

2002 PRC Quality of Life Assessment: Hispanic Community Members

Broward County, Florida

Community Report

*Prepared for
The Coordinating Council Of Broward County
& Hispanic Unity of Florida*

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

— Margaret Mead



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INTRODUCTION

Methodology

This report examines findings among self-identified Hispanic respondents taking part in the **2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey** administered throughout Broward County, Florida. A precise and carefully executed methodology is critical in asserting the validity of the results gathered in the *2002 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 “community” defined for this assessment includes each of the ZIP Codes comprising Broward County. The sample design utilized for this effort consists of a random sample of individuals aged 18 and older in the defined community (2,400 throughout Broward County, 300 of whom identified themselves as of Hispanic origin). 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 *2001 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 the sample of 300 Hispanic respondents is $\pm 5.7\%$ at the 95 percent level of confidence. A visual description can be found in the following chart.

Also, for purposes of this study, survey findings from the overall sample of adults interviewed across Broward County are included, and comparisons are made to the 1994, 1997, and 1999 survey findings [as reported among Hispanic respondents in Broward County] where possible and applicable throughout the report.

Sample Characteristics

For the countywide survey, to accurately represent the population, 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.

Further note that the poverty descriptions and segmentation used in this report are based on 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 2002 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$18,100 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 adult population of Hispanic community members in Broward County with a high degree of confidence.

Healthy People 2010 Goals



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

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

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

HEALTH

Physical Health Status

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

Self-Reported Physical Health

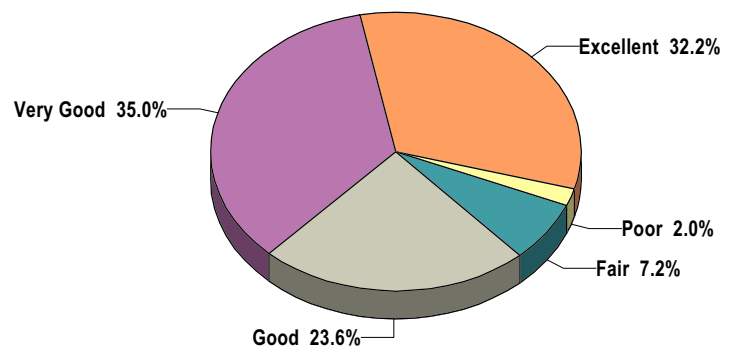
Overall Health Status

In Broward County, 67.2% of Hispanic adults view their individual physical health as “excellent” or “very good.” On the other hand, 9.2% say that their general physical health is overall “fair” or “poor.” This is further outlined in the adjacent chart.

The percentage of area Hispanic residents reporting “fair” or “poor” physical health is statistically similar to that found among all adults across Broward County. Indications of “fair” or “poor” health among Hispanic adults have not changed significantly since the previous surveys were conducted.

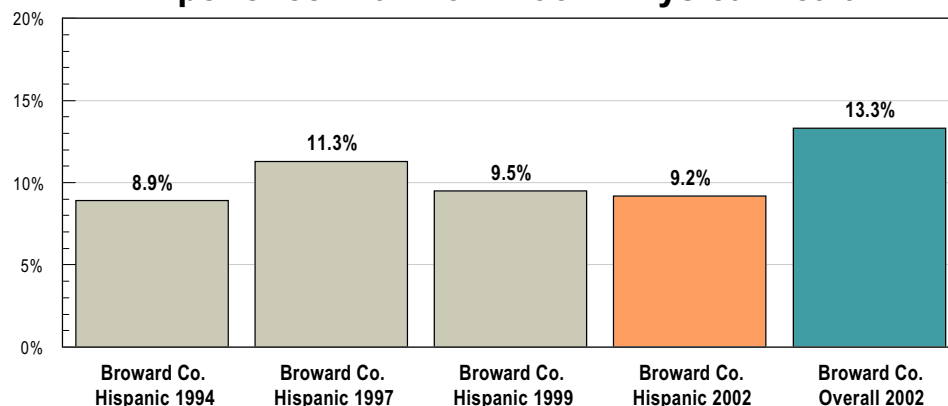
Self-Reported Health Status

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health



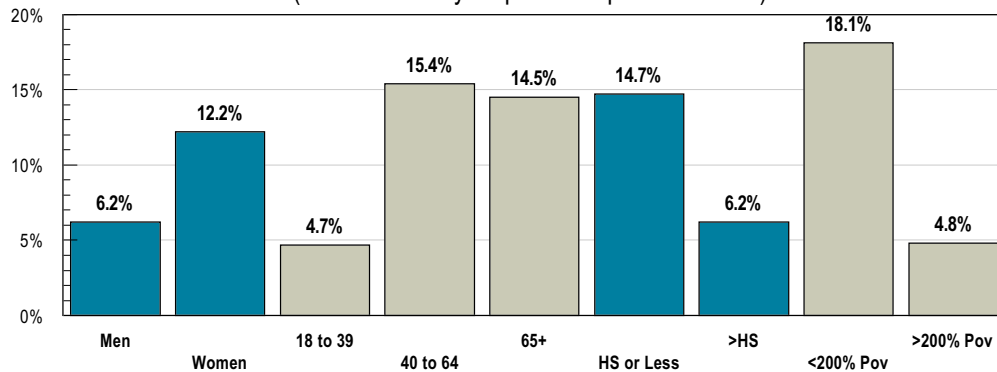
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

The following chart provides an illustration of self-reported health status, segmented by various demographic characteristics among Broward County Hispanic residents. As might be expected, indications of “fair” or “poor” health increase with age, ranging from 4.7% among adults under 40 to roughly 15% among Hispanic adults aged 40 and older. There is also a strong correlation with education, with 14.7% of Hispanic community residents with no postsecondary education reporting their physical health as “fair” or “poor,” compared to 6.2% of those with education beyond high school.

Furthermore, “fair” or “poor” health is reported much more among adults below the 200% poverty threshold, and is more likely to be reported among Hispanic women than among Hispanic men in Broward County.

Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

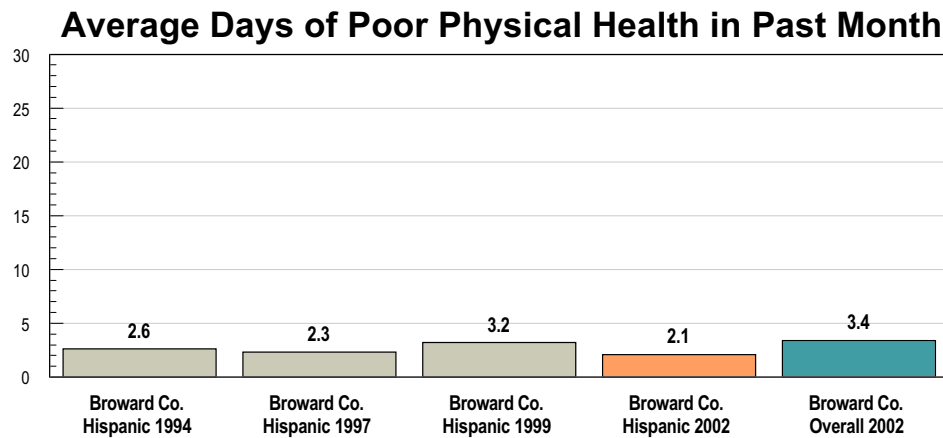
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Broward County Hispanic respondents in 2002.

2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Days of Poor Physical Health

In the *PRC Quality of Life Survey*, Hispanic residents reported an average of 2.1 days in the last month on which their physical health was *not* good. This figure compares to an average 3.4 days reported across the county.

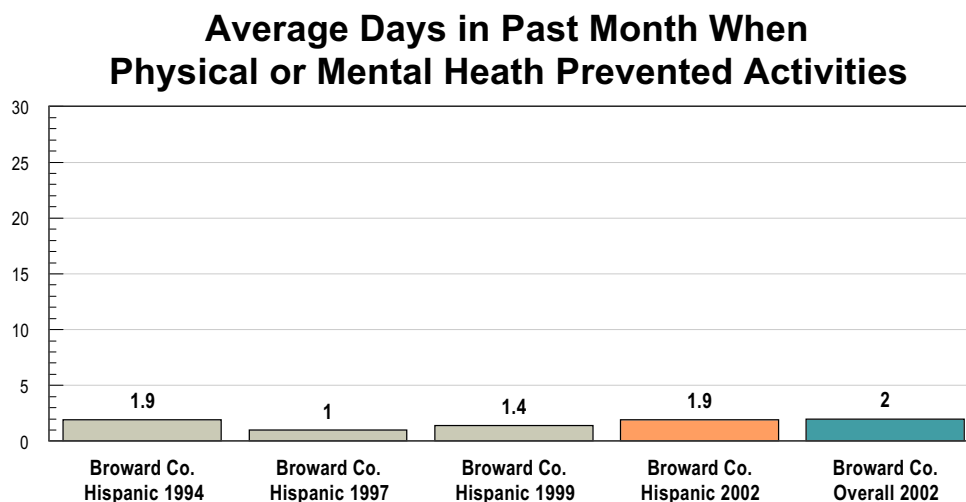
Note that average days of poor physical health have remained fairly stable since the 2.6 average reported in 1994 among Hispanic respondents in Broward County.



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

Days When Poor Physical or Mental Health Prevented Activities

Hispanic survey respondents reported an average of 1.9 days in the last month on which their physical or mental health prevented any activities, similar to the 2.0 days among the total sample of Broward County residents.



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

Hypertension

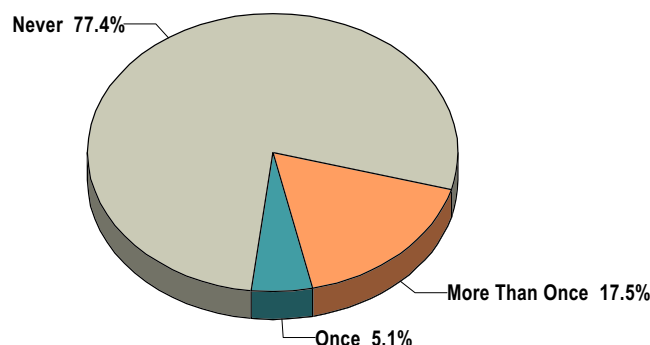
Hypertension, or high blood pressure, is a condition wherein one's systolic blood pressure is equal to or greater than 140 mm Hg and/or his or her diastolic blood pressure is equal to or greater than 90 mm Hg. Hypertension prevalence increases with age, and women and African-Americans are generally at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

Less than one-fourth of Hispanic community members have been told at some point that their blood pressure was high. Specifically, 17.5% of Hispanic adults in Broward County have been told more than once that their blood pressure was high, while 5.1% have been told this only once.

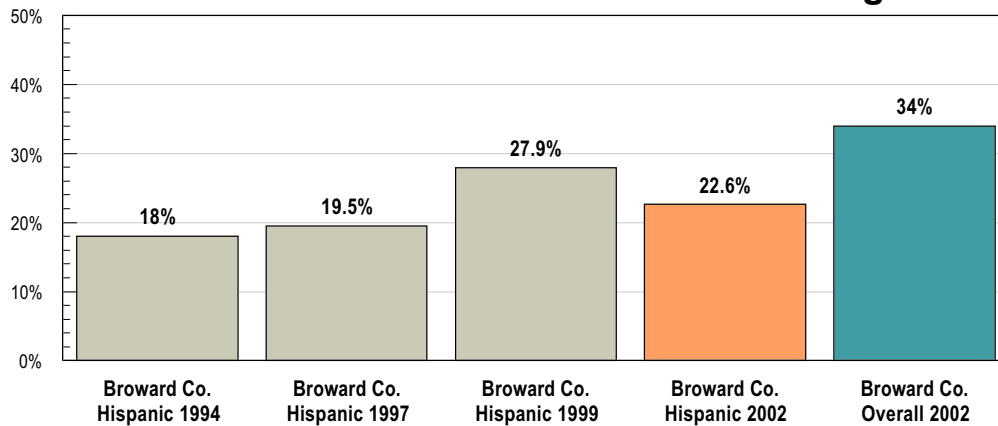
**Have Been Told
Blood Pressure Was High**
(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

The prevalence of Hispanic adults in Broward County who have been told they have high blood pressure is significantly lower than the 34.0% recorded among residents countywide. Note that the current prevalence does not vary significantly from earlier years.

Have Been Told Blood Pressure Was High



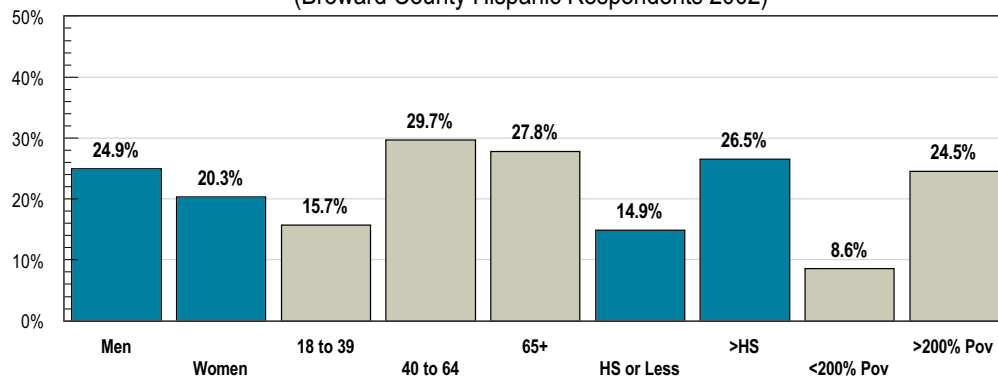
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Also, in looking at age cohorts, hypertension rates vary from 15.7% among adults under 40 to nearly 30% among those 40 and older. Hispanic adults in the higher income bracket experience a higher prevalence (24.5%), as do adults in the higher educational (26.5%) bracket.

Viewed by gender, hypertension among male Hispanic respondents in Broward County is somewhat higher than among females, as shown below.

Have Been Told That Blood Pressure Was High

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



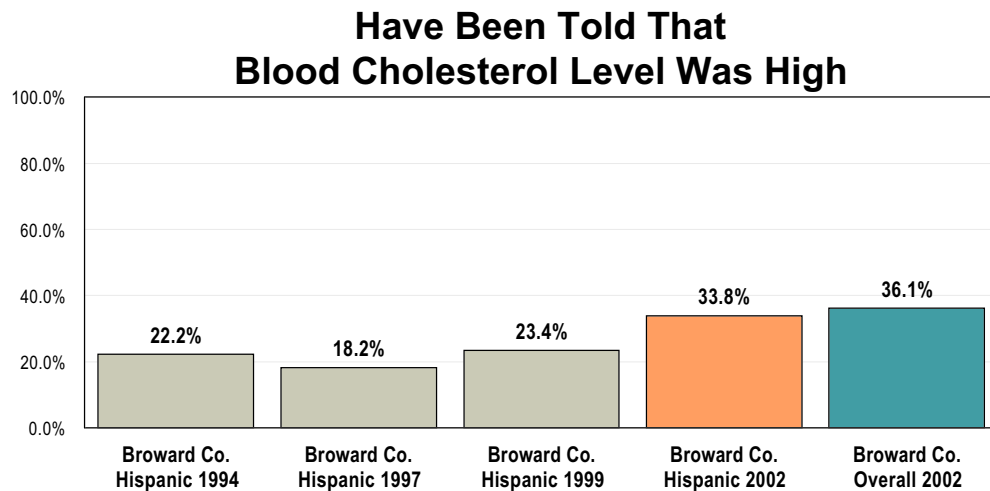
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Broward County Hispanic respondents in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

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 33.8% of adults in Broward County have been told by a health professional that their cholesterol level was high; this level is more favorable than recorded among adult residents countywide, but has increased among Hispanic adults since the earlier surveys.

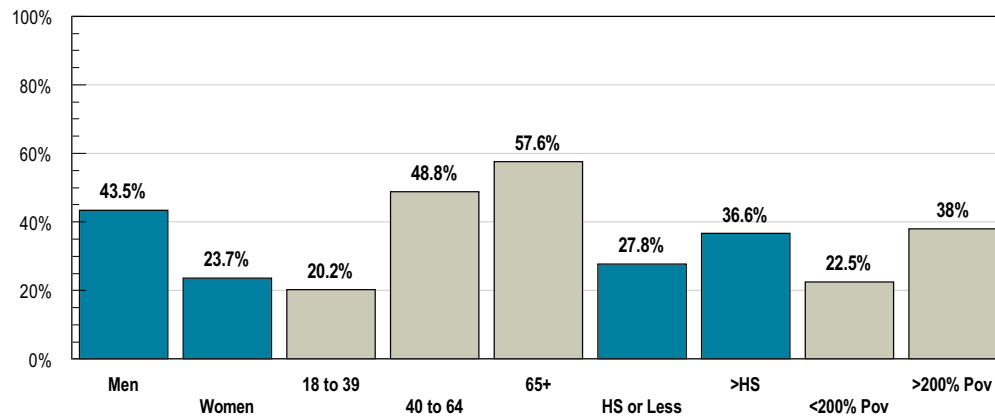


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

The following chart provides an illustration of local high cholesterol levels among Hispanic respondents, segmented by specific demographic characteristic. Note that high blood cholesterol prevalence exhibits a positive correlation with age, varying from 20.2% among Hispanic adults under 40 to 57.6% among those 65 and older. In addition, similar to hypertension levels, high cholesterol is higher among Hispanic respondents in the higher income and educational breakouts.

Have Been Told Blood Cholesterol Level Was High

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic 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 among Hispanic respondents in Broward County.

AIDS

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

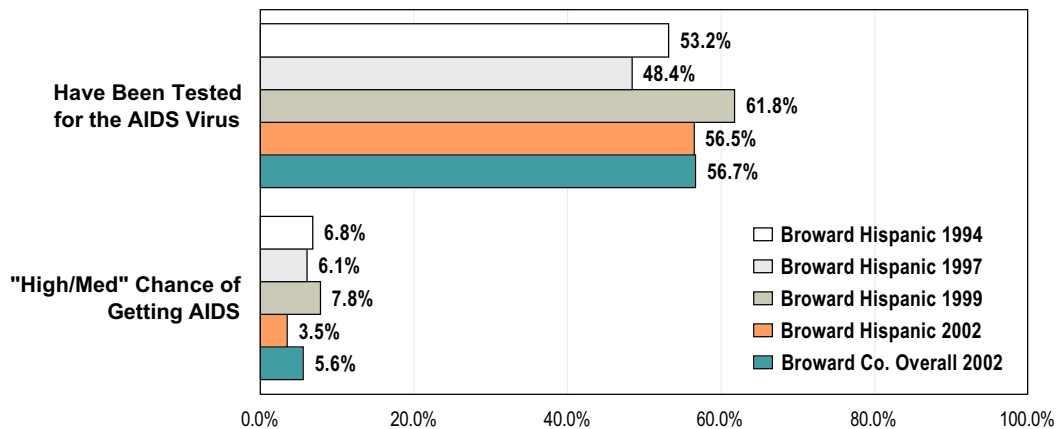
Although there is no vaccine or cure, recent advances in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) treatment can slow or halt the progression from HIV infection to AIDS. Because HIV is not a reportable disease, the only method of monitoring HIV transmission is to monitor trends in AIDS cases. Longer periods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

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

AIDS Testing & Perceived Risk. In the survey findings, 3.5% of Hispanic adults in Broward County under the age of 65 believe that their chances of contracting the HIV virus are “high” or “medium,” similar to the 5.6% reported countywide.

Note in the following chart that testing levels among Hispanic respondents in Broward County were reported among more than one-half (56.5%) of adults under 65, nearly identical to the prevalence reported across the county (56.7%).

Perceptions of AIDS (18-64)

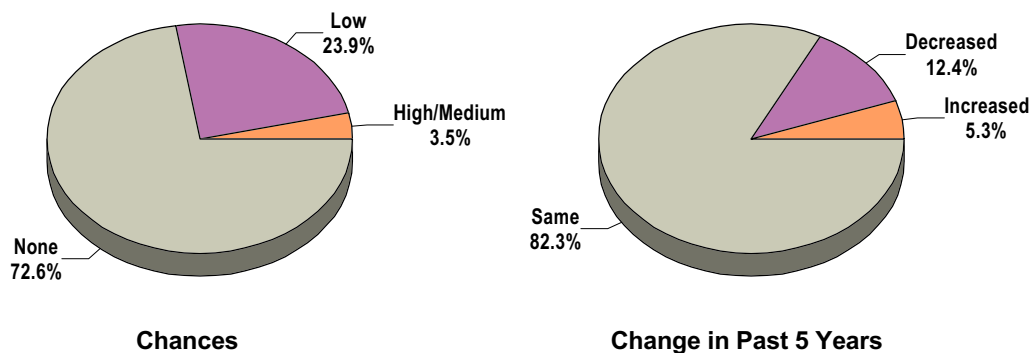


Source: PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects total 2002 sample of Hispanic respondents under 65.

Nearly three in four (72.6%) local Hispanic adults feel they have no chance of acquiring the AIDS virus. Another 23.9% reported a “low” risk and 3.5% reported “high” or “medium” risk for the virus. More than 8 in 10 local adults report that their chances of getting AIDS have remained the same over the past five years. Only 5.3% feel their chances have increased.

Perceived Chances of Getting the AIDS Virus

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)

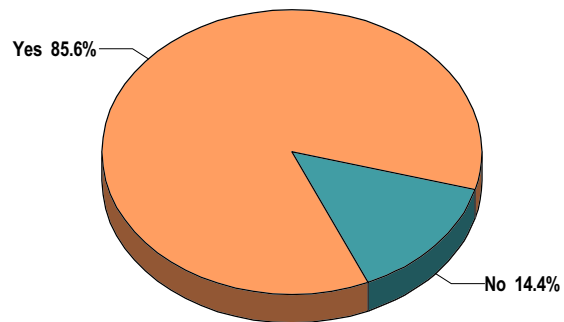


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Practice Safe Sex

In a follow-up inquiry, Broward County Hispanic residents were asked to indicate whether they practice safe sex. As shown in the adjacent chart, more than 8 in 10 Hispanic respondents (85.6%) answered affirmatively.

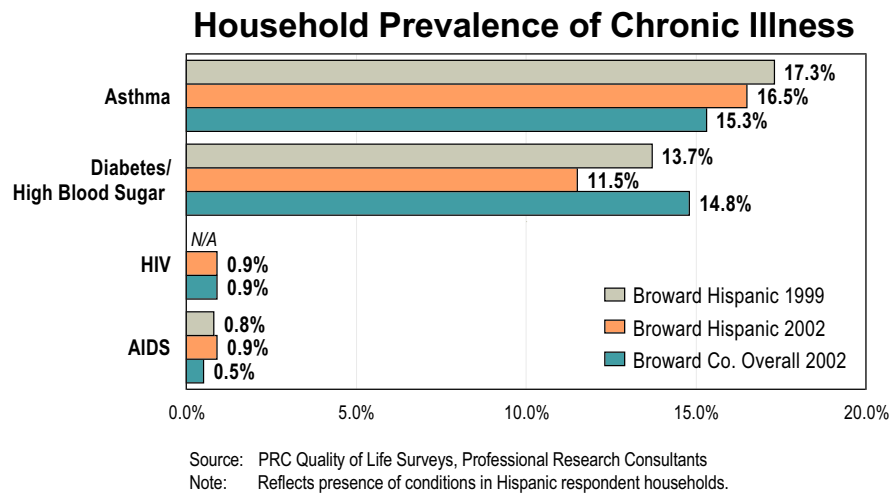
Practice Safe Sex
(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Prevalence of Chronic Illness

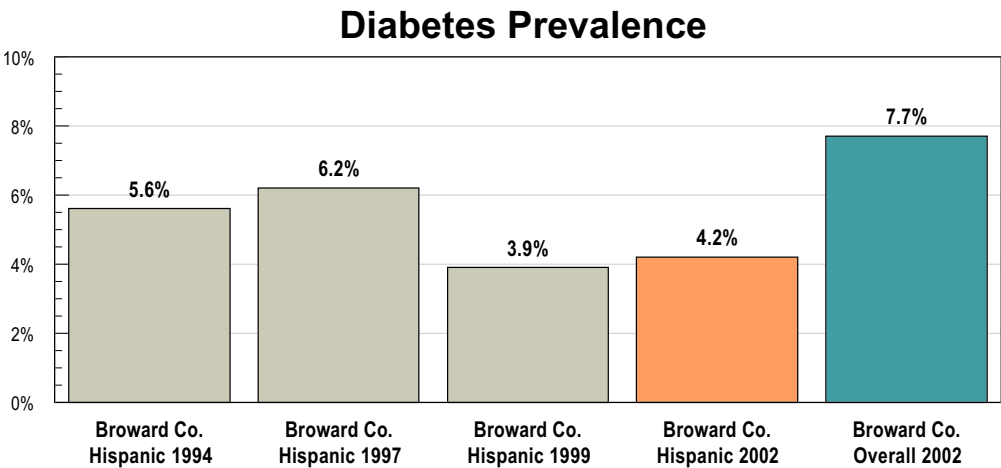
As part of the *2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey*, Hispanic residents were asked to report the prevalence of any of various chronic conditions among them or other members of their households. As shown below, 16.5% of survey respondents reported that they or a member of their household suffer from **asthma**, similar to the 15.3% prevalence reported across the county. Another 11.5% of local adults report that they or a member of their household currently suffer from **diabetes**, statistically similar to the 14.8% reported among adults across Broward County. Just 0.9% report a household member with **HIV** and/or **AIDS**.



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, 4.2% of Hispanic respondents indicate having diabetes themselves, more favorable than the 7.7% reported among adults across the county, as shown below.



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

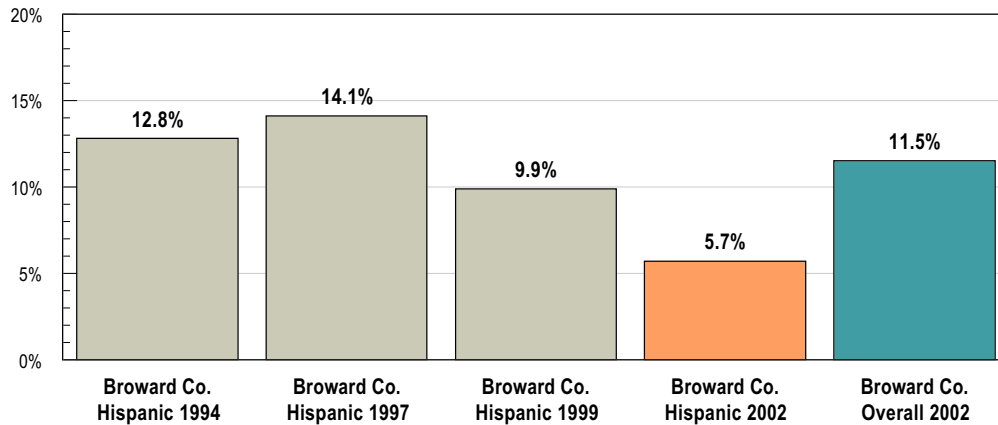
Vision Among Diabetics

Among the 13 Hispanic diabetics surveyed, 23.9% report having “excellent” or “very good” vision, while the majority (61.9%) indicate that their vision is “fair.” A total of 9.5% have “poor” vision.

Sickle Cell Anemia

Sickle cell anemia, a disease of the blood most often associated with African-Americans, is an issue of concern in Broward County. As shown below, just 5.7% of Hispanic adults have been screened for the disease, lower than the percentages recorded previously among Hispanic respondents, as well as the 11.5% reported among all adult respondents in the county in 2002.

Have Been Screened for Sickle Cell

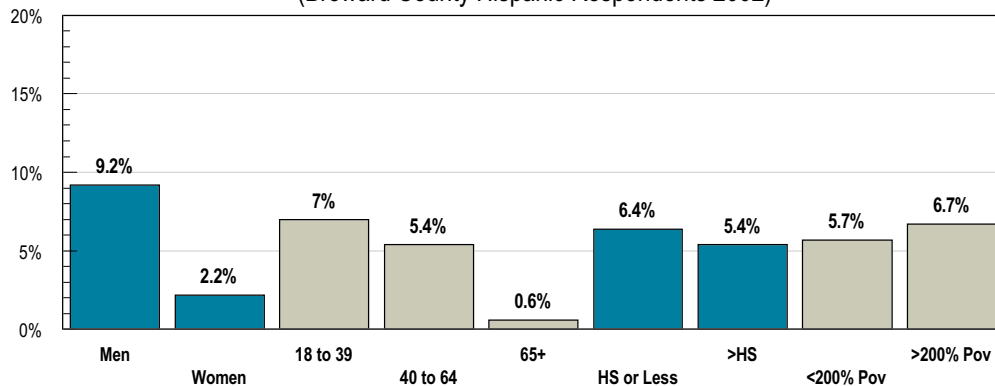


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Viewed demographically, screenings are highest among Hispanic men (9.2%), while young adults are also more likely to report having been screened for sickle cell anemia.

