



# **2006 PRC QUALITY OF LIFE ASSESSMENT**

**South Broward County, Florida**

Sponsored By  
**The Coordinating Council Of Broward**

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# INTRODUCTION

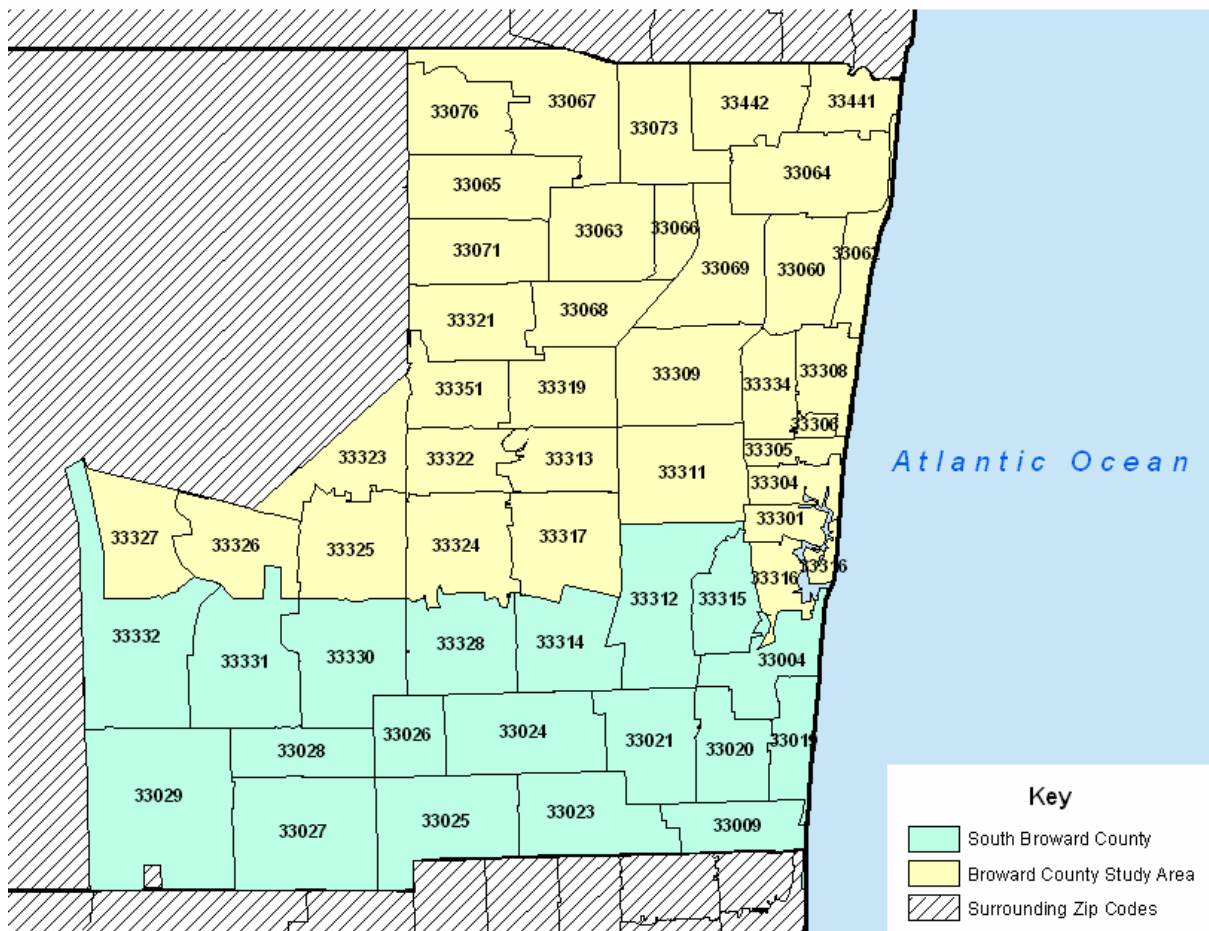
## PROJECT OVERVIEW

This 2006 South Broward County Quality of Life Assessment represents the sixth such research effort conducted in South Broward County since the first in 1994.

## COMMUNITY DEFINITION

The “community” defined for this assessment includes each of the ZIP Codes comprising South Broward County. These include ZIP Codes 33004, 33009, 33019, 33020, 33021, 33023, 33024, 33025, 33026, 33027, 33028, 33029, 33312, 33314, 33315, 33328, 33330, 33331, and 33332.

The following map further describes this geographical definition.



# METHODOLOGY

## Quality of Life Survey

A precise and carefully executed methodology is critical in asserting the validity of the results gathered in the *2006 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.

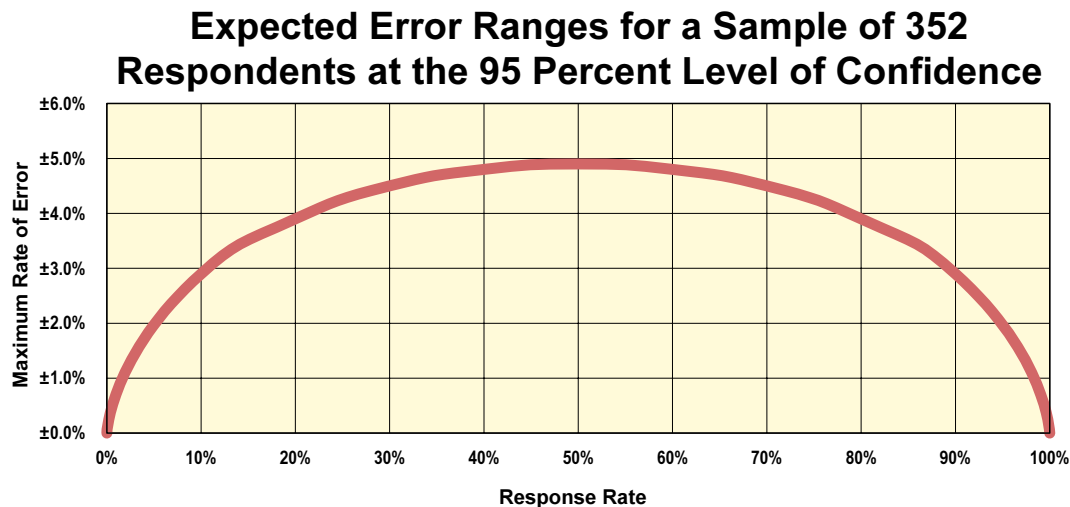
### Sample Design

The sample design used for this effort consisted of a random sample of 352 individuals aged 18 and older in the defined community of South Broward County. 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 census projections of adults aged 18 and over provided in the latest *ESRI BIS Demographic Portfolio*.

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 352 respondents is  $\pm 4.9\%$  at the 95 percent level of confidence.



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

Example 1: For example, if 10% of the sample of 352 respondents answered a certain question with a "yes," it can be asserted that between 7.1% and 12.9% ( $10\% \pm 2.9\%$ ) of the total population would offer this response.

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

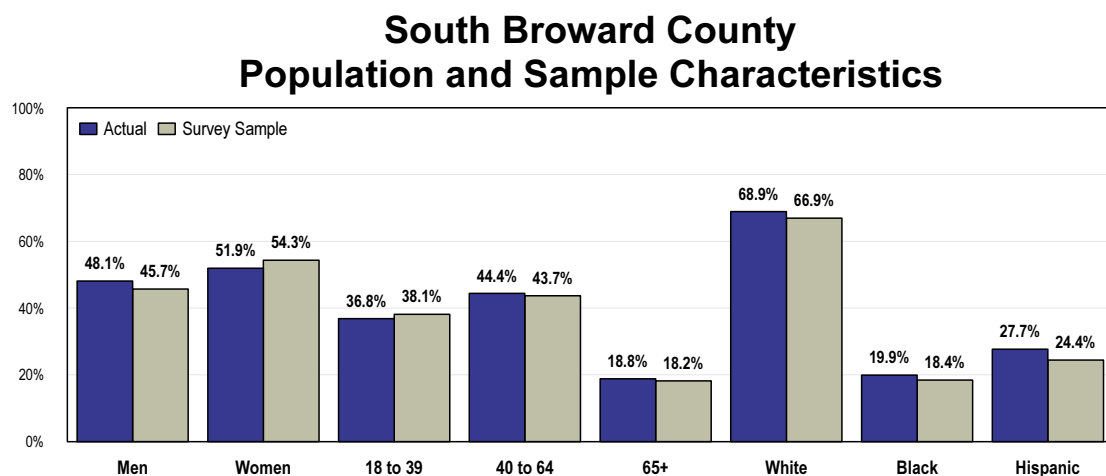
In addition, for further analysis, keep in mind that each percentage point recorded among the total sample of survey respondents is representative of approximately 4,780 residents aged 18 and older in South Broward County (based on current population estimates). Thus, in a case where 3.4% of the total sample gives a particular response to a survey question, this is representative of approximately 16,252 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, 1999, 2002, and 2004 survey findings [conducted in South Broward County by PRC] where possible and applicable throughout the report; overall Broward County 2006 findings are included, as well.

## Sample Characteristics

To accurately represent the population studied, 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 (poststratification), 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, and poverty status) and a statistical application package applies weighting variables that 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, for example, 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 healthcare needs, and these children are not represented demographically in this chart.]



Sources: • ESRI BIS Demographic Portfolio  
• 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants



Further note that the poverty descriptions and segmentation used in this report are based on 2005 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., these guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$19,350 annual household income or lower). In sample segmentation: “Lower-Income” refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status or households living just above the poverty level, earning up to twice the poverty threshold (200% Poverty); and “Middle to High Income” refers to households with incomes more than twice the poverty threshold defined for their household size ( $\geq 200\%$  Poverty).

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 South Broward County with a high degree of confidence.

## Benchmark Data

### Statewide Risk Factor Data

Statewide risk factor data are provided where available as an additional benchmark against which to compare local findings. These data are reported in the most recent *BRFSS (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System) Summary Prevalence Reports* published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services.

