

2002 PRC Quality of Life Assessment

Broward County, Florida

Community Report

*Prepared for
The Coordinating Council Of Broward County*

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

— Margaret Mead

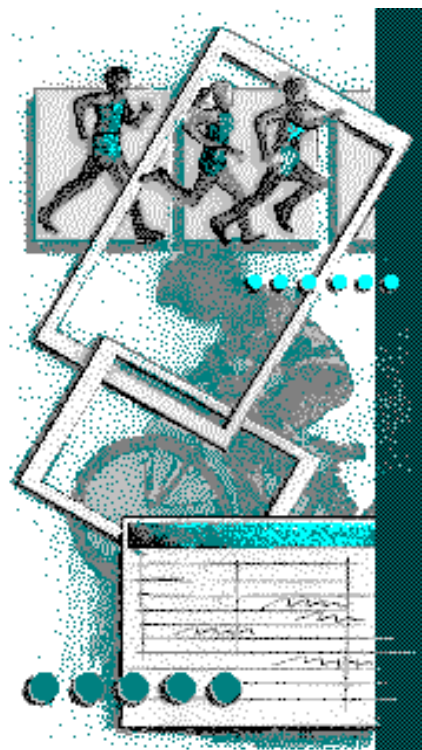


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INTRODUCTION

Community Defined for This Assessment

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 2,400 individuals aged 18 and older in the defined community. Once these data were collected, the sample was weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution at the ZIP Code level. Population estimates were based on the latest census projections of adults aged 18 and over provided in the *2001 CACI Census Update*.

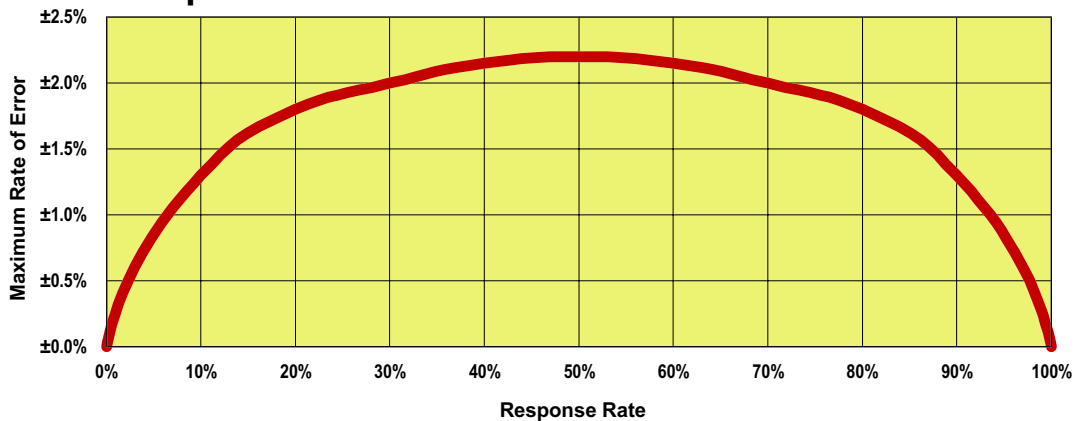
All administration of the surveys, data collection and data analysis was conducted by Professional Research Consultants, Inc. (PRC).



Sampling Error

For statistical purposes, the maximum rate of error associated with a sample size of 2,400 respondents is $\pm 2.2\%$ at the 95 percent level of confidence. A visual description can be found in the following chart.

Expected Error Ranges for a Sample of 2,400 Respondents at the 95 Percent Level of Confidence



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

Example 1: For example, if 10% of the sample of 2,400 respondents answered a certain question with a "yes," it can be asserted that between 8.7% and 11.3% ($10\% \pm 1.3\%$) of the total population would offer this response.

Example 2: If 50% of respondents said "yes," one could be certain with a 95 percent level of confidence that between 47.8% and 52.2% ($50\% \pm 2.2\%$) of the total population would respond "yes" if asked this question.

In addition, for further analysis, keep in mind that each percentage point recorded among the total sample of survey respondents is representative of approximately 12,400 residents aged 18 and older in Broward County (based on current population estimates). Thus, in a case where 3.4% of the total population responds to a survey question, this is representative of approximately 42,160 people and therefore must not be dismissed as too small to be significant.

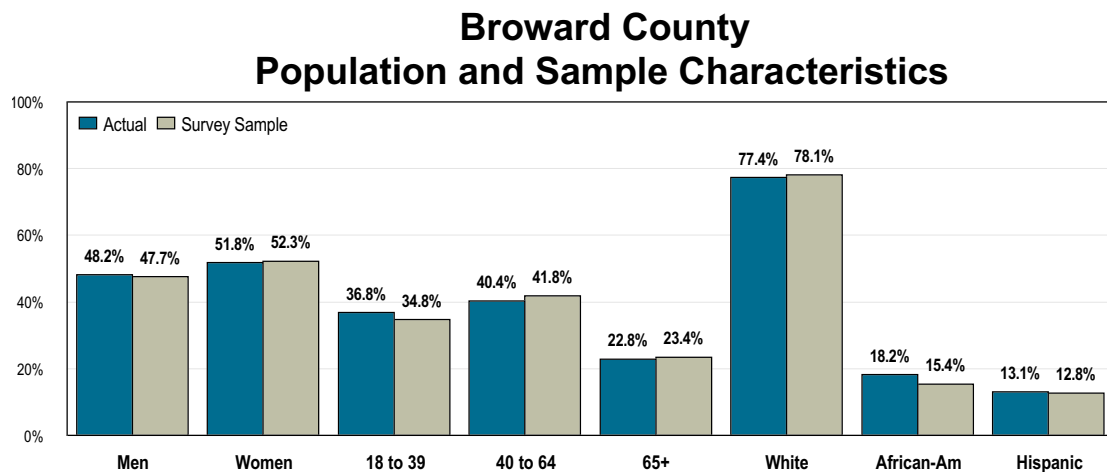
Also, for purposes of this study, comparisons are made to the 1994, 1997, and 1999 survey findings [conducted in Broward County by PRC] where possible and applicable throughout the report.

Sample Characteristics

To accurately represent the population studied, it was necessary to constantly monitor the demographic composition (e.g., age, gender, household location) of the community sample throughout the data collection process. PRC strives to minimize bias through application of a proven telephone methodology and random-selection techniques. And, while this random sampling of the population produces a highly representative sample, it is a common and preferred practice to "weight" the raw data to improve this representativeness even further. This is accomplished by adjusting the results of a random sample to match the demographic characteristics of the population surveyed, so as to eliminate any naturally occurring bias. Specifically, once the raw data are gathered, respondents are examined by key demographic characteristics (namely gender, age, race,

ethnicity, income and ZIP Code) and a statistical application package applies weighting variables which produce a sample which more closely matches the population for these characteristics. Thus, while the integrity of each individual's responses is maintained, one respondent's responses may contribute to the whole the same weight as 1.1 respondents. Another respondent, whose demographic characteristics may have been slightly oversampled, may contribute the same weight as 0.9 respondents.

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



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 Broward County with a high degree of confidence.

Existing Data

Statewide Risk Factor Data

Statewide risk factor data are provided where available as an additional benchmark against which to compare local findings. These data are reported in the *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 and Human Services. Healthy People 2010 outlines a comprehensive, nationwide health promotion and disease prevention agenda. It is designed to serve as a roadmap for improving the health of all people in the United States during the first decade of the 21st century.

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

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

HEALTH

Physical Health Status

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

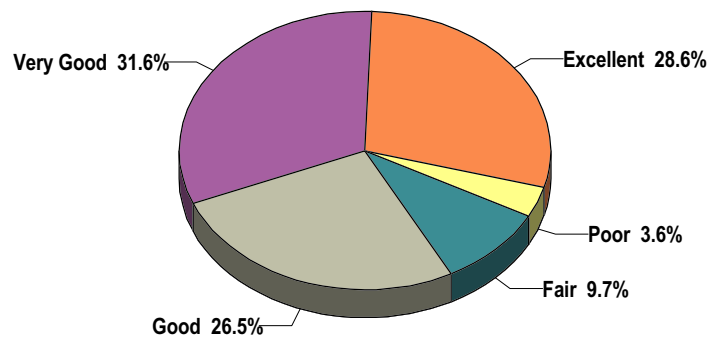
Self-Reported Physical Health

Overall Health Status

In Broward County, 60.2% of adults view their individual physical health as “excellent” or “very good.” On the other hand, 13.3% say that their general physical health is overall “fair” or “poor.” This is further outlined in the adjacent chart.

Self-Reported Health Status

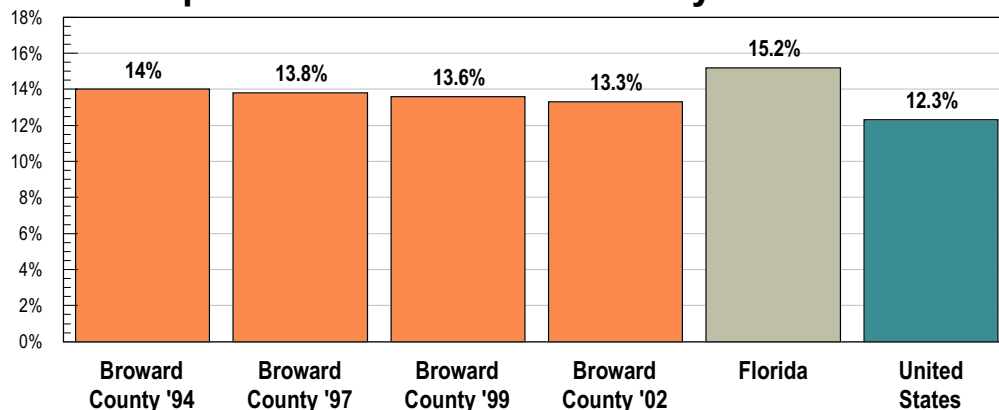
(Broward County 2002)



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 similar to the percentage giving this indication both state- and nationwide. Indications of “fair” or “poor” health have not altered significantly since the previous surveys were conducted.

Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health

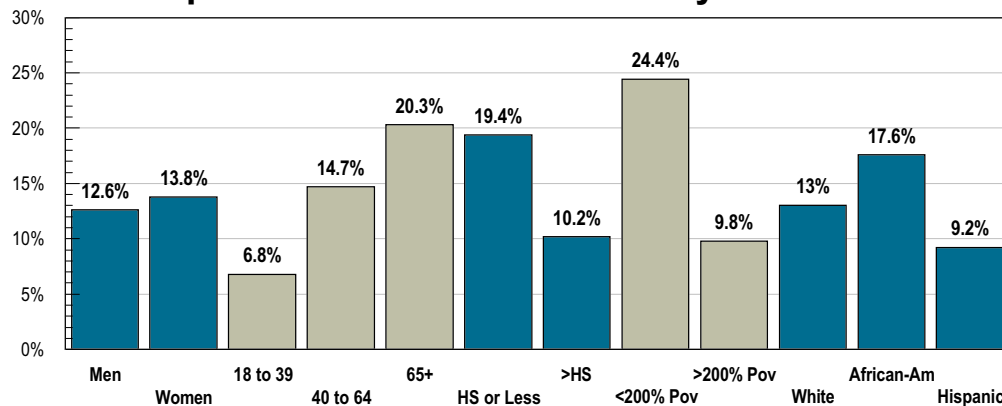


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

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 6.8% among adults under 40 to 20.3% among adults aged 65 and older. Perhaps more surprising is that there is also a strong correlation with education, with 19.4% of community residents with no postsecondary education reporting their physical health as “fair” or “poor,” compared to 10.2% 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 or Hispanics in Broward County.

Experience "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health

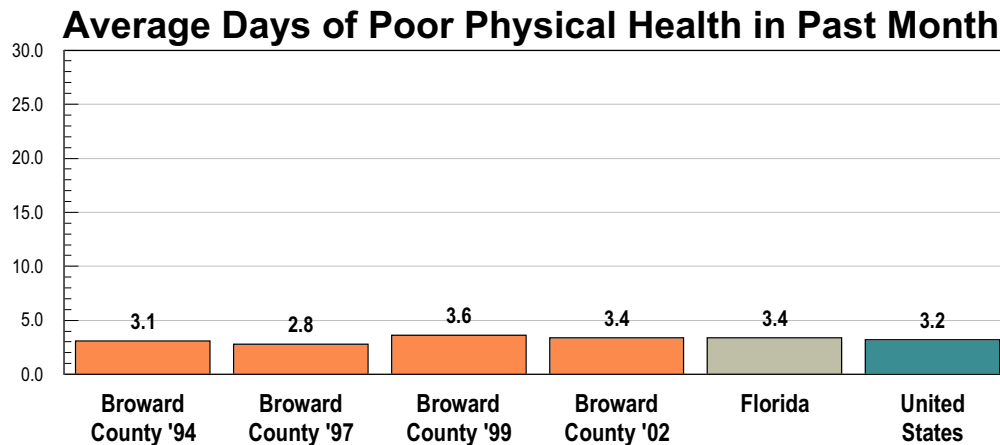


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Days of Poor Physical Health

In the *PRC Quality of Life Survey*, area residents reported an average of 3.4 days in the last month on which their physical health was *not* good. This figure compares to an average 3.2 days reported nationwide.

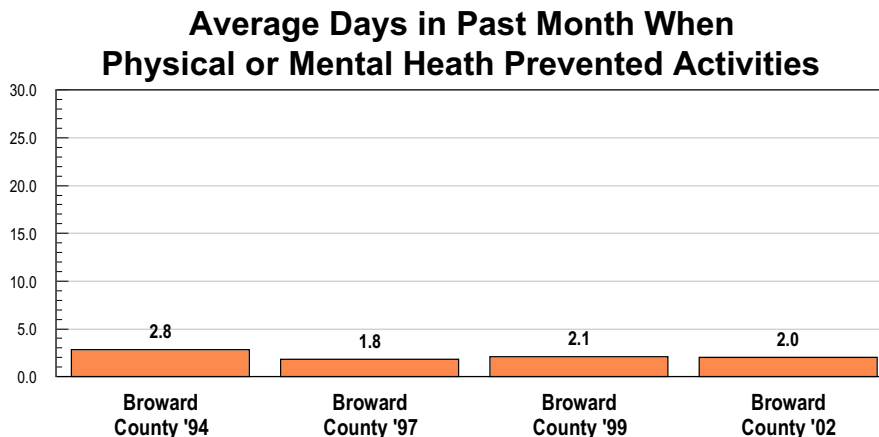
Note that average days of poor physical health have remained statistically stable since the 3.6 average reported in 1999 in Broward County. Across Florida, adults average 3.4 days of poor physical health.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 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

Survey respondents reported an average of 2.0 days in the last month on which their physical or mental health prevented any activities, similar to the 2.1 days in 1999.



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

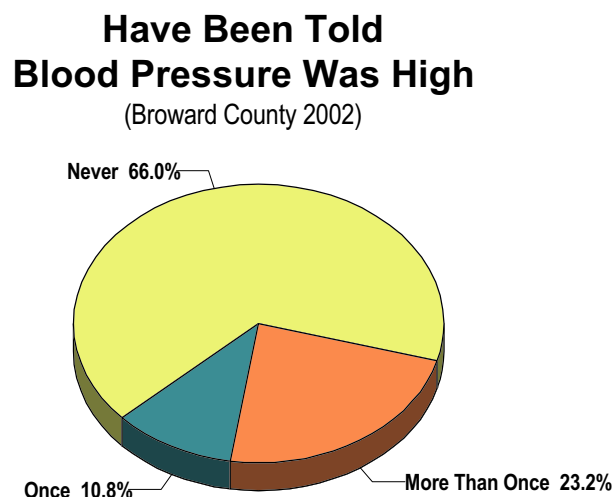
Hypertension

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

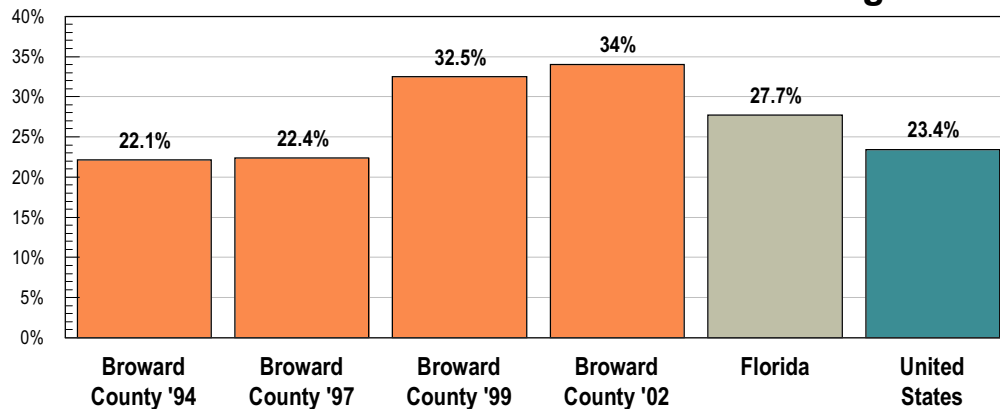
Approximately one-third of community members have been told at some point that their blood pressure was high. Specifically, 23.2% of adults in Broward County have been told more than once that their blood pressure was high, while 10.8% have been told this only once.



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

The prevalence of adults in Broward County who have been told they have high blood pressure is significantly higher than the 23.4% recorded nationwide but is statistically similar to the 32.5% reported locally in 1999. Note the lower hypertension levels in 1994 and 1997.

Have Been Told Blood Pressure Was High

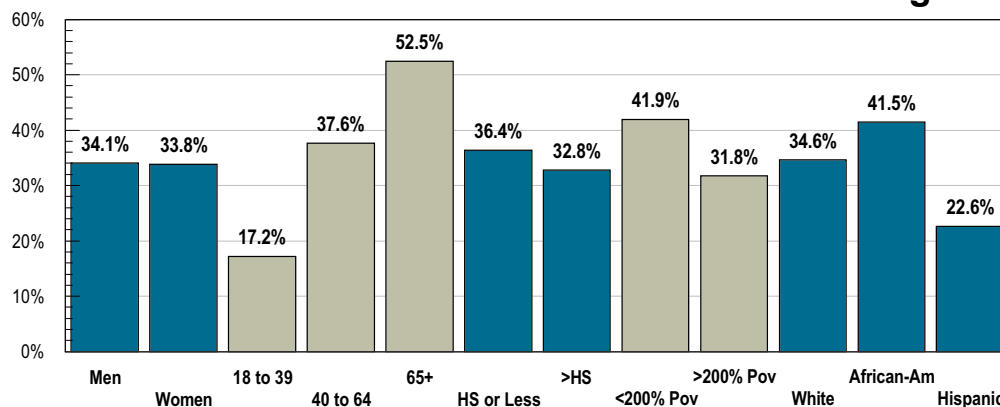


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
 3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Also, in looking at age cohorts, hypertension rates vary from 17.2% among adults under 40 to 52.5% among those 65 and older. African-Americans experience a high prevalence (41.5%), as do adults in the lower income (41.9%) and educational (36.4%) brackets.

Viewed by gender, hypertension in Broward County does not appear to vary, as shown below.

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 Broward County in 2002.
 2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

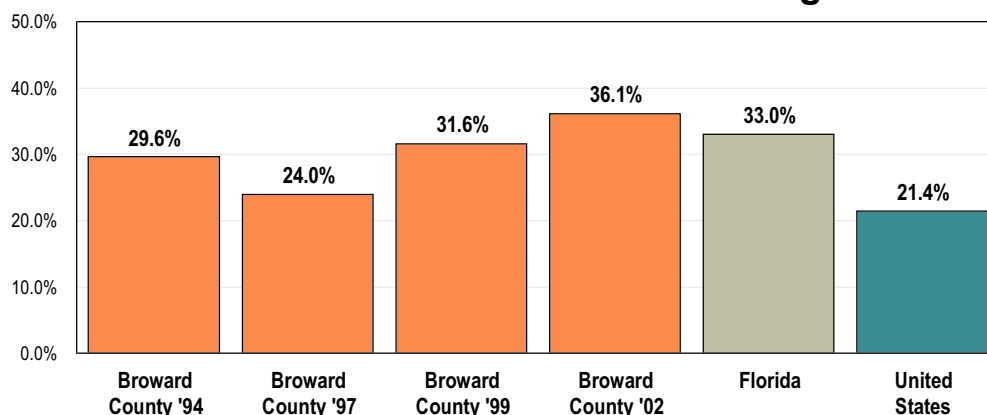
Cholesterol

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 36.1% of adults in Broward County have been told by a health professional that their cholesterol level was high; this level is less favorable than the 21.4% recorded nationwide and has undergone a *statistically significant increase* since 1999. Statewide, 33.0% of adults have been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol levels, as shown below.

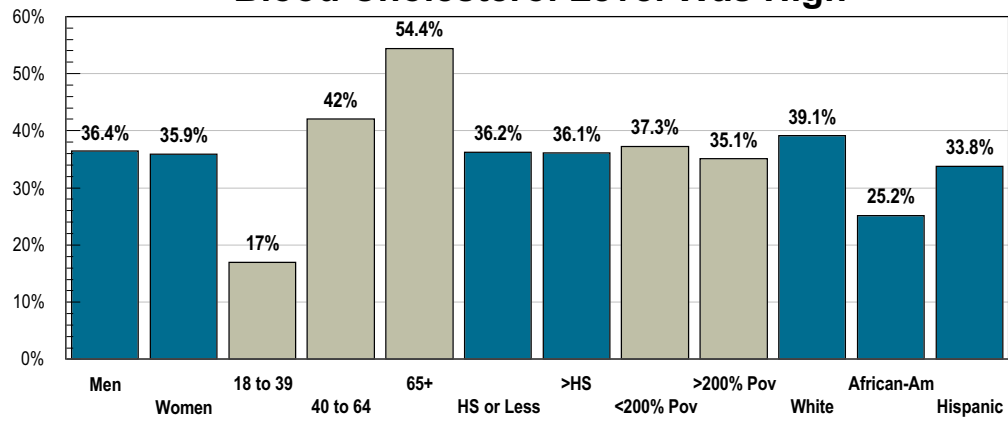
**Have Been Told That
Blood Cholesterol Level Was High**



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
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 17.0% among adults under 40 to 54.4% among those 65 and older. Note that, in contrast to hypertension levels, high cholesterol is much higher among Whites and Hispanics than African-Americans.

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 Broward County 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 Broward County.

AIDS

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

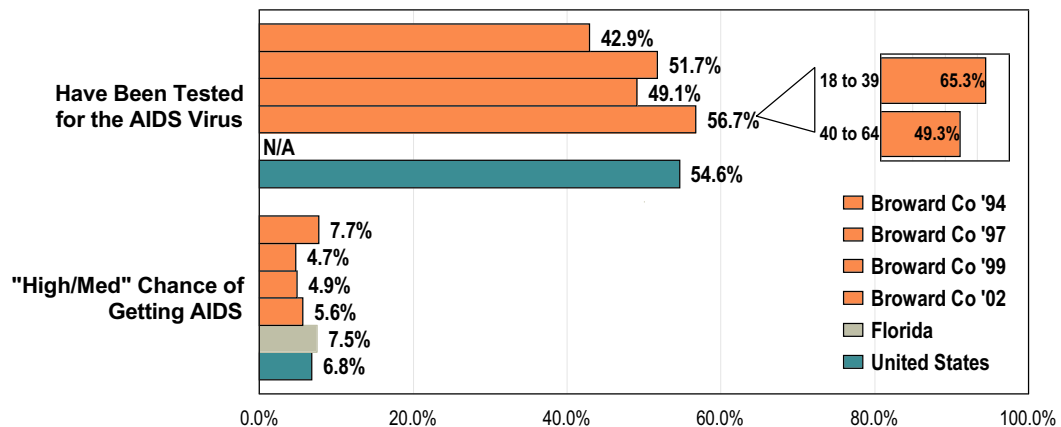
Although there is no vaccine or cure, recent advances in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) treatment can slow or halt the progression from HIV infection to AIDS. Because HIV is not a reportable disease, the only method of monitoring HIV transmission is to monitor trends in AIDS cases. Longer periods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

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

AIDS Testing & Perceived Risk. In the survey findings, 5.6% of adults in Broward County believe that their chances of contracting the HIV virus is “high” or “medium,” similar to that found nationally.

Note in the following chart that testing levels in Broward County have increased to more than one-half (56.7%) of adults under 65, and increase to 65.3% among adults under 40.

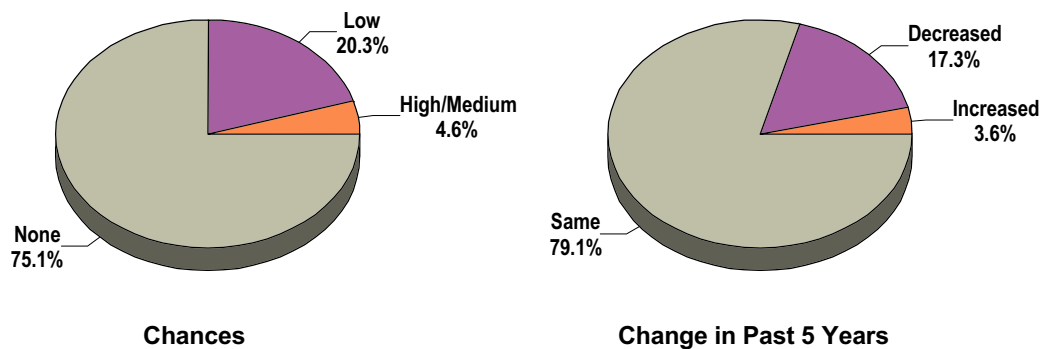
Perceptions of AIDS (18-64)



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.

Three in four (75.1%) local adults feel they have no chance of acquiring the AIDS virus. Another 20.3% reported a “low” risk and 4.6% reported “high” or “medium” risk for the virus. Almost 8 in 10 local adults report that their chances of getting AIDS has remained the same over the past five years. Only 3.6% feel their chances have increased.

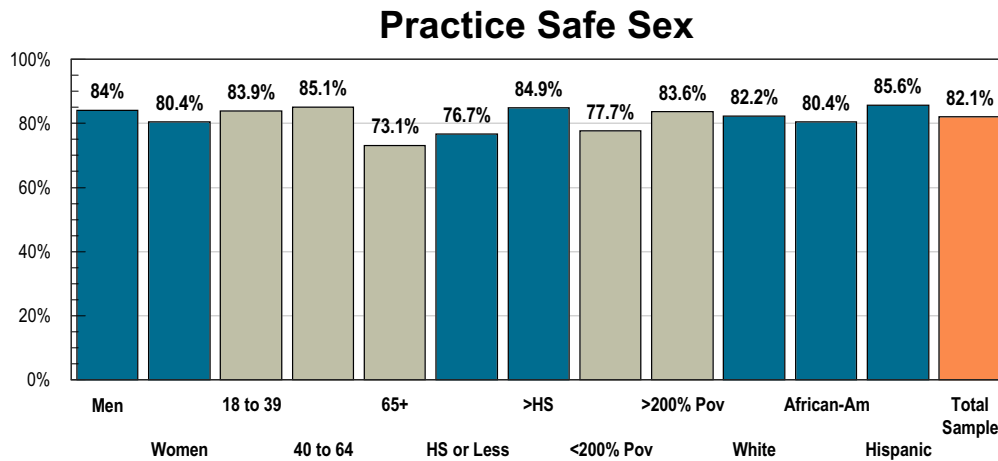
Perceived Chances of Getting the AIDS Virus



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

Practice Safe Sex

In a follow-up inquiry, Broward County residents were asked to indicate whether they practice safe sex. As shown in the following chart, more than 8 in 10 (82.1%) responded affirmatively (compared to 82.7% in 1999); note that this prevalence decreases to 76.7% among adults without postsecondary education and to 77.7% among those in the lower income bracket.

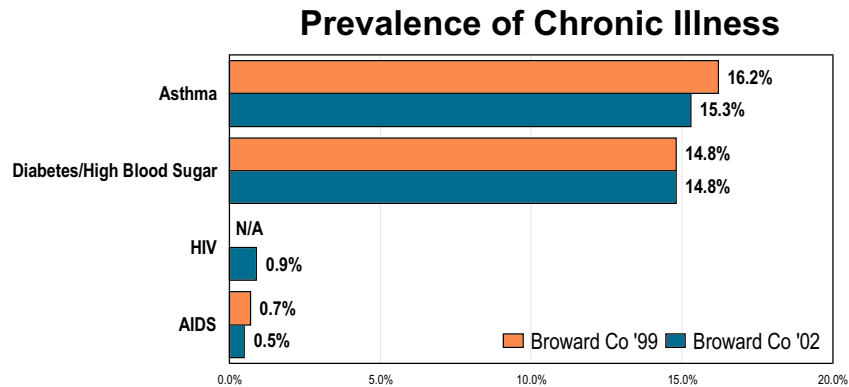


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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

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 them or other members of their households. As shown below, 15.3% of survey respondents reported that they or a member of their household suffer from **asthma**, similar to the 16.2% prevalence reported in 1999. Another 14.8% of local adults report that they or a member of their household currently suffer from **diabetes**, identical to the 1999 prevalence. Just 0.9% currently suffer from HIV and less than one percent (0.5%) of local adults currently suffer from **AIDS**.



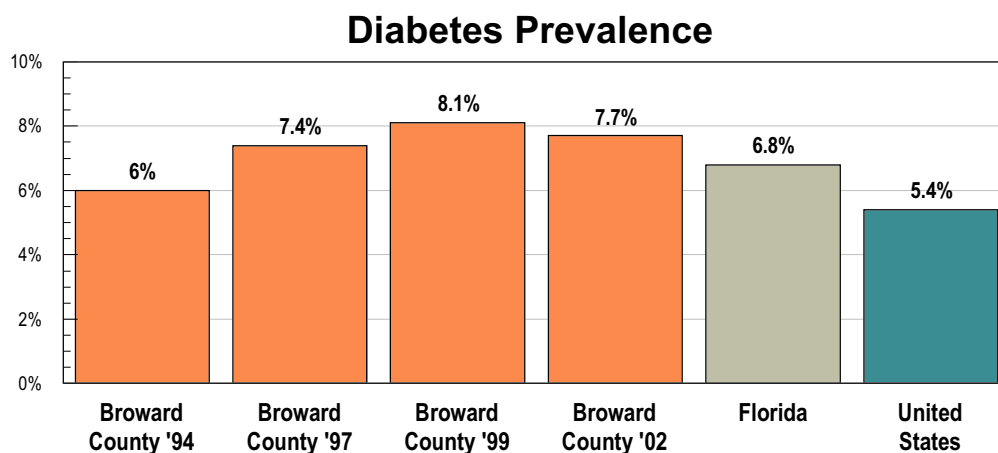
Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Keep in mind that each percentage point above represents approximately 12,400 adults in Broward County.

Diabetes Prevalence

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

As shown in the following graph, 7.7% of the community members surveyed indicate having diabetes, compared to 6.8% statewide and less favorable than the 5.4% nationwide. The diabetes prevalence in Broward County increased steadily between 1994 and 1999, as shown below.

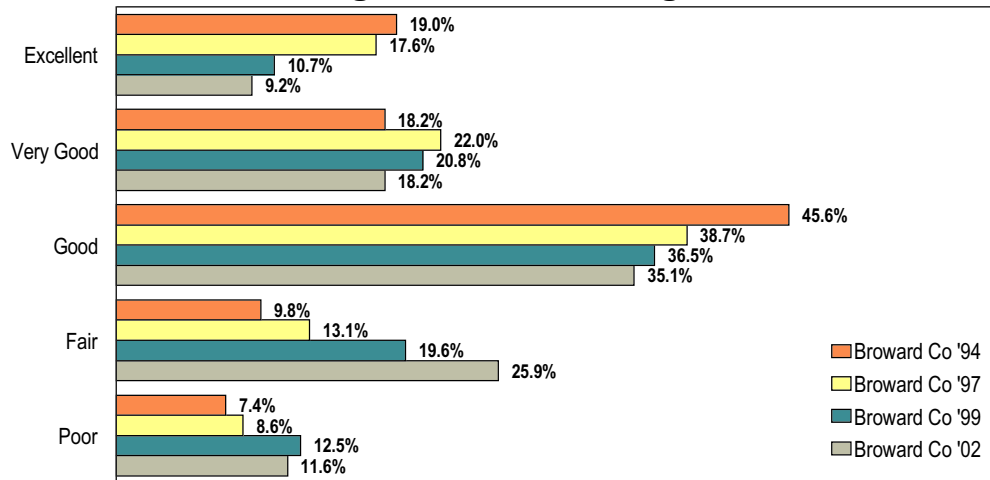


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Vision Among Diabetics

Local diabetics were next asked to rate their vision. As shown in the following chart, positive vision ratings among local diabetics have decreased since 1999, while “fair/poor” responses have increased from 32.1% to 37.5% this year.