Have Been Screened for Sickle Cell

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



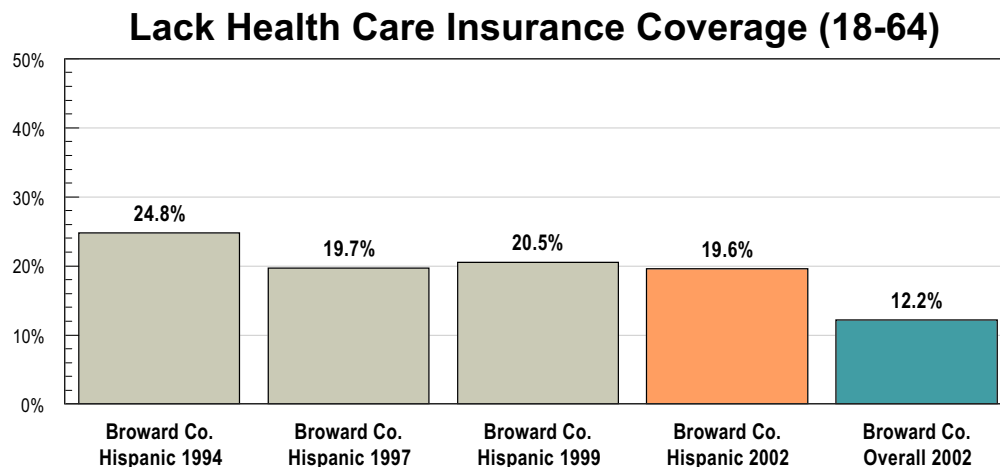
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

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 19.6% of Hispanic adults under the age of 65 have no insurance coverage to pay for health care expenses, less favorable than the countywide level of 12.2%. Lack of coverage appears to have decreased, however, among Hispanic residents since 1994.

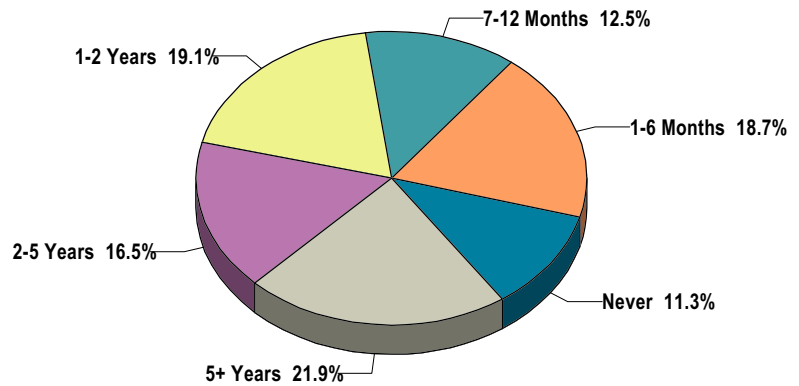


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects sample of Hispanic respondents aged 18 through 64.

Hispanic residents without current coverage were asked to indicate how long they have been without insurance. As shown in the following chart, 18.7% of these adults have been without coverage for **six months or less**, while 12.5% have been without coverage for **seven to 12 months**. Another 19.1% have been without insurance for **one to two years**, and 16.5% have been without coverage for **two to five years**. One-fifth (21.9%) of these adults have not had health care insurance coverage for **five or more years**, and 11.3% have **never** had health care insurance coverage.

Not surprisingly, current coverage among local Hispanic residents is directly related to income, and, in fact, lack of insurance decreases sharply among individuals living on over 200% of the national poverty level. Note also that lack of insurance coverage is lower among Hispanic adults in the 40 to 64 age breakout. On the other hand, lack of coverage is relatively high among Hispanic men, young adults, and especially those in the lower income and educational brackets, as shown below.

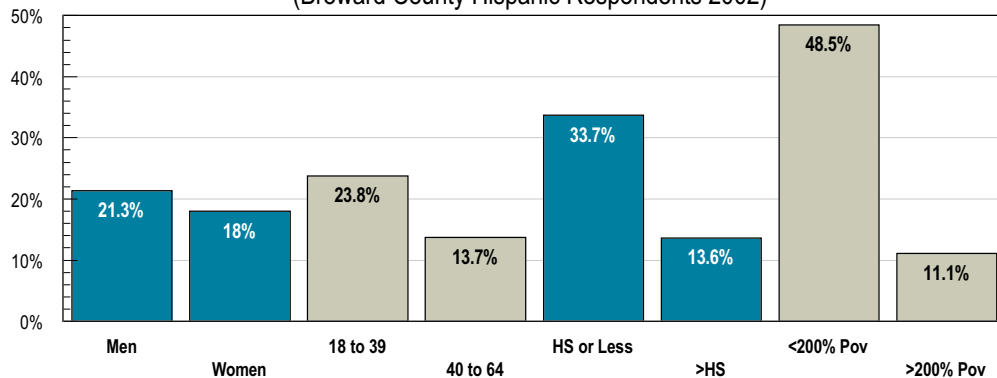
Length of Time Since Coverage
(Broward County Hispanic Respondents Without Healthcare Coverage 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects those Hispanic respondents aged 18 to 64 without current coverage (n=43).

Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage (18-64)

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)

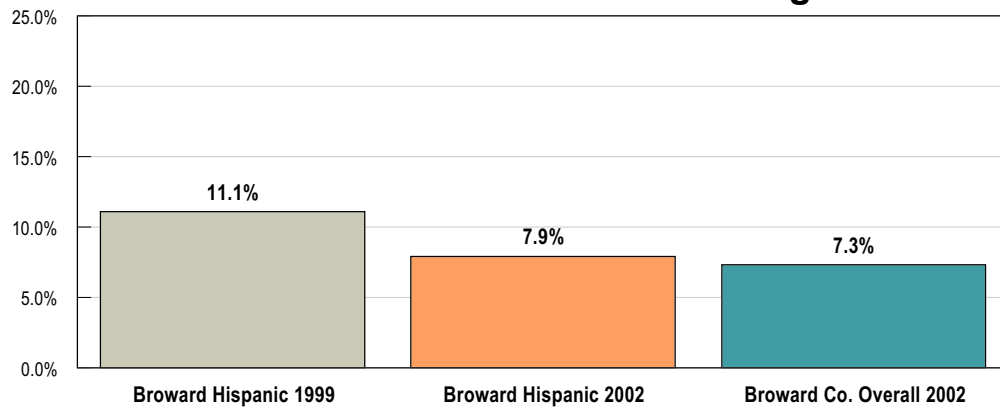


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County 2002.
2. Reflects total sample of Hispanic respondents aged 18 through 64.

Coverage for Children

Among Hispanic respondents with children under 18 at home, 7.9% report that they have no health care insurance coverage for their children. This prevalence is similar to the prevalence reported among residents across Broward County (7.3%).

Have No Health Care Insurance Coverage for Child



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

Barriers to Primary Care

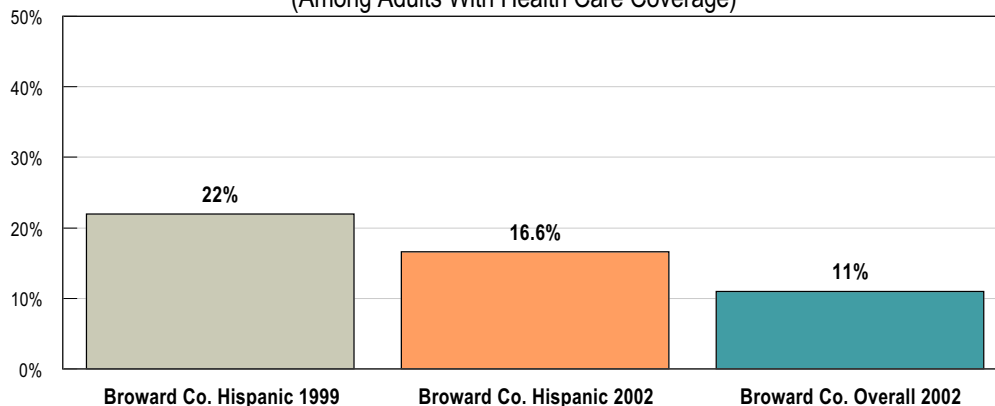
This section examines access to preventive care services, including community members' experience with the availability of physician services, and cost as an inhibitor to receiving care.

Appointment Availability

Adults. A total of 16.6% of Hispanic adults in Broward County had difficulty getting in to see a physician during the past year. This prevalence is statistically similar to the 11.0% reported countywide as well as the 22.0% reported among local Hispanic respondents in 1999.

Have Had Trouble Getting Appointment to See Primary Care Physician in the Past Year

(Among Adults With Health Care Coverage)



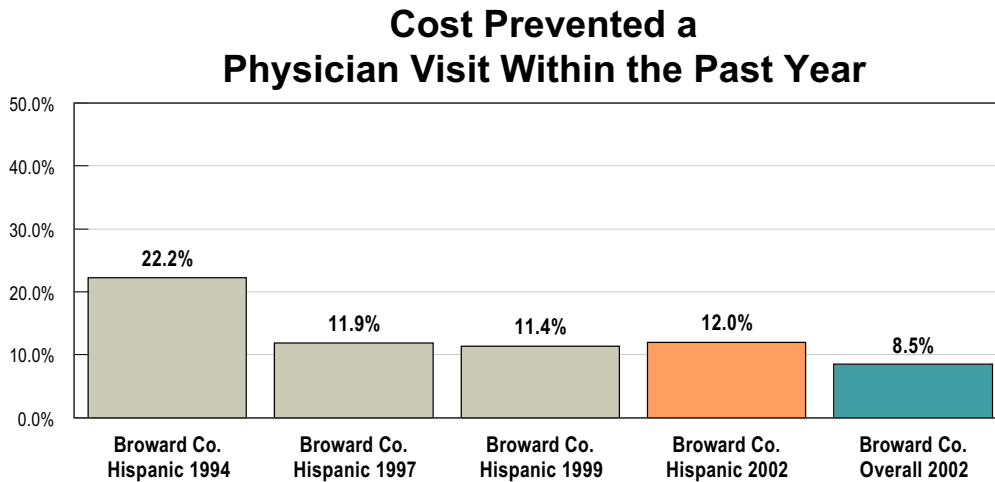
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of those Hispanic respondents who are currently covered by health care insurance.

Hispanic respondents more likely to report difficulty getting an appointment to see a physician in the past year include women, middle-aged adults, and those without education beyond high school.

Cost of Health Services

Adults. Cost is a critical factor in the access equation. In the past year, cost has prevented 12.0% of community members from visiting a physician. This figure is comparable to the figure found countywide (8.5%) and has remained steady over the past few years, as shown.

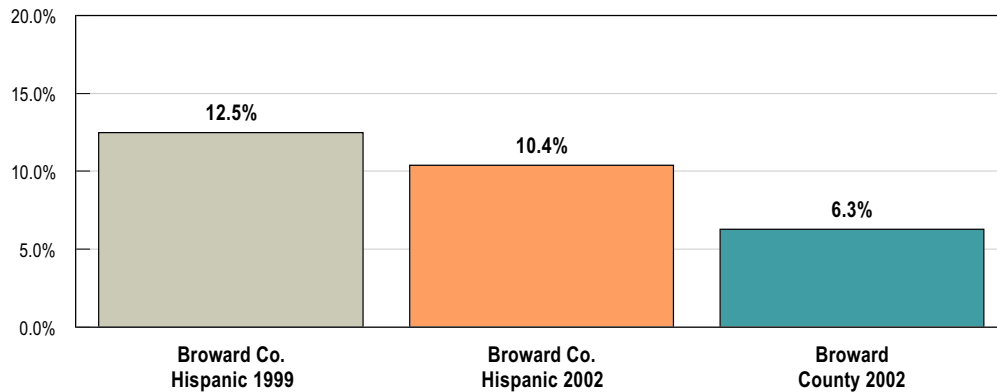


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Hispanic residents more likely to report that cost prevented them from receiving medical care in the past year include women and Hispanic adults in the lower income and educational brackets.

Children. Among Hispanic residents in Broward County with children under the age of 18, 10.4% indicate that cost or a lack of insurance prevented their child from receiving health care at some point in the past. In comparison, a statistically similar 6.3% of parents countywide could not afford health care for a child in the past year. In 1999, 12.5% of local Hispanic parents indicated that cost prevented their child's health care in the past year.

Cost Prevented Child's Health Care in the Past Year

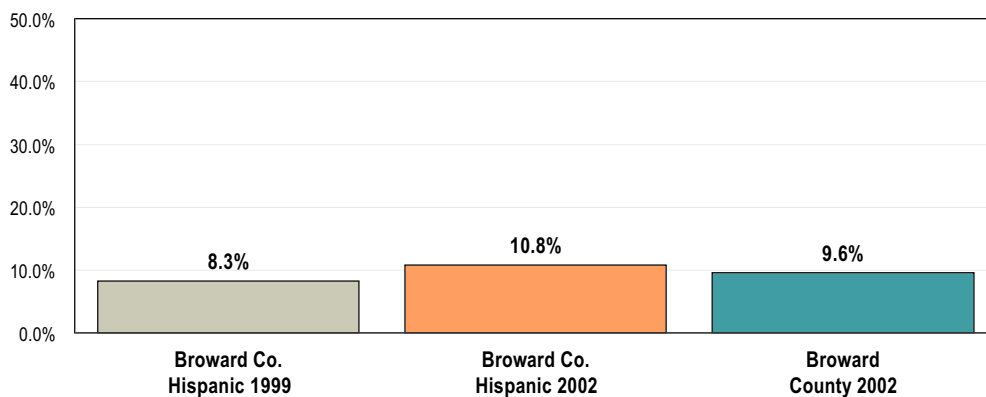


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of respondents with children under the age of 18.

Prescription Medicine

Adults. Another important issue in regard to medical care access is prescription medicine. A total of 10.8% of Hispanic community members noted that cost prevented them from obtaining a needed prescription medicine in the past year, comparable to the 9.6% of adults reporting the same across Broward County and statistically unchanged from the 8.3% reported among local Hispanic respondents in 1999.

Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year



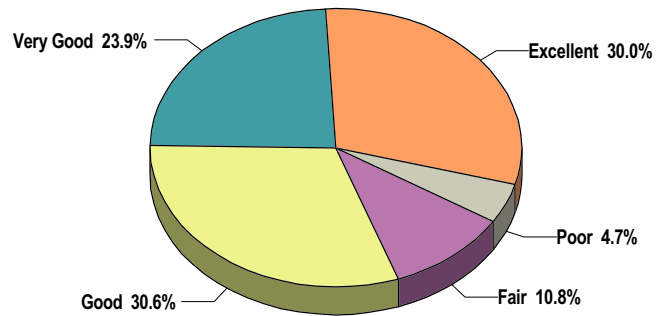
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

When viewed demographically, Hispanic adults aged 65 and older and people living in the lower income and educational brackets were most likely to note that cost prevented them from receiving a prescription medicine in the past year.

Quality of Local Health Care

Overall, local Hispanic adults give high ratings of the local health care that they currently receive. More than one-half (53.9%) give “excellent” or “very good” appraisals, less favorable than the 56.5% noted countywide but higher than the 46.0% reported in the 1999 survey among Hispanic respondents. On the other hand, 15.5% consider their local health care to be “fair” or “poor,” as shown in the adjacent chart.

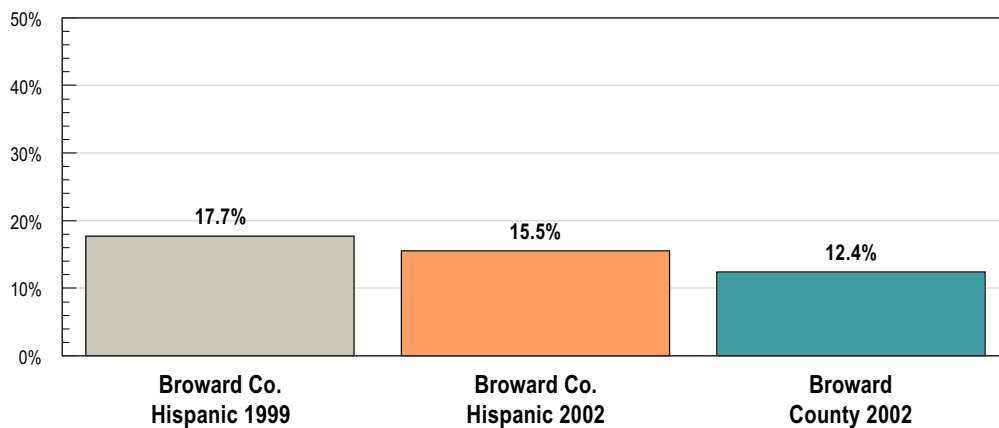
Rating of Local Health Care
(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Since 1999, “fair/poor” ratings of local health care by Hispanic residents have not changed significantly and remain comparable to countywide findings (12.4%), as shown below.

Perceive Local Health Care to Be "Fair/Poor"



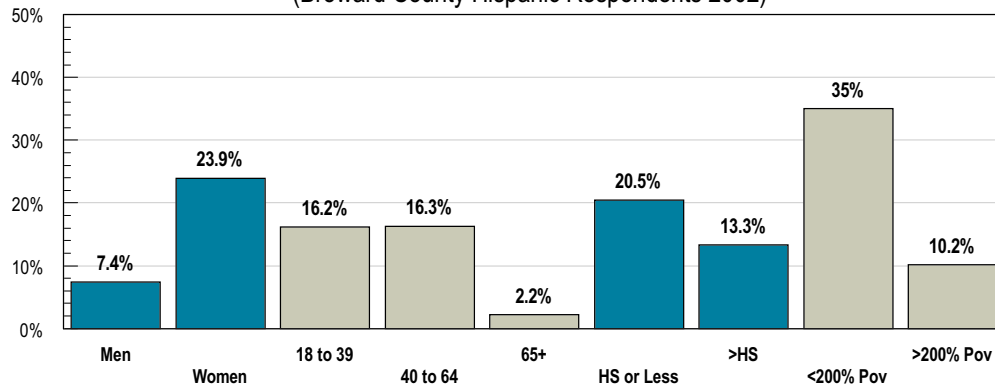
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
2. Percentages represent combined “fair” and “poor” responses.

Note in the following chart that more than one-third of Hispanic residents living below 200% of the poverty level consider the quality of local health care to be “fair” or “poor.”

Also, local Hispanic women are three times more likely than men to consider their health care to be “fair” or “poor,” as do Hispanic residents under 65.

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

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)

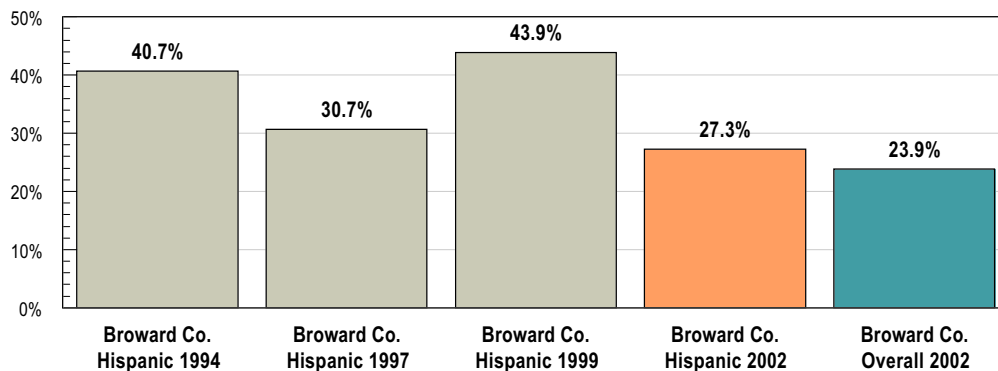


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

In a follow-up inquiry, Hispanic community members were asked to indicate whether they feel the local health care system has major problems. As shown in the following chart, 27.3% responded affirmatively, significantly lower than in previous studies, but comparable to the findings reported among residents across the county.

Perceive There to be Major Trouble With Local Health Care



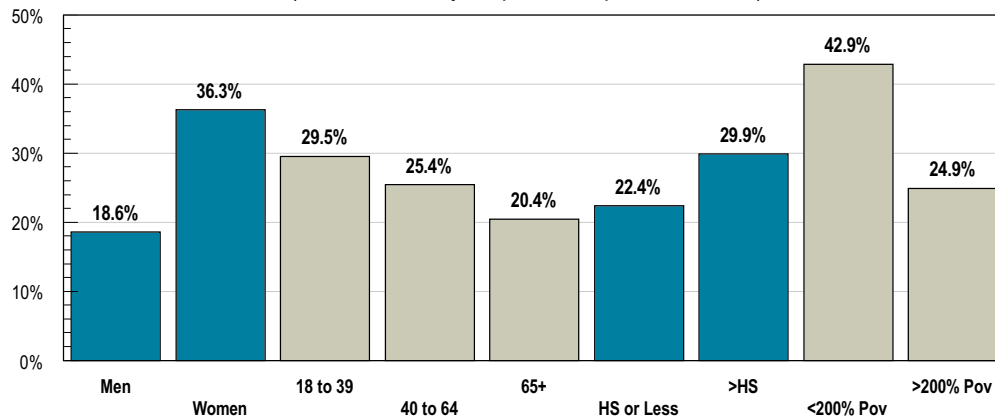
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Local Hispanic residents most likely to give “major trouble” assessments of local health care include women, adults under the age of 40, those in the higher educational bracket, and adults living below 200% poverty, as shown in the following chart.

Perceive Major Trouble With Local Health Care

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.

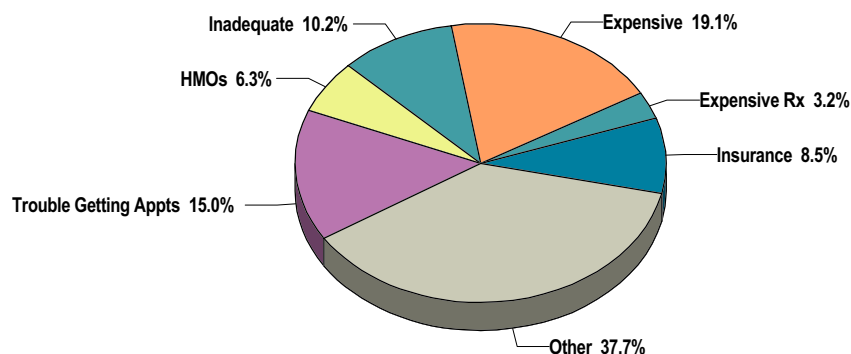
2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

3. Percentages represent "yes" responses.

When asked to specify what types of problems they are thinking of when they give “major trouble” ratings of local health care, more than one in five of these Hispanic residents mentioned cost or said it was too **expensive** (including medications). Another 15.0% specified **difficulty getting appointments** as the major trouble, while 10.2% referred to **inadequate care** and 8.5% said **insurance** was to blame. Another 6.3% mentioned **HMOs**, as shown in the following chart.

Problems With Local Health Care

(Among Hispanic Respondents Perceiving "Major Trouble," 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects those Hispanic respondents who perceive there to be "major trouble" with local health care (n=81).

Mental Health Status

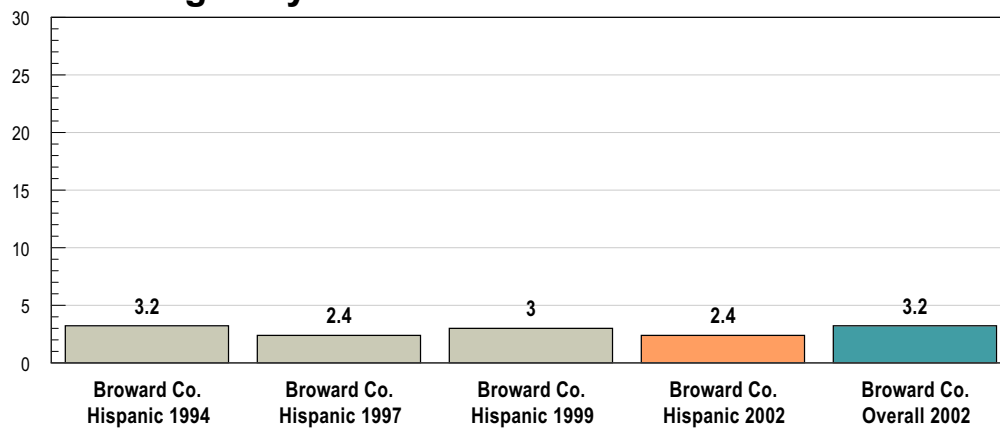
The following section outlines general assessments of the mental health status among Hispanic residents, including average days of poor health monthly and usage of professional mental health services.

Self-Reported Mental Health Status

Days of Poor Mental Health

In the *PRC Quality of Life Survey*, Hispanic adults in Broward County reported an average of 2.4 days in the last month on which their mental health was *not* good. This compares to an average 3.2 days reported across Broward County and remains comparable to the findings among local Hispanic respondents in recent years, as shown below.

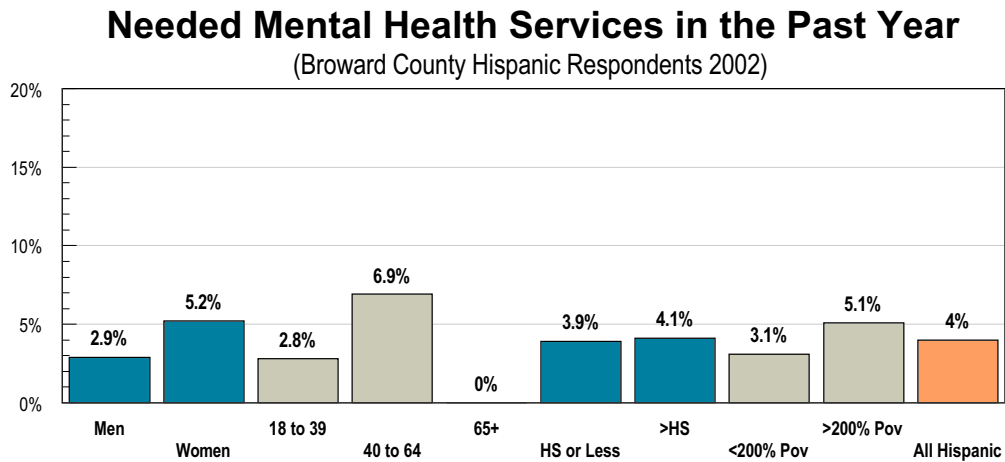
Average Days of Poor Mental Health in Past Month



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

Use of Mental Health Services

A total of 4.0% of local Hispanic adults indicate that at some point in the past year, they needed mental health services. This prevalence varies dramatically when viewed by gender, age, and income, as shown below.



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Local Hispanic 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. A full 75.8% of these 12 adults said the services were “easily accessible.” On the other hand, one Hispanic respondent gave a “difficult to access” rating. In regard to the mental health services used, 61.4% of the Hispanic adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings and the remaining 38.6% said the mental help was “good.”

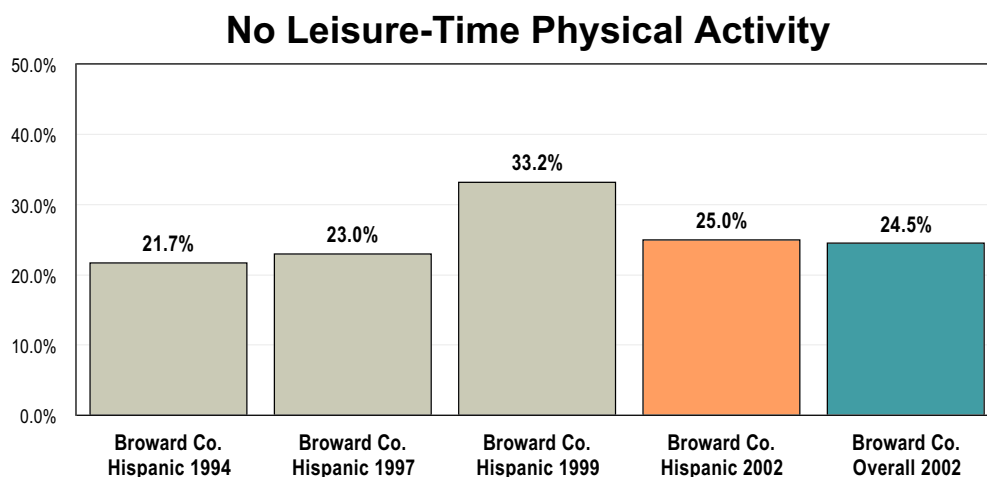
Physical Fitness

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

One out of four Hispanic respondents in Broward County has *not* participated in any type of physical activity outside work during the past month. This percentage is similar to the 24.5% recorded across Broward County, but better than the 1999 prevalence among Hispanic residents (33.2%), as shown below.