### Nationwide Risk Factor Data

Nationwide risk factor data, which are also provided in comparison charts, are taken from the *2005 PRC National Health Survey*. The methodological approach for the national study is identical to that employed in this assessment, and these data may be generalized to the U.S. population with a high degree of confidence.

### Healthy People 2010

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



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

— Donna E. Shalala, (Former) Secretary of Health & Human Services

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

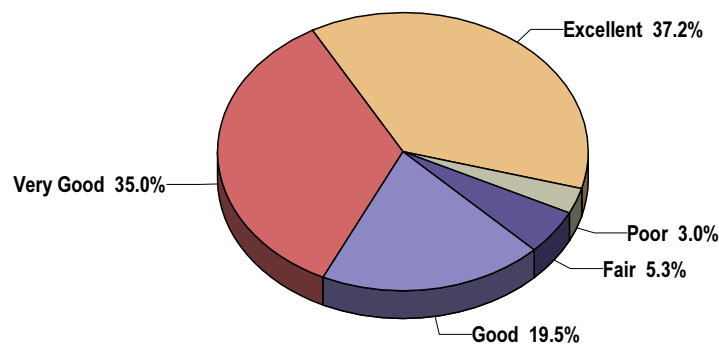
## SELF-REPORTED HEALTH STATUS

This section describes South Broward County residents' perceived health status, including physical, mental, and emotional health.

**In South Broward County, 72.2% of adults view their overall physical, mental, and emotional health as "excellent" or "very good."**

- Another 35.0% gave "good" evaluations, while 8.3% say that their general health status is overall "fair" or "poor."

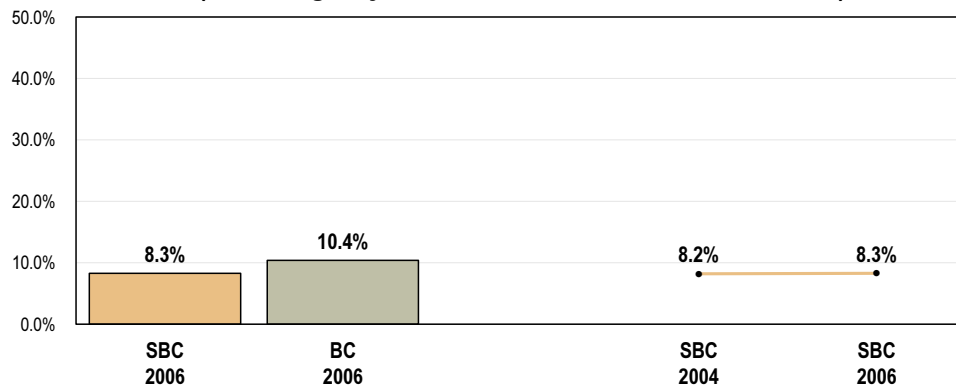
**Self-Reported Health Status**  
(Including Physical, Mental, and Emotional Health)  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 5]  
Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

- The percentage of South Broward County residents who consider their health to be "fair" or "poor" (8.3%) is comparable to the 10.4% reported countywide.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 8.2% reported in South Broward County in 2004 (note that comparison to earlier surveys is not possible due to differing question wording).

## Self-Reported Health Status is “Fair” or “Poor” (Including Physical, Mental, and Emotional Health)

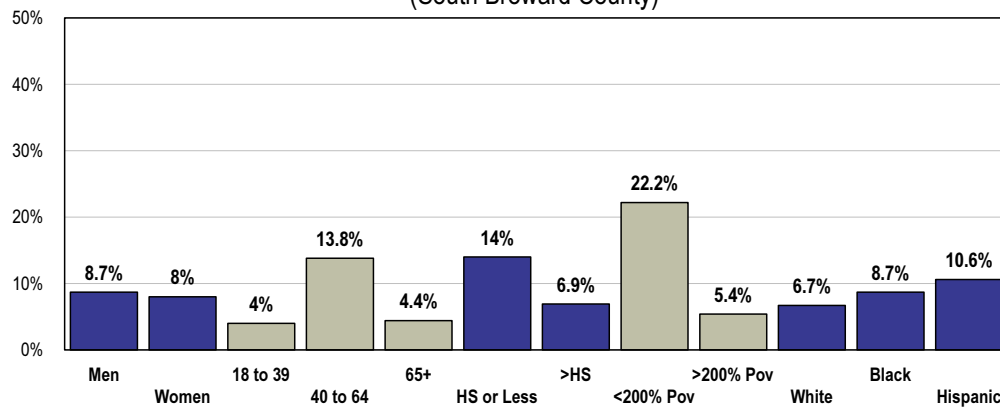


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 5]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

By key demographic characteristics, note the following findings:

- Lower-income adults report a much higher prevalence of “fair” or “poor” health.
- Indications of “fair” or “poor” health are also higher among adults aged 40 to 64.

## Experience “Fair” or “Poor” Physical, Mental, and Emotional Health (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 5]  
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
• Asked of all respondents.

# ACTIVITY LIMITATION & DISABILITY

## Activity Limitations

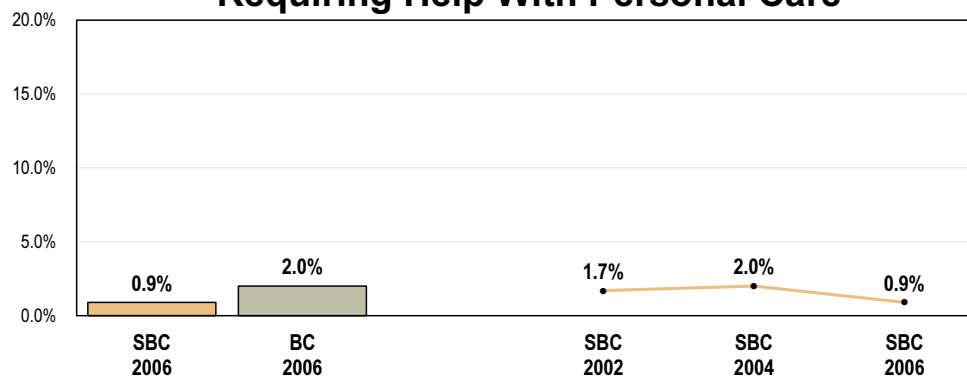
Survey respondents were next asked to indicate whether they currently require the assistance of others for *personal care* (including bathing, dressing, eating) or *routine needs* (such as household chores or shopping).

**Less than one percent (0.9%) of survey respondents have an activity limitation for which they require help with personal care.**

- Statistically similar to the 2.0% reported throughout Broward County.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 1.7% prevalence reported in 2002.

### Have an Activity Limitation Requiring Help With Personal Care



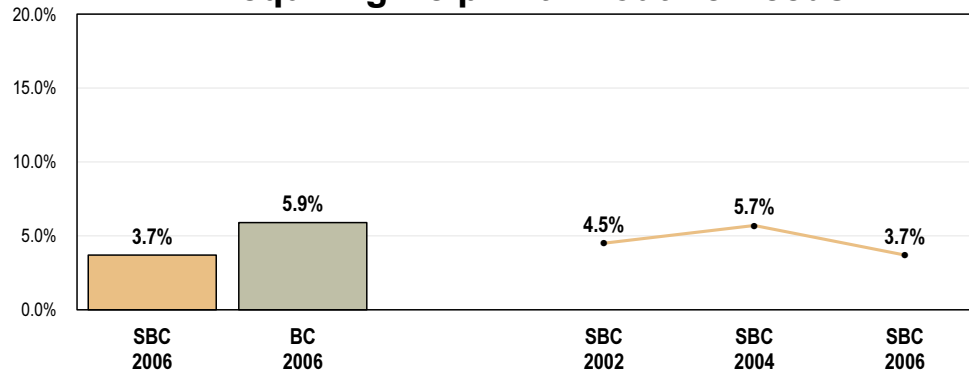
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 62]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**A total of 3.7% of survey respondents have an activity limitation for which they require help with routine needs.**

- Similar to the 5.9% reported throughout Broward County.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 4.5% prevalence reported locally in 2002.

## Have an Activity Limitation Requiring Help With Routine Needs



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 63]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

• In this case the term "routine needs" includes everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes.

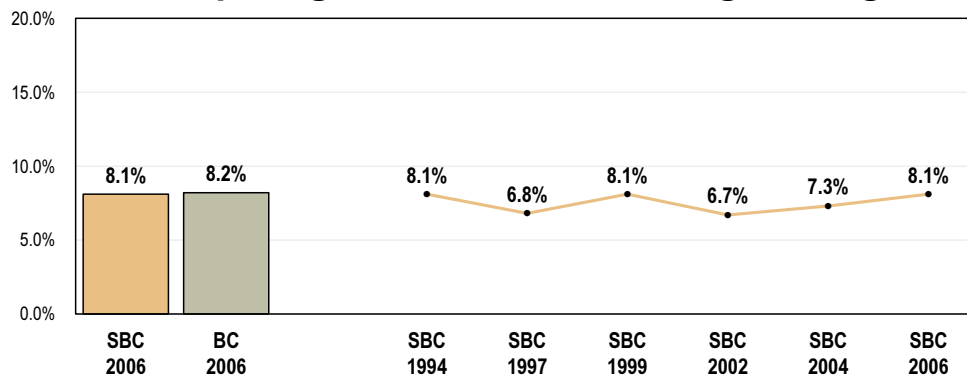
## Mobility

**8.1% of community adults report a disability for which they require assistance in moving or walking.**

- Nearly identical to the 8.2% reported throughout Broward County.

