

2002 PRC Quality of Life Assessment

Collier City, Florida

Community Report Prepared for The North Broward Hospital District

*... 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

Community Defined for This Assessment

This assessment examines survey findings among residents of Collier City, Florida. The study plan for this assessment was defined by the following census block groups residing in ZIP Code 33069:

- (12 11) 0305.00-1
- (12 11) 0305.00-2
- (12 11) 0305.00-3
- (12 11) 0306.00-1
- (12 11) 0306.00-2

Quality of Life Survey

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.

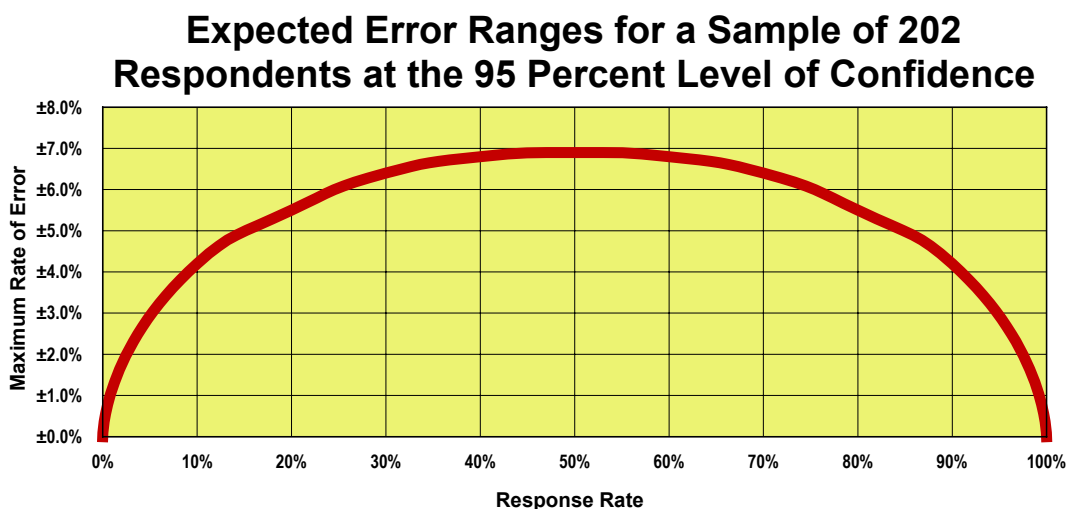


Sample Design

The sample design utilized for this effort consists of a random sample of 225 individuals aged 18 and older in the defined community. Once these data were collected, the sample was weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution at the ZIP Code level. Population estimates were based on the latest census projections of adults aged 18 and over provided in the *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 a sample size of 202 respondents is $\pm 6.9\%$ at the 95 percent level of confidence.



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

Example 1: For example, if 10% of the sample of 202 respondents answered a certain question with a "yes," it can be asserted that between 5.8% and 14.2% ($10\% \pm 4.2\%$) of the total population would offer this response.

Example 2: If 50% of respondents said "yes," one could be certain with a 95 percent level of confidence that between 43.1% and 56.9% ($50\% \pm 6.9\%$) of the total population would respond "yes" if asked this question.

In addition, for further analysis, keep in mind that each percentage point recorded among the total sample of survey respondents is representative of approximately 35 residents age 18 and older in Collier City (based on current population estimates). Thus, in a case where 3.4% of the total population responds to a survey question, this is representative of approximately 119 people and therefore must not be dismissed as too small to be significant.

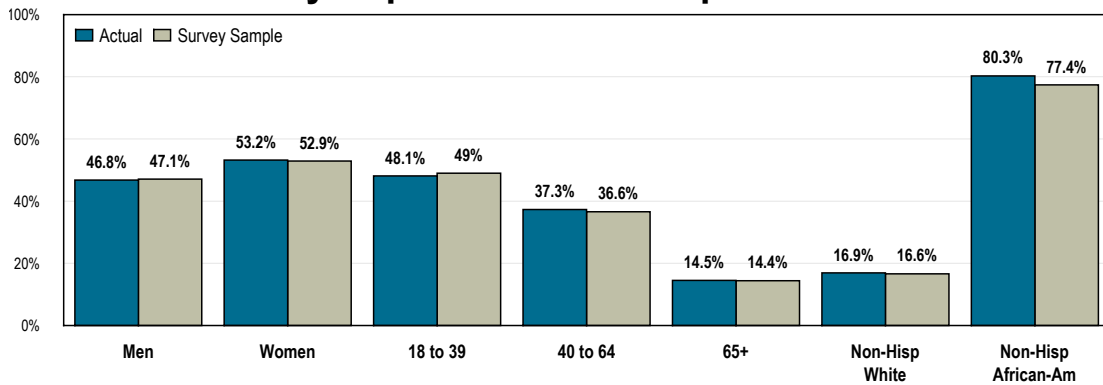
Also, for purposes of this study, comparisons are made to the 2002 Broward County survey findings [conducted in Broward County by PRC] where possible and applicable throughout the report.

Sample Characteristics

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

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

Collier City Population and Sample Characteristics



Sources: 1. CACI 2000 Census Update.
2. 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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 population of community members in Collier City with a high degree of confidence.

Existing Data

Statewide Risk Factor Data

Statewide risk factor data are provided where available as an additional benchmark against which to compare local findings. These data are reported in the *1999 BRFSS (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System) Summary Prevalence Report* published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. It should be noted, however, that individual state health departments are responsible for the administration and oversight of the BRFSS project; PRC can vouch for neither their methodological correctness nor the validity of state findings.

Nationwide Risk Factor Data

Nationwide risk factor data, which are also provided in comparison charts, are taken from the *2000 PRC National Health Survey*. The methodological approach for the national study is identical to that employed in this assessment. Therefore, PRC assures that these data may be generalized to the U.S. population with a high degree of confidence.

Healthy People 2010 Goals



**Understanding and
Improving Health**

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

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

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

HEALTH

Physical Health Status

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

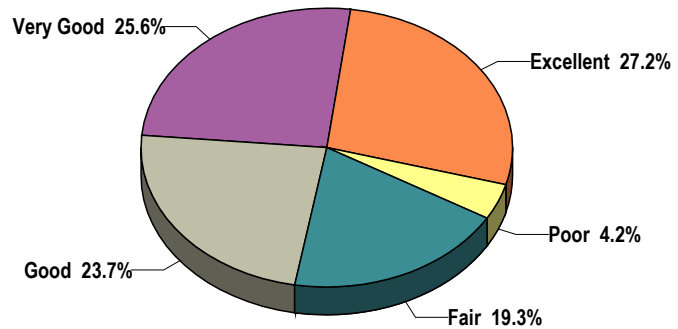
Self-Reported Physical Health

Overall Health Status

In Collier City, more than one-half (52.8%) of adults view their individual physical health as “excellent” or “very good.” On the other hand, 23.5% say that their general physical health is overall “fair” or “poor.” This is further outlined in the adjacent chart.

Self-Reported Health Status

(Collier City 2002)

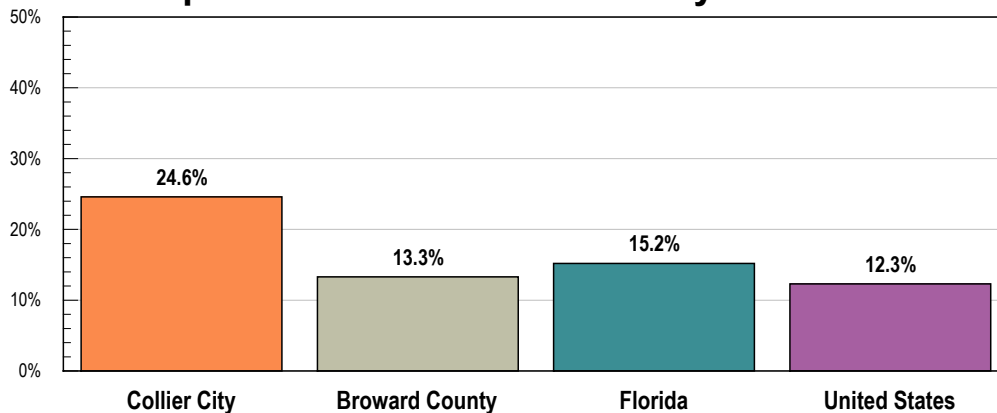


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

The percentage of area residents reporting “fair” or “poor” physical health is statistically less favorable

than the percentage found nationwide and is higher than that found statewide. Across Broward County, 13.3% of adults experience “fair” or “poor” health.

Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health

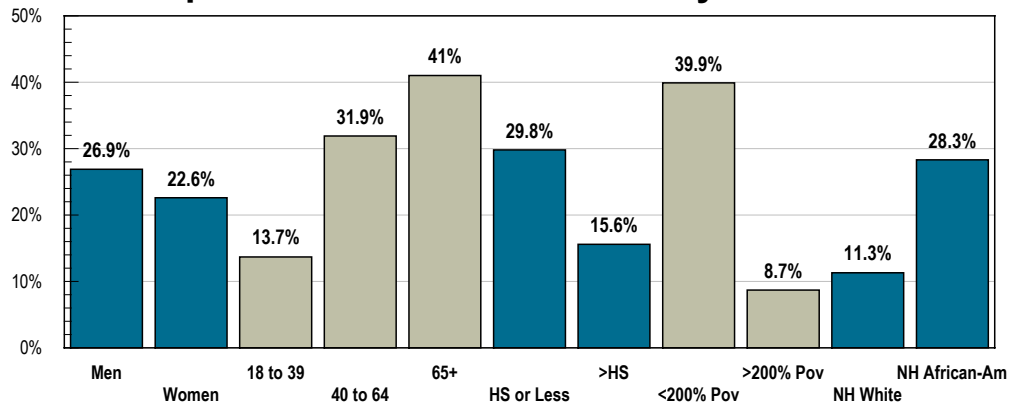


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
 3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

The following chart provides an illustration of self-reported health status, segmented by various demographic characteristics. As might be expected, indications of “fair” or “poor” health increase with age, ranging from 13.7% among adults under 40 to 41.0% among adults age 65 and older. Perhaps more surprising is that there is also a strong correlation with education, with 29.8% of community residents with no postsecondary education reporting their physical health as “fair” or “poor,” compared to 15.6% of those with education beyond high school.

Furthermore, “fair” or “poor” health is reported much more among adults living at or near the poverty level and is more likely to be reported among African-Americans than among Whites in Collier City.

Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health

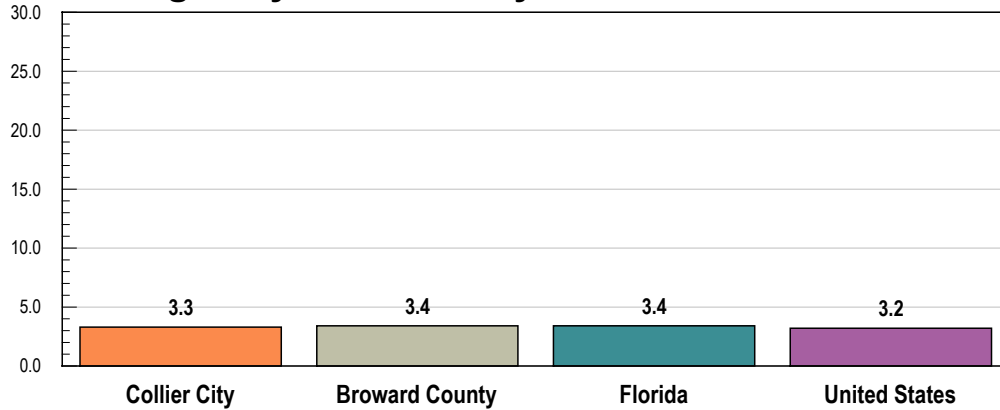


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Days of Poor Physical Health

In the *PRC Quality of Life Survey*, area residents reported an average of 3.3 days in the last month on which their physical health was *not* good. This figure compares to an average 3.2 days reported nationwide. Across both Florida and Broward County overall, adults average 3.4 days of poor physical health.

Average Days of Poor Physical Health in Past Month



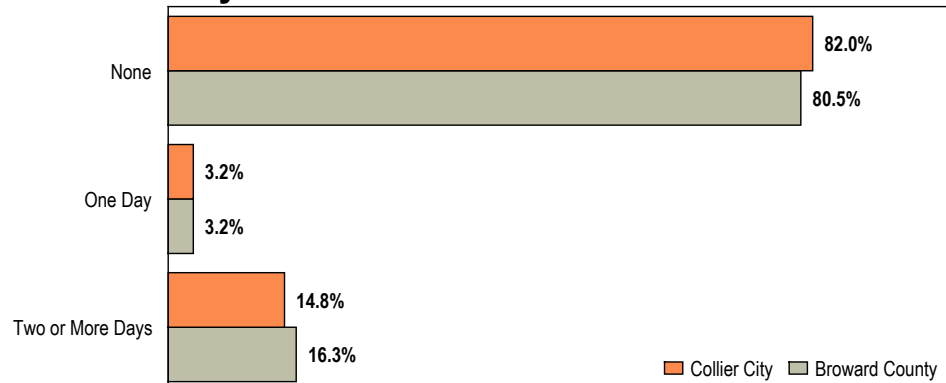
Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
 3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Days When Poor Physical or Mental Health Prevented Activities

While the majority (82.0%) of survey respondents did not experience any days in the past month on which their physical or mental health prevented normal activities, 3.2% of Collier City adults experienced **one** of these days and 14.8% reported **two or more** days on which their activities were prevented due to poor physical or mental health. Overall county results were similar, as

can be seen in the adjacent chart.

Average Days in Past Month When Physical or Mental Health Prevented Activities



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

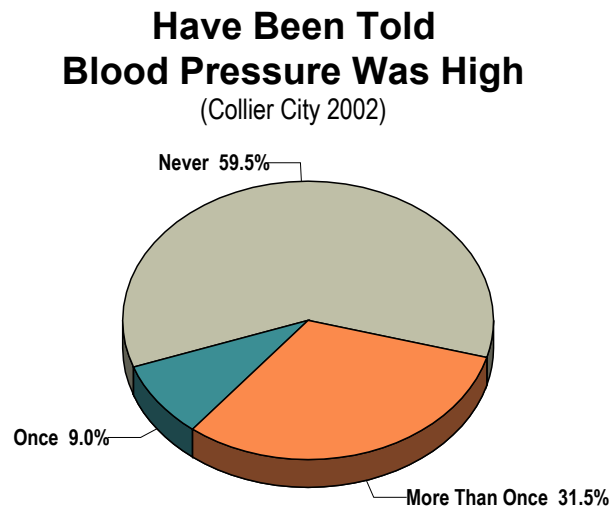
Hypertension

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

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

High Blood Pressure Prevalence

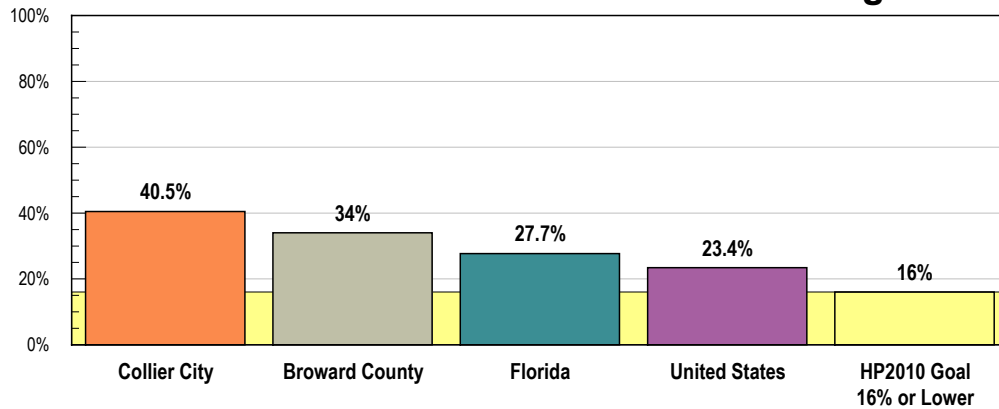
A total of 40.5% of community members have been told at some point that their blood pressure was high. Specifically, 31.5% of adults in Collier City have been told more than once that their blood pressure was high, while 9.0% have been told this only once.



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

The prevalence of adults in Collier City who have been told they have high blood pressure is *significantly higher than* the 23.4% recorded nationwide but is statistically similar to the 34.0% reported across Broward County. The local percentage fails to satisfy the *Healthy People 2010* target of 16%; note the lower hypertension level across Florida.

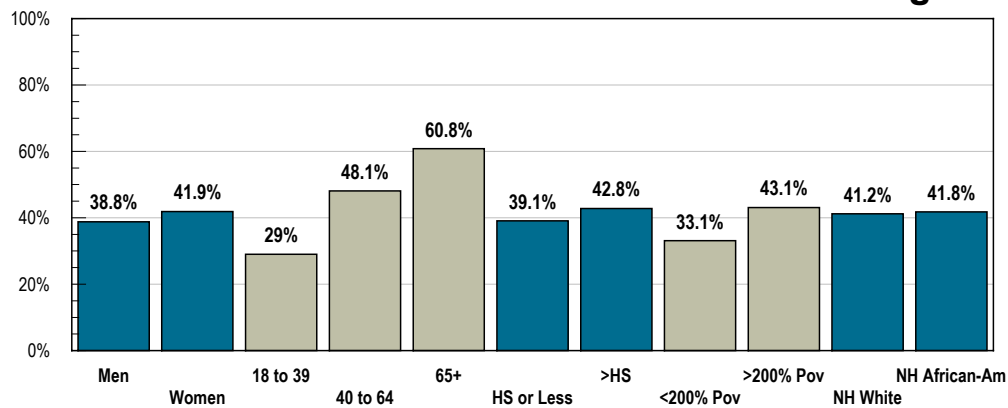
Have Been Told Blood Pressure Was High



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
 3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 4. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
 Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Also, in looking at age cohorts, hypertension rates vary from 29.0% among adults under 40 to 60.8% among those 65 and older. Adults in the higher income bracket are more likely than those with lower incomes to report having high blood pressure levels (43.1%).

Have Been Told That Blood Pressure Was High



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

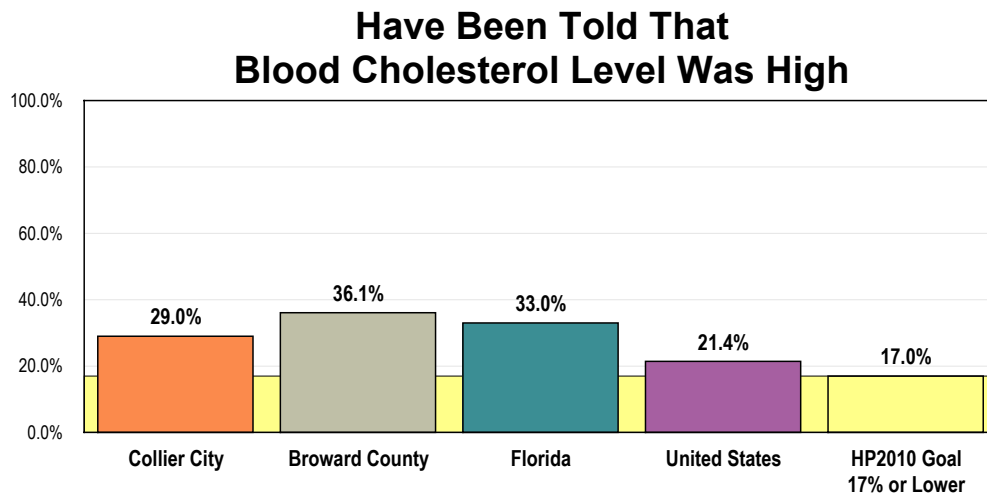
Cholesterol

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

High Blood Cholesterol Prevalence

A total of 29.0% of adults in Collier City have been told by a health professional that their cholesterol level was high; this level is *significantly worse than* the 21.4% recorded nationwide and fails to satisfy the *Healthy People 2010* target of 17% or lower. In contrast, the Collier City prevalence for high cholesterol levels is more favorable than the 36.1% reported throughout Broward County.

Statewide, 33.0% of adults have been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol levels, as shown below.

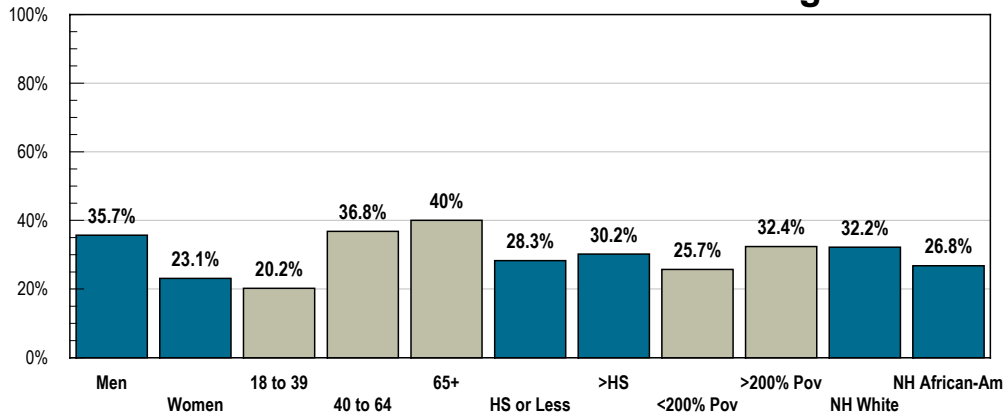


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
4. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

The following chart provides an illustration of local high cholesterol levels, segmented by specific demographic characteristic. Note that high blood cholesterol prevalence exhibits a positive correlation with age, varying from 20.2% among adults under 40 to 40.0% among those 65 and older. Note that, in contrast to hypertension levels, high cholesterol is higher among Whites than African-Americans.

Men in Collier City are much more likely than women (35.7% vs. 23.1%, respectively) to report high cholesterol levels, and the prevalence of high cholesterol appears to increase with income level.

Have Been Told That Blood Cholesterol Level Was High



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

Morbidity

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

AIDS Testing & Risk

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.

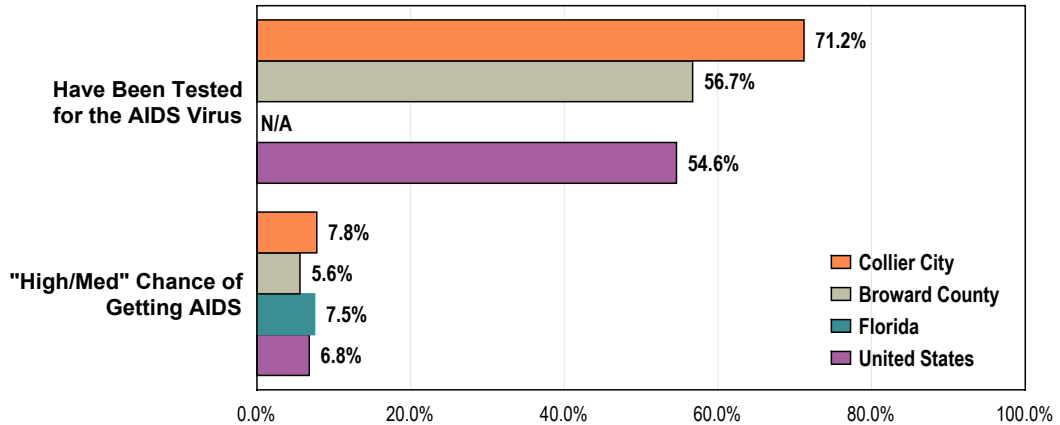
Although there is no vaccine or cure, recent advances in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) treatment can slow or halt the progression from HIV infection to AIDS. Because HIV is not a reportable disease, the only method of monitoring HIV transmission is to monitor trends in AIDS cases. Longer periods 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, 7.8% of adults in Collier City believe that their chances of contracting the HIV virus is “high” or “medium,” similar to that found nationally (6.8%).

Note in the following chart that testing levels in Collier City were reported among 71.2% of adults under 65, higher than the 56.7% reported countywide.

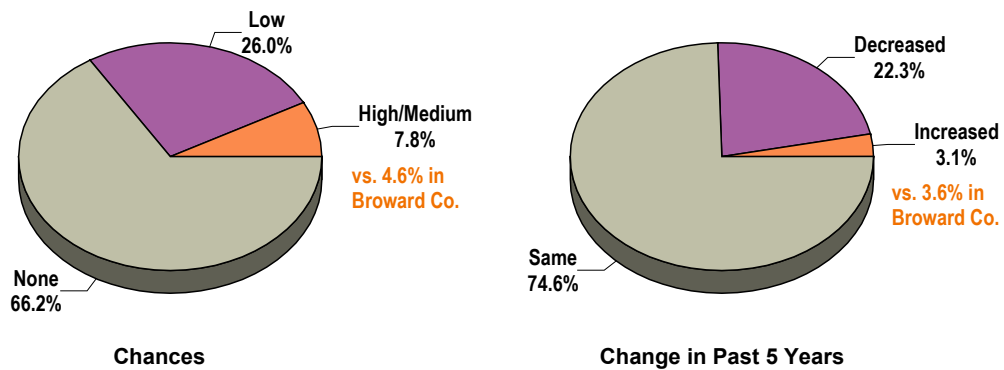
Perceptions of AIDS (18-64)



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
 3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects total sample of respondents under 65.

Two in three (66.2%) local adults feel they have no chance of acquiring the AIDS virus. Another 26.0% reported a “low” risk, and 7.8% reported “high” or “medium” risk for the virus (versus 4.6% across Broward County). About three in four local adults report that their chances of getting AIDS has remained the same over the past five years. Only 3.1% feel their chances have increased, similar to the countywide prevalence (3.6%).

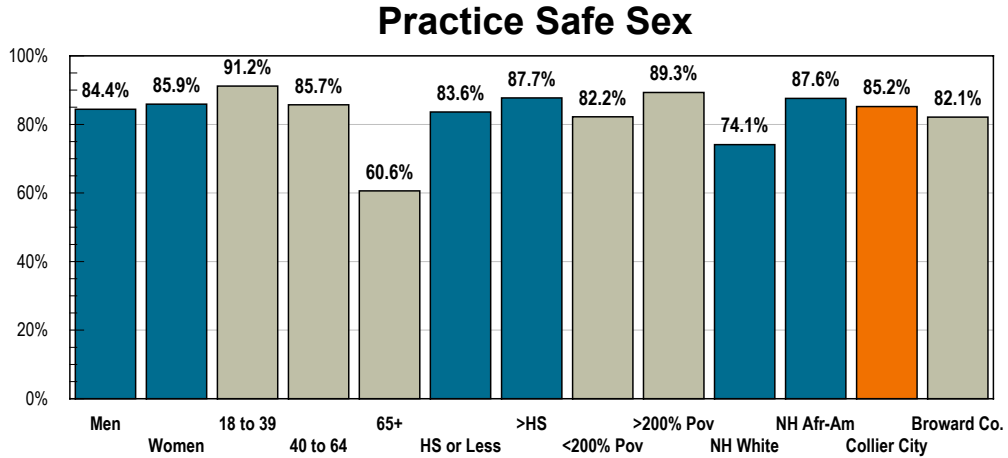
Perceived Chances of Getting the AIDS Virus



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Practice Safe Sex

In a follow-up inquiry, Collier City residents were asked to indicate whether they practice safe sex. As shown in the following chart, more than 8 in 10 (85.2%) responded affirmatively; note the following breakout by demographic characteristic. Across Broward County, 82.1% of residents reportedly practice safe sex, as shown below.

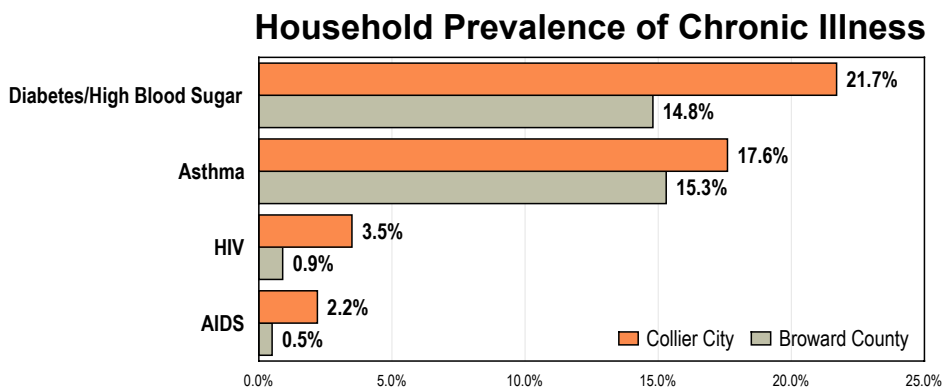


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Household Prevalence of Chronic Illness

As part of the 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, area residents were asked to report the prevalence of any of various chronic conditions among themselves or other members of their households.

As shown below, 21.7% of survey respondents reported that they or a member of their household suffer from **diabetes**, higher than the 14.8% reported across Broward County, and another 17.6% of local adults report that they or a member of their household currently suffer from **asthma** (comparable to the 15.3% reporting asthma countywide but less favorable than the 9.9% reported nationwide). A total of 3.5% currently report suffering from HIV (much higher than the 0.9% throughout the county), while 2.2% of local adults report suffering from **AIDS** (higher than the 0.5% in Broward County).



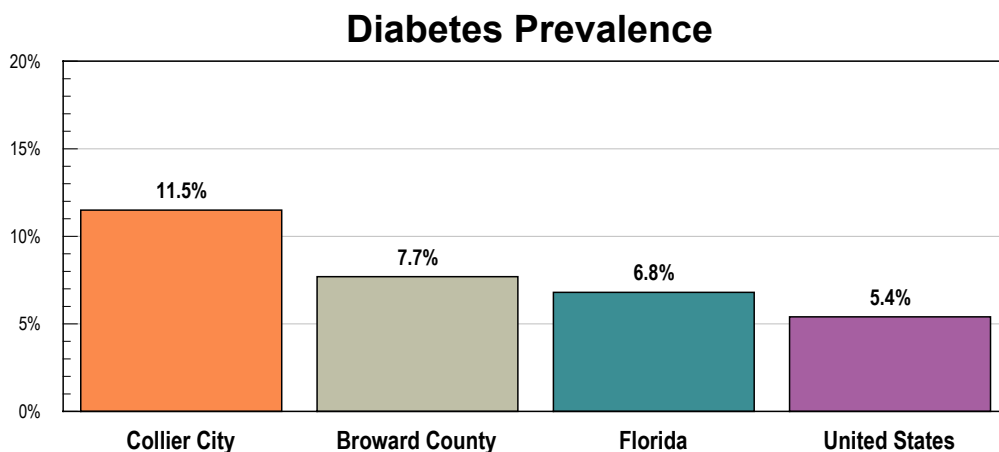
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Keep in mind that each percentage point above represents approximately 35 adults in Collier City.