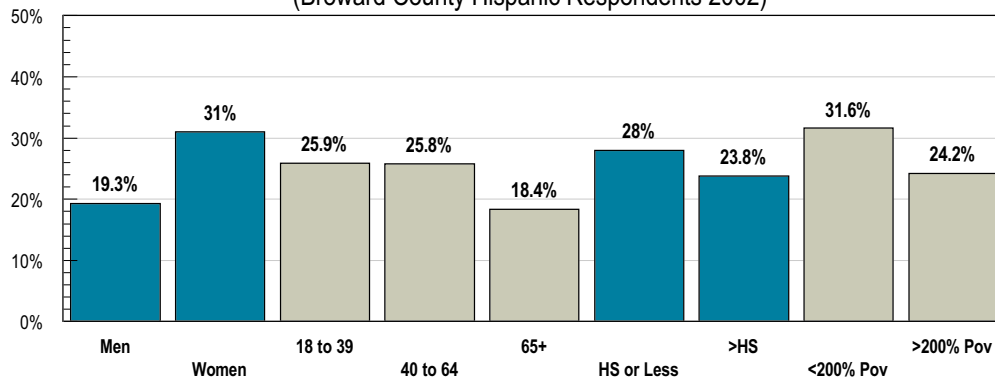


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

The following chart segments levels of inactivity among local Hispanic adults by various demographic characteristics. As shown, the lack of leisure-time activity is highest among women, adults under 65, and people in the lower income and educational brackets.

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



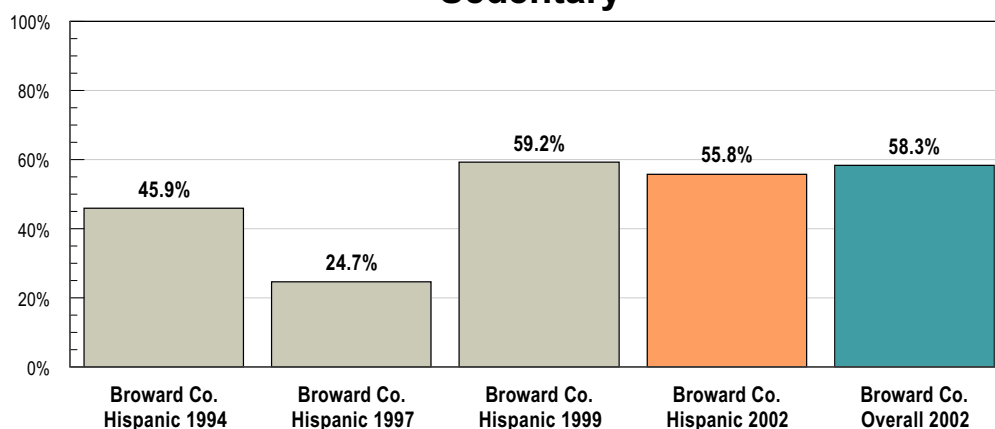
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Sedentary Lifestyles

Another measure of proper health and physical fitness is the “sedentary” definition which applies to those who do not exercise at least three times per week for at least 20 minutes per occasion. In Broward County, 55.8% of Hispanic adults fall into this “sedentary” category. This figure is comparable to that reported among all Broward County adults (58.3%) as well as the 59.2% reported among local Hispanic respondents in 1999.

Sedentary



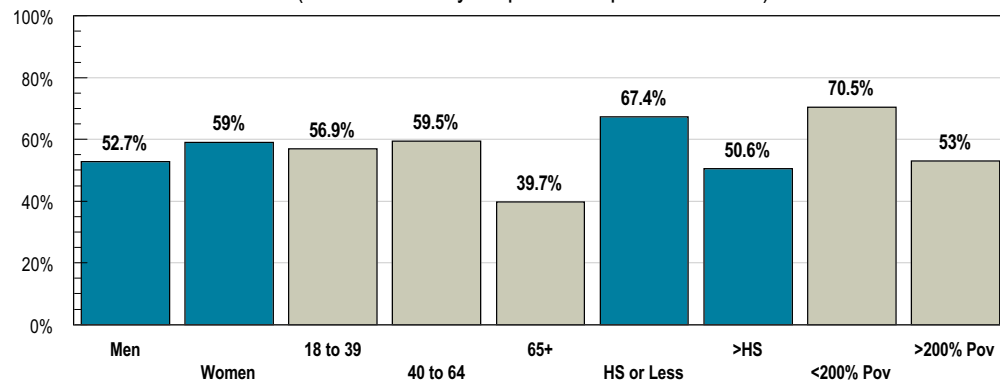
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Those more likely to lead sedentary lives among local Hispanic residents include adults without postsecondary education, adults under 65, persons living below the 200% poverty level, and women.

Sedentary

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 3. Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.

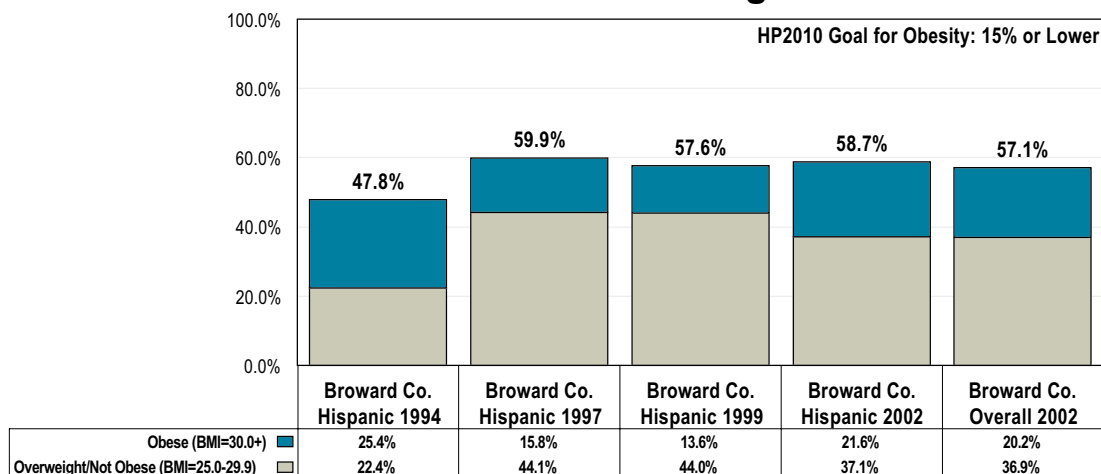
Overweight Prevalence

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). It was originally established that 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). In 1998, this definition was modified to include all those with a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0, regardless of gender; the definition for obesity is a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0. The rationale for the change in definition is that studies now show that the lower threshold is where actual increased risk for overweight co-morbidities (such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, etc.) occurs.

Under the revised definition for overweight prevalence, a full 58.7% of local Hispanic adults are overweight, statistically similar to the 57.1% found throughout the county as well as the local prevalence among Hispanic residents in 1999. The obesity level among Hispanic adults in Broward County (21.6%) fails to satisfy the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 15% or lower. The local overweight prevalence among Hispanic adults increased dramatically between 1994 and 1997, as shown below.

Overweight



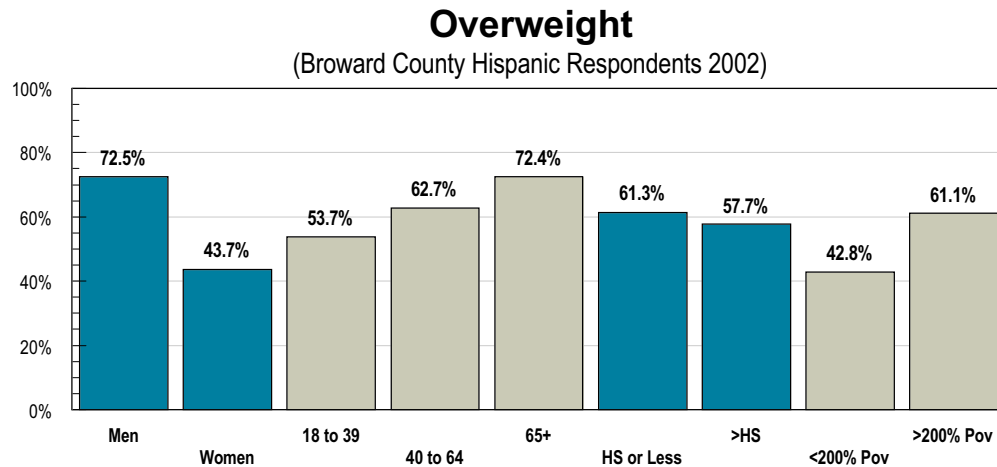
Sources: 1. PRC Community Health Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

2. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Notes: 1. The definition of overweight is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 25.0, regardless of gender. The definition for obesity is a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

2. Asked of all Hispanic respondents.

As shown in the following chart, males and adults aged 65 and older show the greatest level of overweight prevalence among Broward County Hispanic respondents, with more than seven in 10 overweight. Women, young adults, and those in the lower income bracket exhibit the lowest overweight prevalence levels.



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. The definition of overweight is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 25.0, regardless of gender. The definition for obesity is a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 3. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County 2002.

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.

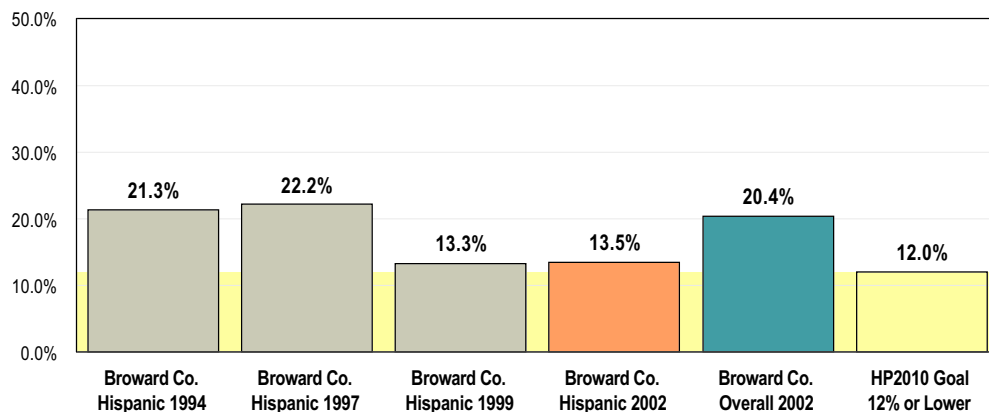
Cigarette smoking is responsible for more than one in six deaths in the United States. It accounts for 21% of coronary heart disease deaths, 87% of lung cancer deaths, and 30% of all cancer deaths. Cigarette smoking is also a substantial contributor to chronic morbidity and disability in the U.S.

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 13.5% prevalence of current smokers recorded among Hispanic adults in Broward County is statistically more favorable than the 20.4% prevalence recorded across the county, but fails to satisfy the Year 2010 goal to reduce smoking prevalence to 12% or less of adults aged 18 and over. The local smoking level among Hispanic respondents is unchanged since the 1999 assessment was conducted (13.3%).

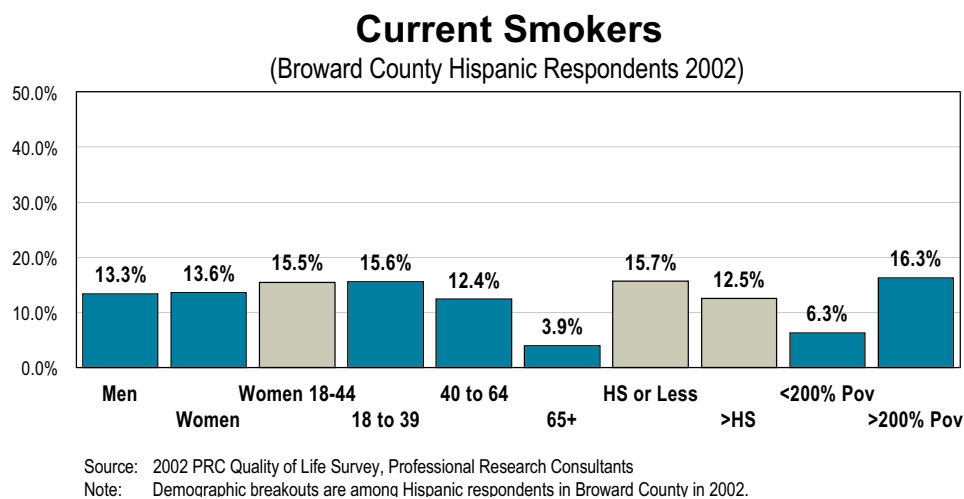
Current Smokers



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
Note: Asked of all Hispanic respondents.

The following chart outlines smoking prevalence among Hispanic residents of Broward County, segmented by various demographic characteristics. As shown, 13.6% of women and 13.3% of men currently smoke. By analysis, it can be seen that a 15.5% 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.

In examining cigarette smoking by education levels, a negative correlation is evident; smoking prevalence levels are lowest among the group of Hispanic community residents with the highest education classification. Note also that current smoking levels decrease steadily when viewed by age among Hispanic residents, as shown below.



Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day

Among current Hispanic smokers in Broward County, 18.6% report smoking more than one pack (20 cigarettes) a day on the days that they smoked, while 81.4% report smoking one pack (20 cigarettes) or less. In 1999, 16.6% of smokers smoked more than one pack daily.

Substance Abuse

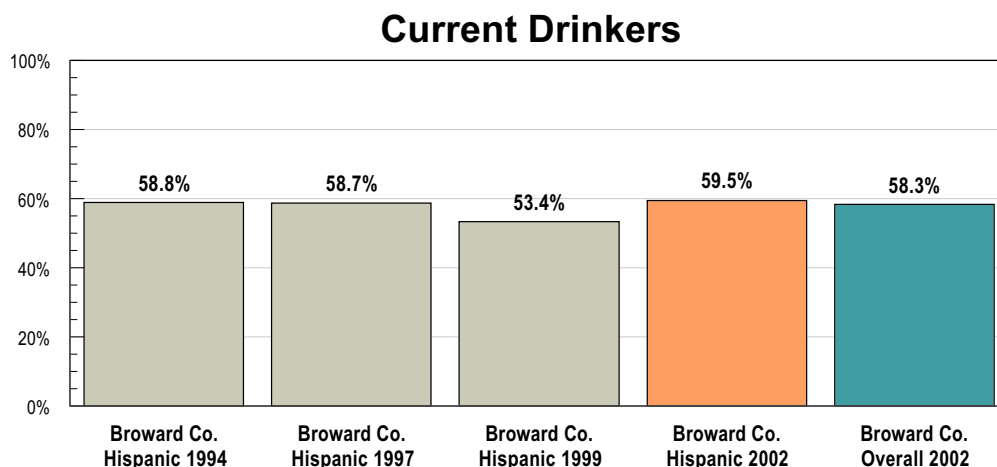
The misuse of alcohol and other drugs is associated with several health risks (including HIV transmission) and has tremendous societal and economic costs, as well. Alcohol/drug use is implicated in nearly one-half of all deaths from motor vehicle accidents and intentional injuries (including homicides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

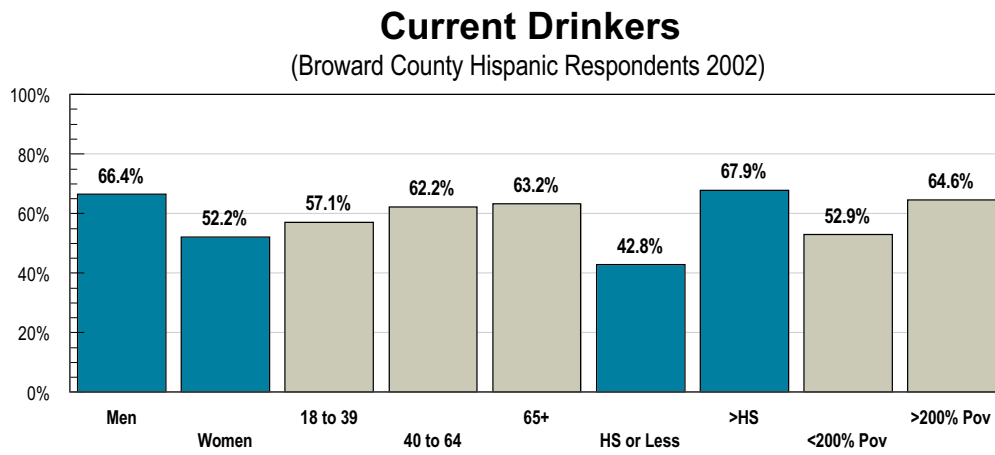
“Current” drinkers are those who have had one or more drinks within the past month (for the purpose of this study, a “drink” is defined as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor). A total of 59.5% of Hispanic adults in Broward County fall into this category, similar to the countywide level and statistically unchanged since the 1999 survey was conducted among local Hispanic community members.



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 Hispanic respondents.

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



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.

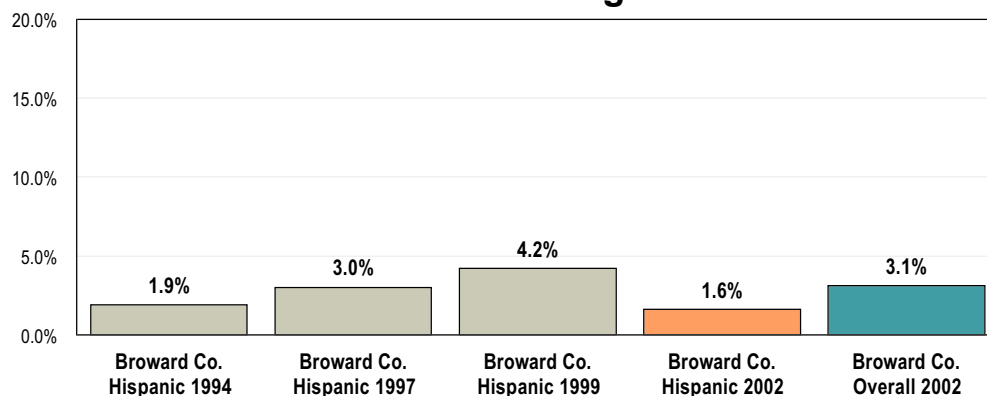
2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

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

Drinking & Driving

Just 1.6% of Hispanic residents in Broward County admit to driving during the past month after they had perhaps too much to drink, statistically similar to the county average (3.1%) and statistically unchanged since 1999.

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



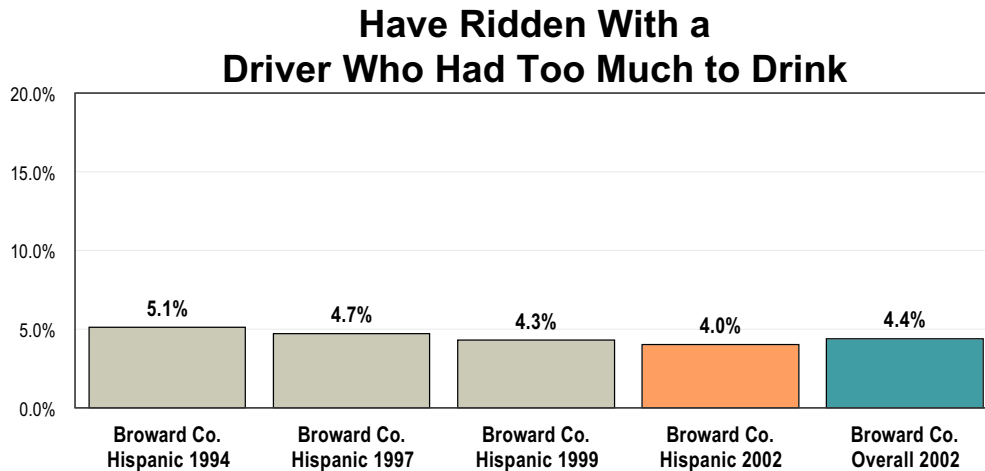
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

When examined by demographics, Hispanic adults aged 18 to 39 appear most likely to drink and drive, along with men and adults living in the lower income bracket.

Riding With a Driver Who Has Been Drinking

In a related inquiry, Hispanic community members were asked to indicate if they have ever ridden with someone who had had too much to drink before getting into the car. As shown below, 4.0% of local Hispanic adults have ridden with a potentially drunk driver, unchanged since the 1999 survey was conducted and similar to the 4.4% reported among adults across Broward County, as seen below.



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

When examined by demographics, Hispanic women, adults aged 18 to 39, those without education beyond high school, and those in the higher income bracket appear more likely to have ridden with a drunk driver.

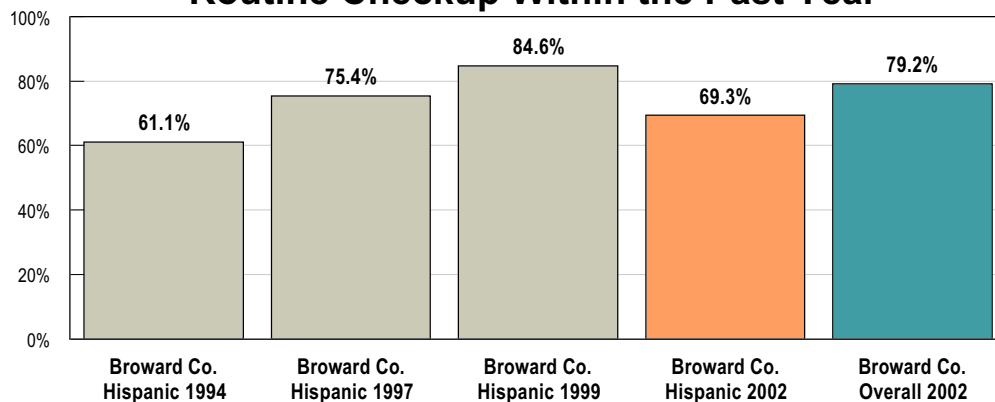
Preventive Care

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

Routine Physician Care

A total of 69.3% of Hispanic adults in Broward County have visited a physician for a routine checkup within the past year, marking a *statistically significant decrease* since the 1999 survey was conducted. Across Broward County, a higher 79.2% of adults have done the same.

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

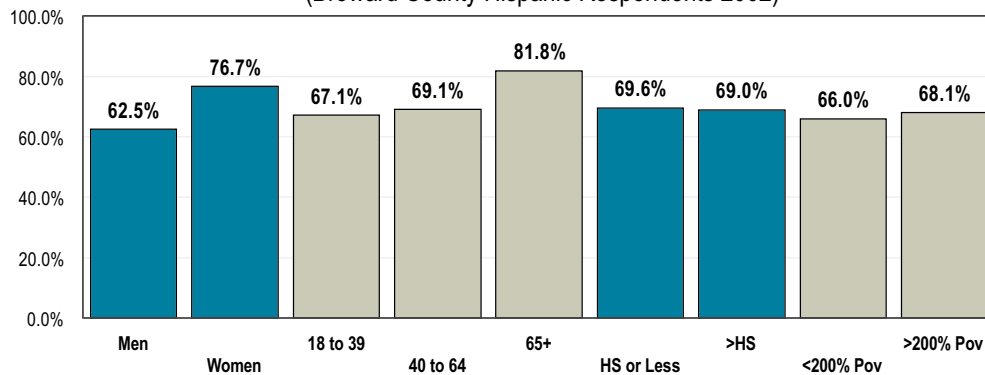


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
2. State data not available.

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

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

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)

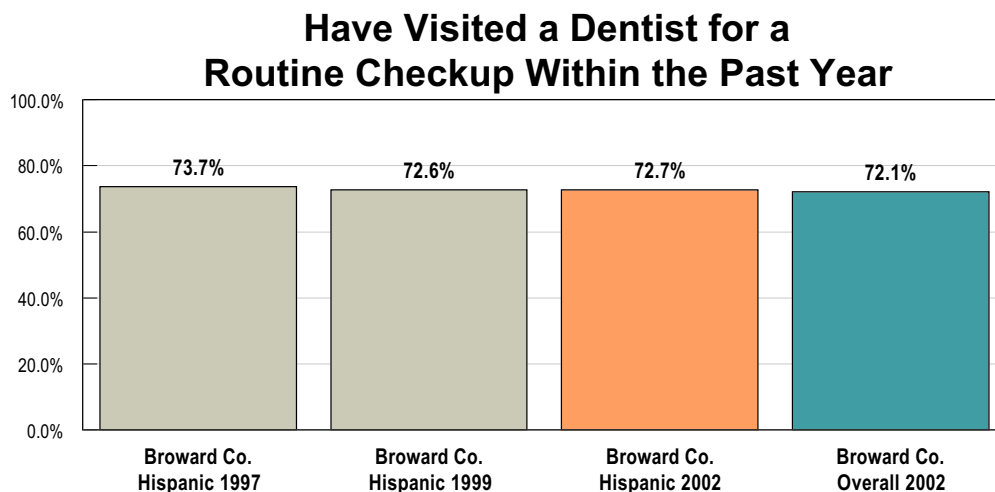


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

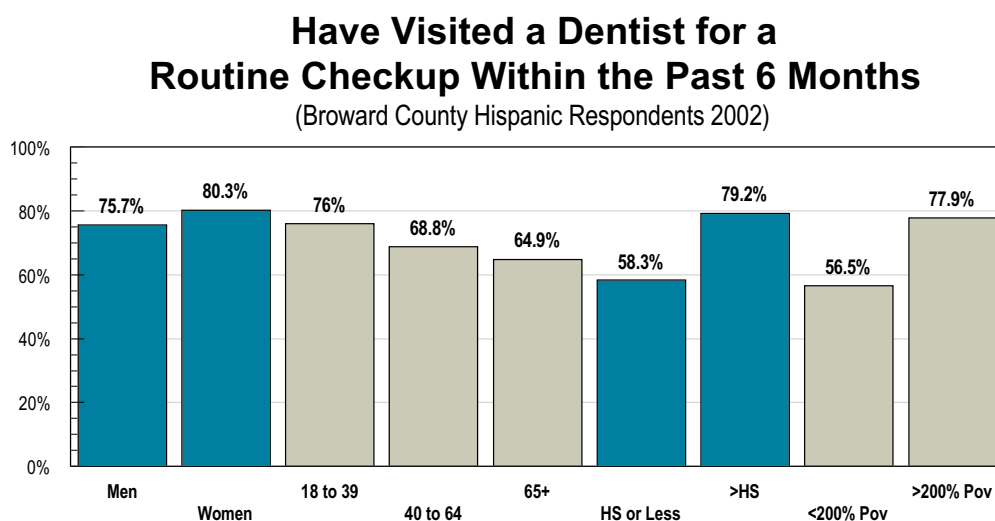
Dental Care

Adults. Furthermore, 72.7% of Hispanic adults in Broward County acknowledge having been to the dentist for a routine checkup within the past six months. This is comparable to the percentage of adults countywide who report having had routine dental care in the past six months and has not changed statistically since the 1997 and 1999 surveys were conducted.



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

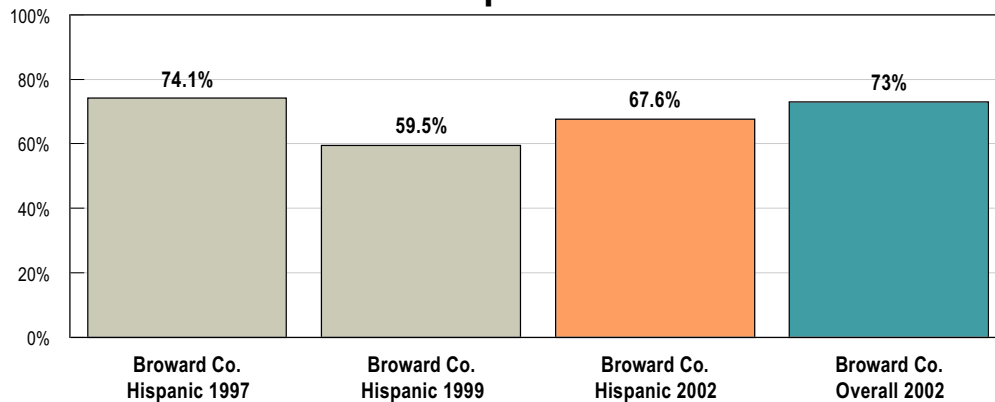
Note below that Hispanic residents least likely to have had recent dental care include men, adults in the lower income and educational brackets, adults aged 40 and older.