**TREND:** Unchanged from the prevalence of disabilities locally in 1994.

## Prevalence of Disability Requiring Assistance in Walking/Moving



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 23]

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

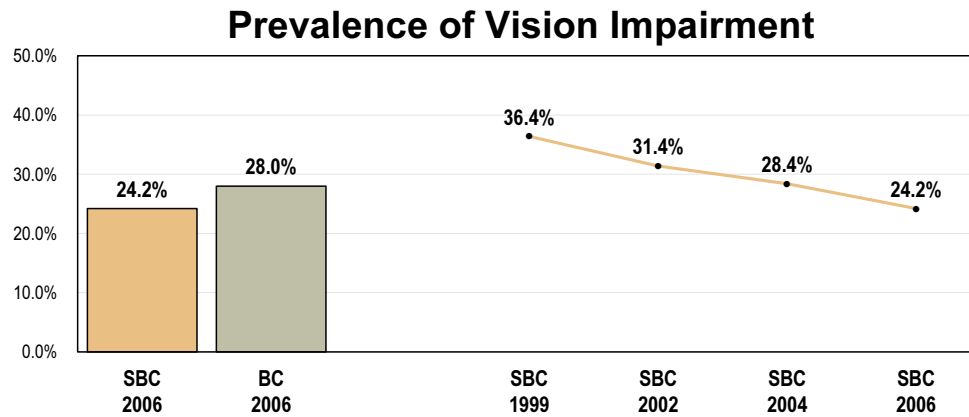
## Disabilities

The following represent household prevalence of certain conditions.

### Vision

**Just under one-fourth (24.2%) of respondents indicate that they are or a member of their household is visually impaired.**

- Comparable to the 28.0% reported throughout Broward County.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in vision impairment in South Broward County since 1999.

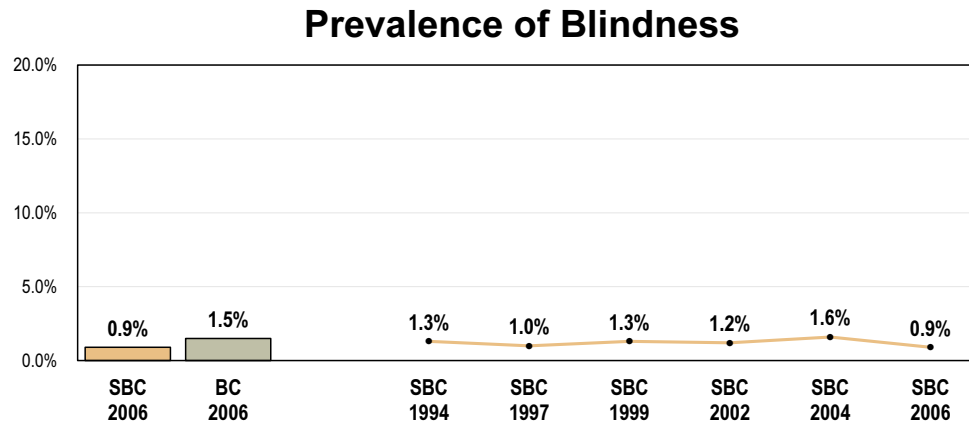


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 21]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

### Blindness

**Less than one percent (0.9%) of respondents report that they are or a member of their household is blind.**

- Similar to the 1.5% reported across Broward County.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 1.3% prevalence recorded locally in 1994.



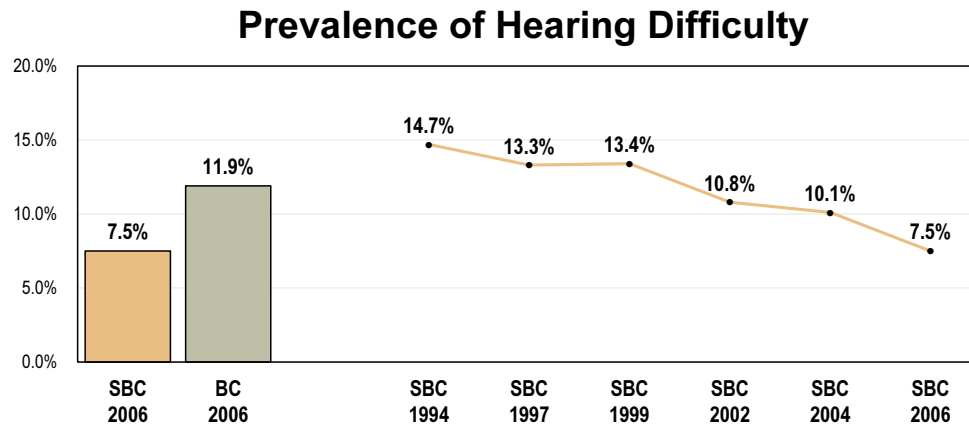
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 22]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

## Hearing

**A total of 7.5% of respondents indicate that they or a member of their household has hearing difficulty.**

- Lower than the 11.9% reported throughout Broward County.

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in hearing difficulty in South Broward County since 1994.



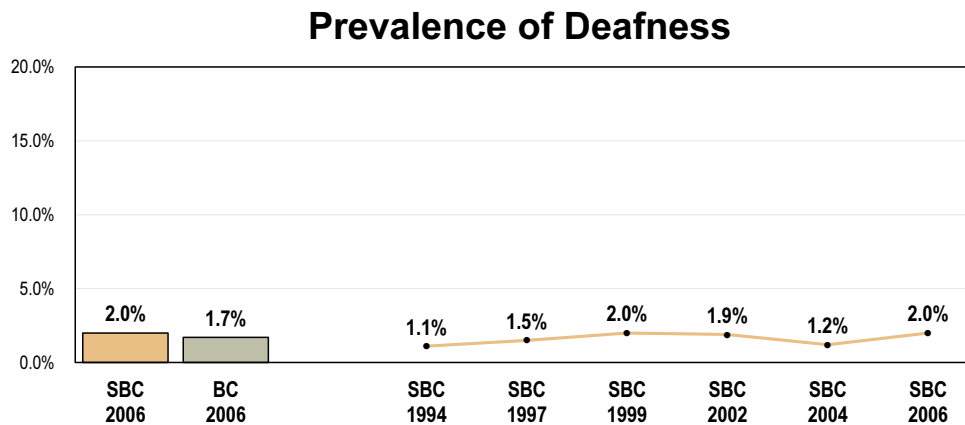
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 18]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

## Deafness

**Just 2.0% of community members report that they or a member of their household suffers from deafness.**

- Comparable to the 1.7% reported throughout Broward County.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 1.1% prevalence reported locally in 1994.



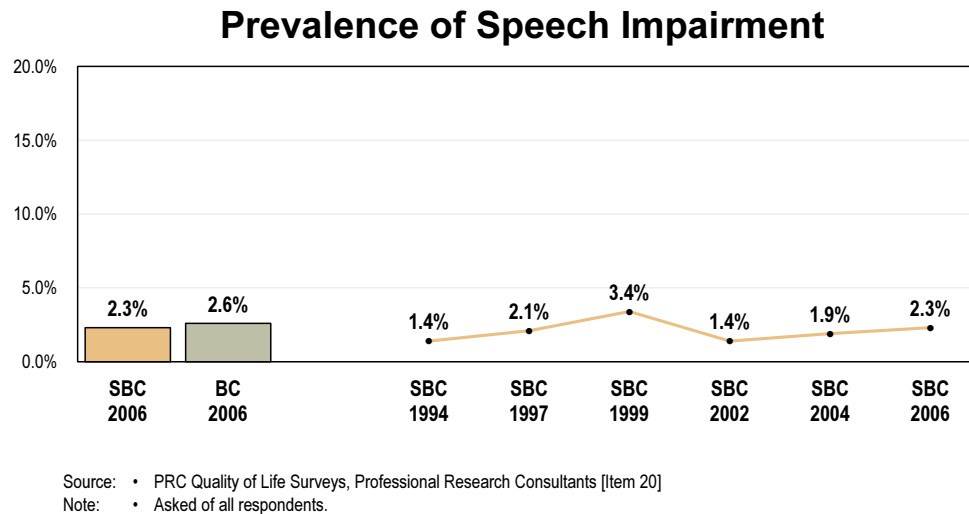
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 19]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

## Speech

**A total of 2.3% of survey respondents indicate that they or a member of their household has a speech impairment.**

- Comparable to the 2.6% reported across Broward County.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 1.4% reported in South Broward County in 1994.



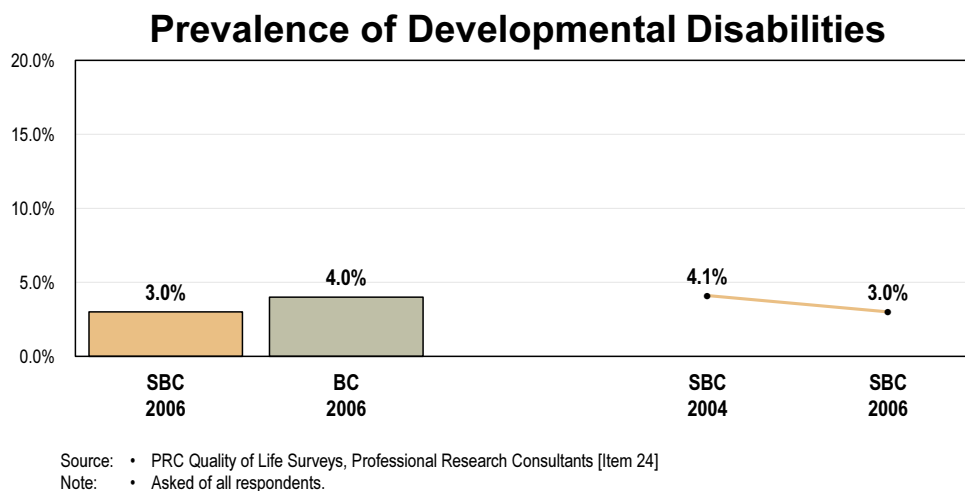
## Developmental & Mental Disabilities

In a related inquiry, South Broward County adults were asked to report on the household prevalence of a developmental or mental disability.

**A total of 3.0% of survey respondents indicate that they or a member of their household has a developmental disability.**

- Similar to the 4.0% countywide prevalence.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 4.1% prevalence reported locally in 2004.