Rating of Vision Among Diabetics

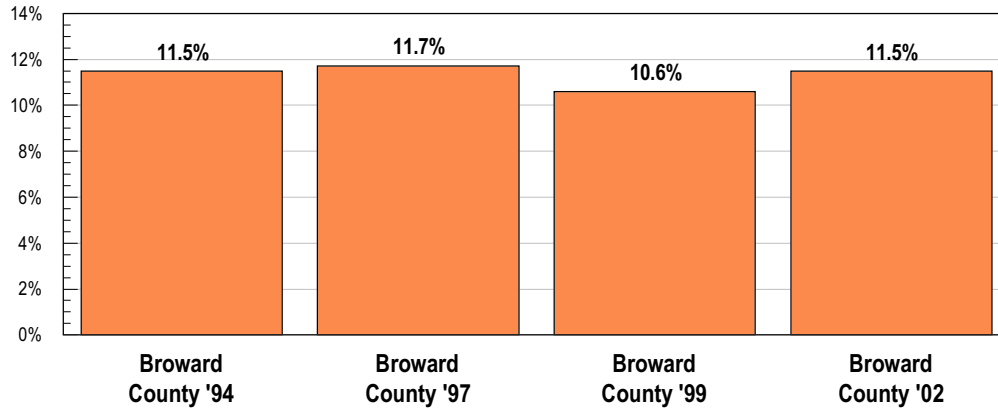


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all diabetic respondents.

Sickle Cell Anemia

Sickle cell anemia, a disease of the blood most often associated with African-Americans, is an issue of concern in Broward County. As shown below, just 11.5% of adults has been screened for the disease, similar to the percentages recorded previously in Broward County.

Have Been Screened for Sickle Cell

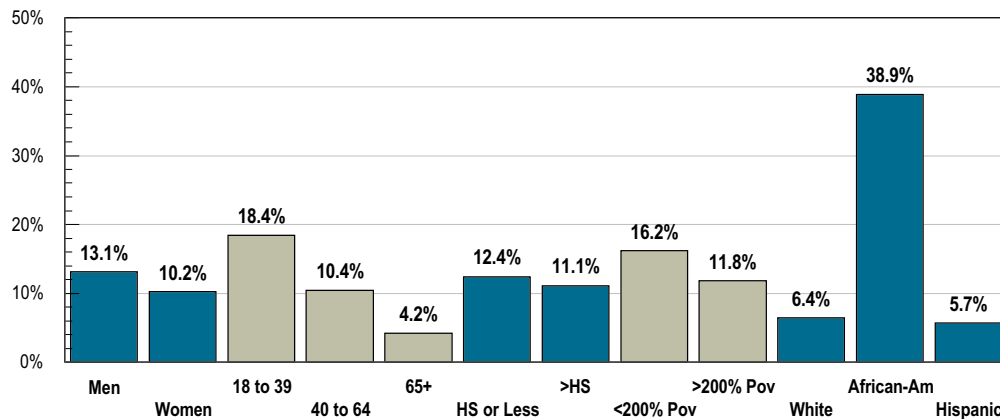


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Viewed demographically, screenings are highest among local African-Americans (38.9%), while young adults are also more likely to report having been screened for sickle cell anemia. On the other hand, screenings are lowest among older adults and Hispanics.

Have Been Screened for Sickle Cell



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

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

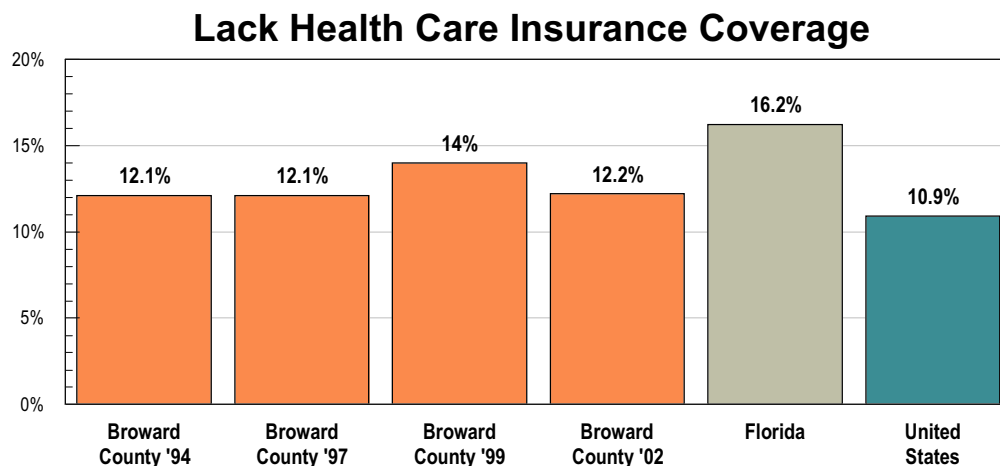
2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

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 total of 12.2% of adults in Broward County have no insurance coverage to pay for health care expenses, comparable to the national level of 10.9%. Lack of coverage is higher across the state, as shown below.



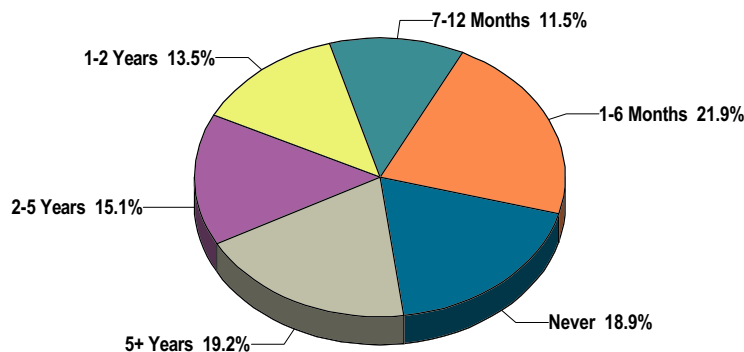
Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects total sample of respondents.

Residents without current coverage were asked to indicate how long they have been without insurance. As shown in the following chart, 21.9% of these adults have been without coverage for six months or less, while 11.5% have been without coverage for seven to 12 months. Another 13.5% have been without insurance for one to two years, and 15.1% have been without coverage for two to five years. A full one-fifth (19.2%) of these adults have not had health care insurance coverage for five or more years, and 18.9% have never had health care insurance coverage.

Length of Time Since Coverage

(Broward County 2002)

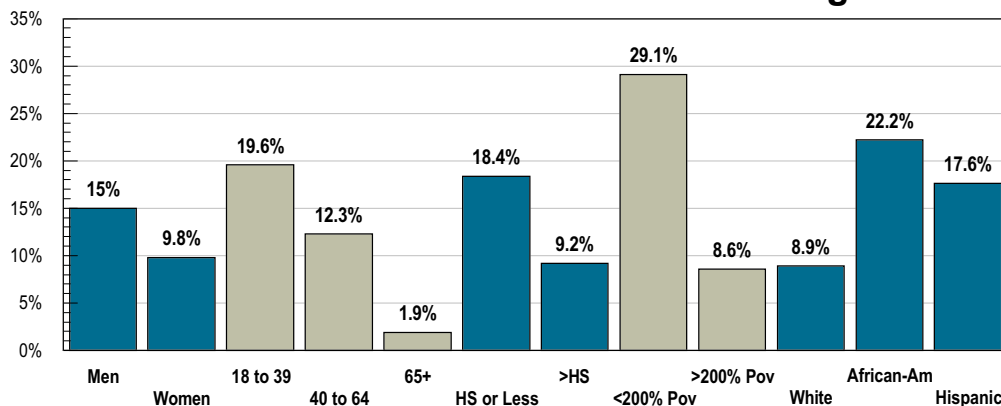


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Reflects those respondents without current coverage.

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

Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage



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

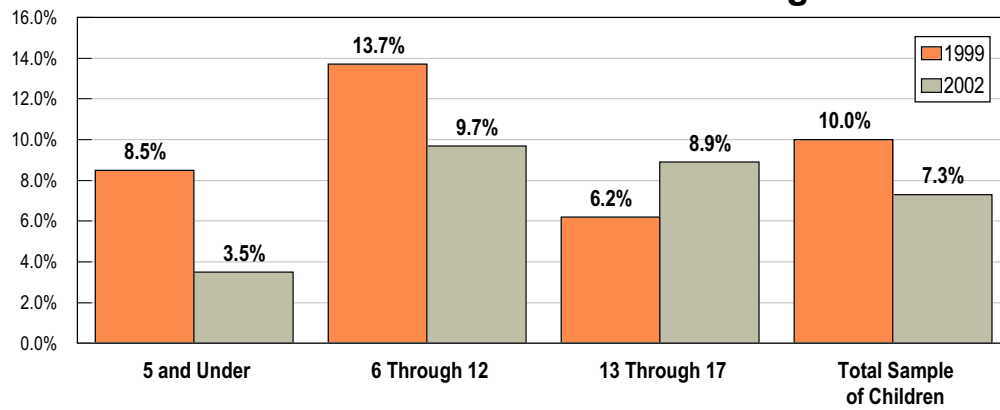
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County 2002.

2. Reflects total sample of respondents.

Coverage for Children

Among local adults with children under 18 at home, 7.3% have no health care insurance coverage for their children. This prevalence marks a decrease since 1999, as shown in the following chart.

Have No Health Care Insurance Coverage for Child



Source: 1999/2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of respondents with children under the age of 18.

Barriers to Primary Care

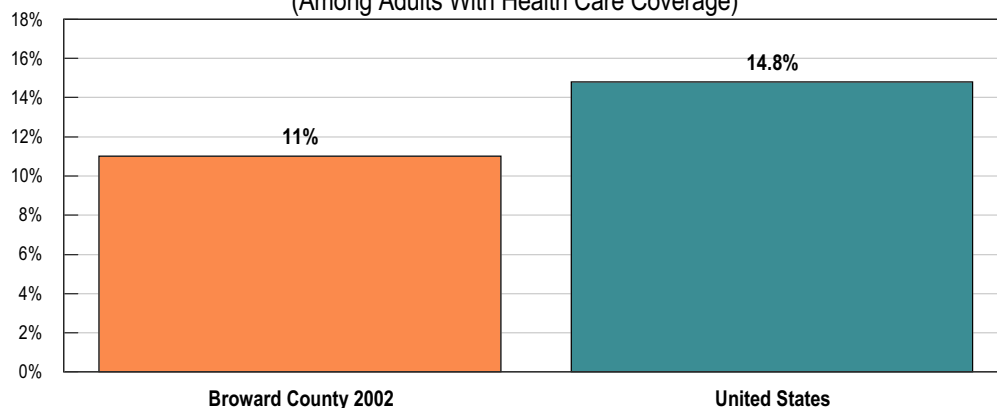
This section examines access to preventive care services, including community members' experience with the availability of physician services, and cost as an inhibitor to receiving care.

Appointment Availability

Adults. A total of 11.0% of adults in Broward County had difficulty getting in to see a physician during the past year. Nationwide, a less favorable 14.8% of adults have had difficulty accessing a physician.

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

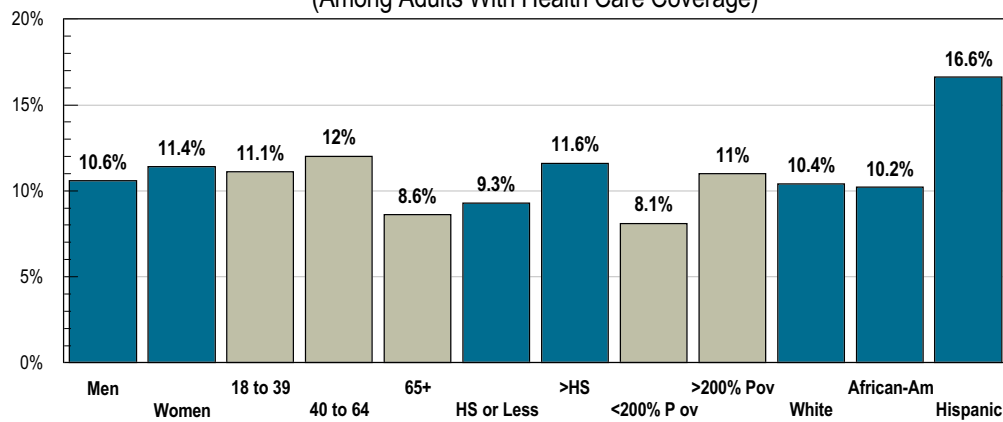
2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes: 1. Asked of those respondents who are currently covered by health care insurance.
2. State and previous Broward County data not available.

As shown in the next graph, Hispanic residents are most likely to report difficulty getting an appointment to see a physician. Note also that adults under 65, and, perhaps surprisingly, people in the higher income and educational brackets also note that they had trouble getting a medical appointment at some point in the past year.

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

(Among Adults With Health Care Coverage)



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

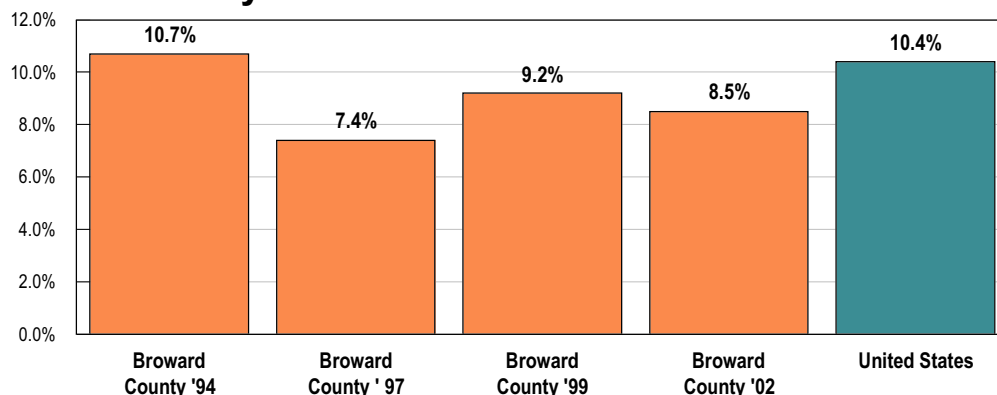
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.

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 8.5% of community members from visiting a physician. This figure is comparable to the figure found nationwide (10.4%) but has varied since 1994, as shown.

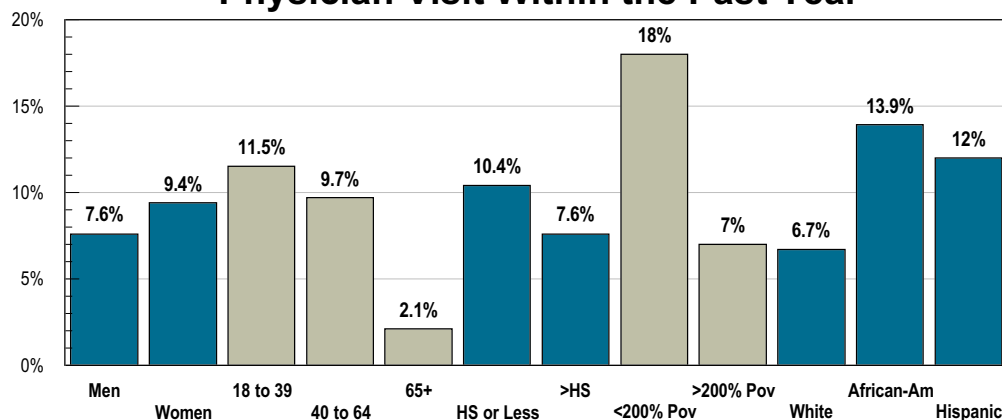
Cost Prevented a Physician Visit Within the Past Year



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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 a full 18.0% of persons living at or near the poverty level have found cost a prohibitive factor when seeking primary medical care in the past year. Also, women more than men face prohibitive costs, as do people under 65, adults with less education, Hispanics and African-Americans.

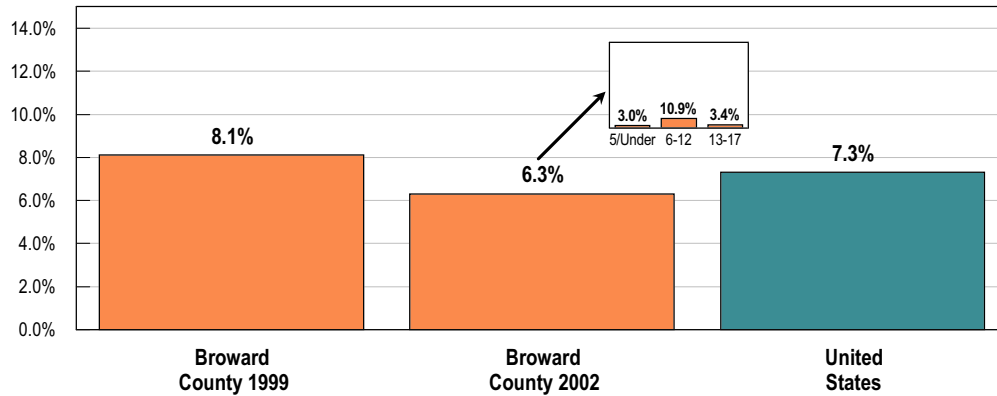
Cost Prevented a Physician Visit Within the Past Year



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

Children. Among residents in Broward County with children under the age of 18, 6.3% indicate that cost or a lack of insurance prevented their child from receiving health care at some point in the past. In comparison, a similar 7.3% of parents nationwide could not afford health care for a child in the past year. In 1999, 8.1% of local parents indicated that cost prevented their child's health care in the past year. Note that cost as a prohibitor is highest for children aged six through 12.

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



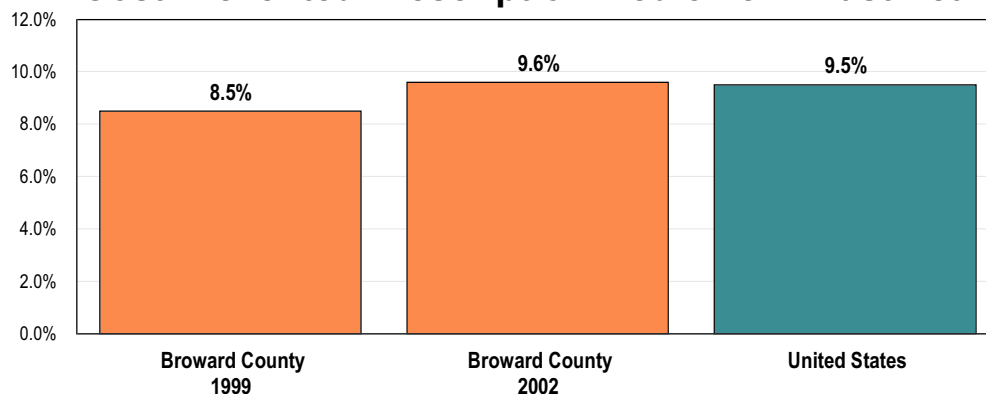
Sources: 1. 1999/2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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 9.6% of community members noted that cost prevented them from obtaining a needed prescription medicine in the past year, comparable to the 9.5% of American adults reporting the same and statistically unchanged from the 8.5% reported in 1999.

Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year

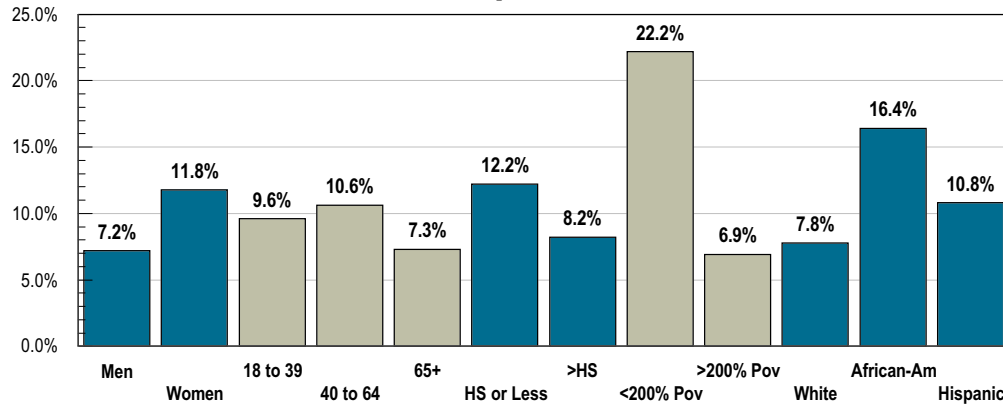


Sources: 1. 1999/2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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

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

Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year



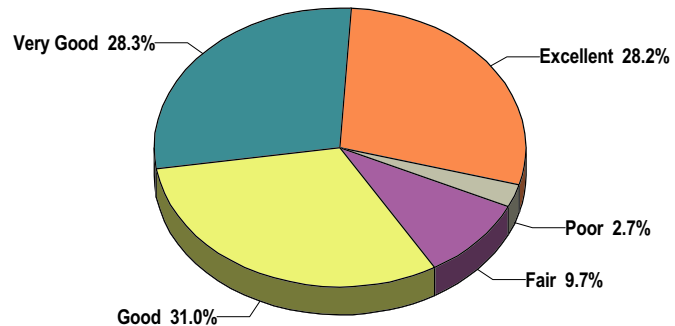
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County 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. More than one-half (56.5%) give “excellent” or “very good” appraisals, unchanged from the 1999 survey. On the other hand, 12.4% of adults consider their local health care to be “fair” or “poor,” as shown in the adjacent chart.

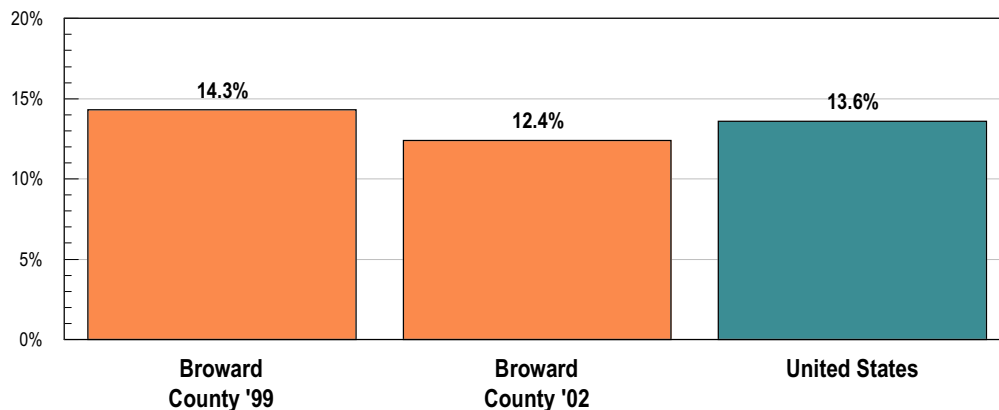
Rating of Local Health Care



Since 1999, “fair/poor” ratings of local health care have not changed significantly and remain comparable to national findings (13.6%), as shown below.

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

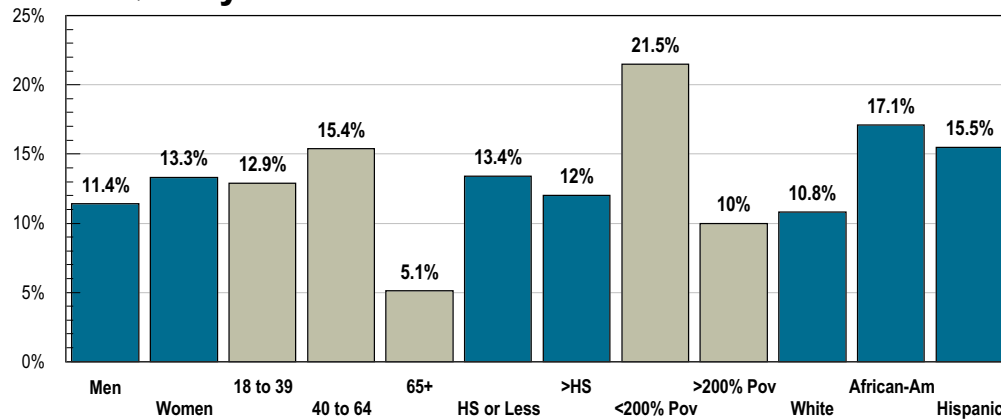
Perceive Local Health Care to be "Fair/Poor"



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

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

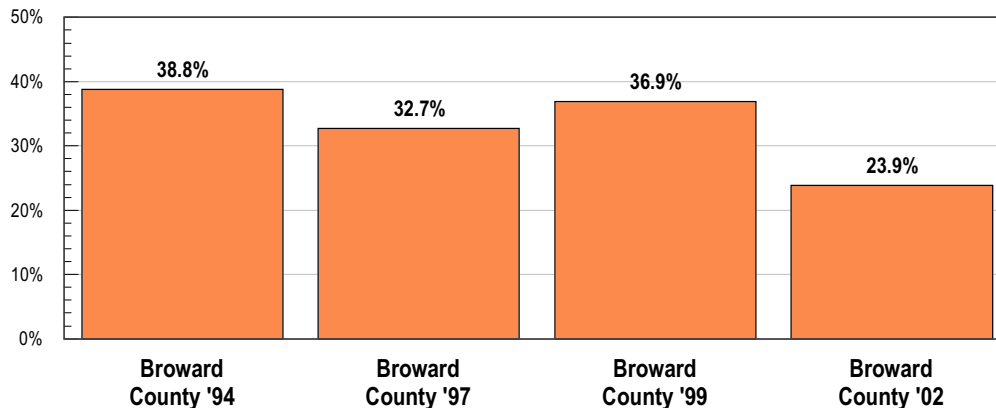
Quality of Local Health Care is "Fair" or "Poor"



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County 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, just 23.9% responded affirmatively, marking a *statistically significant decrease* since the 1999 assessment.

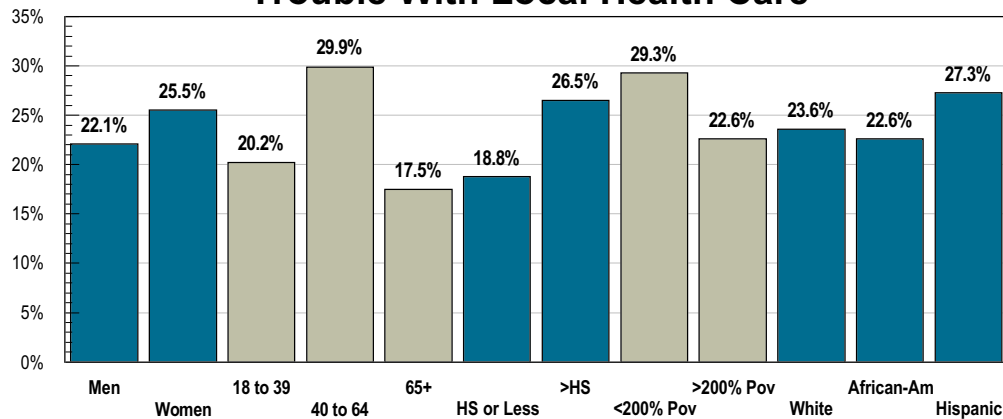
Perceive There to be Major Trouble With Local Health Care



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

Local residents most likely to give “major trouble” assessments of local health care include women, middle-aged adults, those in the higher educational bracket, adults living at or near the poverty level, and Hispanics, as shown in the following chart.

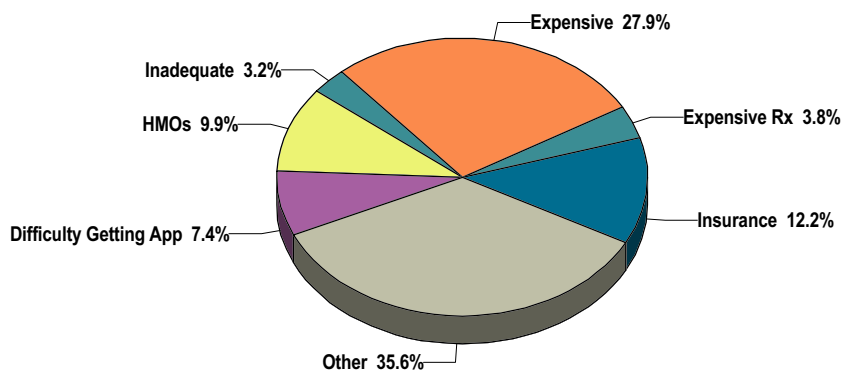
Perceive There to be Major Trouble With Local Health Care



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

When asked to specify what types of problems they are thinking of when they give “major trouble” ratings of local health care, more than three in 10 of these residents mentioned cost or said it was too **expensive** (including medications). Another 12.2% specified **insurance** as the major trouble, while 9.9% said **HMOs** were to blame. Another 7.4% mentioned **difficulty getting appointments** and 3.2% feel that local health care is **inadequate**.

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.

Mental Health Status

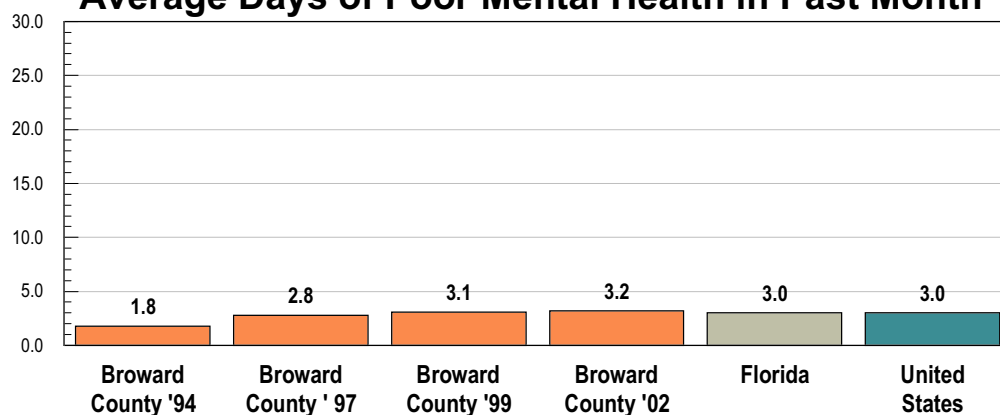
The following section outlines general assessments of the mental health status among area residents, including average days of poor health monthly and usage of professional mental health services.

Self-Reported Mental Health Status

Days of Poor Mental Health

In the *PRC Quality of Life Survey*, adults in Broward County reported an average of 3.2 days in the last month on which their mental health was *not* good. This compares to an average 3.0 days reported nationwide and has increased steadily since 1994, as shown below.

Average Days of Poor Mental Health in Past Month

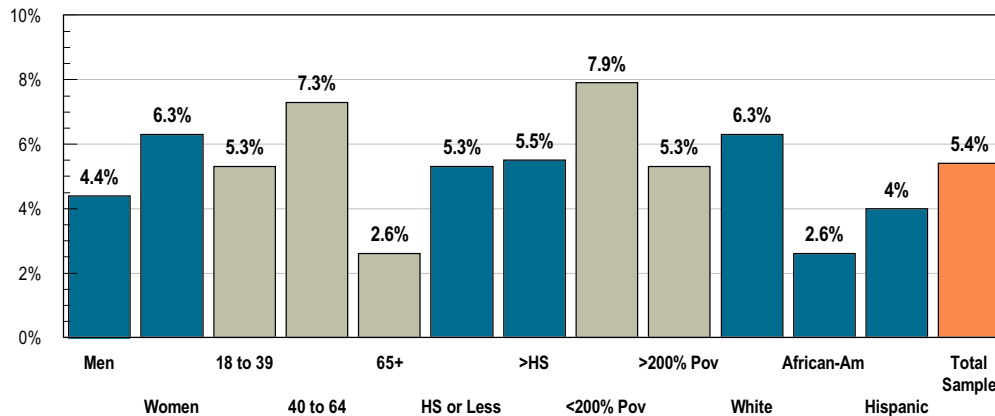


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1998 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

Use of Mental Health Services

A total of 5.4% of local adults indicate that at some point in the past year, they needed mental health services, unchanged from the 5.5% reported in 1999. This prevalence varies dramatically when viewed by specific demographic breakouts, as shown below.