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanics in Broward County in 2002.
2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Children. Among Hispanic adults in Broward County with children under 18 years old, 67.6% report that their child has visited a dentist for routine care in the past six months, comparable to the 73.0% across Broward County and statistically unchanged since 1999.

Child Has Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past Year

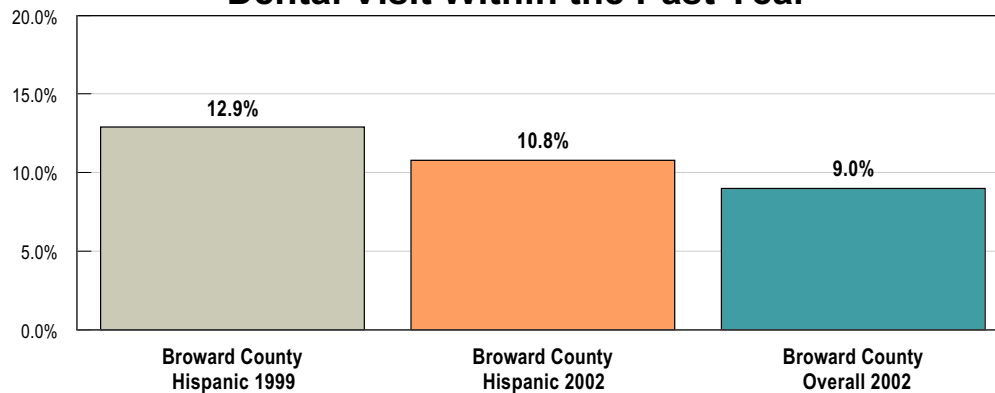


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of Hispanic respondents with children aged 1 through 17.

Cost Prevented Child's Dental Care Last Year

In a follow-up inquiry, local Hispanic 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, 10.8% of local parents noted that cost prevented their child's dental care in the past year, statistically unchanged from the 12.9% reported among Hispanic parents in 1999 and similar to the 9.0% reported across Broward County.

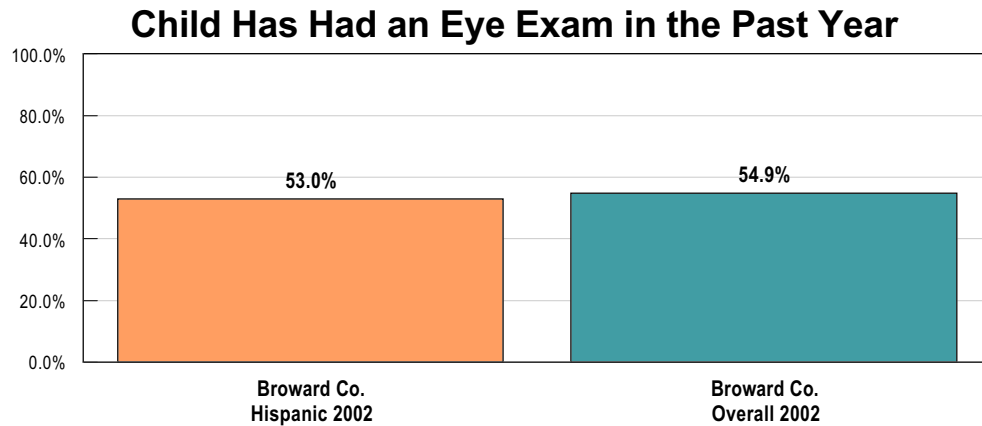
Cost Prevented Child's Dental Visit Within the Past Year



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

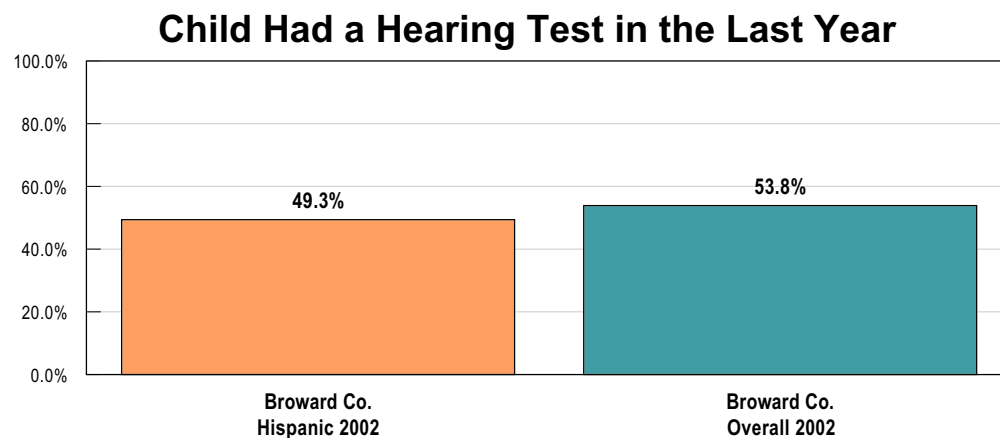
Vision and Hearing Care Among Children

More than one-half (53.0%) of local Hispanic parents indicate that their child has had an eye exam at some point in the past year, similar to the 54.9% reported across the county, as shown below.



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of those Hispanic respondents with children under 18 at home.

Note in the following chart that another 49.3% of local Hispanic children had a hearing test in the last year (versus 53.8% countywide).



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of those Hispanic respondents with children under 18 at home.

Cancer Screenings

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

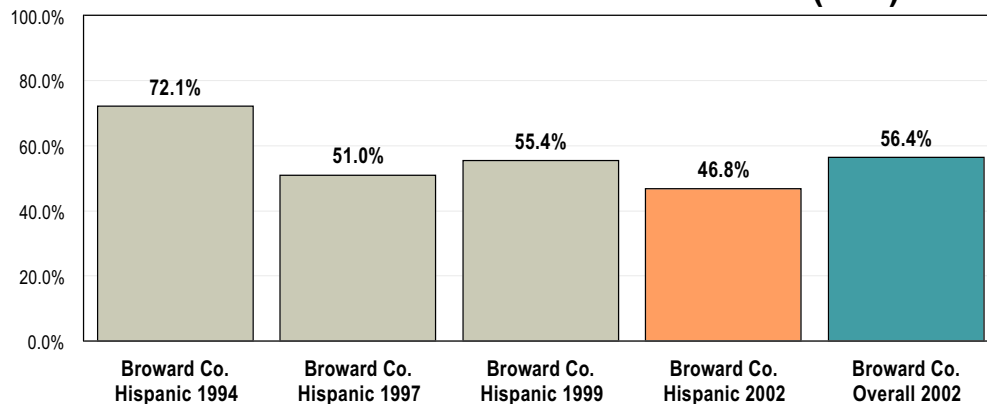
Colorectal Cancer

Digital Rectal Examination

A **digital rectal exam** is a screening procedure in which a physician or other health professional inserts a finger into the rectum to check for colorectal cancer and other health problems. It is recommended that, by the year 2000, at least 40% of men and women over the age of 50 have a digital rectal exam annually.

In Broward County, 46.8% of Hispanic men and women aged 50 and older have had such an examination within the past year, statistically similar to the 56.4% found across Broward County and unchanged from the 1999 survey results.

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

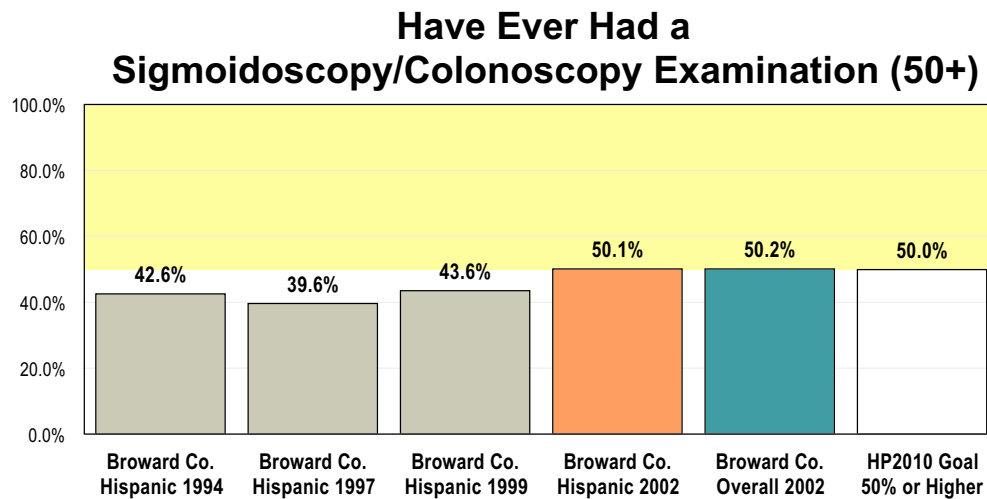


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents aged 50 and older.

Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy

Another method of screening for colorectal cancer is the **sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy examination**, in which a tube is inserted in the rectum. One-half (50.1%) of Hispanic residents over the age of 50 has ever had this type of exam. Note below that the overall Broward County rate (50.2%) is nearly identical, and satisfies the *Healthy People 2010* goal.

In 1999, a statistically similar 43.6% of Hispanic adults aged 50 and older reported that they have had a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy examination, as shown below.



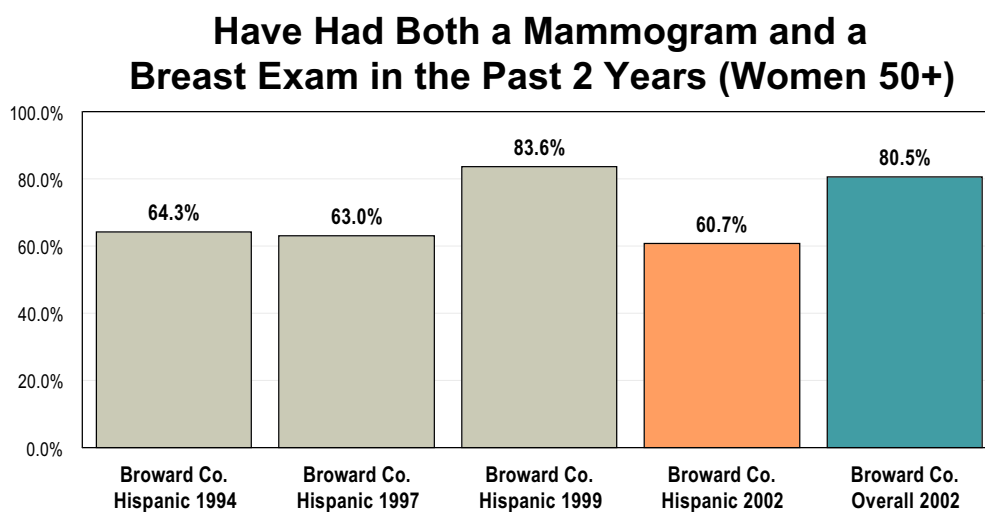
Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
Note: Asked of all Hispanic respondents aged 50 or over.

Female Breast Cancer

Mammography & Breast Examination

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

In Broward County, 60.7% of Hispanic women aged 50 and older have had *both* of these types of exams within the past 2 years; note that this percentage represents only 27 survey respondents. Across the county, this percentage is 80.5%; note that this year's Hispanic percentage is more comparable to that found locally in the 1994 and 1997 surveys conducted among local Hispanic respondents, as shown.



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

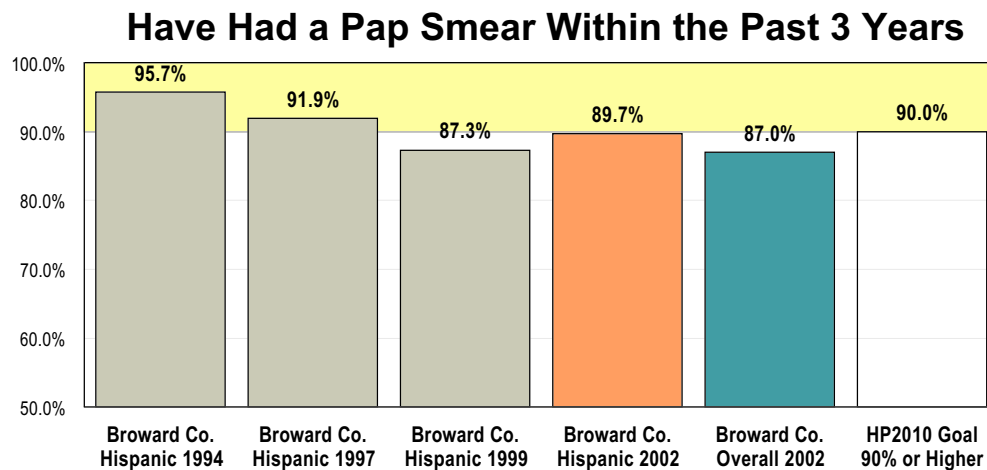
Note: Reflects women aged 50 and over; keep in mind the small sample sizes which these Hispanic percentages represent.

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.

A full nine in ten Hispanic women in Broward County (89.7%) have had a Pap smear within the past 3 years. This is more favorable than the 87.0% recorded across the county and satisfies the 90% goal for the year 2010. Testing in Broward County has not changed significantly since 1999.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
Note: Reflects all female, Hispanic respondents.

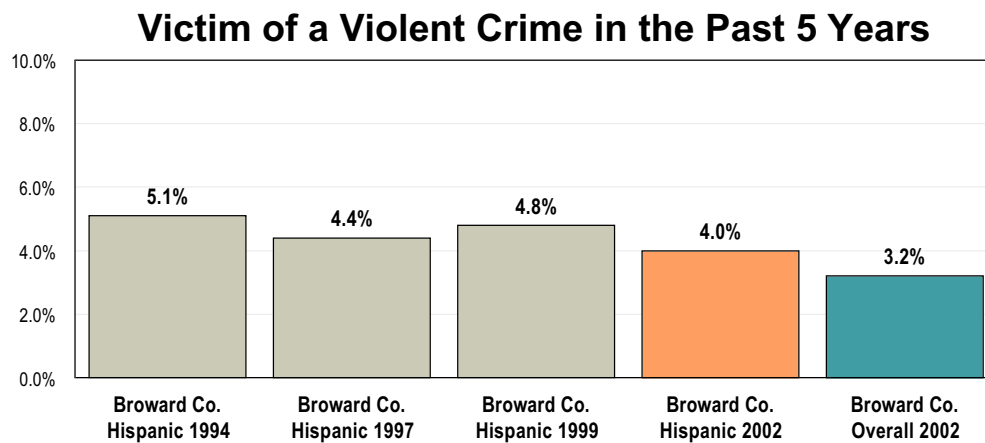
SAFETY

Crime

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

Victimization

Just 4.0% of Hispanic adults in Broward County report having been the victim of a violent crime within the past 5 years. This is similar to the countywide average and statistically unchanged since the 1999 study.

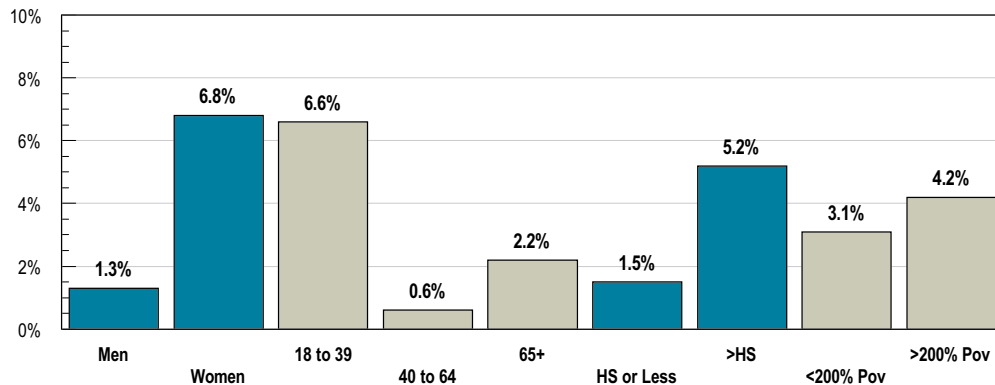


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

When viewed demographically, Hispanic adults most likely to have been victimized by crime in the past five years include those in the higher income and educational levels, younger adults, and women, as shown in the following chart.

Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past 5 Years

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



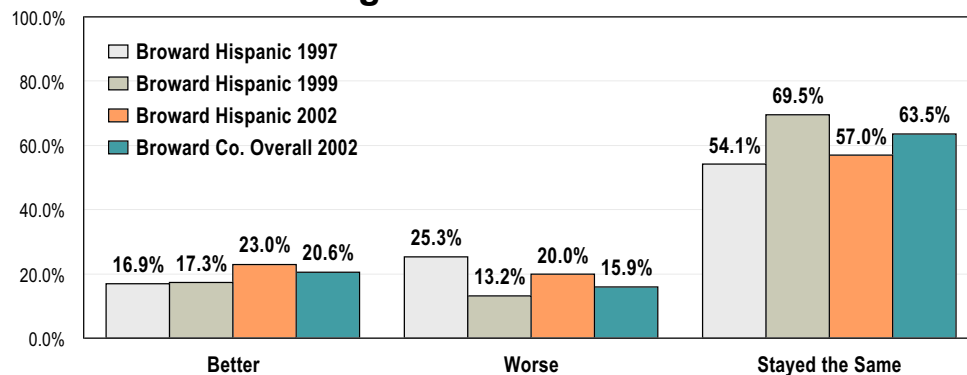
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Safety in the Neighborhoods

When asked to indicate how crime has changed in their neighborhood over the past two years, most (57.0%) Broward County Hispanic residents report that it has “stayed the same” (marking a *statistically significant decrease* since 1999). A total of 20.0% of Hispanic adults countywide feel that the crime situation in their neighborhood has “worsened” in the past two years (indicating a *statistically significant increase* since 1999) while 23.0% report that local crime is “better” than it was (comparable to the 17.3% reported in 1999).

Crime in Neighborhood Over Past Two Years



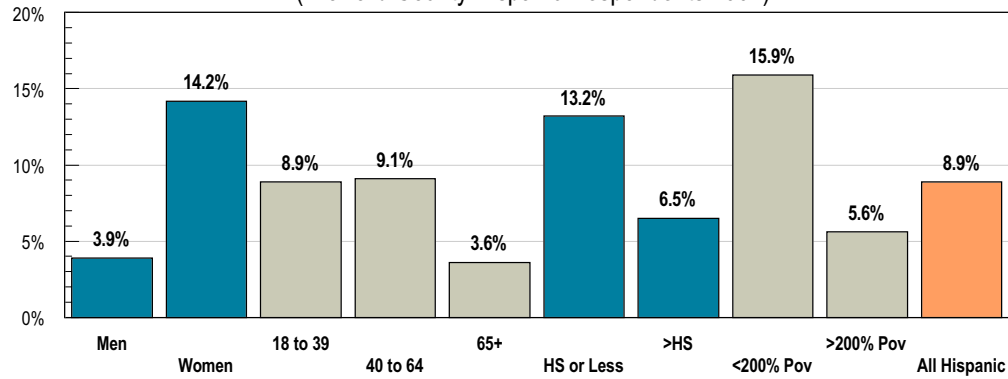
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Overall, 8.9% of Hispanic adults do not feel safe and secure in their neighborhoods, increasing to 14.2% among women, 15.9% among adults living in the lower income bracket, and 13.2% among those without postsecondary education, as shown below.

Do Not Feel Safe and Secure Overall

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



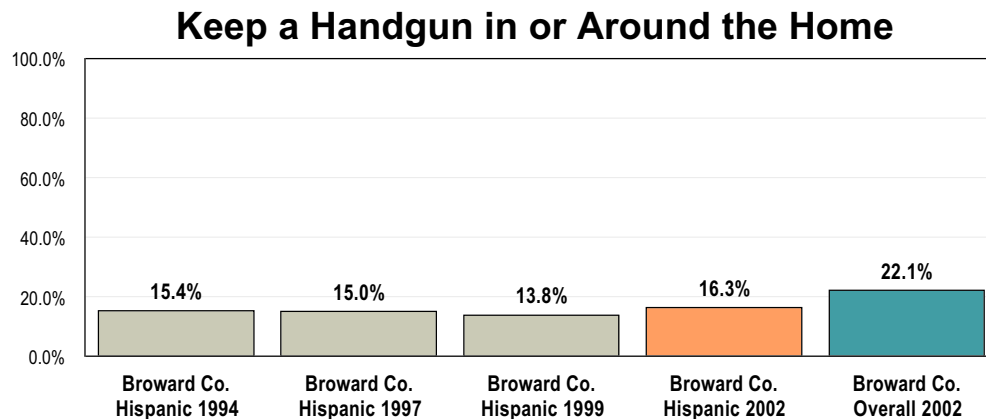
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Handguns

Presence of Handguns in the Home

In Broward County, 16.3% of Hispanic adults report keeping a handgun in their homes. This is more favorable than the 22.1% of adults countywide with handguns and has remained stable since 1994.

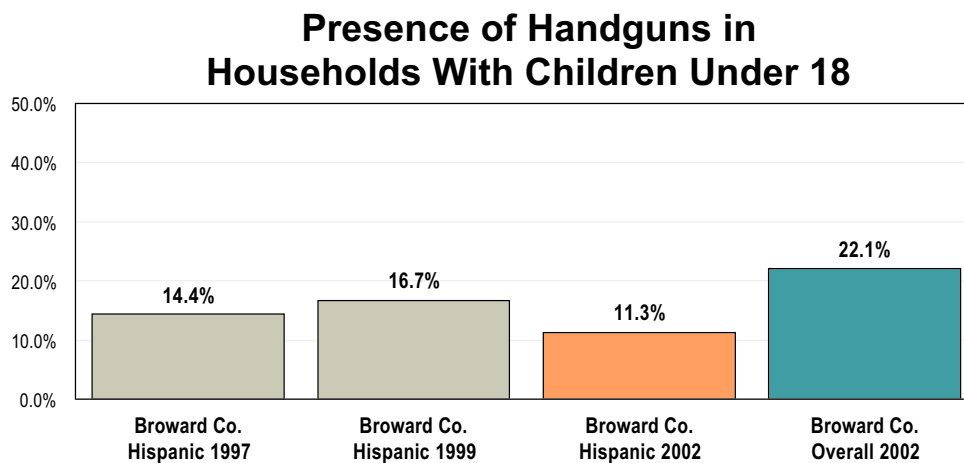


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

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

Among Hispanic households in Broward County with children under 18, 11.3% report that they keep a handgun in the home, statistically comparable to the 16.7% reported in 1999 but lower than the 22.1% reported among households with children across the county.



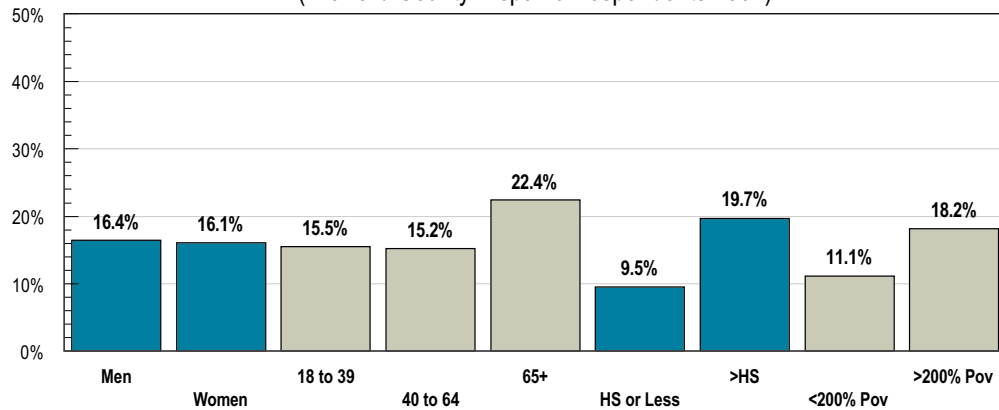
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Among Hispanic households with children under the age of 18.

Viewed demographically, handgun ownership is highest among Hispanic residents in the higher income and educational brackets, and adults aged 65 and older.

Keep a Handgun in or Around the Home

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Sources: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanics in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

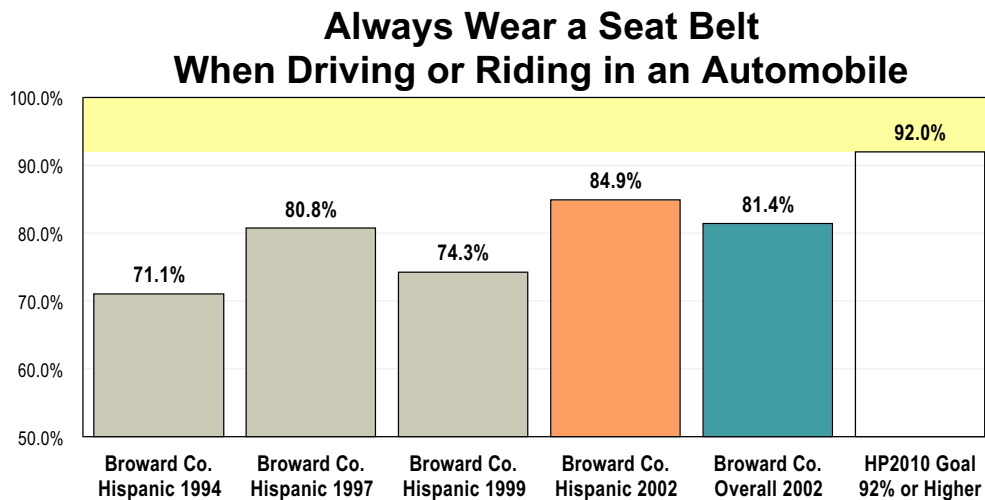
Injury Control

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, 84.9% of Hispanic area adults report “always” wearing a seat belt when driving or riding in an automobile. This is comparable to the countywide finding (81.4%), but fails to satisfy the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 92%. Usage among the Hispanic population has increased *significantly* since 1999.

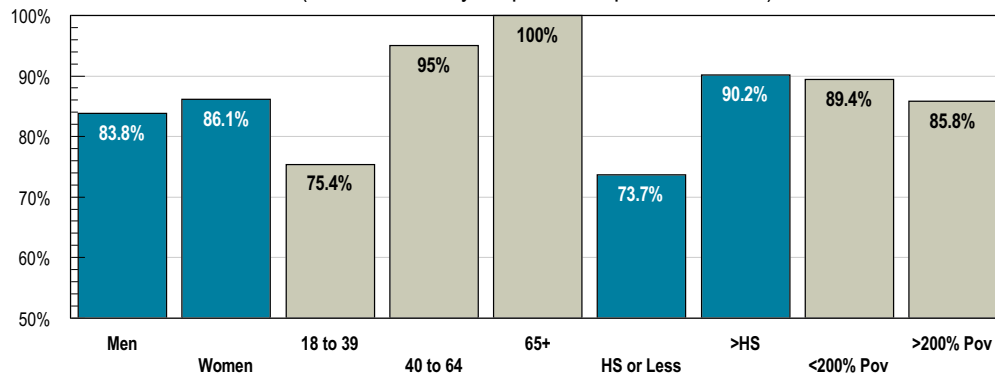


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Further note in the following chart that there appears to be a strong, positive correlation between seat belt usage and age among local Hispanic respondents. Regular usage increases with education as well. Note that men, young adults, and residents without education beyond high school report the lowest indication of regular seat belt usage among Hispanic respondents in Broward County.