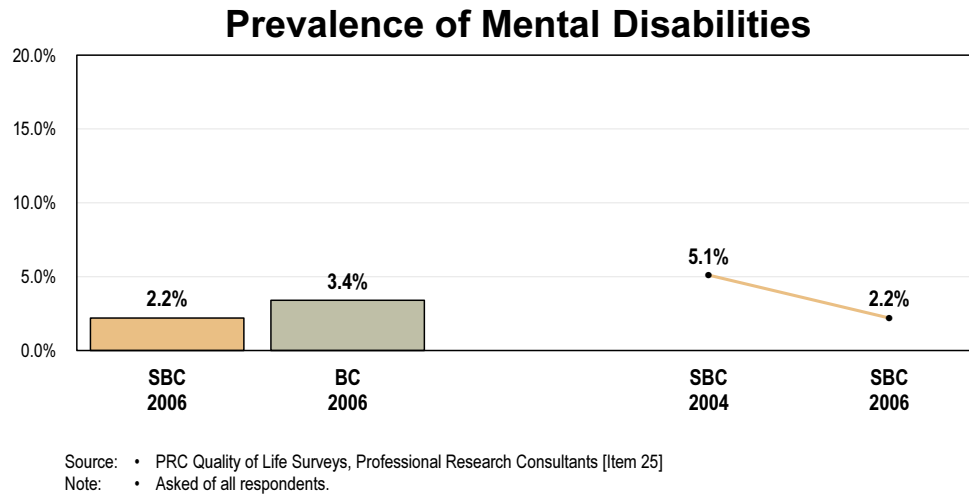




**Another 2.2% of South Broward adults report that they or a member of their household has a mental disability.**

- Similar to the 3.4% countywide prevalence.

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in the prevalence of mental disabilities across South Broward County.



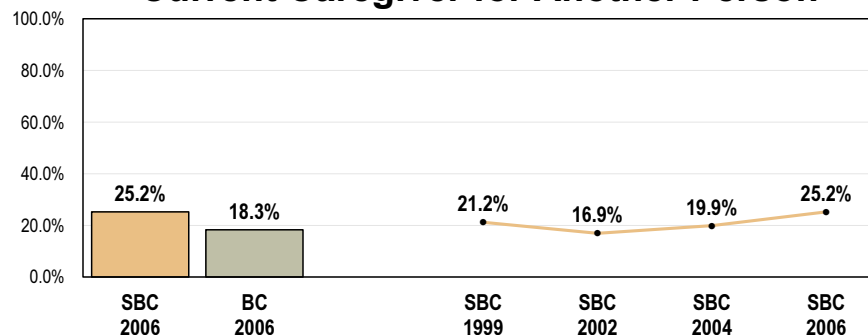
## Caregivers

**One-fourth (25.2%) of South Broward County adults are currently caregivers for another person.**

- Higher than the 18.3% prevalence reported countywide.

**TREND:** Statistically similar to the 21.2% reported in South Broward County in 1999.

### Current Caregiver for Another Person

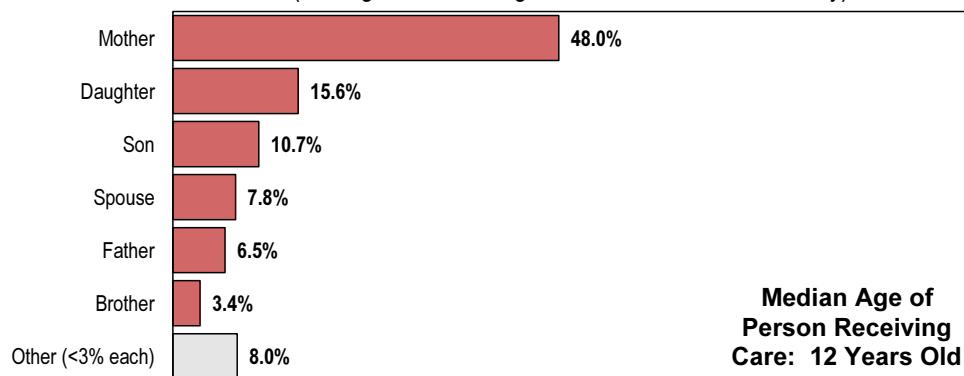


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 64]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

When asked to indicate the relation that these caregivers are to the recipients of the care, 48.0% reported that they are the **mothers**, while 15.6% of these caregivers are **daughters** of the people receiving the care. Another 10.7% of caregivers are **sons** of the people requiring care, while 7.8% are **spouses** and 6.5% are **fathers**. A total of 3.4% of the caregivers are **brothers** of the person receiving the care. The ages of the persons receiving care ranged from 1 to 98, with 12 being the median age.

### Relationship to Person Receiving Care

(Among Current Caregivers in South Broward County)

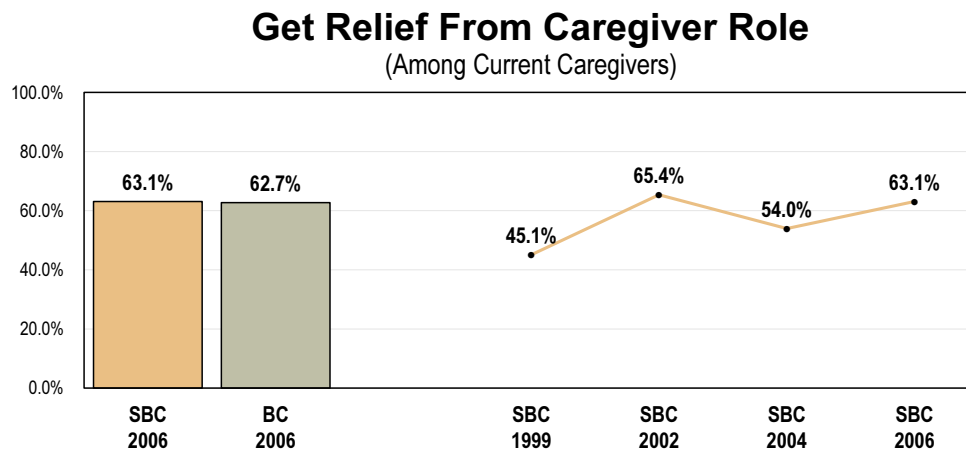


**Median Age of  
Person Receiving  
Care: 12 Years Old**

Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 65]  
 Note: • Asked of those respondents who are current caregivers.

Finally, the local adults who currently act as caregivers to another were asked whether they get any relief from their caregiver role.

- More than 6 in 10 caregivers (63.1%) report that they do get relief from their roles as caregivers.
- TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 45.1% reported in South Broward County in 1999.



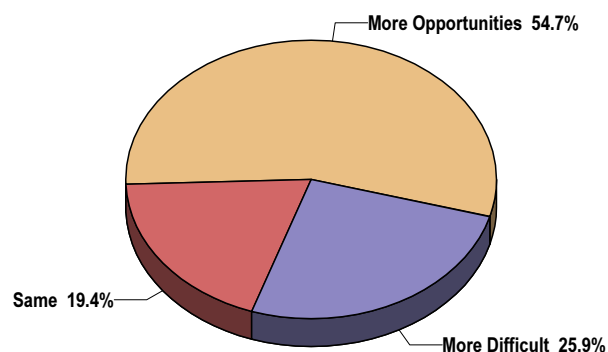
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 67]  
 Note: • Asked of those respondents who are currently caregivers to another person.

## Opportunities for the Disabled

**Regarding people with disabilities in the community, more than one-half (54.7%) of local adults perceive there to be more opportunities now for the disabled.**

- 19.4% feel there are the **same amount** of opportunities and 25.9% think that it is **more difficult** now for people with disabilities.
- The 25.9% of local adults who perceive things to be “more difficult” now for the community’s disabled is comparable to the 24.0% reported across the county.

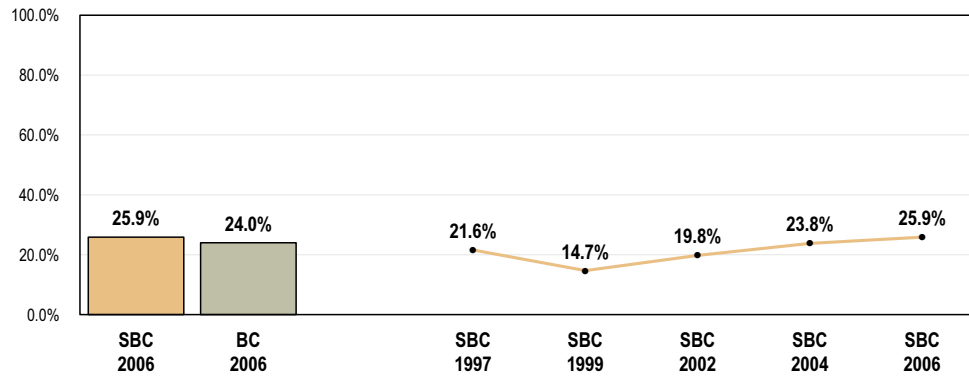
### Rating of Opportunities for the Disabled in the Community Compared to Those in the Past (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 87]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 21.6% “more difficult” prevalence reported in South Broward County in 1997.

### Perceive Things to be "More Difficult" for the Community's Disabled Now Than in the Past



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 87]  
Note: • Asked of all 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 South Broward County.

## Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)

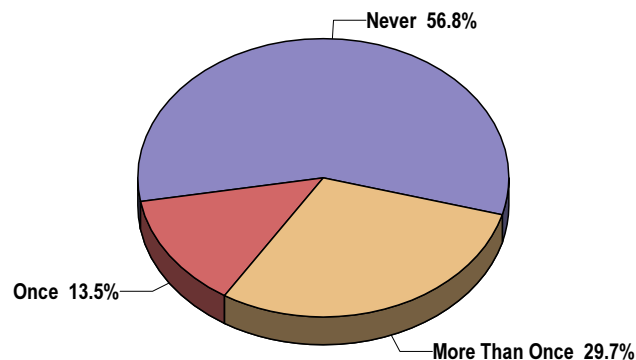
High blood pressure is known as the “silent killer” and remains a major risk factor for coronary heart disease, stroke, and heart failure. About 50 million adults in the United States have high blood pressure.

– Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

**More than 4 in 10 (43.2%) community members have been told at some point that their blood pressure was high.**

- Specifically, 29.7% of adults in South Broward County have been told more than once that their blood pressure was high, while 13.5% have been told this only once.