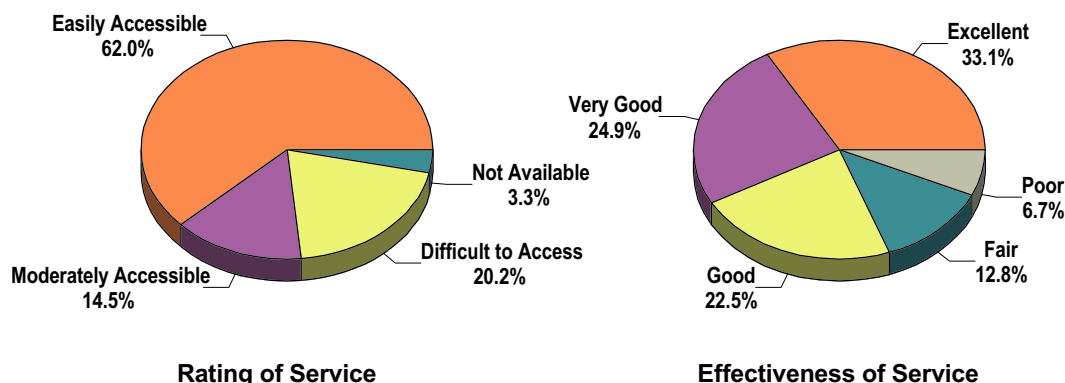
Needed Mental Health Services in the Past Year



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

Adults who sought professional mental help in the past year were next asked to rate the accessibility of local services and then to rate the effectiveness of the service they received. As shown below, more than six in 10 (62.0%) of these adults said the services were “easily accessible.” On the other hand, 20.2% gave “difficult to access” ratings and 3.3% said the specific services needed were “not available.” In regard to the mental health services used, 58.0% of the adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings (versus 59.3% in 1999), while 22.5% said “good” and the remaining 19.5% said the mental help was “fair” or “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.

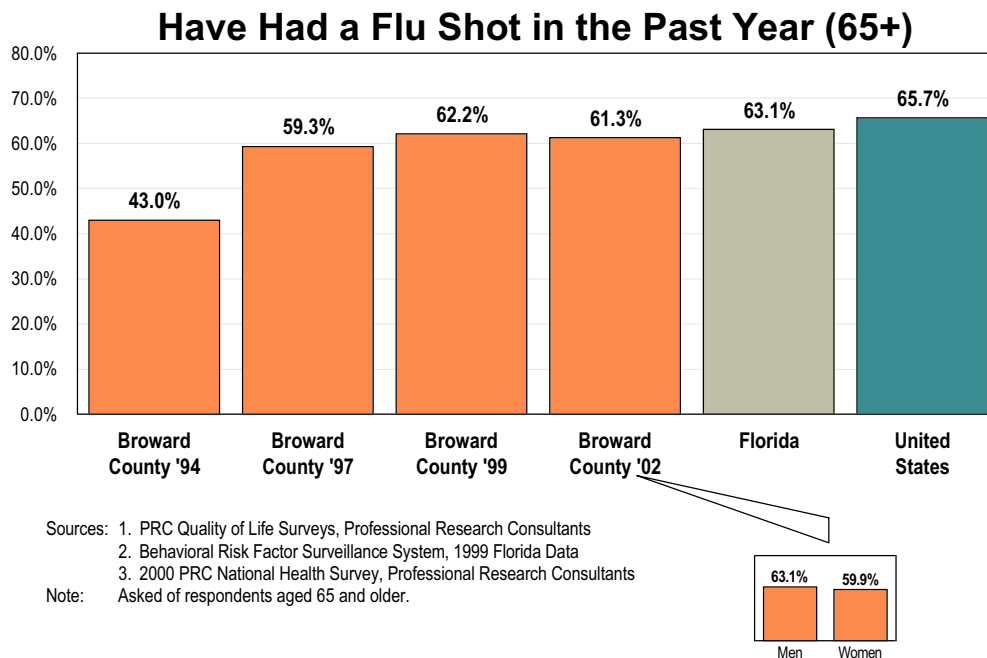
Immunization

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

Vaccinations for Seniors

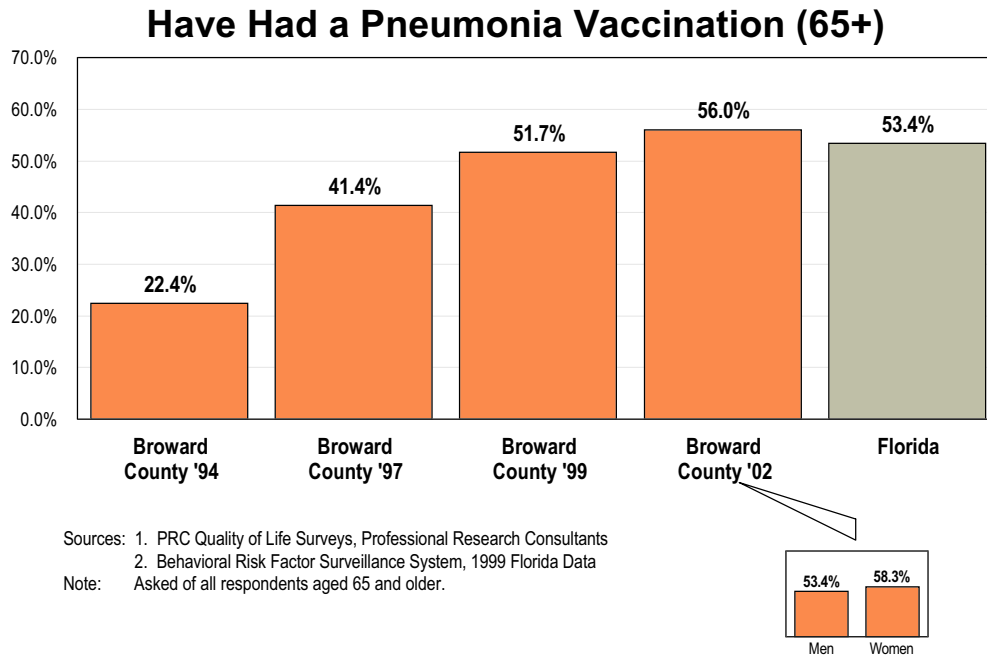
Influenza

Just over six in ten (61.3%) of Broward County seniors (aged 65 and older) have had an influenza shot within the past year, similar to the national average. Statewide prevalence of flu immunization among those aged 65 and older is 63.1%. Note the steady increase in such vaccinations between 1994 and 1999. Also, when viewed by gender, local men and women aged 65+ appear to be similarly inclined to have had the shot in the past year.



Pneumonia

More than one-half (56.0%) of adults aged 65 and older have ever had a pneumonia vaccination, increasing dramatically from the 22.4% prevalence in 1994 and higher than the 51.7% prevalence reported in 1999. Across Florida, 53.4% of adults in this age category have had a pneumonia vaccination. Viewed by gender, local men and women gave similar indications of having had a pneumonia vaccination, as shown below.



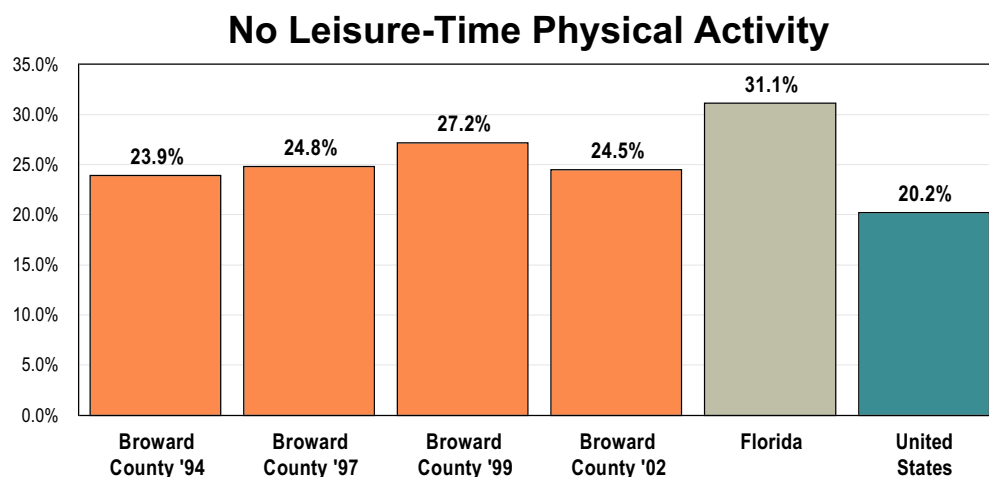
Physical Fitness

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

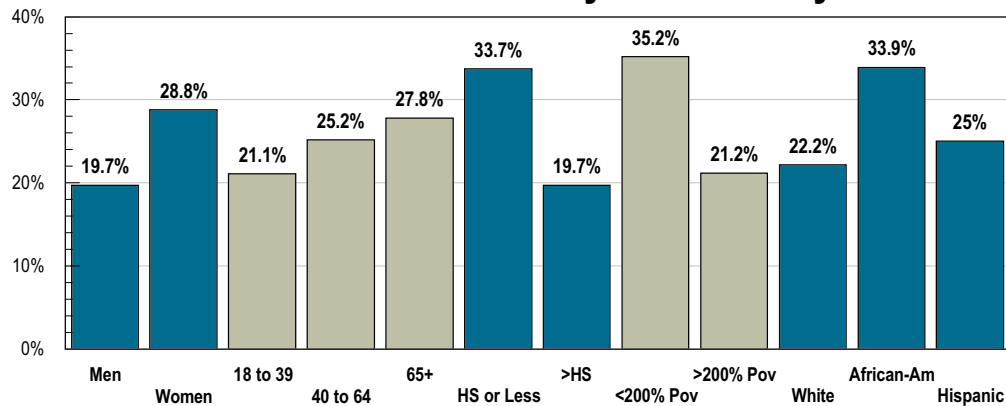
However, 24.5% of residents in Broward County have *not* participated in any type of physical activity outside work during the past month. This percentage is higher than the 20.2% recorded nationwide, but lower than the statewide prevalence (31.1%) and has decreased since 1999, as shown below.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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, older adults, people in the lower income and educational brackets, and African-Americans.

No Leisure-Time Physical Activity

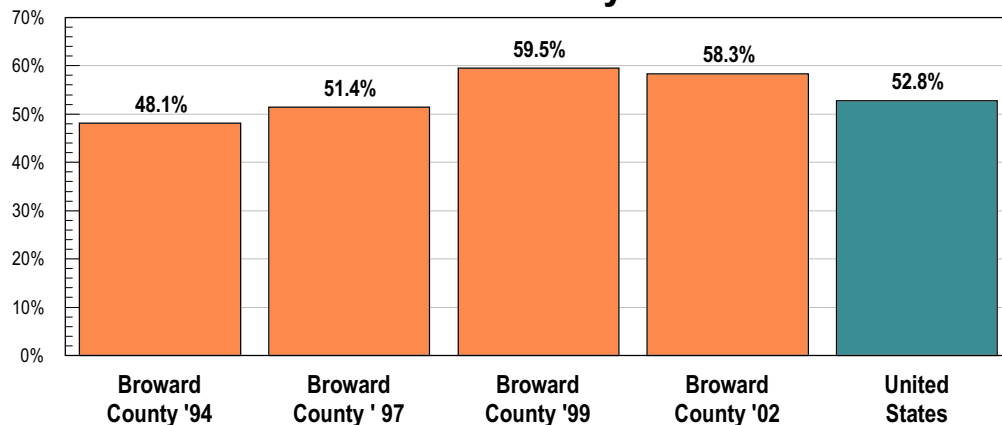


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

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 Broward County, 58.3% of adults fall into this “sedentary” category. This figure is less favorable than that recorded nationwide (52.8%) but similar to the 59.5% reported in 1999.

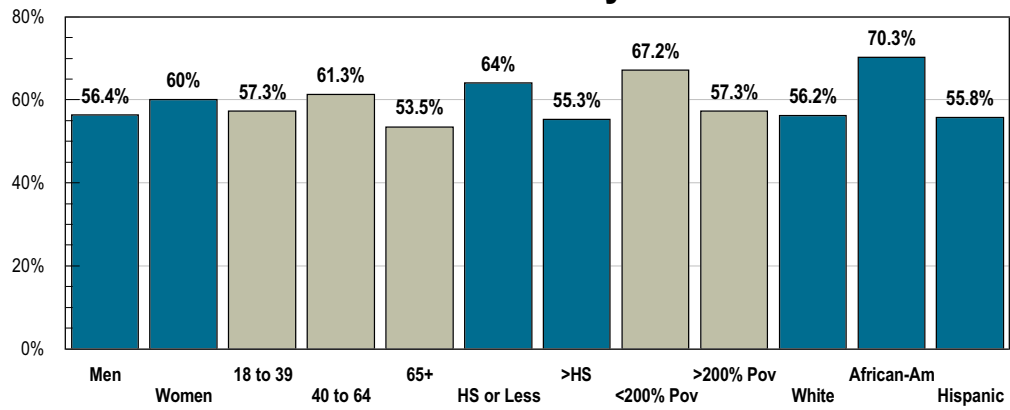
Sedentary



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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.

Further note that African-Americans, adults without postsecondary education, adults under 65, persons living at or near the poverty level, and women more often lead sedentary lifestyles.

Sedentary



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

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

2. Asked of all respondents.

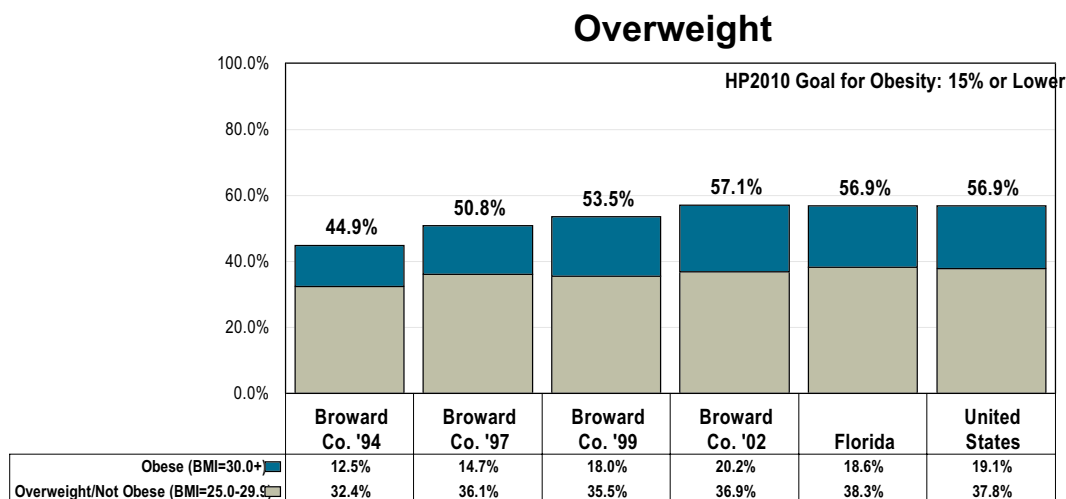
3. Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.

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/m^2). It was originally established that a person is considered to be overweight if his or her body mass index exceeds the 85th percentile for young American adults (27.8 for men and 27.3 for women). In 1998, this definition was modified to include all those with a BMI greater than or equal to 25.0, regardless of gender; the definition for obesity is a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0. The rationale for the change in definition is that studies now show that the lower threshold is where actual increased risk for overweight co-morbidities (such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, etc.) occurs.

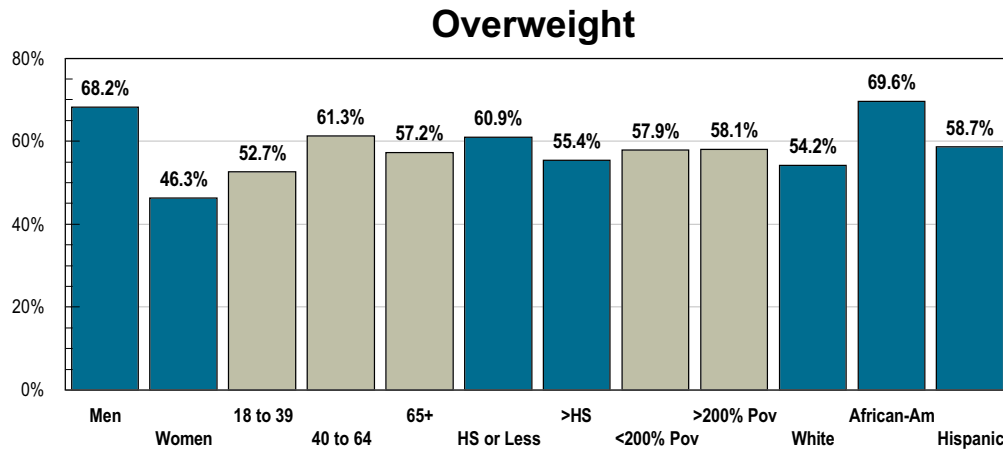
Under the revised definition for overweight prevalence, a full 57.1% of local adults are overweight, statistically similar to the 56.9% found nationwide in the *2000 PRC National Health Survey*. The obesity level in Broward County (20.2%) is statistically similar to that found nationwide (19.1%) but fails to satisfy the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 15% or lower. The local overweight prevalence has increased steadily since 1994, as shown below.



Sources: 1. PRC Community Health Surveys, 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, males and African-Americans in Broward County show the greatest level of overweight prevalence, with nearly seven 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 meter 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 Broward County 2002.

Tobacco Use

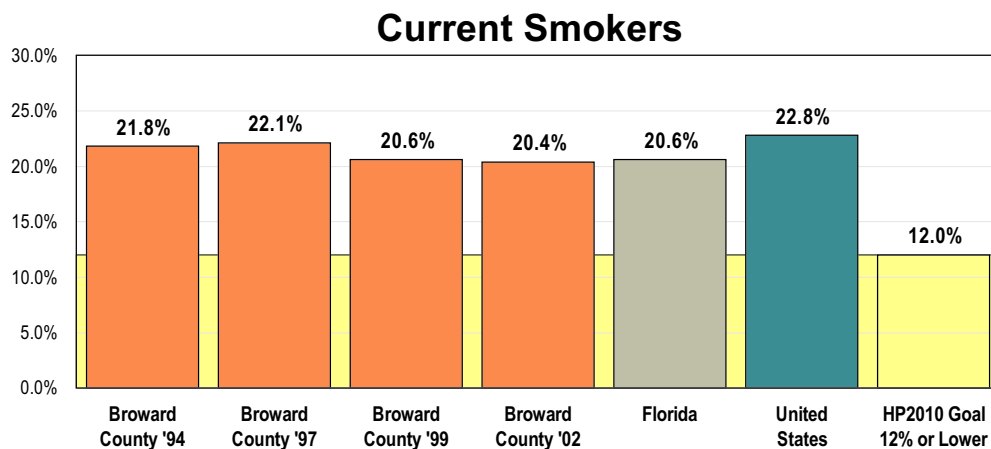
Tobacco use remains the single-most avoidable cause of death in our society. The predominant form of tobacco use is cigarette smoking, which has been associated with coronary heart disease, cancer (of the lung, larynx, pharynx, oral cavity, esophagus, pancreas and bladder), stroke, emphysema and other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

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

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

Cigarette Smoking

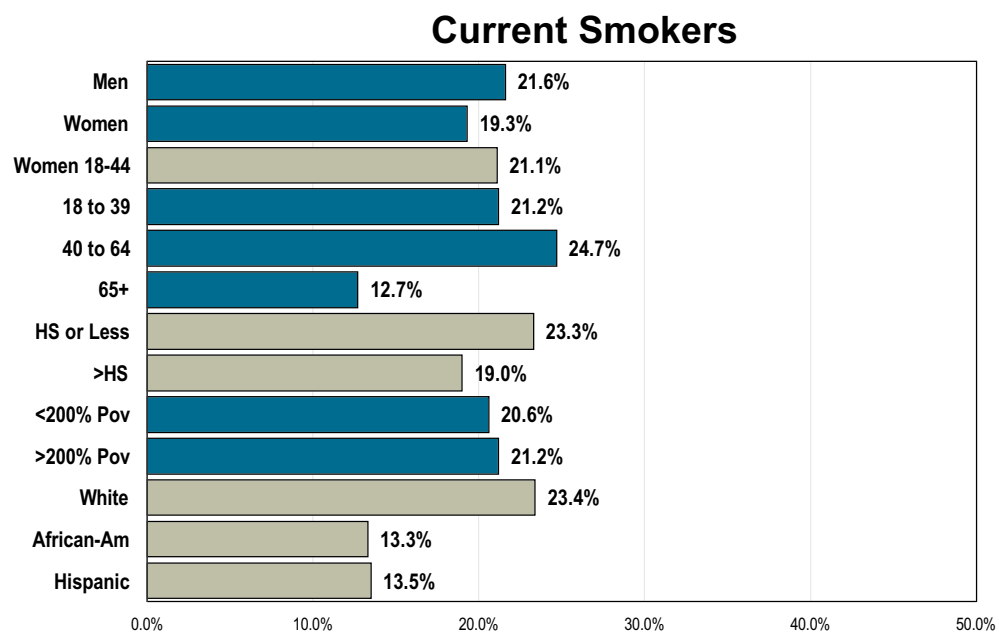
The 20.4% prevalence of current smokers recorded in Broward County is comparable to the 22.8% prevalence recorded nationwide, but fails to satisfy the Year 2010 goal to reduce smoking prevalence to 12% or less of adults aged 18 and over. The local smoking level is unchanged since the 1999 assessment was conducted (20.6%), as shown below.



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.

The following chart outlines smoking prevalence in Broward County, segmented by various demographic characteristics. As shown, 19.3% of women and 21.6% of men currently smoke. By analysis, it can be seen that a 21.1% prevalence of cigarette smoking is noted among women in their child-bearing years (ages 18 to 44). This is notable, given that tobacco use increases the risk of infertility, as well as the risks for miscarriage, stillbirth and low birthweight for women who smoke during pregnancy.

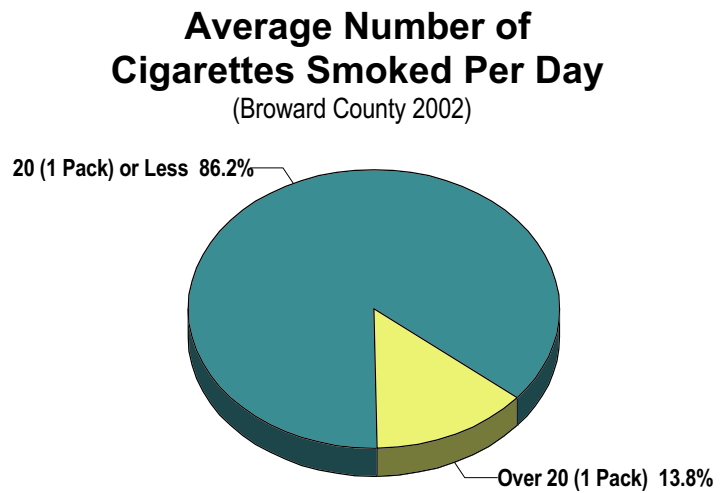
In examining cigarette smoking by education levels, a negative correlation is evident; smoking prevalence levels are lowest among the group of community residents with the highest education classification. Note also that local Whites are much more likely than Hispanics or African-Americans to be current smokers (23% versus 13%, as shown).



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

Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day

Among current smokers in Broward County, 13.8% report smoking more than one pack (20 cigarettes) a day on the days that they smoked, while 86.2% report smoking one pack (20 cigarettes) or less, as shown in the adjacent chart. In 1999, 16.6% of smokers smoked more than one pack daily.



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

Substance Abuse

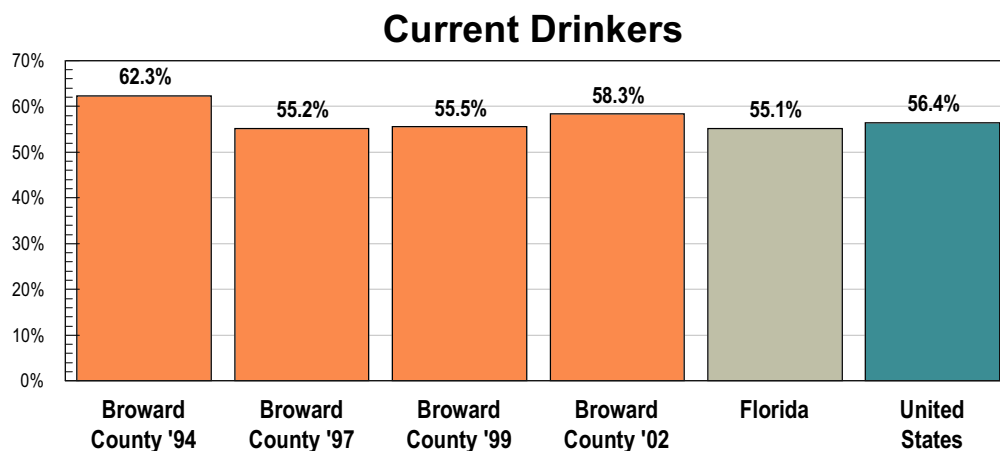
The misuse of alcohol and other drugs is associated with several health risks (including HIV transmission) and has tremendous societal and economic costs, as well. Alcohol/drug use is implicated in nearly one-half of all deaths from motor vehicle accidents and intentional injuries (including homicides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

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

Alcohol Abuse

Current Drinkers

“Current” drinkers are those who have had one or more drinks within the past month (for the purpose of this study, a “drink” is defined as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor). A total of 58.3% of adults in Broward County fall into this category, similar to the nationwide level and statistically unchanged since the 1999 survey was conducted.

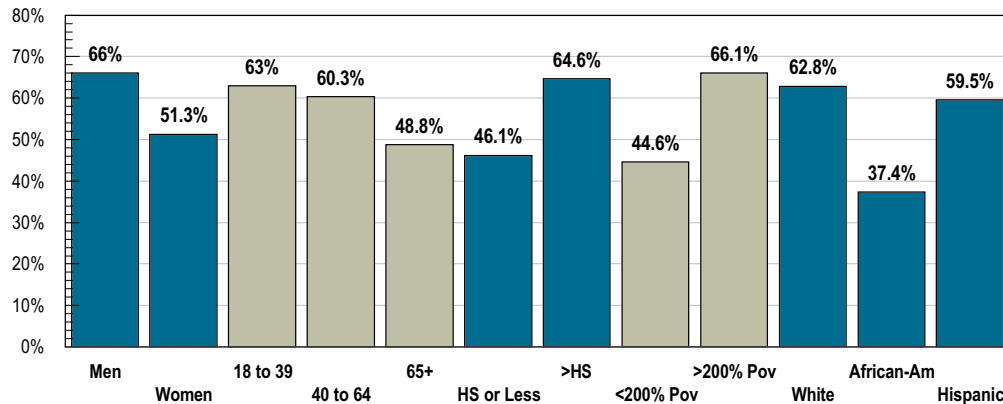


Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Survey Data, 1999
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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

Note in the following table that men are much more likely than women to drink. Furthermore, there appears to be a strong positive correlation of drinking with both income and education, but a negative correlation with age. When viewed by race, local drinking is much more likely to occur among Whites and Hispanics 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 Broward County in 2002.

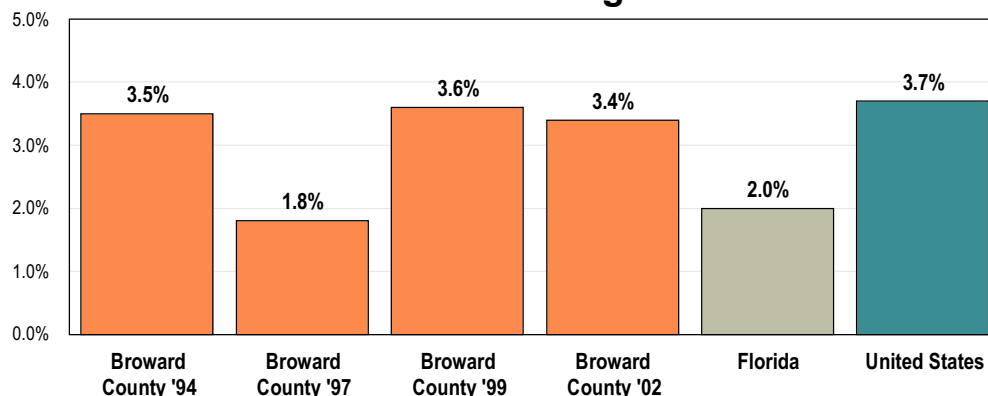
2. Reflects the total sample of respondents.

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

Drinking & Driving

A total of 3.4% of residents in Broward County admit to driving during the past month after they had perhaps too much to drink, statistically similar to the national average and unchanged since 1999. 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 Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

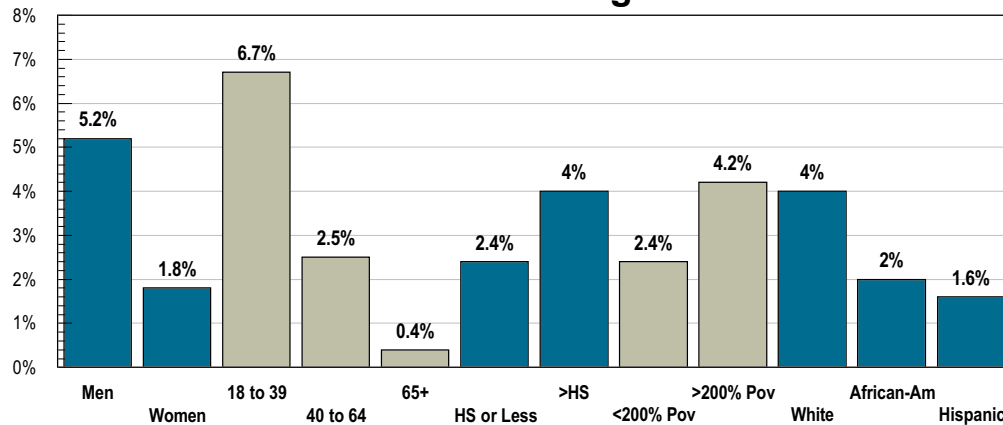
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data

3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked of all respondents.

When examined by demographics, adults aged 18 to 39 appear most likely to drink and drive, along with men, Whites, and adults living in the higher income and educational brackets.

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

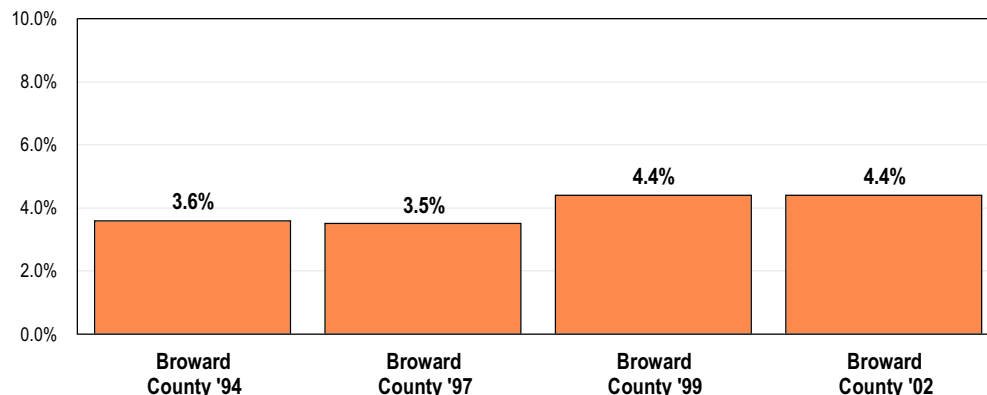


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

The total drinking and driving prevalence translates to a considerable number of adults (approximately 42,160) 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 more than 1,400 drunk drivers *per day* on the streets of Broward County.

