Americans.

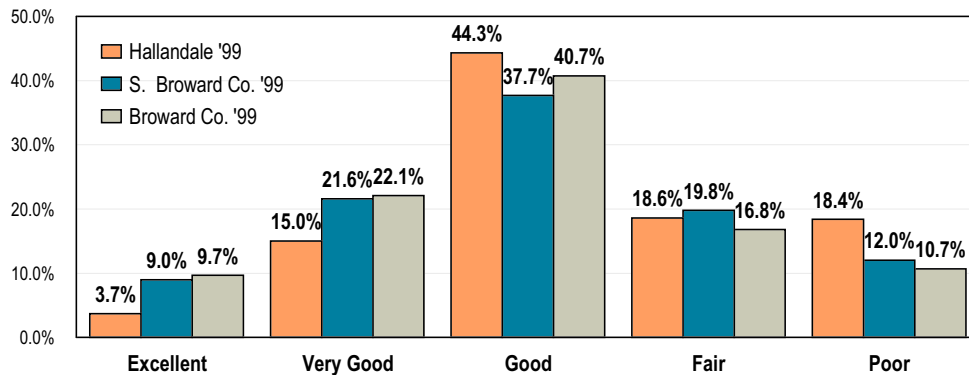


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Local Highway and Road Systems

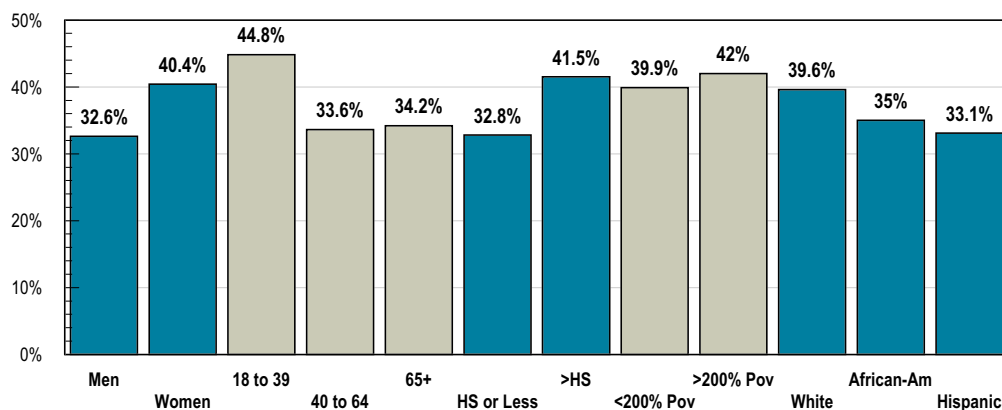
The local road and highway system received 18.7% “excellent” or “very good” ratings by Hallandale residents, while 44.3% of local adults gave “good” ratings. On the other hand, 37.0% of county residents gave “fair” or “poor” responses in regard to the local road and highway system.

Rating of Local Road and Highway System



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 (44.8%), followed by women and adults in the higher income and educational bracket.

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



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

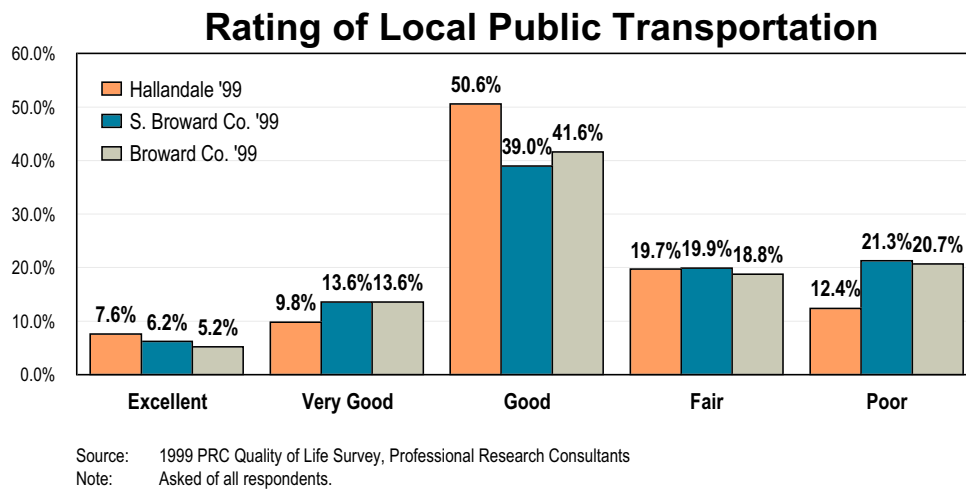
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.

2. Asked of all respondents.

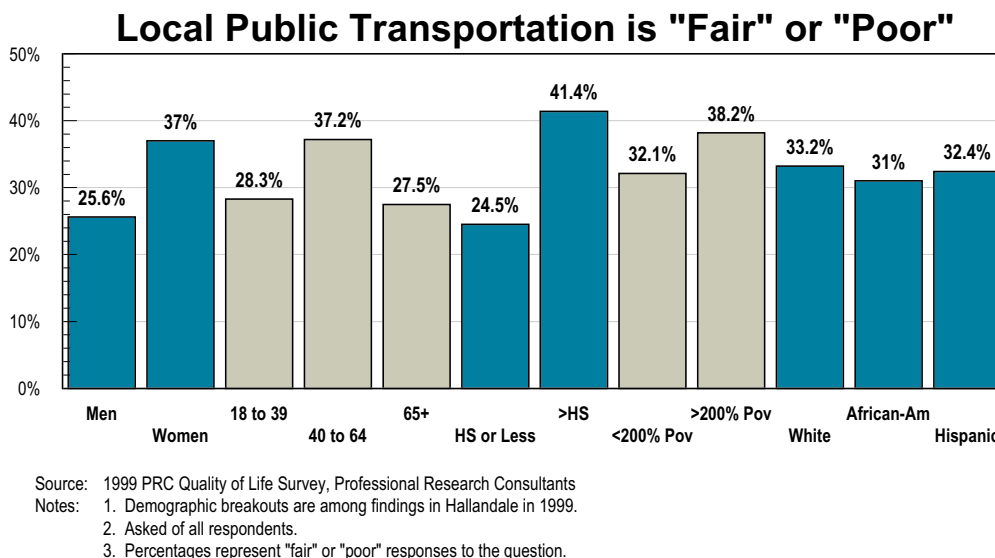
3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Public Transportation

Just 17.4% of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings when asked to consider Hallandale’s public transportation system. On the other hand, a full 50.6% of residents gave “good” ratings, while 32.1% gave “fair” or “poor” evaluations (lower than the South Broward and Broward County “fair/poor” ratings), as shown in the following chart.

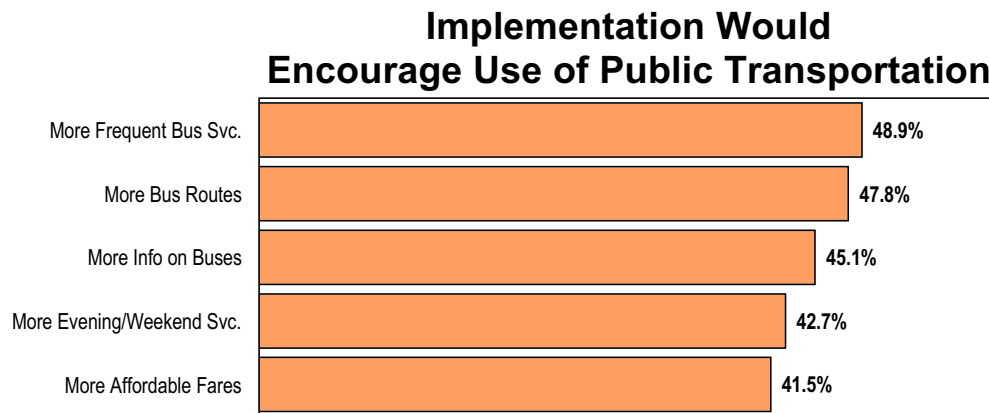


Hallandale residents most likely to feel that public transportation is “fair” or “poor” include men; middle-aged adults; and people in the higher income and educational brackets.



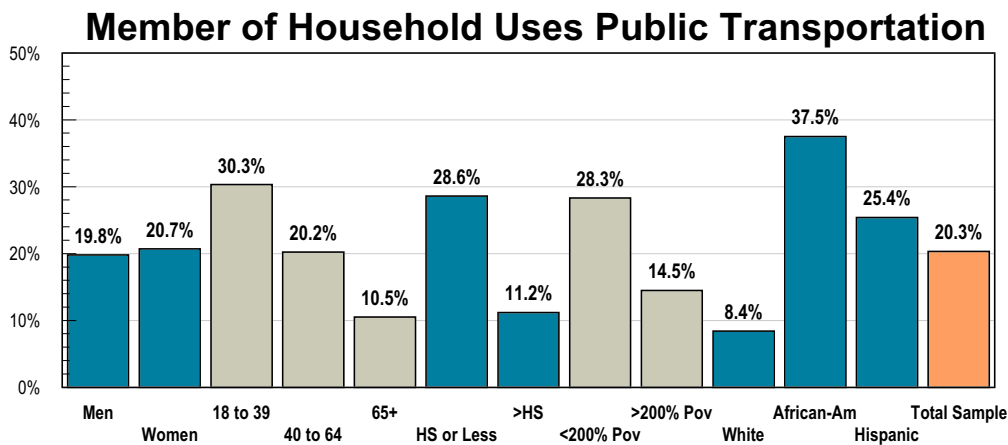
Improving Public Transportation

Community members in Hallandale 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 **frequent bus service** (48.9%), followed by more **bus routes** (mentioned by 47.8%), more **information** on the buses (45.1%), more **evening and weekend service** (42.7%) and more **affordable fares** (41.5%).