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, 11.5% of the community members surveyed indicate having diabetes themselves, less favorable than the 6.8% reported statewide and the 5.4% found nationwide. Across Broward County, 7.7% of adults are reported to be diabetic.

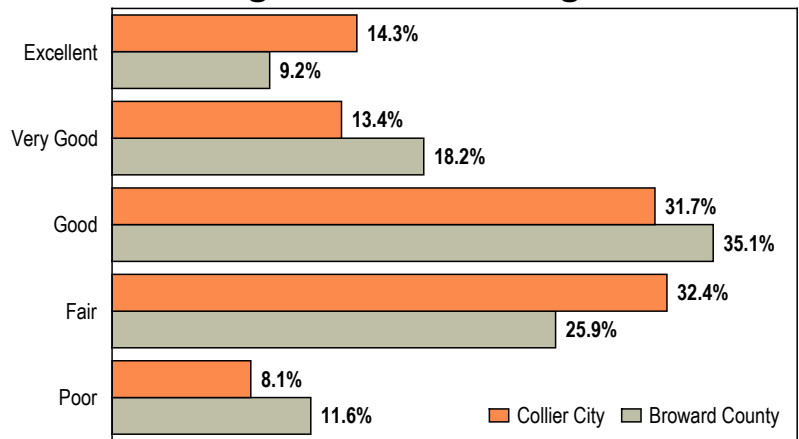


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Vision Among Diabetics

Local diabetics (a total of 26 respondents) were next asked to rate their vision. As shown in the following chart, “excellent” and “very good” ratings were reported among 27.7% of local diabetics (versus 27.4% across Broward County), and another 31.7% gave “good” reports of their vision (comparable to countywide findings). In contrast, a full 40.5% of local diabetics indicated “fair” to “poor” vision ratings, as shown in the following chart.

Rating of Vision Among Diabetics



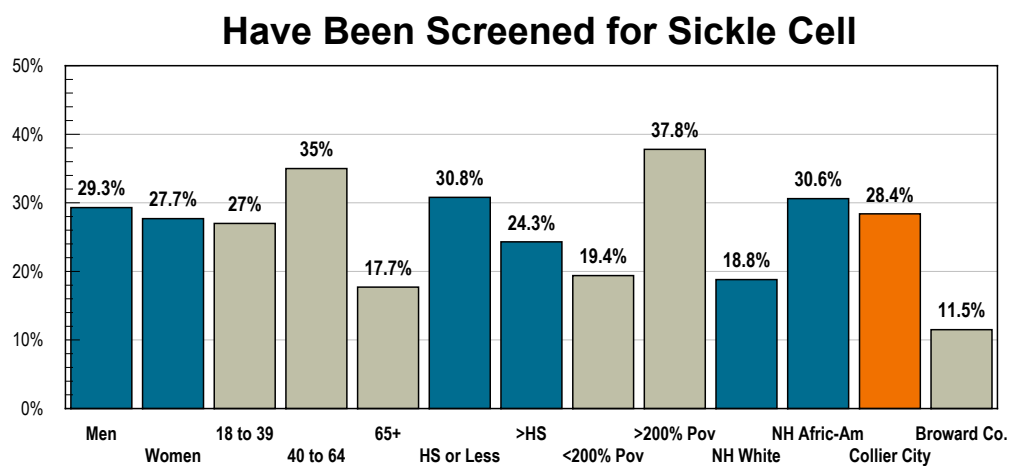
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all diabetic respondents (n=26).

Sickle Cell Anemia

Sickle cell anemia, a disease of the blood most often associated with African-Americans, is an issue of concern in Collier City. As shown below, 28.4% of adults have been screened for the disease (much higher than the 11.5% prevalence recorded across Broward County).

Viewed demographically, screenings are highest among middle-aged adults, those without education beyond high school, residents in the higher income bracket, and local African-Americans.



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

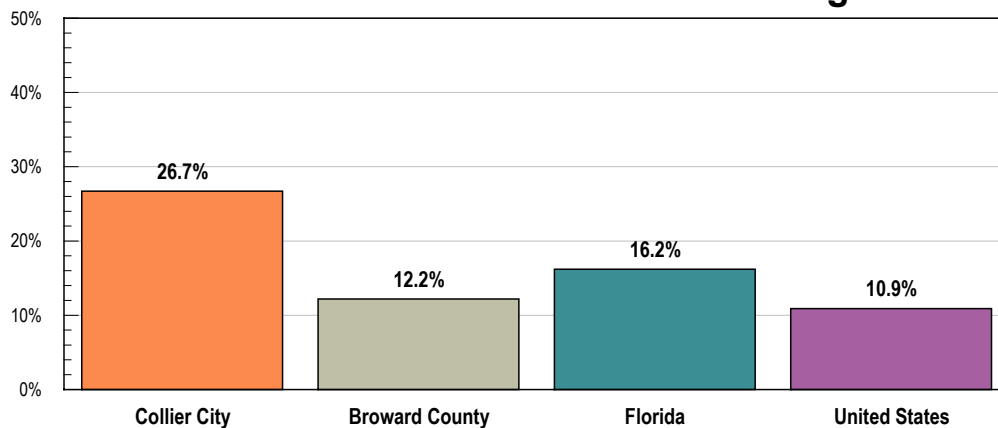
Health Insurance Coverage

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

Lack of Health Insurance Coverage

A full 26.7% of adults in Collier City have no insurance coverage to pay for health care expenses, much higher than the national level. Across Broward County, just 12.2% of adults are without coverage, as shown below.

Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage

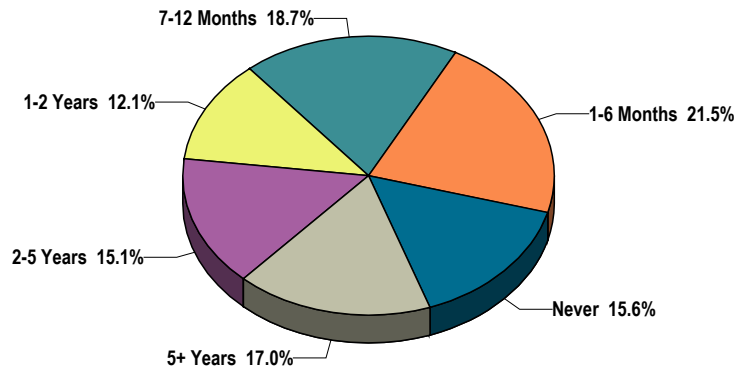


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects total sample of respondents.

Residents without current coverage were asked to indicate how long they have been without insurance. As shown in the following chart, 21.5% of these adults have been without coverage for **six months or less**, while 18.7% have been without coverage for **seven to 12 months**. Another 12.1% have been without insurance for **one to two years**, and 15.1% have been without coverage for **two to five years**. A total of 17.0% of these adults have not had health care insurance coverage for **five or more years**, and 15.6% have **never** had health care insurance coverage.

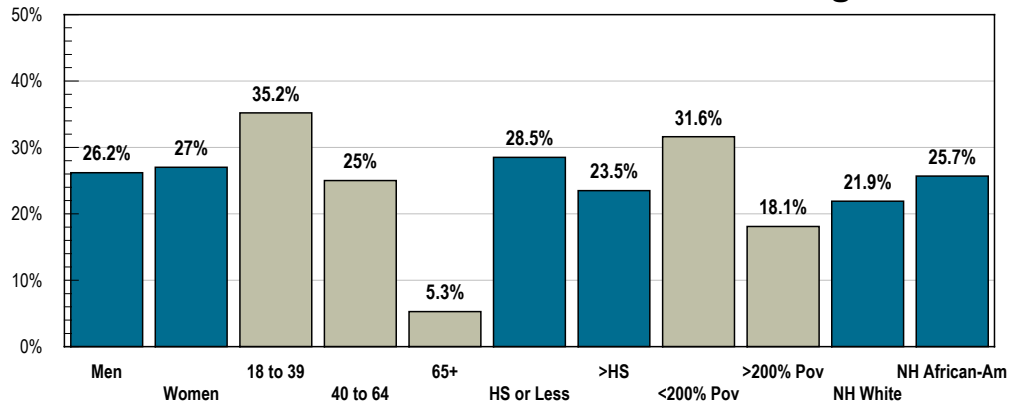
Not surprisingly, current coverage is directly related to income, and, in fact, lack of insurance increases sharply among individuals living below 200% of the national poverty level. Lack of coverage is also high among young adults, those without postsecondary education, and African-Americans.

Length of Time Since Coverage (Collier City 2002)



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects those respondents without current coverage.

Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage

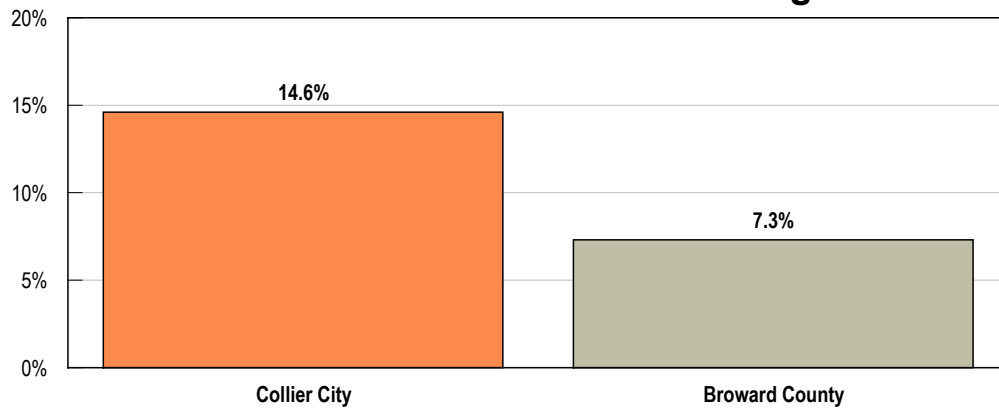


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City 2002.
 2. Reflects total sample of respondents.

Coverage for Children

Among local adults with children under 18 at home, 14.6% have no health care insurance coverage for their children, as shown in the following chart. Across Broward County, this prevalence is a lower 7.3%.

Have No Health Care Insurance Coverage for Child



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

Barriers to Primary Care

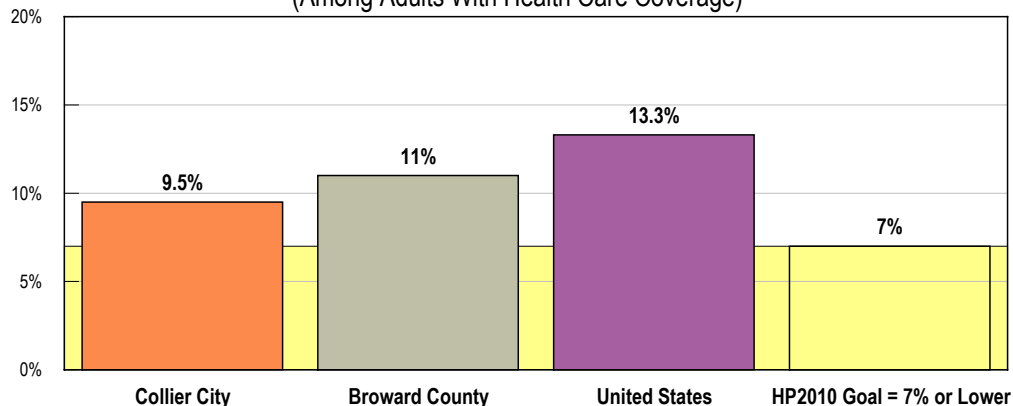
This section examines access to preventive care services, including community members' experience with the availability of physician services, and cost as an inhibitor to receiving care.

Appointment Availability

Adults. A total of 9.5% of adults in Collier City had difficulty getting in to see a physician during the past year, which is statistically similar to the nationwide prevalence (13.3%) as well as the 11.0% reported across Broward County. However, the Collier City rate fails to satisfy the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 7% or lower.

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

2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

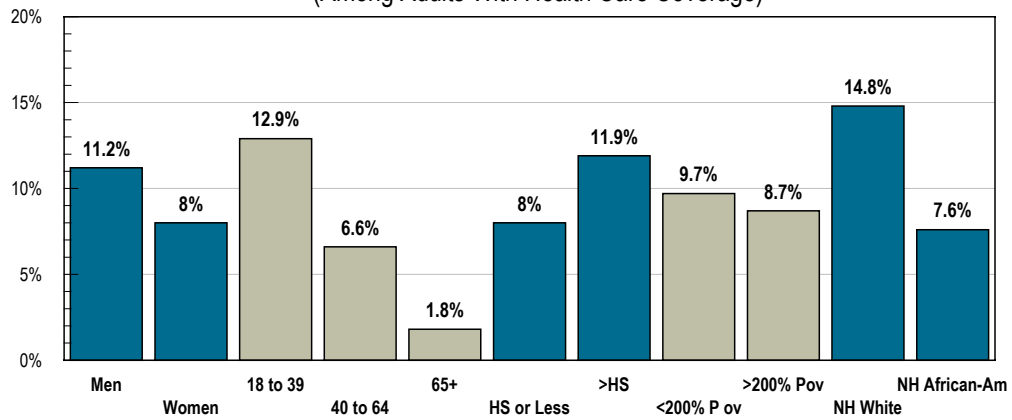
Notes: 1. Asked of those respondents who are currently covered by health care insurance.

2. State data not available.

As shown in the next graph, young adults, males, and White residents are most likely to report difficulty getting an appointment to see a physician. Note also that people with education beyond high school more often note that they had trouble getting a medical appointment at some point in the past year.

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 Survey, Professional Research Consultants

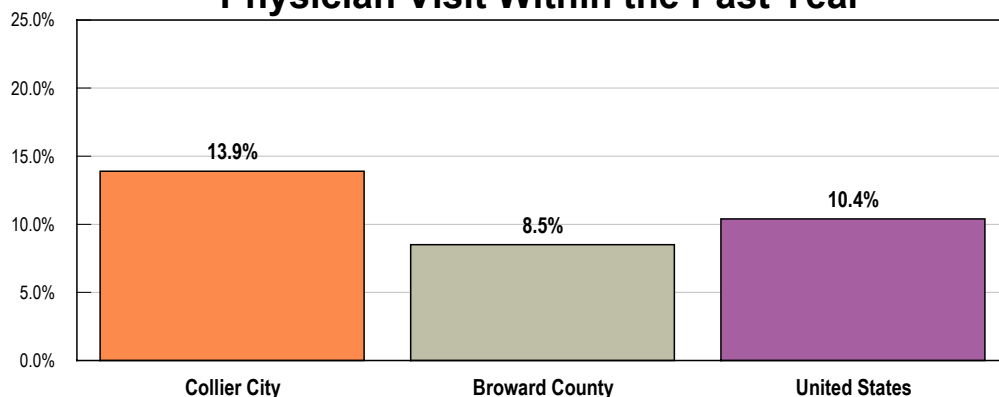
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.

2. Asked of those respondents who are currently covered by some type of health care insurance.

Cost of Health Services

Adults. Cost is an important factor in the access equation. In the past year, cost has prevented 13.9% of community members from visiting a physician. This figure is comparable to the figure found nationwide (10.4%) as well as the 8.5% reported across Broward County, as shown below.

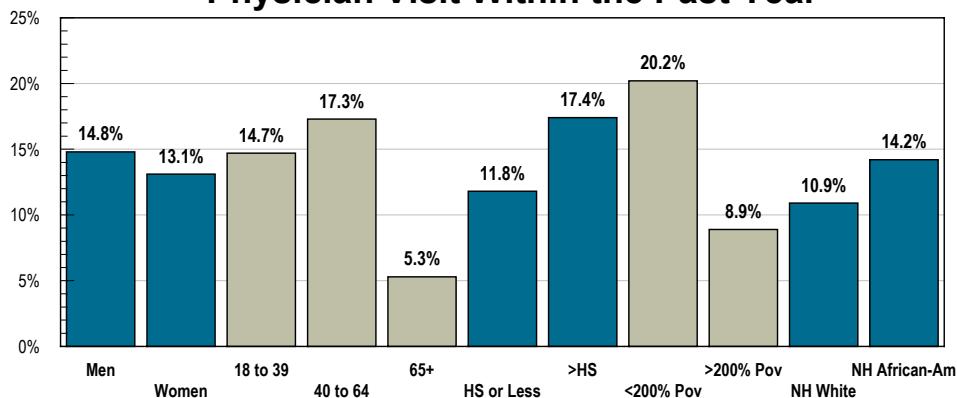
Cost Prevented a Physician Visit Within the Past Year



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

Note in the following table that 20.2% of persons living at or near the poverty level have found cost a prohibitive factor when seeking primary medical care in the past year. Also, adults under 65 more than older adults face prohibitive costs, as do African-Americans. It may be surprising to note that cost prohibited medical care more often for adults with education beyond high school, as shown in the following chart.

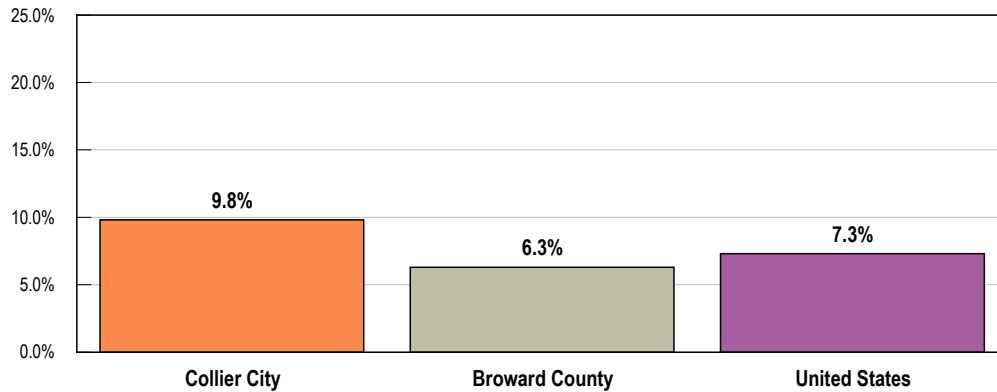
Cost Prevented a Physician Visit Within the Past Year



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Children. Among residents in Collier City with children under the age of 18, 9.8% indicate that cost or a lack of insurance prevented their child from receiving health care at some point in the past. Nationwide, a similar 7.3% of parents could not afford health care for a child in the past year (this prevalence among residents with children across Broward County was 6.3%).

Cost Prevented Child's Health Care in the Past Year

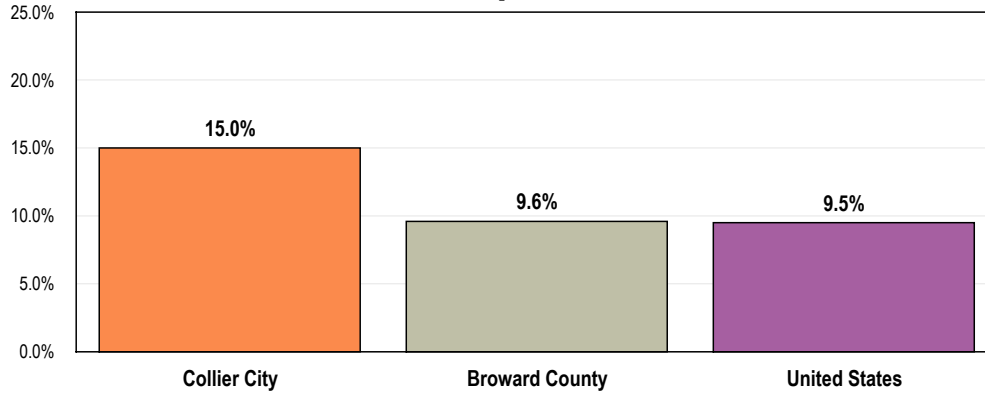


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Asked of respondents with children under the age of 18.
2. Florida data not available.

Prescription Medicine

Adults. Another important issue in regard to medical care access is prescription medicine. A total of 15.0% of community members noted that cost prevented them from obtaining a needed prescription medicine in the past year, much higher than the 9.5% of American adults reporting the same, as well as the 9.6% reported throughout Broward County.

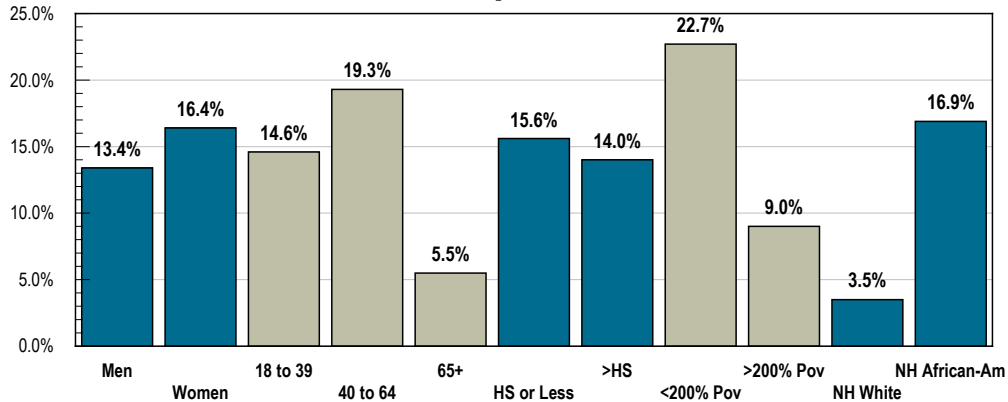
Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year



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

When viewed demographically, people living in or near the poverty level were most likely to note that cost prevented them from receiving a prescription medicine in the past year. Note also that African-Americans are nearly five times as likely as Whites to indicate that cost prevented them from purchasing medicine last year.

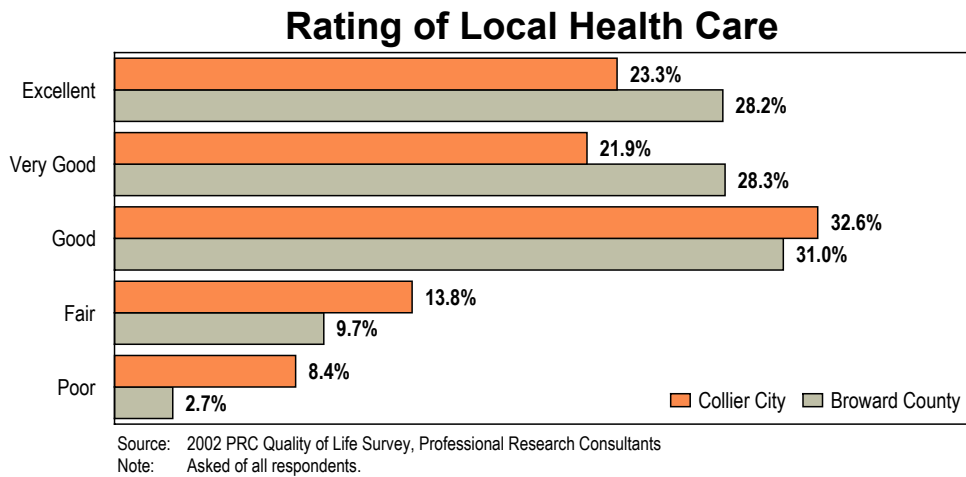
Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year



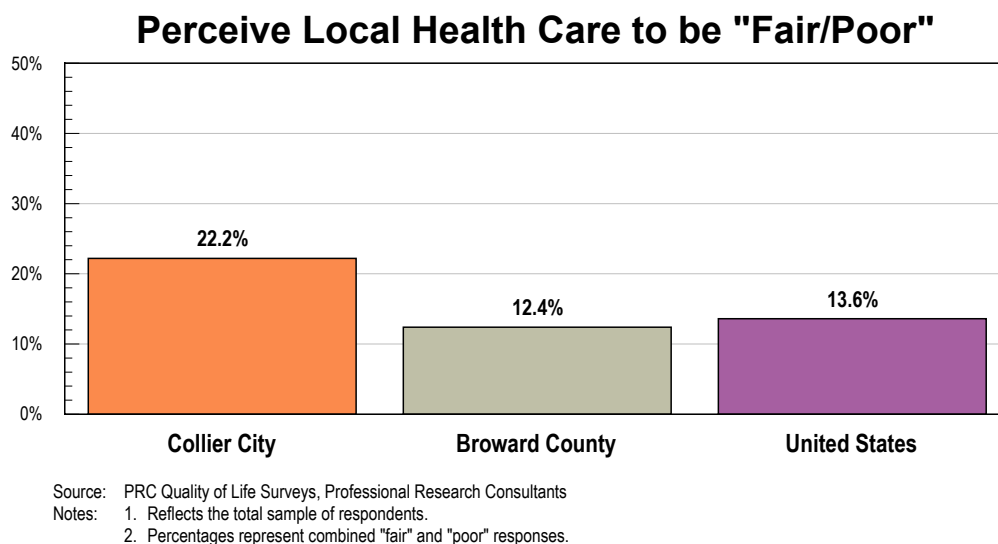
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Quality of Local Health Care

Overall, local adults give high ratings of the local health care that they currently receive. Nearly one-half (45.2%) give “excellent” or “very good” appraisals (compared to 56.5% throughout the county), with another 32.6% of residents reporting “good” local health care. On the other hand, 22.2% of Collier City adults consider their local health care to be “fair” or “poor,” compared to the 12.4% found among residents countywide.

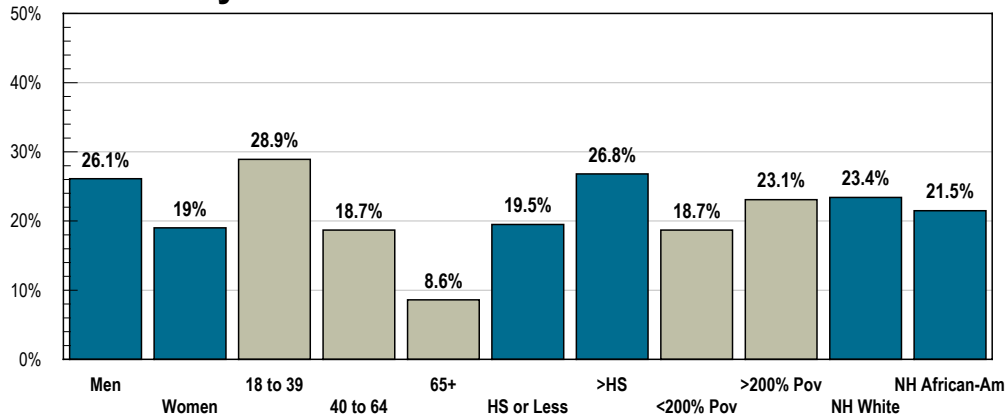


The number of adults who perceive local health care to be “fair” or “poor” is significantly higher than that reported among adults both county- and nationwide, as shown below.



Note in the following table that men and young adults more often consider the quality of local health care to be “fair” or “poor.” Also, adults in the higher income and educational breakouts more often consider their health care to be “fair” or “poor.”

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

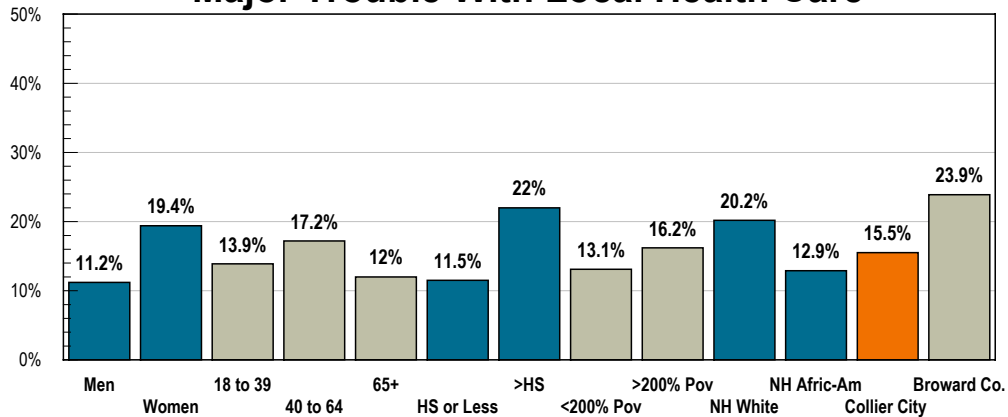


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

In a follow-up inquiry, community members were asked to indicate whether they feel the local health care system has major problems. As shown in the following chart, 15.5% responded affirmatively (compared to 23.9% across Broward County).

Local residents most likely to give “major trouble” assessments of local health care include women, middle-aged adults, those with postsecondary education, adults living in the higher income bracket, and Whites, as shown in the following chart.

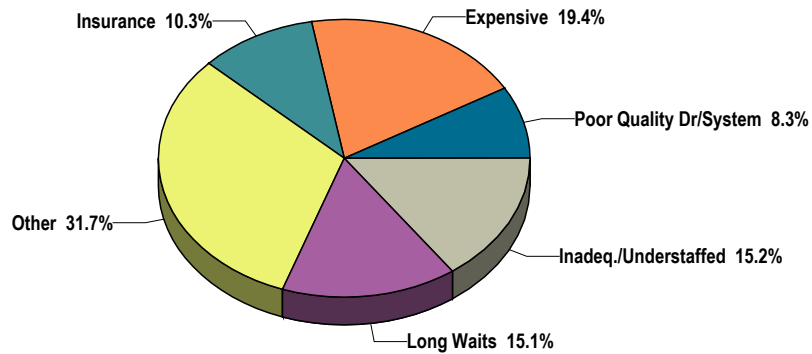
Perceive There to be Major Trouble With Local Health Care



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Among those perceiving “major trouble” with local health care (36 respondents), reasons predominantly related to **cost** (mentioned by 19.4%). Another 15.2% specified that **understaffed or inadequate** medical staff was to blame and 15.1% reported that **long waits for medical care** were the major trouble. A total of 10.3% mentioned **insurance** and 8.3% gave reasons relating to a **poor quality health system** or **poor quality physicians** in general.

Perceived Problems With Local Health Care



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects those respondents who perceive there to be "major trouble" with local health care (n=29).