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

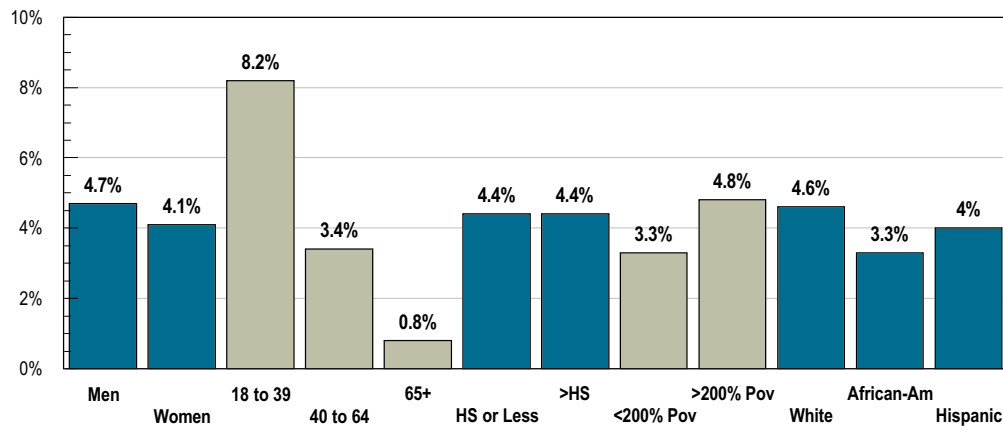
Have Ridden With a Driver Who Had Too Much to Drink



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

When examined by demographics, adults aged 18 to 39 appear most likely to have ridden with a drunk driver (8.2%), as shown below.

Have Ridden With a Driver Who Had Too Much to Drink



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

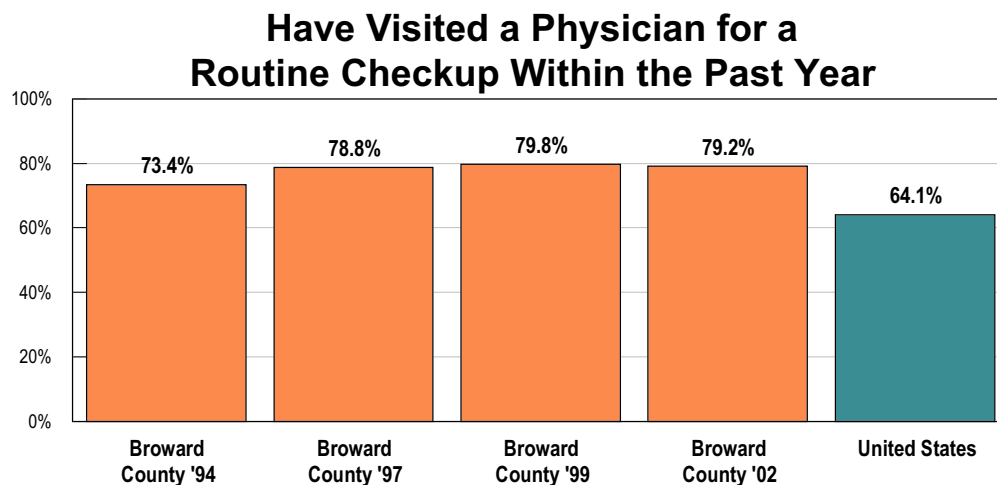
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Preventive Care

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

Routine Physician Care

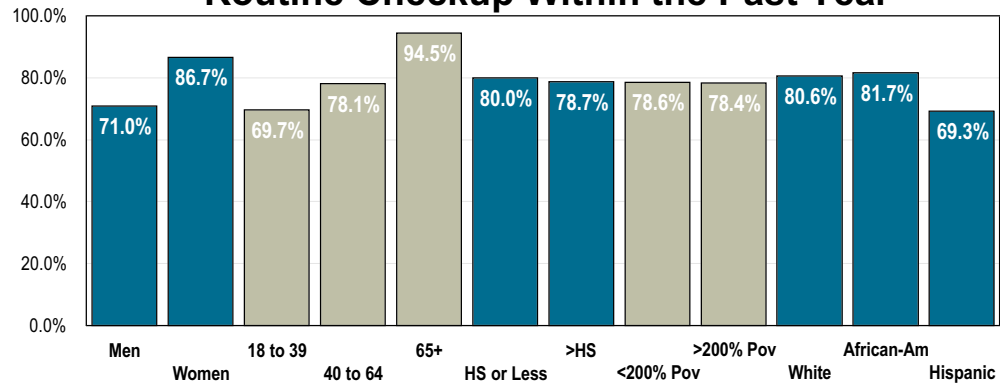
A total of 79.2% of adults in Broward County have visited a physician for a routine checkup within the past year. Nationwide, a lower 64.1% of adults have done the same. The local prevalence has not changed significantly since 1994, as shown below.



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. State data not available.

Note in the following chart that women are more likely than men to have been to a doctor in the past year. In addition, visits to physicians in Broward County increase with age, as they should. When viewed by race, local Hispanics are least likely to have been to see a physician in the past year.

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



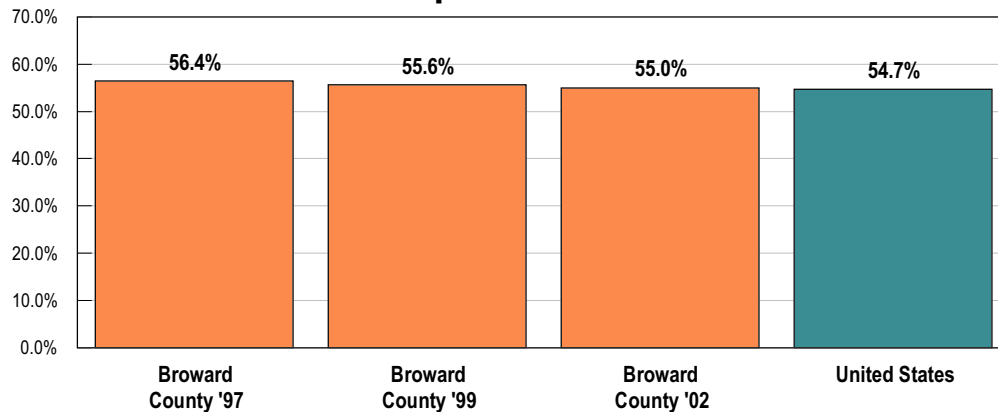
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

- Notes:
1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Dental Care

Adults. Furthermore, 55.0% of adults in Broward County acknowledge having been to the dentist for a routine checkup within the past six months. This is comparable to the percentage of adults nationwide who report having had routine dental care in the past six months and has not changed statistically since 1997.

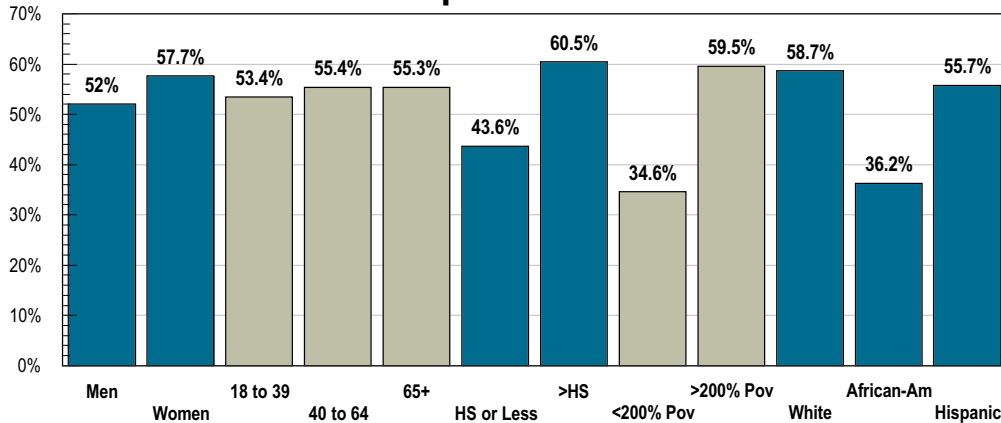
Have Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past 6 Months



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 and 1994 Broward County data not available.

Note below that residents least likely to have had recent dental care include men, adults in the lower income and educational brackets, and African-Americans.

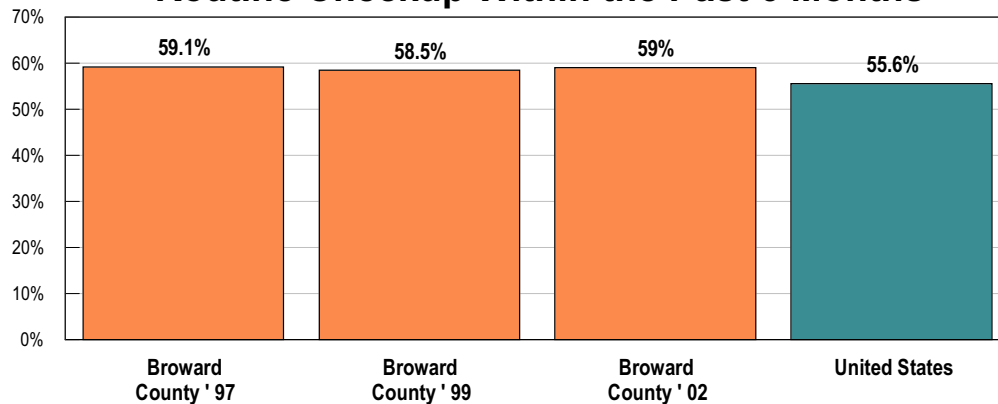
Have Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past 6 Months



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

Children. Among adults in Broward County with children under 18 years old, 59.0% report that their child has visited a dentist for routine care in the past six months, comparable to 55.6% nationwide and unchanged locally since 1997.

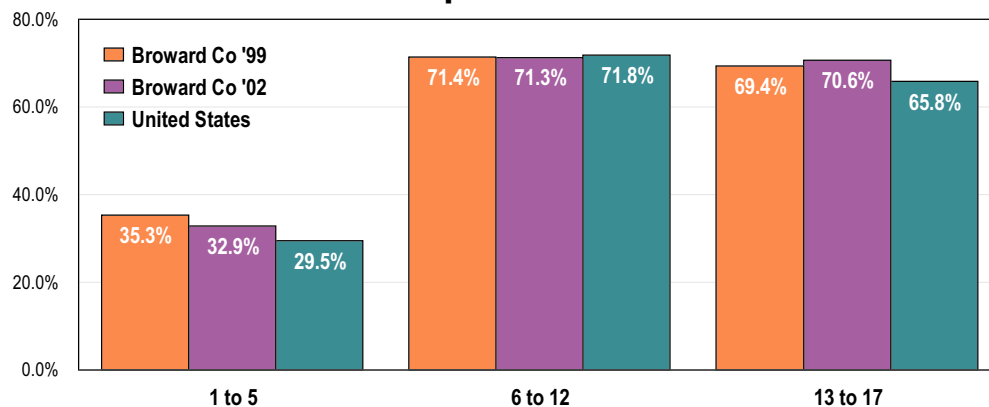
Child Has Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past 6 Months



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.

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

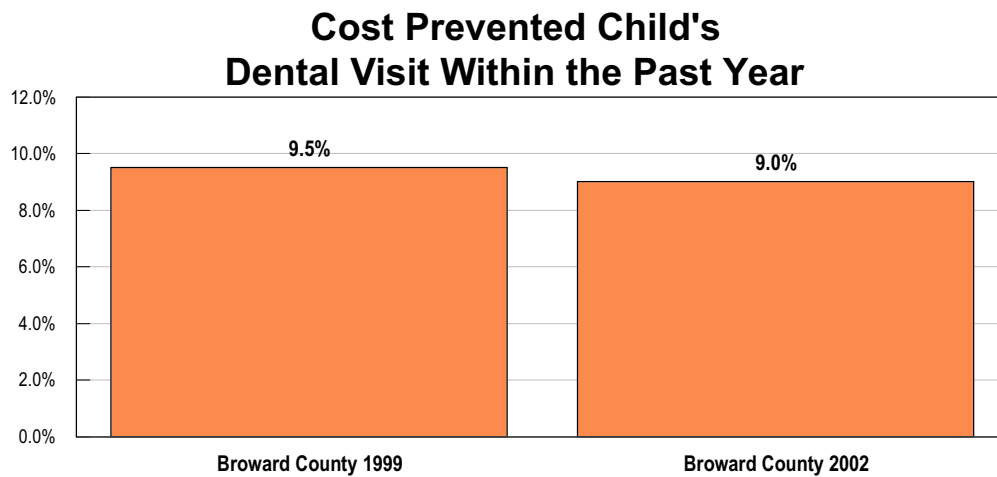
Child Has Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past 6 Months



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of respondents with children aged 1 through 17.

Cost Prevented Child's Dental Care Last Year

In a follow-up inquiry, local parents were asked to indicate whether cost was a factor in not obtaining dental care for their child in the past year. As shown below, 9.0% of local parents noted that cost prevented their child's dental care in the past year, statistically unchanged from the 9.5% reported among Broward County parents in 1999.

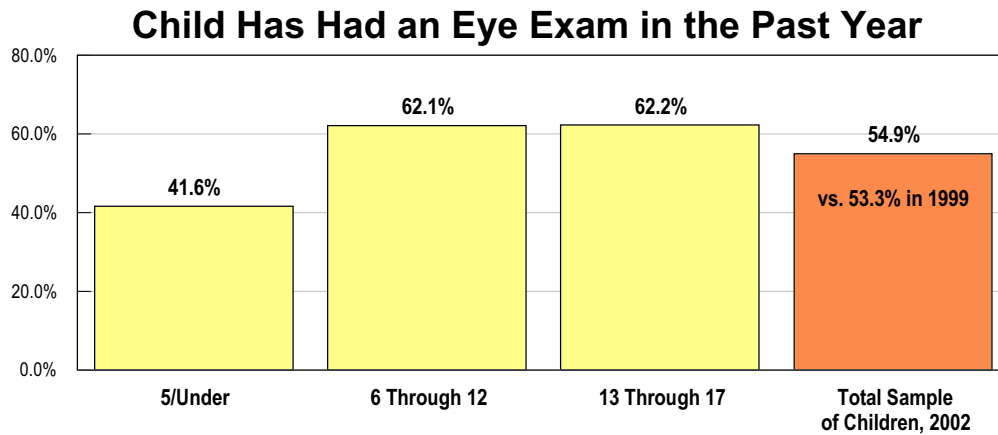


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

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

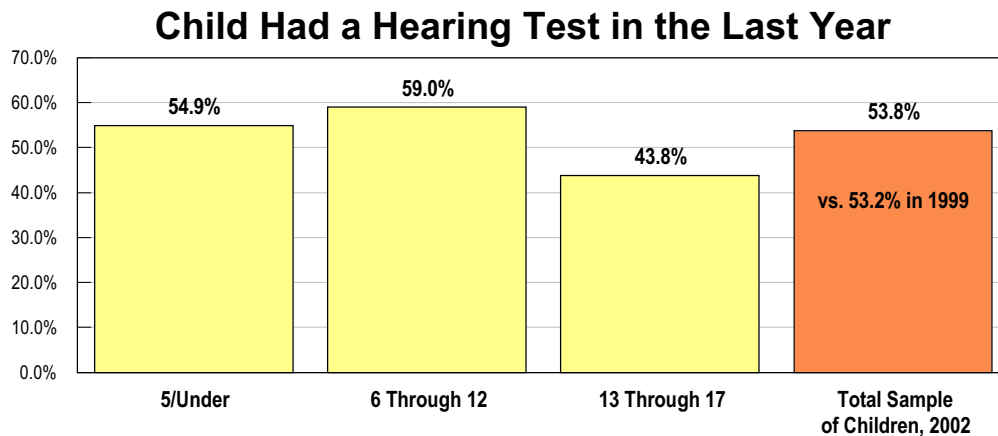
Vision and Hearing Care Among Children

More than one-half (54.9%) of local parents indicate that their child has had an eye exam at some point in the past year, similar to the 53.3% reported in 1999; the local prevalence increases to 62% among children above the age of five, as shown below.



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

Note in the following chart that a similar number (53.8%) of local children had a hearing test in the last year (versus 53.2% in 1999), increasing among children under 13 but decreasing to 43.8% among local teens.



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

Cancer Screenings

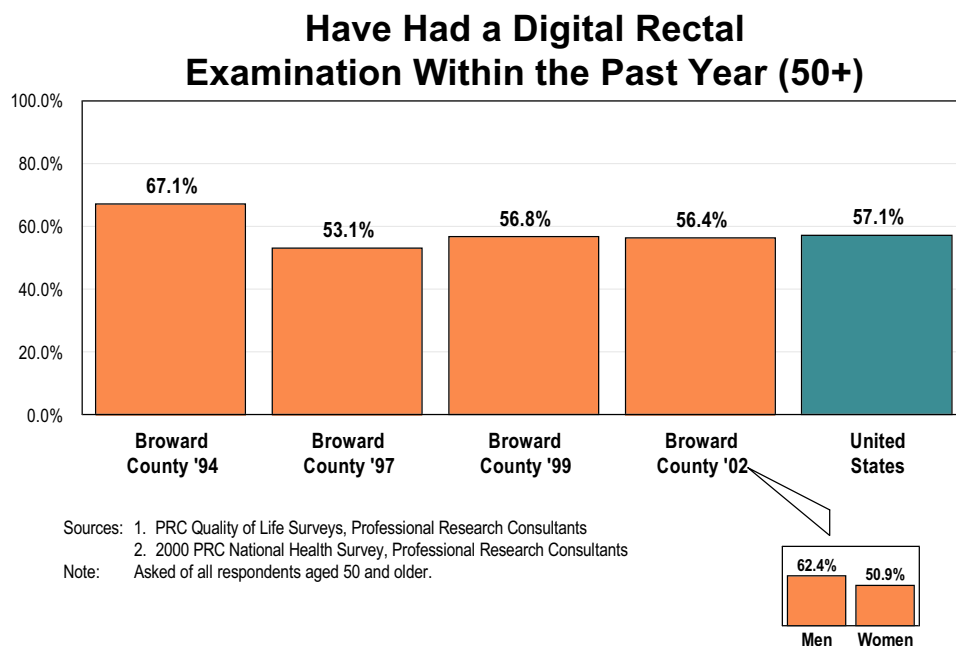
Cancer, the second leading cause of death in America, refers to a family of more than 100 different diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells throughout the body. Together, these diseases account for 1 of every 5 deaths in the United States. Many forms of cancer are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

Colorectal Cancer

Digital Rectal Examination

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

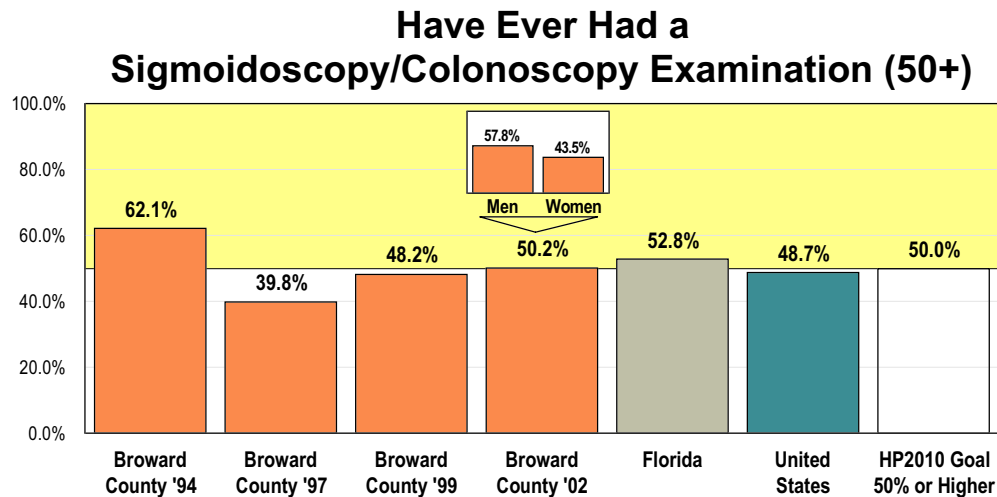
In Broward County, 56.4% of men and women aged 50 and older have had such an examination within the past year, similar to the 57.1% found nationwide and unchanged from the 1999 survey results. Note in the following chart that men exhibit higher testing rates than women.



Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy

Another method of screening for colorectal cancer is the **sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy examination**, in which a tube is inserted in the rectum. One-half (50.2%) of area residents over the age of 50 has ever had this type of exam. Note below that the Broward County rate is comparable to the U.S. rate, and satisfies the *Healthy People 2010* goal. In this case, men again show a higher testing rate than women, as shown below.

In 1999, a similar 48.2% of adults aged 50 and older reported that they have had a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy examination, as shown below.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 2. 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.

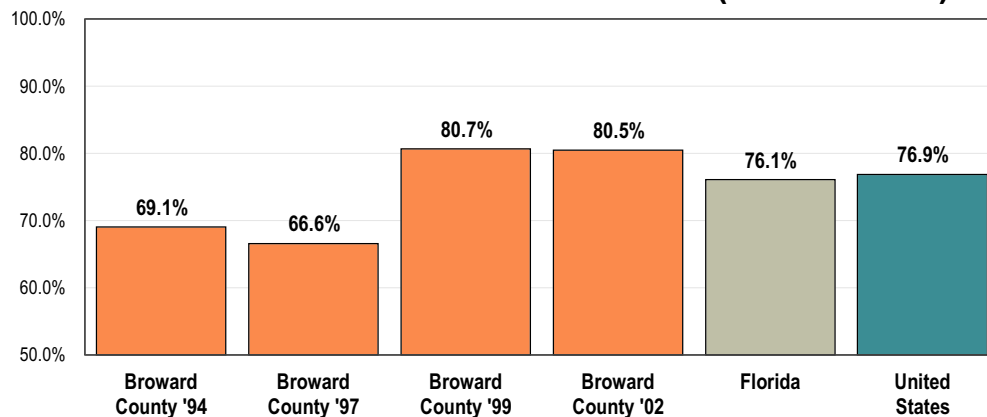
Female Breast Cancer

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 Broward County, a full 80.5% of women aged 50 and older have had *both* of these types of exams within the past 2 years, comparable to the figure found nationwide and nearly identical to the 1999 percentage. Across Florida, 76.1% of women aged 50 and older had both types of screenings within the past two years, as shown.

Have Had Both a Mammogram and a Breast Exam in the Past 2 Years (Women 50+)



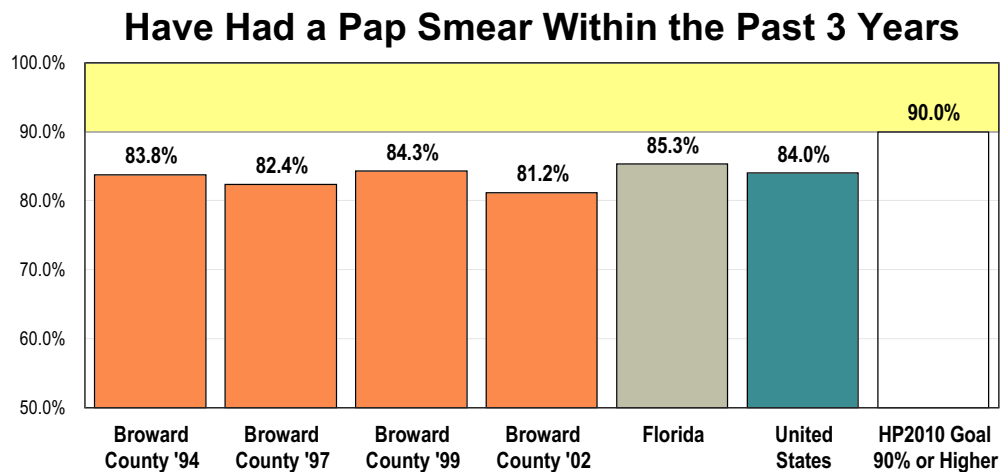
Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 1999 Florida Data
3. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Reflects women aged 50 and over.

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.

More than four out of five area women in Broward County (81.2%) have had a Pap smear within the past 3 years. This is comparable to the 84.0% recorded nationwide, but fails to satisfy the 90% goal for the year 2010. Testing in Broward County has not changed significantly since 1994.



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 female respondents.

SAFETY

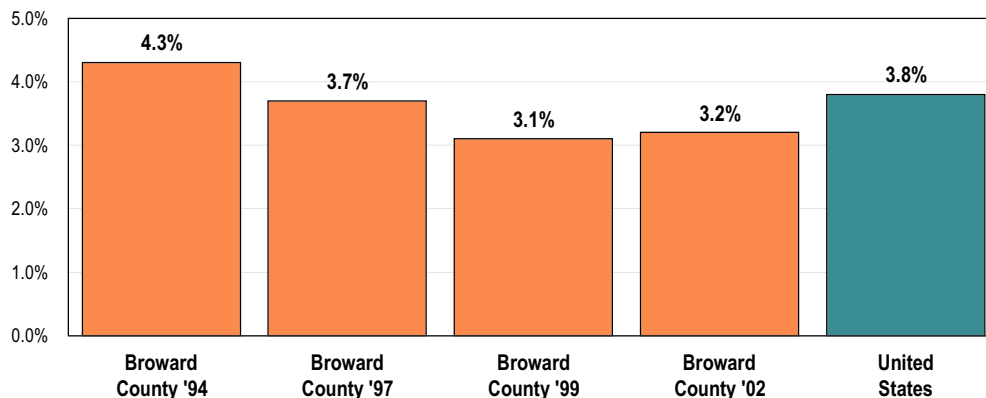
Crime

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

Victimization

Just 3.2% of adults in Broward County report having been the victim of a violent crime within the past 5 years (this translates to more than 39,600 adults in the area). This is similar to the national average and unchanged since the 1999 study.

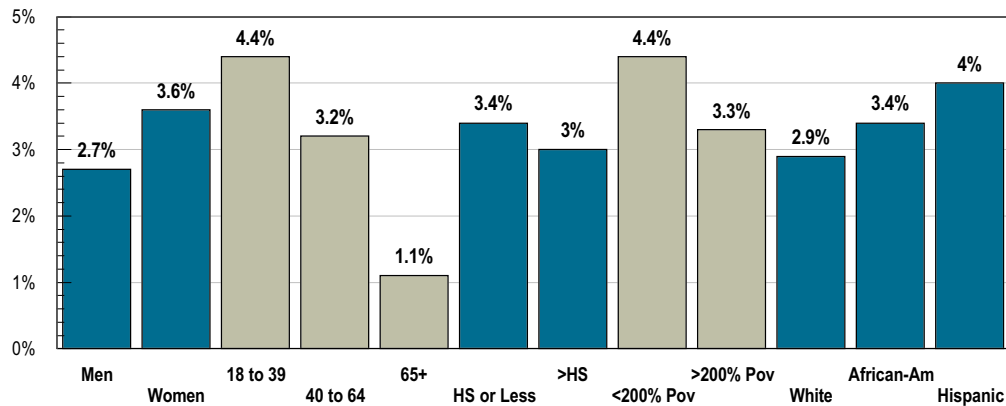
Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past 5 Years



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. State data not available.

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

Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past 5 Years

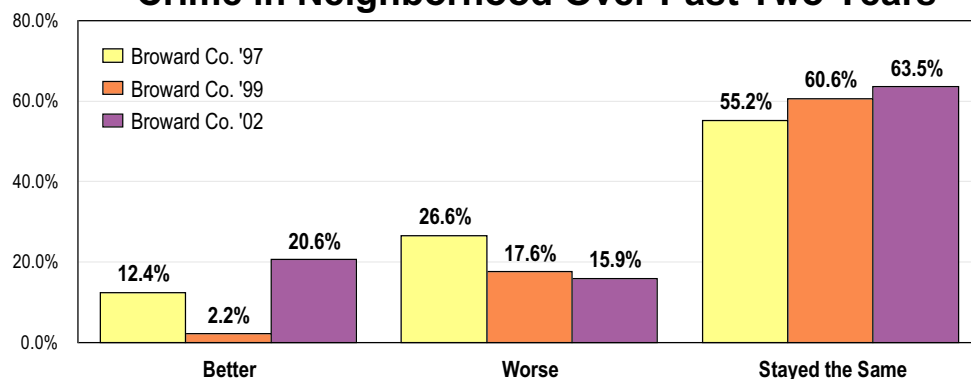


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Safety in the Neighborhoods

When asked to indicate how crime has changed in their neighborhood over the past two years, most (63.5%) Broward County residents report that it has “stayed the same” (compared to 60.6% in 1999). A total of 15.9% of local adults feel that the crime situation in their neighborhood has “worsened” in the past two years (compared to 17.6% reported in 1999) while 20.6% report that local crime is “better” than it was (marking a *statistically significant increase* since 1999).

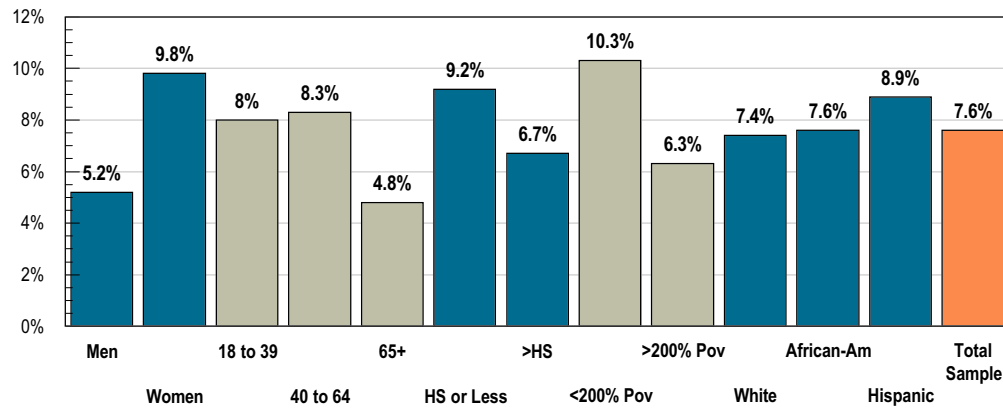
Crime in Neighborhood Over Past Two Years



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. State and 1994 Broward County data not available.

Overall, 7.6% of area adults do not feel safe and secure in their neighborhoods, compared to 10.2% in 1999. Note that this prevalence increases among women, adults living in the lower income and educational brackets, adults under 65, and Hispanics.

Do Not Feel Safe and Secure Overall



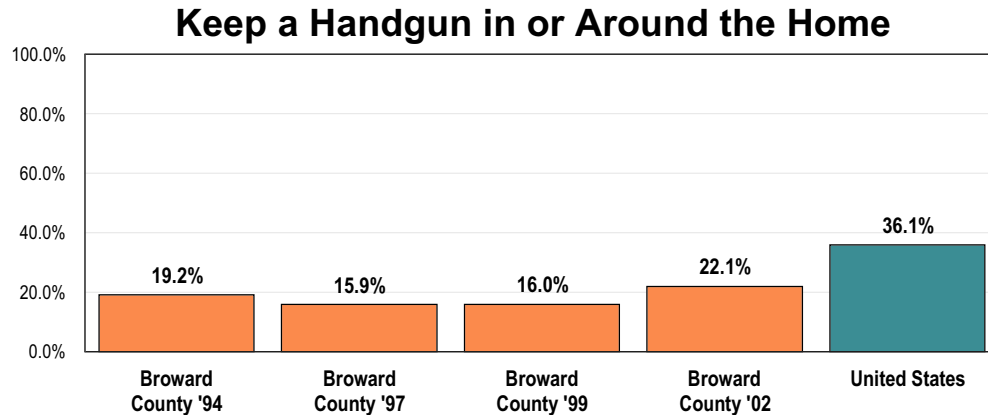
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Handguns

Presence of Handguns in the Home

In Broward County, 22.1% of adults report keeping a handgun in their homes. This is more favorable than the 36.1% of American homes with handguns and has remained stable since 1994.