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

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



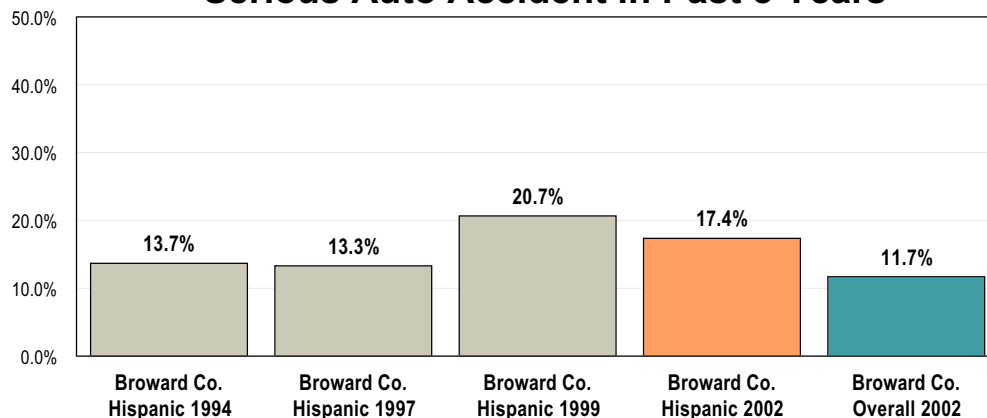
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic 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, 17.4% responded affirmatively, statistically similar to the 20.7% reported in 1999 but much higher than the 11.7% reported among Broward County residents this year.

Member of Household Had Serious Auto Accident in Past 5 Years



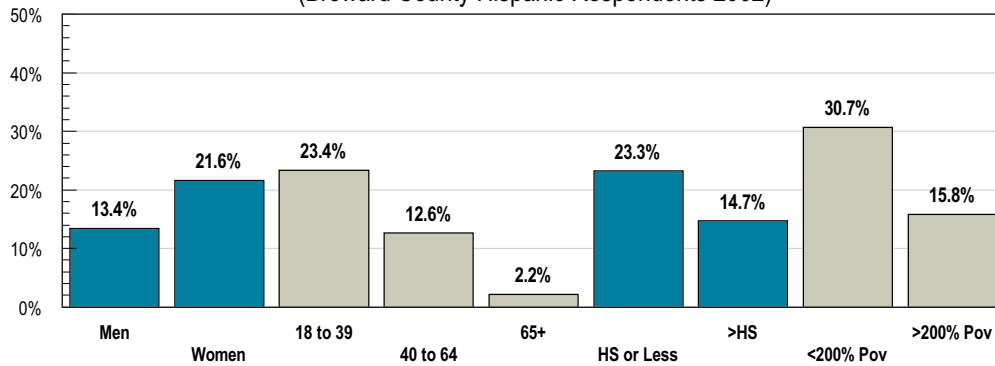
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

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

Member of Household Had Serious Auto Accident in Past 5 Years

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

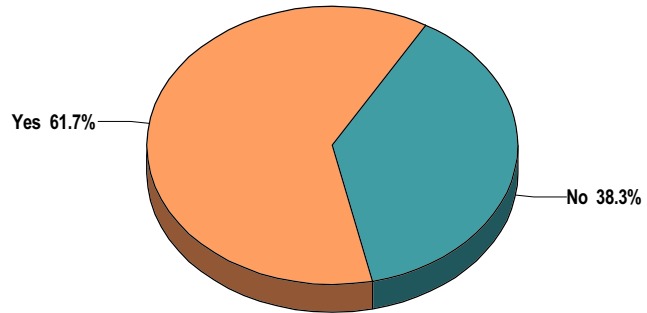
- Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Water Safety

Children's Swimming Skills

Additionally, 61.7% of Hispanic parents with children under the age of 18 report that their child can swim or tread in deep water for five minutes.

**Child Can Swim or
Tread Water for Five Minutes**
(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



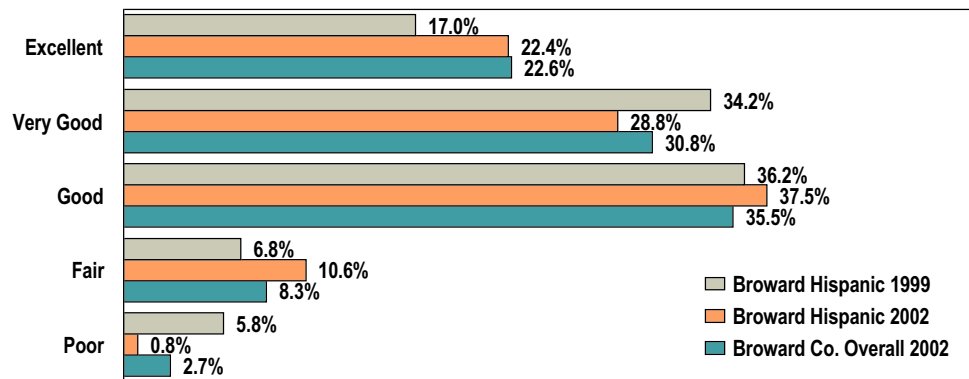
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the sample of Hispanic respondents with children aged 1 to 17.

Emergency Preparedness

Rating of Local Preparedness

During certain months of the year, life in Florida involves the risk of major storms and even hurricanes. When asked to rate Broward County for its emergency preparedness for such disasters, a total of 51.2% of local Hispanic residents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings, identical to the percentage reported among Hispanic respondents in 1999. More than one-third (37.5%) of community members gave “good” responses while the remaining 11.4% gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of local emergency preparedness, similar to overall county findings.

Rating of Community's Emergency Preparedness

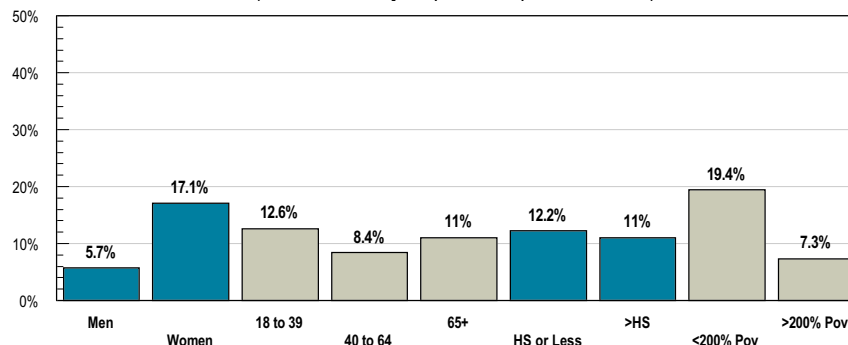


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

When segmented by demographics, Hispanic adults most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of the community’s emergency preparedness include women, young adults, and people in the lower income bracket, as shown below.

Community Emergency Preparedness Is "Fair/Poor"

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 3. Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses.

FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

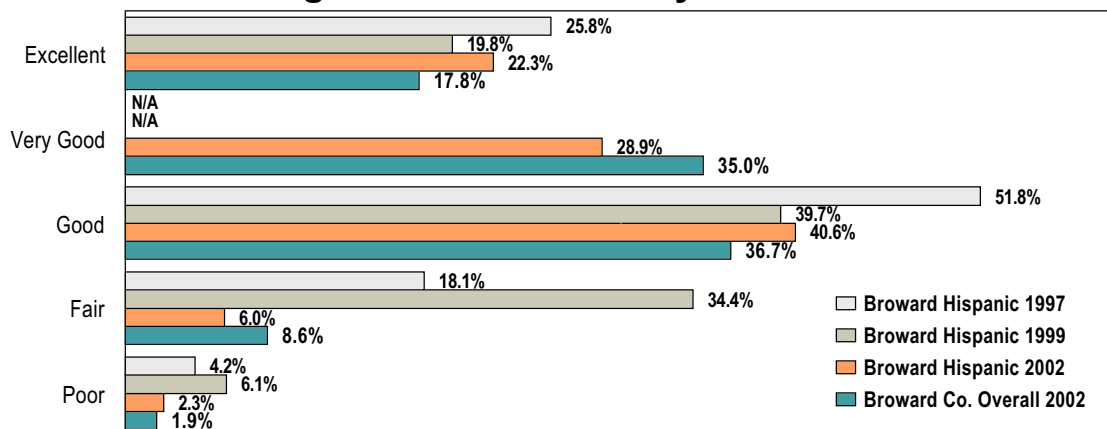
Living in Broward County

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

Broward County as a Place to Live

As shown below, overall ratings of Broward County as a place to live have increased since 1999. (Note below that the "very good" response option was not given in the 1997 survey.)

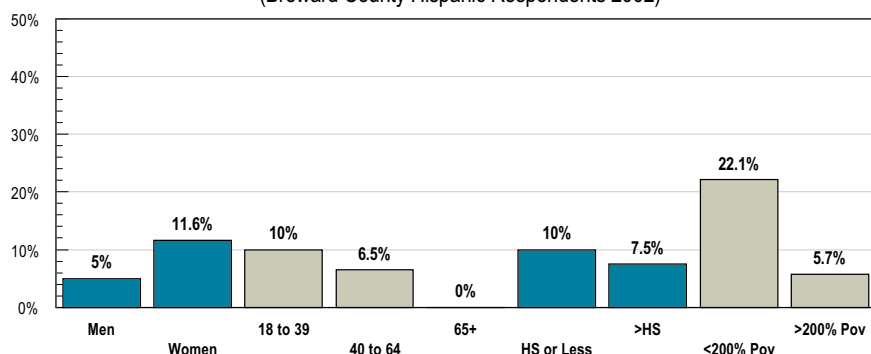
Ratings of Broward County as a Place to Live



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

Viewed demographically, local Hispanic adults most likely to give "fair" or "poor" ratings of Broward County as a place to live include women, young adults and those in the lower income and educational brackets.

Broward County Is a "Fair/Poor" Place to Live (Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)

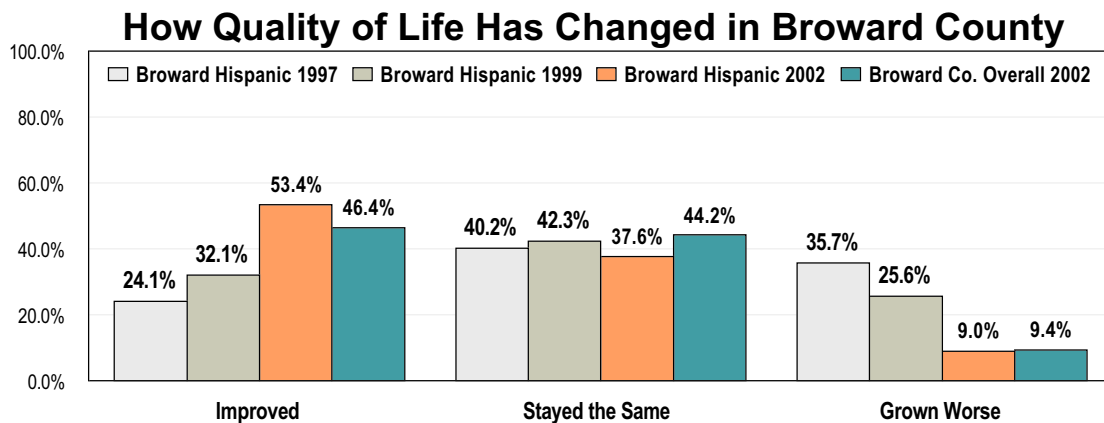


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses.

How Life Has Changed in Broward County

In the next inquiry, local Hispanic 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 (53.4%) was for “improved,” marking a *statistically significant increase* since 1999. Another 37.6% of local adults feel that life in Broward County has “stayed the same” while they have lived there while just 9.0% feel that it has “grown worse,” marking a *statistically significant decrease* in “grown worse” comments.

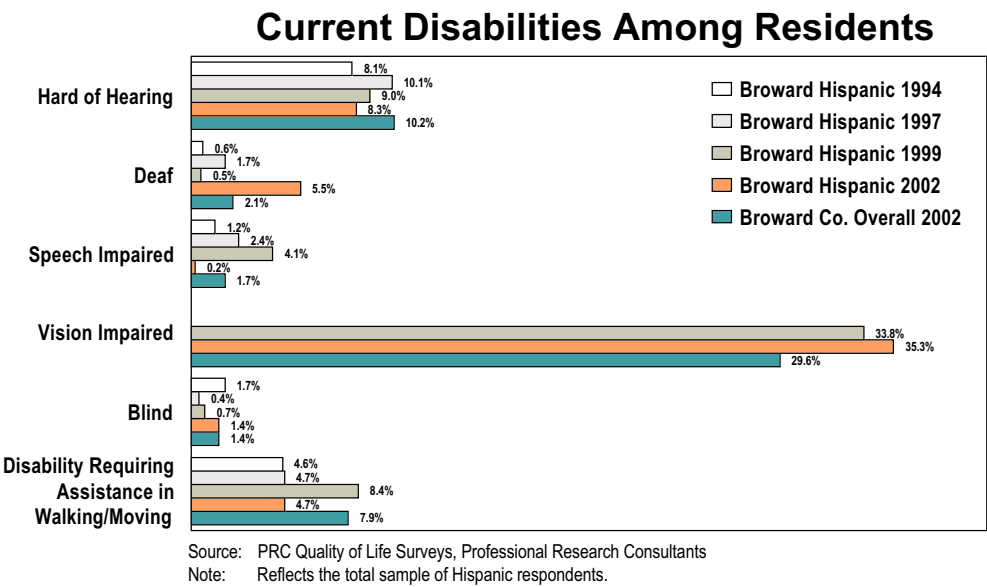
Comments among Hispanic residents appear to be more favorable than among adults across the county, as shown below.



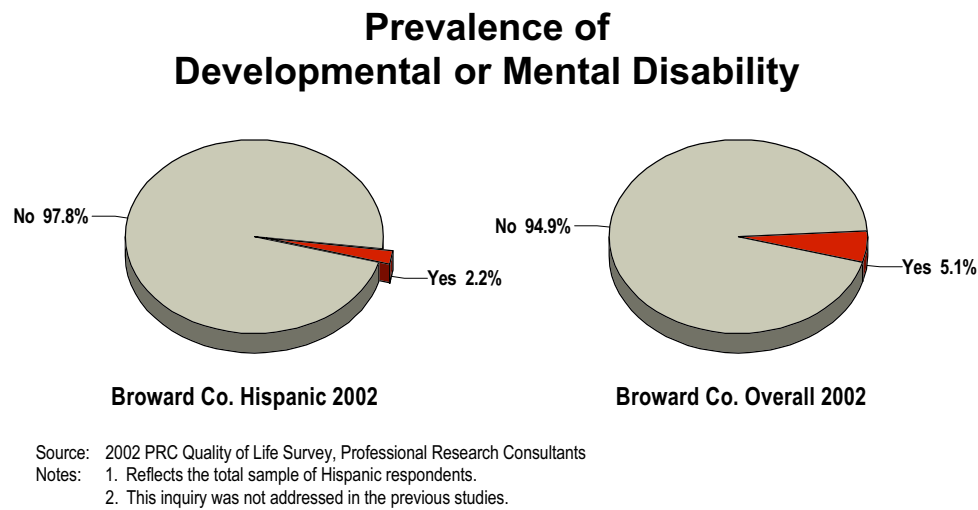
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Disabilities

The following chart provides an illustration of current disabilities among Hispanic residents over the past few years, along with survey findings among residents of the county as a whole.



In a related inquiry, local adults were asked to report on the prevalence of a developmental or mental disability. As shown in the following chart, 2.2% of Hispanic survey respondents answered affirmatively, comparable to the 5.1% reported across Broward County.



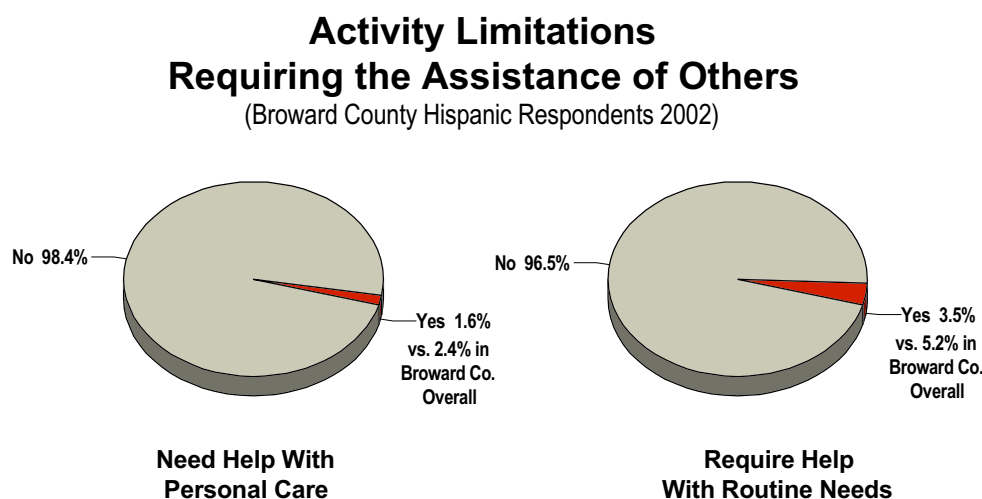
Physical Impairments and Employment

Hispanic 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. Of the 207 local Hispanic adults who were employed in the past year, less than one percent report that an impairment or health problem currently prevents them from working at a job or business. Another 3.7% of these adults are limited in the *kind* of work that they can do because of an impairment or health problem.

Activity Limitations

Hispanic survey respondents who were employed in the past year were next asked to indicate whether they are currently limited in the kind or amount of work they can do because of an impairment or health problem. A total of 3.7% of these Hispanic individuals responded affirmatively.

Survey respondents were next asked to indicate whether they currently require the assistance of others for personal care (including bathing, dressing, eating) or routine needs (such as household chores or shopping). As shown in the following chart, just 1.6% of these Hispanic adults do currently require help with their personal care (similar to the 2.4% reported across the county); a similar number (3.5%) currently need help with routine needs like chores or shopping (comparable to the 5.2% reported among adults countywide).



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

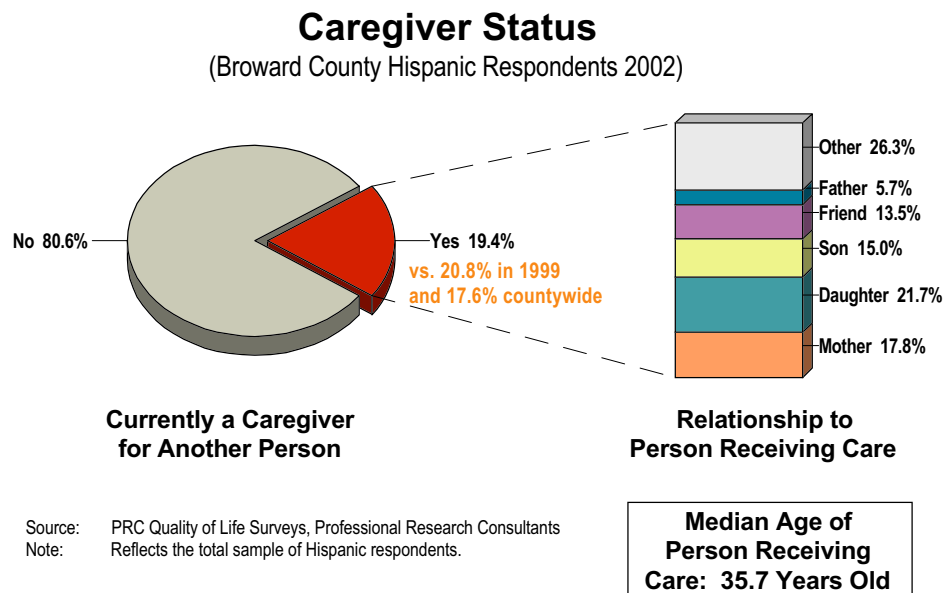
2. In this case, the term "personal care needs" includes such things as bathing, dressing, eating, etc.

3. In this case, the term "routine needs" includes such things as chores, shopping, business, etc.

Caregivers

A total of 19.4% of Hispanic community members are currently caregivers for another person (compared to 20.8% reported in 1999). Across the county, this prevalence is 17.6%. When asked to indicate the relation that these caregivers are to the recipients of the care, 17.8% reported that they are the **mothers**, while 21.7% of these caregivers are **daughters** of the people receiving the care. Another 15.0% of caregivers are **sons** of the people requiring care, while 13.5% are **friends** and a total of 5.7% of the caregivers are **fathers** of the person

receiving the care. The age of the person receiving care ranged from one to almost one hundred, with 35.7 being the median age, as shown in the following chart.



Finally, the local Hispanic adults who currently act as caregiver to another were asked whether they get any relief from their caregiver role. More than one-half (57.2%) of these caregivers report that they do get relief from their roles as caregivers.

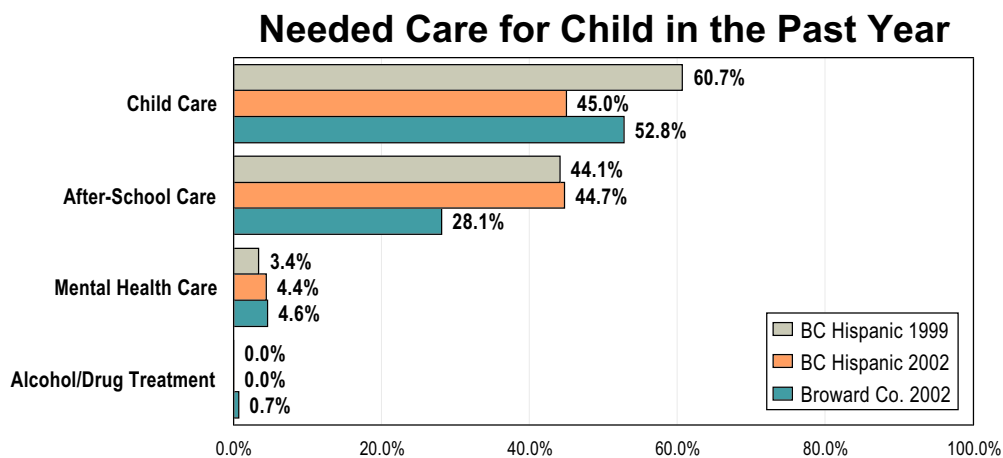
Child Care

A total of 45.0% of local Hispanic parents with children aged 5 and under have needed child care at some point in the past year, compared to 52.8% of Broward County parents overall and down from 60.7% reported among Hispanic parents in 1999.

Among Hispanic parents of school-aged children, 44.7% needed after-school care for their children in the past year, unchanged from the 44.1% reported among Hispanic respondents in 1999 but much higher than the 28.1% reported among parents of school-aged children across the county.

Among Hispanic parents of all children aged 18 and under who are living at home, 4.4% report that they needed mental health care for their child in the past year, compared to 3.4% in 1999 and 4.6% among parents across Broward County.

Not a single Hispanic parent reported that their child under 18 needed alcohol or drug treatment for their child in the past year, as shown below.



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents with children aged one through five at home.
2. Percentages reflect "yes" answers among parents to the inquiries about their children.

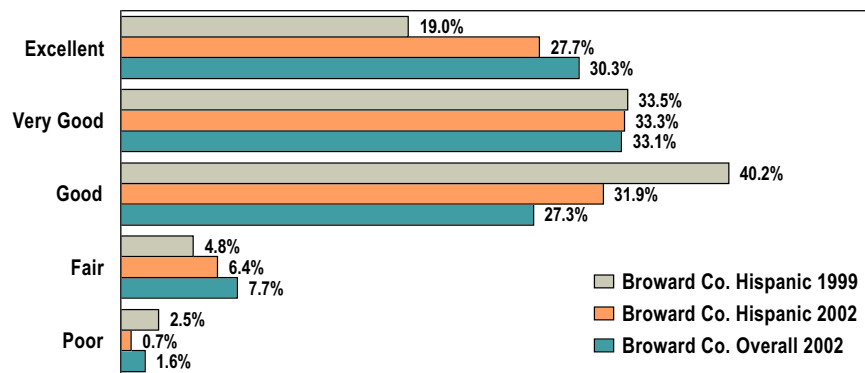
Improving Our Communities

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

Local Housing

Local housing conditions received relatively high reviews from Hispanic survey respondents in Broward County. A total of 61.0% gave "excellent" or "very good" reports (marking a *statistically significant increase* over the 52.5% reported in 1999), while another 31.9% gave "good" ratings. On the other hand, 7.1% of Hispanic adults consider the condition of local housing to be "fair" or "poor" (versus 9.3% countywide).

Rating of Condition of Local Housing

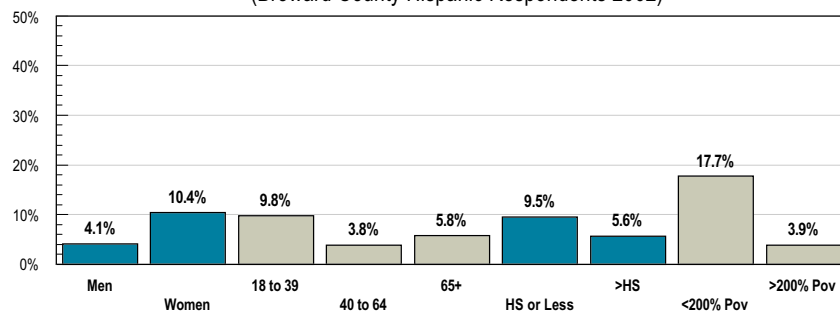


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

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

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

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



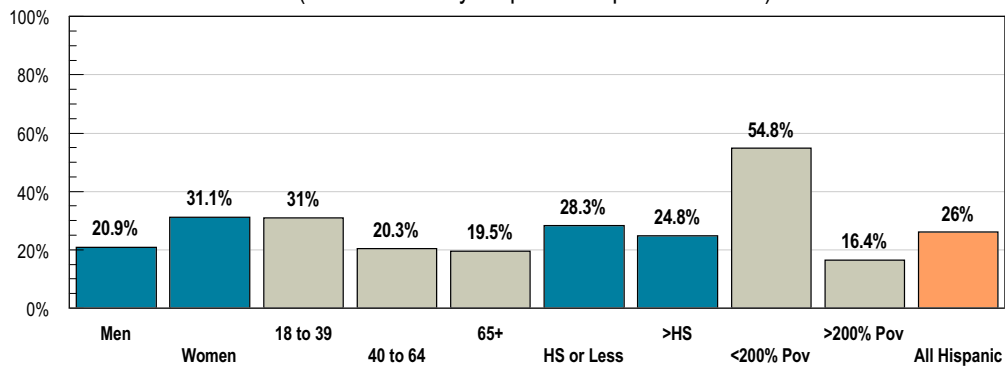
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses.

Extra Income Required to Meet House Payments

In a related inquiry, Hispanic survey respondents were asked to indicate whether a member of their household had to work extra hours in the past year in order to make housing or rental payments. As shown below, 26.0% of residents responded affirmatively; this prevalence ranges dramatically when viewed by specific demographic characteristic.

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

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



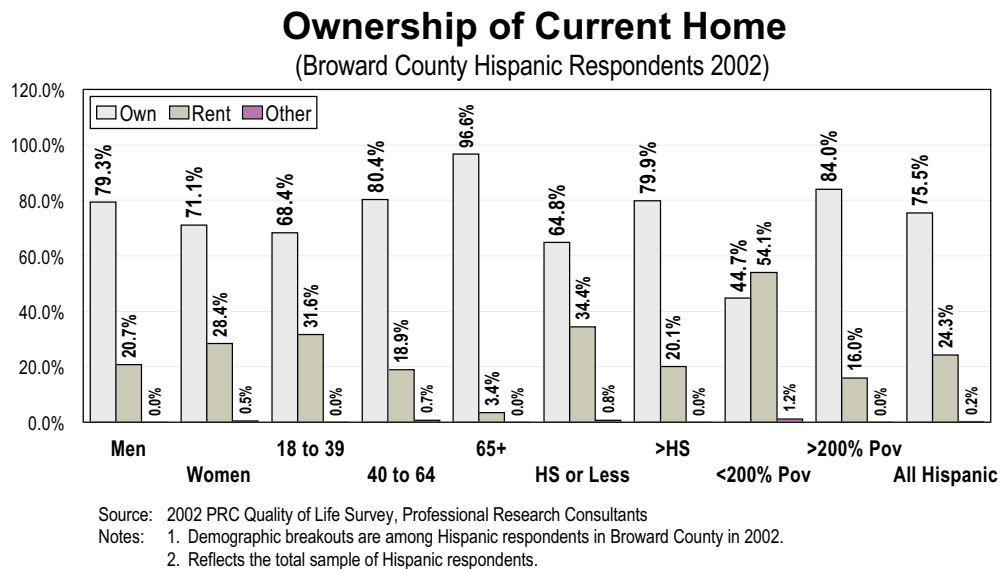
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "yes" responses.