Mental Health Status

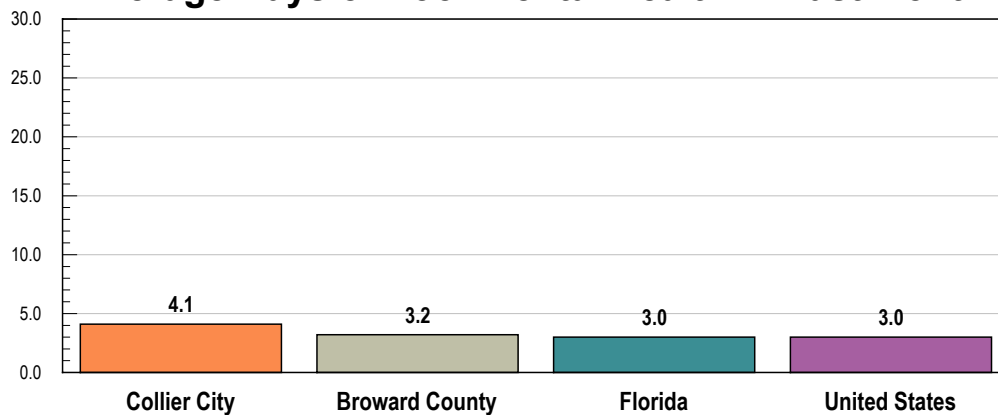
The following section outlines general assessments of the mental health status among Collier City residents, including average days of poor health monthly and usage of professional mental health services.

Self-Reported Mental Health Status

Days of Poor Mental Health

In the *PRC Quality of Life Survey*, adults in Collier City reported an average of 4.1 days in the last month on which their mental health was *not* good. This compares to an average 3.0 days reported nationwide and 3.2 days in Broward County, as shown below.

Average Days of Poor Mental Health in Past Month



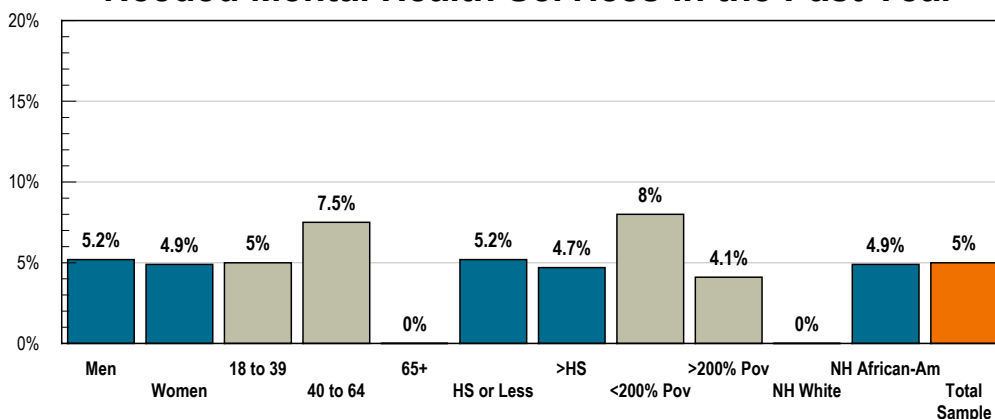
Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1998 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

[Note that the percentage of local adults experiencing more than one day of poor mental health in the past month (24.7%) is more favorable than the 31.9% reported nationwide.]

Use of Mental Health Services

A total of 5.0% of local adults indicate that at some point in the past year, they needed mental health services. This prevalence increases to 8% among adults in the lower income level and to 7.5% among middle-aged adults, as shown below.

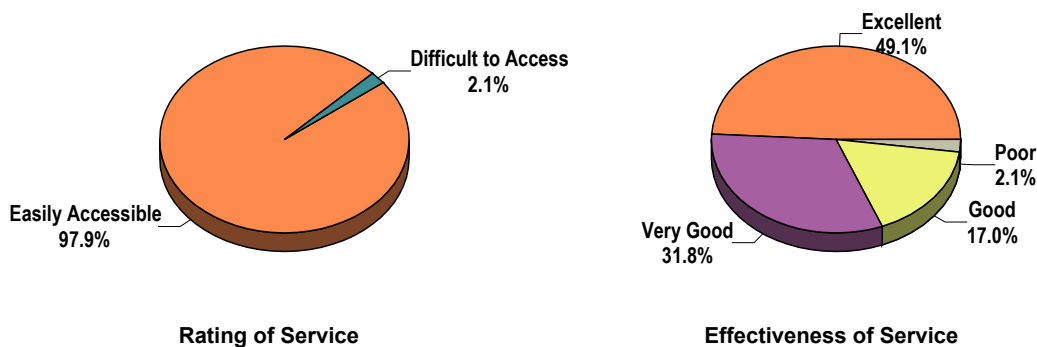
Needed Mental Health Services in the Past Year



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Adults who sought professional mental help in the past year (10 respondents) were next asked to rate the accessibility of local services and to rate the effectiveness of the service they received. As shown, nearly all of these adults said the services were “easily accessible.” In regard to the services used, 80.9% of the adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings, while 17.0% said “good” and the remaining 2.1% said mental help was “poor.”

Ratings of Mental Health Services



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of those respondents who sought mental help last year (n=10).

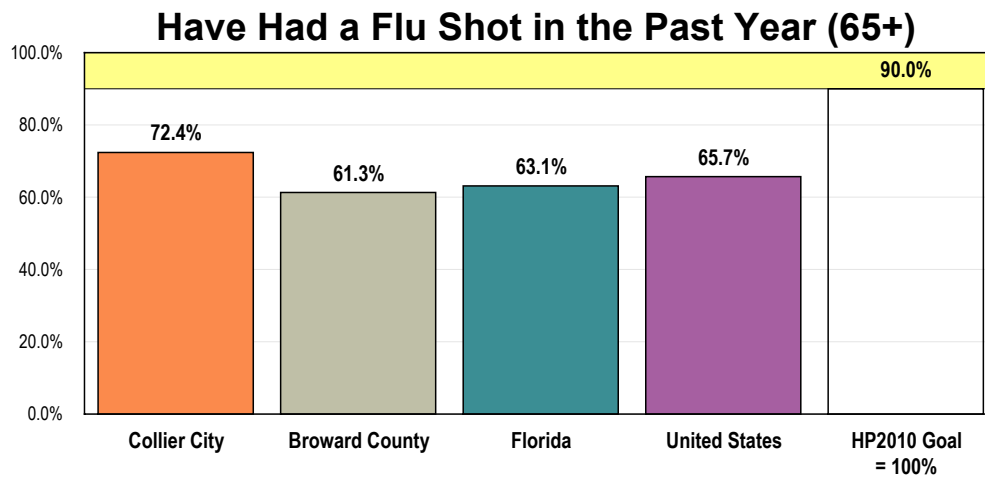
Immunization

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

Vaccinations for Seniors

Influenza

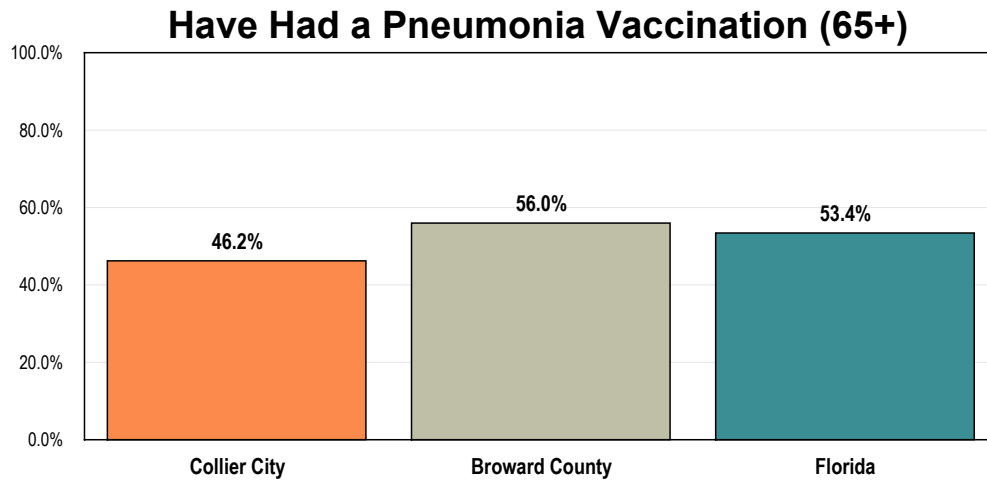
Nearly seven in ten (72.4%) of Collier City seniors (age 65 and older) have had an influenza shot within the past year, similar to the prevalence recorded across Broward County as well as the national average. Statewide prevalence of flu immunization among those age 65 and older is 63.1%. Note the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 90% or higher in the following chart.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1999 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of respondents aged 65 and older.

Pneumonia

A total of 46.2% of adults age 65 and older have ever had a pneumonia vaccination, statistically similar to the 53.4% reported across Florida as well as the 56.0% found among residents of Broward County overall.



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

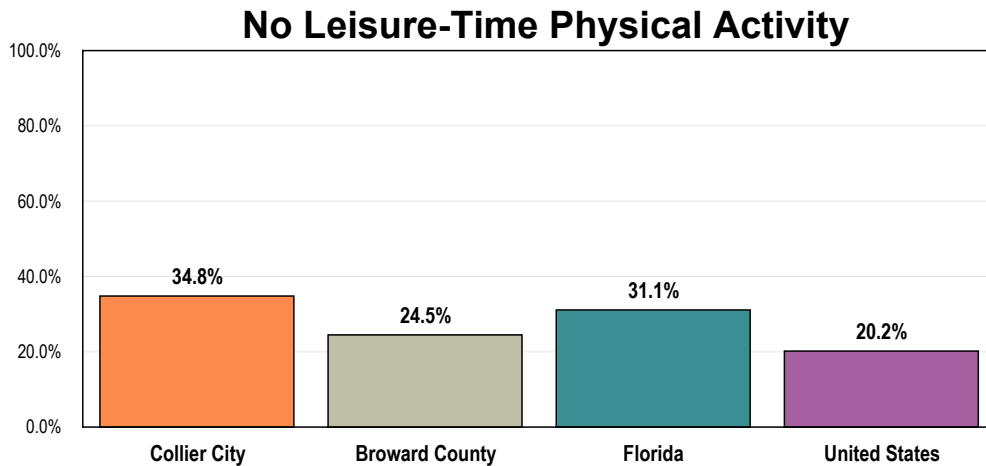
Physical Fitness

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

Leisure-Time Physical Activity

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity

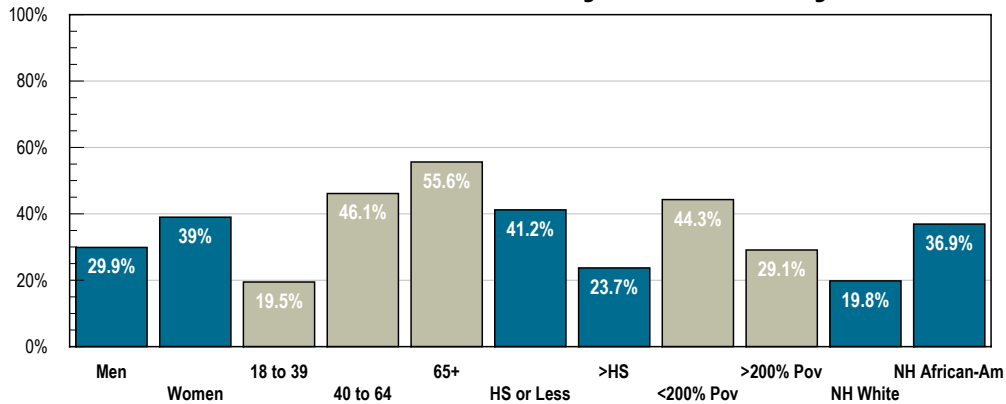
However, 34.8% of residents in Collier City have *not* participated in any type of physical activity outside work during the past month. This percentage is *significantly higher than* the 20.2% recorded nationwide and is higher than both the Broward County and Florida percentages as well.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
3. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1998 Florida Data
Note: Asked of all respondents.

The following chart segments levels of inactivity by various demographic characteristics. As shown, the lack of leisure-time activity is highest among women, adults aged 40 and older, people in the lower income and educational brackets, and African-Americans.

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity

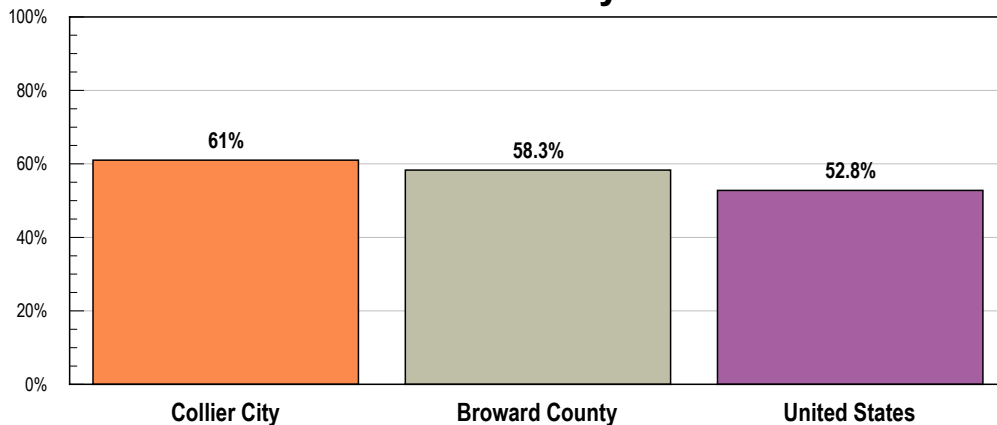


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Sedentary Lifestyles

Another measure of proper health and physical fitness is the “sedentary” definition which applies to those who do not exercise at least three times per week for at least 20 minutes per occasion. In Collier City, 61.0% of adults fall into this “sedentary” category. This figure is less favorable than that recorded nationwide (52.8%) but similar to the 58.3% reported across Broward County.

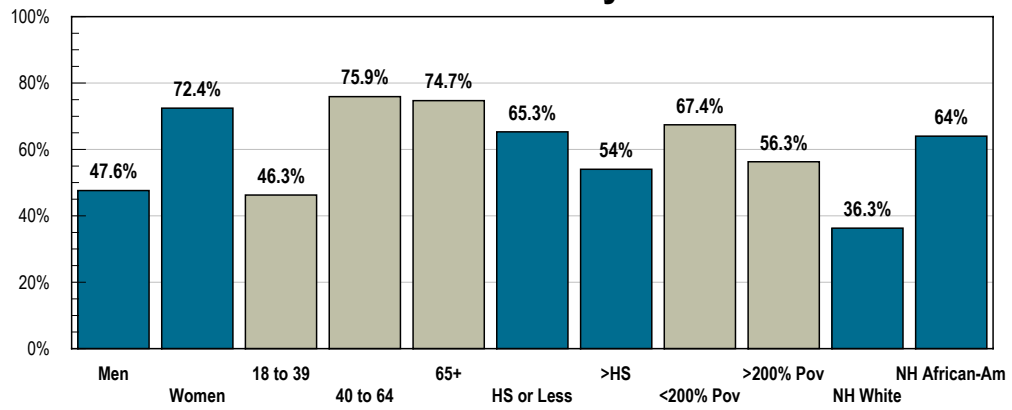
Sedentary



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. State data not available.

As was the case with lack of leisure-time physical activity, sedentary lifestyles appear to be found most often among women, adults aged 40 and older, those in the lower income and educational breakouts, and African-Americans.

Sedentary



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

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.

2. Asked of all respondents.

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

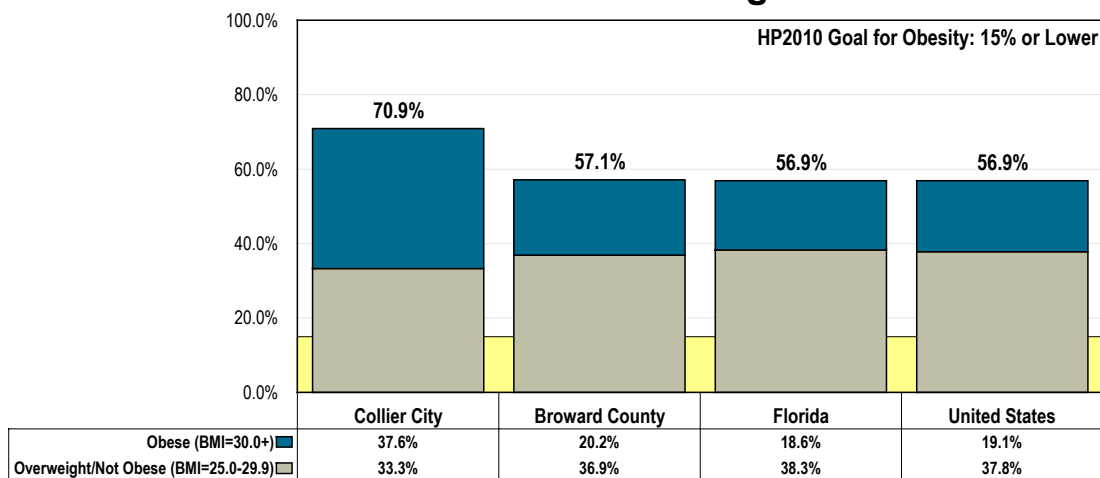
Overweight Prevalence

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

One of the more precise measurements of being overweight is body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kg/m²). Overweight includes 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 this 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. [Note that the definition was revised in 1998; prior data presented below has been adjusted to correspond with the current definition.]

Under this definition for overweight prevalence, a full 70.9% of local adults are overweight, statistically less favorable than the 56.9% found across both Florida and the nation overall in the 2000 PRC National Health Survey. The obesity level in Collier City (37.2%) is statistically higher than that found nationwide (19.1%) and fails to satisfy the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 15% or lower. The Collier City prevalence also greatly exceeds that reported across Broward County, as shown below.

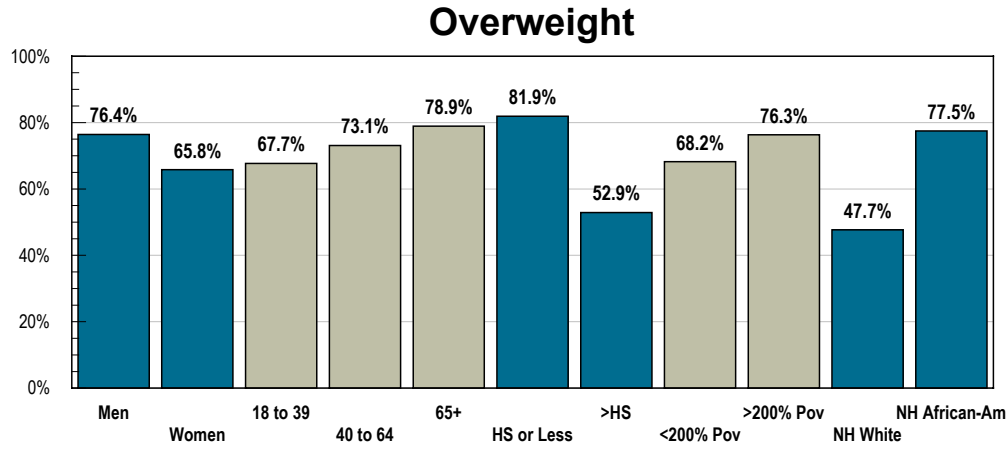
Overweight



- Sources: 1. PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 State Data
 3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 4. *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 respondents.

As shown in the following chart, adults without education beyond high school in Collier City show the greatest level of overweight prevalence, with more than eight in 10 overweight.

Women, young adults, those in the higher educational bracket and Whites 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. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City 2002.

Tobacco Use

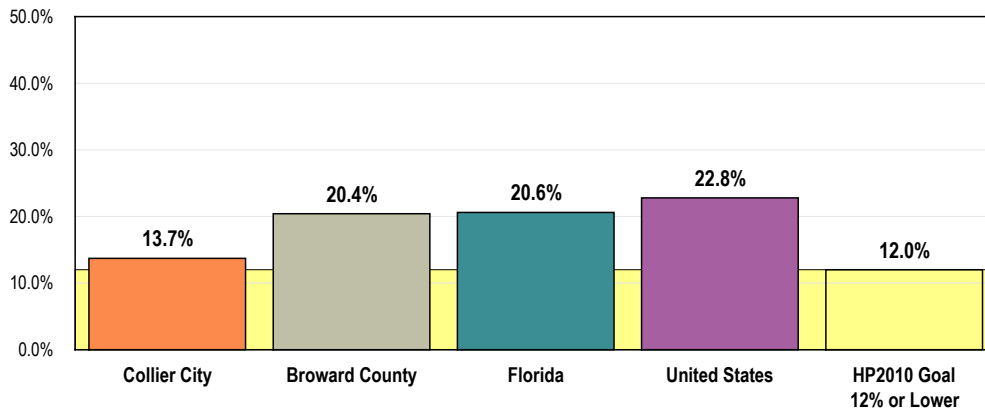
Tobacco use remains the single-most avoidable cause of death in our society. The predominant form of tobacco use is cigarette smoking, which has been associated with coronary heart disease, cancer (of the lung, larynx, pharynx, oral cavity, esophagus, pancreas and bladder), stroke, emphysema and other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

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 13.7% prevalence of current smokers recorded in Collier City is more favorable than the 22.8% prevalence recorded nationwide, and comparable to the *Healthy People 2010* goal to reduce smoking prevalence to 12% or less of adults age 18 and over. The local smoking level is significantly lower than that reported across Broward County, as shown below.

Current Smokers

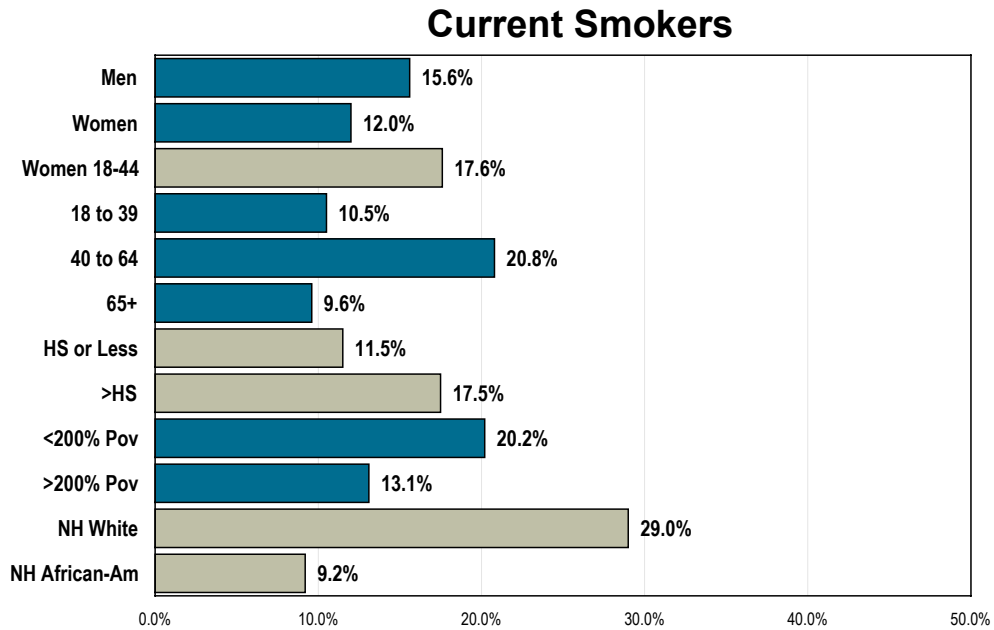


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
 3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 4. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

The following chart outlines smoking prevalence in Collier City, segmented by various demographic characteristics. As shown, 12.0% of women and 15.6% of men currently smoke. By analysis, it can be seen that a 17.6% 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.

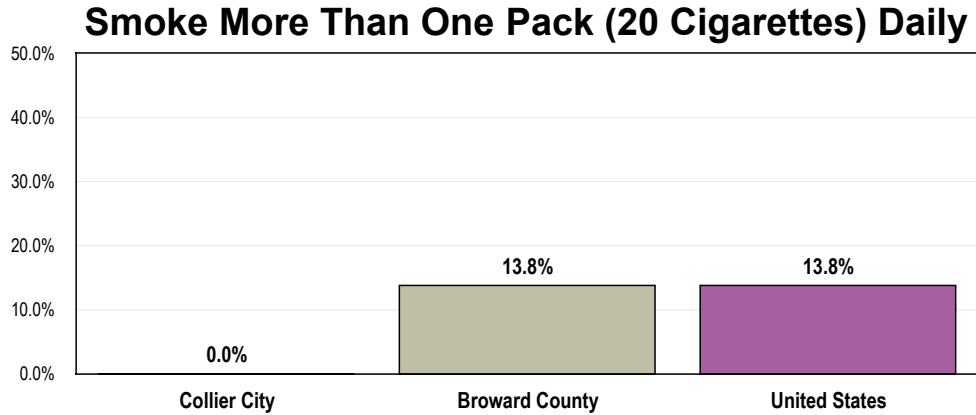
In examining cigarette smoking by income levels, a negative correlation is evident; smoking prevalence levels are lower among the group of community residents with the highest income classification. Adults ages 40 to 64 are more likely than younger and older adults to smoke. Note also that local Whites are much more likely than African-Americans to be current smokers.



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.

Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day

Among current smokers in Collier City (28 adults overall), not a single one reported smoking more than one pack (20 cigarettes) a day on the days that they smoked, as shown in the following chart. This prevalence is more favorable than the 13.8% reported nationwide. In contrast, 13.8% of smokers throughout Broward County report smoking more than one pack of cigarettes daily.



Sources: 1. 2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all smokers (n=28 in Collier City)

Substance Abuse

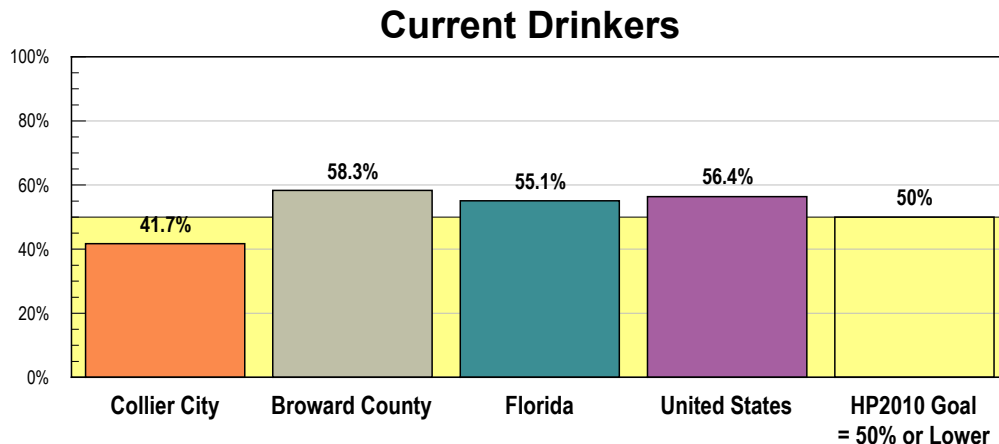
The misuse of alcohol and other drugs is associated with several health risks (including HIV transmission) and has tremendous societal and economic costs, as well. Alcohol/drug use is implicated in nearly one-half of all deaths from motor vehicle accidents and intentional injuries (including homicides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

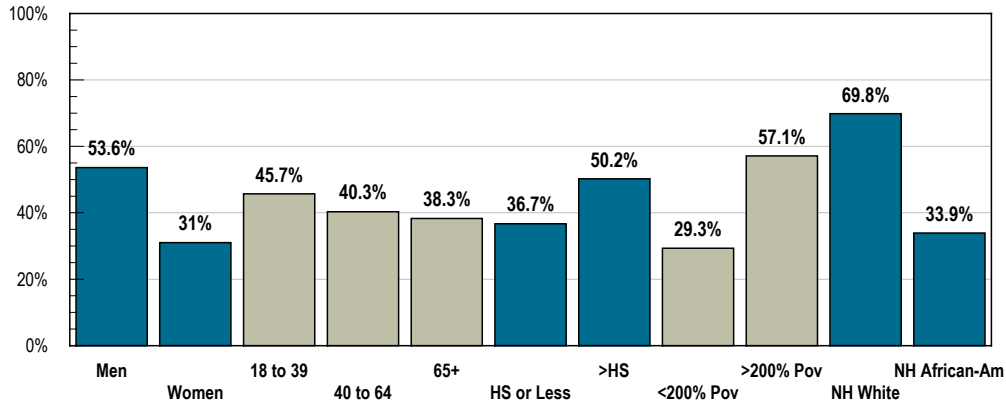
“Current” drinkers are those who have had one or more drinks within the past month (for the purpose of this study, a “drink” is defined as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor). A total of 41.7% of adults in Collier City fall into this category, more favorable than the nationwide level and lower than that reported across Broward County. The 2002 finding satisfies the *Healthy People 2010* target of 50% or lower.



- Sources:
1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Survey Data, 1999
 3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 4. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
- Notes:
1. Current drinkers are defined as those who have had any alcoholic beverages during the past month.
 2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Note in the following table that men are much more likely than women to drink. Furthermore, there appears to be a strong positive correlation of drinking with both income and education, but a negative correlation with age. When viewed by race, local drinking is much more likely to occur among Whites than among African-Americans, as shown below.

Current Drinkers

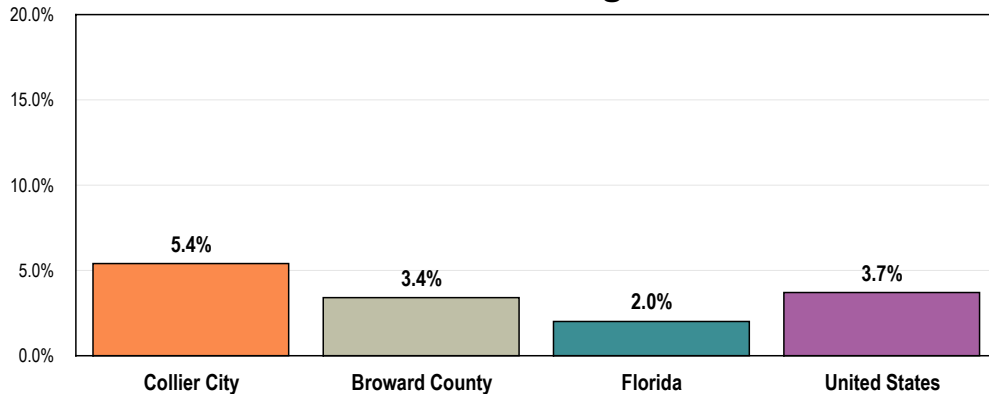


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.
 3. Current drinkers are defined as those who have had any alcoholic beverages during the past month.

Drinking & Driving

A total of 5.4% of residents in Collier City admit to driving during the past month after they had perhaps too much to drink, statistically similar to both the national and the countywide average. The prevalence is lower statewide (2.0%), as shown.