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

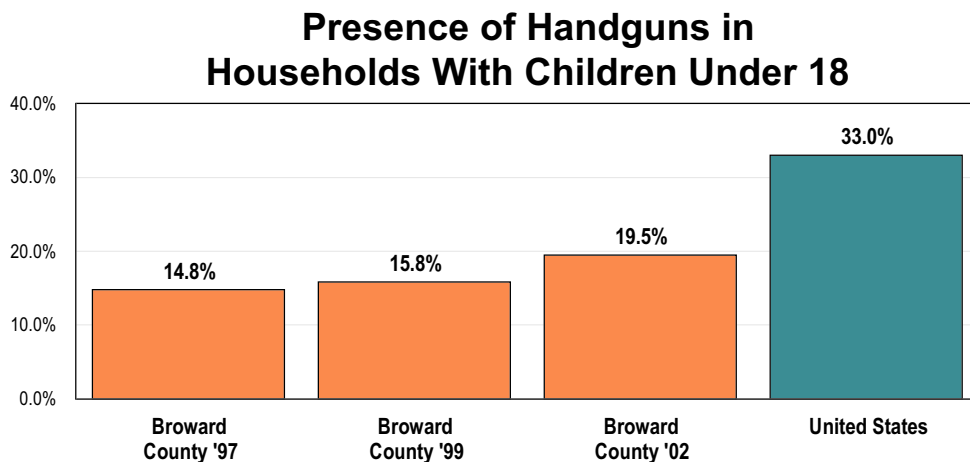
2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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 Broward County with children under 18, 19.5% report that they keep a handgun in the home, similar to the 15.8% reported in 1999 but much lower than the 33.0% reported among households with children nationwide.



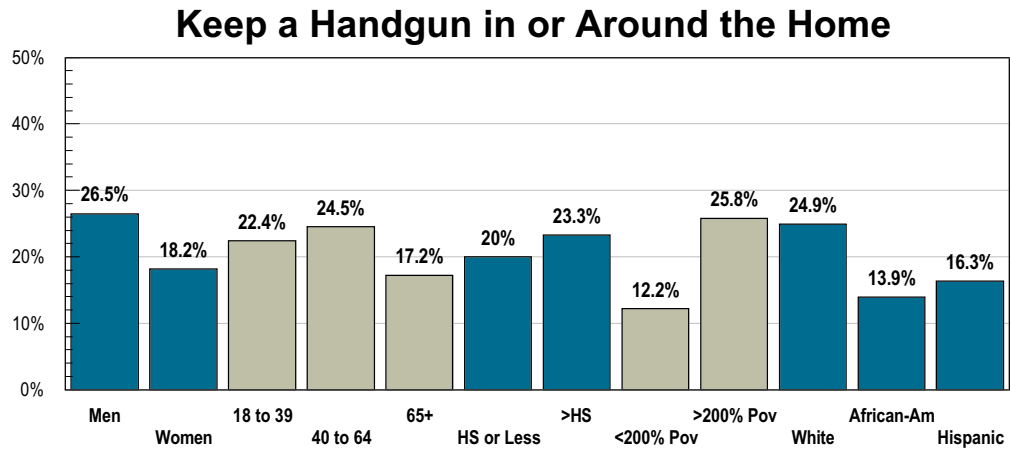
Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

2. 2000 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants

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

2. 1994 Broward County data not available.

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



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

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
2. Asked of all respondents.

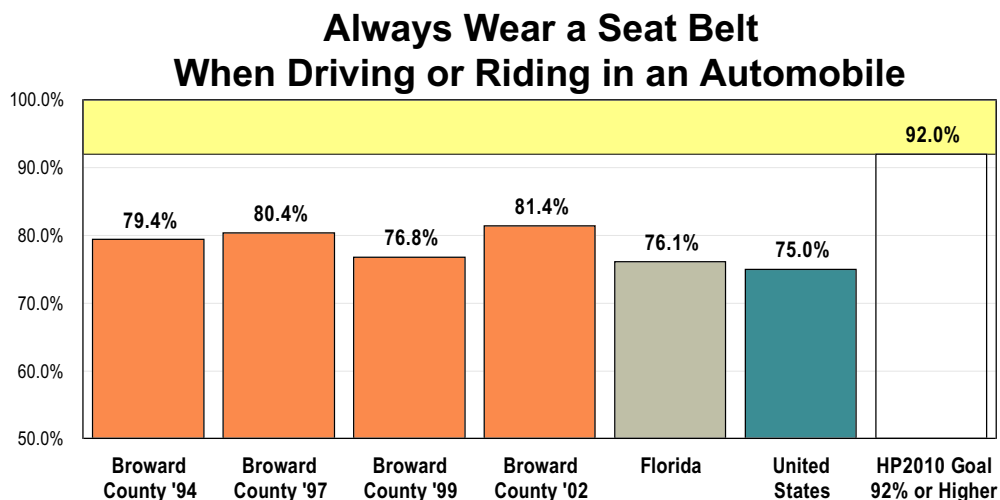
Injury Control

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

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.

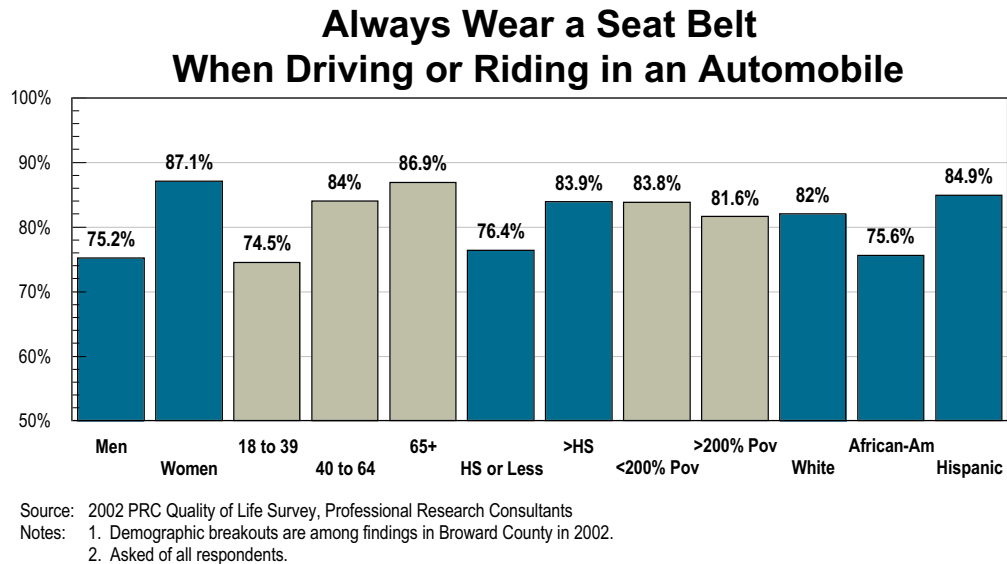
Currently, 81.4% of area adults report “always” wearing a seat belt when driving or riding in an automobile. This is comparable to the nationwide finding (75.0%), but fails to satisfy the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 92%. Usage has increased somewhat since 1999.



Sources: 1. PRC Quality of Life Surveys, 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

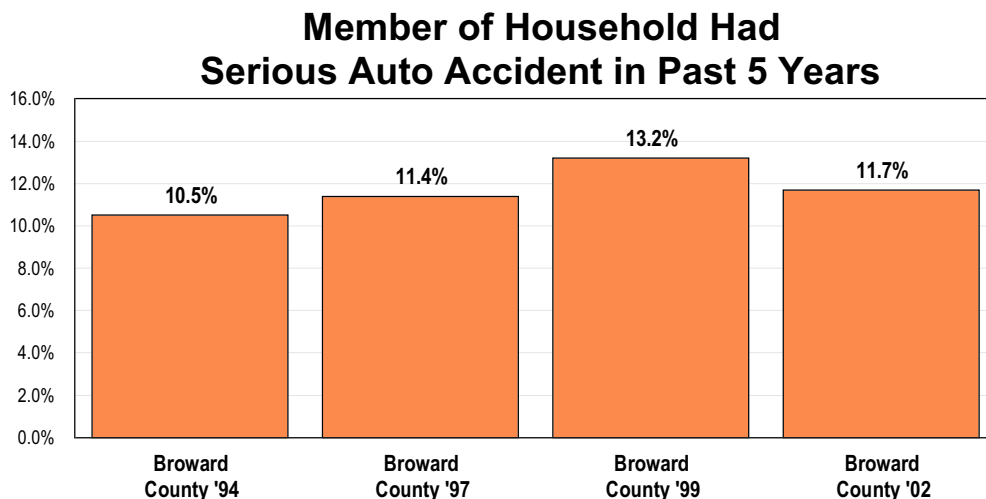
Note: Asked of all respondents.

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



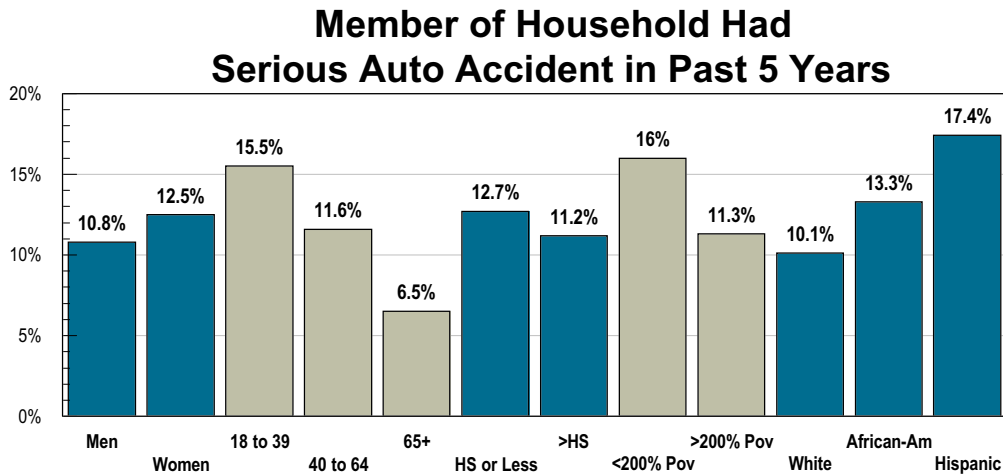
Recent Automobile Accidents

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, 11.7% (or 145,080 people) responded affirmatively, statistically similar to the 13.2% reported in 1999.



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

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



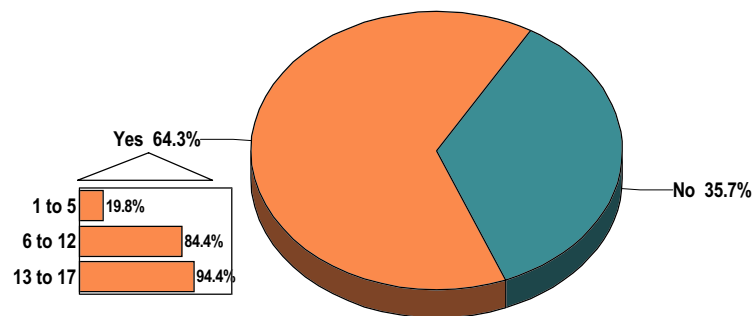
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

Water Safety

Children's Swimming Skills

Additionally, 64.3% of parents with children under the age of 18 report that their child can swim or tread in deep water for five minutes, similar to the 61.0% reported in 1999. Such swimming skills increase dramatically among children over the age of five, as shown below.

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



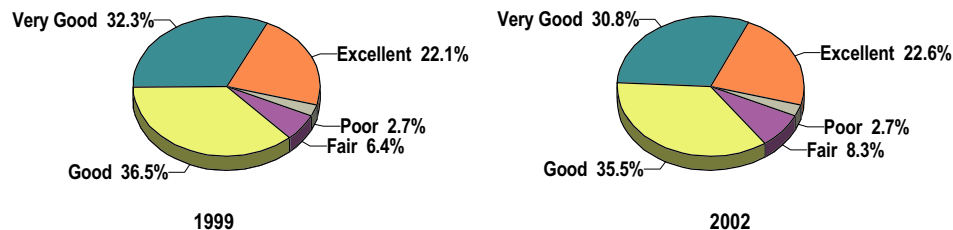
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children aged 1 to 17.

Emergency Preparedness

Rating of Local Preparedness

During certain months of the year, life in Florida involves the risk of major storms and even hurricanes. When asked to rate Broward County for its emergency preparedness for such disasters, a total of 53.4% of local residents gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings, comparable to the 54.4% reported in 1999. More than one-third (35.5%) of community members gave “good” responses while the remaining 11.0% gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of local emergency preparedness.

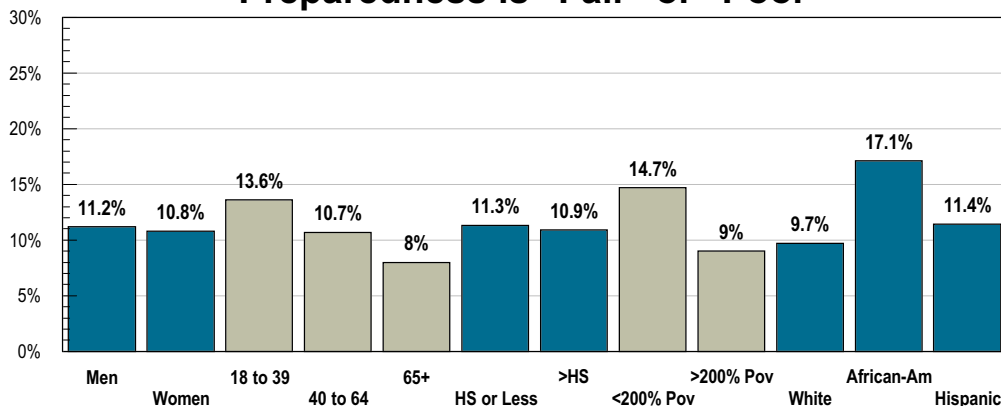
Rating of Community's Emergency Preparedness



Source: 1999/2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

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

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 Broward County in 2002.
2. Asked of all respondents.
3. Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.

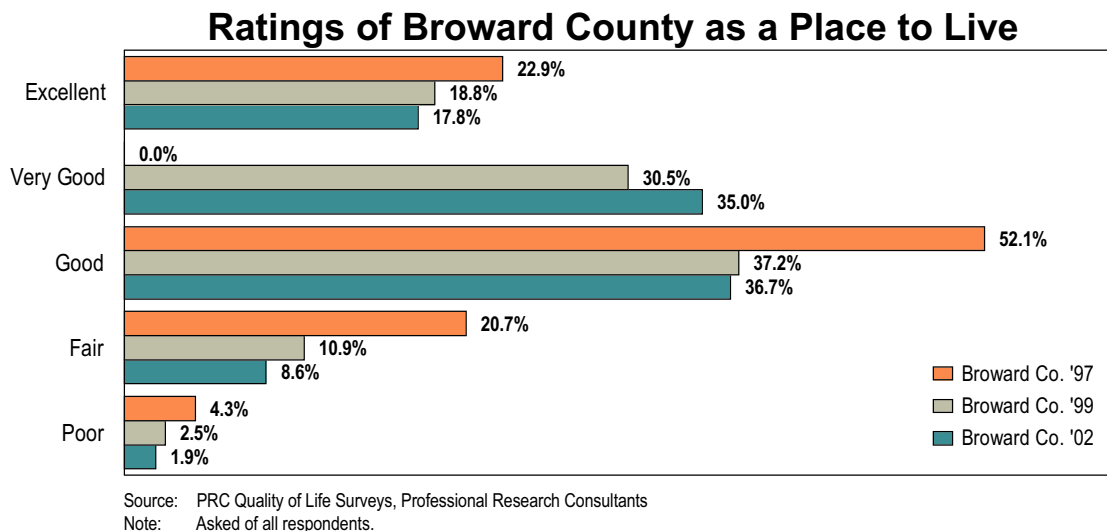
FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

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.

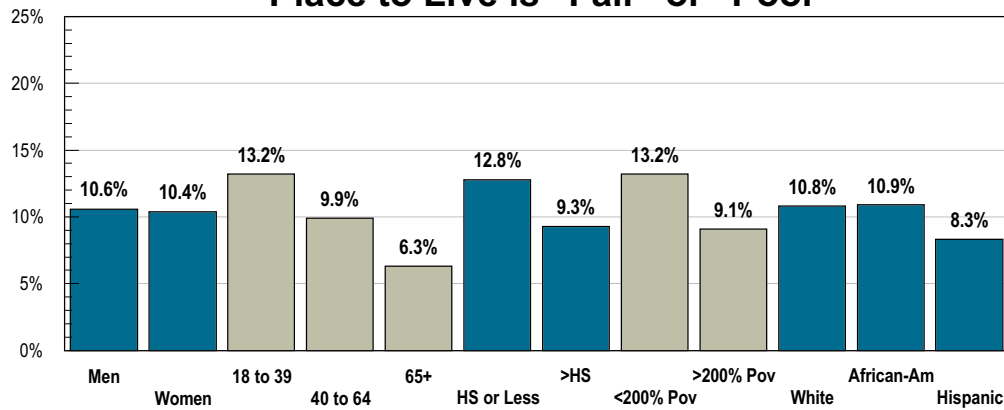
Broward County as a Place to Live

As shown below, overall ratings of Broward County as a place to live have increased since 1999. "Fair" or "poor" ratings decreased from 13.4% in 1999 to 10.5% this year. (*Note below that the "very good" response option was not given in the 1997 survey.*)



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

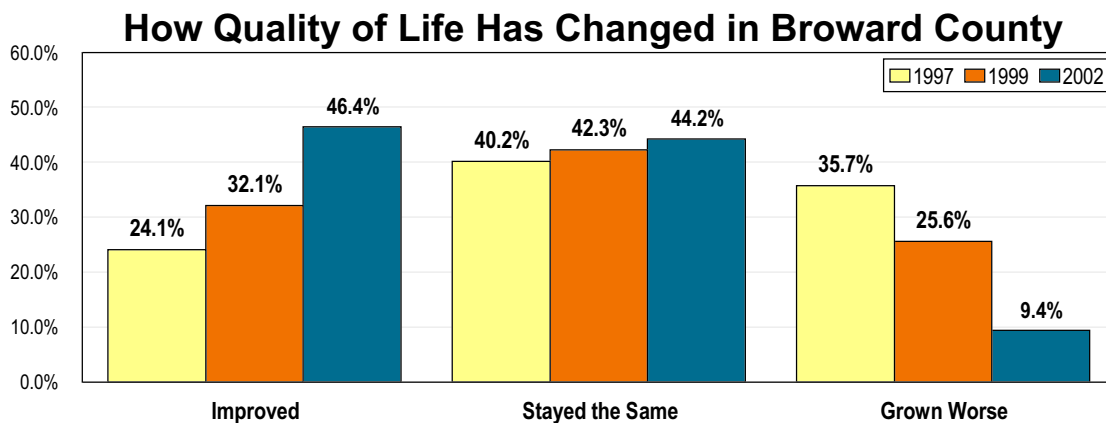
Broward County as a Place to Live is "Fair" or "Poor"



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County 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 this year (46.4%) was for “improved,” marking a *statistically significant increase* since 1999. Another 44.2% of local adults feel that life in Broward County has “stayed the same” while they have lived there while just 9.4% feel that it has “grown worse,” marking a *statistically significant decrease* in “grown worse” comments.

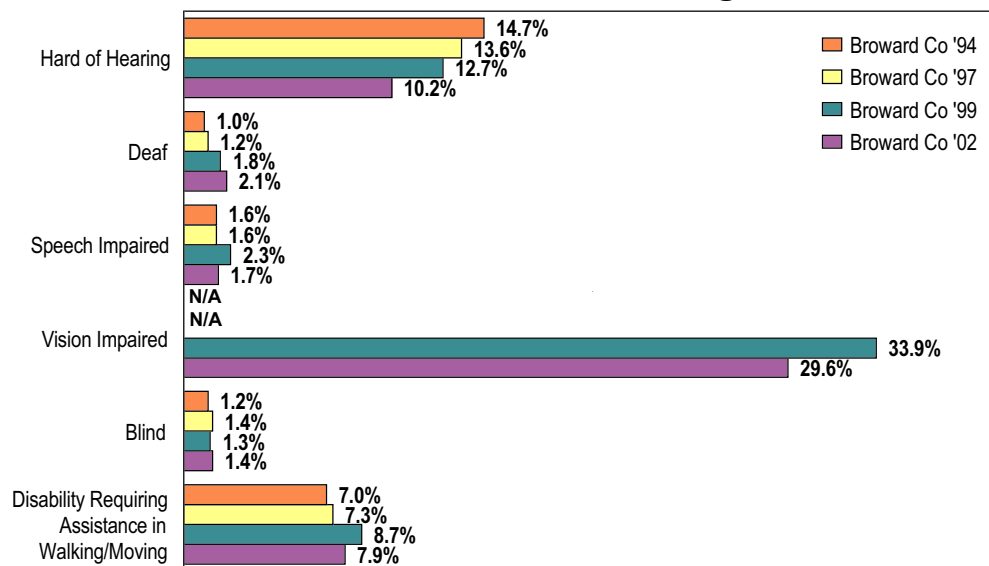


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

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%) Broward County residents report that they are vision-impaired (compared to 33.9% in 1999). Another 10.2% are hard of hearing (decreasing steadily since 1994), and 7.9% report that they suffer from a disability which requires them to have assistance while moving or walking. A total of 2.1% are deaf and 1.7% are speech impaired. Just 1.4% of local adults are blind, as shown below.

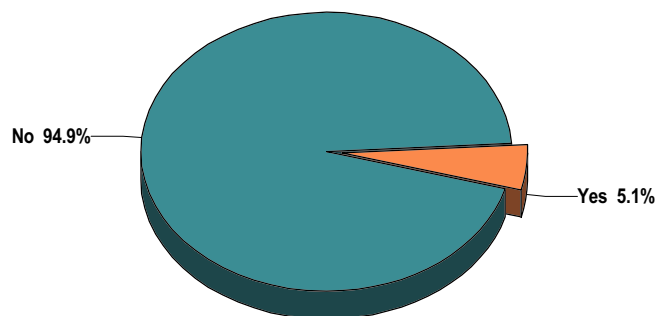
Current Disabilities Among Residents



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 adjacent chart, 5.1% of survey respondents answered affirmatively.

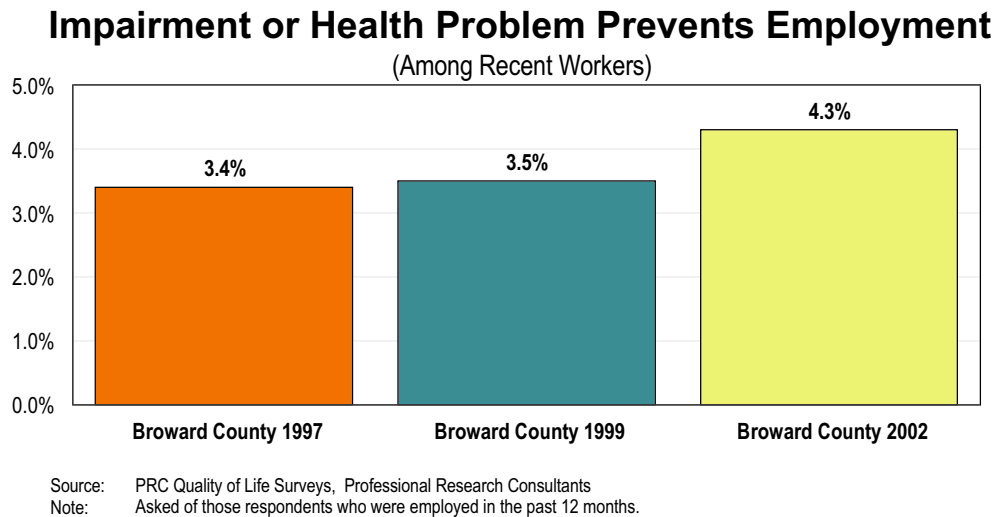
Prevalence of Developmental or Mental Disability



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.
2. This inquiry was not addressed in the previous studies.

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, 4.3% of local adults responded affirmatively, statistically similar to the 3.5% reported in 1999.

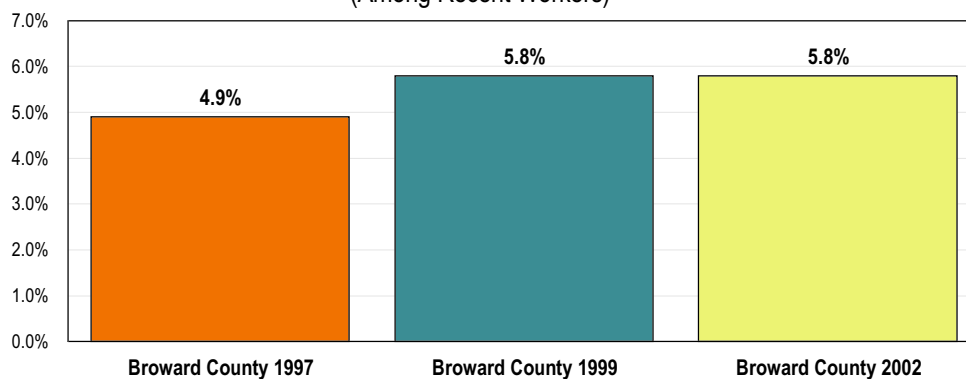


Activity Limitations

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, 5.8% responded affirmatively, identical to the 1999 survey findings.

Limited in Kind or Amount of Work Because of Impairment or Health Problem

(Among Recent Workers)

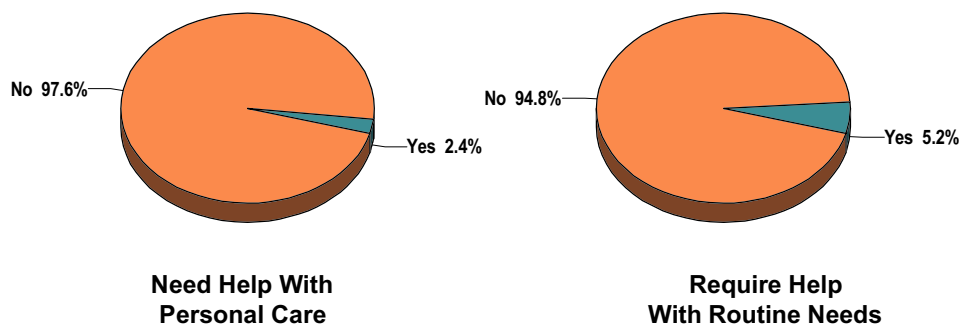


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

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.

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

Activity Limitations Requiring the Assistance of Others



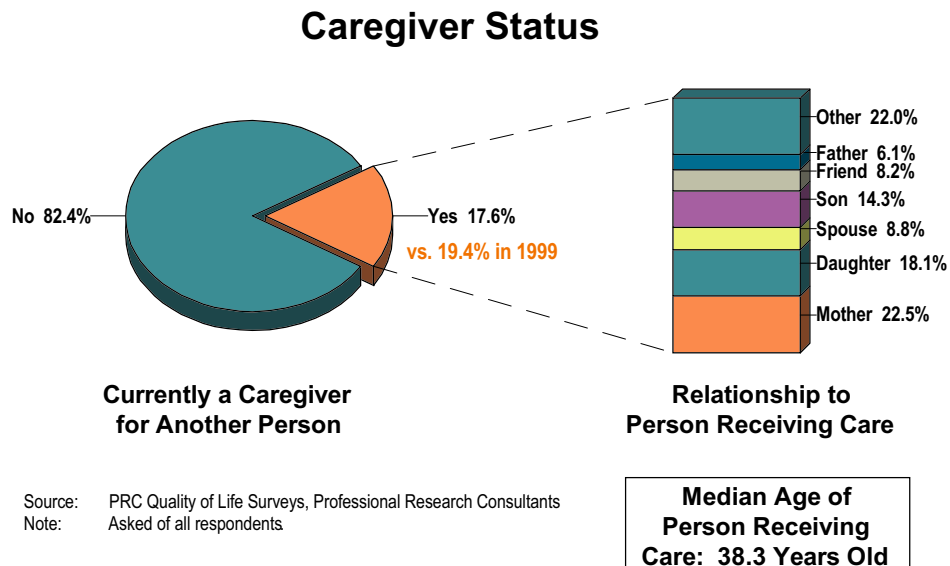
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes:

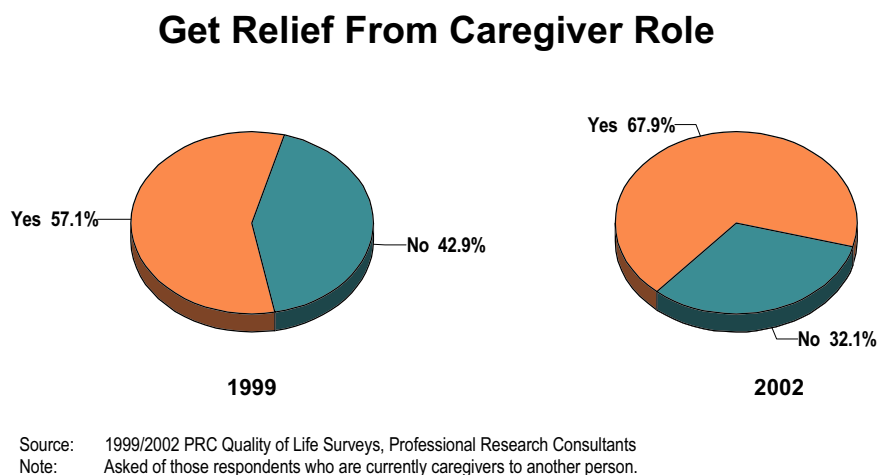
1. Asked of all respondents.
2. In this case, the term "personal care needs" includes such things as bathing, dressing, eating, etc.
3. In this case, the term "routine needs" includes such things as chores, shopping, business, etc.

Caregivers

A total of 17.6% of community members is currently the caregiver for another person (compared to 19.4% reported in 1999). When asked to indicate the relation that these caregivers are to the recipients of the care, 22.5% reported that they are the **mothers**, while 18.1% of these caregivers are **daughters** of the people receiving the care. Another 14.3% of caregivers are **sons** of the people requiring care, while 8.8% are **spouses** and 8.2% are **friends**. A total of 6.1% of the caregivers are **fathers** of the person receiving the care. The age of the person receiving care ranged from one to almost one hundred, with 38.3 being the median age, as shown below.



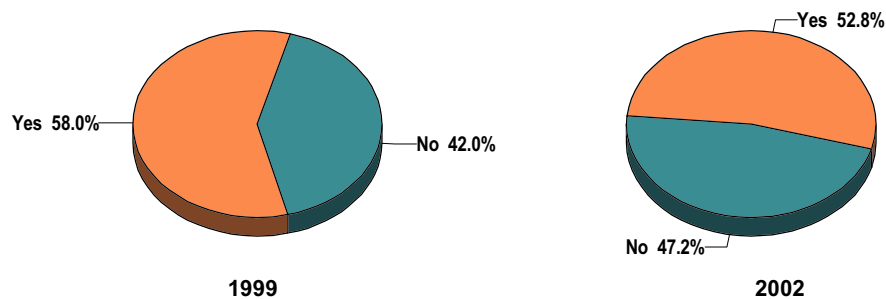
Finally, the local adults who currently act as caregiver to another were asked whether they get any relief from their caregiver role. As shown in the following chart, more than two-thirds (67.9%) of these caregivers report that they do get relief from their roles as caregivers, much higher than the 57.1% responding affirmatively in the 1999 survey.



Child Care

A total of 52.8% of local parents with children aged 5 and under have needed child care at some point in the past year, compared to 58.0% of Broward County parents in 1999.