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

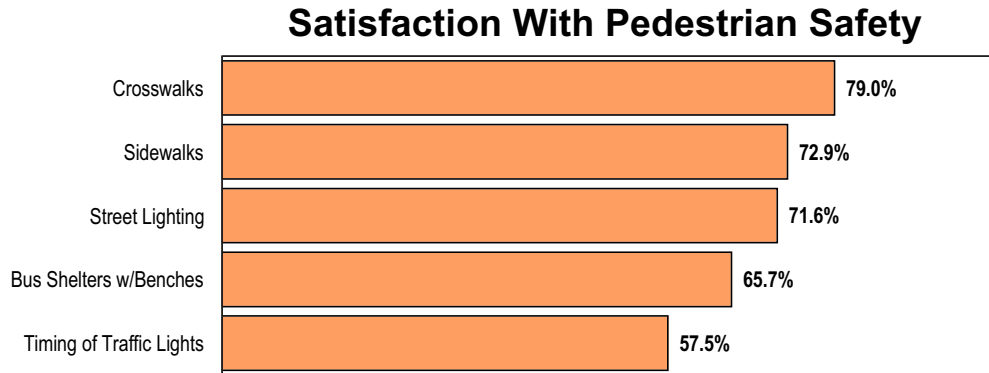
In a follow-up inquiry, community members were asked to indicate whether they or a member of their household uses public transportation. Overall, 20.3% of local adults report that they use public transportation, increasing to over 37% of African-Americans and 3 in 10 young adults. Usage of public transportation is lowest among Whites, the elderly, and adults in the higher education bracket, as shown below.



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale 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 Hallandale. As shown below, the largest share of responses was for **crosswalks** in the county (79.0% said “yes” when asked if satisfied), followed by **sidewalks** (72.9% satisfied) and **street lighting** (71.6%). Somewhat fewer were satisfied with the **bus shelters with benches** (65.7%) and the **timing of traffic lights** (57.5%).



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.

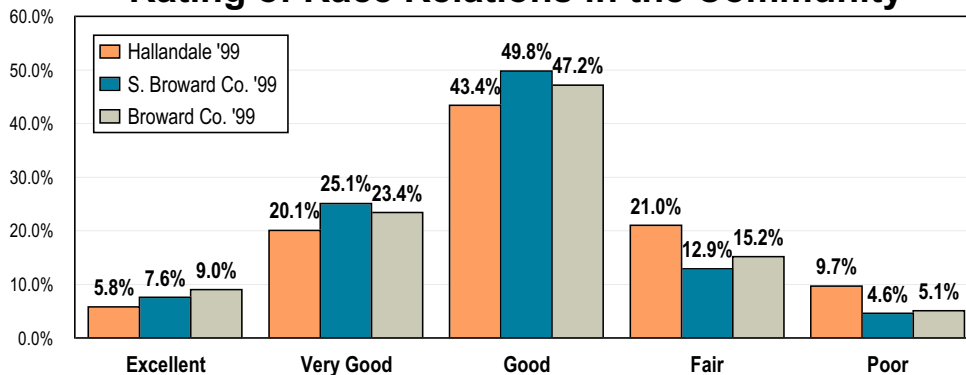
Social Harmony

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

Race Relations

Local adults gave fairly low ratings of race relations in the Hallandale community this year. Overall, 25.9% of adults feel that race relations in the community are "excellent" or "very good," and 43.4% gave "good" reviews. In contrast, 30.7% of local adults feel that race relations are "fair" to "poor" (compared to 20.3% across Broward County overall).

Rating of Race Relations in the Community

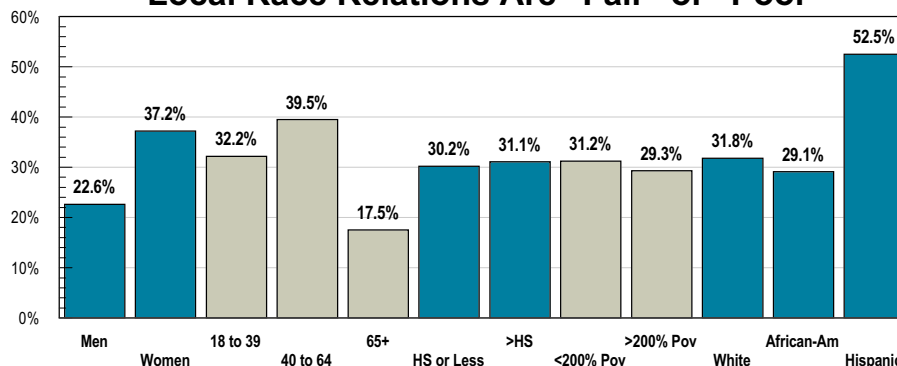


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents.

When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to give "fair" or "poor" ratings of local race relations include young adults, women, and Hispanics.

Local Race Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor"

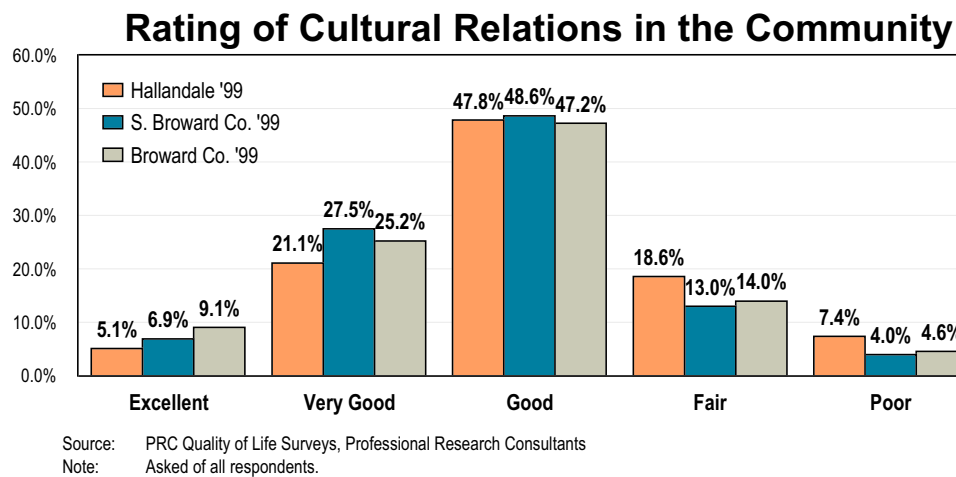


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

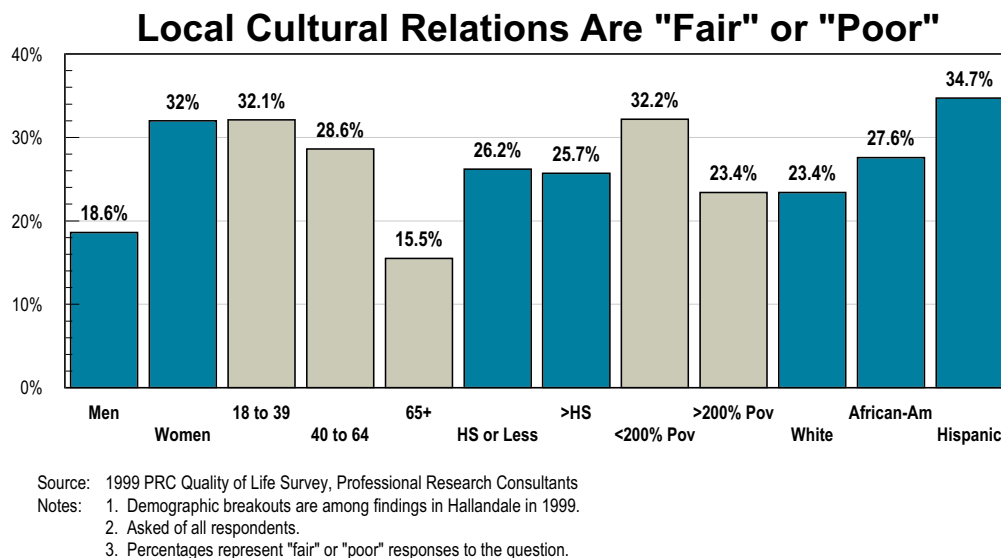
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.
3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Cultural Relations

In regard to local cultural relations, 26.2% of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings, compared to 34.3% reported countywide. A large response (47.8%) of “good” ratings were given (versus 47.2% countywide), while 26.0% of local adults consider local cultural relations to be “fair” or “poor” (less favorable than the 18.6% reported countywide).