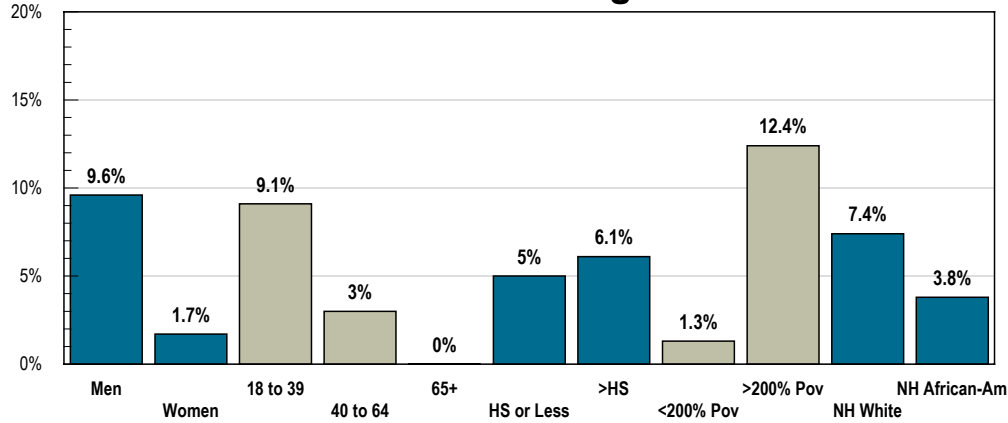
Have Driven After Having Had Too Much to Drink During the Past Month



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
 3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

When examined by demographics, adults in the higher income bracket appear most likely to drink and drive, along with Whites, men, and adults under 40.

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

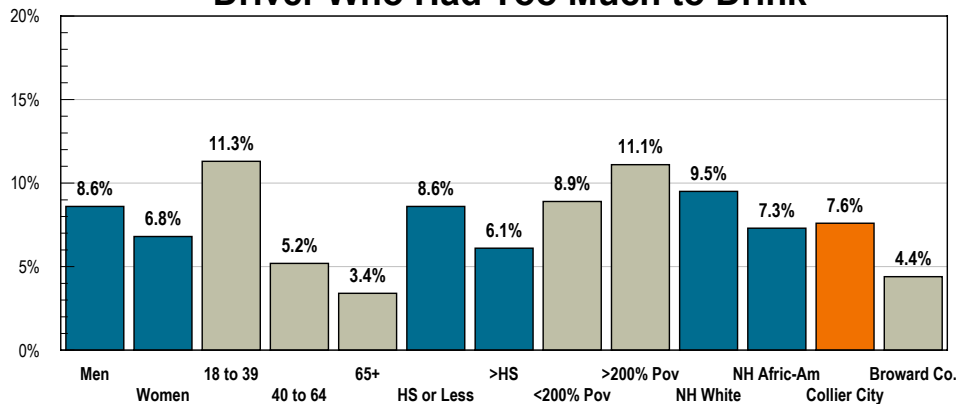


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

The total drinking and driving prevalence translates to a considerable number of adults (approximately 189) each month who acknowledge having driven after drinking too much. Even if each of these individuals drank and drove only once during the month, this averages to six drunk drivers *per day* on the streets of Collier City.

In a related inquiry, local community members were asked to indicate if they have ever ridden with someone who had had too much to drink before getting into the car. As shown below, 7.6% of local adults have ridden with a potentially drunk driver. When examined by demographics, young adults (11.3%) and adults in the higher income bracket (11.1%) appear most likely to have ridden with a drunk driver, as shown below.

Have Ridden With a Driver Who Had Too Much to Drink



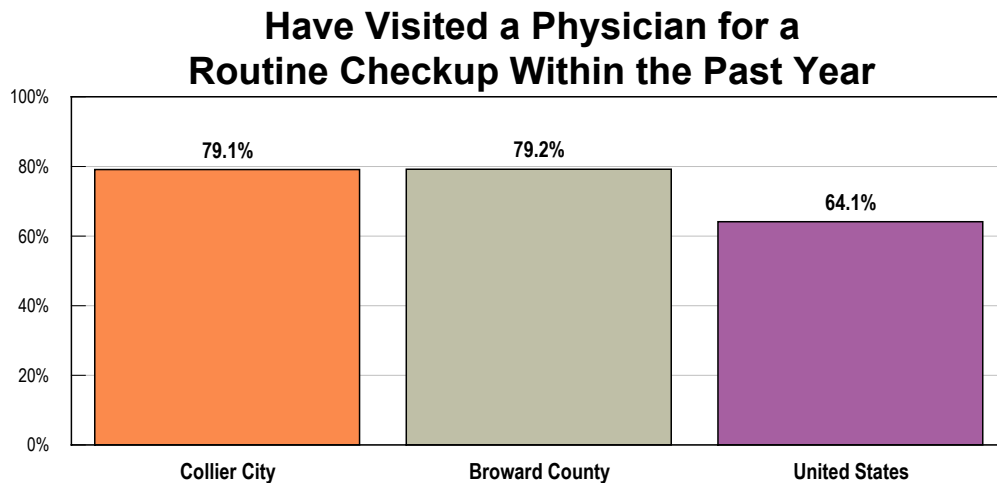
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Preventive Care

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

Routine Physician Care

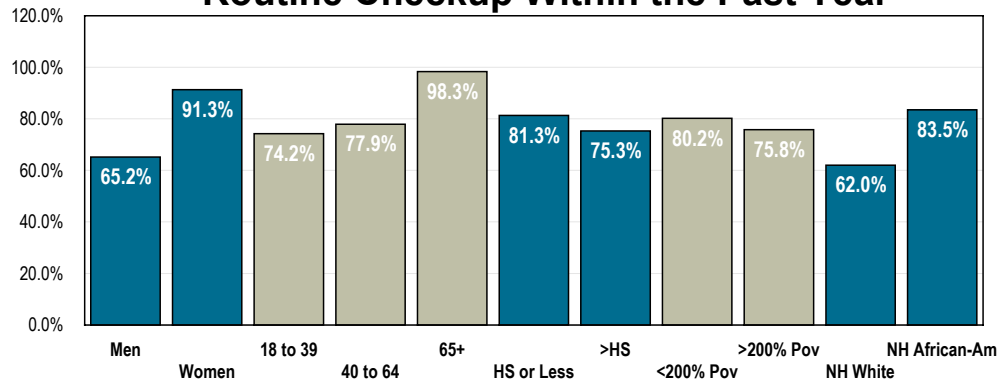
A total of 79.1% of adults in Collier City have visited a physician for a routine checkup within the past year. Nationwide, a *significantly lower* percentage of adults (64.1%) have done the same. The Collier City prevalence is comparable to that reported countywide, as shown below.



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

Note in the following chart that women are much more likely than men to have been to a doctor in the past year. In addition, visits to physicians in Collier City increase with age, as they should. When viewed by race, local African-Americans are much more likely than Whites to have been to see a physician in the past year.

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

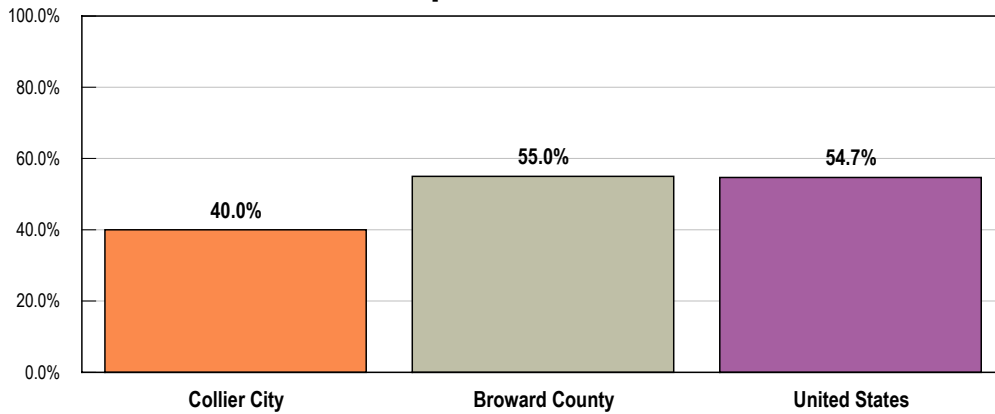


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Dental Care

Adults. Furthermore, 40.0% of adults in Collier City acknowledge having been to the dentist for a routine checkup within the past six months. This is significantly lower than the percentage of adults both county- and nationwide who report having had routine dental care in the past six months, as shown below.

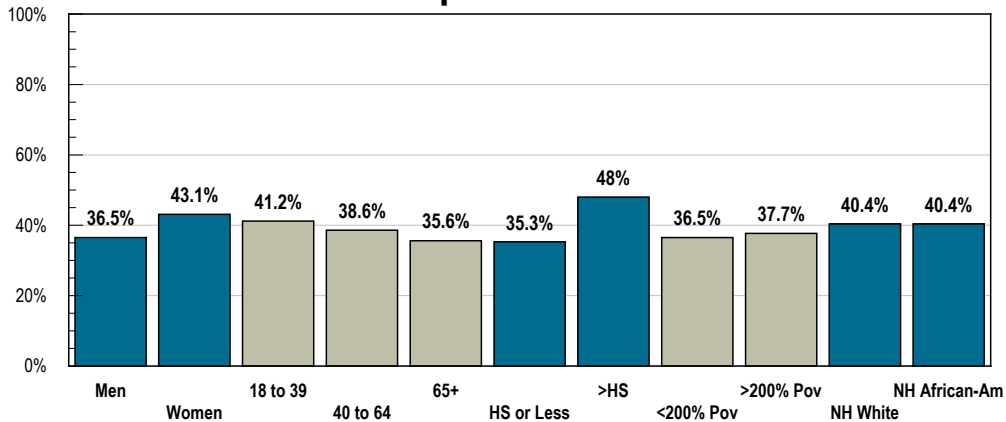
Have Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past 6 Months



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

Note below that residents with postsecondary education and women are more likely to have had recent dental care when compared with adults of other demographic breakouts.

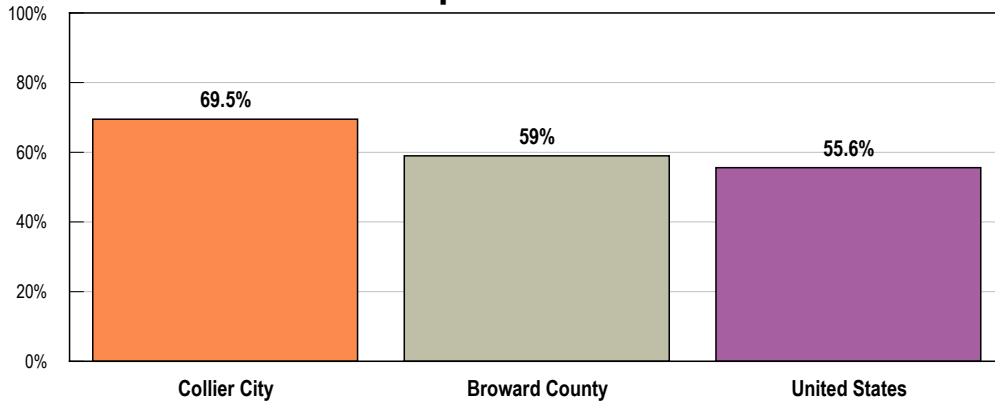
Have Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past 6 Months



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Children. Among adults in Collier City with children under 18 years old, 69.5% report that their child has visited a dentist for routine care in the past six months, higher than the 55.6% found nationwide. Note that 59.0% of parents across Broward County indicated that their children had dental care in the past six months.

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

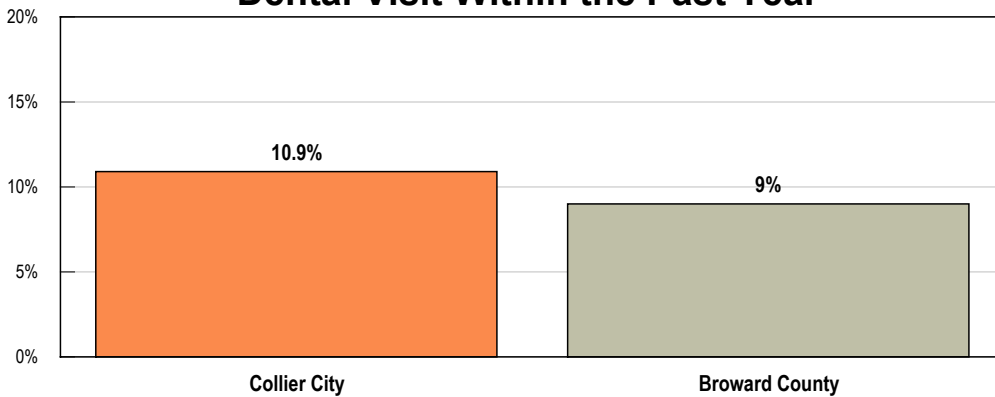


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of respondents with children aged 1 through 17.
 2. Florida data not available.

Cost Prevented Child’s Dental Care Last Year

In a follow-up inquiry, local parents were asked to indicate whether cost was a factor in not obtaining dental care for their child in the past year. As shown below, 10.9% of local parents noted that cost prevented their child’s dental care in the past year (similar to the 9.0% reported across Broward County).

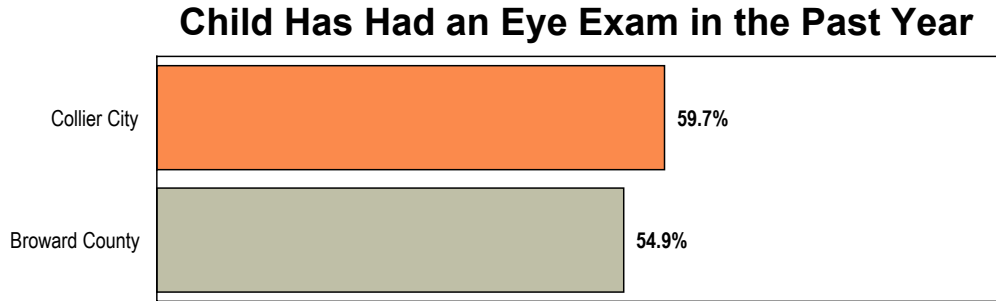
Cost Prevented Child's Dental Visit Within the Past Year



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

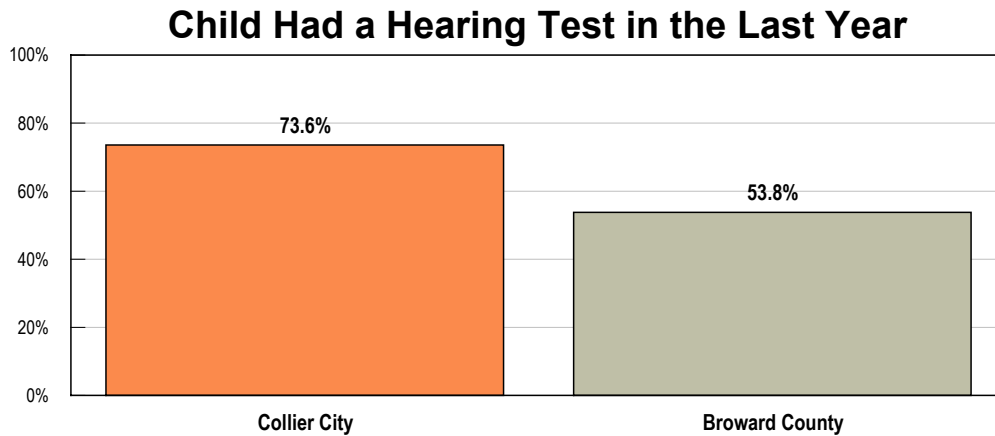
Vision and Hearing Care Among Children

A full six in ten (59.7%) local parents indicate that their child has had an eye exam at some point in the past year (statistically similar to the percentage reported across Broward County).



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

Note in the following chart that a larger number (73.6%) of local children had a hearing test in the last year, much higher than the 53.8% reported throughout Broward County.



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

Cancer Screenings

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

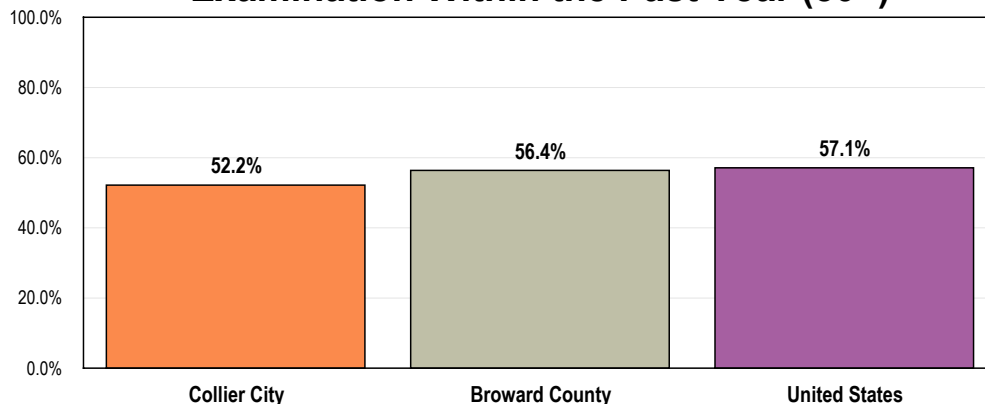
Colorectal Cancer

Digital Rectal Examination

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

In Collier City, 52.2% of men and women aged 50 and older have had such an examination within the past year, similar to the 57.1% found nationwide as well as the recent Broward County survey results.

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

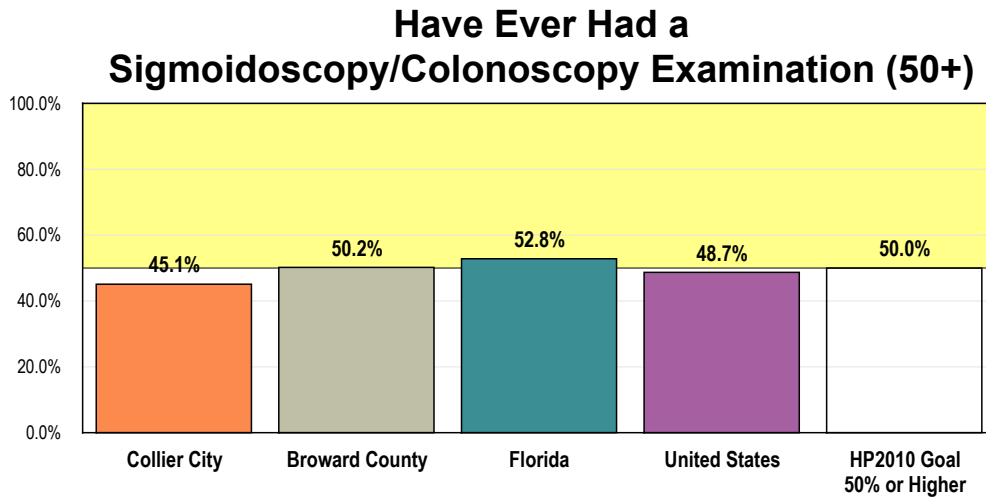


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents aged 50 and older.

Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy

Another method of screening for colorectal cancer is the **sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy examination**, in which a tube is inserted in the rectum. Nearly one-half (45.4%) of area residents over the age of 50 has ever had this type of exam. Note below that the Collier City rate is comparable to the U.S. rate but fails to satisfy the *Healthy People 2010* goal.

The Broward County prevalence of 50.2% is statistically similar to the 45.4% reported among Collier City adults aged 50 and older.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
 3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 4. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

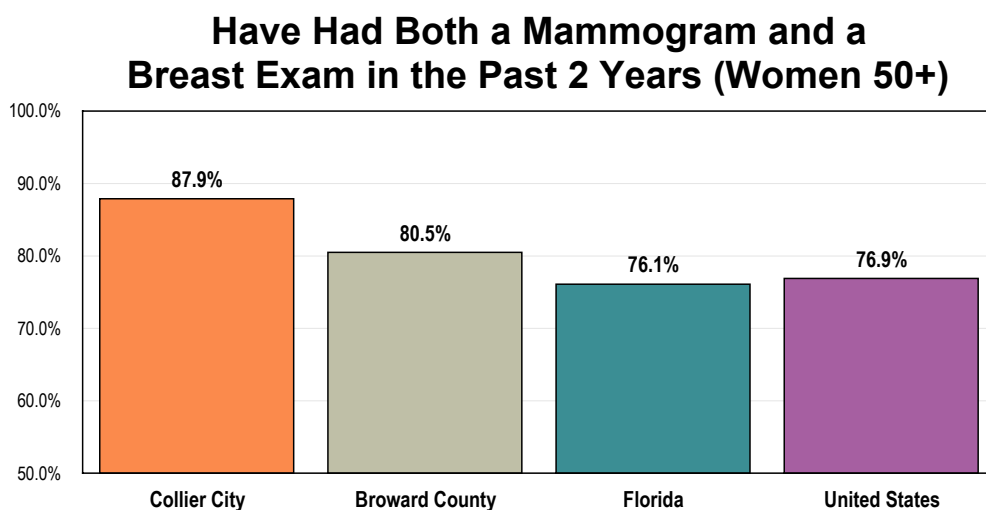
Note: Asked of all respondents aged 50 or over.

Female Breast Cancer

Mammography & Breast Examination

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

In Collier City, a full 87.9% of women age 50 and older have had *both* of these types of exams within the past 2 years, more favorable than the figure found nationwide as well as the percentages recorded county- and statewide, as shown.



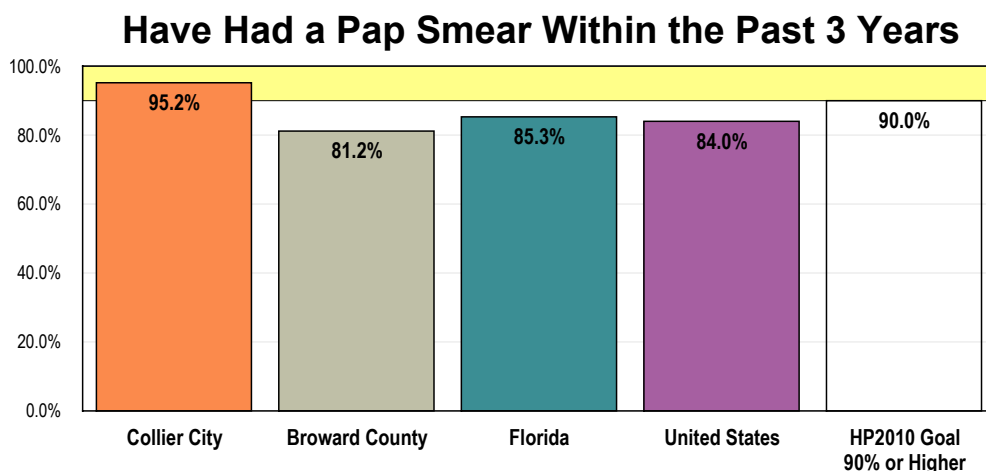
Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects women aged 50 and over.

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.

Nearly all women in Collier City (95.2%) have had a Pap smear within the past 3 years. This is significantly higher than the 84.0% recorded nationwide and satisfies the 90% goal for the year 2010. The Broward County prevalence is much lower, as shown below.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
4. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: Asked of all female respondents.

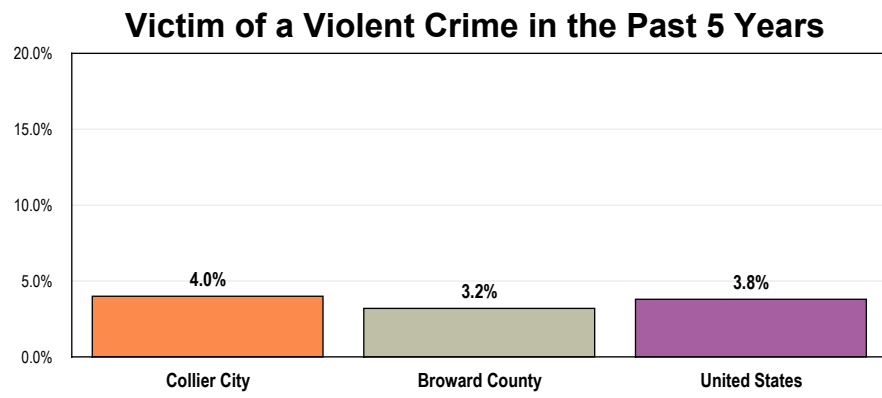
SAFETY

Crime

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

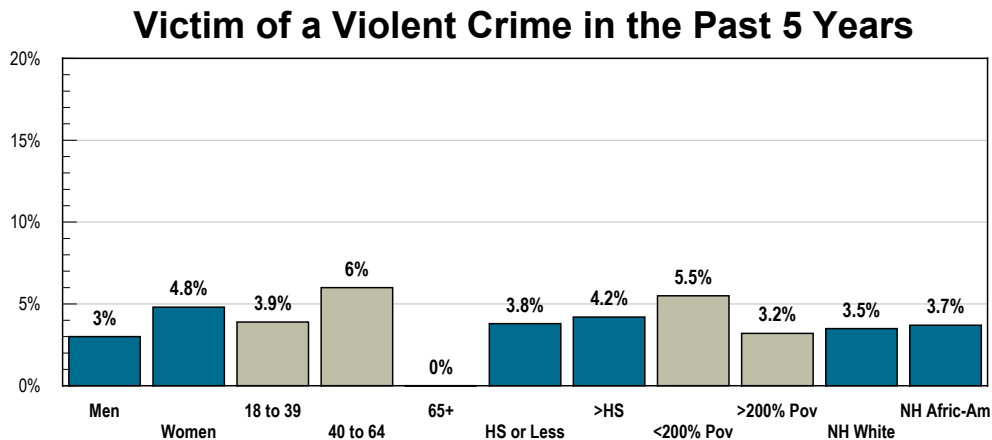
Victimization

A total of 4.0% of adults in Collier City report having been the victim of a violent crime within the past 5 years (this translates to approximately 140 residents in the area). This is similar to the national average and the percentage recorded across Broward County.



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

When viewed demographically, adults most likely to have been victimized by crime in the past five years include adults under 65, women, and people living at or near the national poverty level, as shown in the following chart.

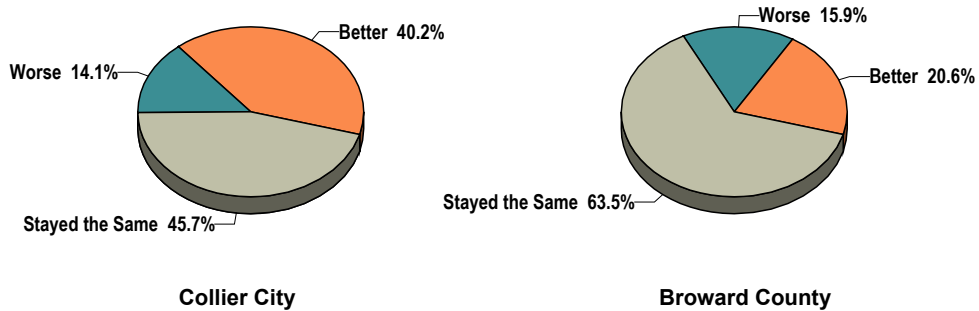


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Safety in the Neighborhoods

When asked to indicate how crime has changed in their neighborhood over the past two years, the largest share (45.7%) Collier City residents report that it has “stayed the same,” lower than the 63.5% reporting across Broward County. A total of 14.1% of local adults feel that the crime situation in their neighborhood has “worsened” in the past two years (versus 15.9% countywide), while 40.2% report that local crime is “better” than it was two years ago (much higher than the 20.6% reported among residents across Broward County).

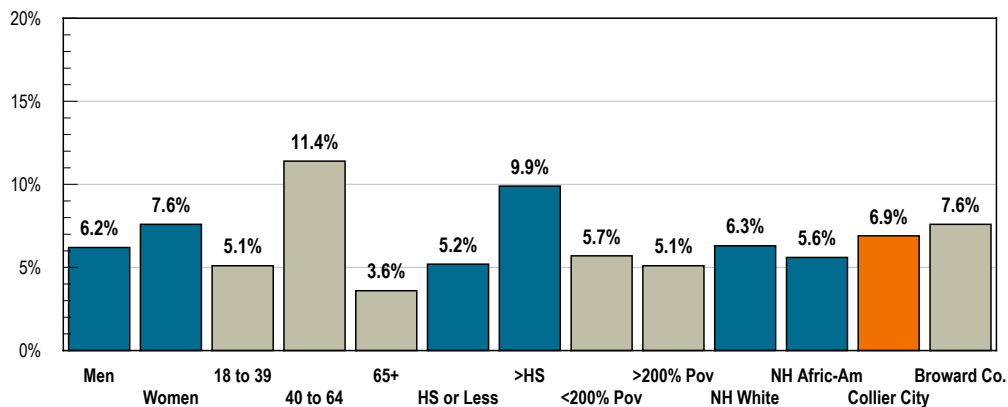
Crime in Neighborhood Over Past Two Years



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

Overall, 6.9% of area adults do not feel safe and secure in their neighborhoods, as can be seen in the following chart; throughout Broward County, this prevalence is similar (7.6%). Note that the Collier City prevalence increases among middle-aged adults, women, and those in the higher educational bracket.

Do Not Feel Safe and Secure Overall



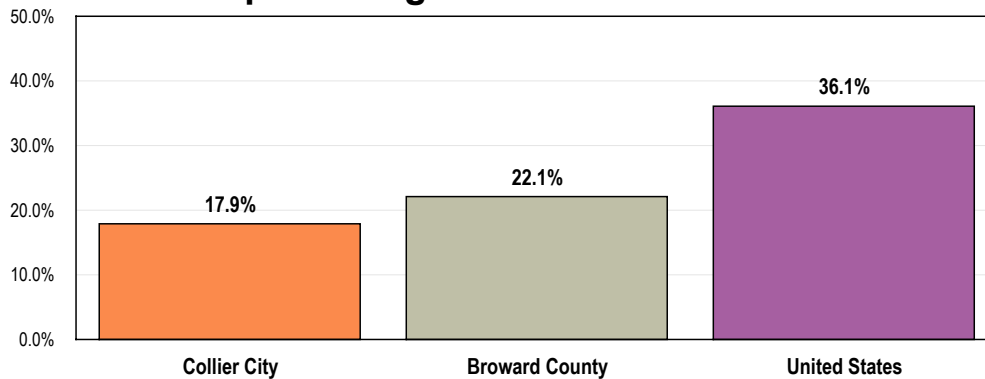
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Handguns

Presence of Handguns in the Home

In Collier City, 17.9% of adults report keeping a handgun in their homes. This is *significantly lower than* the 36.1% of American homes with handguns, but is comparable to the percentage reported across Broward County (22.1%).