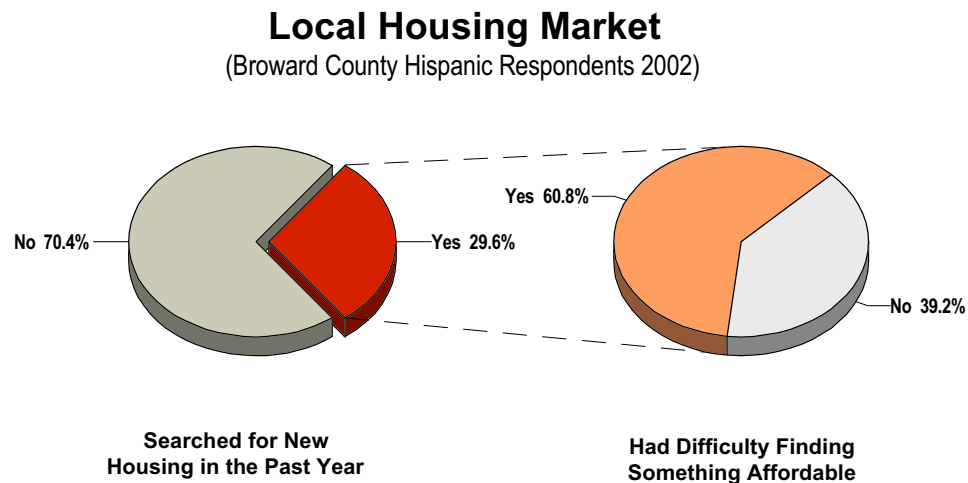
Home Ownership

The majority (75.5%) of Hispanic survey respondents report that they currently own their home, while 24.3% rent the dwelling in which they live. Homeownership varies from a low 44.7% among local Hispanic adults living below the 200% poverty level to a high 96.6% among Hispanic adults aged 65 and older in Broward County.

Local homeownership appears to be higher among Hispanic males than females and appears to increase steadily with age, as shown below.



In the past year, 29.6% of Hispanic residents searched for new housing. Of these adults, six in ten (60.8%) had some type of difficulty in finding something affordable, as shown below.



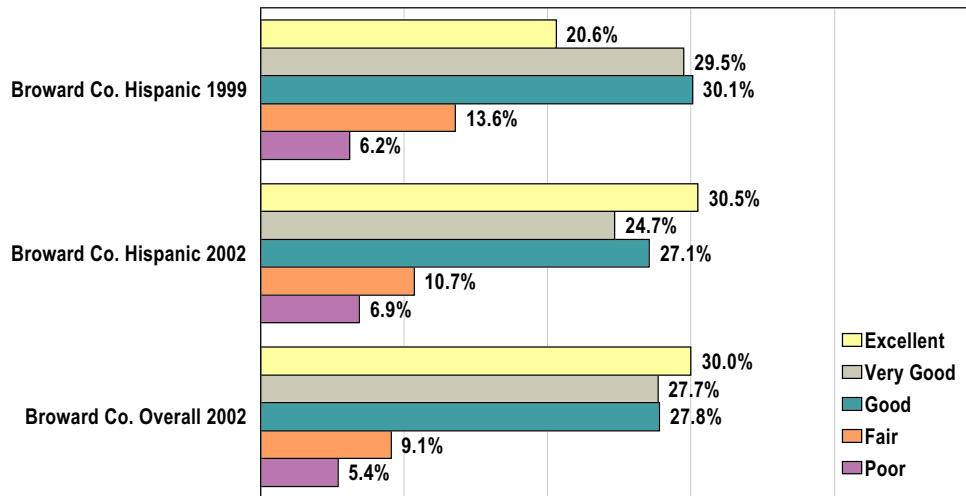
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Local Hispanic adults more likely to have had difficulty finding affordable housing in the past year include women, adults under 65, and those in the lower income and educational brackets.

Local Recreational Areas

More than one-half (55.2%) of Hispanic residents feel that local recreational areas in Broward County (including public parks and other open areas) are “excellent” or “very good” (compared to 50.1% in 1999). Another 27.1% rate them as “good” while 17.6% of local Hispanic adults perceive the county’s recreational areas to be “fair” or “poor.”

Rating of Local Recreational Areas

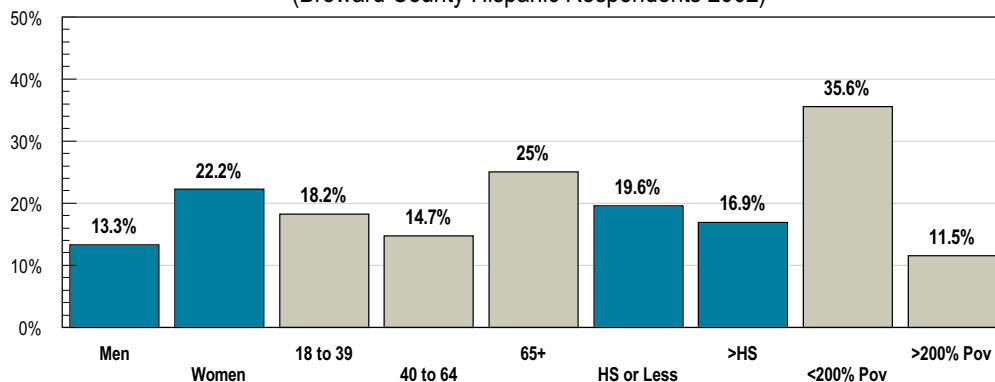


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

When segmented by demographics, Hispanic residents more likely to view local recreational areas as “fair” or “poor” include women, adults aged 65 and older, and people living below the 200% poverty level.

Local Recreational Areas Are "Fair" or "Poor"

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)

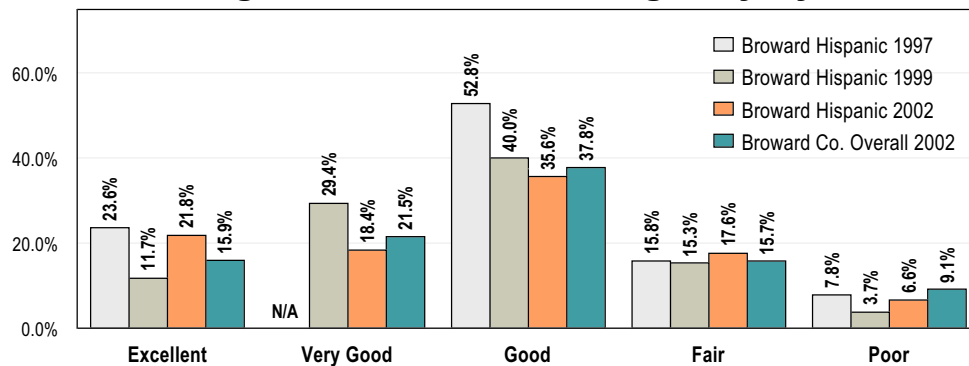


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses.

Local Highway and Road Systems

The local road and highway system received 40.2% “excellent” or “very good” ratings, while more than one in three Hispanic adults gave “good” ratings. On the other hand, 24.2% of county residents gave “fair” or “poor” responses in regard to the local road and highway system. Since 1999, Hispanic residents are more likely to give “fair/poor” ratings of the local road and highway system, as shown below.

Rating of Local Road and Highway System

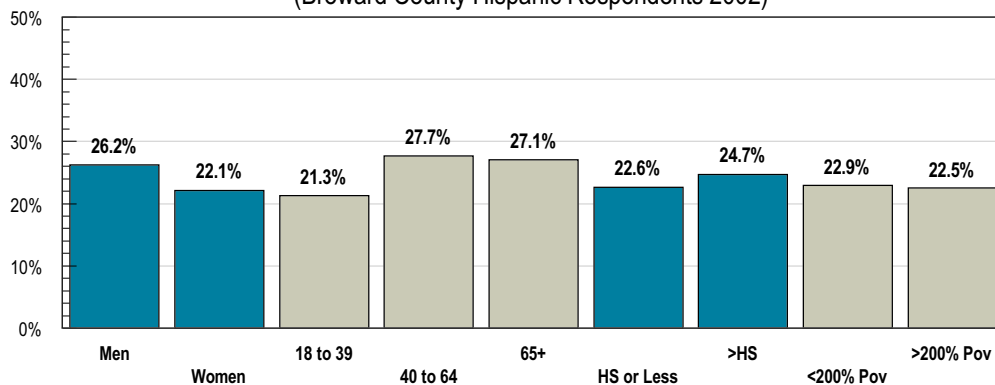


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Viewed by demographic characteristics, Hispanic residents more likely to consider the local road and highway system to be “fair” or “poor” are men and adults aged 40 and older, as shown.

Local Road and Highway System Is "Fair/Poor"

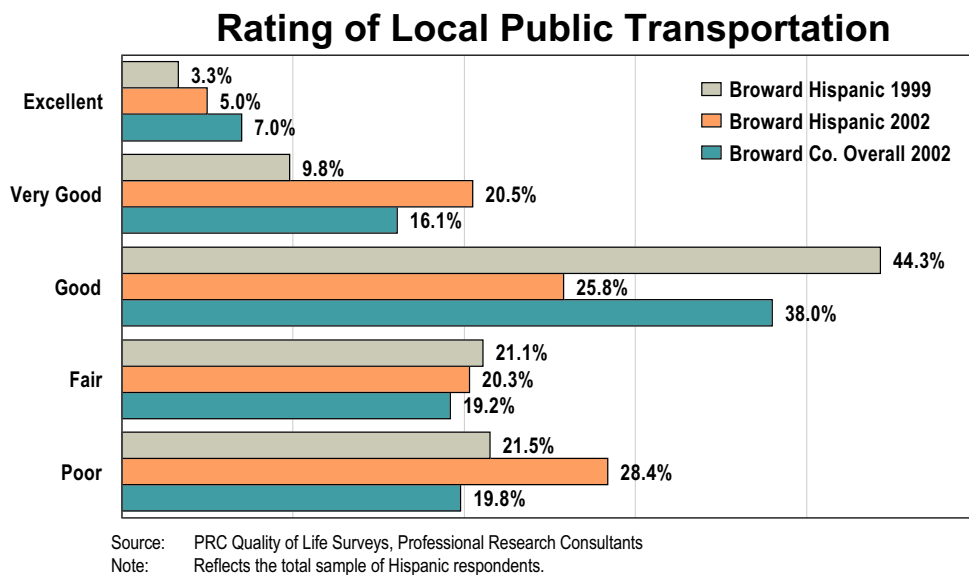
(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses.

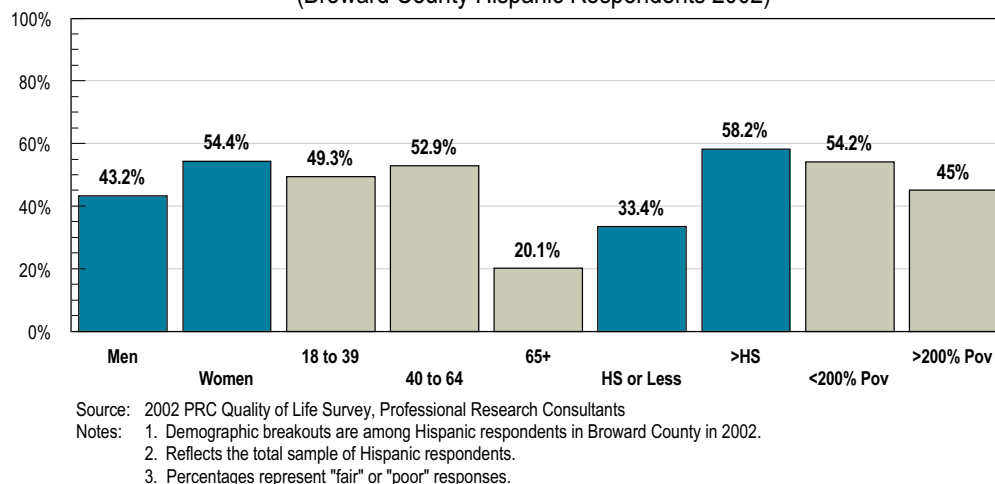
Public Transportation

A total of 25.5% of local Hispanic adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings when asked to consider Broward County’s public transportation system (marking a *statistically significant increase* from the 13.1% in 1999). Another 25.8% of Hispanic residents gave “good” ratings, while a full 48.7% gave “fair” or “poor” evaluations, much higher than the 39.0% of residents countywide, as shown below.



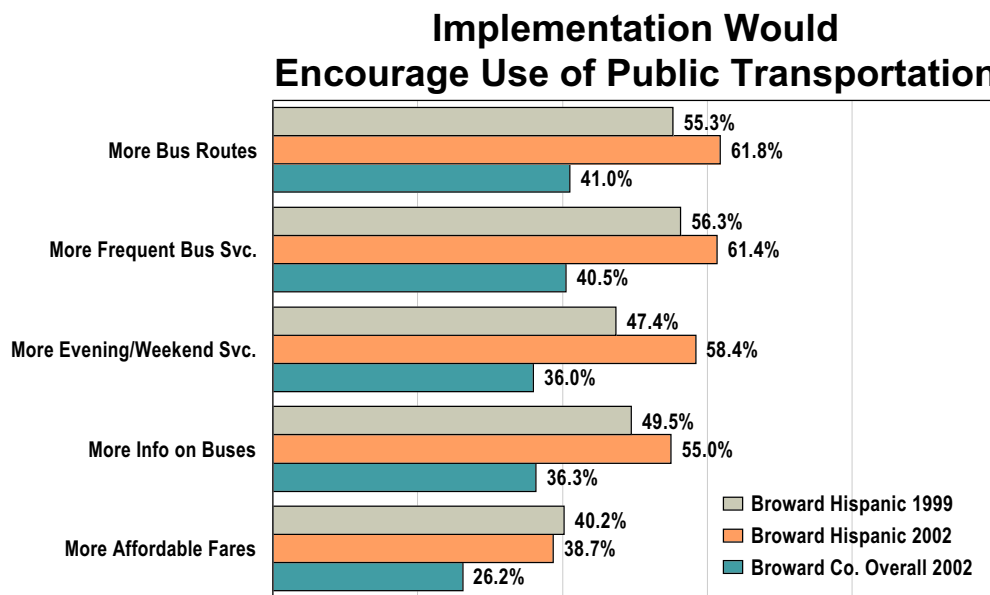
Broward County Hispanic residents more likely to feel that public transportation is “fair” or “poor” include women, adults under 65, people in the higher educational bracket, and those living below 200%poverty.

Local Public Transportation is "Fair/Poor" (Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Improving Public Transportation

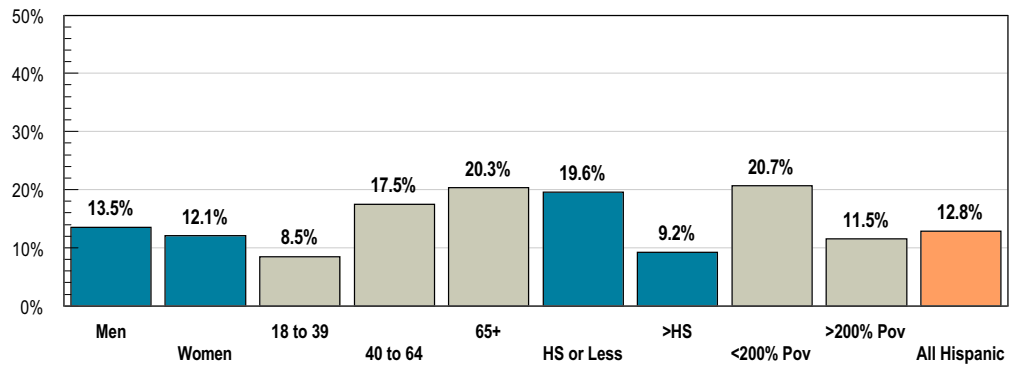
Hispanic community members in Broward County were next asked to indicate whether they would be more likely to use the county's public transportation system if there were more bus routes, more frequent bus service, more information on the bus services, more evening and weekend service, or more affordable fares. As shown in the following chart, the largest share of "yes" responses was for more **bus routes** (mentioned by 61.8%), followed by more **frequent bus service** (61.4%), more **evening and weekend service** (58.4%), more **information on the buses** (55.0%) and more **affordable fares** (38.7%). Note that, overall, percentages are much higher among the local Hispanic population than among adults countywide regarding public transportation in the following chart.



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

In a follow-up inquiry, Hispanic residents were asked to indicate whether they or a member of their household uses public transportation. Overall, 12.8% of local Hispanic adults report that they use public transportation. Usage of public transportation is highest among older Hispanic respondents and those in the lower income and educational brackets, as shown in the following chart.

Member of Household Uses Public Transportation (Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



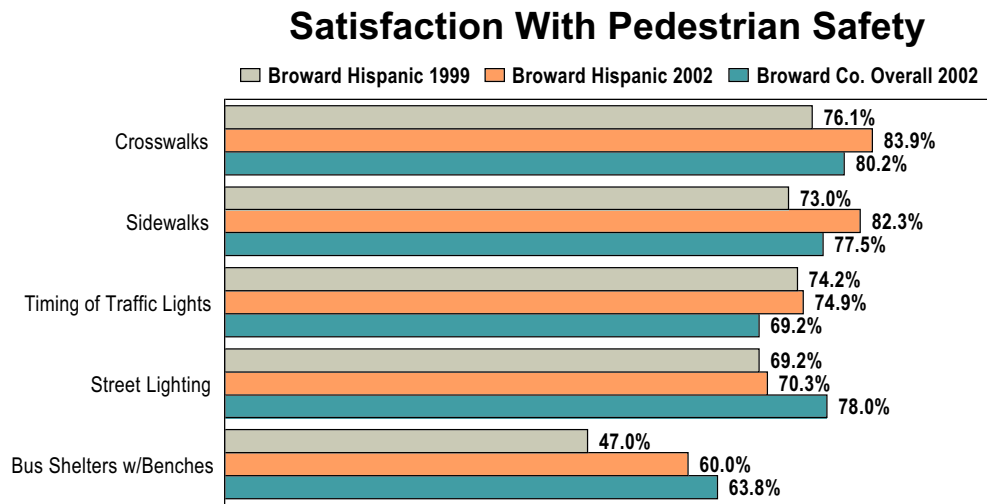
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Pedestrian Safety

Finally, local Hispanic adults were asked to indicate whether or not they are satisfied with various facets of pedestrian safety in Broward County. As shown below, the largest share of responses was for **crosswalks** in the county (83.9% said “yes” when asked if satisfied), followed by **sidewalks** (82.3% satisfied) and **timing of traffic lights** (74.9%). Somewhat fewer were satisfied with the **street lighting** (70.3%) and **bus shelters with benches** (60.0%).

Satisfaction appears to have increased among Hispanic residents with regard to crosswalks, sidewalks, and bus shelters with benches, as can be seen in the following chart.



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

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

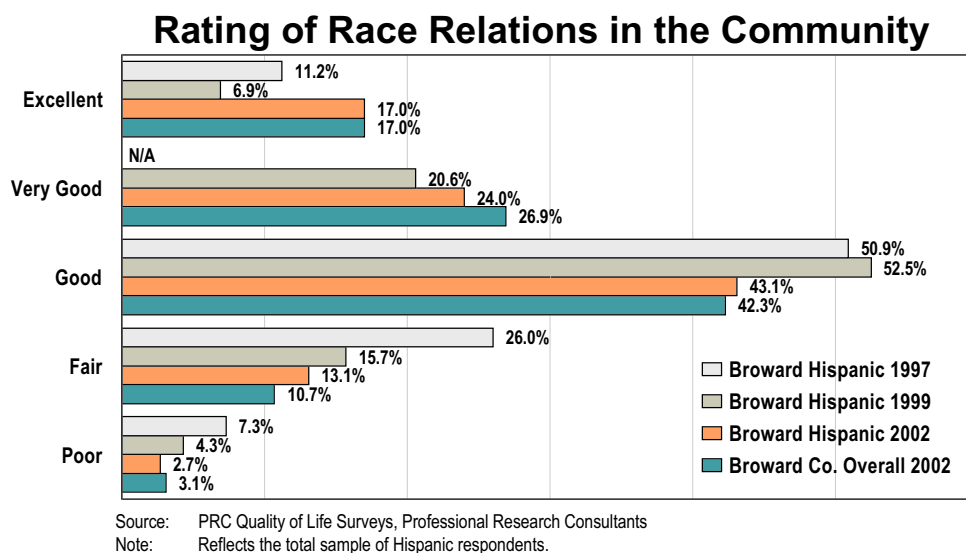
Social Harmony

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

Race Relations

Local Hispanic adults gave fairly good ratings of race relations in the Broward County community this year. Overall, 41.0% of Hispanic adults feel that race relations in the community are “excellent” or “very good,” marking a *statistically significant increase* in such positive reviews since 1999 (27.5%). More than four in 10 (43.1%) Hispanic residents gave “good” reviews. In contrast, 15.8% of local adults feel that race relations are “fair” to “poor” (marking a *statistically significant decrease* from the 20.3% reported in 1999).

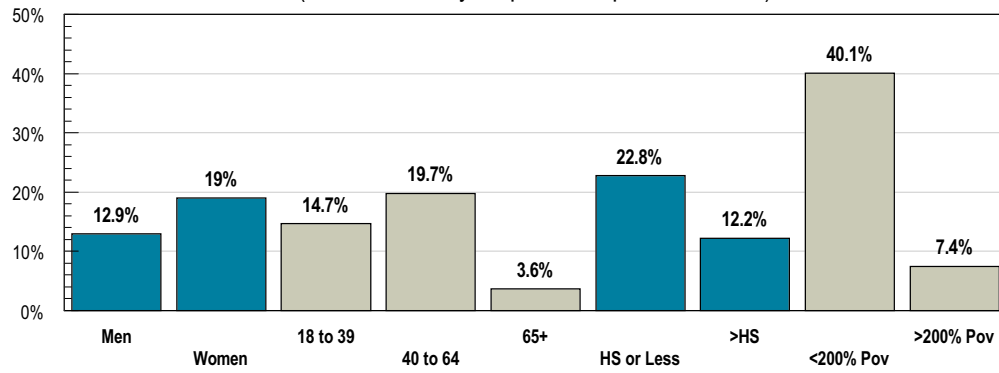
[Note that the “very good” option was not given during the 1997 survey.]



When segmented by demographics, Hispanic community residents more likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of local race relations include women, adults under 65, and residents living in the lower income and educational brackets.

Local Race Relations Are "Fair/Poor"

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.

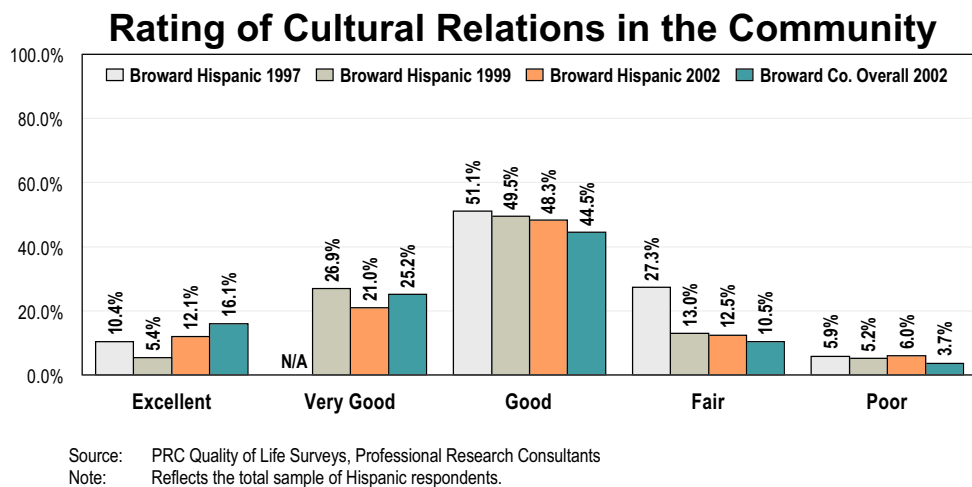
2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses.

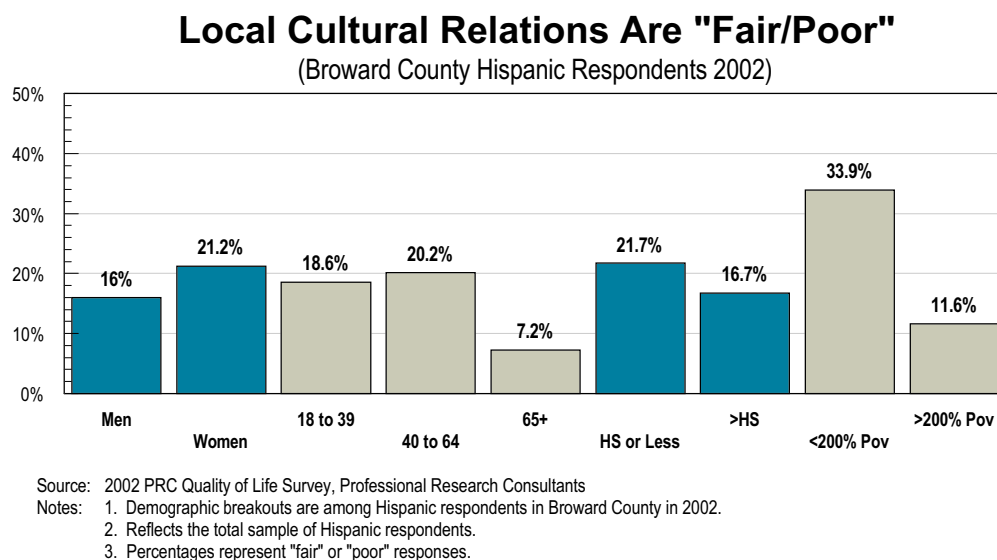
Cultural Relations

In regard to local cultural relations, 12.1% of local Hispanic adults gave “excellent” ratings, *significantly higher* than the 5.4% reported in 1999. A large response (48.3%) of “good” ratings were given (versus 49.5% in 1999), while 18.5% of Hispanic residents consider local cultural relations to be “fair” or “poor” (similar to the 18.2% reported in 1999).

[Note that the “very good” option was not given during the 1997 survey.]

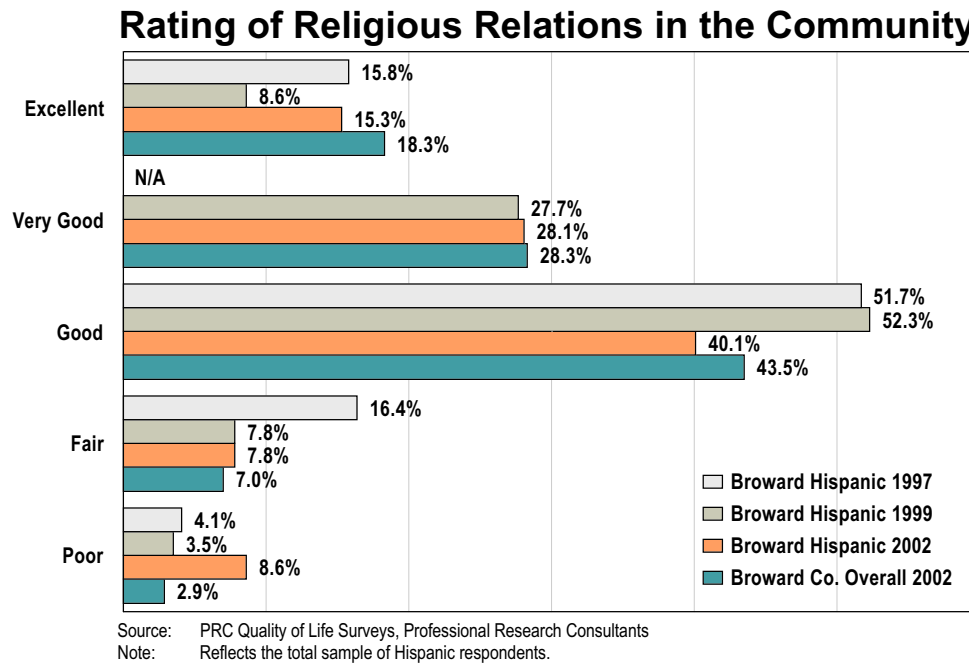


When segmented by demographics, Hispanic community residents most likely to view local cultural relations as “fair” or “poor” are again women, adults under 65, and those in the lower income and educational brackets, as shown below.