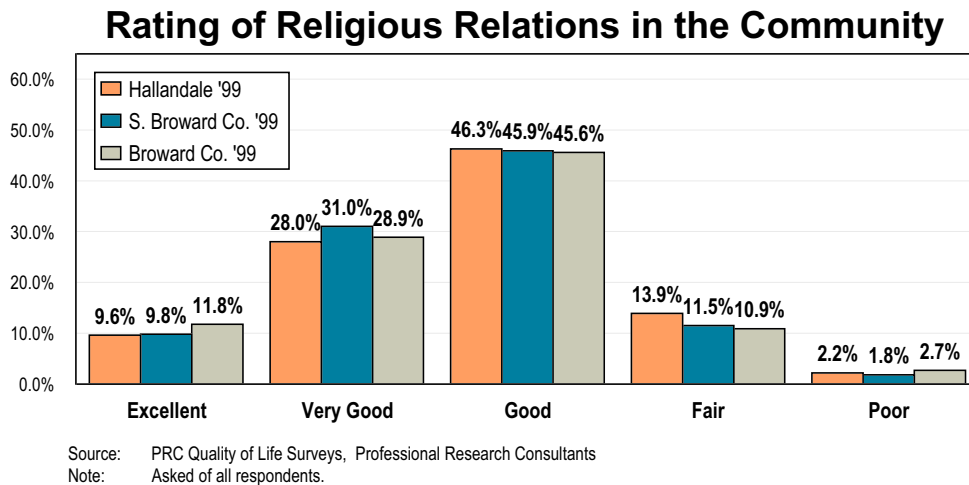


When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to view local cultural relations as “fair” or “poor” are women, adults under 65, Hispanics, and those in the lower income bracket.

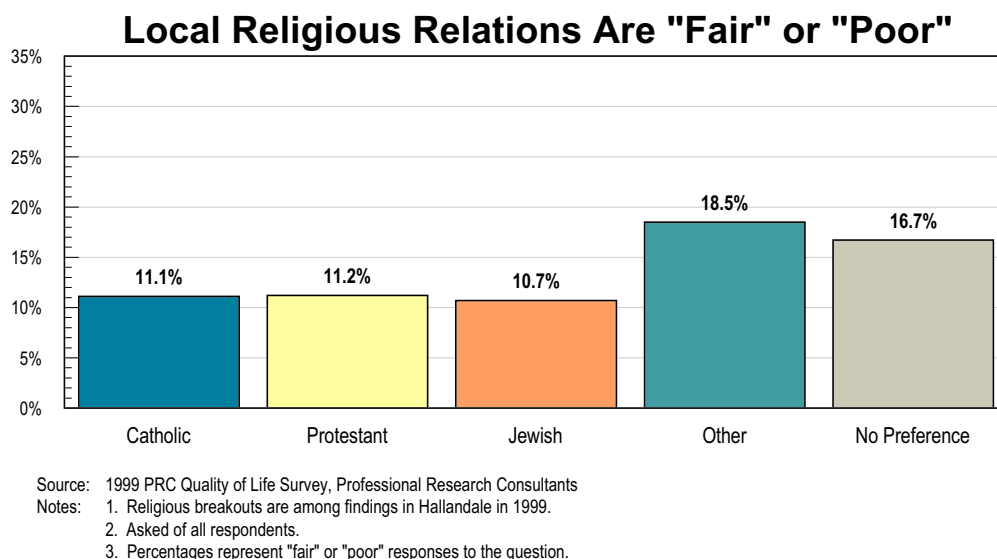


Religious Relations

Finally, Hallandale residents were asked to rate local religious relations. As shown below, overall ratings are fairly comparable to those reported across both South Broward and Broward County.

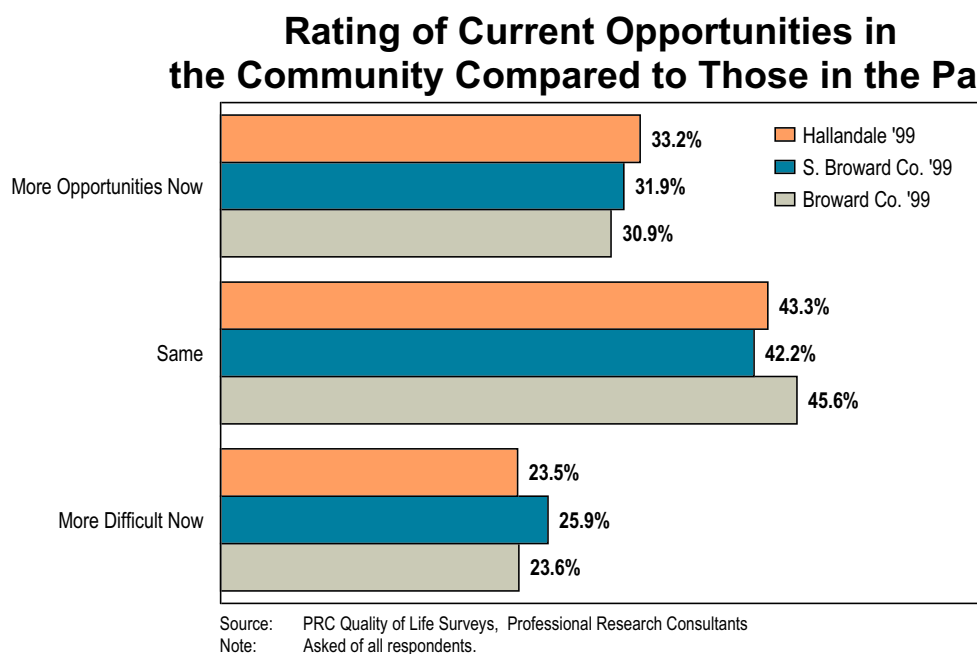


When segmented by specific religions, local Catholics, Protestants, and Jews were equally likely to give “fair” or “poor” opinions of religious relations (approximately 11%), while adults with no religious preference were more likely (16.7%) to give “fair/poor” responses and 18.6% of adults with “other” religious relations gave these low ratings.



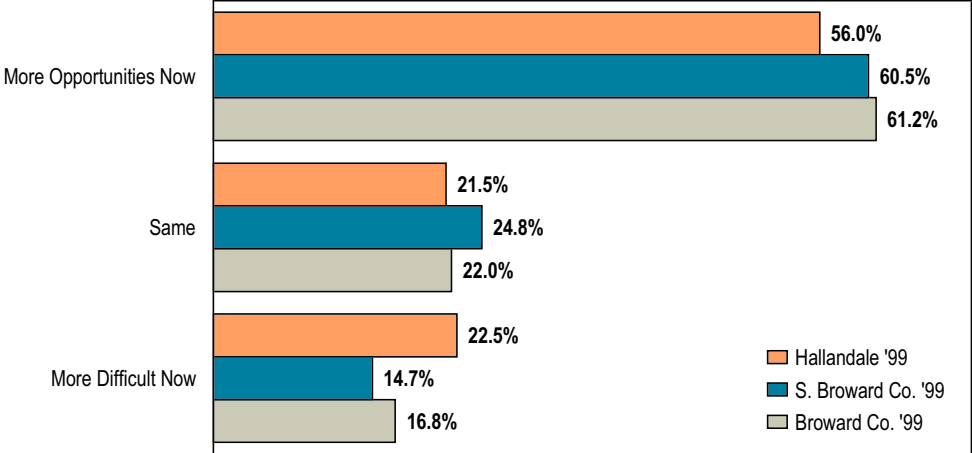
Equal Opportunity

Next, residents of Hallandale 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, more than 4 in 10 (43.3%) local adults perceive there to be **the same amount** of opportunities now (compared to 45.6% countywide), while 33.2% feel there are **more opportunities** now and 23.5% of local adults think that it is **more difficult now** for people.



In regard to people with disabilities in the community, the majority (56.0%) of local adults perceive there to be **more opportunities** now for the disabled (compared to 61.2% across Broward County), while 21.5% feel there are the **same amount** of opportunities and 22.5% of local adults think that it is **more difficult now** for people with disabilities, as shown in the following chart.