Keep a Handgun in or Around the Home



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

2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

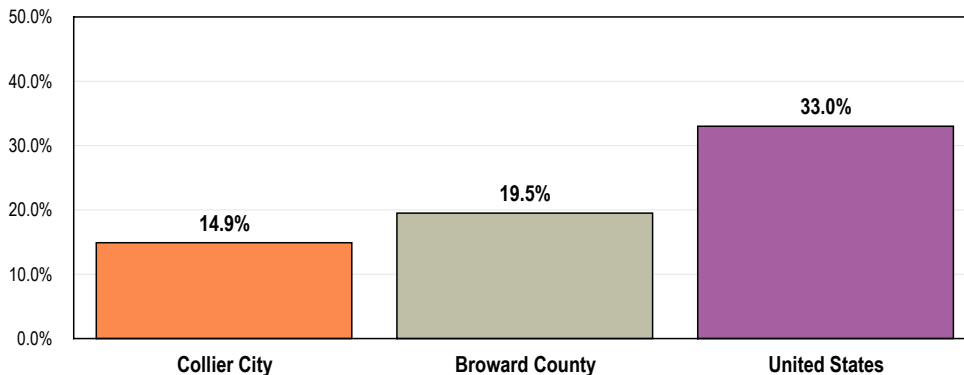
Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.

2. Florida data not available.

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

Among households in Collier City with children under 18, 14.9% report that they keep a handgun in the home, much lower than the 33.0% reported among households with children nationwide but comparable to the 19.5% reported among parents throughout Broward County.

Presence of Handguns in Households With Children Under 18

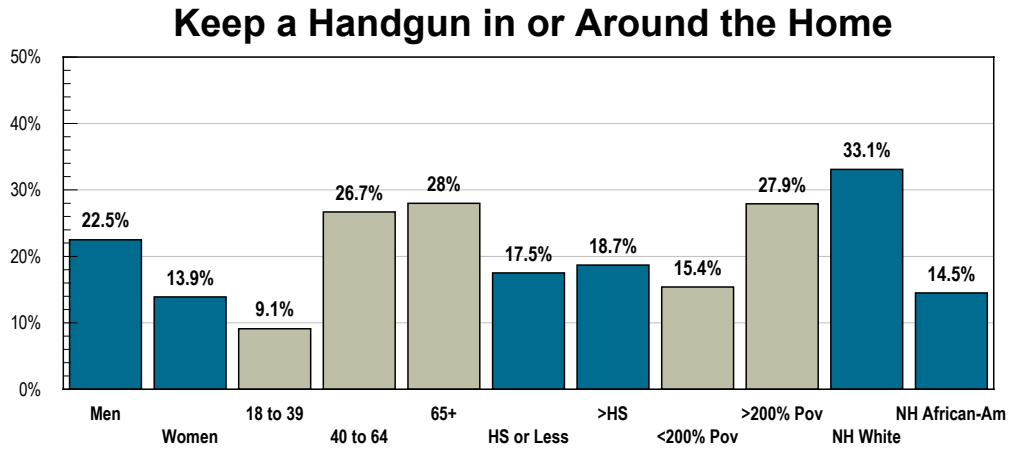


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Percentage of households with children under the age of 18.

Viewed demographically, handgun ownership in Collier City is highest among men, adults aged 40 and older, people in the higher income bracket, and Whites.



Sources: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

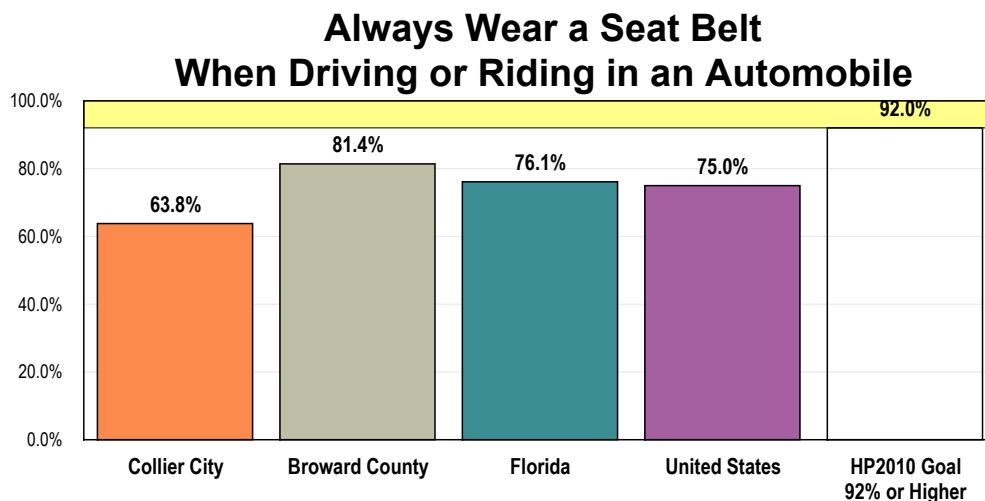
Injury Control

The following section examines various aspects of injury control, including motor vehicle safety, water safety, and local emergency preparedness as perceived by residents of Collier City.

Seat Belt Usage

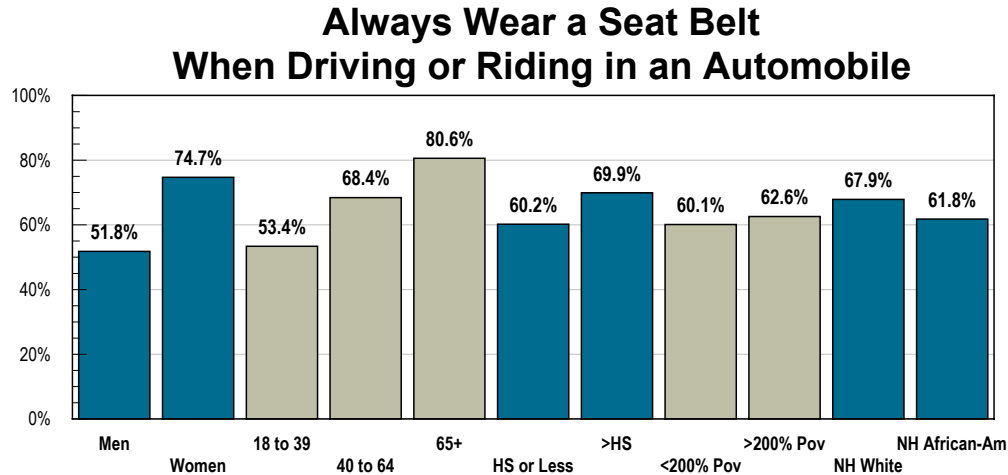
In recent years, mandatory safety belt use laws in many states and the design of occupant protection systems by auto manufacturers have greatly increased seat belt usage and consequently saved lives. For adults and for children over 4 years of age, seat belts are the greatest means of protection against 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, 63.8% of area adults report “always” wearing a seat belt when driving or riding in an automobile. This is *significantly lower than* the nationwide finding (75.0%) and fails to satisfy the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 92% or higher. Usage is much higher across Broward County.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1997 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
4. Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Regular seat belt usage is much higher among women than men, and usage increases with both age and education. Note that local Whites are more likely than African-Americans to report consistent seat belt usage in Collier City.

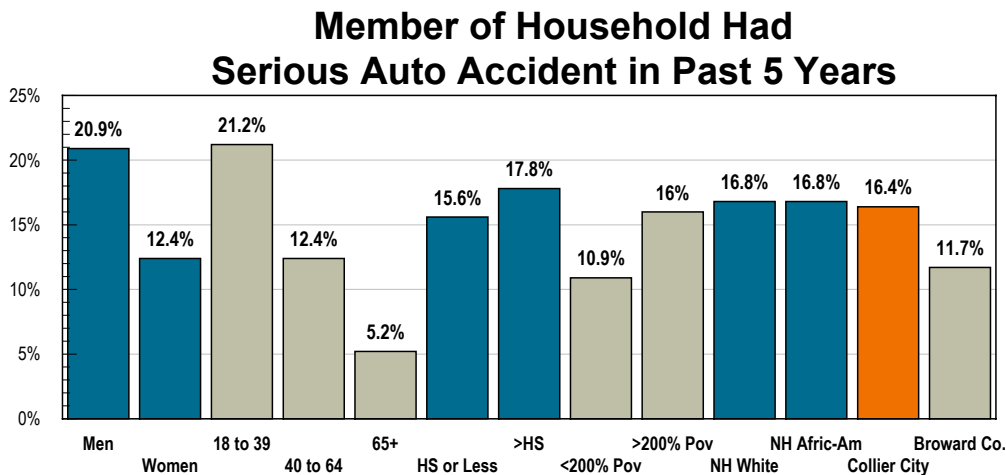


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Recent Automobile Accidents

In a related inquiry, local adults were next asked to indicate whether they or a member of their household has been in a serious automobile accident in the past five years. As shown below, 16.4% (or 574 people) responded affirmatively, comparable to the county finding.

Viewed demographically, local males and young adults 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.

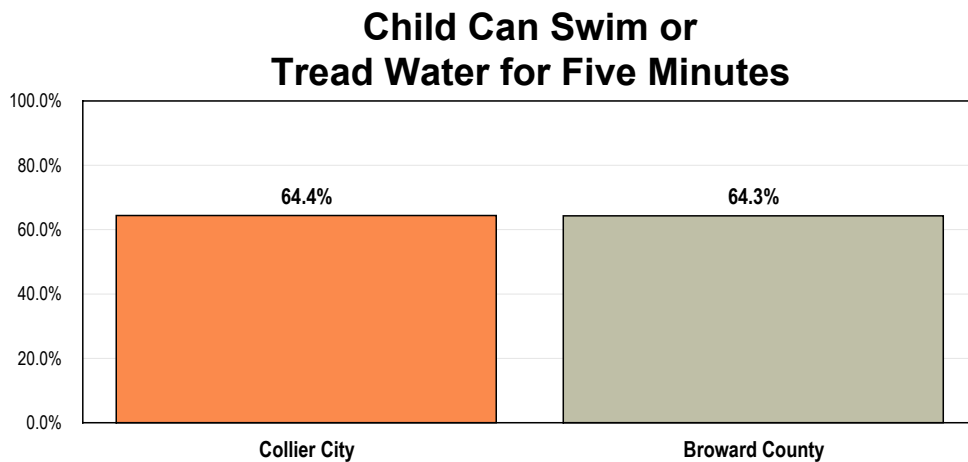


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Water Safety

Children's Swimming Skills

Additionally, 64.4% of parents with children under the age of 18 report that their child can swim or tread in deep water for five minutes, as shown in the following chart. Throughout Broward County, a similar 64.3% of parents report that their children can swim or tread deep water for at least five minutes.



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children aged 1 to 17.

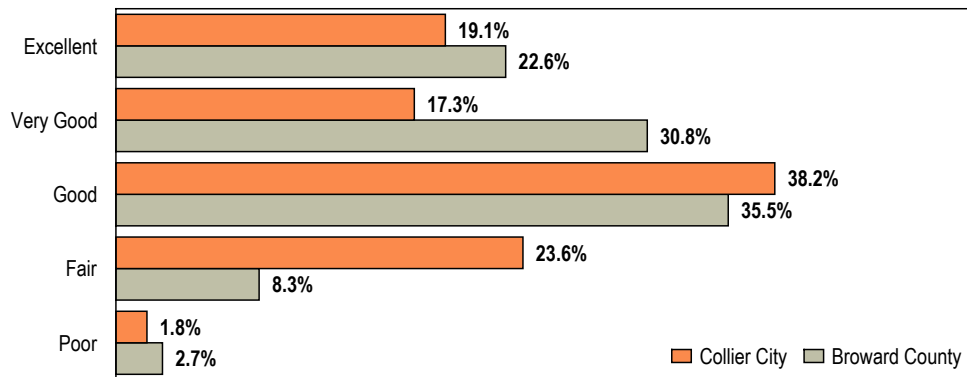
Emergency Preparedness

Rating of Local Preparedness

During certain months of the year, life in Florida involves the risk of major storms and even hurricanes. When asked to rate Collier City for its emergency preparedness for such disasters, a total of 36.4% of local residents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings; this percentage is significantly lower than the 53.4% reported across Broward County.

Another 38.2% of community members gave “good” responses regarding the city’s emergency preparedness (comparable to the 35.5% countywide), while the remaining 25.4% gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of local emergency preparedness (much less favorable than the percentage reported throughout Broward County [11.0%]).

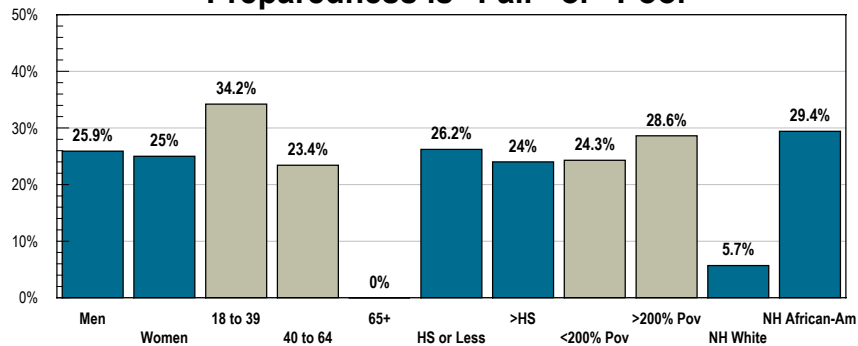
Rating of Community's Emergency Preparedness



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

Adults most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of the city’s emergency preparedness include those under 40, African-Americans, and adults in the higher income bracket.

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



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

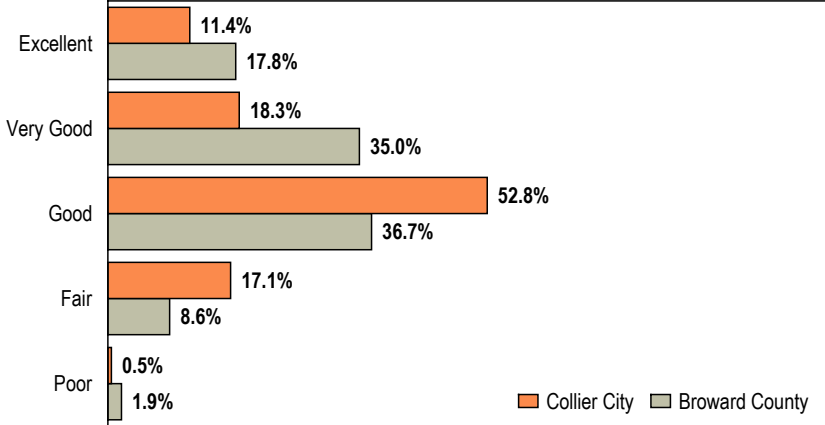
Living in Broward County

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

Broward County as a Place to Live

Among Collier City residents, positive ratings of Broward County as a place to live were reported among all but 17.6% of residents (who gave “fair” or “poor” ratings), as shown in the following chart. Note that “excellent” and “very good” ratings (mentioned by 29.7% of Collier City residents) were significantly lower than those given among residents across Broward County (52.8% “excellent/very good” ratings).

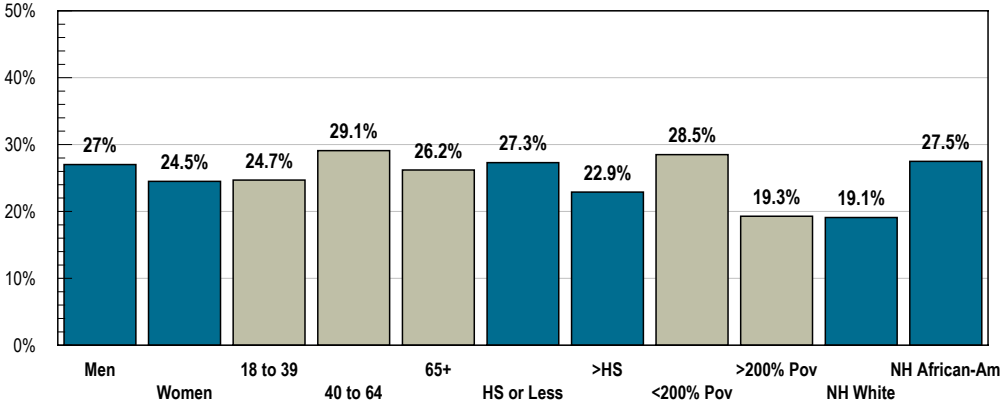
Ratings of Broward County as a Place to Live



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

Viewed demographically, local adults most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of Broward County as a place to live include adults in the lower income and educational brackets, men, middle-aged adults, and African-American respondents. The following chart provides an illustration of this breakout.

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

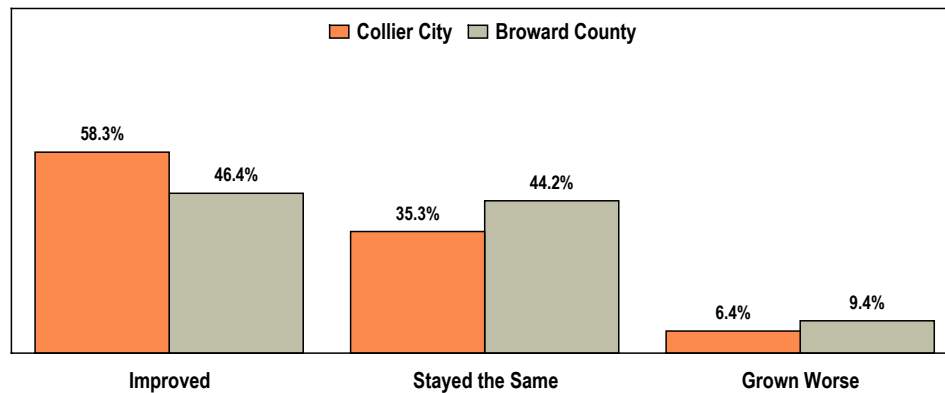


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

How Life Has Changed in Broward County

In the next inquiry, local adults were asked to indicate how life has changed in Broward County during the time they have lived there. The largest share of responses (58.3%) was for “improved” (higher than the 46.4% among residents throughout the county). Another 35.3% of local adults feel that life in Broward County has “stayed the same” while they have lived there, while just 6.4% feel that it has “grown worse.”

How Quality of Life Has Changed in Broward County

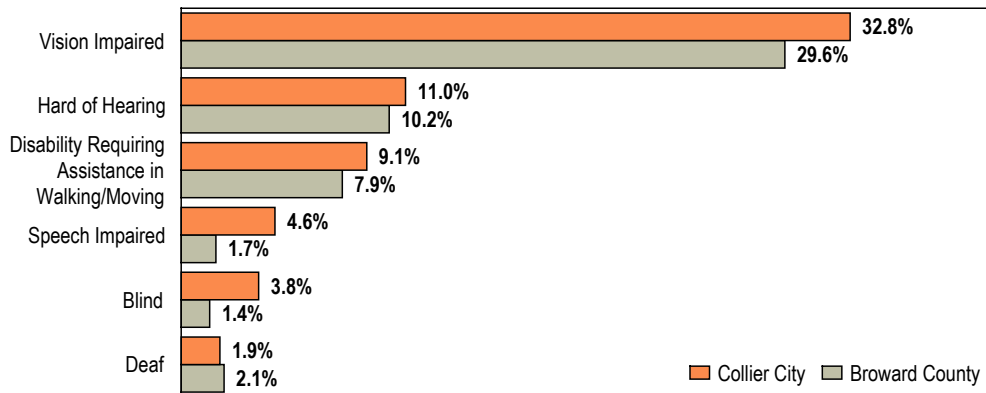


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Disabilities

Local adults were next asked a series of questions about their prevalence of specific disabilities. As can be seen below, three in 10 (29.6%) Collier City residents report that they are vision-impaired. Another 11.0% are hard of hearing, and 9.1% report that they suffer from a disability which requires them to have assistance while moving or walking. A total of 4.6% are speech-impaired, and 3.8% are blind. Just 1.9% of local adults are deaf, as shown below. Note the findings among residents of the entire county, as shown below.

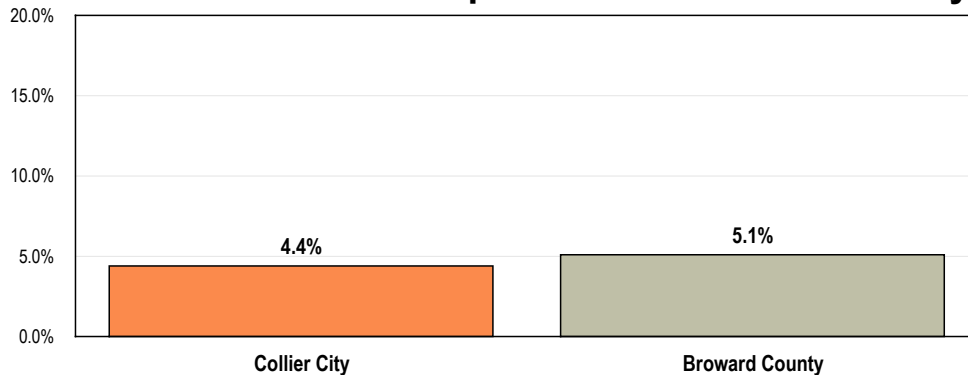
Current Disabilities Among Residents



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

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, 4.4% of survey respondents answered affirmatively, similar to the 5.1% reported throughout Broward County.

Prevalence of Developmental or Mental Disability



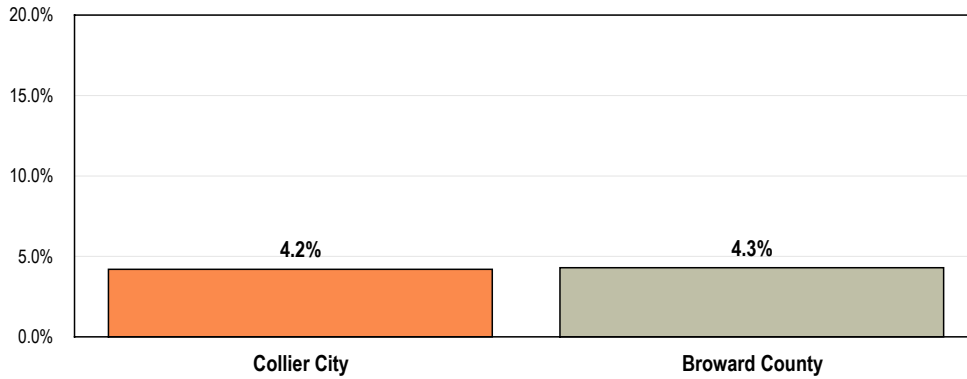
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Physical Impairments and Employment

Community members who have been employed at some point in the past year were asked to indicate whether an impairment or health problem prevents their current employment. As shown below, 4.2% of local adults responded affirmatively, comparable to the 4.3% finding across the county.

Impairment or Health Problem Prevents Employment

(Among Recent Workers)

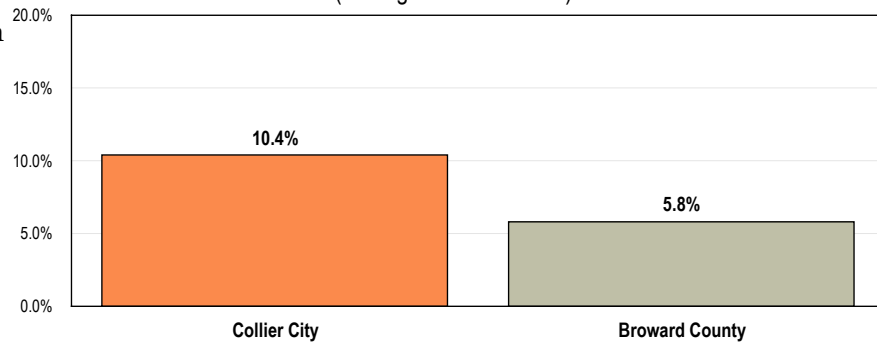


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of those respondents who were employed in the past 12 months.

Activity Limitations

Survey respondents 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. As shown below, 10.4% responded affirmatively. Among recent workers across Broward County, 5.8% are limited in the kind or amount of work they can do because of an impairment or health problem.

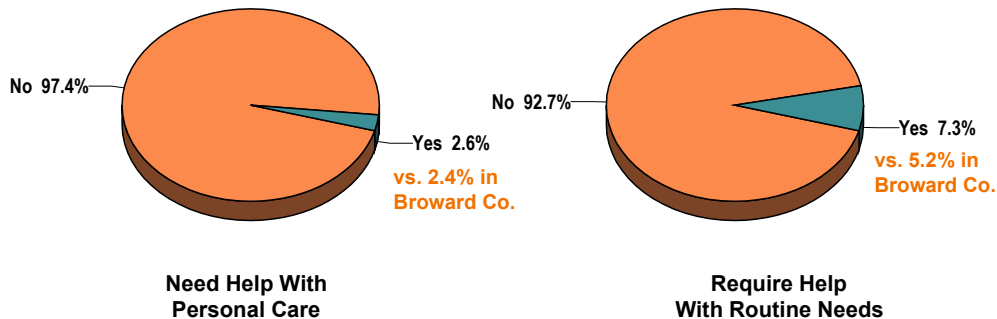
Limited in Kind or Amount of Work Because of Impairment or Health Problem (Among Recent Workers)



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of those respondents who were employed in the past 12 months and currently do not experience a limitation or impairment which prevents them from working at a place of employment.

Collier City community members 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 2.6% of these people do currently require help with their personal care; a larger number (7.3%) currently need help with routine needs like chores or shopping.

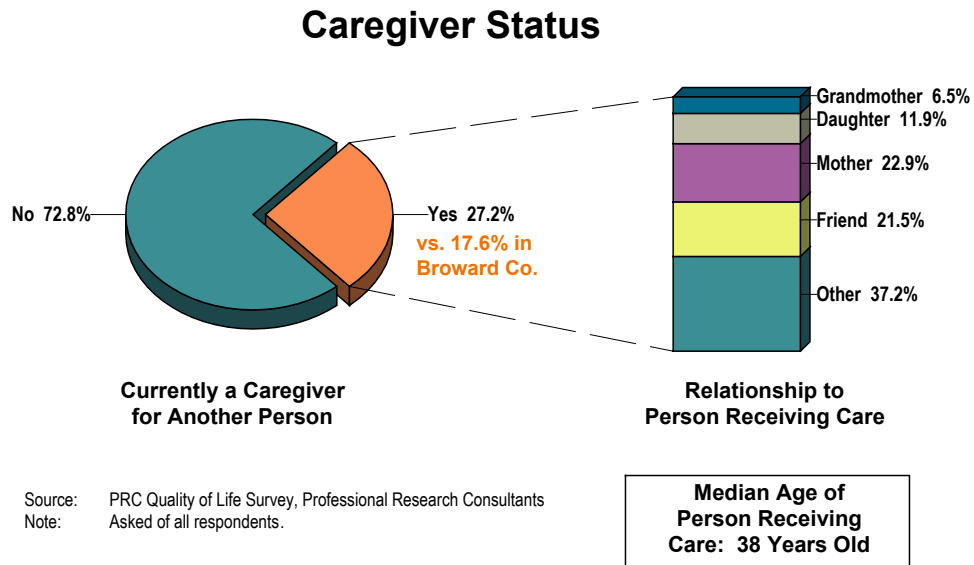
Activity Limitations Requiring the Assistance of Others



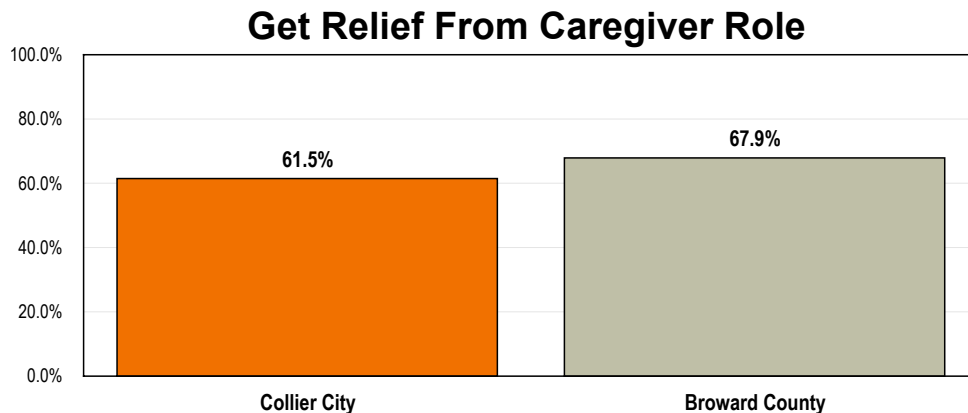
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes:
 1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. In this case, the term "personal care needs" includes such things as bathing, dressing, eating, etc.
 3. In this case, the term "routine needs" includes such things as chores, shopping, business, etc.

Caregivers

A total of 27.2% of community members are currently the caregiver for another person (higher than the 17.6% reported countywide). When asked to indicate the relation that these caregivers are to the recipients of the care, 22.9% reported that they are the **mothers**, while 21.5% of these caregivers are **friends** of the people receiving the care. Another 11.9% of caregivers are **daughters** of the people requiring care, while 6.5% are **grandmothers**. The age of the person receiving care ranged from infant to 95-years-old, with 38 being the median age, as shown below.



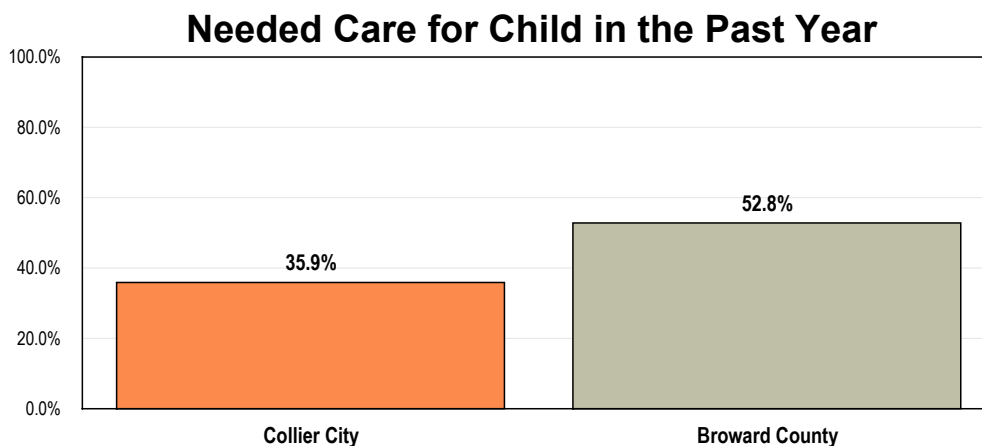
Finally, the local adults who currently act as caregiver to another were asked whether they get any relief from their caregiver role. As shown in the following chart, just over six in 10 (61.5%) of these caregivers report that they do get relief from their roles as caregivers, similar to the 67.9% indicated among Broward County residents.