**Have Been Told  
Blood Pressure Was High**  
(South Broward County)

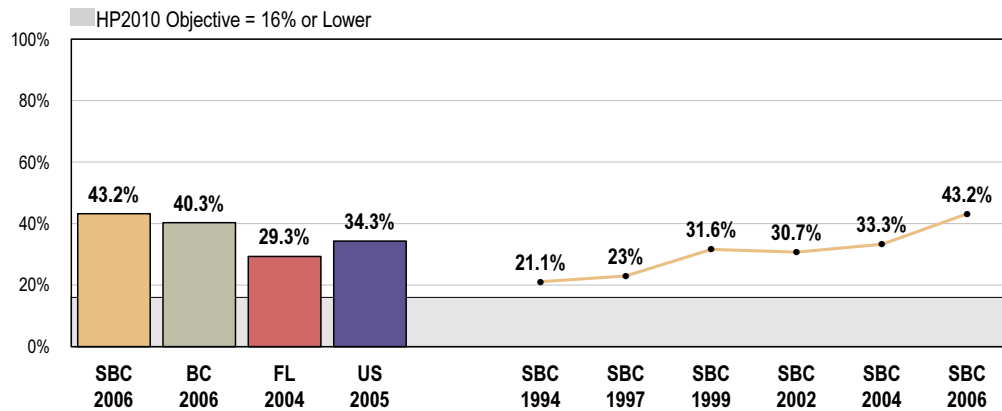


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 11]  
Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

- Comparable to the 40.3% prevalence noted throughout Broward County.
- Higher than the percentage found statewide (29.3%).
- Less favorable than the 34.3% reported nationwide.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 objective of 16% or lower.

- **TREND:** This year's prevalence of hypertension marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 21.1% reported across South Broward County in 1994.

## Have Been Told Blood Pressure Was High



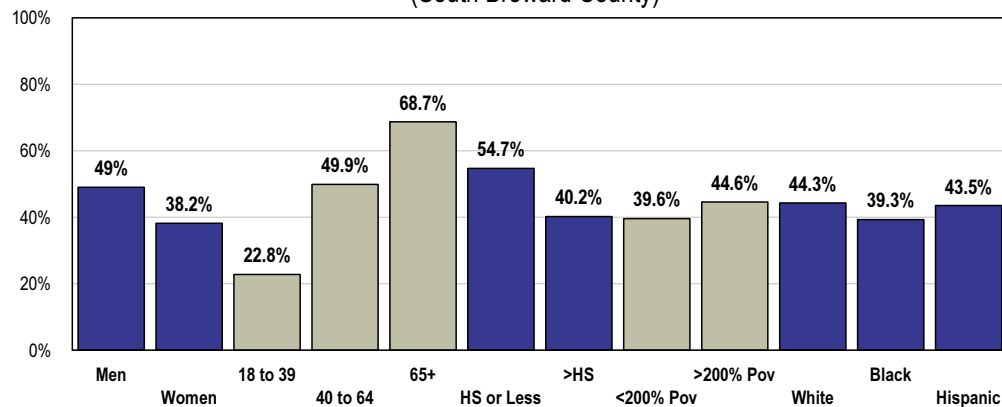
Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 11]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data  
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Note the following findings among individual demographic segments:

- In looking at age cohorts, hypertension rates vary from 22.8% among adults under 40 to 68.7% among those 65 and older.
- Residents without postsecondary education are more likely to have been diagnosed with high blood pressure than those with education beyond high school.
- South Broward County men are more likely to be hypertensive (49.0%) when compared with women (38.2%).

## Have Been Told That Blood Pressure Was High

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 11]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

## High Blood Cholesterol

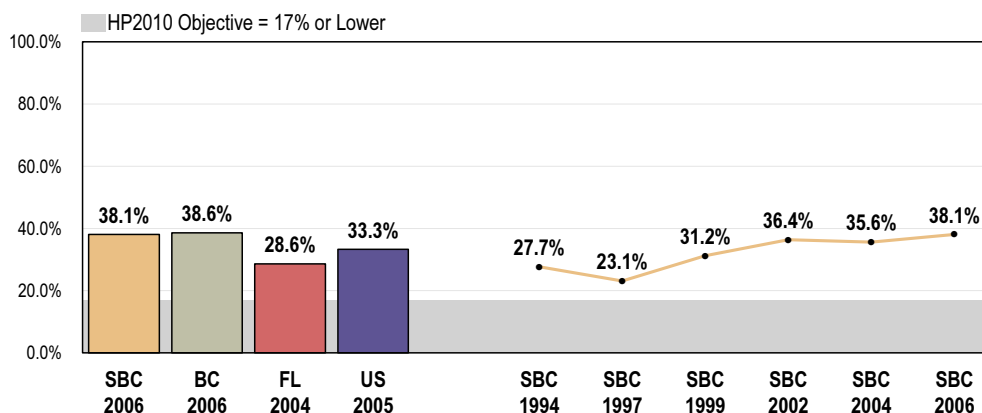
High blood cholesterol is a major risk factor for coronary heart disease that can be modified. More than 50 million U.S. adults have blood cholesterol levels that require medical advice and treatment. More than 90 million adults have cholesterol levels that are higher than desirable. Experts recommend that all adults aged 20 years and older have their cholesterol levels checked at least once every 5 years to help them take action to prevent or lower their risk of coronary heart disease. Lifestyle changes that prevent or lower high blood cholesterol include eating a diet low in saturated fat and cholesterol, increasing physical activity, and reducing excess weight.

– Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

**A total of 38.1% of adults in South Broward County have been told by a health care professional that their cholesterol level was high.**

- Nearly identical to the 38.6% prevalence reported across Broward County.
  - Less favorable than the 28.6% found across Florida.
  - Comparable to the 33.3% prevalence found throughout the United States.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 27.7% prevalence reported across South Broward County in 1994.

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

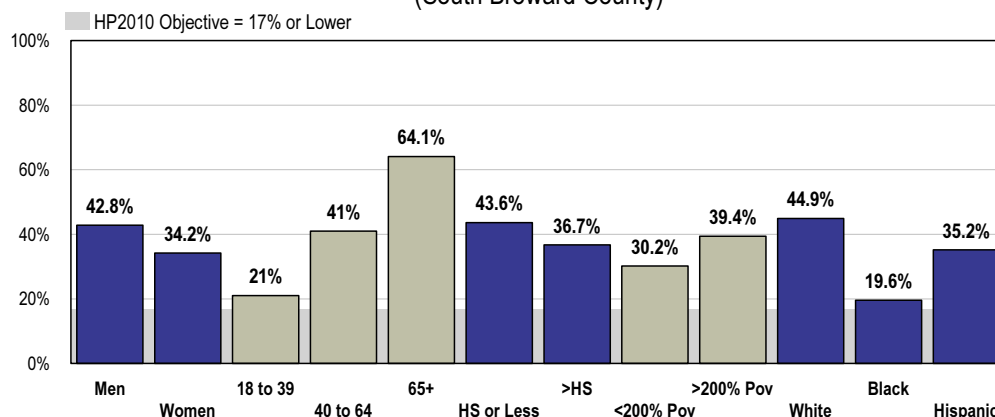


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 12]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data  
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

Residents more likely to have been diagnosed with high cholesterol include:

- Women.
- Adults aged 40 and older.
- Whites.

## Have Been Told That Blood Cholesterol Level Was High (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 12]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

## Diabetes

Diabetes affects nearly 16 million Americans and contributes to about 200,000 deaths a year. Diabetes can cause heart disease, stroke, blindness, kidney failure, leg and foot amputations, pregnancy complications, and deaths related to influenza and pneumonia. About 5.4 million Americans are unaware they have the disease.

- Among U.S. adults, diagnosed diabetes (including gestational diabetes) increased 49% from 1990 to 2000. The largest increase was among people aged 30-49, Type 2 affects 90%–95% of people with diabetes and is linked to obesity and physical inactivity.
- More than 18% of U.S. adults older than age 65 have diabetes.
- Diabetes affects more women than men.
- The direct and indirect costs of diabetes in America are nearly \$100 billion a year.

– National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

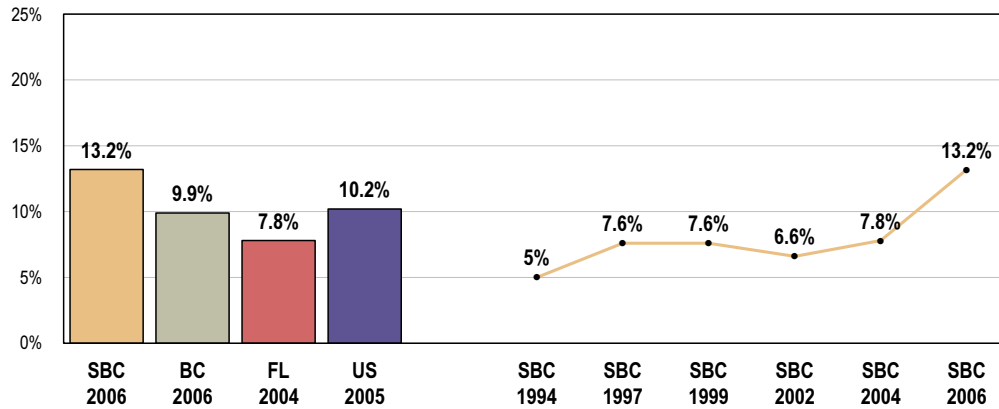
### **A total of 13.2% of South Broward County residents surveyed report having diabetes.**

- Similar to the 9.9% prevalence recorded across the county.
- Less favorable than the 7.8% found throughout Florida.
- Similar to the 10.2% recorded nationally.

☒ **TREND:** *More than twice* the 5.0% prevalence reported in 1994.