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

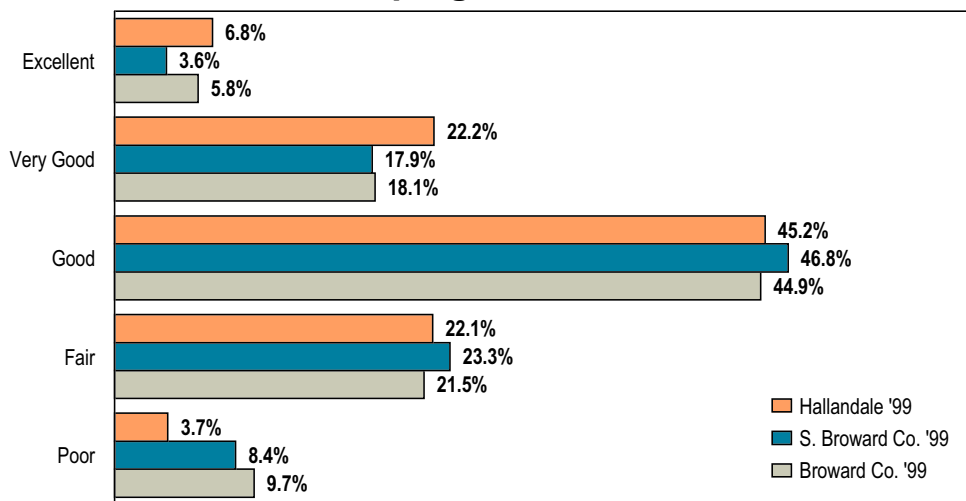


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Education

Residents of Hallandale were then asked to give their opinions on how well the state is doing to develop a future work force. In a positive note, “excellent” and “very good” ratings are higher among Hallandale adults (29.0%) than adults countywide (23.9%) and “poor” indications are lower locally than across Broward County, as shown below.

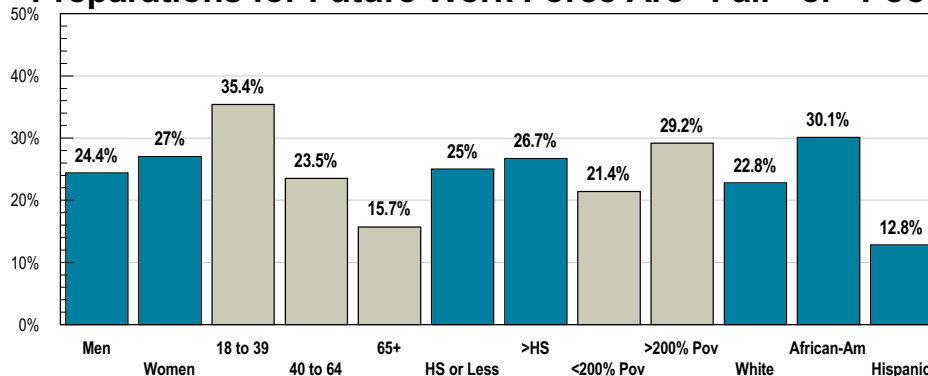
Rating of Florida's Educational System in Developing Future Work Force



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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, African-Americans, and those in the higher income bracket.

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

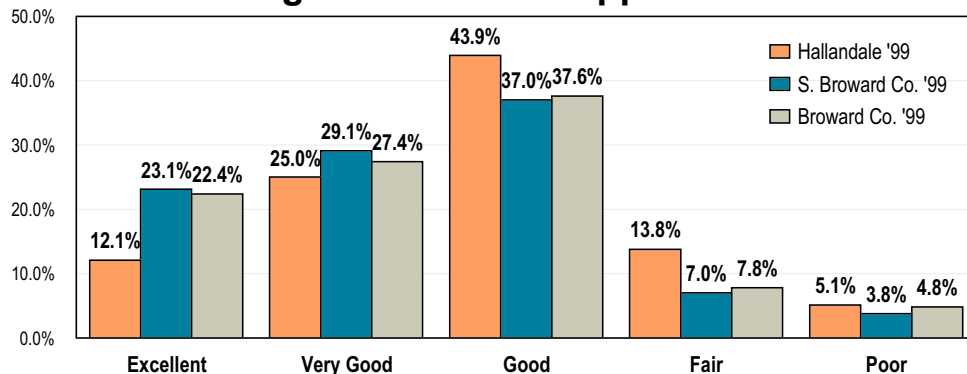


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
2. Asked of all respondents.
3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Personal Access to Higher Education

When asked to rate their personal access to higher education opportunities, more than one-third (37.1%) of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings, while 43.9% said they have “good” access to higher education opportunities; in contrast, 18.9% of local adults feel that their access to higher education is “fair” or “poor,” higher than the 12.6% countywide.

Rating of Personal Access to Higher Education Opportunities

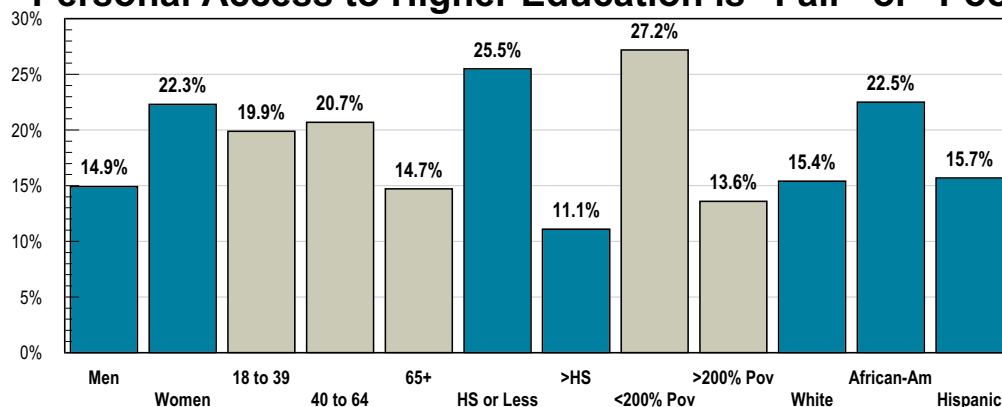


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents.

Local adults most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of their personal access to higher education opportunities include women, those living in the lower income and educational brackets, and African-Americans.

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



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

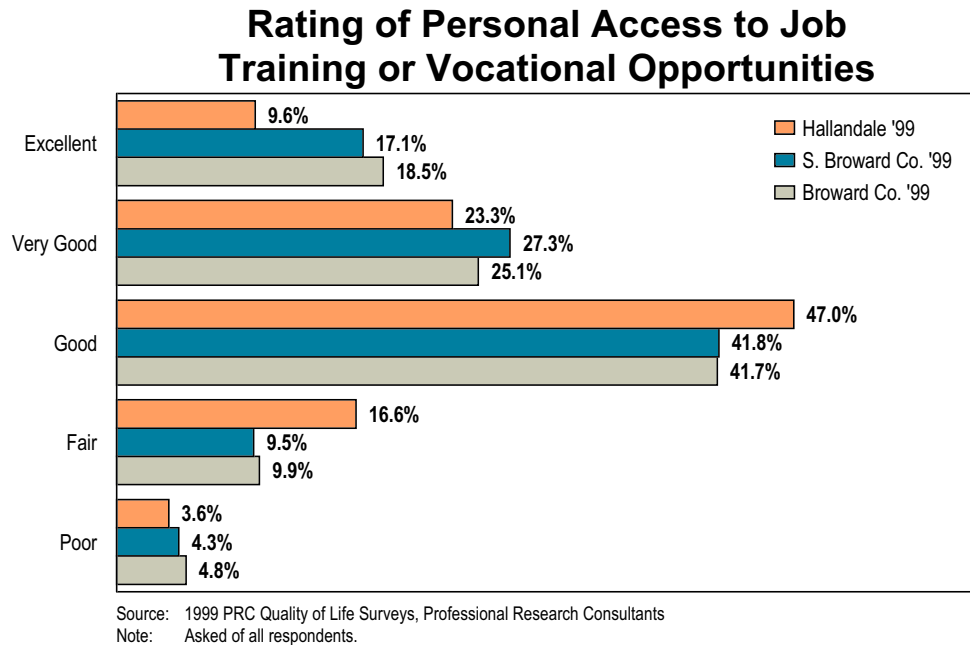
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.

2. Asked of all respondents.

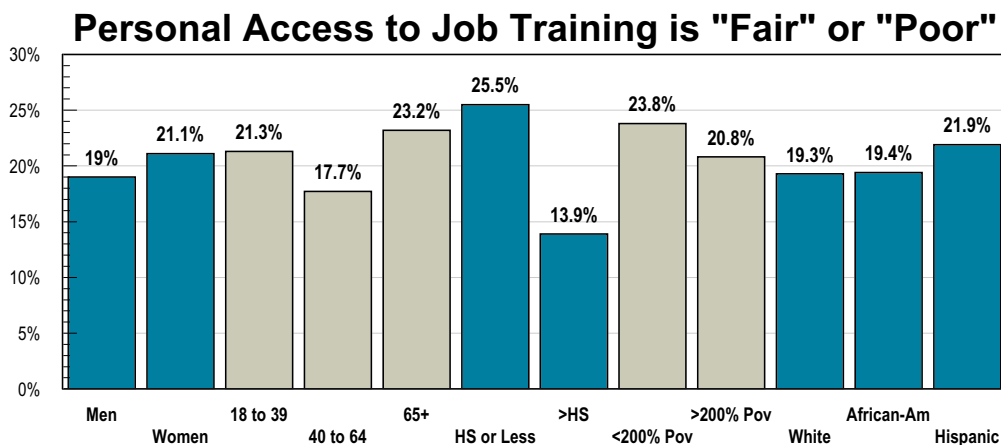
3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Job Training and Vocational Opportunities

In regard to their personal access to job training or vocational opportunities, survey respondents gave 32.9% “excellent” or “very good” ratings, while another 47.0% feel they have “good” access to job training or other vocational opportunities. In contrast, 20.2% of adults feel they have “fair” to “poor” access to job training or other vocational opportunities, compared to 14.7% across Broward County.