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

Child Care

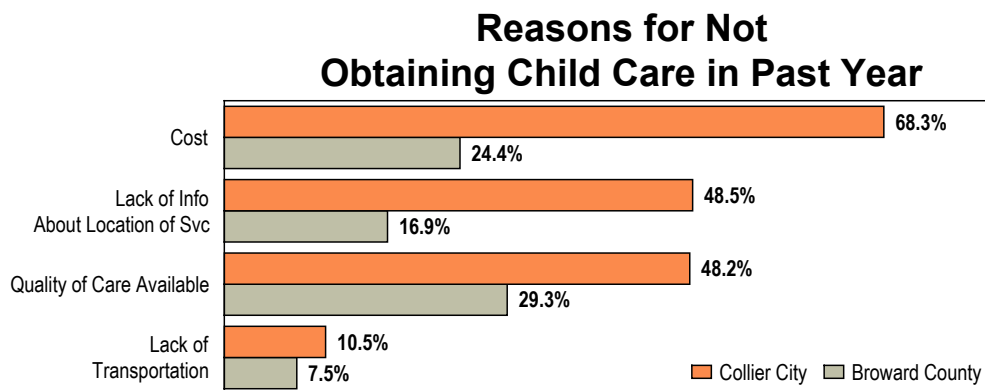
A total of 35.9% of local parents with children age 5 and under have needed child care at some point in the past year, compared to 52.8% of Broward County parents overall.



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

Parents of young children who needed child care last year were next asked to report whether there has been a time in the past year when cost, quality of local child care, lack of information about the location of local child care or lack of transportation prevented them from obtaining child care. As shown below, **cost** received the largest share of responses (mentioned by 68.3% of parents), followed by a **lack of information** about the location of local child care (48.5%), the **quality of care available** (48.2%), and **lack of transportation** (10.5%).

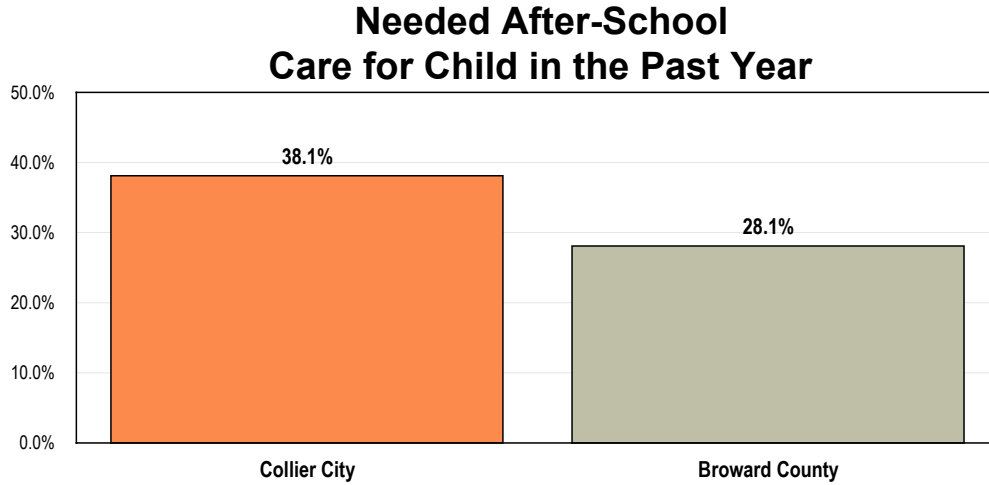
Note the dramatic differences in findings when compared with parents across Broward County, as shown below.



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents with children aged one through five at home who needed child care last year.
 2. Keep in mind the small sample size (n=10) when evaluating percentage responses.

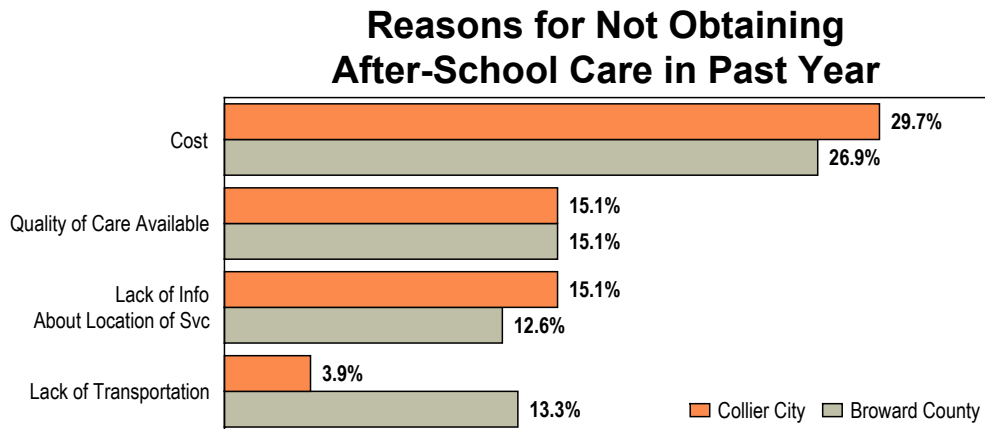
After-School Care

Among local parents of children age 6 and older, more than one-third (38.1%) needed after-school care for their child at some point in the past year, higher than the 28.1% reported among parents across the county, as shown below.



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

Parents of children age 6 and older who needed after-school care last year were next asked whether things such as quality of available care, cost, lack of information or lack of transportation prevented them from obtaining after-school care for their child in the past year. As shown in the following chart, 29.7% mentioned the **cost**, while another 15.1% reported that the **quality of available care** prevented them from obtaining after-school care for their child last year. Another 15.1% of respondents indicated that a **lack of information** about the service was a reason for not obtaining the care last year, and 3.9% mentioned **lack of transportation** as the reason (much lower than the 13.3% across Broward County).

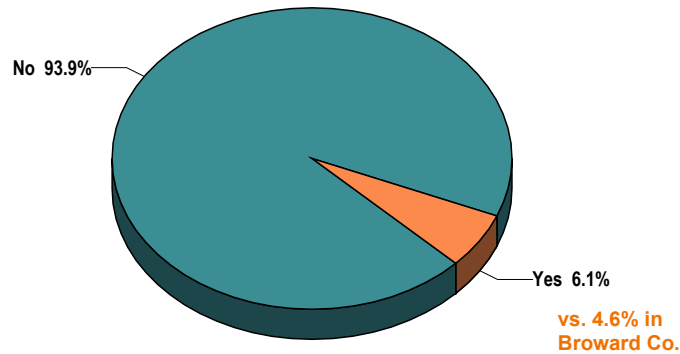


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents with children aged six and older who needed after-school care last year.
 2. Keep in mind the small sample size (n=15) when evaluating percentage responses.

Mental Health Care

Among parents of all children age 18 and under who are living at home, 6.1% report that they needed mental health care for their child in the past year. (Note that this percentage represents just 5 local parents.) Across Broward County, 4.6% of parents report that their children needed mental health care in the past year.

Needed Mental Health Care for Child in the Past Year

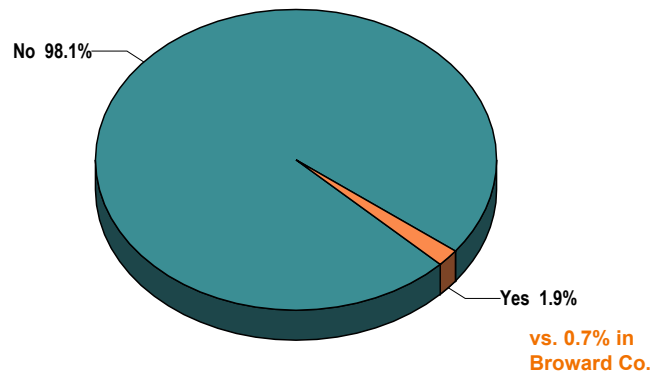


Source: PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

Drug Treatment

Just 1.9% of Collier City parents report that their child under 18 needed alcohol or drug treatment for their child in the past year, representing two local parents. This compares to less than one percent (0.7%) among parents across Broward County, as shown below.

Needed Alcohol/Drug Treatment for Child in the Past Year



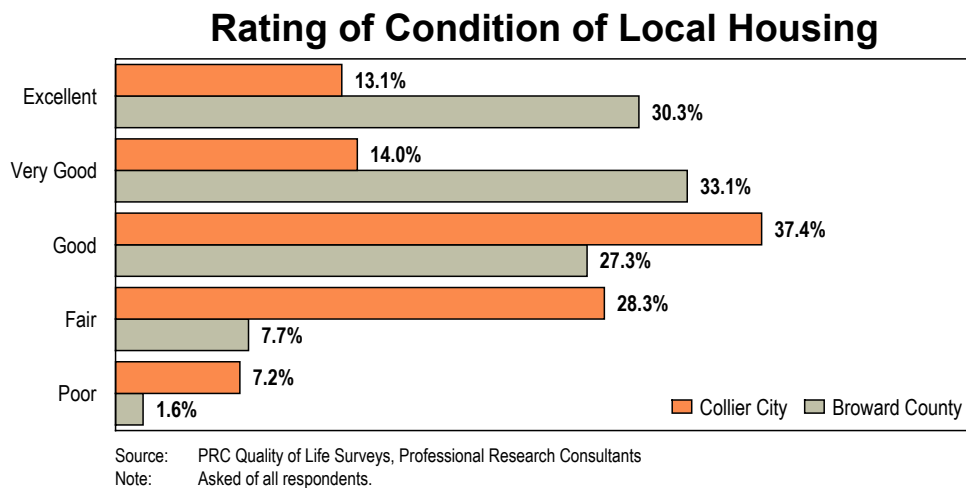
Source: PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

Improving Our Communities

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

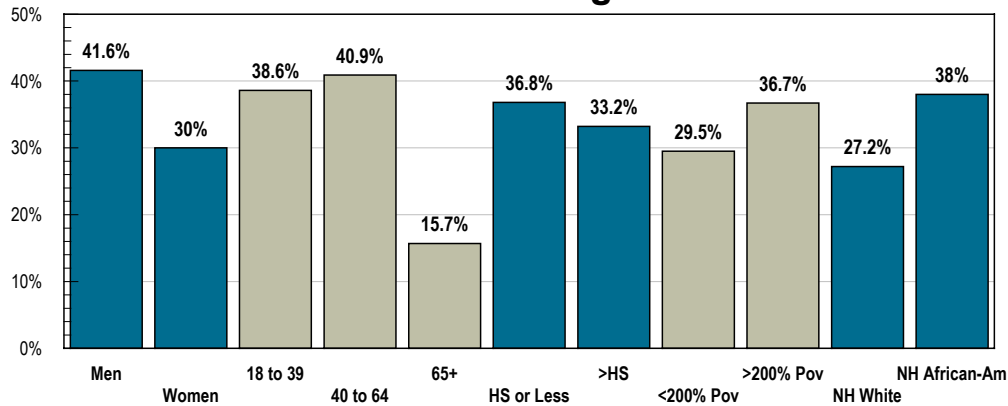
Local Housing

Local housing conditions received relatively high reviews from survey respondents in Collier City. A total of 27.1% gave "excellent" or "very good" reports, while another 37.4% gave "good" ratings. On the other hand, one-third (35.5%) of local adults consider the condition of local housing to be "fair" or "poor." Collier City residents appear to be much more likely than adults across Broward County to give low ratings of the condition of local housing, as shown below.



When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to rate the condition of local housing as "fair" or "poor" include African-Americans, men, adults under 65, adults in the higher income bracket, and people without education beyond high school, as shown in the following chart.

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

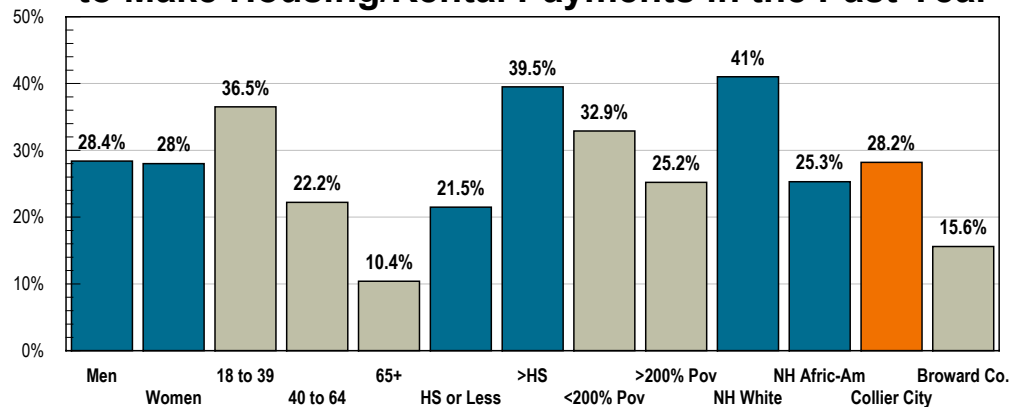


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Extra Income Required to Meet House Payments

In a related inquiry, survey respondents were asked to indicate whether a member of their household had to work extra hours in the past year in order to make housing or rental payments. As shown below, 28.2% of residents responded affirmatively (much higher than the 15.6% reported throughout Broward County); the Collier City prevalence ranges dramatically when viewed by specific demographic characteristics.

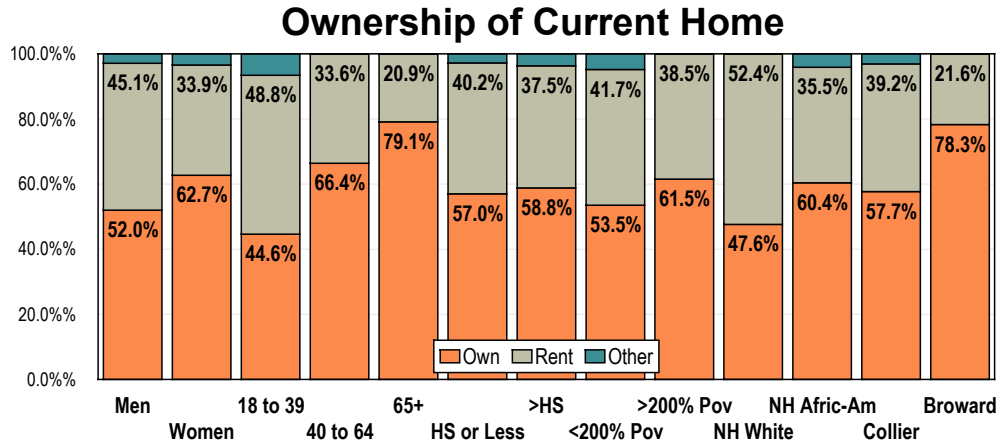
Member of Household Worked Extra in Order to Make Housing/Rental Payments in the Past Year



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

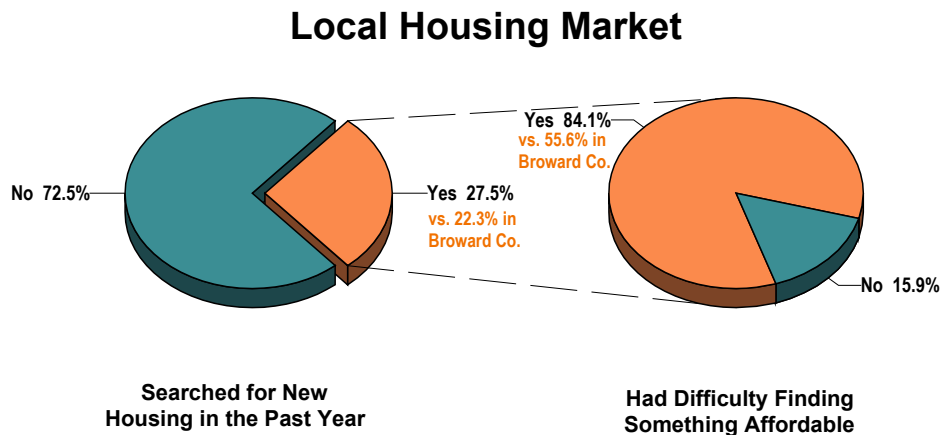
Home Ownership

More than one-half (57.7%) of survey respondents report that they currently own their home, while 39.2% rent the dwelling in which they live (in comparison, adults across Broward County are more likely to own their homes, as shown below). Homeownership varies from a low 44.6% among local adults under the age of 40 to a high 79.1% among adults age 65 and older in Collier City.



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

In the past year, 27.5% of local residents searched for new housing (versus 22.3% across Broward County). Of these adults, more than eight in ten (84.1%) had some type of difficulty in finding something affordable (significantly higher than the 55.6% reported countywide), as shown below.

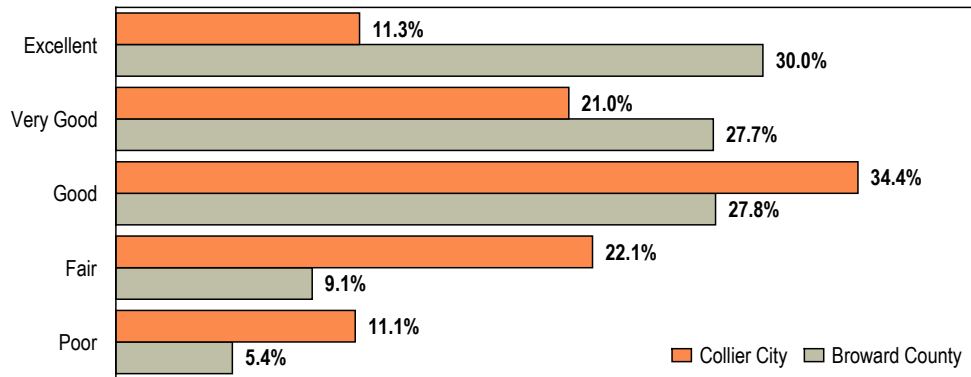


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents.

Local Recreational Areas

A total of 32.3% of area residents feel that local recreational areas in Collier City (including public parks and other open areas) are “excellent” or “very good” (this prevalence is significantly lower than the 57.7% of adults countywide who gave these positive ratings). Another 34.4% of Collier City adults rate local recreational areas as “good” while 33.2% of local adults perceive the county’s recreational areas to be “fair” or “poor” (much higher than the 34.6% found throughout Broward County).

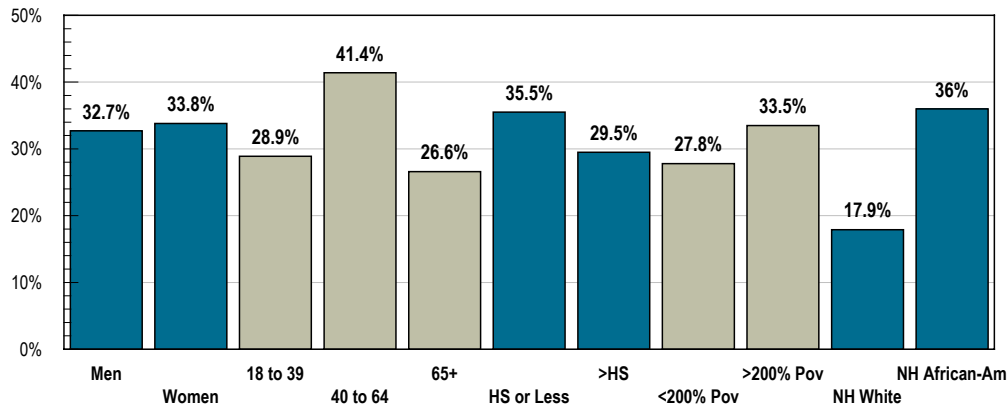
Rating of Local Recreational Areas



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

When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to view local recreational areas as “fair” or “poor” include middle-aged adults, adults in the higher income bracket, African-Americans, and adults without education beyond high school.

Local Recreational Areas Are "Fair" or "Poor"

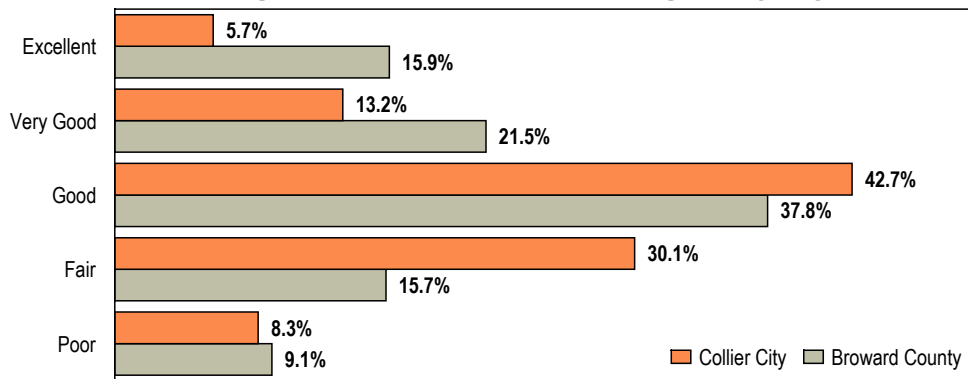


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Local Highway and Road Systems

The local road and highway system received 18.9% “excellent” or “very good” ratings among Collier City adults (lower than the 37.4% reported countywide), while 42.7% of local adults gave “good” ratings. On the other hand, 38.4% of county residents gave “fair” or “poor” responses in regard to the local road and highway system, a much higher prevalence of poor ratings than given among adults countywide, as shown below.

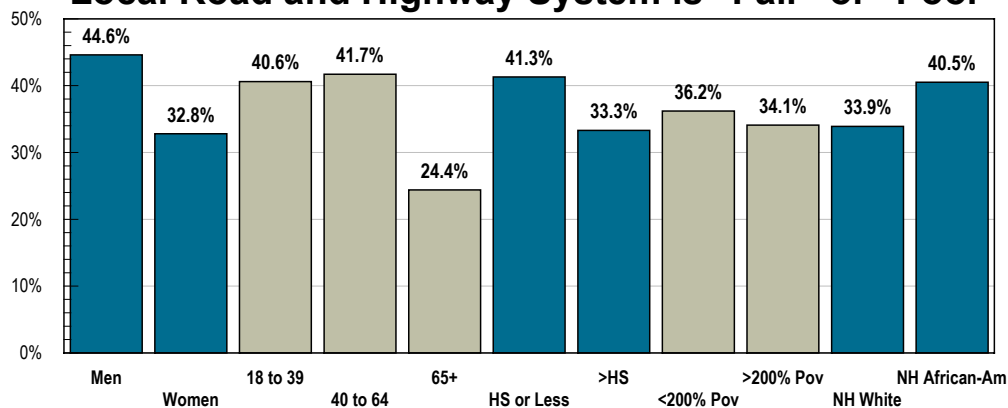
Rating of Local Road and Highway System



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

Viewed by demographic characteristics, community residents most likely to consider the local road and highway system to be “fair” or “poor” are males (44.6%), adults ages 40 to 64 (41.7%), adults without postsecondary education (41.3%), and African-Americans (40.5%), while adults age 65 and older are the least likely to give low ratings (24.4%), as shown.

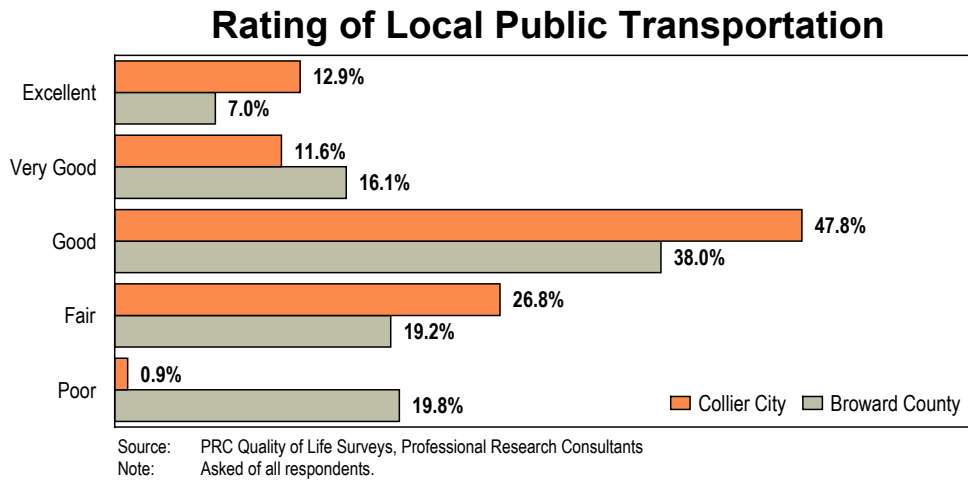
Local Road and Highway System is "Fair" or "Poor"



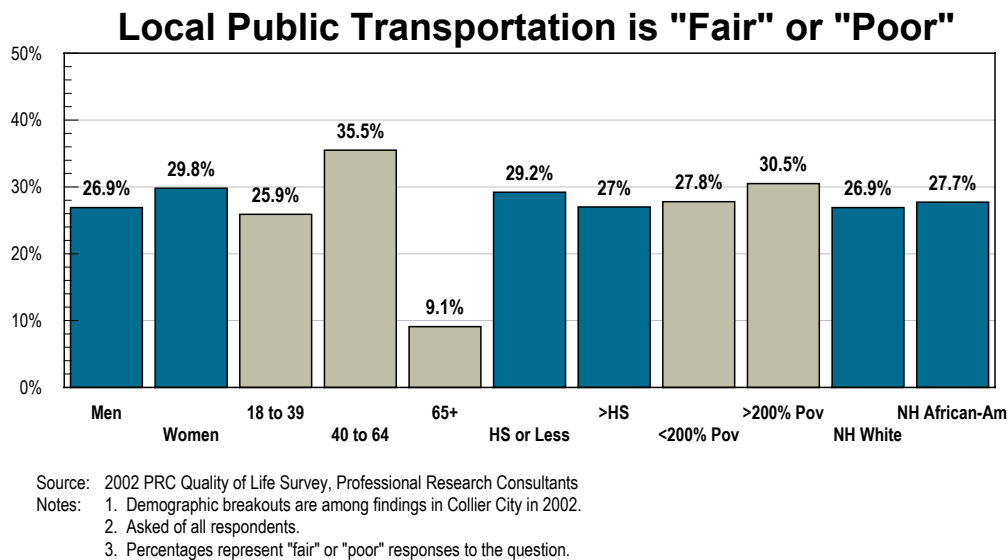
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.

Public Transportation

A total of 24.5% of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings when asked to consider Collier City’s public transportation system. Another 47.8% of residents gave “good” ratings, while a full 27.7% gave “fair” or “poor” evaluations, as shown in the following chart. Note also the countywide findings below.

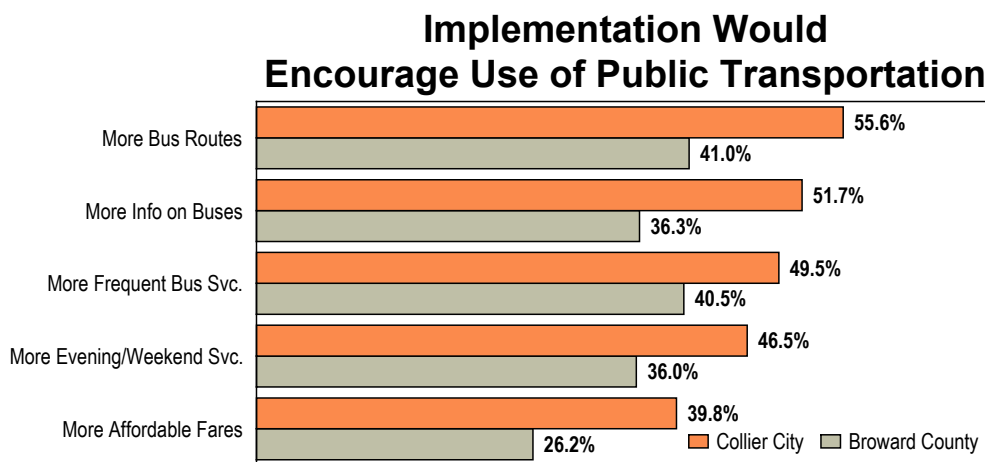


Collier City residents most likely to feel that public transportation is “fair” or “poor” include middle-aged adults, women, and adults in the higher income bracket, as shown below.



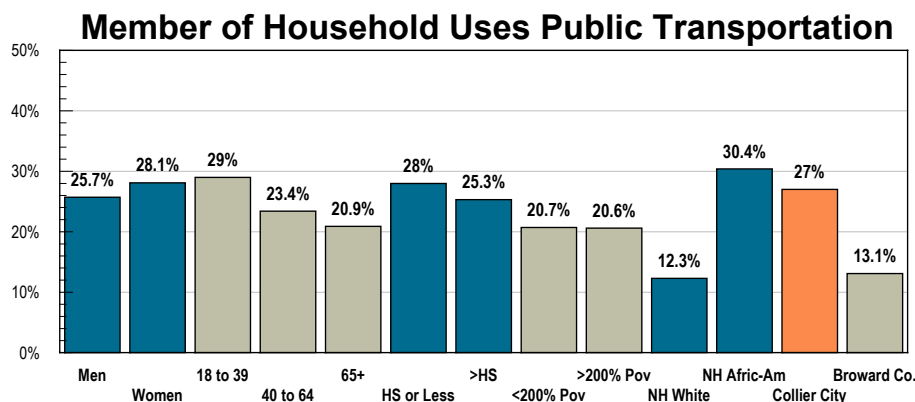
Improving Public Transportation

Community members in Collier City 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 55.6%), followed by **more information on buses** (51.7%), **more frequent bus service** (49.5%), **more evening and weekend service** (46.5%) and **more affordable fares** (39.8%). Collier City responses were much greater than those given among residents across Broward County, as seen below.



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

In a follow-up inquiry, community members were asked to indicate whether they or a member of their household uses public transportation. Overall, 27.0% of local adults report that they use public transportation, a much higher prevalence than reported among adults across Broward County. Use of public transportation in Collier City is highest among African-Americans, young adults, women, and people in the lower educational bracket.