## Diabetes Prevalence

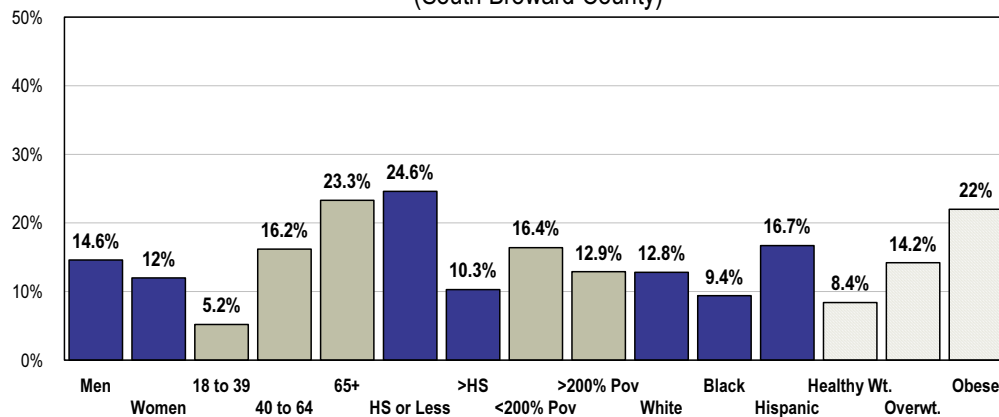


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 13]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data  
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

The following demographic breakouts are more likely to be diabetic:

- Adults aged 40 and older.
- Those without education beyond high school.
- Overweight and obese individuals.

## Diabetes Prevalence (South Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 13]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

## AIDS

In the United States, HIV/AIDS remains a significant cause of illness, disability, and death, despite declines in 1996 and 1997.

Behaviors (sexual practices, substance abuse, and accessing prenatal care) and biomedical status (having other STDs) are major determinants of HIV transmission. Unprotected sexual contact, whether homosexual or heterosexual, with a person infected with HIV and sharing drug-injection equipment with an HIV-infected individual account for most HIV transmission in the United States. Increasing the number of people who know their HIV serostatus is an important component of a national program to slow or halt the transmission of HIV in the United States.

For persons infected with HIV, behavioral determinants also play an important role in health maintenance. Although drugs are available specifically to prevent and treat a number of opportunistic infections, HIV-infected individuals also need to make lifestyle-related behavioral changes to avoid many of these infections. The new HIV antiretroviral drug therapies for HIV infection bring with them difficulties in adhering to complex, expensive, and demanding medication schedules, posing a significant challenge for many persons infected with HIV.

Because HIV infection weakens the immune system, people with tuberculosis (TB) infection and HIV infection are at very high risk of developing active TB disease.

Comparing the 1980s to the 1990s, the proportion of AIDS cases in white men who have sex with men *declined*, whereas the proportion in females and males in other racial and ethnic populations *increased*, particularly among Black Americans and Hispanics. AIDS cases also appeared to be *increasing* among injection drug users and their sexual partners. The true extent of the epidemic remains difficult to assess for several reasons, including the following:

- Because of the long period of time from initial HIV infection to AIDS and because highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has slowed the progression to AIDS, new cases of AIDS no longer provide accurate information about the current HIV epidemic in the United States.
- Because of a lack of awareness of HIV serostatus as well as delays in accessing counseling, testing, and care services by individuals who may be infected or are at risk of infection, some populations do not perceive themselves to be at risk. As a result, some HIV-infected persons are not identified and provided care until late in the course of their infection.

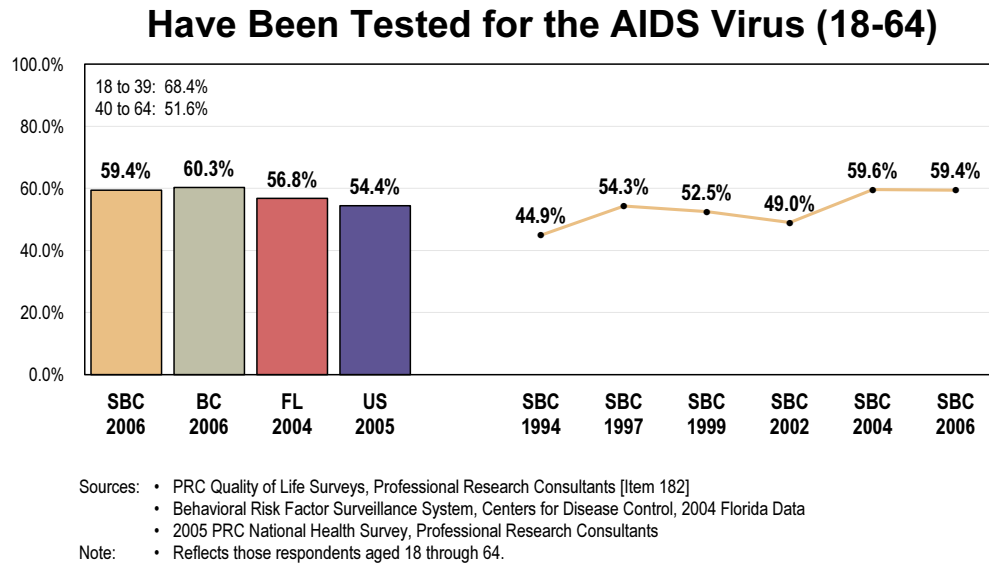
– Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

### AIDS Testing & Perceived Risk

**Nearly 6 in 10 South Broward County adults aged 18 through 64 (59.4%) have been tested for the AIDS virus.**

- Similar to the 60.3% reported throughout Broward County
- Similar to the 56.8% reported across Florida.
- Similar to the 54.4% reported nationwide.
- Includes 68.4% of adults under 40 and 51.6% of those aged 40 to 64.

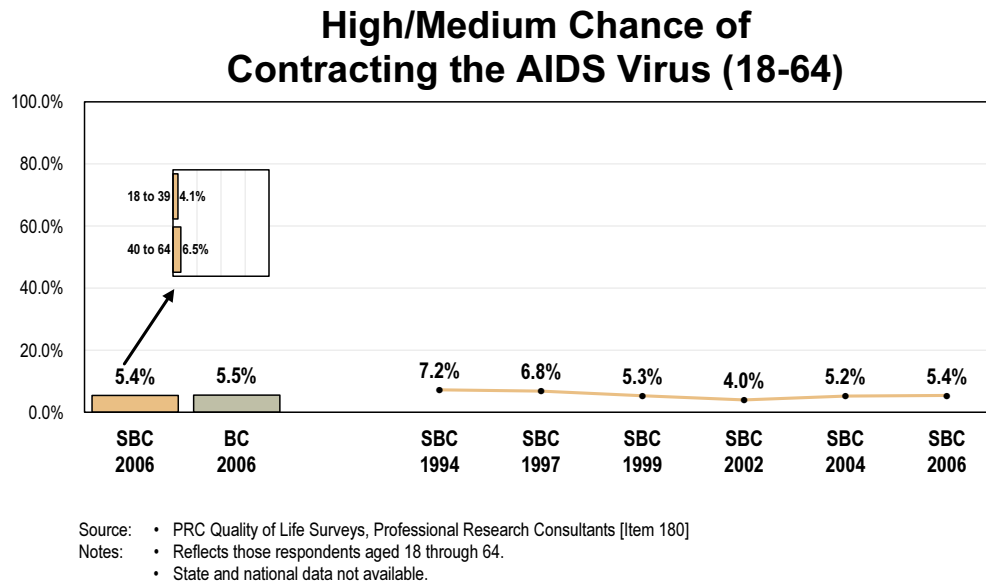
**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 44.9% reported in 1994.



**A total of 5.4% of South Broward County adults under age 65 consider themselves to be at “medium” to “high” risk for contracting the AIDS virus.**

- Nearly identical to the 5.5% reported throughout Broward County
- Ranges from 4.1% among adults under age 40 to 6.5% among those aged 40 to 64.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 7.2% reported in 1994.

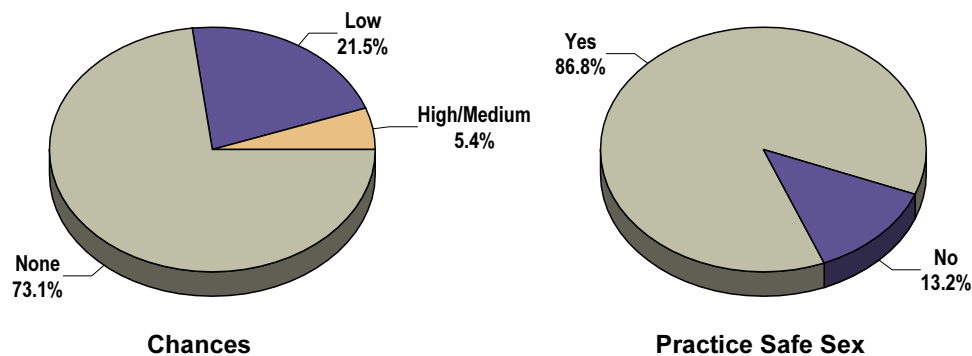


**Nearly three in four South Broward adults aged 18 to 64 (73.1%) feel they have no chance of acquiring the AIDS virus.**

- Another 21.5% reported a “low” risk. As mentioned previously, 5.4% reported “medium” or “high” risk for the virus.
- When prompted, 86.8% of survey respondents indicated that they practice “safe sex.”
- The 86.8% of adults under 65 who report practicing safe sex is comparable to the 87.6% reported across Broward County.

## Perceived Chances of Getting the AIDS Virus (18-64)

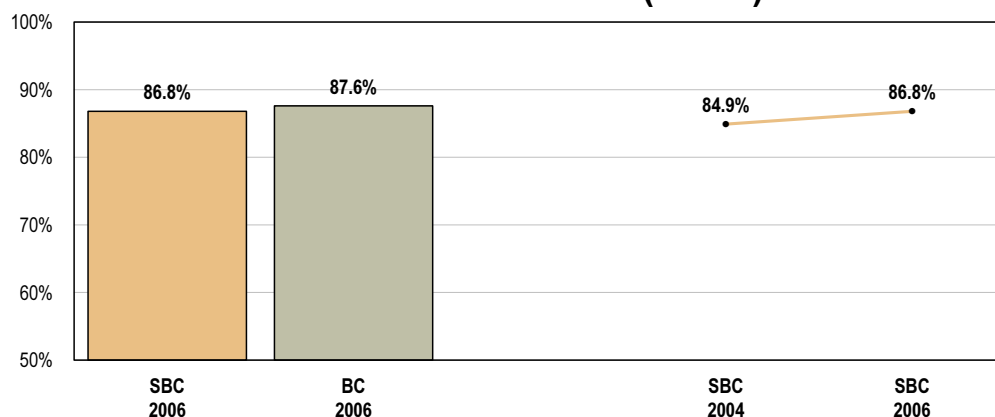
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Items 180,181]  
 Note: • Asked of those respondents aged 18 through 64.