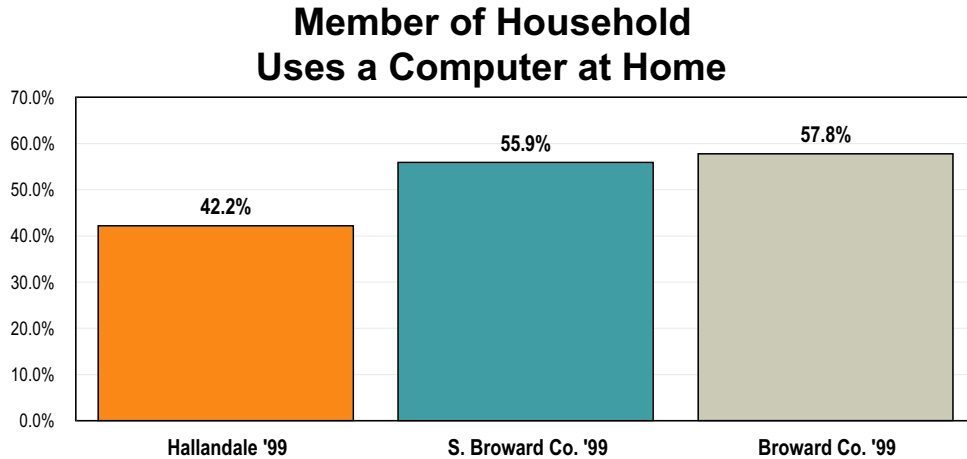
Local adults most likely to feel that their personal access to job training or other vocational opportunities is “fair” or “poor” include older adults and people in the lower income and educational brackets.



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

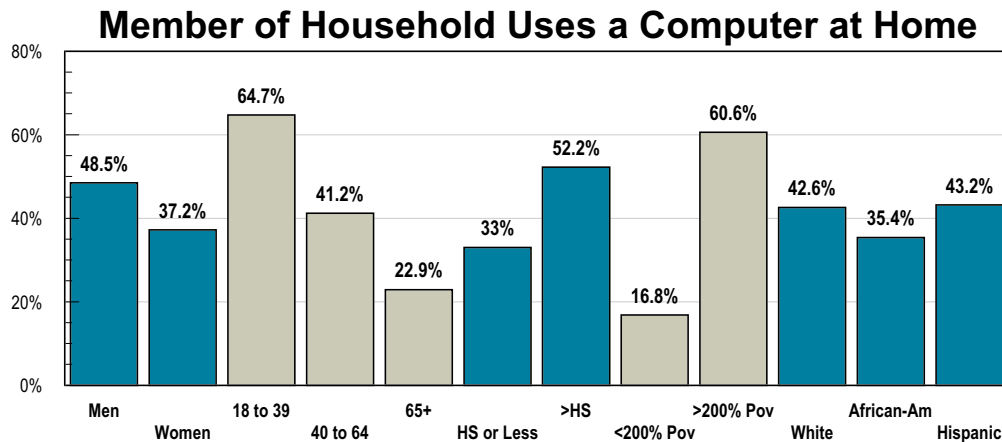
Home Computer Use

Less than one-half (42.2%) of local adults indicate that they or a member of their household currently use a computer at home, representing over 5,500 Hallandale residents but lower than the South Broward and Broward County figures.



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

Local adults most likely to use a home computer include adults under 40, men, those in the higher income and educational brackets, Hispanics, and Whites, as shown below.



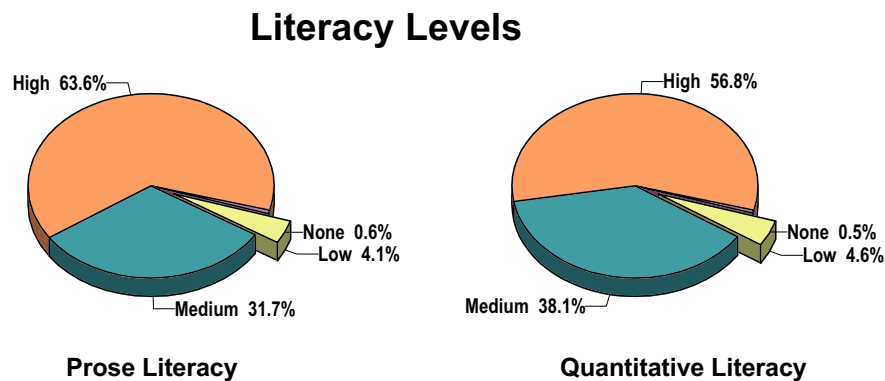
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Literacy and Employment

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

Literacy Levels

The majority of local residents (63.6%) gave self-reported “high” **prose literacy** levels (reading printed information and communicating in writing), while somewhat fewer (56.8%) gave self-reported “high” **quantitative literacy** ratings (being able to apply math in everyday life), as shown below.

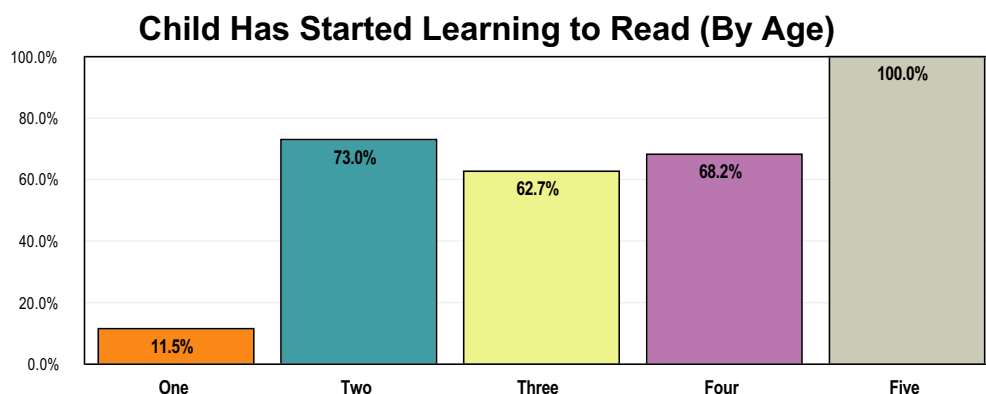


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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, 100% report that their child has started learning to read. Another 68.2% of local four-year-olds have started learning to read; this prevalence decreases dramatically among children under two, as expected.



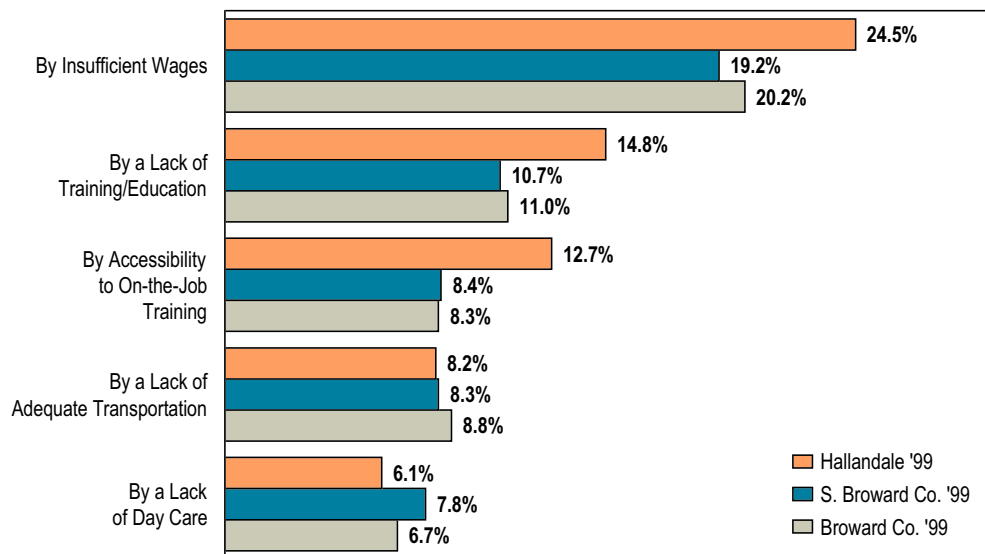
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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-fourth of local adults (24.5%) indicate that their employment opportunities have been limited by **insufficient wages**. Another 14.8% report that their employment opportunities have been limited by a **lack of training or education**. A total of 12.7% responded “yes” when asked if their opportunities had been limited by **accessibility to on-the-job training** while 8.2% have been limited by a lack of **adequate transportation**, and 6.1% 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.