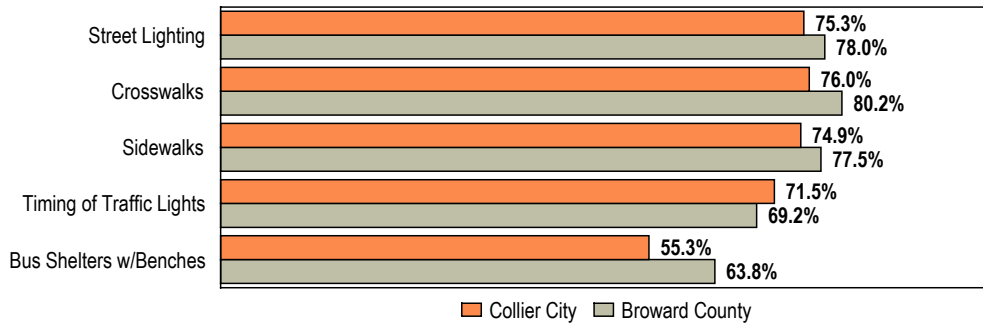
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Pedestrian Safety

Finally, Collier City 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 **street lighting** in the county (75.3% said “yes” when asked if satisfied), followed by **crosswalks** (76.0% satisfied) and **sidewalks** (74.9%). Somewhat fewer were satisfied with the **timing of traffic lights** (71.5%) and **bus shelters with benches** (55.3%).

Note the findings reported among adults across Broward County below as well.

Satisfied With Aspects of Pedestrian Safety



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.

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

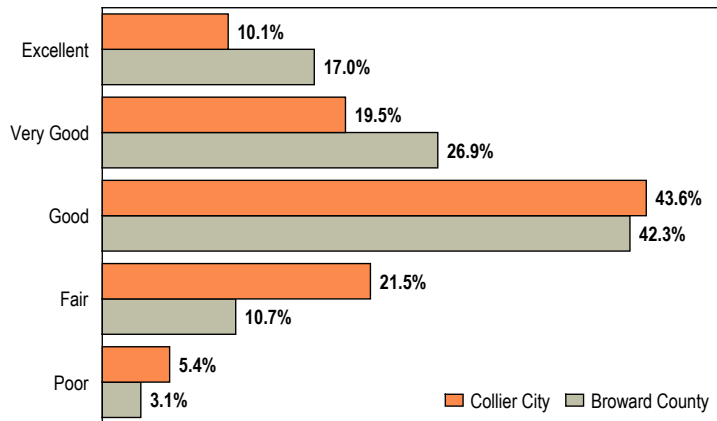
Social Harmony

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

Race Relations

Local adults gave fairly positive ratings of race relations in the Collier City community this year. Overall, 29.6% of adults feel that race relations in the community are "excellent" or "very good," and more than four in 10 (43.6%) gave "good" reviews. In contrast, 26.9% of local adults feel that race relations are "fair" to "poor." Ratings of race relations within the community appear to be more favorable among adults across Broward County, as shown.

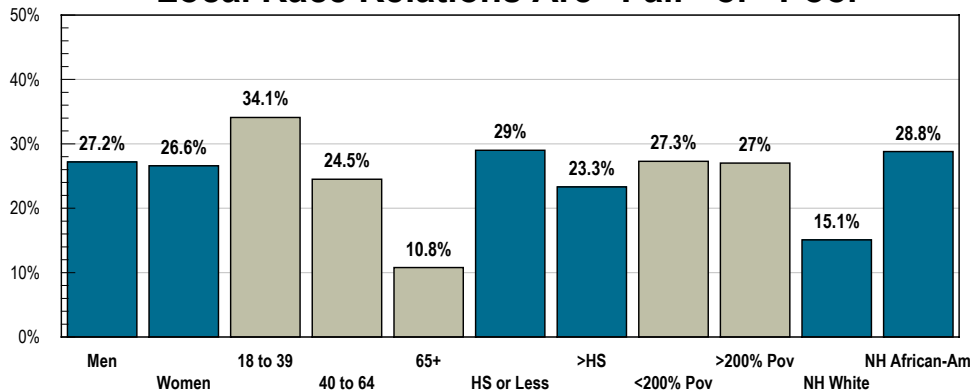
Rating of Race Relations in the Community



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

Collier City adults most likely to give "fair" or "poor" ratings of local race relations include African-Americans, adults under 40 and those living in the lower educational bracket.

Local Race Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor"

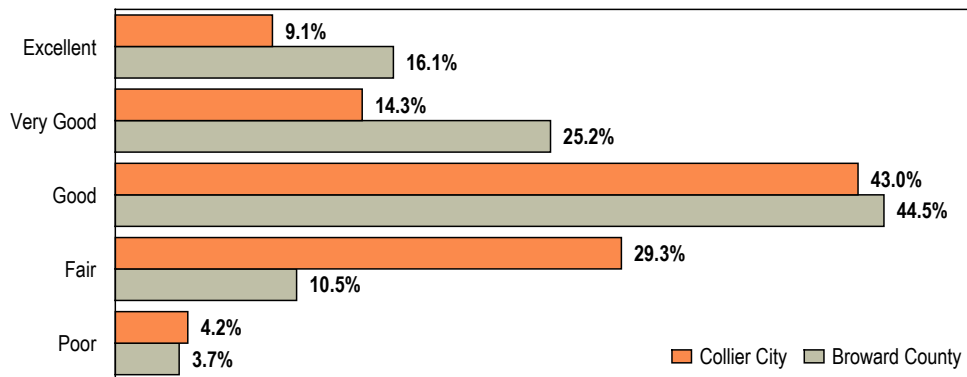


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Cultural Relations

In regard to local cultural relations, 23.4% of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings, much lower than the prevalence recorded across Broward County (41.3%). A full 43.0% of Collier City adults gave “good” ratings; in contrast, 33.5% of Collier City adults perceive local cultural relations to be “fair” or “poor,” as shown below. Across Broward County, a much lower 14.2% of adults gave “fair/poor” ratings of local cultural relations.

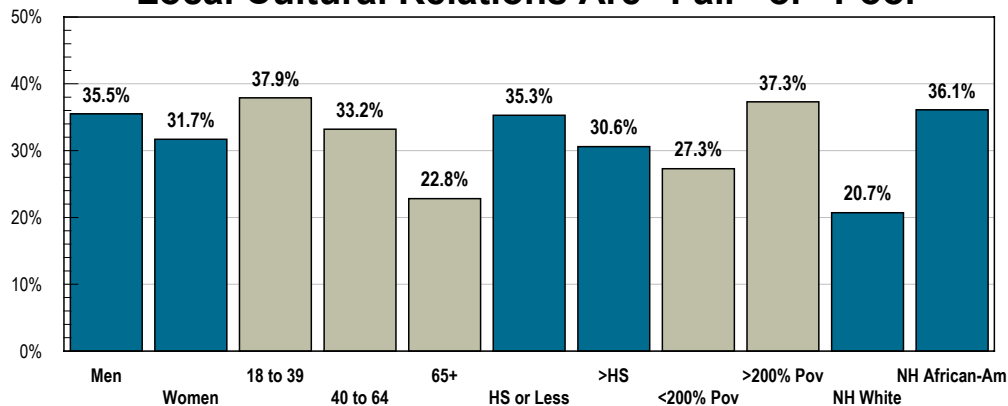
Rating of Cultural Relations in the Community



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

When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to view local cultural relations as “fair” or “poor” are African-Americans, males, adults under 40, those without postsecondary education, and those in the higher income bracket, as shown below.

Local Cultural Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor"

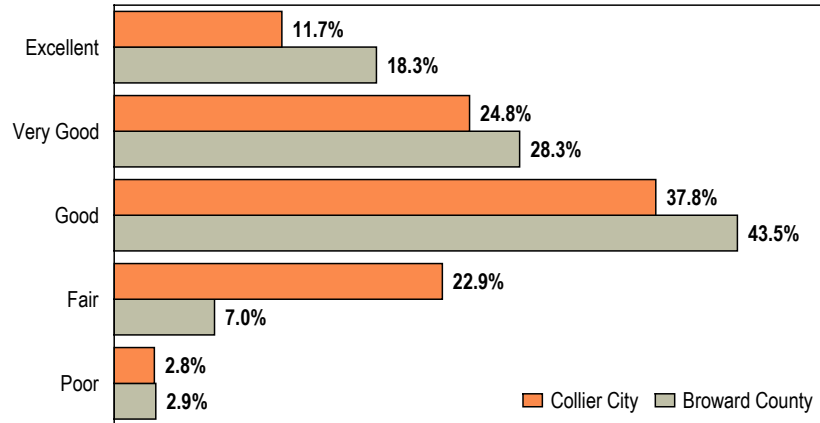


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.

Religious Relations

Finally, Collier City residents were asked to rate local religious relations. As shown below, “excellent” and “very good” ratings were recorded among 36.5% of survey respondents (versus 46.6% across Broward County), while “fair” to “poor” ratings represent 25.7% of the population in Collier City (significantly higher than the 9.9% reported countywide).

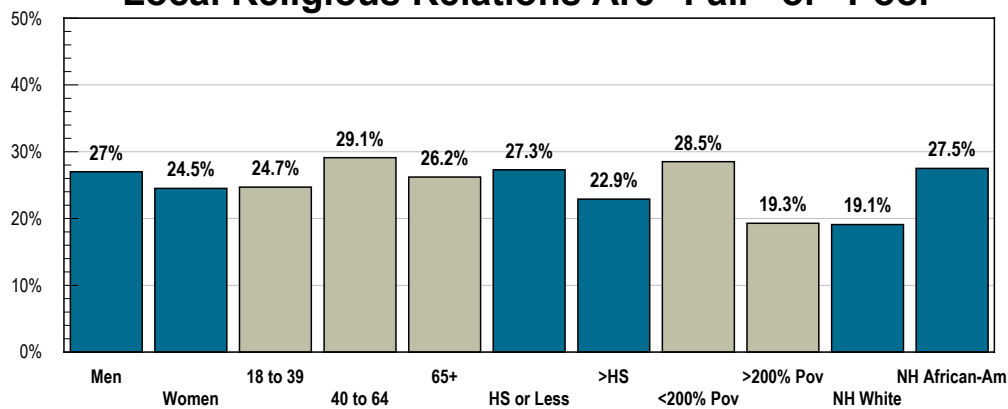
Rating of Religious Relations in the Community



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

When segmented by demographic characteristics, local adults more likely to perceive religious relations as “fair” or “poor” include middle-aged adults, African-Americans, and people in the lower income and educational breakouts.

Local Religious Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor"



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.

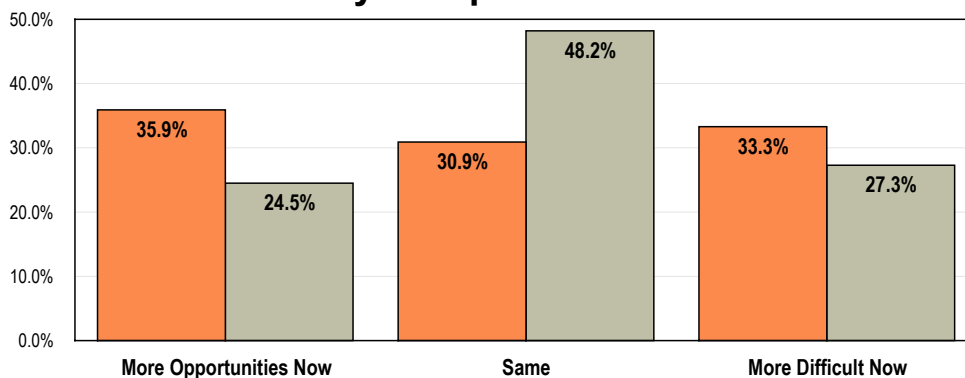
Equal Opportunity

Opportunities for Those With Similar Backgrounds

Next, residents of Collier City 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, Collier City sentiments are divided almost equally between the three options. In contrast, adults across Broward County are more likely to feel that opportunities are the “same” as those in the past.

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



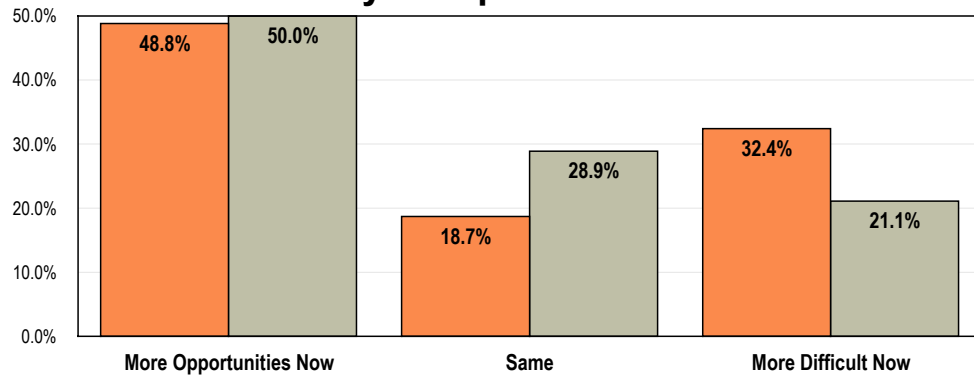
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Opportunities for the Disabled

In regard to people with disabilities in the community, one-half (48.8%) of local adults perceive there to be **more opportunities** now for the disabled (as do 50.0% of adults across Broward County), while 18.7% feel there are the **same amount** of opportunities and 32.4% of local adults think that it is **more difficult now** for people with disabilities.

Residents across Broward County are less likely to perceive opportunities to be more difficult now for the disabled in the community, as shown in the following chart.

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



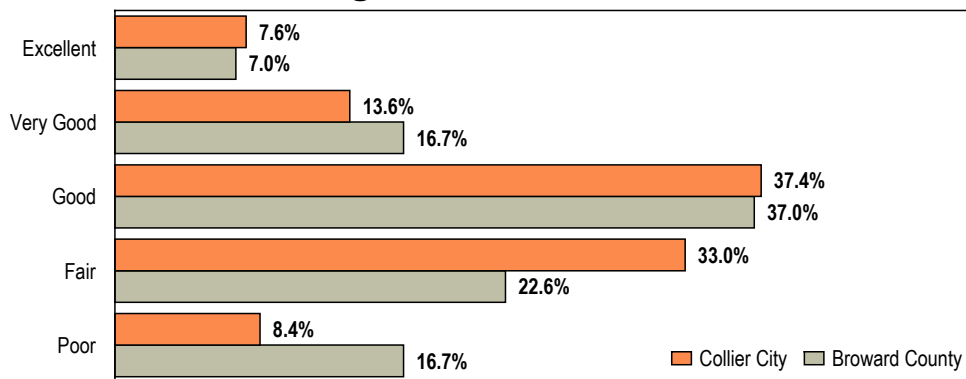
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Education

Rating of Local Public Schools

Residents of Collier City were then asked to rate local public schools. As shown below, 21.2% gave “excellent” and “very good” ratings, while a much greater share (41.4%) gave “fair” or “poor” evaluations (comparable to the 39.3% reported countywide).

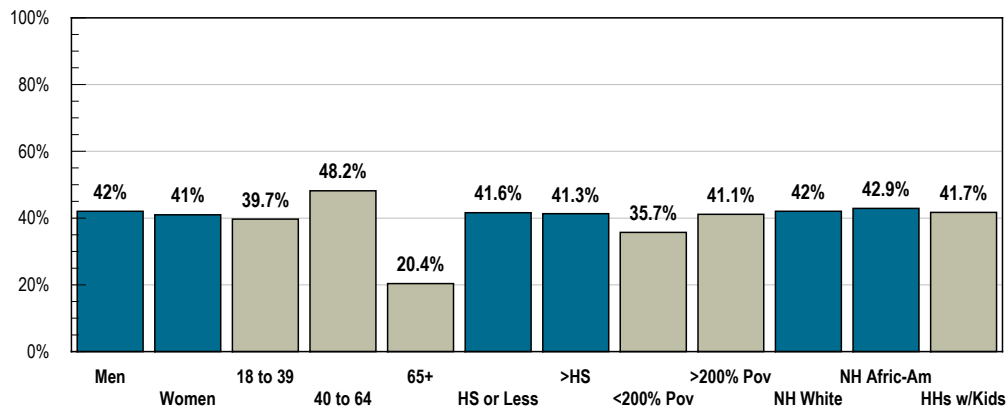
Rating of Local Public Schools



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

Adults under 65 in Collier City are most likely to consider local public schools to be “fair” or “poor.” Among local households with children under 18, 41.7% feel that the public schools are “fair” or “poor,” as shown below.

Local Public Schools Are "Fair" or "Poor"

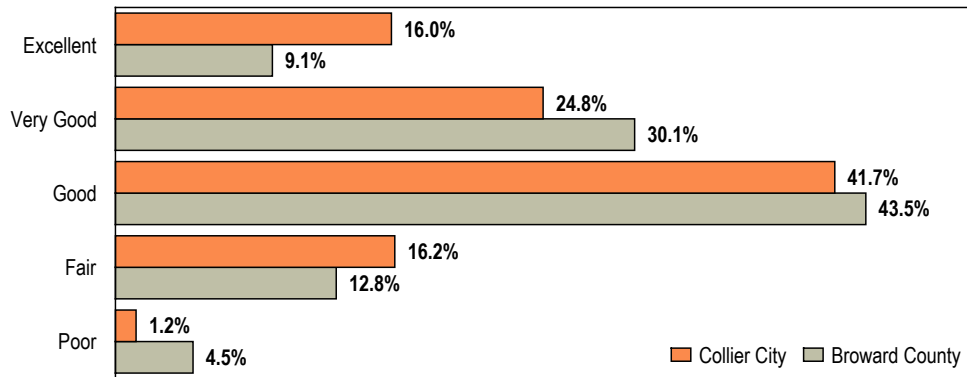


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.

Rating of Local Colleges in Preparing Students for Employment

Residents of Collier City were then asked to give their opinions on how well local colleges and universities are doing in preparing students for future employment. As shown below, 40.8% gave “excellent” and “very good” ratings (comparable to the 39.2% reported throughout Broward County), while fewer (17.4%) gave “fair” and “poor” evaluations, similar to the 17.3% reported countywide.

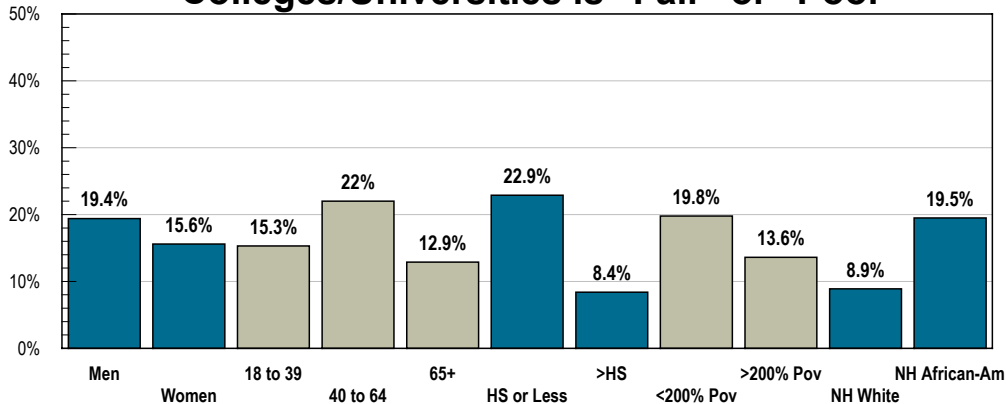
Rating of Preparation by Local Colleges and Universities to Prepare Students for Future Employment



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

As can be seen in the following chart, the perception that local colleges and universities are doing a “fair” or “poor” job in preparing students for future employment varies dramatically when viewed by specific demographic characteristic.

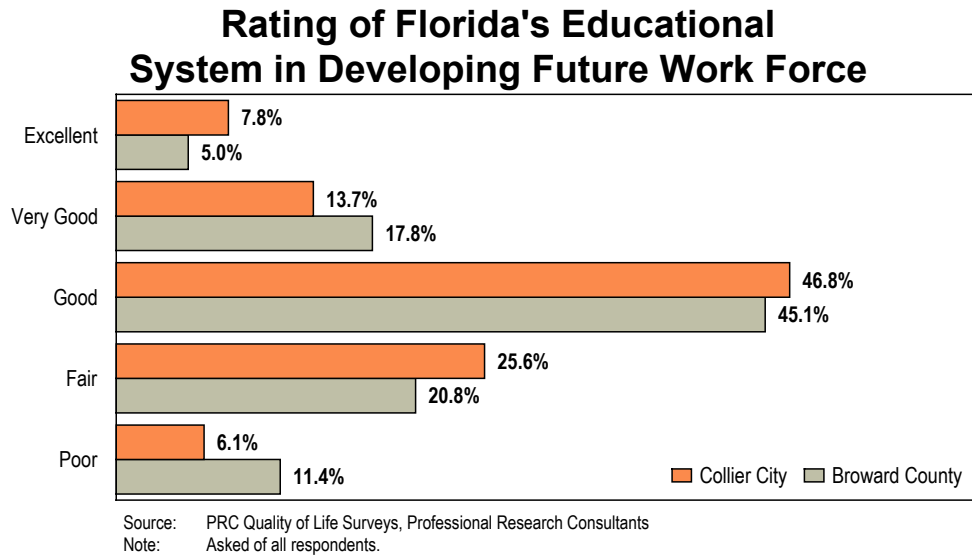
Preparation by Local Colleges/Universities is "Fair" or "Poor"



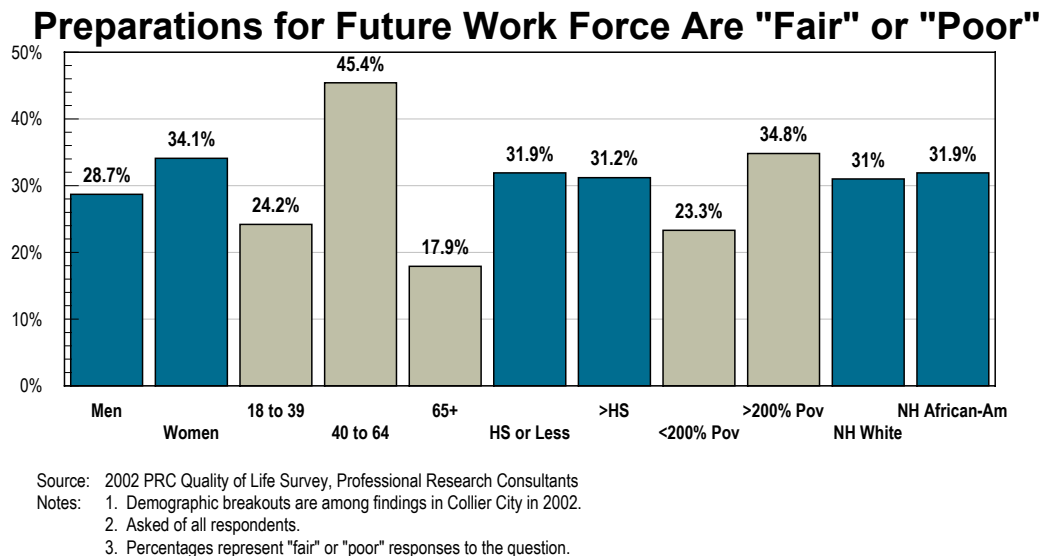
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.

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

Residents of Collier City 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 responses (46.8%) gave "good" ratings; this was also the case among respondents of the countywide survey (45.1%). A total of 21.5% of local adults feel that the state is doing an "excellent" or "very good" job in developing a future workforce (vs. 22.8% countywide), while 31.7% gave "fair" or "poor" ratings to this inquiry (comparable to the 32.2% reported across Broward County, as shown below).



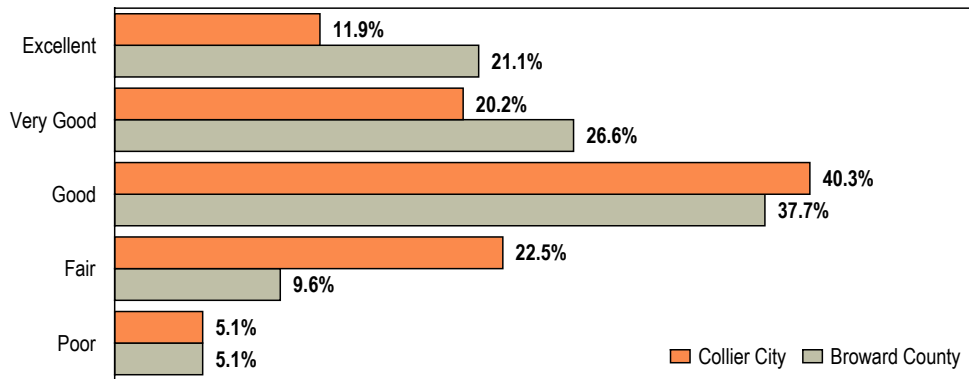
Local adults most likely to consider the state's preparations for a future work force as "fair" or "poor" include women, middle-aged adults, and those in the higher income bracket.



Personal Access to Higher Education

When asked to rate their personal access to higher education opportunities, one-third (32.1%) of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings (much lower than the 47.7% reported across the county), while 40.3% said they have “good” access to higher education opportunities. This year, 27.6% of local adults reported that their access to higher education is “fair” or “poor” (significantly higher than the 14.7% prevalence countywide).

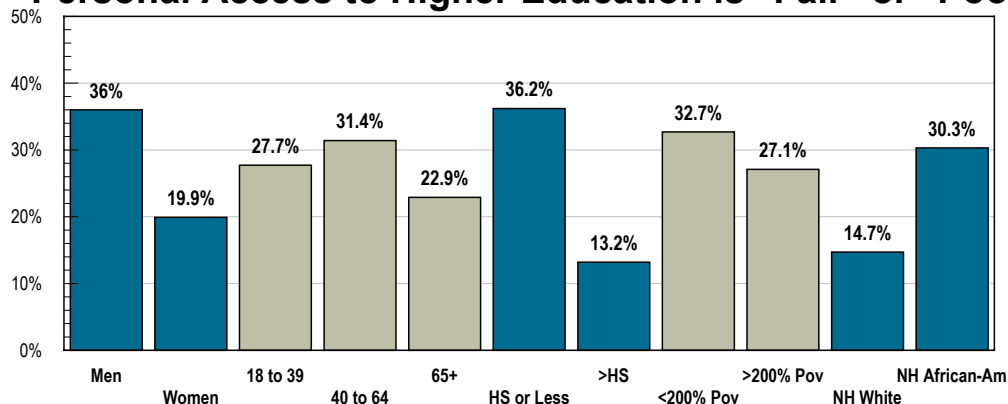
Rating of Personal Access to Higher Education Opportunities



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

Local adults most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of their personal access to higher education opportunities include males, adults without postsecondary education, people under 65, African-Americans, and those living at or near the national poverty level.

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

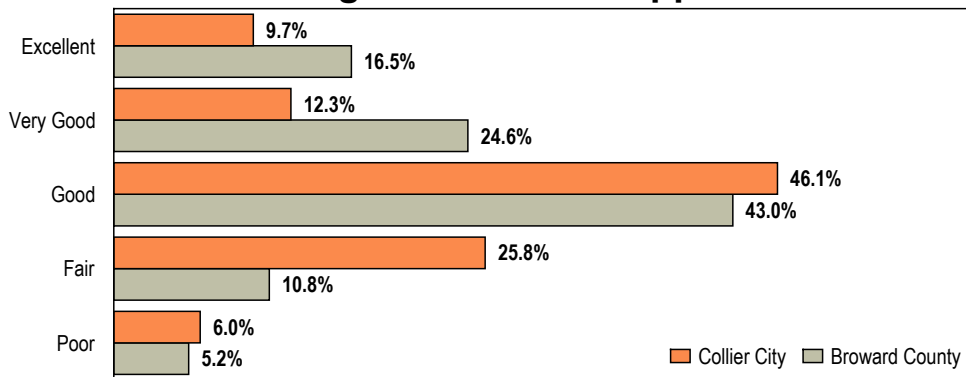


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Job Training and Vocational Opportunities

In regard to their personal access to job training or vocational opportunities, survey respondents gave 22.0% “excellent” or “very good” ratings (much lower than the 41.1% reported across Broward County), while another 46.1% feel they have “good” access to job training or other vocational opportunities. In contrast, 31.8% of adults feel they have “fair” to “poor” access to job training or other vocational opportunities, a higher prevalence than the 16.0% found countywide.

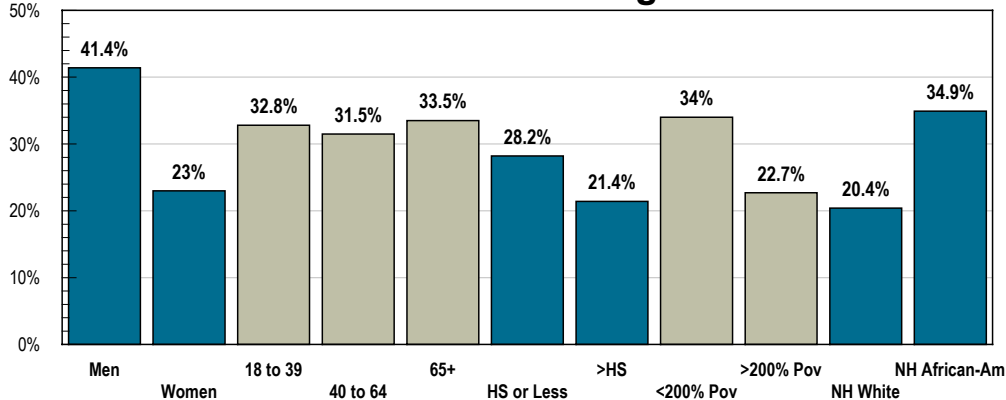
Rating of Personal Access to Job Training or Vocational Opportunities



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

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

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

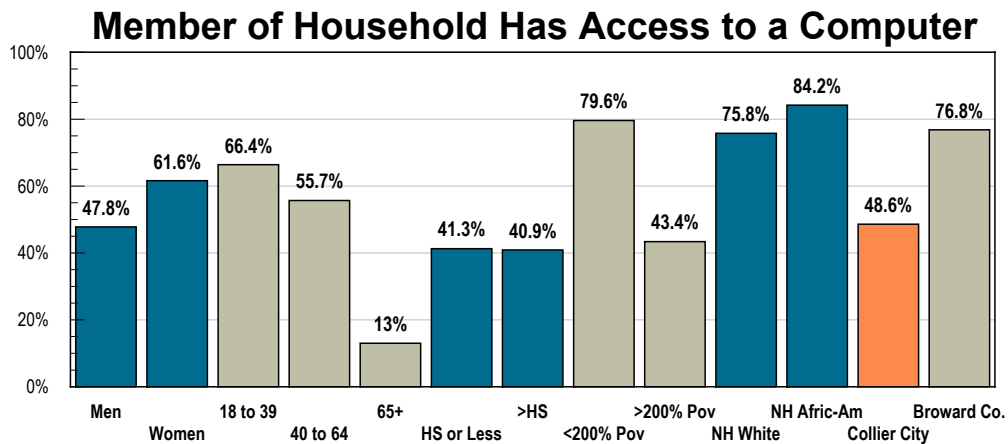


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Home Computer Use

Nearly one-half (48.6%) of local adults indicate that they or a member of their household currently have access to a computer, representing approximately 1,701 Collier City residents but much lower than the 76.8% prevalence reported countywide.