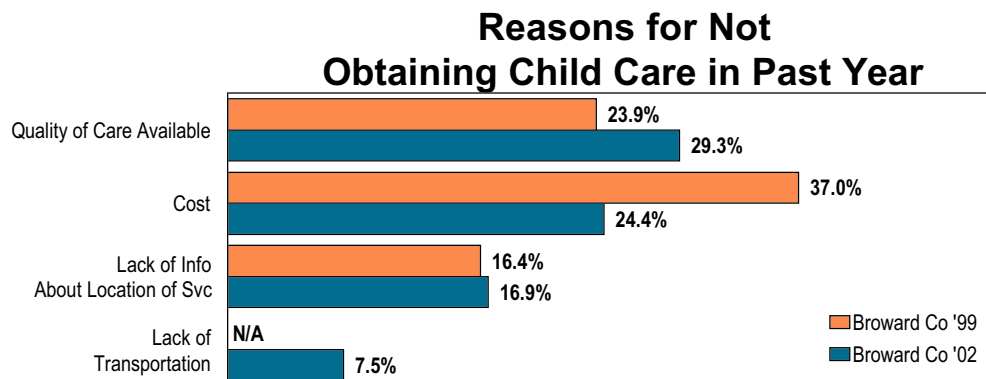
Needed Care for Child in the Past Year



Source: 1999/2002 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, **quality** of available care received the largest share of responses (mentioned by 29.3% of parents), followed by the **cost** (24.4%), a **lack of information** about the location of local child care (16.9%), and **lack of transportation** (7.5%).

This year, Broward County respondents are much more likely to consider the quality of available care to be a reason that they did not obtain child care in the past year, while fewer reported that cost prohibited them from seeking child care last year, as shown below. Note that the inquiry about transportation was not included in the previous surveys.

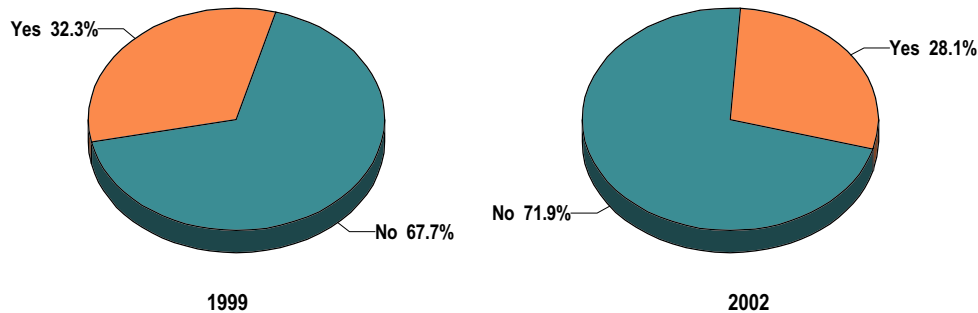


Source: 1999/2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents with children aged one through five at home who needed child care last year.
 2. The inquiry about transportation was not addressed in 1999.

After-School Care

Among local parents of children aged 6 and older, more than one-fourth (28.1%) needed after-school care for their child at some point in the past year, compared to 32.3% in 1999.

Needed After-School Care for Child in the Past Year

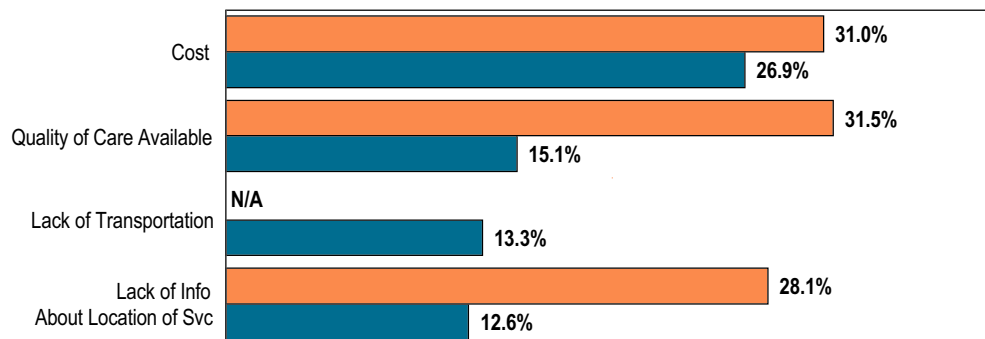


Source: 1999/2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents with children aged six and older.

Parents of children aged six and older who needed after-school care last year were next asked whether things such as quality of available care, cost, lack of information, or lack of transportation prevented them from obtaining after-school care for their child in the past year. As shown in the following chart, more than one in four mentioned the **cost**, while another 15.1% reported that the **quality** of available care was a reason for not obtaining the care last year. A total of 13.3% of respondents indicated that a lack of **transportation** prevented them from obtaining after-school care for their child last year, and 12.6% mentioned **lack of information** about the service as the reason.

Note the difference in responses between the 1999 and 2002 surveys.

Reasons for Not Obtaining After-School Care in Past Year

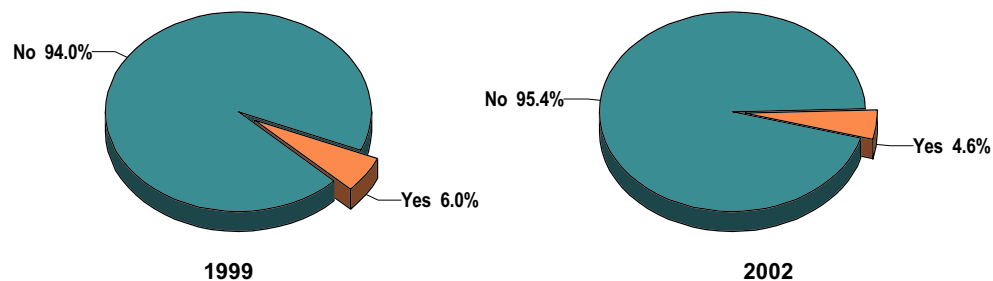


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents with children aged six and older who needed after-school care last year.
 2. The inquiry about transportation was not addressed in 1999.

Mental Health Care

Among parents of all children aged 18 and under who are living at home, 4.6% report that they needed mental health care for their child in the past year, compared to 6.0% in 1999.

Needed Mental Health Care for Child in the Past Year

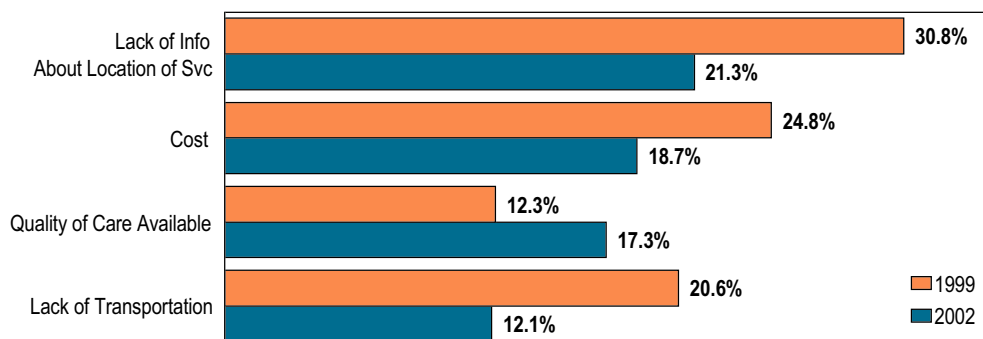


Source: 1999/2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

Parents of children who needed mental health care last year were next asked to report whether there was a time in the past year when cost, quality of local child care, lack of information about local mental health care, or lack of transportation prevented them from obtaining such care. As shown below, **lack of information** received the largest share of responses (mentioned by 21.3% of parents), followed by **cost** (18.7%), **quality** of available care (17.3%), and lack of **transportation** (12.1%).

Again, this year's responses vary substantially from those reported in 1999, as shown below.

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

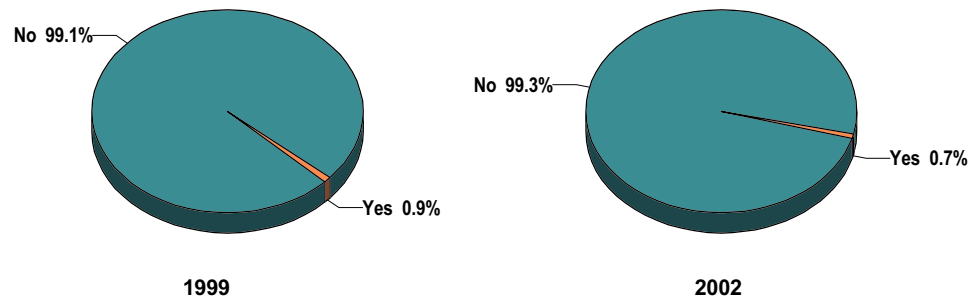


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home who needed mental health care last year.
 2. The inquiry about transportation was not addressed in 1999.

Drug Treatment

Less than one percent of Broward County parents report that their child under 18 needed alcohol or drug treatment for their child in the past year, similar to the 1999 findings.

Needed Alcohol/Drug Treatment for Child in the Past Year



Source: 1999/2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
 Note: Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home.

Parents of children who needed alcohol or drug treatment last year were next asked to report whether there was a time in the past year when cost, quality of local child care, lack of information about local services, or lack of transportation prevented them from obtaining such care. *When viewing the following results, it is important to keep in mind the small sample size which the percentages represent.*

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



Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents with children under 18 at home who needed alcohol/drug treatment last year.
 2. The inquiry about transportation was not addressed in 1999.

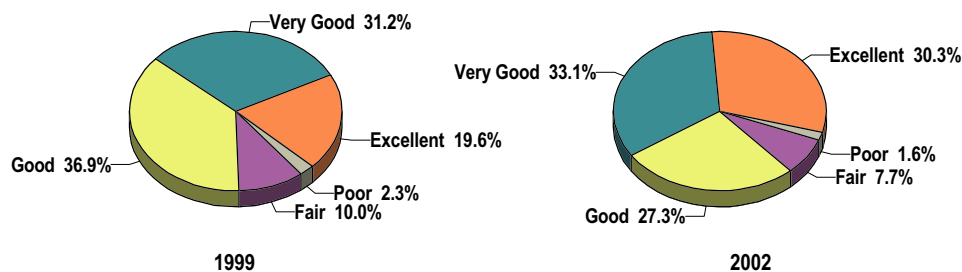
Improving Our Communities

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 Broward County. A total of 63.4% gave "excellent" or "very good" reports (marking a *statistically significant increase* over the 50.8% reported in 1999), while another 27.3% gave "good" ratings. On the other hand, 9.3% of local adults consider the condition of local housing to be "fair" or "poor."

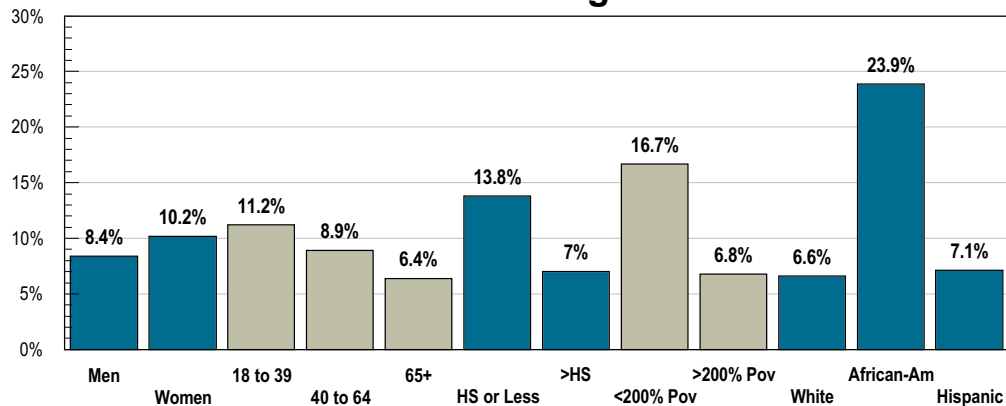
Rating of Condition of Local Housing



Source: 1999/2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents.

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

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

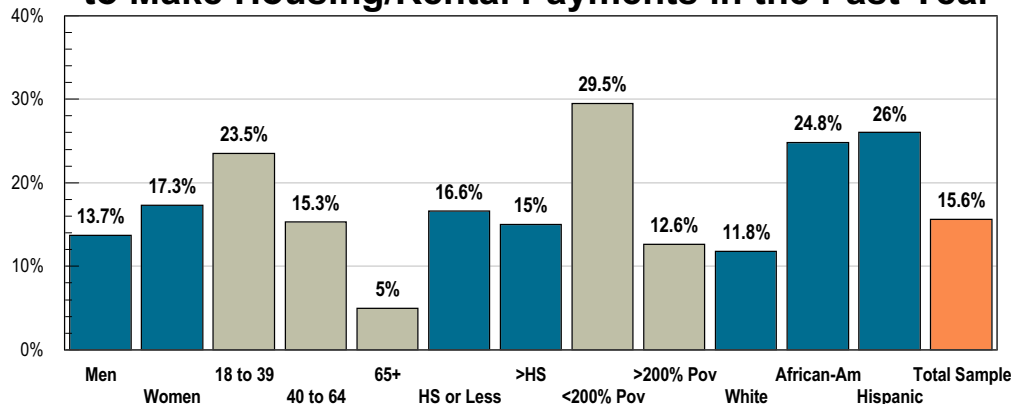


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

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, 15.6% of residents responded affirmatively; this prevalence ranges dramatically when viewed by specific demographic characteristic.

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

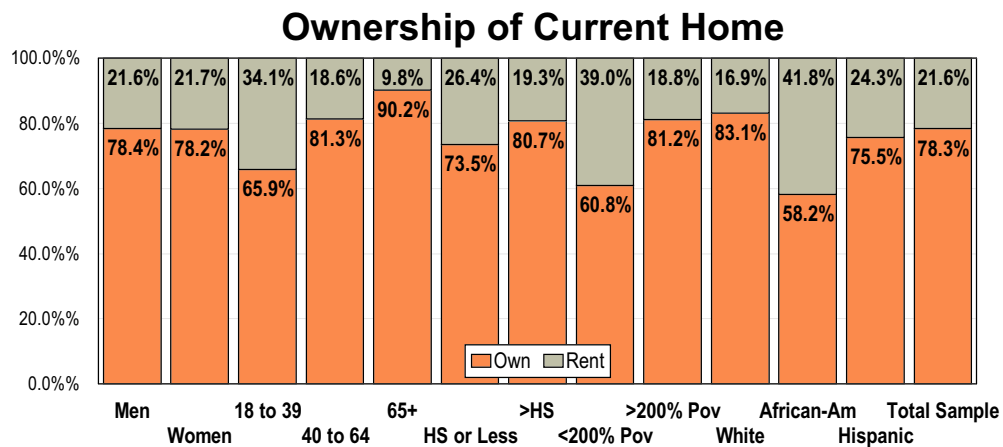


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Home Ownership

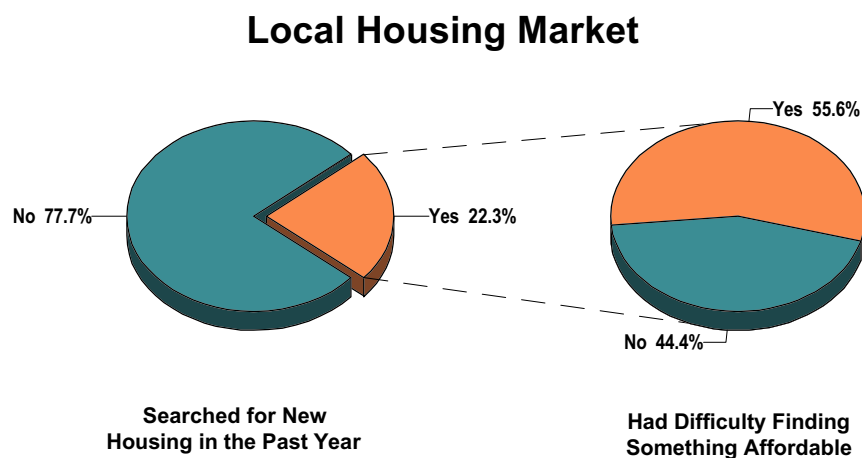
The majority (78.3%) of survey respondents report that they currently own their home, while 21.6% rent the dwelling in which they live. Homeownership varies from a low 58.2% among local African-Americans to a high 90.2% among adults aged 65 and older in Broward County.

While the local prevalence of homeownership does not appear to vary by gender, it does appear to increase with age, income, and educational level, as shown below.



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

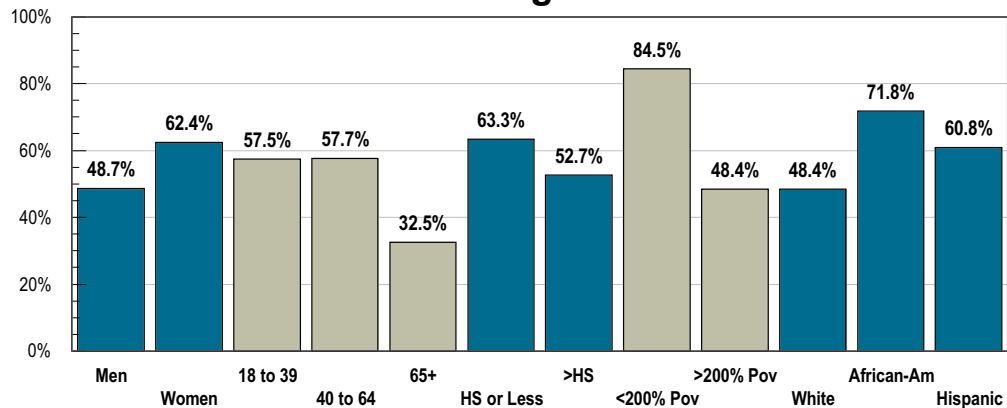
In the past year, 22.3% of local residents searched for new housing. Of these adults, more than one-half (55.6%) had some type of difficulty in finding something affordable, as shown below.



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

Viewed by specific demographic characteristic, local adults most likely to have had difficulty finding affordable housing in the past year include women, adults under 65, those in the lower income and educational brackets, African-Americans, and Hispanics.

Had Difficulty Finding Affordable Housing in the Past Year



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

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

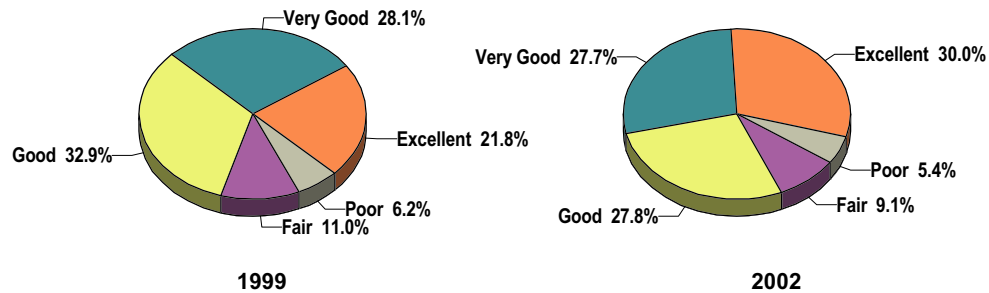
2. Asked of all respondents.

3. Percentages represent "yes" responses among respondents who sought new housing in the past year.

Local Recreational Areas

More than one-half (57.7%) of area residents feel that local recreational areas in Broward County (including public parks and other open areas) are “excellent” or “very good” (compared to 49.9% in 1999). Another 27.8% rate them as “good” while 14.5% of local adults perceive the county’s recreational areas to be “fair” or “poor.”

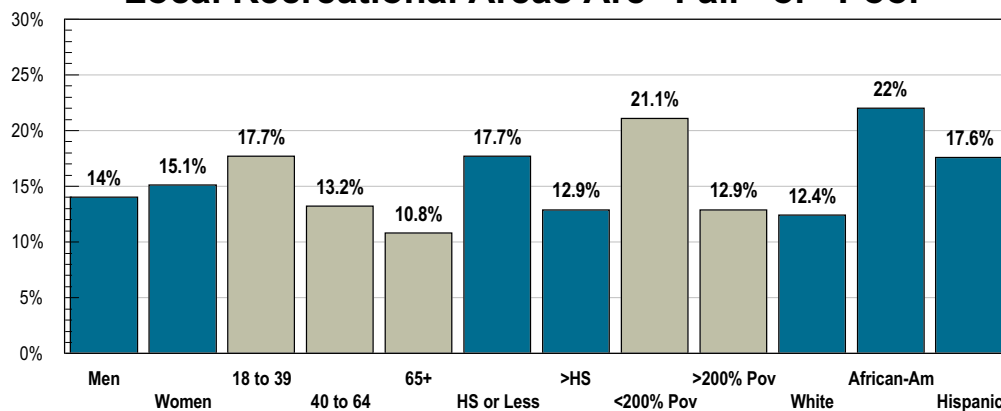
Rating of Local Recreational Areas



Source: 1999/2002 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 young adults, people living at or near the national poverty level, those without postsecondary education, and African-Americans.

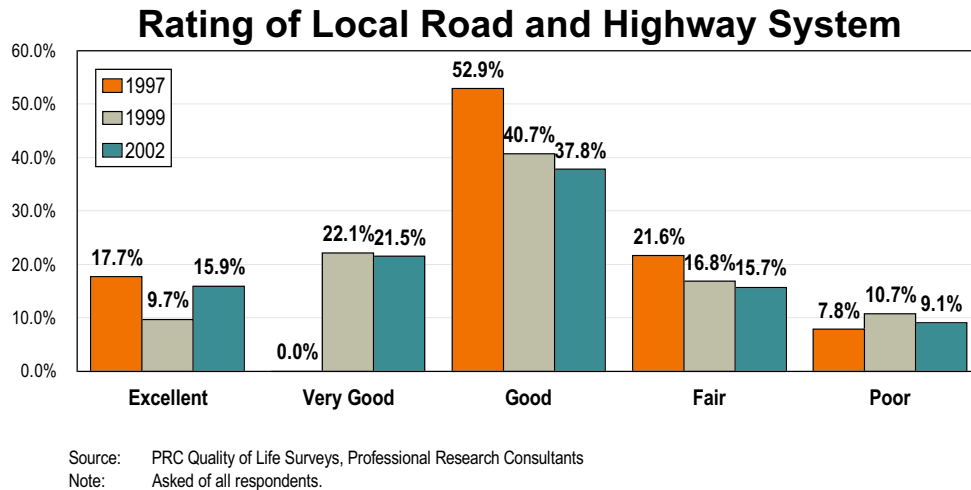
Local Recreational Areas Are "Fair" or "Poor"



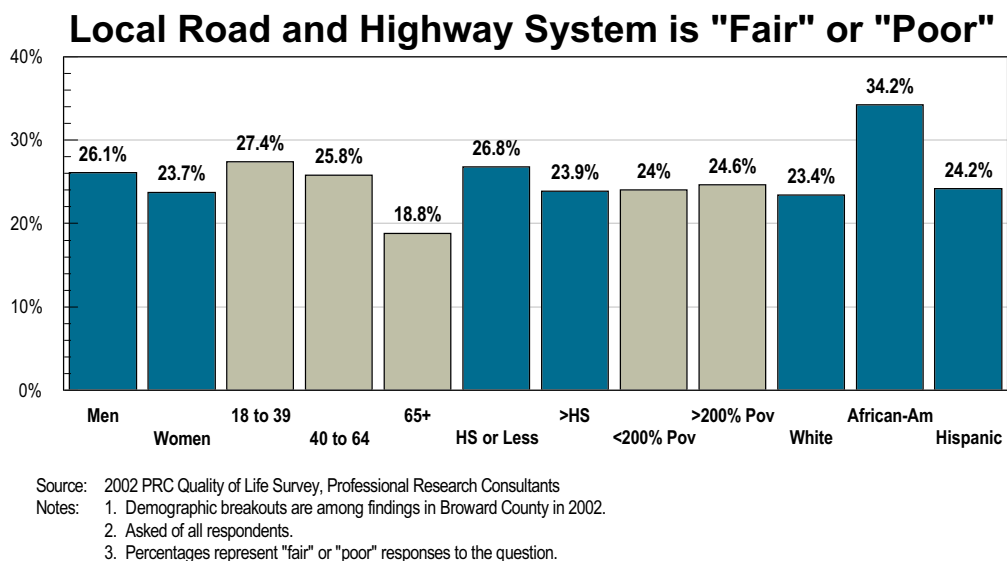
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Local Highway and Road Systems

The local road and highway system received 37.4% “excellent” or “very good” ratings, while nearly four in 10 local adults gave “good” ratings. On the other hand, 24.8% of county residents gave “fair” or “poor” responses in regard to the local road and highway system. Since 1999, residents are more likely to give “excellent” ratings of the local road and highway system, as shown below.



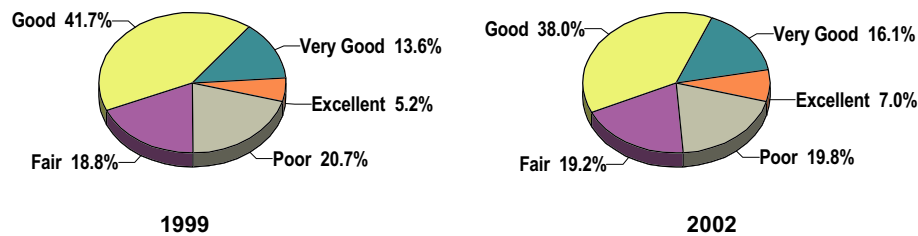
Viewed by demographic characteristics, community residents most likely to consider the local road and highway system to be “fair” or “poor” are African-Americans (34.2%), while adults aged 65 and older are the least likely to give low ratings (18.8%), as shown.



Public Transportation

A total of 23.1% of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings when asked to consider Broward County’s public transportation system (versus 18.8% in 1999). A total of 38.0% of residents gave “good” ratings, while a full 39.0% gave “fair” or “poor” evaluations, as shown in the following chart.

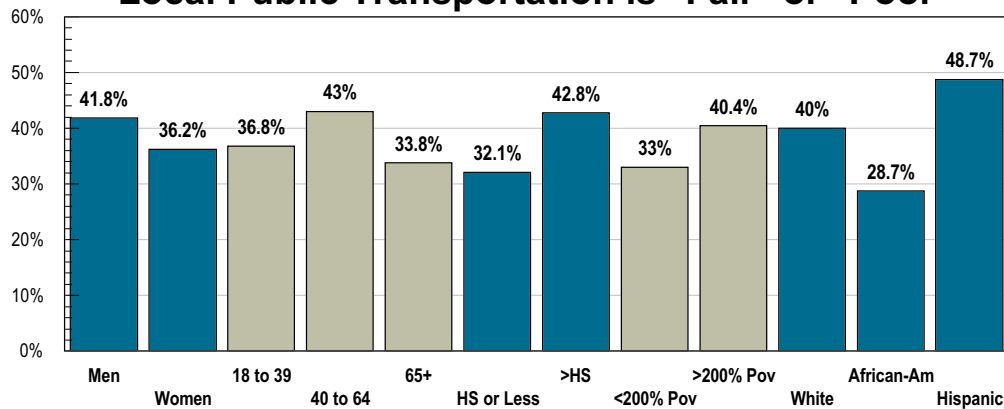
Rating of Local Public Transportation



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

Broward County residents most likely to feel that public transportation is “fair” or “poor” include men; middle-aged adults; people in the higher income and educational brackets; Whites; and Hispanics; these specific groupings of local adults are identical to those mentioned 1999.

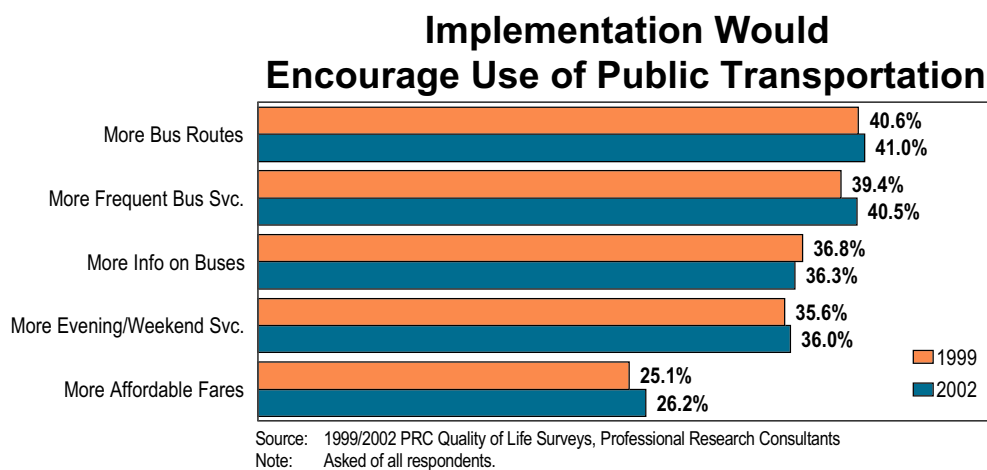
Local Public Transportation is "Fair" or "Poor"



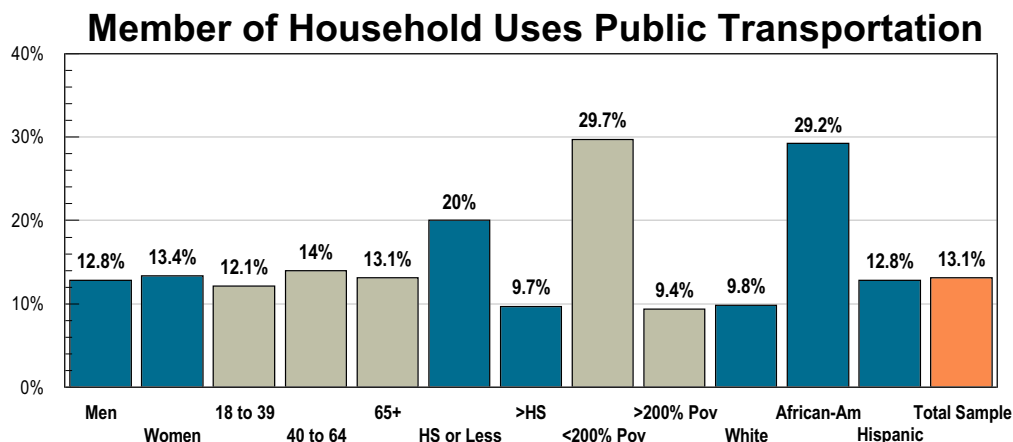
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Improving Public Transportation

Community members in Broward County were next asked to indicate whether they would be more likely to use the county's public transportation system if there were more bus routes, more frequent bus service, more information on the bus services, more evening and weekend service, or more affordable fares. As shown in the following chart, the largest share of "yes" responses was for more **bus routes** (mentioned by 41.0%), followed by more **frequent bus service** (40.5%), more **information** on the buses (36.3%), more **evening and weekend** service (36.0%) and more **affordable fares** (26.2%). Note the striking similarities between 1999 and 2002 responses regarding public transportation below.



In a follow-up inquiry, community members were asked to indicate whether they or a member of their household uses public transportation. Overall, 13.1% of local adults report that they use public transportation, similar to the 14.4% reported in 1999. Usage of public transportation is highest among African-Americans and adults in the lower income and educational brackets, as shown below.

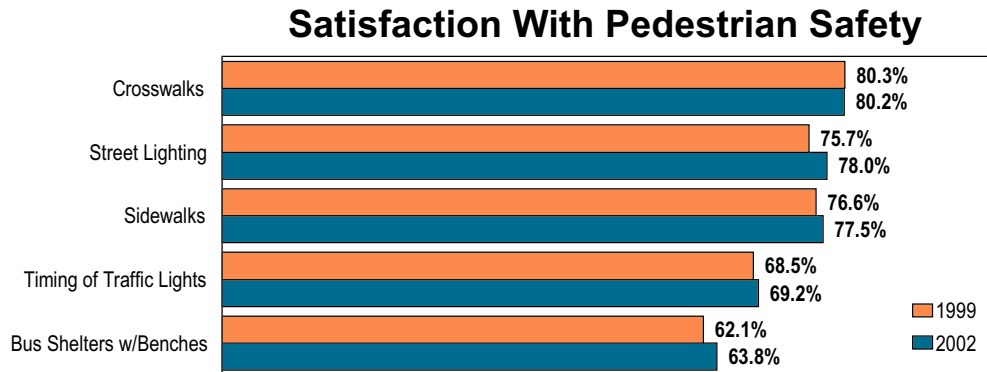


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
2. Asked of all respondents.