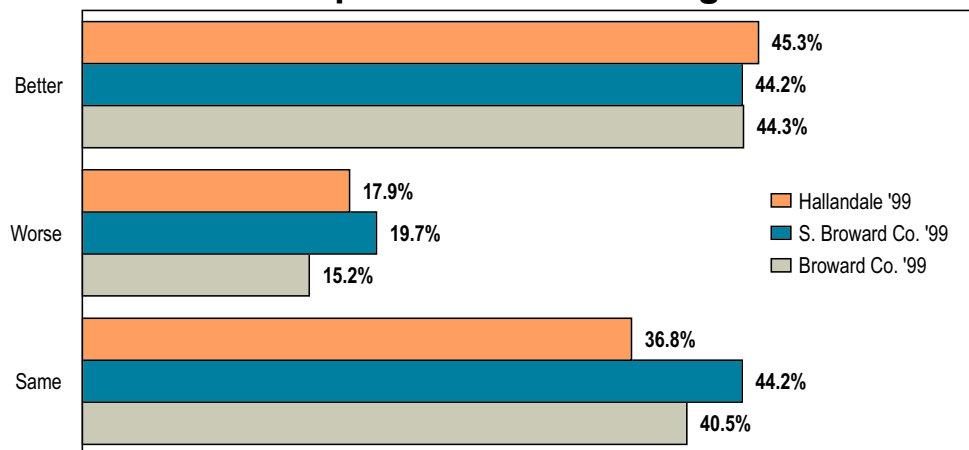
2. Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

ECONOMY

Personal Finances

Community leaders are interested in how residents are getting along financially today in comparison with one year ago. As shown below, 45.3% of local adults feel they are doing “better” financially than they were one year ago (comparable to the countywide figure); another 36.8% are doing the “same” (versus 40.5% in Broward County) while 17.9% of Hallandale residents report that they are doing “worse” financially than one year ago (again similar to the countywide figure).

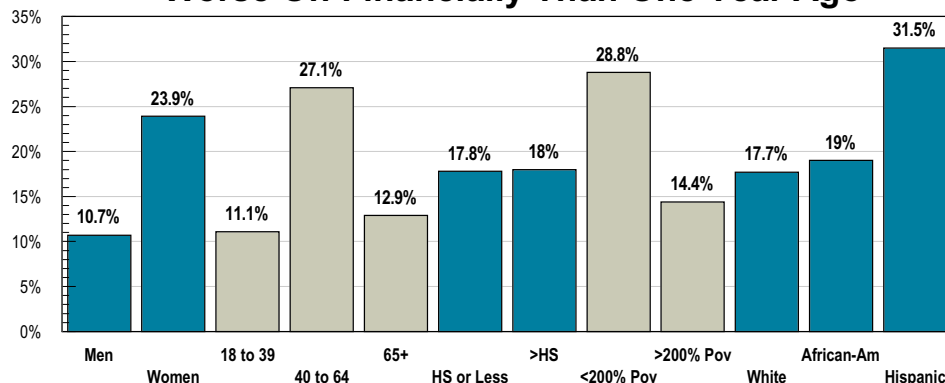
Personal Financial Situation Compared to One Year Ago



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

Hallandale adults most likely to report being worse off financially include women, Hispanics, middle-aged adults, and those in the lower income bracket, as shown below.

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 Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

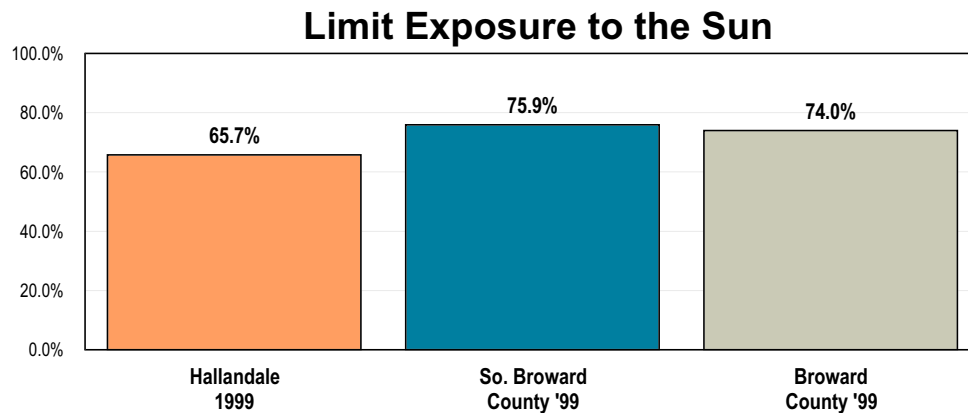
ENVIRONMENT

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. Two in three (65.7%) 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 is somewhat lower than that reported in South Broward and Broward County.

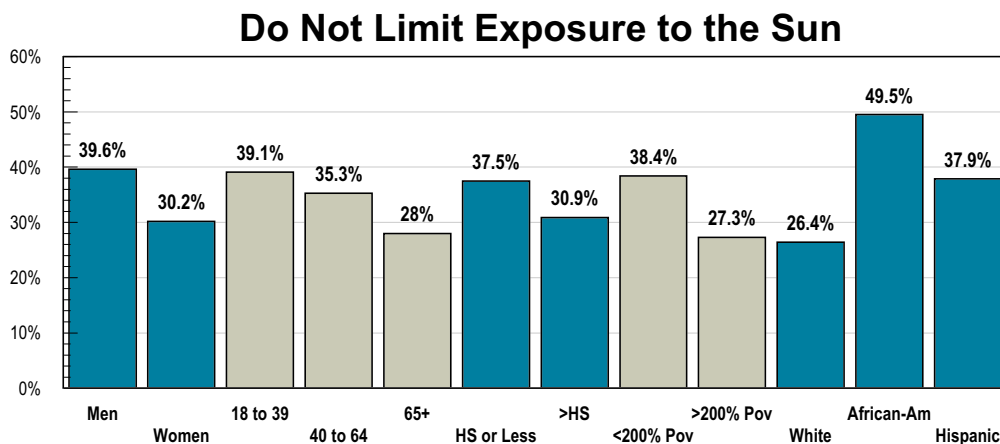


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

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.



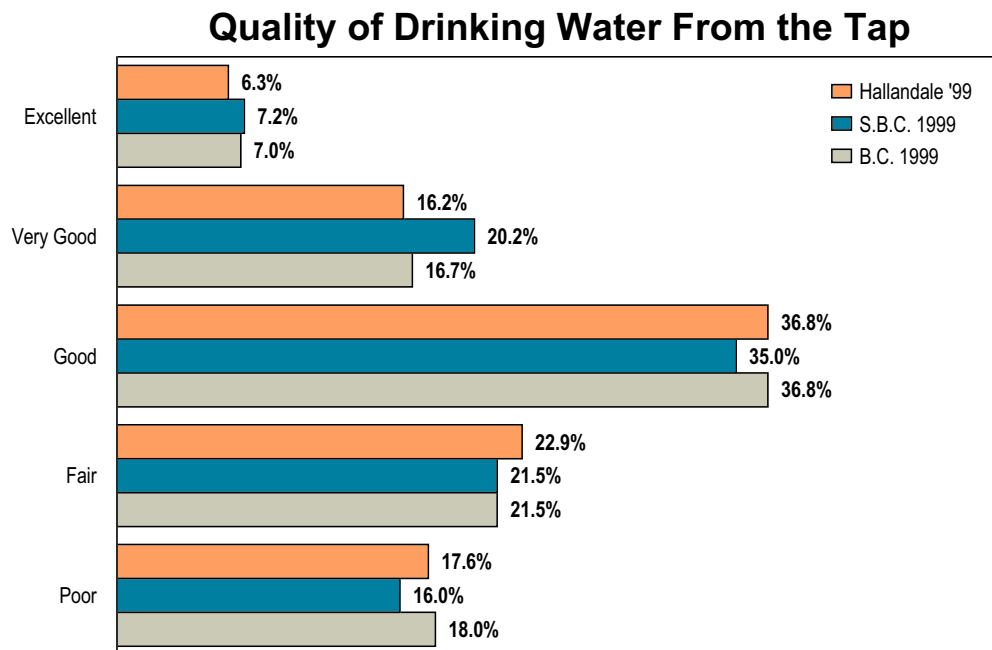
Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale 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. Overall, Hallandale residents gave similar ratings of their tap water to those adults surveyed across Broward County. More specifically, 22.5% gave “excellent” or “very good” responses, while the remaining 40.5% of local adults gave “fair/poor” ratings of their drinking water.



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked among all respondents.

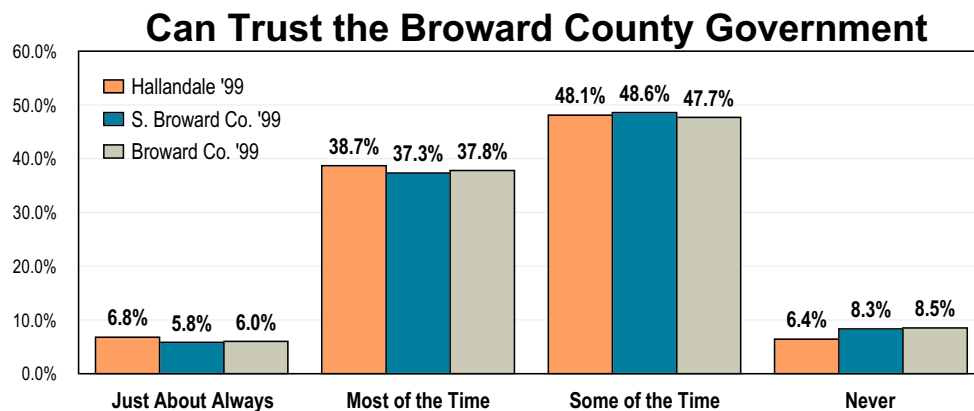
GOVERNMENT

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.