Local adults who most frequently reported having a household member with access to a computer include women, adults under 65, and African-Americans, as shown below. It may be surprising to note that adults without education beyond high school are more likely to have access to a computer than are those with postsecondary education.



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

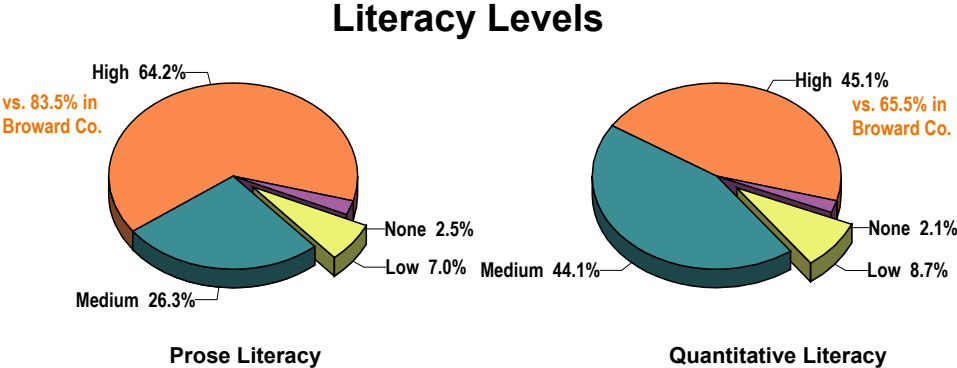
Literacy and Employment

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

Literacy Levels

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 residents, “high” prose literacy levels are represented among two-thirds of the population (versus a much higher 83.5% countywide), while “high” quantitative literacy levels are less prevalent (and are lower than the prevalence across Broward County).

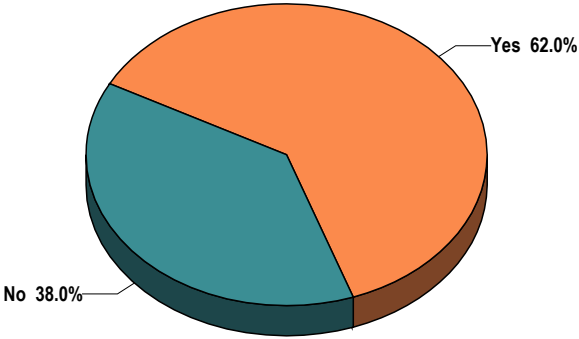


Source: PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
2. In this case, the term "prose literacy" refers to being able to read printed information and to communicate in writing. The term "quantitative literacy" refers to being able to apply math to everyday life.

Children's Literacy

Among local parents of 5-year-olds, 62.0% report that their child has started learning to read; it is important to keep in mind the small sample size that this percentage represents (15 parents).

Child Has Started Learning to Read



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children under 6 at home.

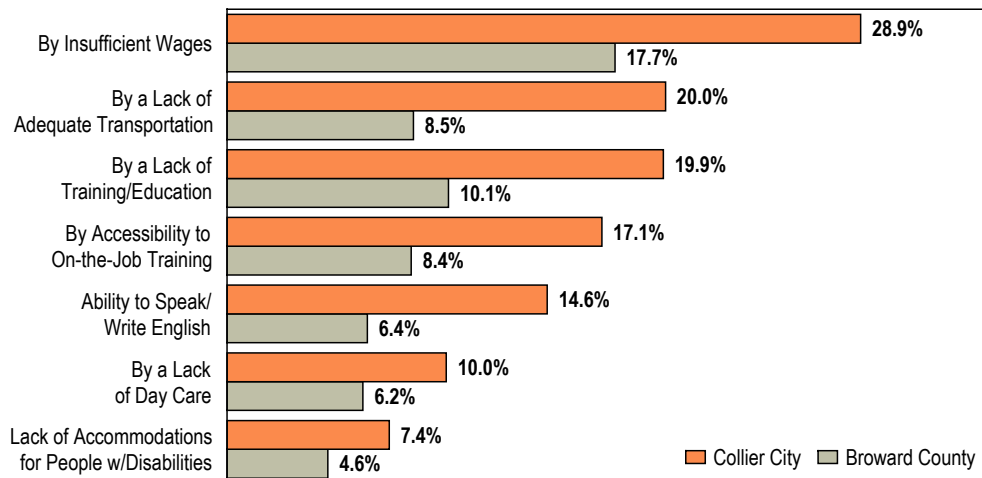
Employment Options

Community members were next asked a series of questions regarding employment opportunities. As can be seen in the following chart, 28.9% of local adults indicate that their employment opportunities have been limited by **insufficient wages**. Another 20.0% responded “yes” when asked if their opportunities had been limited by a lack of **adequate transportation**.

A total of 19.9% report that their employment opportunities have been limited by a **lack of training or education**, while 17.1% have been limited by **accessibility to on-the-job training** and 14.6% of local adults were limited by their inability to **speak or write English**. Another 10.0% of residents were hampered by a lack of day care for their children and 7.4% reported that employment opportunities have been limited by a lack of **accommodations for people with disabilities**, as shown below.

In general, Collier City adults are much more likely than adults across the county to report that their employment opportunities being limited by these various aspects, as shown below.

Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

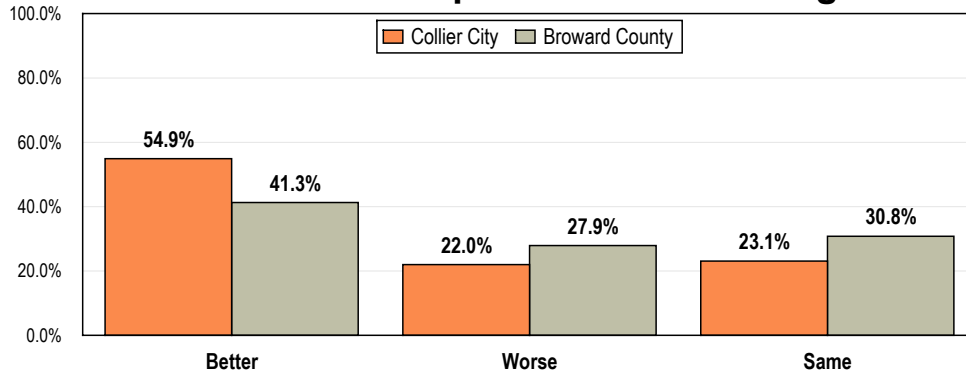
- Notes:
1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

ECONOMY

Personal Finances

Community leaders are interested in how residents are getting along financially today in comparison with one year ago. As shown below, 54.9% of Collier City adults feel they are doing “better” financially than they were one year ago, higher than the 41.3% reported across Broward County; another 23.1% of Collier City report that they are doing the “same.” A full 22.0% of Collier City residents report that they are doing “worse” financially than one year ago, representing 770 local adults but lower than the 27.9% reported countywide.

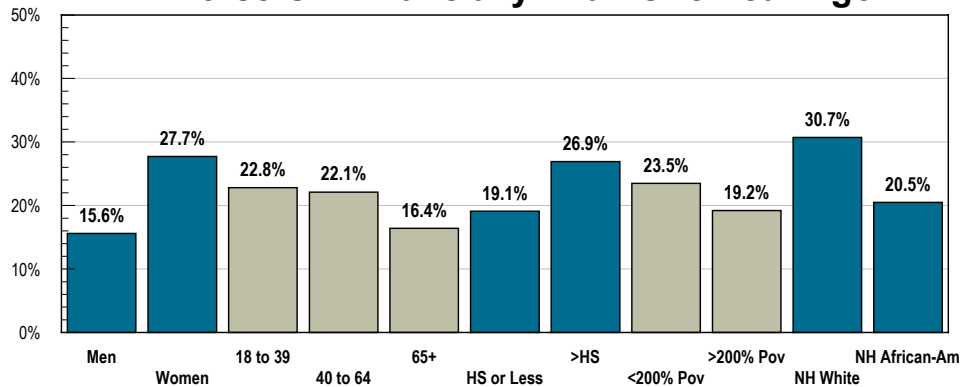
Personal Financial Situation Compared to One Year Ago



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

Residents more likely to report being worse off financially than they were one year ago include: women; adults under 65; those with education beyond high school, and Whites.

Worse Off Financially Than One Year Ago



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

ENVIRONMENT

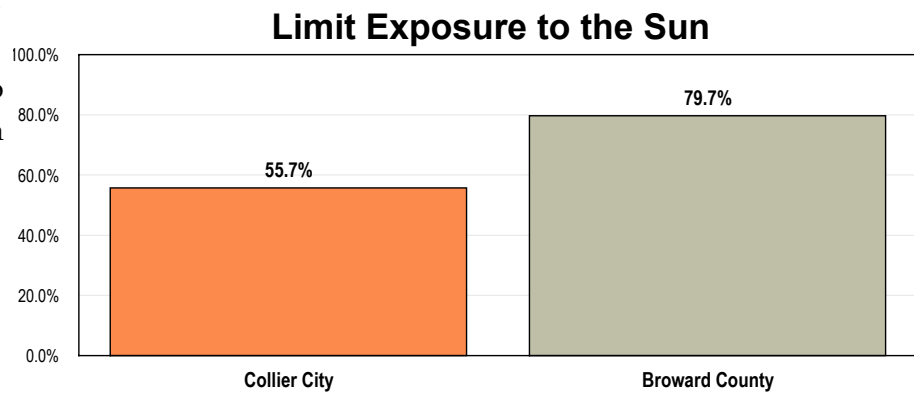
Environmental Issues

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

Sun Exposure

Life in Florida includes the year-round risk of too much sun exposure. More than one-half (55.7%) of local adults

report that they do limit their exposure to the sun (measures can include staying indoors, wearing sunscreen, and/or wearing protective clothing). Across Broward County, this prevalence is much higher (79.7%), as shown.

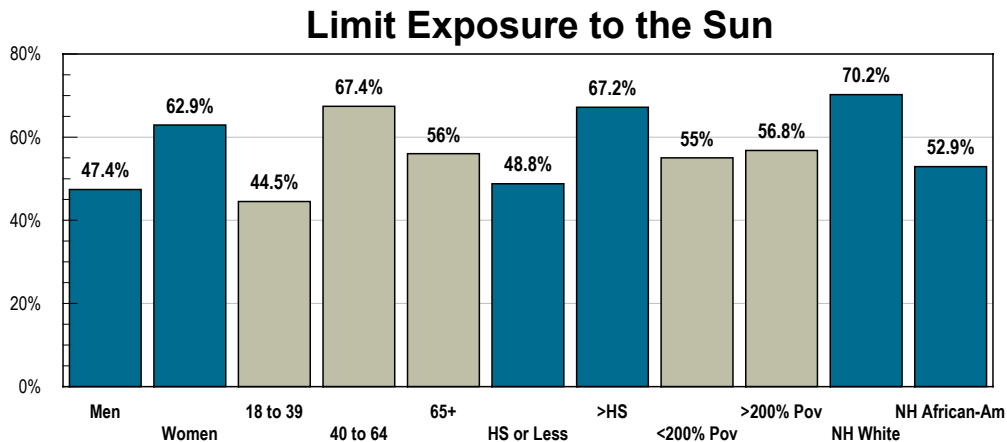


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

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.

Adults most likely to indicate that they limit their exposure to the sun include women, middle-aged adults, those with postsecondary education, and Whites, as shown in the following chart.



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

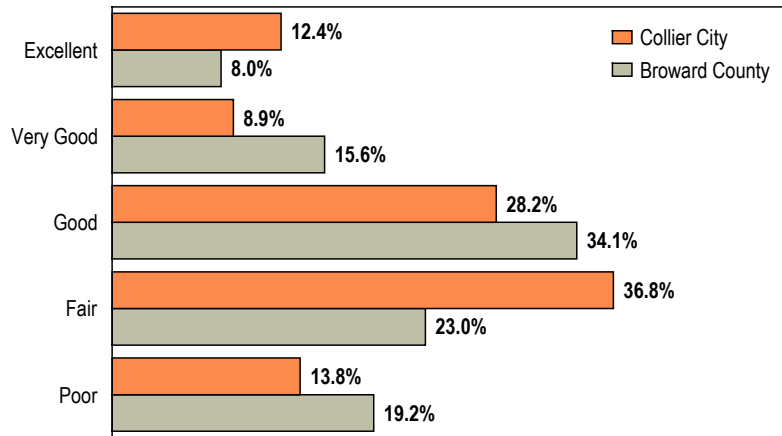
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.

2. Asked of all respondents.

Quality of Drinking Water

Residents were next asked to rate the quality of their local drinking water from the tap. Overall, 21.3% of local adults feel that the quality of their local tap water is “excellent” or “very good,” comparable to the 23.6% reported across Broward County. Another 28.2% rated it as “good.” In contrast, 50.6% of local adults still consider their local drinking water to be “fair” or “poor” (significantly higher than the 42.2% found throughout the county).

Quality of Drinking Water From the Tap



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

GOVERNMENT

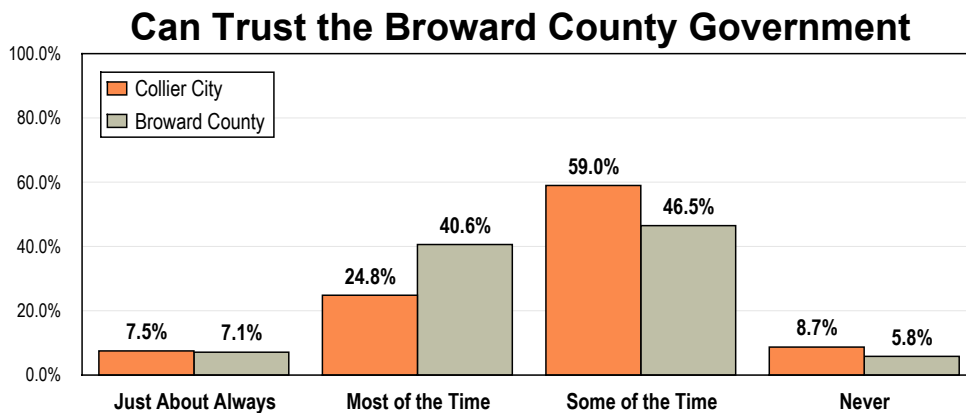
Local Government

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

Broward County Government

Feelings of Trust

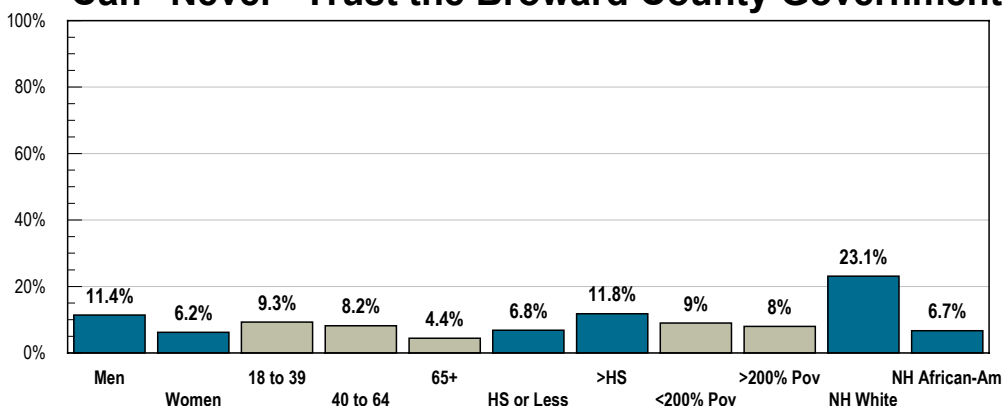
A total of one in four (24.8%) local adults report that they feel they can trust the Broward County government "most of the time," significantly lower than the percentage reported among county residents overall. While the majority of people (59.0%) were likely to say that they trust the county government "some of the time," this prevalence is much higher than the 46.5% reported countywide. Just 7.5% of community members trust the Broward County government "just about always," and 8.7% report that they can "never" trust the Broward County government, as shown below.



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

Collier City adults most likely to indicate that they can "never" trust the Broward County government include local men, adults under 65, those in the higher educational bracket, and Whites. These breakouts can be found in the following chart.

Can "Never" Trust the Broward County Government



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

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.

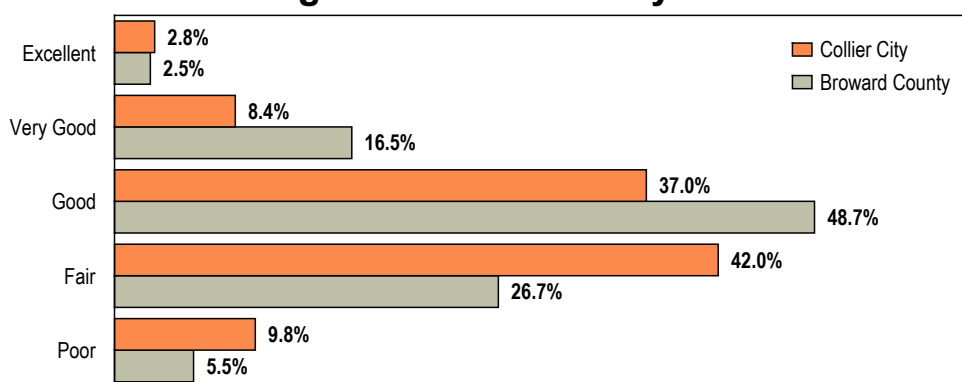
2. Asked of all respondents.

3. Percentages represent "never" responses.

Ratings of Local Government

When asked to give an overall rating of the local Broward County government, 11.2% of Collier City adults gave "excellent" or "very good" responses, significantly lower than the 19.0% reported across Broward County. Another 37.0% of Collier City adults said "good," marking another significant difference between city and county findings. In contrast, 51.8% of local adults gave "fair" or "poor" ratings, much higher than the 32.2% reported countywide.

Rating of Broward County Government

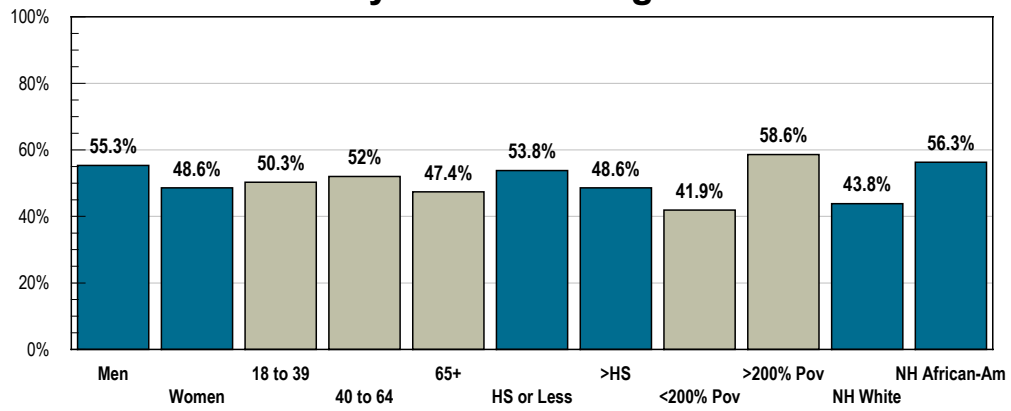


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents.

Viewed by demographic characteristics, community members most likely to rate the job done by the local government as "fair" or "poor" include men, those in the higher income and educational brackets, and African-Americans, as can be seen in the following chart.

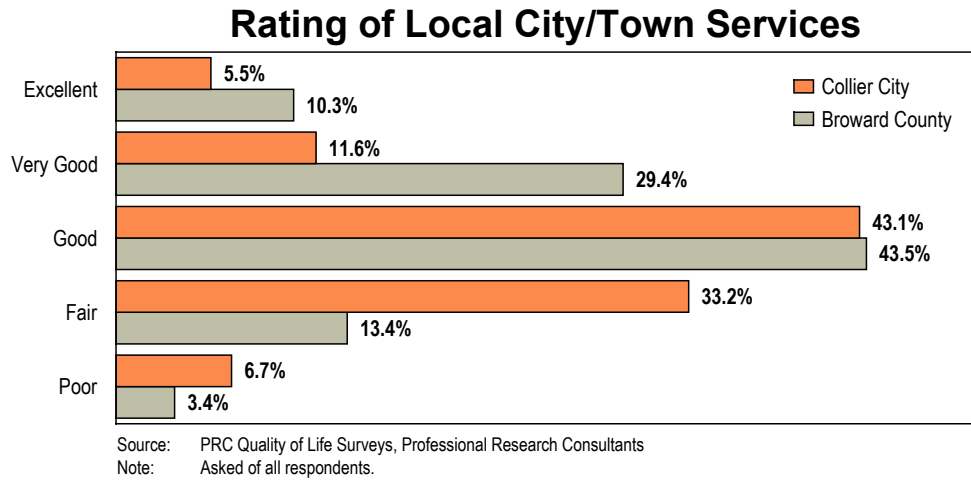
Broward County Gov't is Doing a "Fair/Poor" Job



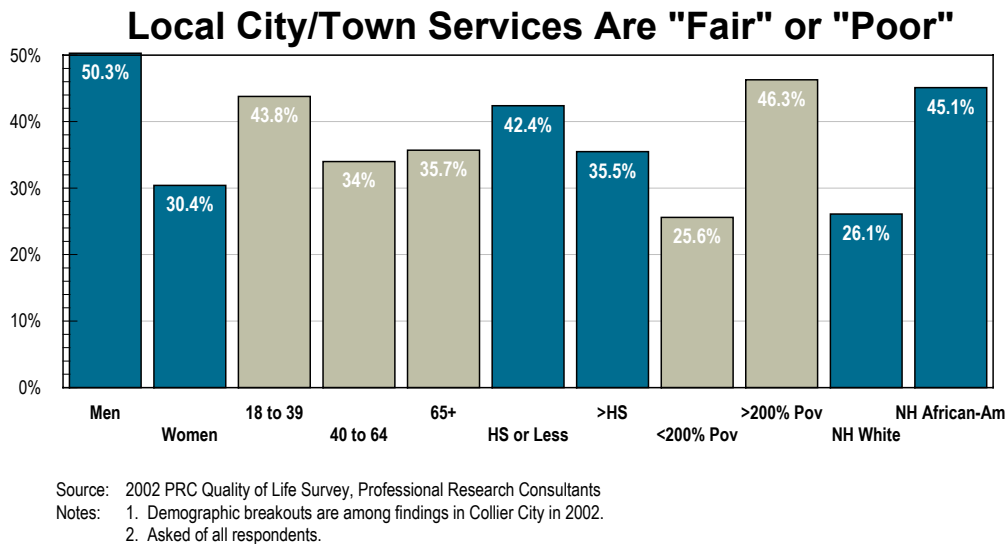
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Collier City in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Local City/Town Services

In a related inquiry, survey respondents were asked to rate the services provided by their local city or town (in this case, Collier City). As shown in the following chart, 17.1% of adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of local services; this prevalence is much lower than the positive ratings given by Broward County residents (39.7%). A larger share (43.1%) of Collier City adults gave “good” ratings; in contrast, 39.9% of residents gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of Collier City’s services (much higher than the percentage of poor ratings given among Broward County adults [16.8%]).



Collier City adults most likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of their town or city’s services include men, young adults, adults without education beyond high school, those in the higher income bracket, and African-Americans, as shown below.



APPENDICES

Summary Tables of Quantitative Findings

Comparison Tables

The following two tables illustrate major findings from the assessment conducted by Professional Research Consultants, Inc. in Collier City in 2002, along with comparisons to the overall Broward County survey findings of the same year.

Summary of Major Findings, Table I of II

HEALTH	Collier City	Broward County
Currently Experience "Fair/Poor" Physical Health	24.6%	13.3%
Avg. Days Poor Physical Health	3.3	3.4
Phys/Mental Health Prevented Activities	18.0%	2.0%
Have High Blood Pressure	40.5%	34.0%
Have High Blood Cholesterol	29.0%	36.1%
Have Been Tested for AIDS	71.2%	56.7%
High/Medium Chance for AIDS	7.8%	5.6%
Diabetes	11.5%	7.7%
Screened for Sickle Cell	28.4%	11.5%
Lack Health Care Insurance	26.7%	12.2%
Cost Prevented Dr Visit	13.9%	8.5%
Perceive Major Trouble w/Local Health Care	15.5%	23.9%
Avg. Days of Poor Mental Health	4.1	3.2
Had a Flu Shot in the Past Year (65+)	72.4%	61.3%
Have Had a Pneumonia Vaccination (65+)	46.2%	56.0%
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	34.8%	24.5%
Sedentary	61.0%	58.3%
Overweight	70.9%	57.1%
Current Smoker	13.7%	20.4%
Current Drinker	41.7%	58.3%
Drinking and Driving	5.4%	3.4%
Have Ridden w/Drunk Driver	7.6%	4.4%
Routine Checkup Last Year	79.1%	79.2%
Dental Visit in Past 6 Months	40.0%	55.0%
Child Had Dental Visit/Past 6 Months	69.5%	59.0%
Digital/Rectal Exam in Past Year (50+)	52.2%	56.4%
Ever Had Sigmoidoscopy	45.1%	50.2%
Mammogram/Breast Exam in Past 2 Yrs (50+)	87.9%	80.5%
Pap Smear in Past 3 Years	95.2%	81.2%

Summary of Major Findings, Table II of II

	Collier City	Broward County
SAFETY		
Victim of Violent Crime/Past 5 Years	4.0%	3.2%
Have a Handgun in the Home	17.9%	22.1%
Handguns in Homes w/Children	14.9%	19.5%
Always Use Seatbelt	63.8%	81.4%
Serious Auto Accident/Past 5 Years	16.4%	11.7%
FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES		
Broward Co. "Excellent" Place to Live	11.4%	17.8%
Life Has Improved in Broward County	58.3%	46.4%
Member of HH is Hard of Hearing	11.0%	10.2%
Member of Household is Deaf	1.9%	2.1%
Member of Household is Speech Impaired	4.6%	1.7%
Member of Household is Blind	3.8%	1.4%
Member of Household is Disabled and Need Assistance	9.1%	7.9%
Local Road/Highway System is "Excellent"	5.7%	15.9%
Local Race Relations Are "Excellent"	10.1%	17.0%
Local Cultural Relations Are "Excellent"	9.1%	16.1%
Local Religious Relations Are "Excellent"	11.7%	18.3%
More Opportunities Now in Broward Co.	35.9%	24.5%
More Opportunities for the Disabled Now	48.8%	50.0%
Public School System is "Excellent"	7.6%	7.0%
Local Literacy Rates Are "High"	64.2%	83.6%
ECONOMY		
Financially Better Off Than One Year Ago	54.9%	41.0%
ENVIRONMENT		
Limit Exposure to Sun	55.7%	79.7%
Drinking Water From Tap is "Excellent"	12.4%	8.0%
GOVERNMENT		
Broward County Gov't is "Excellent"	2.8%	2.5%
Local City Services Are "Excellent"	5.5%	10.3%

Health Findings Versus National Benchmarks

A. Health Status		Collier	US	HP2010	vs. US	vs. HP2010 Goals
Physical Health	% "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health	24.6	12.3		WORSE	
	% >1 Day/Month Poor Physical Health	26.9	28.5		similar	
	% Overweight	70.9	56.9		WORSE	
	% Unhealthy Weight (BMI <18.5 or 25+)	73.1	58.5	40	WORSE	Does NOT Meet
	% Obese	37.6	19.1	15	WORSE	Does NOT Meet
Mental Health	% >1 Day/Month Poor Mental Health	24.7	31.9		BETTER	
Morbidity	% Diabetes/High Blood Sugar	11.5	5.4		WORSE	
	% Asthma	17.6	9.9		WORSE	
	% "High" Chance of Getting AIDS (18-64)	3	2.1		similar	
Crime	% Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Yrs	4	3.8		similar	
B. Health Risk		Collier	US	HP2010	vs. US	vs. HP2010 Goals
CV Risk	% 1+ Cardiovascular Risk Factor	91.6	84.7		WORSE	
Exercise	% No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	65.2	20.2		WORSE	
Tobacco	% Current Smoker	13.7	22.8	12	BETTER	similar to goal
	% Smoke >1 Pack/Day	0	13.8		BETTER	
Substance Abu.	% Current Drinker	41.7	56.4	50	BETTER	Meets Goal
	% Drinking & Driving in Past Month	5.4	3.7		similar	
Hypertension	% Told Have High Blood Pressure	40.4	23.4	16	WORSE	Does NOT Meet
Cholesterol	% Told Have High Cholesterol	29	21.4	17	WORSE	Does NOT Meet
C. Prevention		Collier	US	HP2010	vs. US	vs. HP2010 Goals
Preventive Care	% Have Had Routine Checkup in Past Yr	79.1	64.1		BETTER	
	% Have Visited Dentist in Past Yr (18+)	59.7	68.9	83	WORSE	Does NOT Meet
	% Child (1-17) Has Visited Dentist in Past Yr	82.9	69.3	83	BETTER	similar to goal
Immunization	% Flu Shot in Past Yr (65+)	72.4	65.7	90	similar	Does NOT Meet
Cancer Screens	% Digital Rectal Exam in Past Yr (50+)	52.2	57.1		similar	
	% Sigmoid/Colonoscopy Ever (50+)	45.1	48.7	50	similar	similar to goal
	% Mammogram in Past 2 Yrs (W40+)	85.6	78.2	70	similar	Meets Goal
	% Pap Smear in Past 3 Yrs (W)	95.2	84	90	BETTER	Meets Goal
Injury Control	% "Always" Wear Seat Belt	63.8	75	92	WORSE	Does NOT Meet
	% Firearm in Home	17.9	36.1		BETTER	
D. Access		Collier	US	HP2010	vs. US	vs. HP2010 Goals
Insurance Cvg.	% Lack Health Insurance (18-64)	30.8	15.6		WORSE	
Primary Care	% Cost Prevented Physician Visit in Past Yr	13.9	10.4		similar	
	% Cost Prevented Child's Care in Past Yr	9.8	7.3		similar	
	% Difficulty Getting Appointment in Past Yr	9.5	13.3	7	similar	similar to goal
	% Cost Prevented Getting Rx in Past Yr	15	9.5		WORSE	
Health Care	% Rate Local Health Care "Excellent/Very	45.2	53.1		WORSE	