Religious Relations

Finally, Broward County Hispanic residents were asked to rate local religious relations. As shown below, “excellent” ratings have increased *significantly* since 1999 (15.3% in 2002 vs. 8.6% in 1999); on the other hand, “poor” ratings have also undergone a *statistically significant increase* (from 3.5% in 1999 to 8.6% this year). [Keep in mind that the “very good” option was not given for a rating in 1997.]



Equal Opportunity

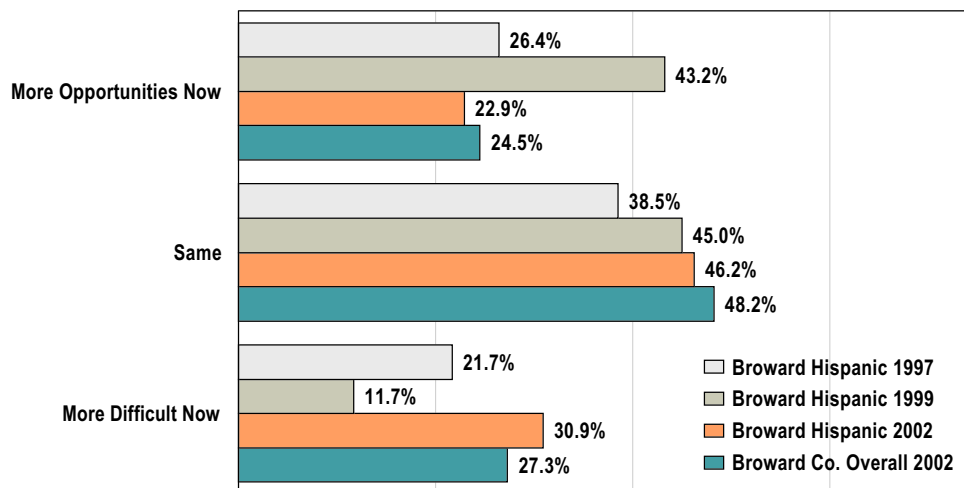
Opportunities for Those With Similar Backgrounds

Next, Hispanic residents of Broward County were asked to indicate whether they think that people with similar backgrounds to their own have more opportunities now in the community than they did in the past, whether their opportunities are the same, or whether things are more difficult for them now compared with the past.

As shown in the following chart, just over one-fifth (22.9%) of local Hispanic adults perceive there to be **more opportunities** now (marking a *statistically significant decrease* in this perception since 1999), while 46.2% feel there are **the same amount of opportunities** now and 30.9% of local adults think that it is **more difficult now** for people like themselves (representing a *statistically significant increase* from the 11.7% reported in 1999).

This year's findings among Hispanic residents are similar to those reported countywide.

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



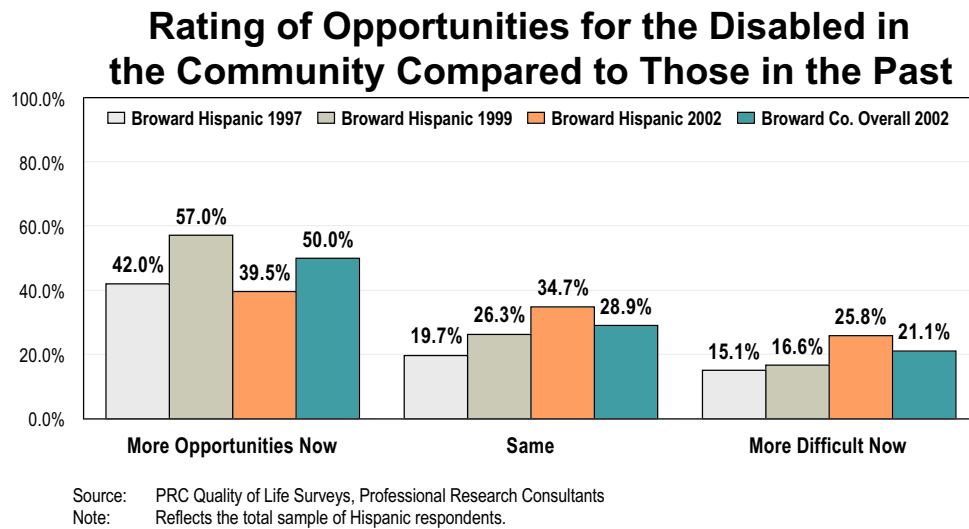
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Opportunities for the Disabled

With regard to people with disabilities in the community, four in ten (39.5%) of local Hispanic adults perceive there to be **more opportunities** now for the disabled (down from the 57.0% in 1999), while 34.7% feel there are the **same amount** of opportunities (versus

26.3% in 1999) and 25.8% of local Hispanic adults think that it is **more difficult now** for people with disabilities (compared to 16.6% in 1999).

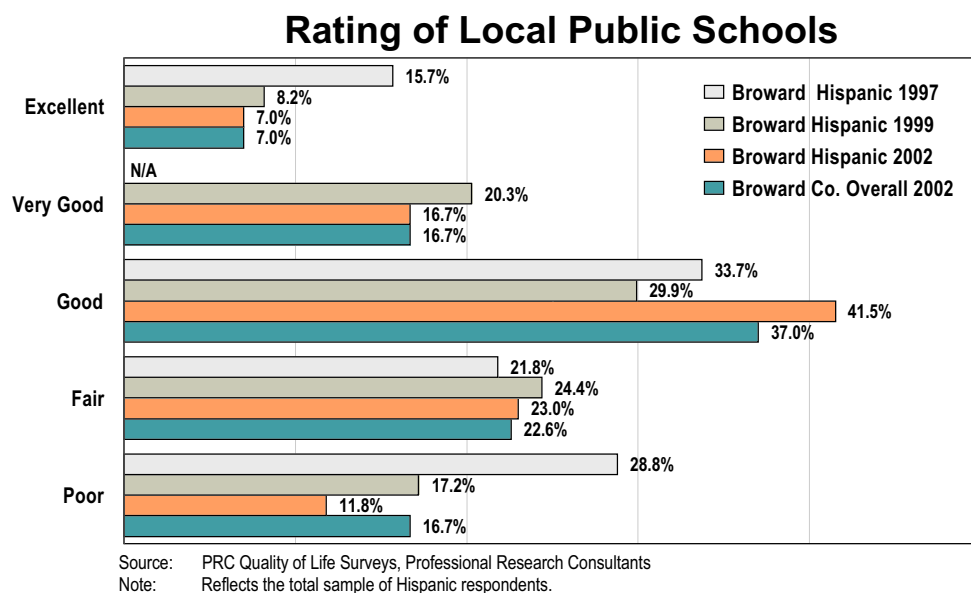
Note that each change in percentage between the 1999 and 2002 Hispanic survey findings illustrated below is a *statistically significant* one.



Education

Rating of Local Public Schools

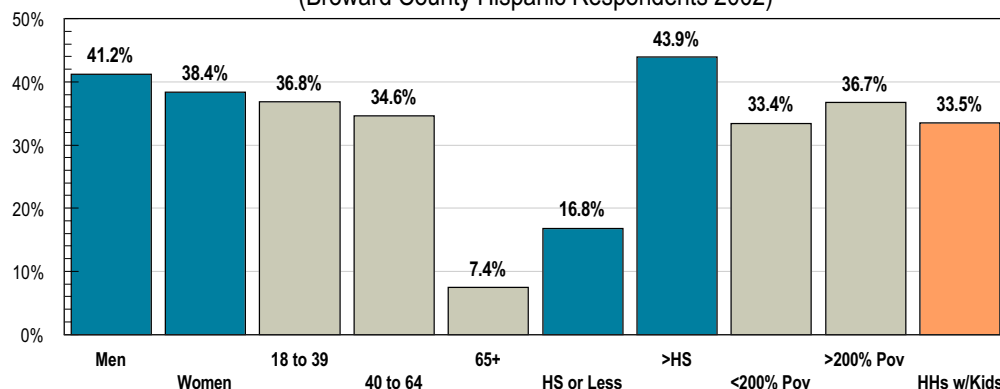
Hispanic residents of Broward County were then asked to rate local public schools. In a positive note, “fair” and “poor” ratings have decreased *significantly* since 1999; in contrast, “good” ratings of local public schools have increased among Hispanic adults over the past three years, as shown below. *[Note that the “very good” response was not an option in the 1997 survey for this inquiry.]*



Local Hispanic adults most likely to consider local public schools to be “fair” or “poor” include those with education beyond high school and adults under 65, while these ratings do not appear to vary significantly when viewed by gender or income. Among local Hispanic households with children under 18, 33.5% feel that the public schools are “fair” or “poor,” as shown in the following chart.

Local Public Schools Are "Fair/Poor"

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.

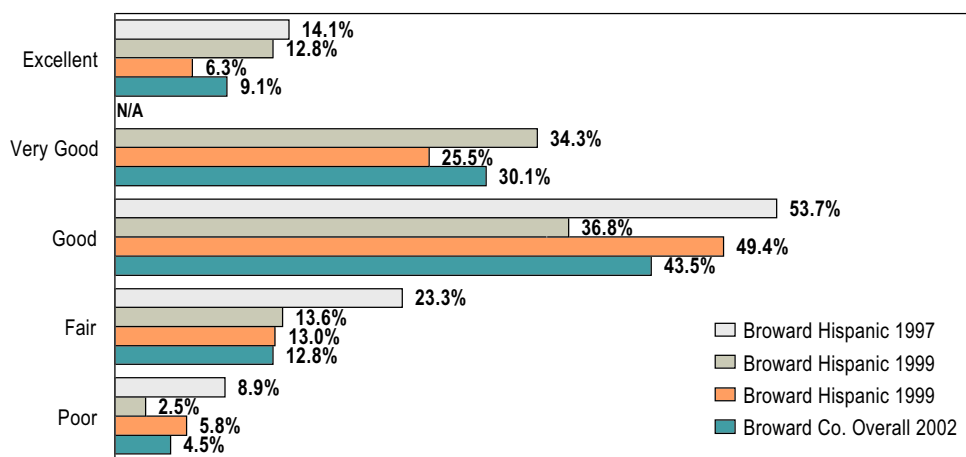
2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses.

Rating of Local Colleges in Preparing Students for Employment

Hispanic residents of Broward County were next asked to give their opinions on how well local colleges and universities are doing in preparing students for future employment. A total of 31.8% of Hispanic respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings this year, marking a *statistically significant decrease* since 1999; note that this response was not an option in the 1997 survey for this inquiry.

Rating of Preparation by Local Colleges and Universities to Prepare Students for Future Employment



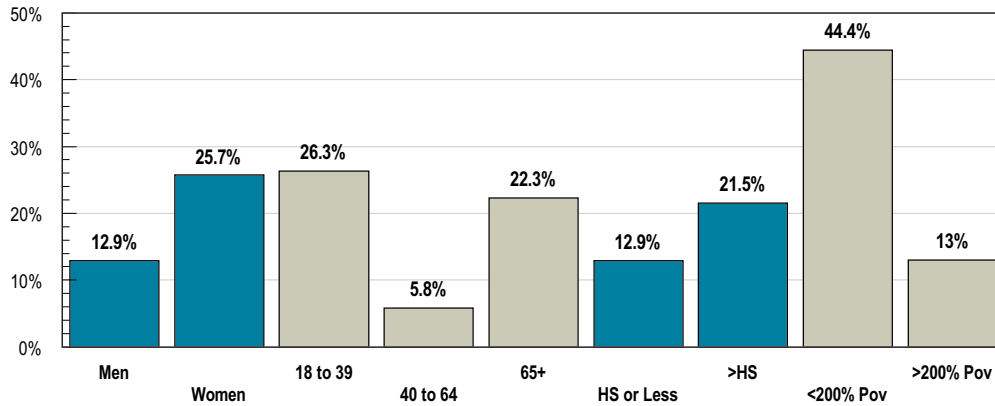
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Local adults most likely to feel that local colleges and universities are doing a “fair” or “poor” job in preparing students for future employment include adults under 40 and over 64, those in the higher educational bracket, adults living below 200%poverty, and women.

Preparation by Local Colleges/Universities Is "Fair/Poor"

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.

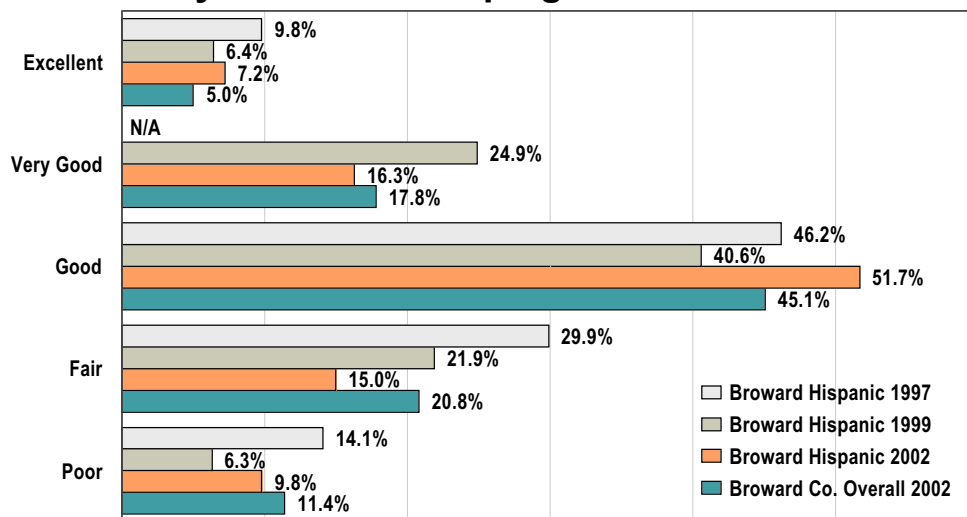
2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses.

Rating of the State's Development of a Future Work Force

Hispanic residents of Broward County were then asked to give their opinions on how well the state is doing in developing a future work force. As shown below, the largest share of respondents (51.7%) gave “good” ratings. A total of 23.5% of local Hispanic adults feel that the state is doing an “excellent” or “very good” job in developing a future workforce, marking a *statistically significant decrease* in these positive ratings since 1999. [Again, note that the “very good” response was not an option in the 1997 survey for this inquiry.]

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

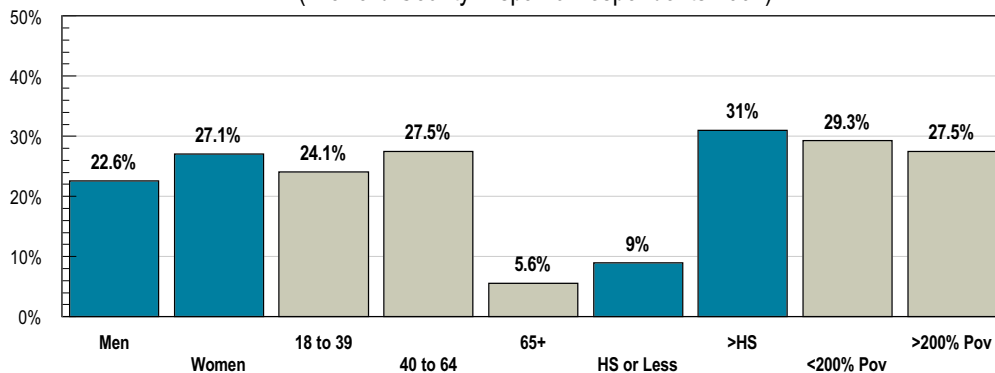


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Local adults most likely to consider the state's preparations for a future work force as “fair” or “poor” include women, adults under 65, and those in the higher educational bracket.

Preparations for Future Work Force Are "Fair/Poor"

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)

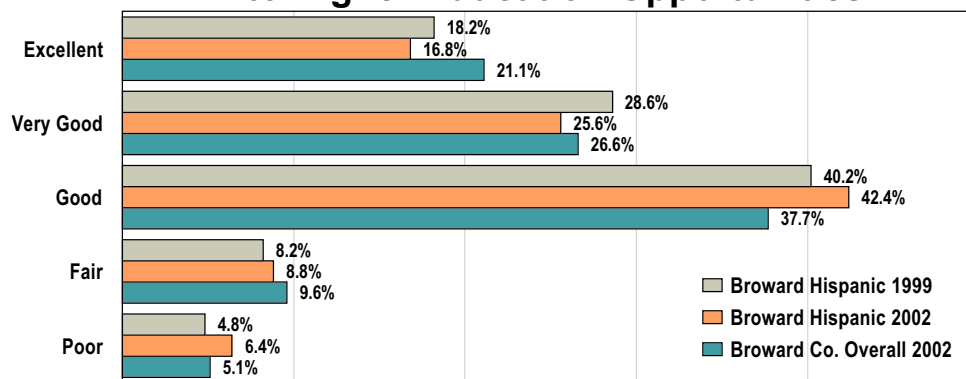


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses.

Personal Access to Higher Education

When asked to rate their personal access to higher education opportunities, more than four in ten (42.4%) local Hispanic adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings (comparable to the 46.8% reported in 1999), while another 42.4% said they have “good” access to higher education opportunities (comparable to the 40.2% reported in 1999). This year, 15.2% of local Hispanic adults reported that their access to higher education is “fair” or “poor,” comparable to the 13.0% reported in 1999.

Rating of Personal Access to Higher Education Opportunities

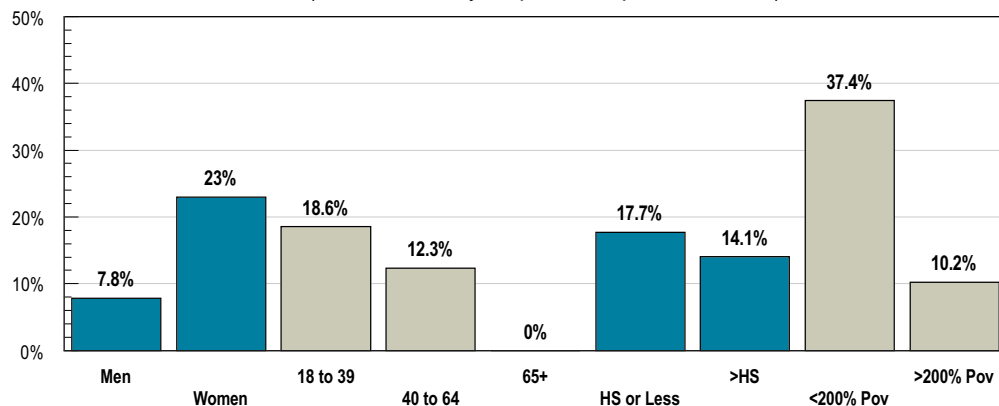


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Local Hispanic adults most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of their personal access to higher education opportunities include women, those living below the 200% poverty level, people without postsecondary education, and adults under 65, as shown below.

Personal Access to Higher Education is "Fair/Poor"

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)

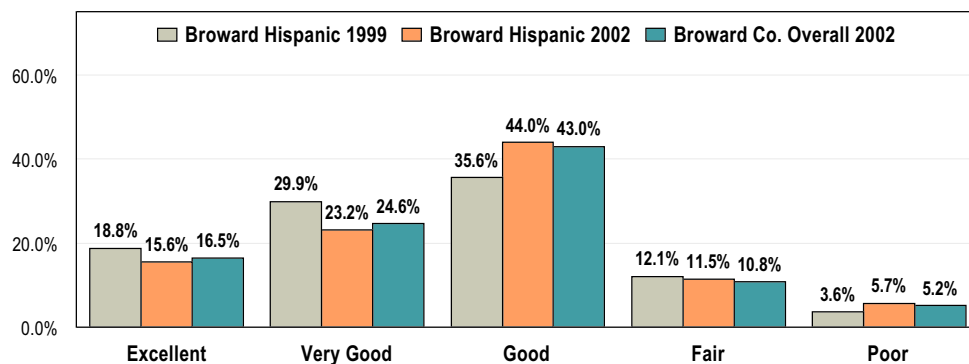


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes:
 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses.

Job Training and Vocational Opportunities

With regard to their personal access to job training or vocational opportunities, Hispanic survey respondents gave 38.8% “excellent” or “very good” ratings (representing a *statistically significant decrease* since 1999), while another 44.0% feel they have “good” access to job training or other vocational opportunities (up from 35.6% in 1999). In contrast, 17.2% of adults feel they have “fair” to “poor” access to job training or other vocational opportunities, similar to the 15.7% reported in 1999.

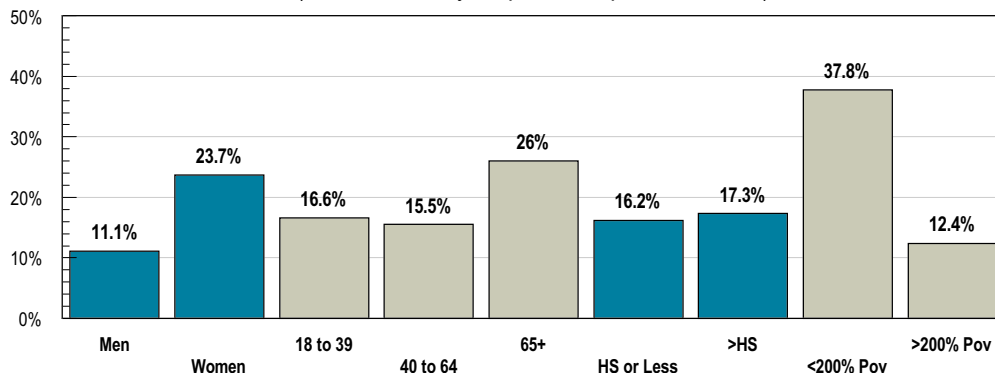
Rating of Personal Access to Job Training or Vocational Opportunities



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

Local Hispanic adults most likely to feel that their personal access to job training or other vocational opportunities is “fair” or “poor” include adults in the lower income bracket, adults under 65, and women, as shown below.

Personal Access to Job Training is "Fair/Poor" (Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)

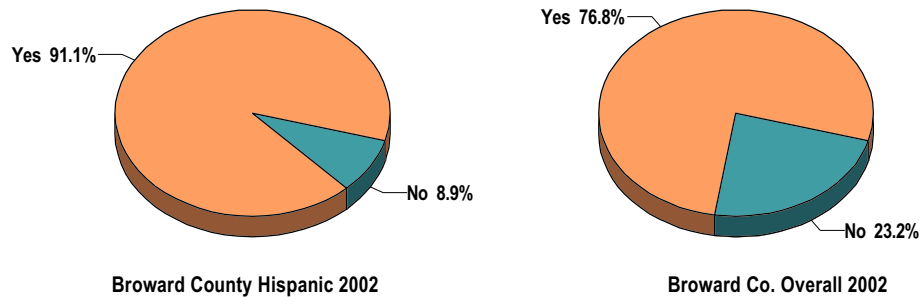


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses.

Home Computer Use

More than nine in ten (91.1%) local Hispanic adults indicate that they or a member of their household currently have access to a computer, higher than the prevalence of adults responding affirmatively countywide.

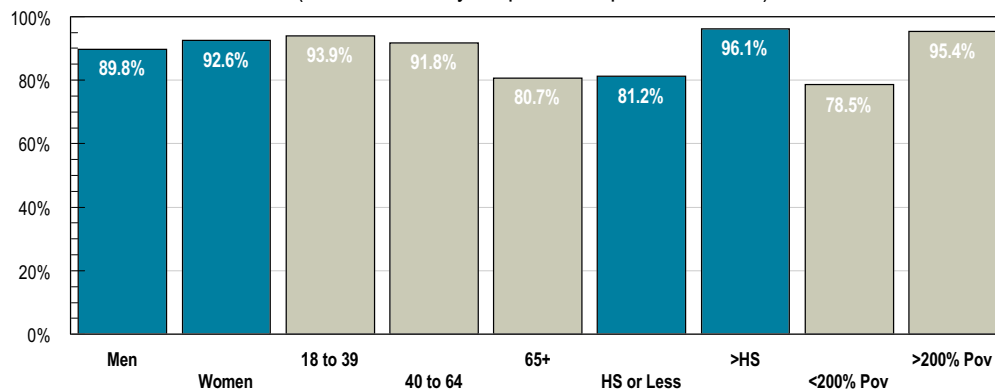
Member of Household Has Access to a Computer



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 Percentages represent "yes" responses.

Local adults most likely to have access to a computer include adults under 65 and those in the higher income and educational brackets, as shown below.

Member of Household Has Access to a Computer (Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

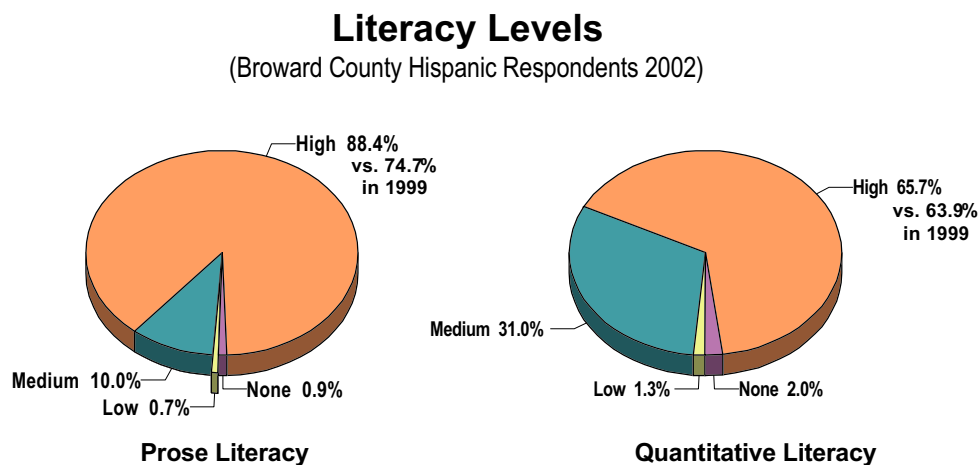
Literacy and Employment

Local literacy levels and their related issue of employment options among Broward County Hispanic residents are examined in the following section.

Literacy Levels

Adult Literacy

“Prose literacy” refers to being able to read printed information and to communicate in writing; “quantitative literacy” refers to being able to apply math to everyday life. According to local Hispanic residents, “high” prose literacy levels have undergone a *statistically significant increase* since 1999 (88.4% up from 74.7%), while “high” quantitative literacy levels have remained constant since 1999.



Source: PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

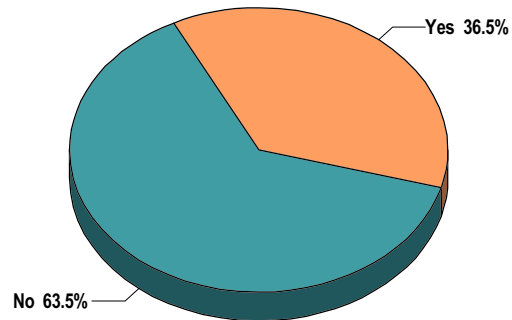
- Notes:
1. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 2. In this case, the term "prose literacy" refers to being able to read printed information and to communicate in writing. The term "quantitative literacy" refers to being able to apply math to everyday life.

Children's Literacy

Among local Hispanic parents of children under six, 36.5% report that their child has started learning to read. This percentage increases to 69.5% among Hispanic parents of 5-year-olds; however, it is important to keep in mind the small sample sizes which these percentages represent. For example, only 11 parents surveyed had a child aged five.

Child Under 6 Has Started Learning to Read

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents With Children Under 6, 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

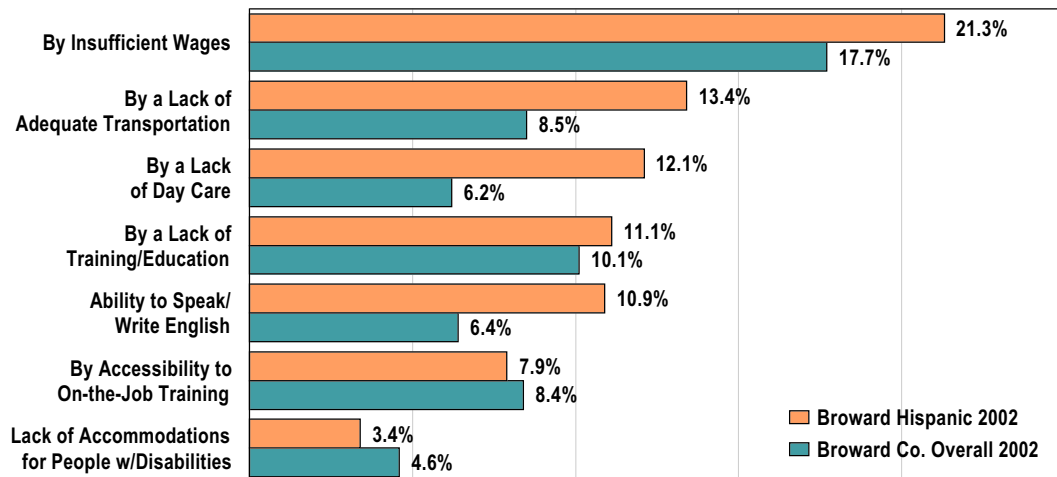
Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents with children under 6 at home (n=62).