Hallandale Government

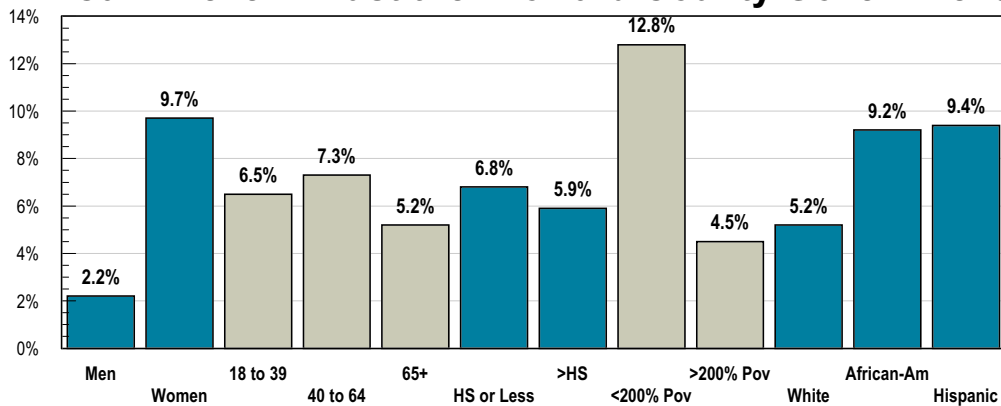
More than one-third of local adults (38.7%) report that they feel they can trust the Hallandale government “most of the time,” while more people (48.1%) were likely to say that they trust the county government “some of the time.” Just 6.8% of community members trust the Hallandale government “just about always,” while 6.4% report that they can “never” trust the Hallandale government.



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

Adults most likely to indicate that they can “never” trust the Hallandale government include local women, adults in the lower income bracket, African-Americans, and Hispanics, as shown in the following chart.

Can "Never" Trust the Broward County Government

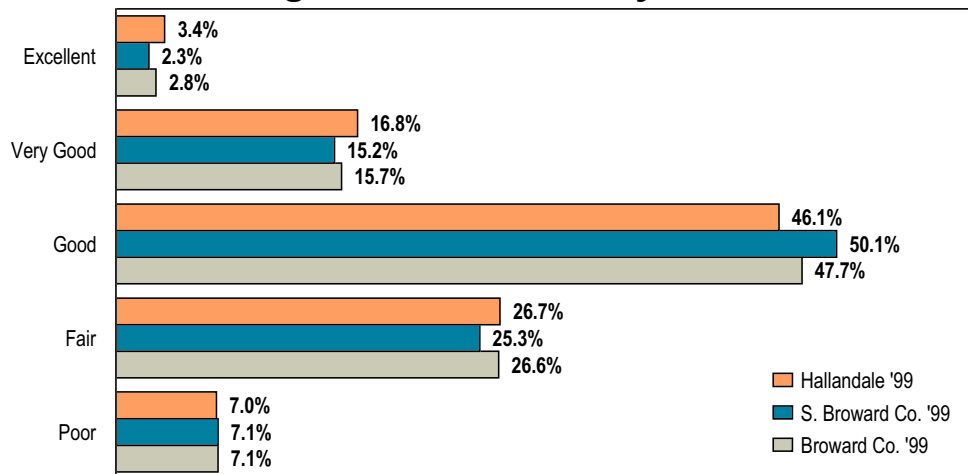


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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

When asked to give an overall rating of the local Hallandale government, 20.2% of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” responses, while 46.1% said “good”; in contrast, a full one-third (33.7%) of local adults gave “fair” or “poor” ratings, almost identical to the figure reported among adults countywide.

Rating of Broward County Government

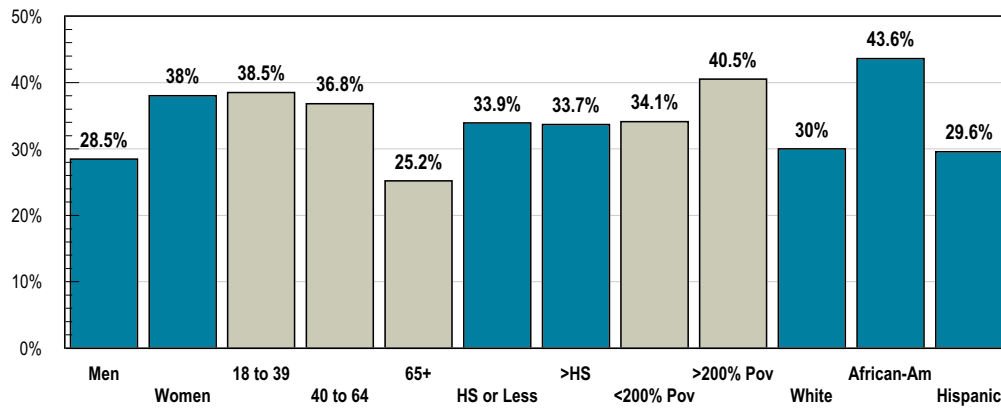


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

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 women, adults under 65, those in the higher income bracket, and African-Americans.

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

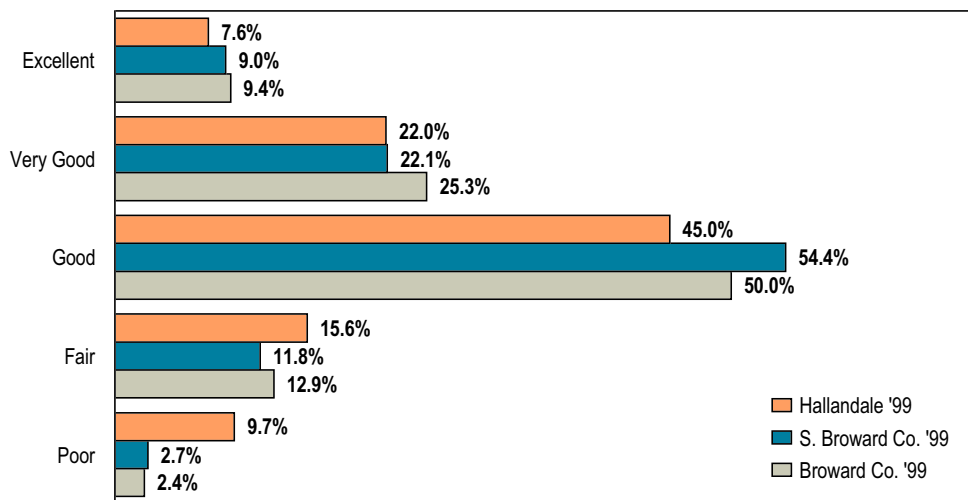


Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Hallandale in 1999.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

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, 3 in 10 (29.6%) adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of local services, while almost one-half (45.0%) gave “good” ratings. In contrast, 25.3% of residents gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of their local town or city’s services.

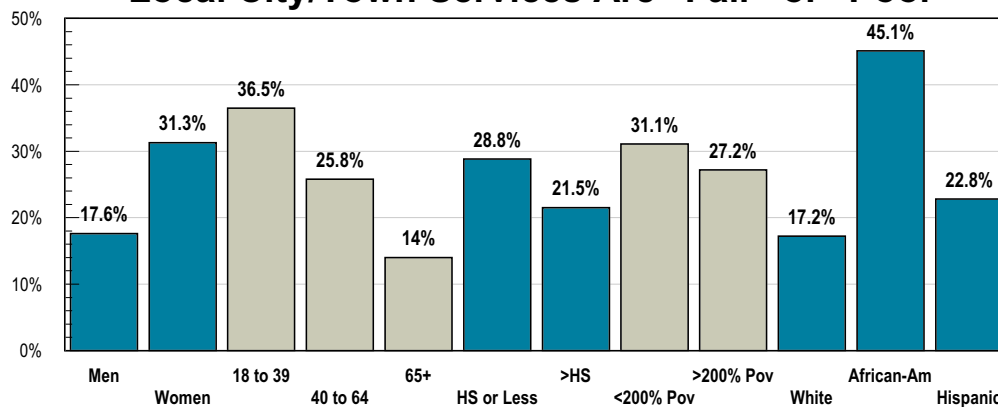
Rating of Local City/Town Services



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 women, young adults, those living in the lower income and educational brackets, and African-Americans.