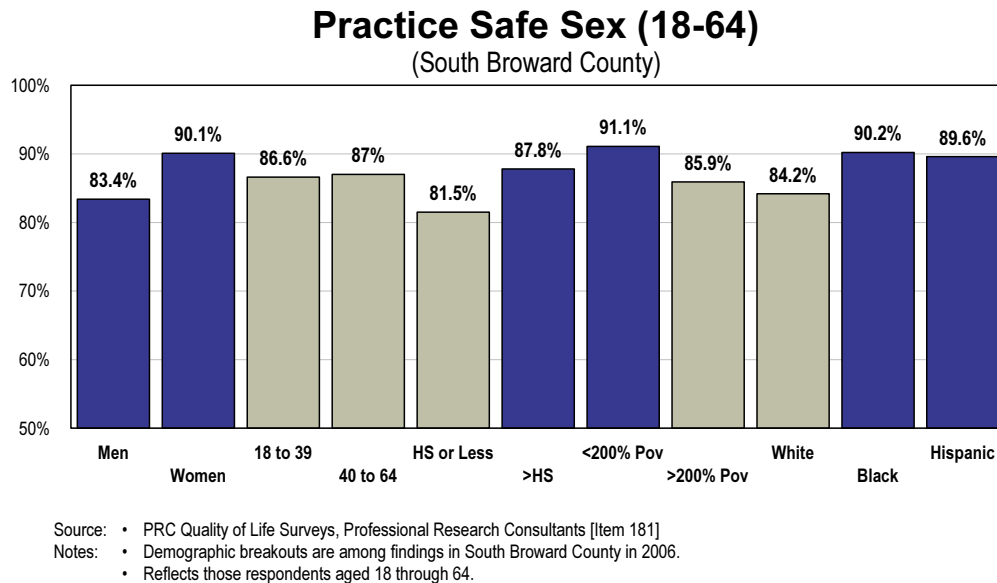
**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 84.9% reported across South Broward County in 2004.

## Practice Safe Sex (18-64)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 181]  
 Note: • Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 64.

Note the following demographic breakout among adults aged 18 through 64 in South Broward County.



## Household Prevalence of Selected Conditions

As part of the 2006 *PRC Quality of Life Survey*, area residents were asked to report the prevalence of any of four various chronic conditions for either themselves or any member of their households.

**One out of five South Broward survey respondents (20.3%) reported a household member with diabetes.**

- Comparable to the 19.3% found across Broward County this year.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 15.8% reported across South Broward County in 1999.

**A total of 19.5% of local adults reported a household member with asthma.**

- Statistically similar to the 15.1% reported countywide.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 16.8% reported across South Broward County in 1999.

**Less than one percent (0.5%) of South Broward County adults reported a household member with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).**

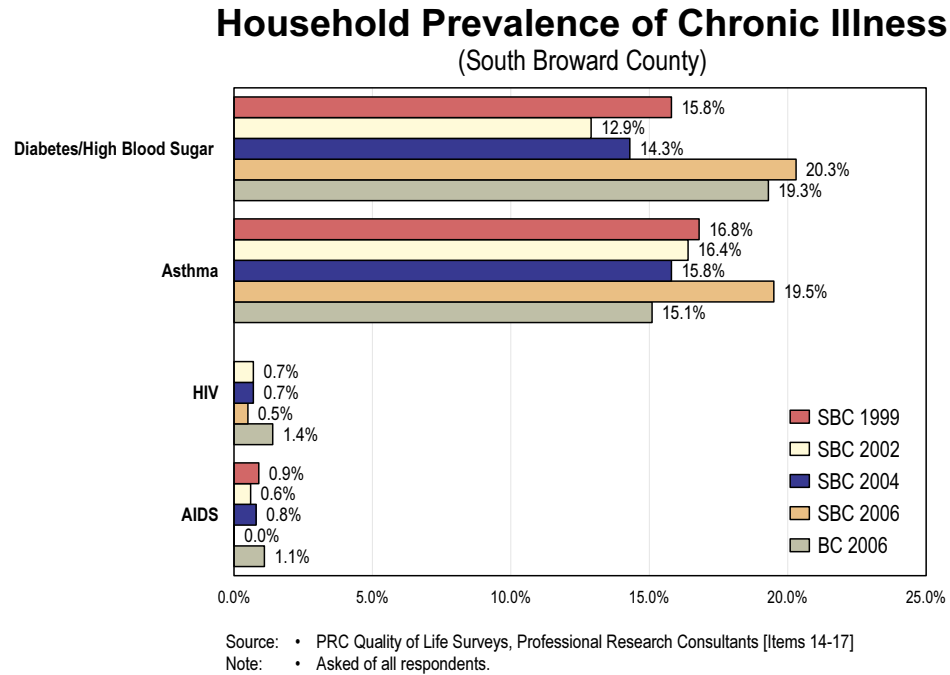
- Statistically similar to the 1.4% reported countywide.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 0.7% reported across South Broward County in 2002 (*this inquiry was not addressed in the 1999 survey*).

**None of the survey respondents reported a household member with the AIDS virus.**

- Below the 1.1% reported countywide.

**TREND:** Marks a decrease from the 0.9% reported across South Broward County in 1999.



# MENTAL HEALTH

The following section outlines general assessments of the community's perceptions about mental health and access to mental health services.

## Perceptions of Mental Health Issues

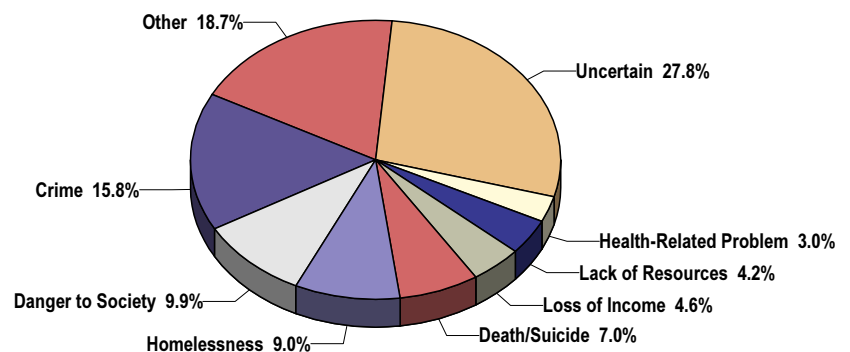
### Perceived Consequences of Mental Illness to Society

Survey respondents were asked to relate their perceptions about the biggest consequence of untreated mental illness to our society.

**While many (27.8%) were uncertain, one-fourth (25.7%) mentioned either crime or danger to society.**

- Other mentions included homelessness (9.0%), death or suicide (7.0%), and loss of income (4.6%).
- Other perceived consequences are illustrated in the adjacent chart.

**Perceived Biggest Consequence of Untreated Mental Illness in Our Society**  
(South Broward County)



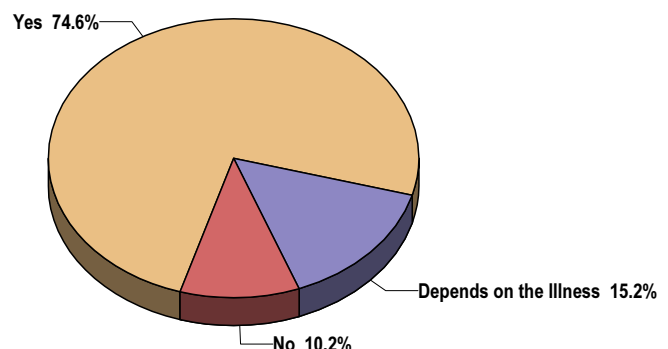
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 89]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

### Perceptions About Employment & Mental Health

**A total of 74.6% of survey respondents say that they would employ or recommend for a job someone who has been treated for mental illness.**

- In contrast, 10.2% would not employ or recommend such a person, and 15.2% said it would depend on the specific mental illness.

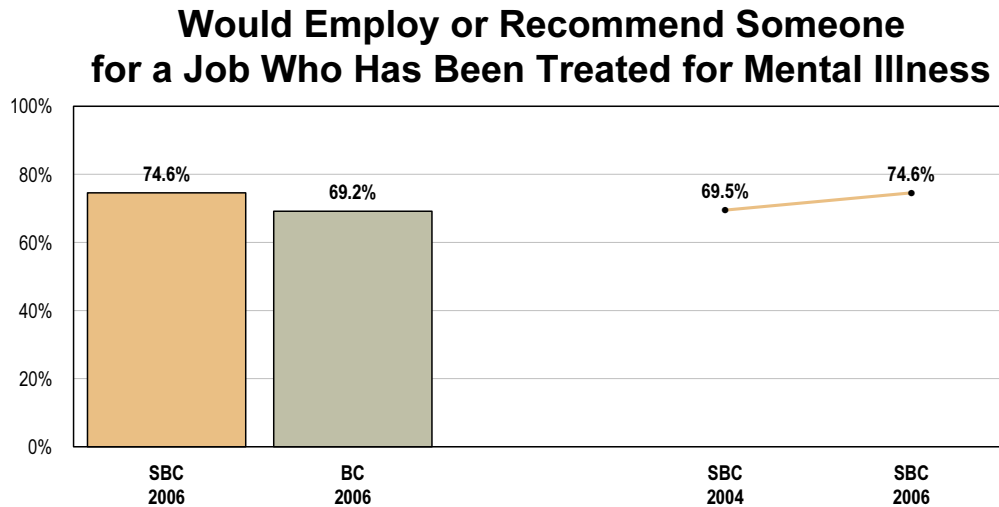
**Would Employ or Recommend Someone for a Job Who Has Been Treated for Mental Illness**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 90]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- The prevalence (74.6%) of South Broward County adults who would employ or recommend for a job someone who has been treated for a mental illness is comparable to the 69.2% reported across Broward County.