Pedestrian Safety

Finally, local adults were asked to indicate whether or not they are satisfied with various facets of pedestrian safety in Broward County. As shown below, the largest share of responses was for **crosswalks** in the county (80.2% said “yes” when asked if satisfied), followed by **street lighting** (78.0% satisfied) and **sidewalks** (77.5%). Somewhat fewer were satisfied with the **timing of traffic lights** (69.2%) and **bus shelters with benches** (63.8%).

Note again the similarities between 1999 and 2002 responses among residents.



Source: 1999/2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.

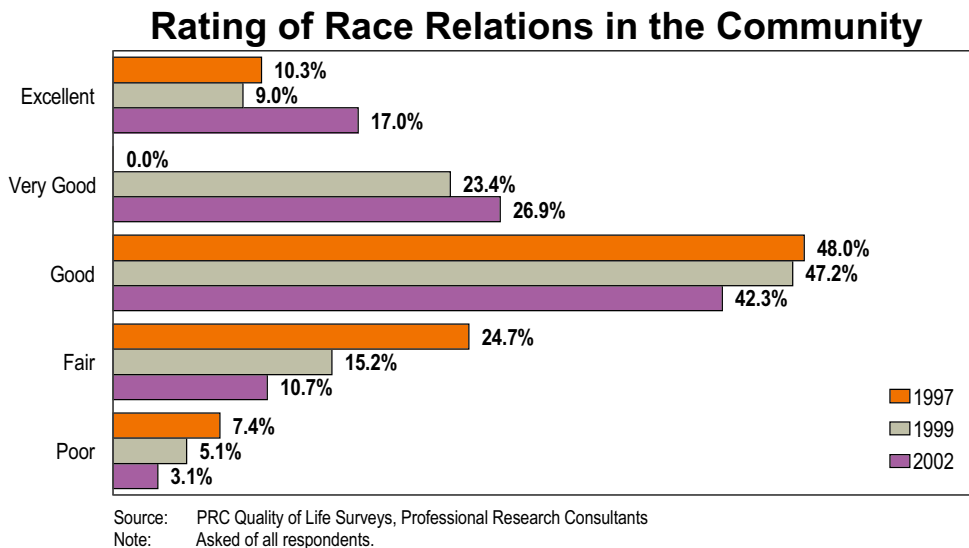
2. Percentages represent "yes" responses to "Are you satisfied with _____?" questions.

Social Harmony

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

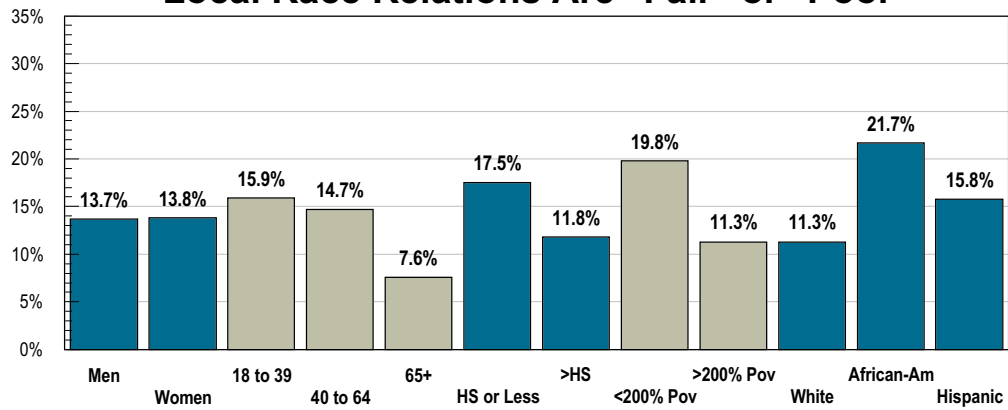
Race Relations

Local adults gave fairly good ratings of race relations in the Broward County community this year. Overall, 43.9% of adults feel that race relations in the community are “excellent” or “very good,” and more than four in 10 (42.3%) gave “good” reviews. In contrast, 13.8% of local adults feel that race relations are “fair” to “poor” (marking a *statistically significant decrease* from the 20.3% reported in 1999).



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

Local Race Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor"



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

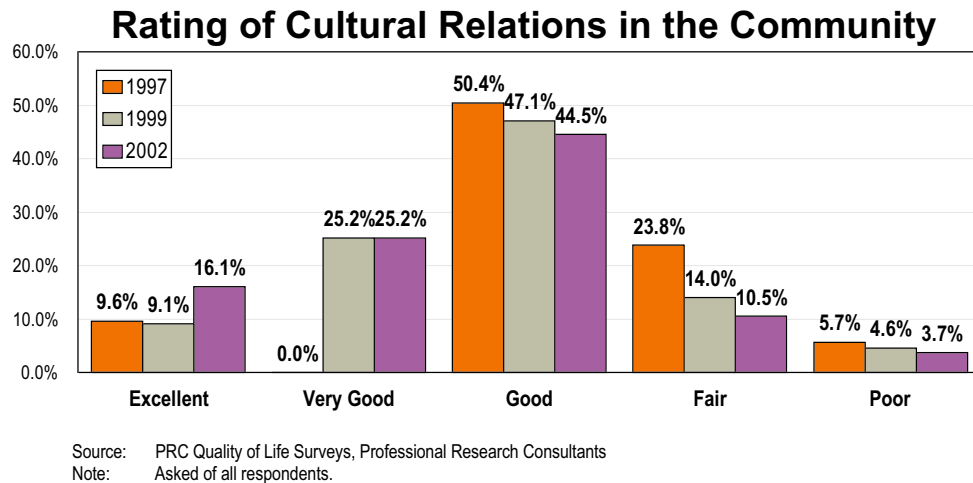
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.

2. Asked of all respondents.

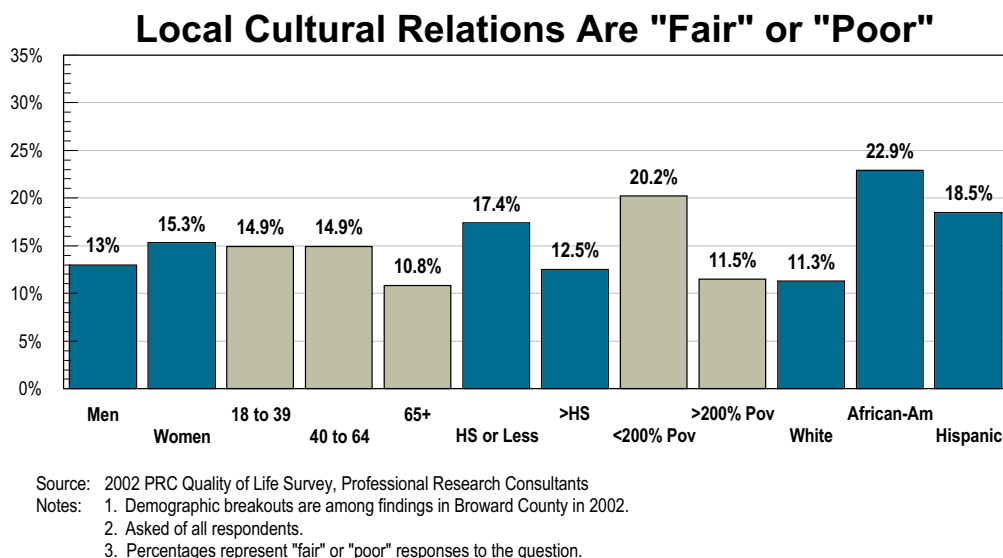
3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Cultural Relations

In regard to local cultural relations, 16.1% of local adults gave “excellent” ratings, *significantly higher* than the 9.1% reported in 1999. A large response (44.5%) of “good” ratings were given (versus 47.1% in 1999), while 14.2% of local adults consider local cultural relations to be “fair” or “poor” (more favorable than the 18.6% reported in 1999).

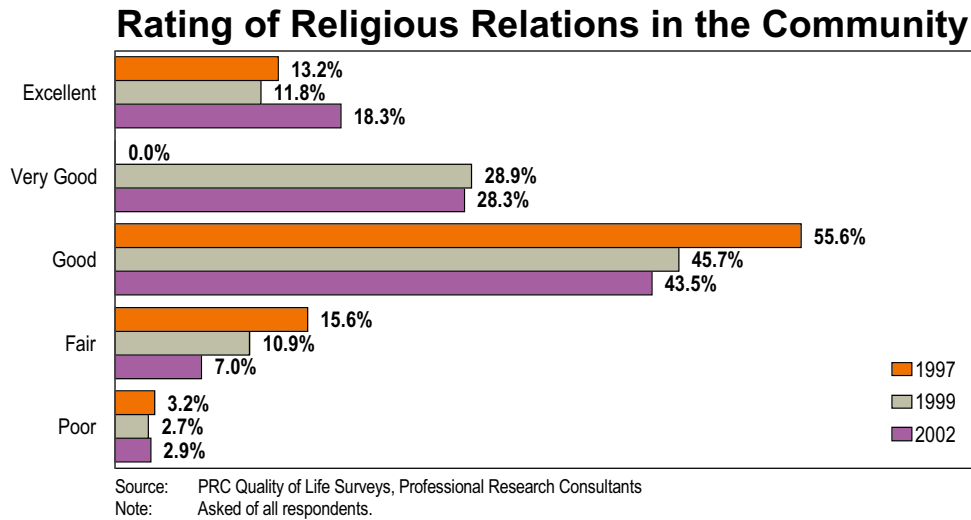


When segmented by demographics, community residents most likely to view local cultural relations as “fair” or “poor” are again African-Americans, adults under 65, and those in the lower income and educational brackets, as shown below.

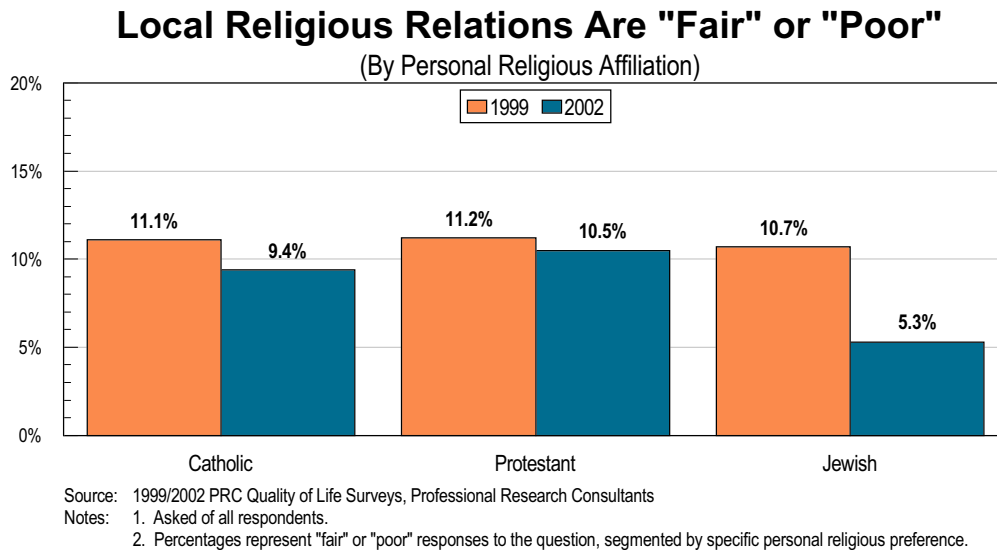


Religious Relations

Finally, Broward County residents were asked to rate local religious relations. As shown below, “excellent” ratings have increased since 1999 (18.3% in 2002 vs. 11.8% in 1999), while “fair” to “poor” ratings have decreased (from 13.6% in 1999 to 9.9% this year). *[Keep in mind that the “very good” option was not given for a rating in 1997.]*



When segmented by specific religion, Jews were least likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of local religious relations (5.3%) when compared to Protestants (10.5%) and Catholics (9.4%), as shown below. In 1999, ratings were more similar among the three religions shown.



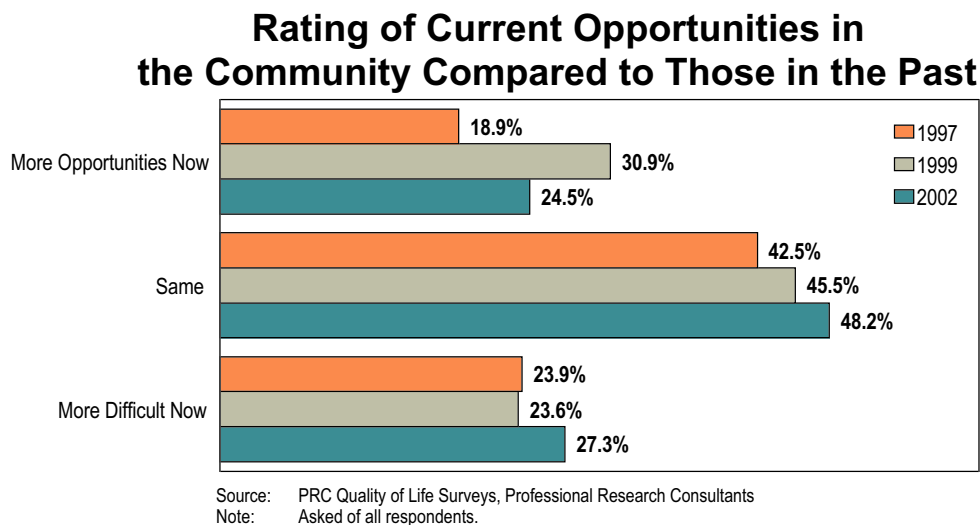
Equal Opportunity

Opportunities for Those With Similar Backgrounds

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

As shown in the following chart, almost one-half (48.2%) of local adults perceive there to be **the same amount** of opportunities now (compared to 45.5% in 1999), while 24.5% feel there are **more opportunities** now and 27.3% of local adults think that it is **more difficult now** for people.

Note the *statistically significant decrease* in opinions of “more opportunities” since the 1999 survey was conducted (from 30.9% to 24.5%), along with the *statistically significant increase* in “more difficulty now” ratings given in Broward County (from 23.6% to 27.3%), as shown below.

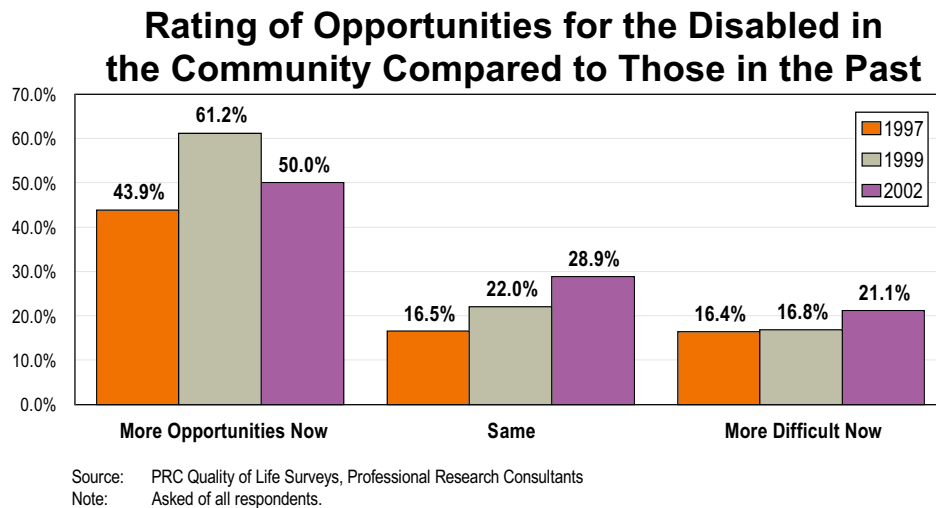


Opportunities for the Disabled

In regard to people with disabilities in the community, one-half (50.0%) of local adults perceive there to be **more opportunities** now for the disabled (down from the 61.2% in 1999), while 28.9% feel there are the **same amount** of opportunities (versus 22.2% in 1999)

and 21.1% of local adults think that it is **more difficult now** for people with disabilities (compared to 16.8% in 1999).

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

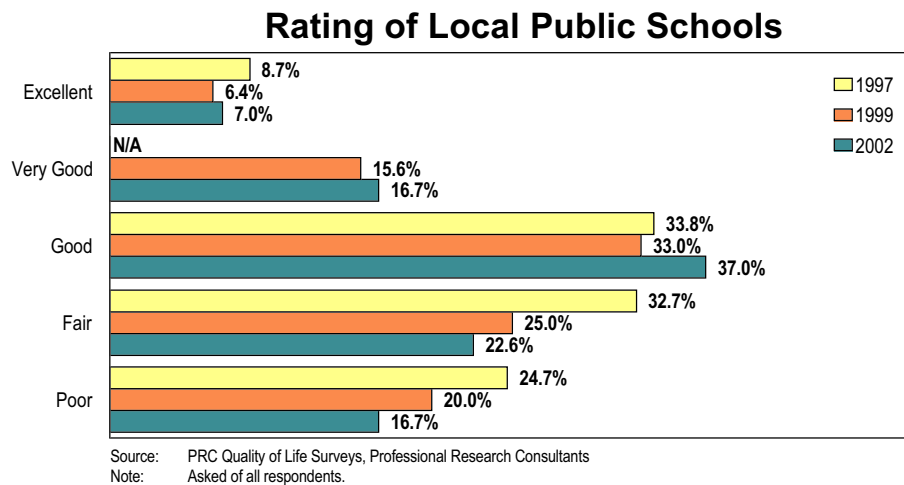


Education

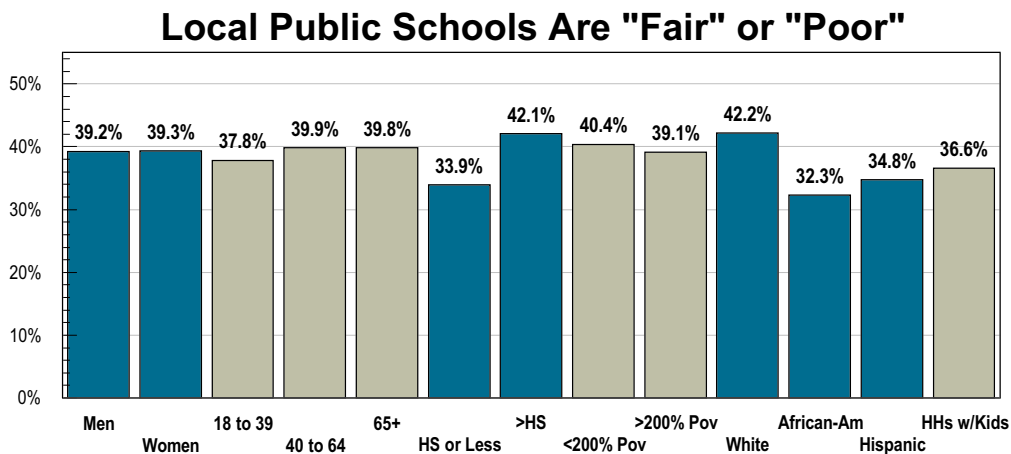
Rating of Local Public Schools

Residents of Broward County were then asked to rate local public schools. In a positive note, “fair” and “poor” ratings have decreased *significantly* since 1999; in contrast, positive ratings of local public schools have increased over the past three years, as shown below.

[Note that the “very good” response was not an option in the 1997 survey for this inquiry.]



Local adults most likely to consider local public schools to be “fair” or “poor” include those with education beyond high school and Whites, while these ratings do not appear to vary significantly when viewed by age, gender, or income. Among local households with children under 18, 36.6% feel that the public schools are “fair” or “poor,” as shown below.

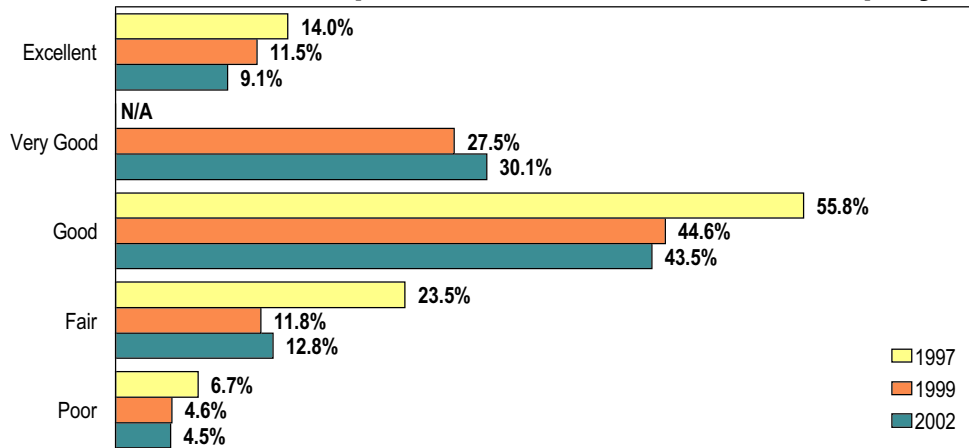


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
2. Asked of all respondents.
3. Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.

Rating of Local Colleges in Preparing Students for Employment

Residents of Broward County were then asked to give their opinions on how well local colleges and universities are doing in preparing students for future employment. In a positive note, “very good” ratings have increased *significantly* 1999; note that this response was not an option in the 1997 survey for this inquiry.

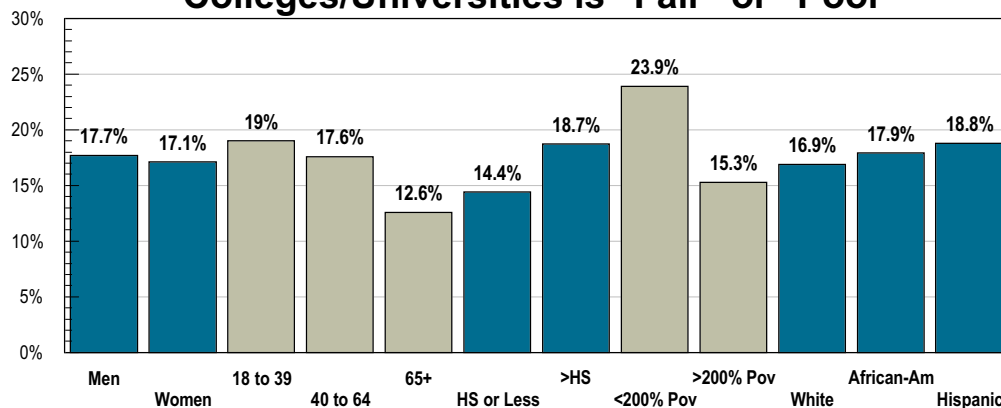
Rating of Preparation by Local Colleges and Universities to Prepare Students for Future Employment



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

Local adults most likely to feel that local colleges and universities are doing a “fair” or “poor” job in preparing students for future employment include adults under 65, those in the higher educational bracket, adults living at or near poverty, and Hispanics.

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

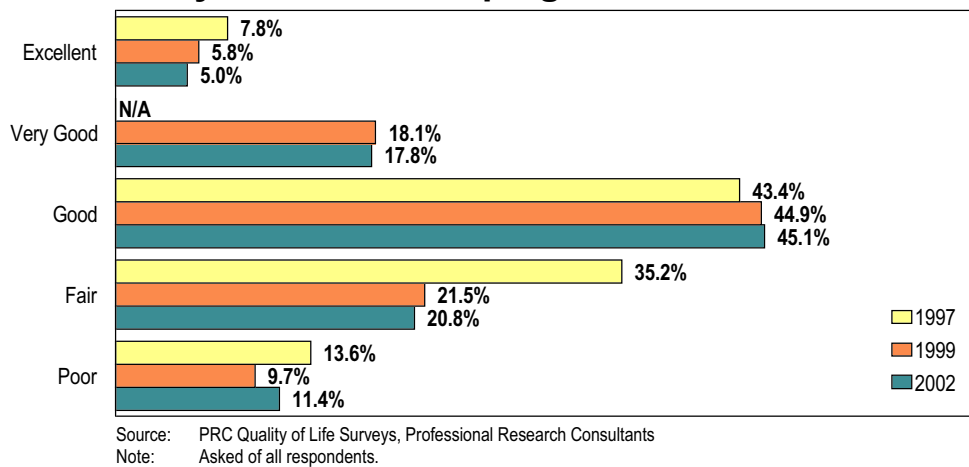


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

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

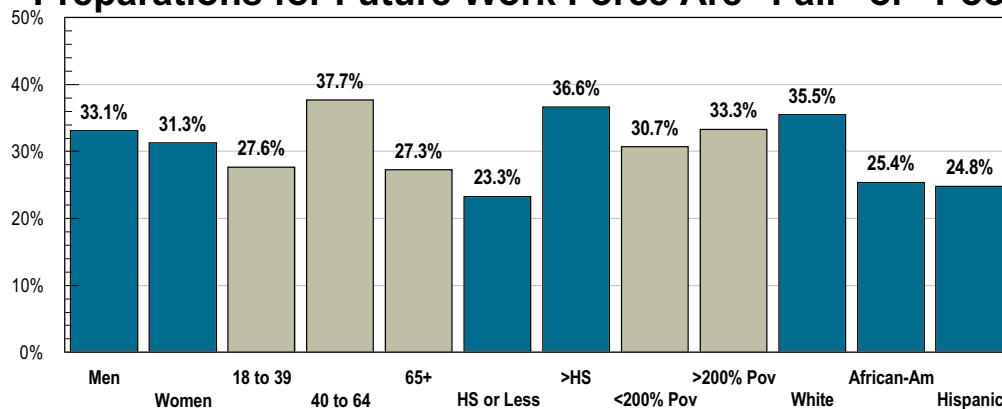
Residents of Broward County were then asked to give their opinions on how well the state is doing in developing a future work force. As shown below, ratings have remained statistically unchanged since the 1999 survey, with the largest share of responses (45.1%) giving “good” ratings. A total of 22.8% of local adults feel that the state is doing an “excellent” or “very good” job in developing a future workforce, while 32.2% gave “fair” or “poor” ratings to this inquiry. *[Again, note that the “very good” response was not an option in the 1997 survey for this inquiry.]*

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



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

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

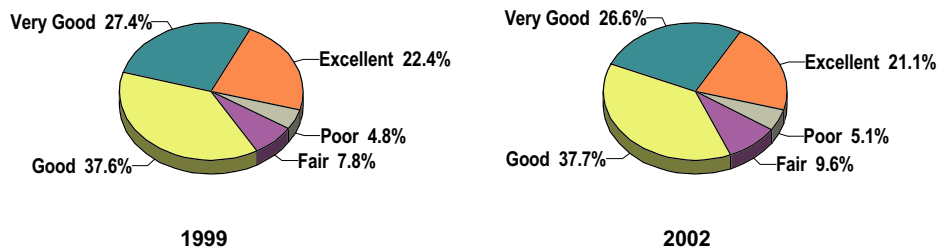


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
2. Asked of all respondents.
3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Personal Access to Higher Education

When asked to rate their personal access to higher education opportunities, nearly one-half (47.7%) of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings (comparable to the 49.8% reported in 1999), while 26.6% said they have “good” access to higher education opportunities (marking a *statistically significant decrease* since 1999). This year, 14.7% of local adults reported that their access to higher education is “fair” or “poor,” marking a *statistically significant increase* in low ratings since 1999.

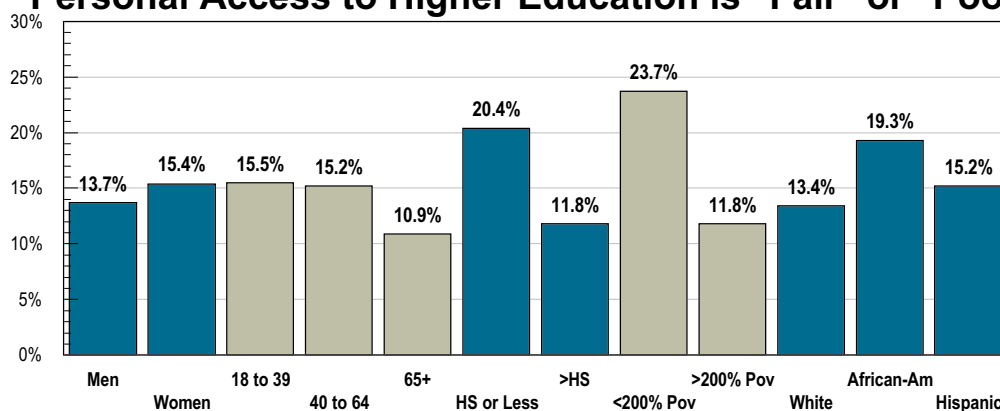
Rating of Personal Access to Higher Education Opportunities



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 those living at or near the national poverty level, African-Americans, people without postsecondary education, and adults under 65, as shown below.

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

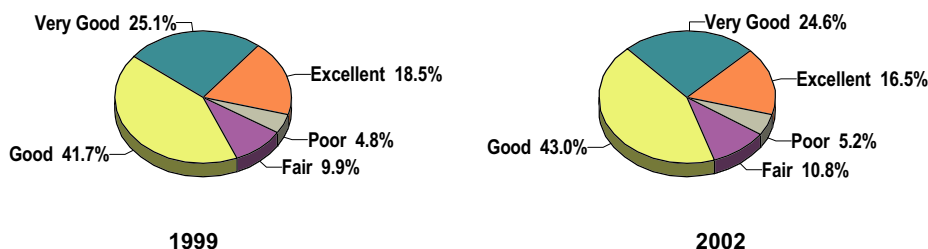


Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Job Training and Vocational Opportunities

In regard to their personal access to job training or vocational opportunities, survey respondents gave 41.1% "excellent" or "very good" ratings (comparable to the 43.6% found in 1999), while another 43.0% feel they have "good" access to job training or other vocational opportunities (versus 41.7% in 1999). In contrast, 16.0% of adults feel they have "fair" to "poor" access to job training or other vocational opportunities, similar to the 14.7% reported in 1999.

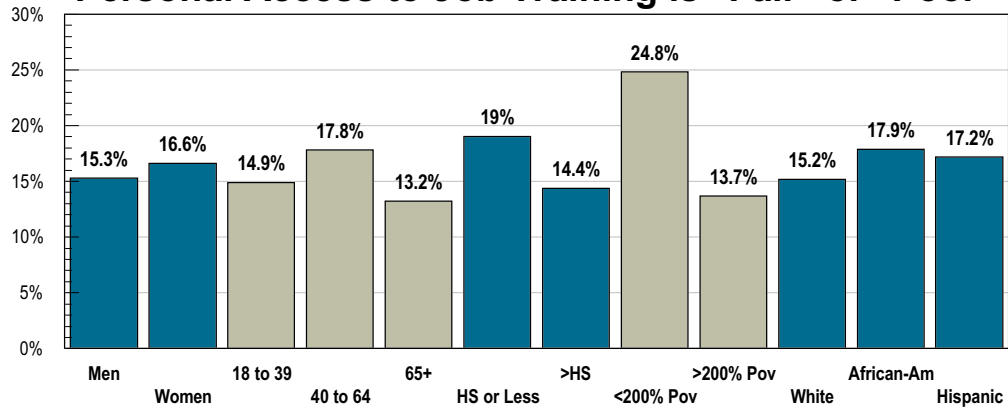
Rating of Personal Access to Job Training or Vocational Opportunities



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 adults in the lower income and educational brackets, middle-aged adults, and African-Americans, as shown below.