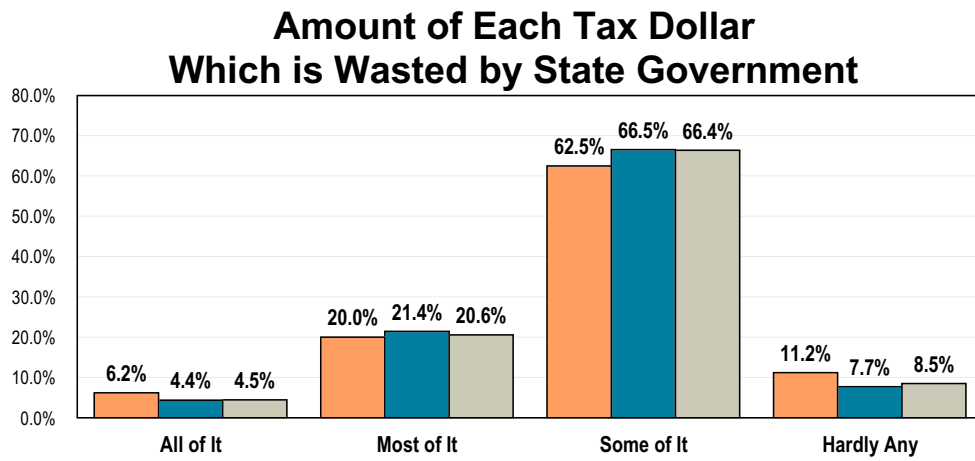
Local City/Town Services Are "Fair" or "Poor"



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

State Government Spending

Finally, residents of Hallandale were asked to indicate how much of every tax dollar they feel is wasted by the state government. As shown in the following chart, 6.2% of community members feel that “all of it” is wasted by Florida’s government, while another one-fifth (20.0%) said that “most of it” is wasted. More than 6 in 10 (62.5%) of adults said that “some of it” is wasted, while 11.2% report that “hardly any” tax dollars are wasted by the state government.



Source: 1999 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 Hallandale, South Broward County, and overall Broward County in 1999.

Summary of Major Findings, Table I of II

	Hallandale 1999	S. Broward Co. 1999	Broward Co. 1999
Currently Experience "Fair/Poor" Physical Health	17.3%	12.2%	13.6%
Avg. Days Poor Physical Health	5.0	3.4	3.6
Phys/Mental Health Prevented Activities	2.5	1.9	2.1
Have High Blood Pressure	45.7%	31.6%	32.5%
Have High Blood Cholesterol	33.0%	31.2%	31.6%
Have Been Tested for AIDS	53.4%	52.5%	49.1%
High/Medium Chance for AIDS	6.0%	5.3%	4.9%
Diabetes	9.9%	7.6%	8.1%
Screened for Sickle Cell	17.0%	11.0%	10.6%
Lack Health Care Insurance	19.4%	13.4%	14.0%
Cost Prevented Dr Visit	12.3%	7.6%	9.2%
Perceive Major Trouble w/Local Health Care	27.7%	35.9%	36.9%
Avg. Days of Poor Mental Health	3.3	3.0	3.1
Had a Flu Shot in the Past Year (65+)	58.9%	59.7%	62.2%
Have Had a Pneumonia Vaccination (65+)	43.7%	45.5%	51.7%
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	37.0%	27.8%	27.2%
Sedentary	63.8%	59.1%	59.5%
Overweight	40.2%	28.1%	30.8%
Current Smoker	20.3%	23.9%	20.6%
Current Drinker	48.1%	54.9%	55.5%
Drinking and Driving	6.1%	4.0%	3.6%
Have Ridden w/Drunk Driver	2.4%	4.6%	4.4%
Routine Checkup Last Year	79.4%	79.8%	79.8%
Dental Visit in Past 6 Months	39.1%	53.2%	55.6%
Child Had Dental Visit/Past 6 Months	38.7%	59.8%	58.5%
Digital/Rectal Exam in Past Year (50+)	48.7%	53.2%	56.8%
Ever Had Sigmoidoscopy	46.3%	47.2%	48.2%
Mammogram/Breast Exam in Past 2 Yrs (50+)	84.1%	79.6%	80.7%
Pap Smear in Past 3 Years	83.9%	80.4%	84.3%

Summary of Major Findings, Table II of II

	Hallandale 1999	S. Broward Co. 1999	Broward Co. 1999
Victim of Violent Crime/Past 5 Years	5.6%	4.1%	3.1%
Have a Handgun in the Home	17.6%	18.3%	16.0%
Handguns in Homes w/Children	16.8%	17.1%	15.8%
Always Use Seatbelt	73.4%	77.2%	76.8%
Serious Auto Accident/Past 5 Years	12.4%	15.9%	13.2%
Can Swim or Tread Water for 5 Min.	74.4%	83.8%	81.6%
So. Broward Co. "Excellent" Place to Live	17.9%	21.9%	18.8%
Life Has Improved in Hallandale	34.9%	32.8%	32.1%
Community is "Ideal" Place in Which to Live	16.2%	26.0%	26.3%
Member of HH is Hard of Hearing	14.4%	13.4%	12.7%
Member of Household is Deaf	2.6%	2.0%	1.8%
Member of Household is Speech Impaired	3.1%	3.4%	2.3%
Member of Household is Blind	1.9%	1.3%	1.3%
Member of Household is Disabled and Need Assistance	10.0%	8.1%	8.7%
Local Road/Highway System is "Excellent"	3.7%	9.0%	9.7%
Local Race Relations Are "Excellent"	5.8%	7.6%	9.0%
Local Cultural Relations Are "Excellent"	5.1%	6.9%	9.1%
Local Religious Relations Are "Excellent"	9.6%	9.8%	11.8%
More Opportunities Now in So. Broward Co.	33.2%	31.9%	30.9%
More Opportunities for the Disabled Now	56.0%	60.5%	61.2%
Public School System is "Excellent"	10.2%	4.8%	6.4%
Financially Better Off Than One Year Ago	45.3%	44.1%	44.3%
Limit Exposure to Sun	65.7%	75.9%	74.0%
Drinking Water From Tap is "Excellent"	6.3%	7.2%	7.0%
Hallandale Gov't is "Excellent"	3.4%	2.3%	2.8%
Local City Services Are "Excellent"	7.6%	9.0%	9.4%

Health Findings Versus National Benchmarks

Health Status		Hallandale	US	HP2000	vs. US	vs. HP2000
Physical	% "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health	17.3	12.3		WORSE	
	% >1 Day/Month Poor Physical Health	37.1	34.4		similar	
	% Activity Limitations	13.7	14.9	8	similar	Does NOT Meet Goal
	% Overweight (old definition)	59.8	33.9	20	WORSE	Does NOT Meet Goal
Mental Health	% >1 Day/Month Poor Mental Health	26	31.9		BETTER	
Morbidity	% Diabetes/High Blood Sugar	9.9	5.4		WORSE	
	% Asthma	11.1	9.9		similar	
	% "High" Chance of Getting AIDS (18-64)	1.3	2.1		similar	
Crime	% Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Yrs	5.6	3.8		similar	
Health Risk		Hallandale	US	HP2000	vs. US	vs. HP2000
Exercise	% No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	37	20.2	15	WORSE	Does NOT Meet Goal
	% Sedentary	63.8	52.8		WORSE	
Tobacco	% Current Smoker	20.3	22.8	15	similar	Does NOT Meet Goal
	% Smoke >1 Pack/Day	17.9	13.5		similar	
Substance	% Current Drinker	48.1	56.4		BETTER	
	% Drinking & Driving in Past Month	6.1	3.7		similar	
Hypertension	% Told Have High Blood Pressure	45.7	23.4		WORSE	
Cholesterol	% Told Have High Cholesterol	33	21.4		WORSE	
Prevention		Hallandale	US	HP2000	vs. US	vs. HP2000
Preventive	% Have Had Routine Checkup in Past Yr	79.4	64.1		BETTER	
	% Have Visited Dentist in Past Yr (35+)	54.9	69.3	70	WORSE	Does NOT Meet Goal
	% Child (1-17) Has Visited Dentist in Past 6 Mos	38.7	55.6		WORSE	
Immunization	% Flu Shot in Past Yr (65+)	58.9	65.7		similar	
Cancer	% Digital Rectal Exam in Past Yr (50+)	48.7	57.1	40	WORSE	Meets Goal
	% Sigmoid/Colonoscopy Ever (50+)	46.3	48.7	40	similar	similar to goal
	% Mamm/Breast Exam in Past 2 Yrs (W50+)	84.1	76.9	60	similar	Meets Goal
	% Pap Smear in Past 3 Yrs (W)	83.9	84	85	similar	similar to goal
Injury Control	% "Always" Wear Seat Belt	73.4	75	85	similar	Does NOT Meet Goal
	% Can Swim/Tread Water	74.4	80.3		WORSE	
	% Firearm in Home	17.6	36.1		BETTER	
Access		Hallandale	US	HP2000	vs. US	vs. HP2000
Insurance Cvg	% Lack Health Insurance (18-64)	19.4	15.6		similar	
Primary Care	% Cost Prevented Physician Visit in Past Yr	12.3	10.4		similar	
	% Cost Prevented Child's Care in Past Yr	18.3	7.3		WORSE	
	% Difficulty Getting Appointment in Past Yr	14.5	13.3		similar	
	% Cost Prevented Getting Rx in Past Yr	12.1	9.5		similar	
Health Care	% Rate Local Health Care "Excellent/Very Good"	58.7	53.1		similar	