Employment Options

Hispanic community members were next asked a series of questions regarding employment opportunities. As can be seen in the following chart, 21.3% of local Hispanic adults (comparable to the 17.7% reported across the county) indicate that their employment opportunities have been limited by **insufficient wages**. Another 13.4% report that their employment opportunities have been limited by a **lack of adequate transportation**, much higher than the 8.5% reported among adults across Broward County.

Another 12.1% of Hispanic adults responded “yes” when asked if their opportunities had been limited by a lack of **day care** for their children (less favorable than the 6.2% reported countywide), while 11.1% have been limited by a **lack of training or education** and 10.9% of local Hispanic adults were limited by a lack of **ability to speak or write English** (much higher than the 6.4% reported across the county). Also addressed were the ability to **access on-the-job-training** (7.9% of Hispanic survey respondents indicate that employment opportunities have been limited by this) and a lack of **accommodations for people with disabilities** (3.4% responded affirmatively), as shown below.

Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

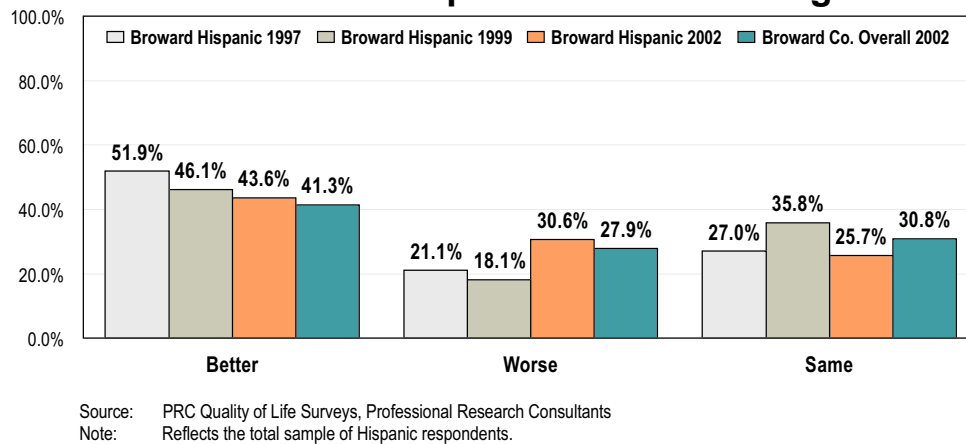
Notes: 1. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
2. Percentages represent "yes" responses.

ECONOMY

Personal Finances

Community leaders are interested in how residents are getting along financially today in comparison with one year ago. As shown below, 43.6% of local Hispanic adults feel they are doing “better” financially than they were one year ago (versus 46.1% in 1999); another 25.7% are doing the “same” (versus a *statistically higher* 35.8% in 1999). A full 30.6% of Hispanic Broward County residents report that they are doing “worse” financially than one year ago, marking a *statistically significant increase* from the 18.1% reported in 1999.

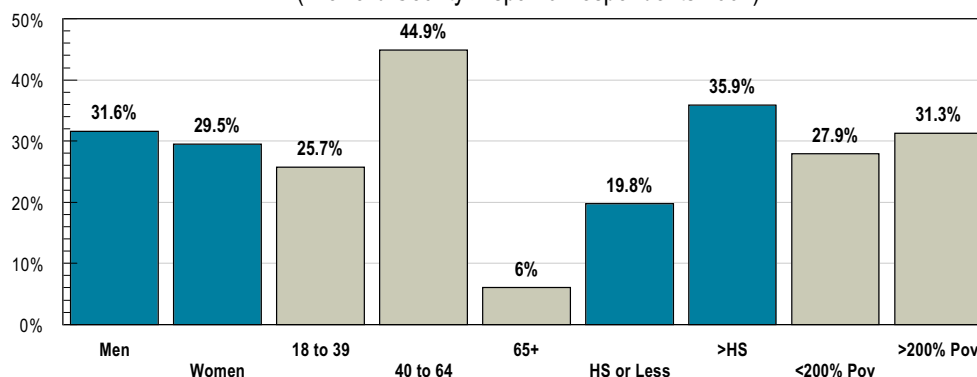
Personal Financial Situation Compared to One Year Ago



As can be seen in the following demographic breakout, middle-aged Hispanic adults are most likely to indicate being worse off financially than they were one year ago, with a full 44.9% responding.

Worse Off Financially Than One Year Ago

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanic respondents in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "worse off" responses to the inquiry about personal finance.

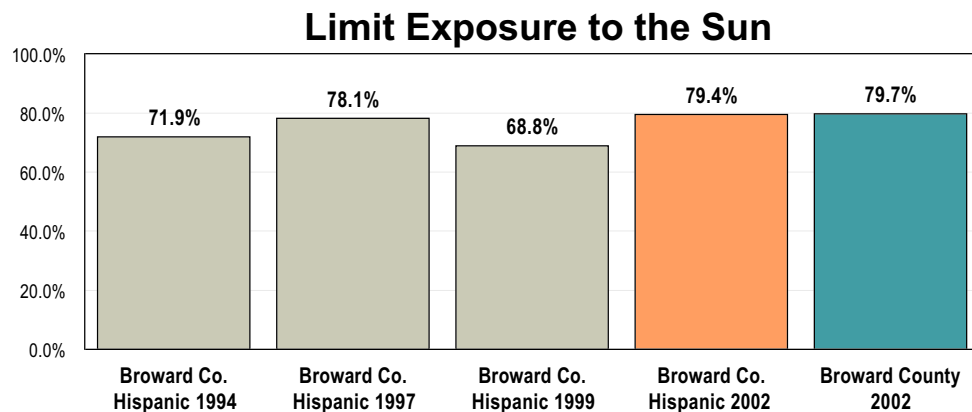
ENVIRONMENT

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. Eight in 10 (79.4%) local Hispanic adults report that they do limit their exposure to the sun (measures can include staying indoors, wearing sunscreen, and/or wearing protective clothing). This prevalence has *increased significantly* since the 1999 survey was conducted, as shown.



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

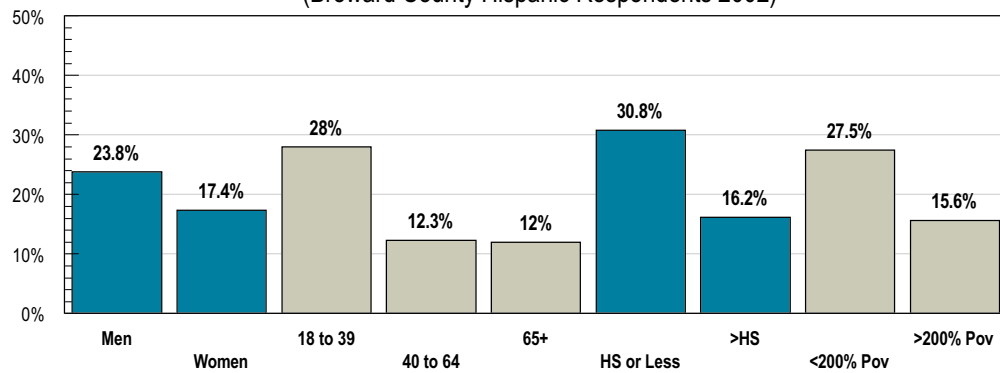
Notes: 1. Asked among all respondents.

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

Hispanic adults most likely to indicate that they do not limit their exposure to the sun include men, those under 40, adults without postsecondary education, and those living below 200%poverty.

Do Not Limit Exposure to the Sun

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)

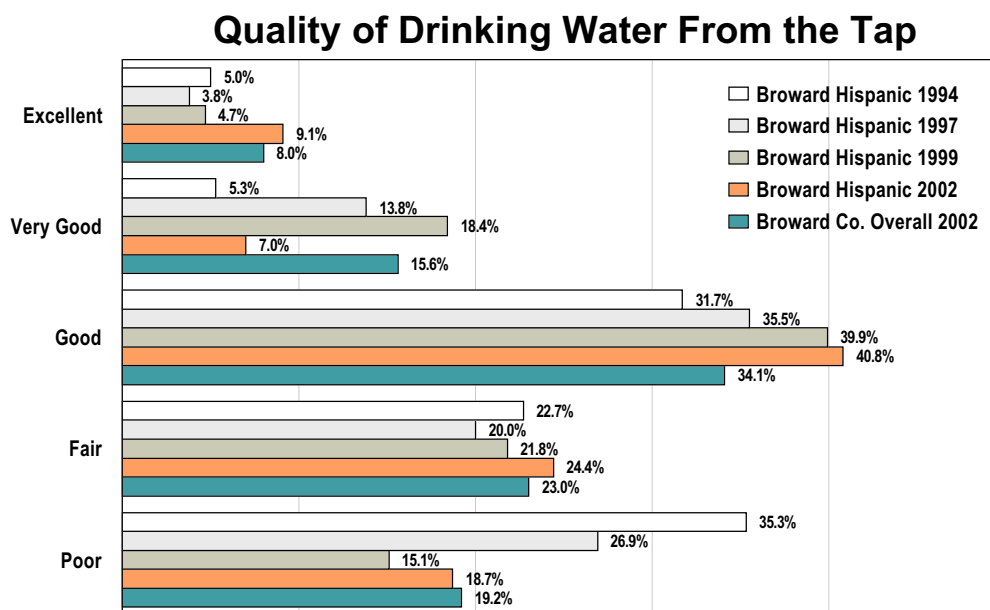


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanics in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Quality of Drinking Water

Hispanic residents were next asked to rate the quality of their local drinking water from the tap. As shown below, “excellent” and “very good” ratings have undergone *statistically significant changes* since the 1999 study, while “good,” “fair,” and “poor” indications are comparable to those reported in 1999. Specifically, 16.1% of local Hispanic adults feel that the quality of their local tap water is “excellent” or “very good,” while 40.8% rated it as “good.” In contrast, 43.1% of Hispanic residents in Broward County still consider their local drinking water to be “fair” or “poor.”



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

GOVERNMENT

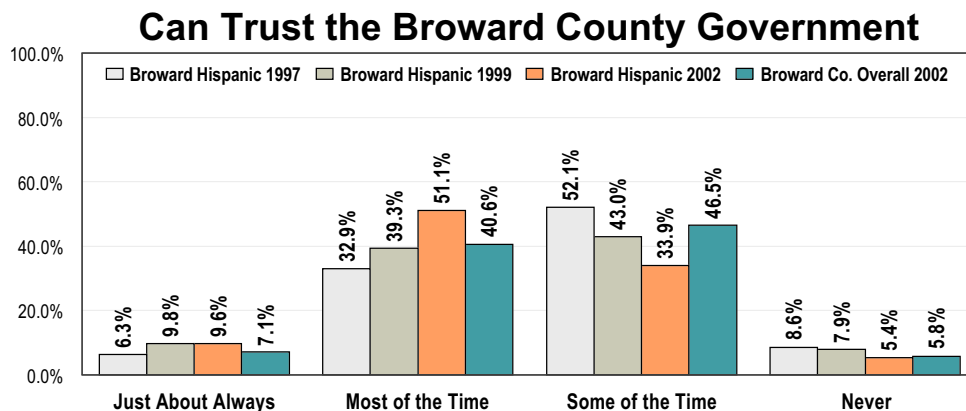
Local Government

This section of the report outlines Hispanic residents' views on local government and local city and town services.

Broward County Government

Feelings of Trust

One-half (51.1%) of local Hispanic adults report that they feel they can trust the Broward County government “most of the time,” marking a *statistically significant increase* since 1999. Another one-third (33.9%) were likely to say that they trust the county government “some of the time” (representing a *statistically significant decrease* since 1999). Just 9.6% of Hispanic community members trust the Broward County government “just about always,” while 5.4% report that they can “never” trust the Broward County government.

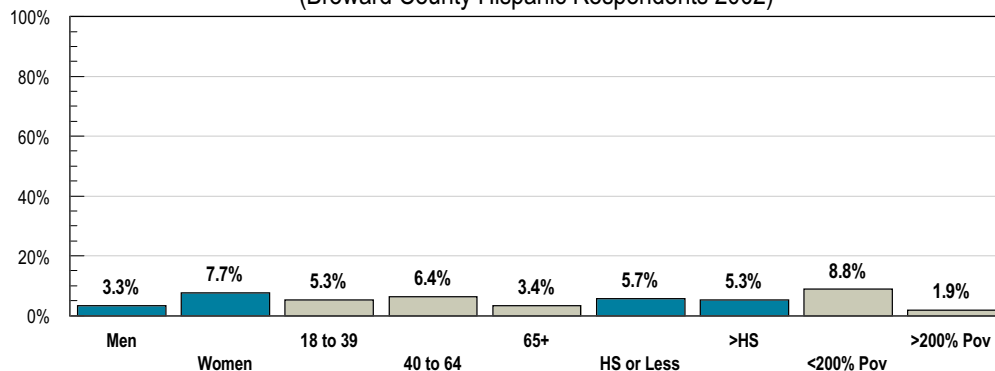


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked among all Hispanic respondents.

Hispanic adults most likely to indicate that they can “never” trust the Broward County government include local women, adults under 65, and those in the lower income bracket. These breakouts can be found in the following chart.

Can "Never" Trust the Broward County Government

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



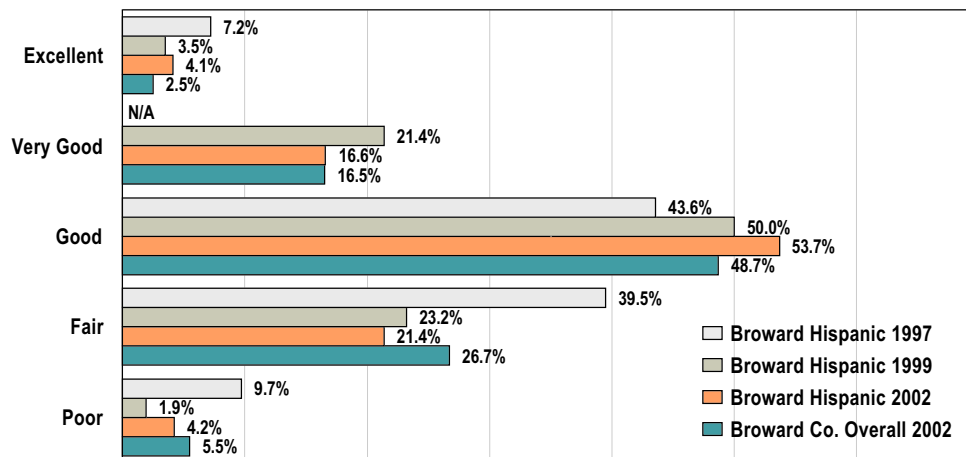
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanics in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "never" responses.

Ratings of Local Government

When asked to give an overall rating of the local Broward County government, 20.7% of local Hispanic adults gave "excellent" or "very good" responses, while 53.7% said "good." In contrast, approximately one-fourth (25.6%) of local adults gave "fair" or "poor" ratings. These ratings by Hispanic residents have remained statistically unchanged since the 1999 survey, as shown below.

Rating of Broward County Government



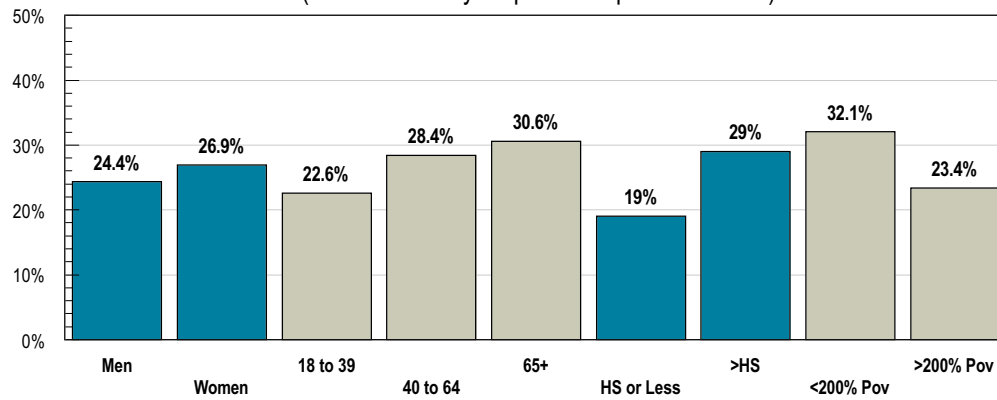
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Viewed by demographic characteristic, Hispanic community members most likely to rate the job done by the local government as "fair" or "poor" include women, adults over 40, those with postsecondary education, and those in the lower income bracket, as can be seen in the following chart.

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

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)

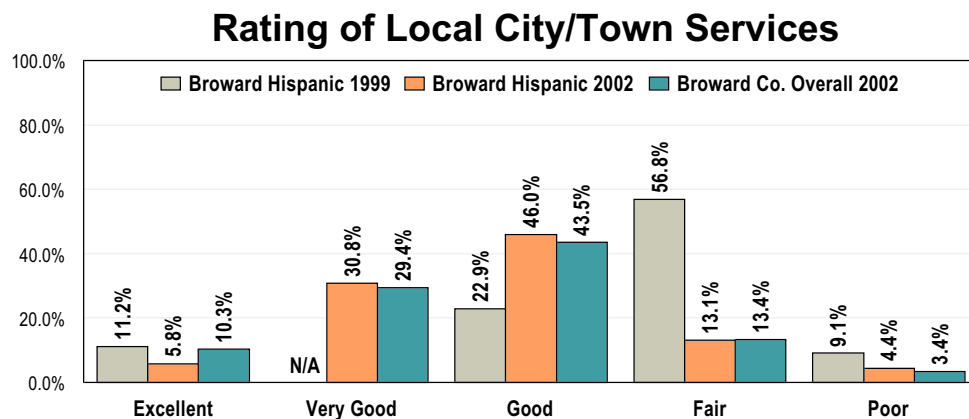


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanics in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Local City/Town Services

In a related inquiry, Hispanic survey respondents were asked to rate the services provided by their local city or town. As shown in the following chart, just over one in three (36.6%) Hispanic adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of local services. A larger share (46.0%) gave “good” ratings. In contrast, 17.5% of residents gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of their local town or city’s services, similar to the 16.8% reported across the county. *[Note that the “very good” option was not given during the 1997 survey.]*

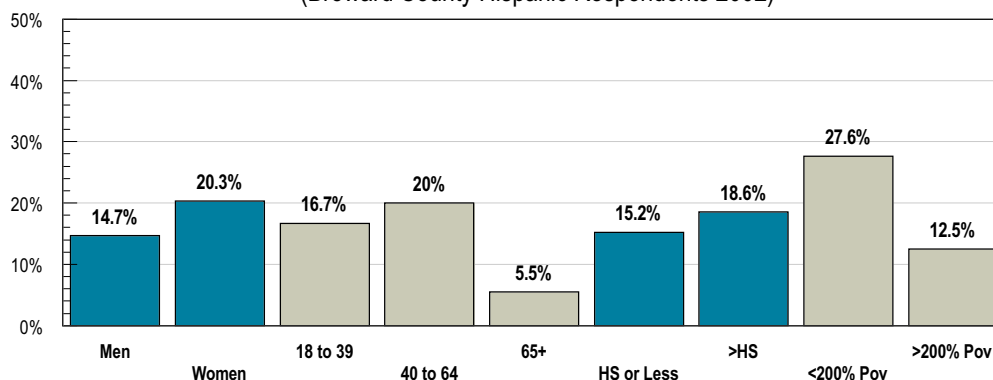


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

Local Hispanic adults most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of their town or city’s services include adults under 65, women, those with education beyond high school, and those living in the lower income bracket, as shown below.

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

(Broward County Hispanic Respondents 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among Hispanics in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of Hispanic respondents.

APPENDICES

Summary Tables of Quantitative Findings

Comparison Tables

The following two tables illustrate major findings from the four assessments conducted by Professional Research Consultants, Inc. among Hispanic respondents in Broward County (1994, 1997, 1999, and 2002).

| | Hispanic 1994 | Hispanic 1997 | Hispanic 1999 | Hispanic 2002 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| % "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health | 8.9 | 11.3 | 9.5 | 9.2 |
| % >1 Day/Month Poor Physical Health | 19.7 | 23.8 | 24.6 | 21.6 |
| % Overweight | 47.8 | 59.9 | 57.6 | 58.7 |
| % Unhealthy Weight (BMI <18.5 or 25+) | 50.2 | 62.4 | 58.9 | 59.3 |
| % Obese | 25.4 | 15.8 | 13.6 | 21.6 |
| % >1 Day/Month Poor Mental Health | 27.1 | 20 | 23.8 | 22.1 |
| % Diabetes/High Blood Sugar | 5.6 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| % Asthma | N/A | N/A | 17.3 | 16.5 |
| % "High" Chance of Getting AIDS (18-64) | 1.2 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 1.4 |
| % Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Yrs | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------------|
| % 1+ Cardiovascular Risk Factor | 64.8 | 66.7 | 79.2 | 88.6 |
| % No Leisure-Time Physical Activity | 21.7 | 23 | 33.2 | 25 |
| % Current Smoker | 21.3 | 22.2 | 13.3 | 13.5 |
| % Smoke 20+ Cigarettes/Day | 41.1 | 32.6 | 31.9 | 32.4 |
| % Current Drinker | 58.8 | 58.7 | 53.4 | 59.5 |
| % Drinking & Driving in Past Month | 1.9 | 3 | 4.2 | 1.6 |
| % Told Have High Blood Pressure | 18 | 19.5 | 27.9 | 22.6 |
| % Told Have High Cholesterol | 22.2 | 18.2 | 23.4 | 33.8 |

| | Hispanic 1994 | Hispanic 1997 | Hispanic 1999 | Hispanic 2002 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| % Have Had Routine Checkup in Past Yr | 61.1 | 75.4 | 84.6 | 69.3 |
| % Have Visited Dentist in Past Yr (18+) | N/A | 73.7 | 72.6 | 72.1 |
| % Child (1-17) Has Visited Dentist in Past Yr | N/A | 74.1 | 59.5 | 67.6 |
| % Flu Shot in Past Yr (65+) | 49.1 | 58.2 | 62.6 | 50.2 |
| % Digital Rectal Exam in Past Yr (50+) | 72.1 | 51 | 55.4 | 46.8 |
| % Sigmoid/Colonoscopy Ever (50+) | 42.6 | 39.6 | 43.6 | 50.1 |
| % Mammogram in Past 2 Yrs (W40+) | 89.2 | 79.3 | 75.7 | 85.1 |
| % Pap Smear in Past 3 Yrs (W) | 95.7 | 91.9 | 87.3 | 89.7 |
| % "Always" Wear Seat Belt | 71.1 | 80.8 | 74.3 | 84.9 |
| % Firearm in Home | 15.4 | 15 | 13.8 | 16.3 |

| | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|-------------|
| % Lack Health Insurance (18-64) | 24.8 | 19.7 | 20.5 | 19.6 |
| % Cost Prevented Physician Visit in Past Yr | 22.2 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 12 |
| % Cost Prevented Child's Care in Past Yr | N/A | N/A | 12.5 | 10.4 |
| % Difficulty Getting Appointment in Past Yr | N/A | N/A | 22 | 16.6 |
| % Cost Prevented Getting Rx in Past Yr | N/A | N/A | 8.3 | 10.8 |
| % Rate Local Health Care "Excellent/Very Good" | N/A | N/A | 46 | 53.9 |

Health Findings Versus County & National Benchmarks

| HEALTH STATUS | | Broward Hispanic | vs. Broward | vs. US | vs. HP2010 |
|---------------|---|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Physical | % "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health | 9.2 | similar 13.3 | similar 12.3 | |
| | % >1 Day/Month Poor Physical Health | 21.6 | similar 26.9 | BETTER 28.5 | |
| | % Overweight | 58.7 | similar 57.1 | similar 56.9 | |
| | % Unhealthy Weight (BMI <18.5 or 25+) | 59.3 | similar 59.1 | similar 58.5 | Does NOT Meet Goal 40 |
| | % Obese | 21.6 | similar 20.2 | similar 19.1 | Does NOT Meet Goal 15 |
| Mental Health | % >1 Day/Month Poor Mental Health | 22.1 | similar 25.2 | BETTER 31.9 | |
| Morbidity | % Diabetes/High Blood Sugar | 4.2 | BETTER 7.7 | similar 5.4 | |
| | % Asthma | 16.5 | similar 15.3 | WORSE 9.9 | |
| | % "High" Chance of Getting AIDS (18-64) | 1.4 | similar 1.4 | similar 2.1 | |
| Crime | % Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Yrs | 4 | similar 3.2 | similar 3.8 | |

| HEALTH RISK | | Broward Hispanic | vs. Broward | vs. US | vs. HP2010 |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| CV Risk | % 1+ Cardiovascular Risk Factor | 88.6 | similar 90.3 | WORSE 84.7 | |
| Exercise | % No Leisure-Time Physical Activity | 25 | similar 24.5 | WORSE 20.2 | |
| Tobacco | % Current Smoker | 13.5 | BETTER 20.4 | BETTER 22.8 | Does NOT Meet Goal 12 |
| | % Smoke 21+ Cigarettes/Day | 18.6 | similar 13.8 | similar 13.8 | |
| Substance | % Current Drinker | 59.5 | similar 58.3 | similar 56.4 | Does NOT Meet Goal 50 |
| | % Drinking & Driving in Past Month | 1.6 | similar 3.1 | similar 3.7 | |
| Hypertension | % Told Have High Blood Pressure | 22.6 | BETTER 34 | WORSE 23.4 | Does NOT Meet Goal 16 |
| Cholesterol | % Told Have High Cholesterol | 33.8 | BETTER 36.1 | WORSE 21.4 | Does NOT Meet Goal 17 |

| PREVENTION | | Broward Hispanic | vs. Broward | vs. US | vs. HP2010 |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Preventive | % Have Had Routine Checkup in Past Yr | 69.3 | similar 79.2 | BETTER 64.1 | |
| | % Have Visited Dentist in Past Yr (18+) | 72.1 | similar 72.1 | similar 68.9 | Does NOT Meet Goal 83 |
| | % Child (1-17) Has Visited Dentist in Past Yr | 67.6 | similar 73 | similar 69.3 | Does NOT Meet Goal 83 |
| Immunization | % Flu Shot in Past Yr (65+) | 50.2 | similar 61.3 | similar 65.7 | Does NOT Meet Goal 90 |
| Cancer | % Digital Rectal Exam in Past Yr (50+) | 46.8 | similar 56.4 | similar 57.1 | |
| | % Sigmoid/Colonoscopy Ever (50+) | 50.1 | similar 50.2 | similar 48.7 | similar to goal 50 |
| | % Mammogram in Past 2 Yrs (W40+) | 85.1 | similar 83 | similar 78.2 | Meets Goal 70 |
| | % Pap Smear in Past 3 Yrs (W) | 89.7 | BETTER 81.2 | similar 84 | similar to goal 90 |
| Injury Control | % "Always" Wear Seat Belt | 84.9 | similar 81.4 | BETTER 75 | Does NOT Meet Goal 92 |
| | % Firearm in Home | 16.3 | BETTER 22.1 | BETTER 36.1 | |

| ACCESS | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Insurance Cvg | % Lack Health Insurance (18-64) | 19.6 | WORSE 12.2 | WORSE 15.6 | |
| Primary Care | % Cost Prevented Dr. Visit in Past Yr | 12 | similar 8.5 | similar 10.4 | |
| | % Cost Prevented Child's Care in Past Yr | 10.4 | similar 6.3 | similar 7.3 | |
| | % Difficulty Getting Appointment in Past Yr | 16.6 | similar 11 | similar 13.3 | |
| | % Cost Prevented Getting Rx in Past Yr | 10.8 | similar 9.6 | similar 9.5 | |
| Health Care | % Rate Local Health Care "Excellent/Very Good" | 53.9 | WORSE 56.5 | similar 53.1 | |