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



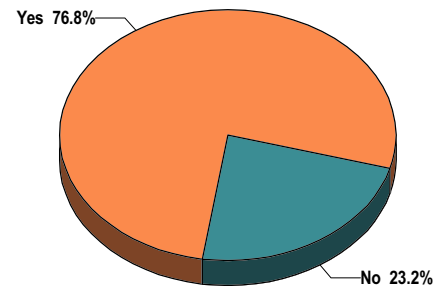
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
 Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.
 3. Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

Home Computer Use

More than three-fourths (76.8%) of local adults indicate that they or a member of their household currently have access to a computer, representing approximately 952,320 Broward County residents.

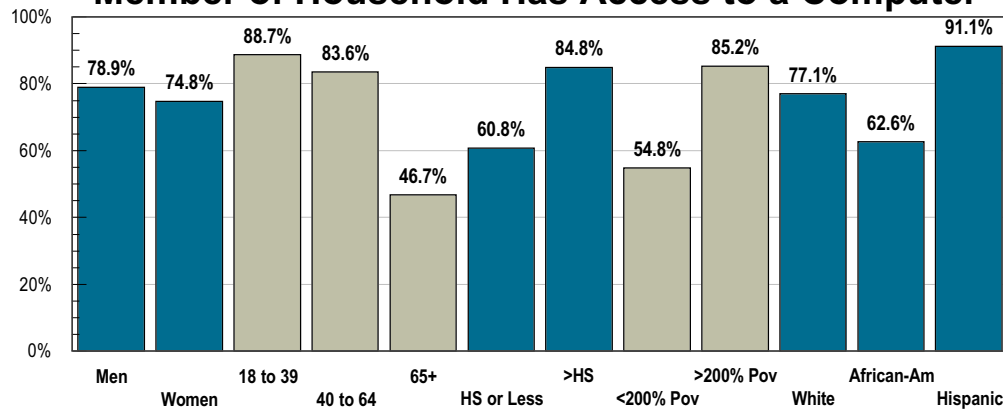
Local adults most likely to use a home computer include adults under 65, those in the higher income and educational brackets, males, Hispanics, and Whites, as shown below.

Member of Household Has Access to a Computer



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

Member of Household Has Access to a Computer



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

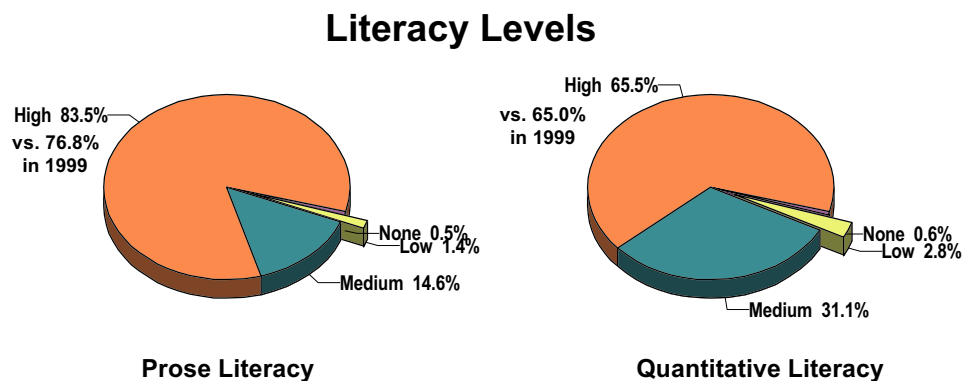
Literacy and Employment

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 have undergone a *statistically significant increase* since 1999 (83.5% up from 76.8%), while “high” quantitative literacy levels have remained constant since 1999.



Source: 1999/2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

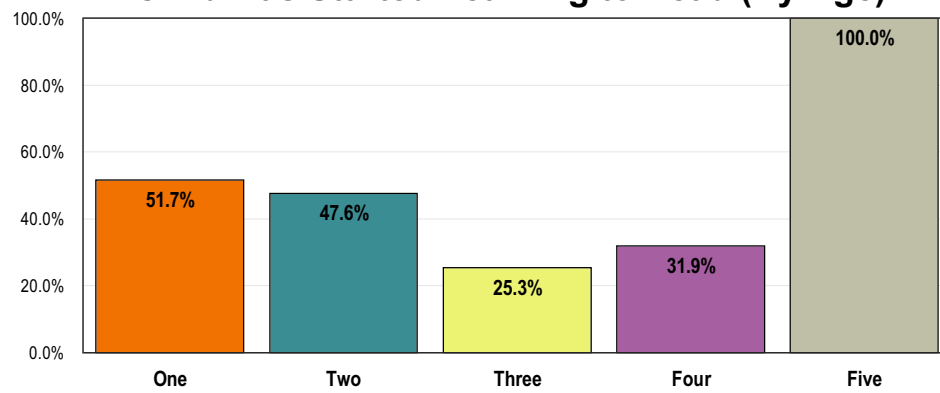
Notes: 1. Asked of all respondents.

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 five-year-olds, 100% report that their child has started learning to read. This percentage decreases significantly among parents of younger children; however, it is important to keep in mind the small sample sizes which these percentages represent. For example, only one parent surveyed had a child aged five.

Child Has Started Learning to Read (By Age)



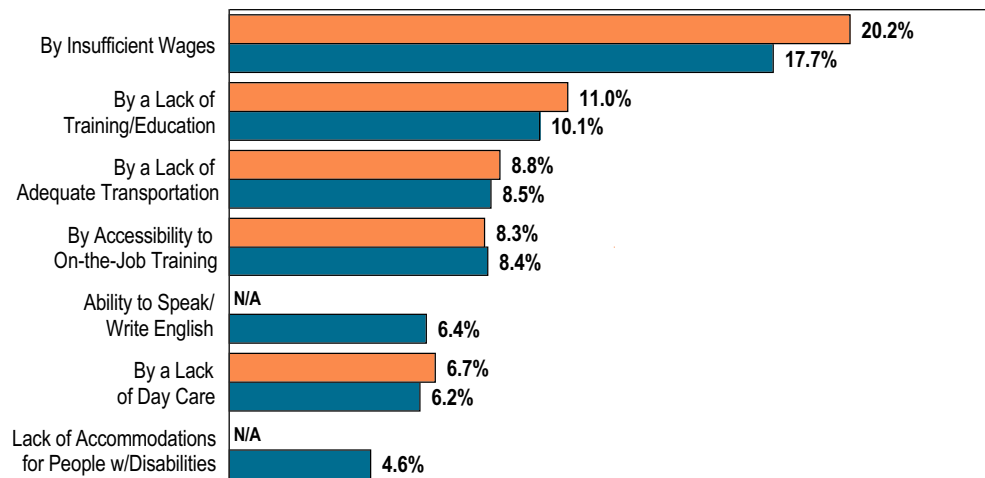
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants
Note: Asked of all respondents with children under 6 at home.

Employment Options

Community members were next asked a series of questions regarding employment opportunities. As can be seen in the following chart, 17.7% of local adults (*significantly* lower than the 20.2% in 1999) indicate that their employment opportunities have been limited by **insufficient wages**. Another 10.1% report that their employment opportunities have been limited by a **lack of training or education**.

A total of 8.5% responded “yes” when asked if their opportunities had been limited by a lack of **adequate transportation**, while 8.4% have been limited by **accessibility to on-the-job training** and 6.2% of local adults were limited by a lack of **day care** for their children. New inquiries addressed this year included the ability to **speak and write English** (6.4% of survey respondents indicate that employment opportunities have been limited by this) and a lack of **accommodations for people with disabilities** (4.6% responded affirmatively), as shown below.

Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited



Source: 1999/2002 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

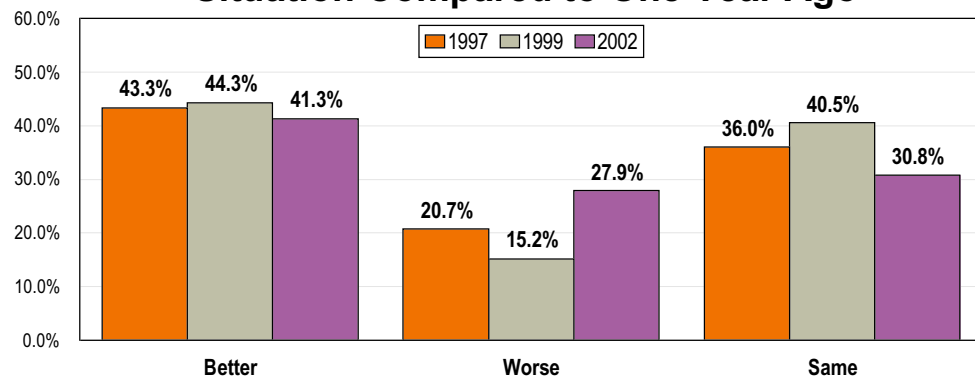
- Notes:
1. Asked of all respondents.
 2. Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

ECONOMY

Personal Finances

Community leaders are interested in how residents are getting along financially today in comparison with one year ago. As shown below, 41.3% of local adults feel they are doing “better” financially than they were one year ago (a *statistically significant decrease* since 1999); another 30.8% are doing the “same” (versus a *statistically higher* 40.5% in 1999). A full 27.9% of Broward County residents report that they are doing “worse” financially than one year ago, marking a *statistically significant increase* from the 15.2% reported in 1999.

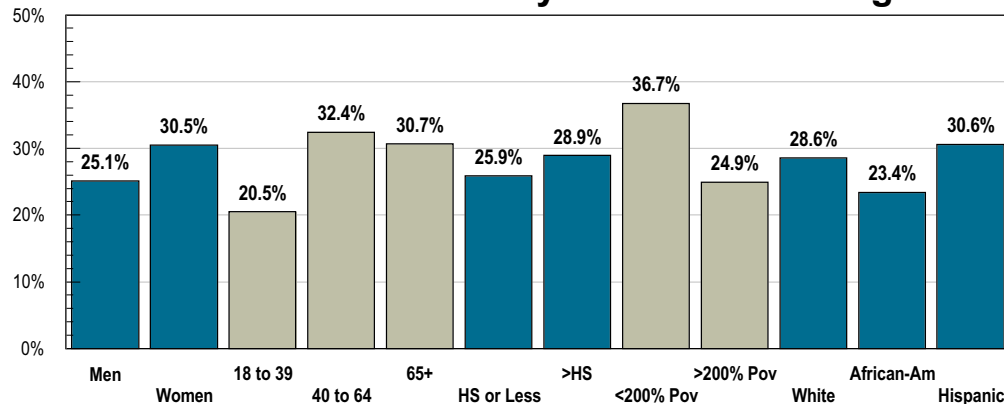
Personal Financial Situation Compared to One Year Ago



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

As can be seen in the following demographic breakout, adults living at or near the national poverty level are most likely to indicate being worse off financially than they were one year ago, with a full 36.7% responding.

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 Broward County in 2002.
 2. Asked of all respondents.

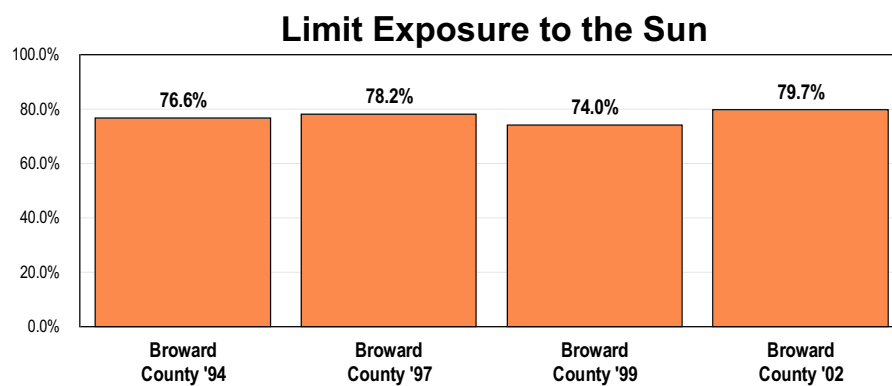
ENVIRONMENT

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. Eight in 10 (79.7%) local adults report that they do limit their exposure to the sun (measures can include staying indoors, wearing sunscreen, and/or wearing protective clothing). This prevalence has *increased significantly* since the 1999 survey was conducted, as shown.

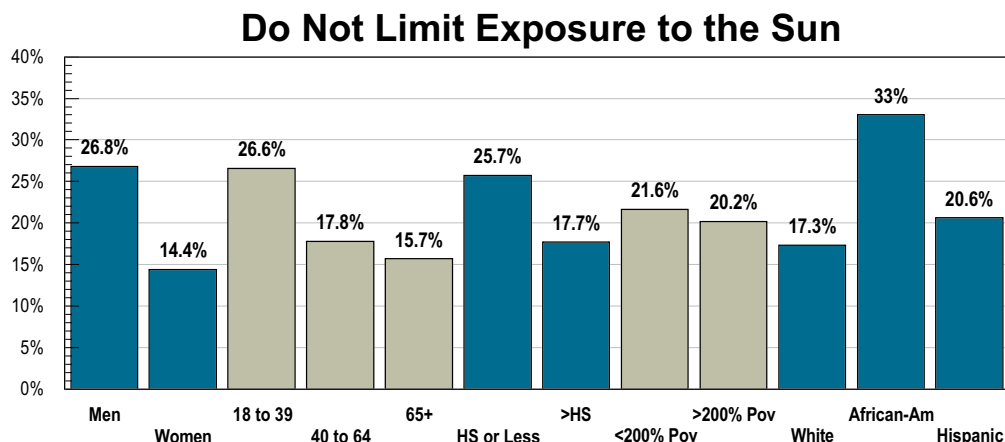


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Asked among all respondents.

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

Adults most likely to indicate that they do not limit their exposure to the sun include men, those under 40, adults without postsecondary education, and African-Americans.



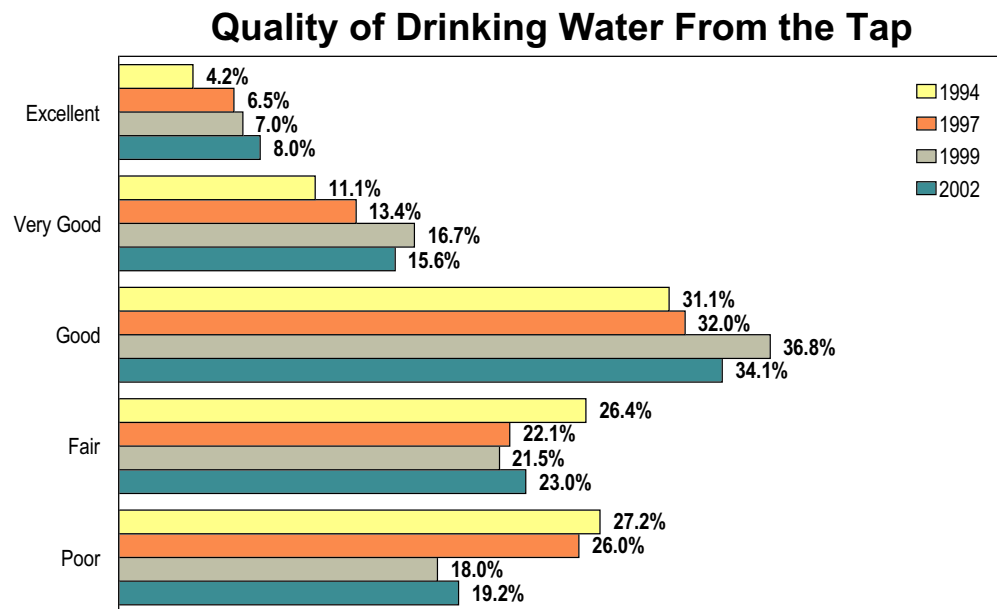
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County 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. As shown below, “excellent,” “very good,” and “good” ratings have remained statistically unchanged since the 1999 study, and “fair” and “poor” indications are comparable to those reported in 1999 as well. Specifically, 23.6% of local adults feel that the quality of their local tap water is “excellent” or “very good,” while 34.1% rated it as “good.” In contrast, 42.2% of local adults still consider their local drinking water to be “fair” or “poor.”



Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants

Note: Asked among all respondents.

GOVERNMENT

Local Government

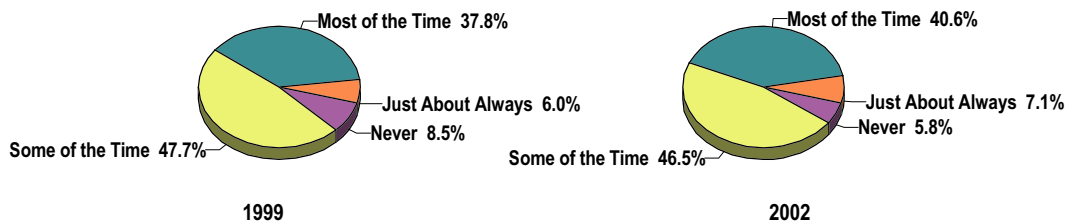
This section of the report outlines residents' views on local government and local city and town services.

Broward County Government

Feelings of Trust

A total of four in 10 (40.6%) local adults report that they feel they can trust the Broward County government “most of the time,” marking a *statistically significant increase* since 1999. More people (46.5%) were likely to say that they trust the county government “some of the time.” Just 7.1% of community members trust the Broward County government “just about always,” while 5.8% report that they can “never” trust the Broward County government (representing a *statistically significant decrease* since 1999).

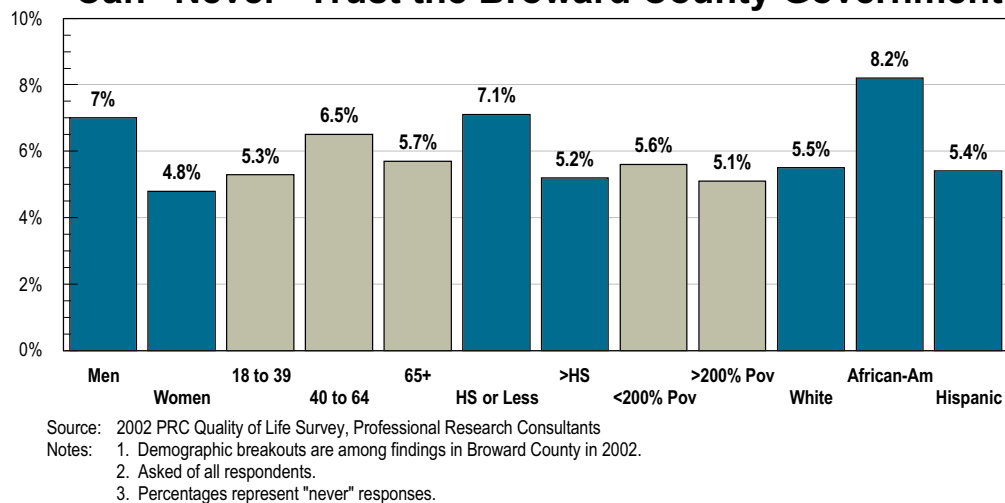
Can Trust the Broward County Government



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

Adults most likely to indicate that they can “never” trust the Broward County government include local men, middle-aged adults, those in the lower educational bracket, and African-Americans. These breakouts can be found in the following chart.

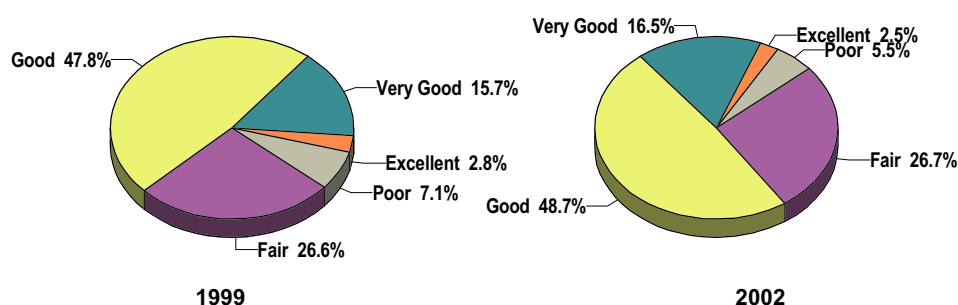
Can "Never" Trust the Broward County Government



Ratings of Local Government

When asked to give an overall rating of the local Broward County government, 19.0% of local adults gave "excellent" or "very good" responses, while 48.7% said "good." In contrast, approximately one-third (32.2%) of local adults gave "fair" or "poor" ratings. These ratings have remained statistically unchanged since the 1999 survey, as shown below.

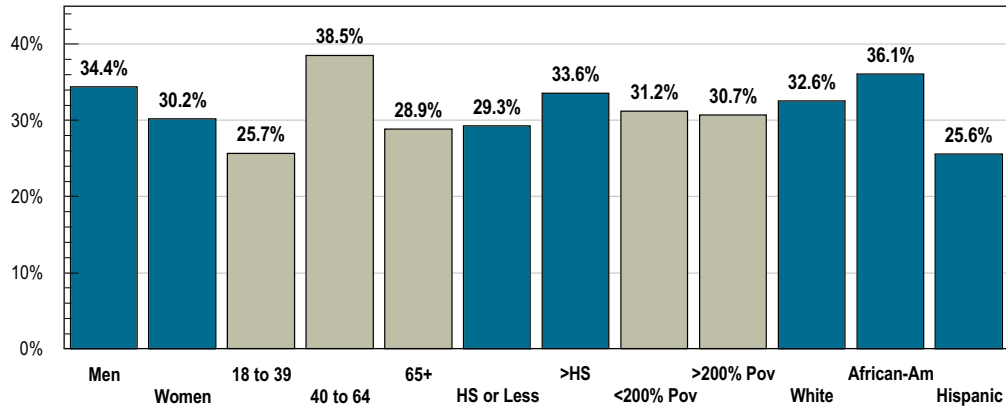
Rating of Broward County Government



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

Viewed by demographic characteristic, community members most likely to rate the job done by the local government as "fair" or "poor" include men, middle-aged adults, those with postsecondary education, Whites, and African-Americans, as can be seen in the following chart.

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



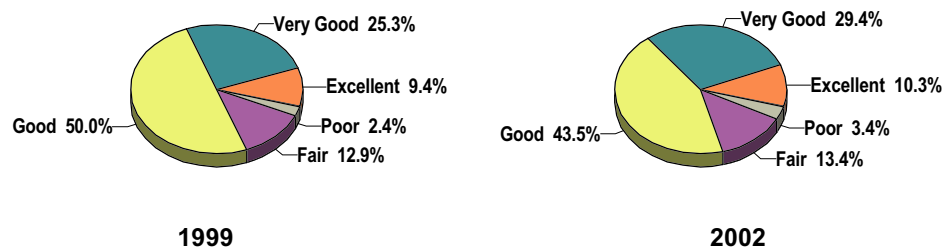
Source: 2002 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants

Notes: 1. Demographic breakouts are among findings in Broward County 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. As shown in the following chart, four in 10 (39.7%) adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of local services, marking a *statistically significant increase* in these high ratings since 1999. A larger share (43.5%) gave “good” ratings. In contrast, 16.8% of residents gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of their local town or city’s services, similar to the 15.3% reported in 1999.

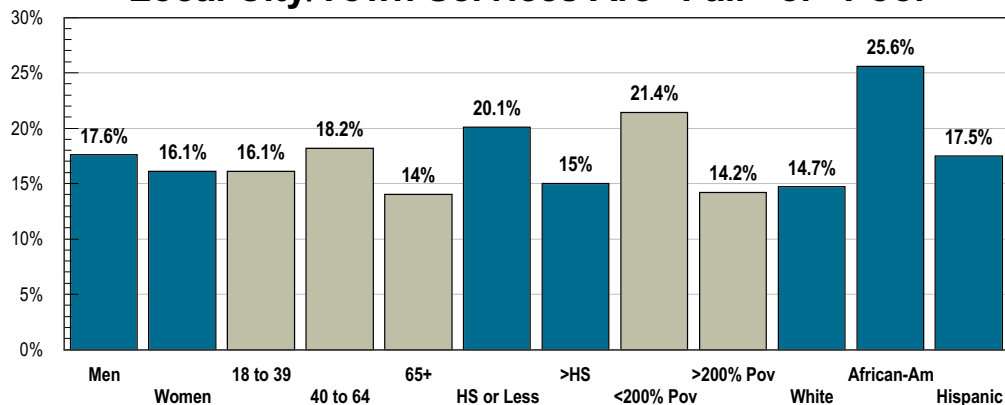
Rating of Local City/Town Services



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

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

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



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

APPENDICES

Summary Tables of Quantitative Findings

Comparison Tables

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

Summary of Major Findings, Table I of II

	1994	1997	1999	2002
HEALTH				
Currently Experience "Fair/Poor" Physical Health	14.0%	13.8%	13.6%	13.3%
Avg. Days Poor Physical Health	3.1	2.8	3.6	3.4
Phys/Mental Health Prevented Activities	2.8	1.8	2.1	2.0
Have High Blood Pressure	22.1%	22.4%	32.5%	34.0%
Have High Blood Cholesterol	29.6%	24.0%	31.6%	36.1%
Have Been Tested for AIDS	42.9%	51.7%	49.1%	56.7%
High/Medium Chance for AIDS	7.7%	4.7%	4.9%	5.6%
Diabetes	6.0%	7.4%	8.1%	7.7%
Screened for Sickle Cell	11.5%	11.7%	10.6%	11.5%
Lack Health Care Insurance	12.1%	12.1%	14.0%	12.2%
Cost Prevented Dr Visit	10.7%	7.4%	9.2%	8.5%
Perceive Major Trouble w/Local Health Care	38.8%	32.7%	36.9%	23.9%
Avg. Days of Poor Mental Health	1.8	2.8	3.1	3.2%
Had a Flu Shot in the Past Year (65+)	43.0%	59.3%	62.2%	61.3%
Have Had a Pneumonia Vaccination (65+)	22.4%	41.4%	51.7%	56.0%
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	23.9%	24.8%	27.2%	24.5%
Sedentary	48.1%	51.4%	59.5%	58.3%
Overweight	44.9%	50.8%	53.5%	57.1
Current Smoker	21.8%	22.1%	20.6%	20.4%
Current Drinker	62.3%	55.2%	55.5%	58.3%
Drinking and Driving	3.5%	1.8%	3.6%	3.4%
Have Ridden w/Drunk Driver	3.6%	3.5%	4.4%	4.4%
Routine Checkup Last Year	73.4%	78.8%	79.8%	79.2%
Dental Visit in Past 6 Months	N/A	56.4%	55.6%	55.0%
Child Had Dental Visit/Past 6 Months	N/A	59.1%	58.5%	59.0%
Digital/Rectal Exam in Past Year (50+)	67.1%	53.1%	56.8%	56.4%
Ever Had Sigmoidoscopy	62.1%	39.8%	48.2%	50.2%
Mammogram/Breast Exam in Past 2 Yrs (50+)	69.1%	66.6%	80.7%	80.5%
Pap Smear in Past 3 Years	83.8%	82.4%	84.3%	81.2%

Summary of Major Findings, Table II of II

	1994	1997	1999	2002
SAFETY				
Victim of Violent Crime/Past 5 Years	4.3%	3.7%	3.1%	3.2%
Have a Handgun in the Home	19.2%	15.9%	16.0%	22.1%
Handguns in Homes w/Children	N/A	14.8%	15.8%	19.5%
Always Use Seatbelt	79.4%	80.4%	76.8%	81.4%
Serious Auto Accident/Past 5 Years	10.5%	11.4%	13.2%	11.7%
FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES				
Broward Co. "Excellent" Place to Live	N/A	22.9%	18.8%	17.8%
Life Has Improved in Broward County	N/A	24.1%	32.1%	46.4%
Member of HH is Hard of Hearing	14.7%	13.6%	12.7%	10.2%
Member of Household is Deaf	1.0%	1.2%	1.8%	2.1%
Member of Household is Speech Impaired	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%	1.7%
Member of Household is Blind	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%
Member of Household is Disabled and Need Assistance	7.0%	7.3%	8.7%	7.9%
Local Road/Highway System is "Excellent"	N/A	17.7%	9.7%	15.9%
Local Race Relations Are "Excellent"	N/A	11.4%	9.0%	17.0%
Local Cultural Relations Are "Excellent"	N/A	10.7%	9.1%	16.1%
Local Religious Relations Are "Excellent"	N/A	15.1%	11.8%	18.3%
More Opportunities Now in Broward Co.	N/A	22.2%	30.9%	24.5%
More Opportunities for the Disabled Now	N/A	57.2%	61.2%	50.0%
Public School System is "Excellent"	N/A	8.7%	6.4%	7.0%
Local Literacy Rates Are "High"	N/A	N/A	76.8%	83.6%
ECONOMY				
Financially Better Off Than One Year Ago	N/A	43.3%	44.3%	41.0%
ENVIRONMENT				
Limit Exposure to Sun	76.6%	78.2%	74.0%	79.7%
Drinking Water From Tap is "Excellent"	4.2%	6.5%	7.0%	8.0%
GOVERNMENT				
Broward County Gov't is "Excellent"	N/A	5.4%	2.8%	2.5%
Local City Services Are "Excellent"	N/A	6.8%	9.4%	10.3%

Health Findings Versus National Benchmarks

Health Status		Broward 2002	US	HP2010	vs. US	vs. HP2010
Physical	% "Fair" or "Poor" Physical Health	13.3	12.3		similar	
	% >1 Day/Month Poor Physical Health	26.9	28.5		similar	
	% Overweight	57.1	56.9		similar	
	% Unhealthy Weight (BMI <18.5 or 25+)	59.1	58.5	40	similar	Does NOT Meet Goal
	% Obese	20.2	19.1	15	similar	Does NOT Meet Goal
Mental Health	% >1 Day/Month Poor Mental Health	25.2	31.9		BETTER	
Morbidity	% Diabetes/High Blood Sugar	7.7	5.4		WORSE	
	% Asthma	15.3	9.9		WORSE	
	% "High" Chance of Getting AIDS (18-64)	1.4	2.1		similar	
Crime	% Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Yrs	3.2	3.8		similar	
Health Risk		Broward 2002	US	HP2010	vs. US	vs. HP2010
CV Risk	% 1+ Cardiovascular Risk Factor	90.3	84.7		WORSE	
Exercise	% No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	24.5	20.2		WORSE	
Tobacco	% Current Smoker	20.4	22.8	12	similar	Does NOT Meet Goal
	% Smoke >1 Pack/Day	13.8	13.8		similar	
Substance	% Current Drinker	58.3	56.4	50	similar	Does NOT Meet Goal
	% Drinking & Driving in Past Month	3.4	3.7		similar	
Hypertension	% Told Have High Blood Pressure	34	23.4	16	WORSE	Does NOT Meet Goal
Cholesterol	% Told Have High Cholesterol	36.1	21.4	17	WORSE	Does NOT Meet Goal
Prevention		Broward 2002	US	HP2010	vs. US	vs. HP2010
Preventive	% Have Had Routine Checkup in Past Yr	79.2	64.1		BETTER	
	% Have Visited Dentist in Past Yr (18+)	72.1	68.9	83	similar	Does NOT Meet Goal
	% Child (1-17) Has Visited Dentist in Past Yr	73	69.3	83	similar	Does NOT Meet Goal
Cancer	% Digital Rectal Exam in Past Yr (50+)	56.4	57.1		similar	
	% Sigmoid/Colonoscopy Ever (50+)	50.2	48.7	50	similar	similar to goal
	% Mammogram in Past 2 Yrs (W40+)	83	78.2	70	similar	Meets Goal
	% Pap Smear in Past 3 Yrs (W)	81.2	84	90	similar	Does NOT Meet Goal
Injury Control	% "Always" Wear Seat Belt	81.4	75	92	BETTER	Does NOT Meet Goal
	% Firearm in Home	22.1	36.1		BETTER	
Access		Broward 2002	US	HP2010	vs. US	vs. HP2010
Insurance Cvg	% Lack Health Insurance (18-64)	15.5	15.6		similar	
Primary Care	% Cost Prevented Physician Visit in Past Yr	8.5	10.4		similar	
	% Cost Prevented Child's Care in Past Yr	6.3	7.3		similar	
	% Difficulty Getting Appointment in Past Yr	11	13.3	7	similar	Does NOT Meet Goal
	% Cost Prevented Getting Rx in Past Yr	9.6	9.5		similar	
Health Care	% Rate Local Health Care "Excellent/Very Good"	56.5	53.1		similar	