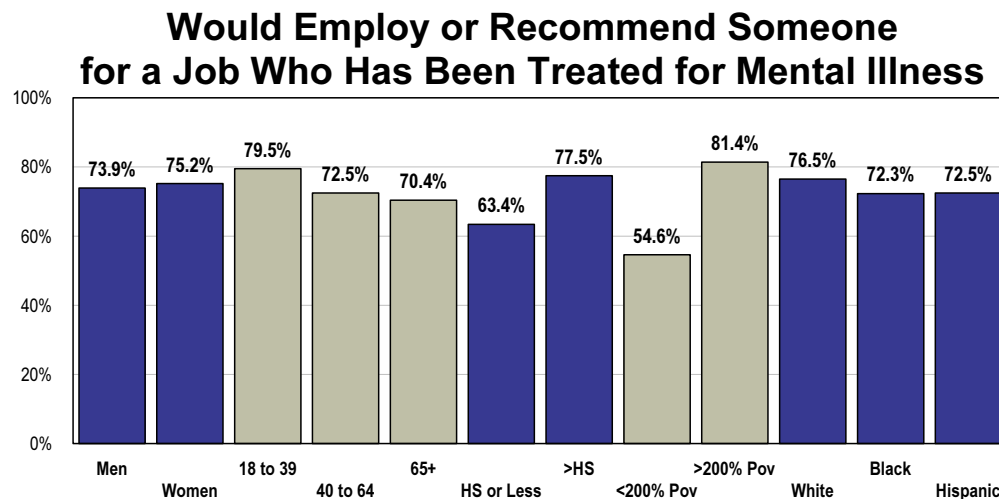
**TREND:** Statistically similar to the 69.5% prevalence reported in 2004.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 90]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses.

Viewed demographically, South Broward County adults least likely to report that they would employ or recommend a person who has been treated for mental illness include:

- Those without education beyond high school
- Those living in the lower income category



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 90]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses.

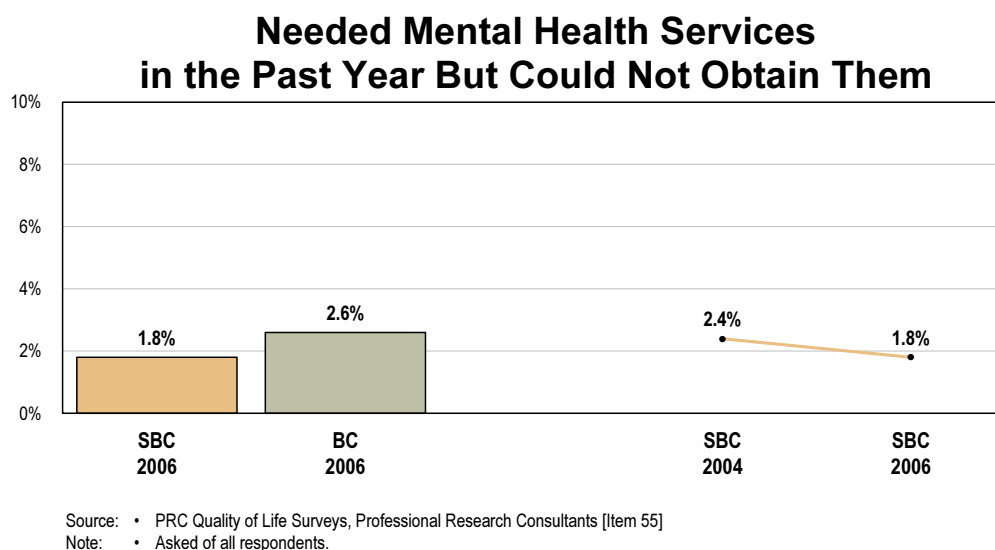


## Mental Health Treatment

### Inability to Access Mental Health Services

**Just 1.8% of surveyed South Broward adults (four respondents) report that they needed mental health services in the past year, but were unable to obtain them.**

- Similar to the 2.6% found across Broward County.
- This percentage represents approximately 8,600 South Broward residents.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged throughout South Broward County since 2004.



When these four South Broward residents were given a series of possible reasons for their inability to obtain mental health services in the past year (respondents were allowed more than one reason), each of them (100%) mentioned both **cost** and **lack of adequate insurance coverage**.

Other reasons included **lack of information about available programs**, the **social stigma** attached to mental health treatment, and **lack of transportation**. None of the four respondents considered the **quality of the program** to be the reason that they did not obtain mental health services in the past year.

## Perceived Barriers to Mental Health Care Access

The total sample of respondents was next asked to indicate what they perceive to be the number-one barrier facing people with mental illness who need treatment.

**Many respondents were uncertain (29.6%), but 23.1% mentioned cost/lack of insurance, and 13.4% mentioned general barriers to health care access, as primary reasons preventing mental health treatment for those in need.**

- Other mentioned barriers are outlined in the adjacent chart.

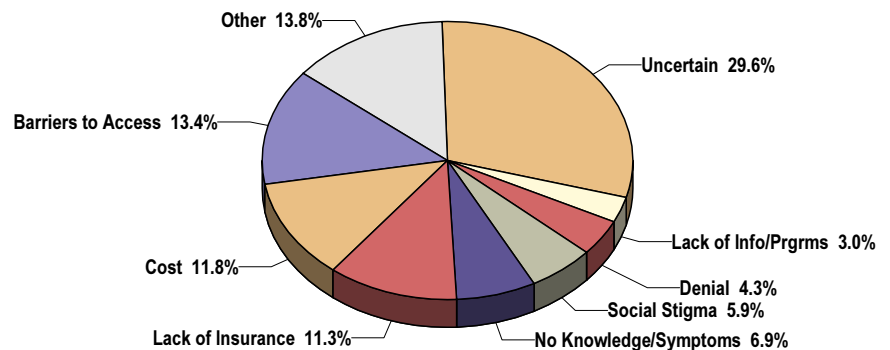
## Mental Health Care for Children

**Among parents of all children aged 18 and under who are living at home, just 1.6% report that they needed mental health care for their child in the past year, but could not get it.**

- Nearly identical to the 1.8% reported countywide.

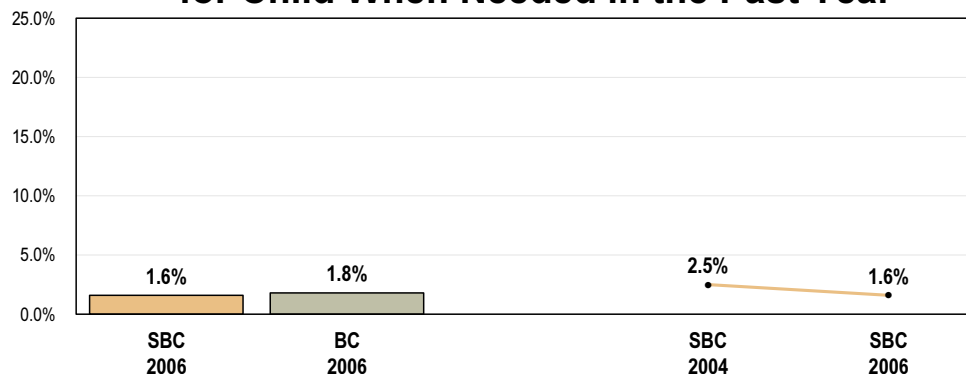
**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 2.5% reported in the area in 2004.

## Perceived #1 Barrier Facing People With Mental Illness Who Need Treatment (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 88]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

## Could Not Get Mental Health Care for Child When Needed in the Past Year



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 148]  
Note: • Asked of those respondents with children under 18 at home.

The sole parent responding affirmatively to this inquiry indicated that a **lack of information about the location of services**, as well as the **quality of available programs**, prevented them from obtaining mental health care for their children last year.

# ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Access to quality care is important to eliminate health disparities and increase the quality and years of healthy life for all persons in the United States... Limitations in access to care extend beyond basic causes, such as a shortage of healthcare providers or a lack of facilities. Individuals also may lack a usual source of care or may face other barriers to receiving services, such as financial barriers (having no health insurance or being underinsured), structural barriers (no facilities or healthcare professionals nearby), and personal barriers (sexual orientation, cultural differences, language differences, not knowing what to do, or environmental challenges for people with disabilities).

— Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

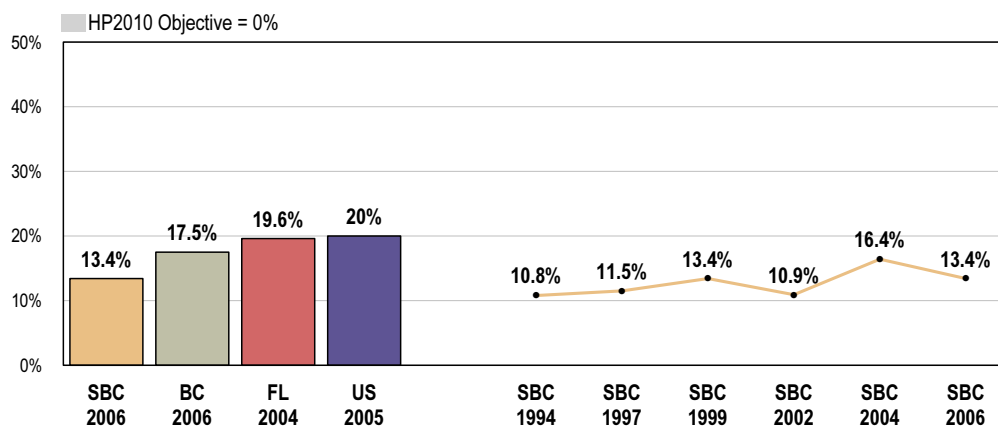
## Lack of Health Insurance Coverage

**A total of 13.4% of South Broward County adults aged 18 to 64 have no insurance coverage to pay for health care expenses.**

- Comparable to the 17.5% reported across Broward County.
- More favorable than the 19.6% prevalence found throughout Florida.
- Lower than the one in five Americans under 65 without health care insurance coverage.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 goal of universal coverage.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 10.8% reported in South Broward County in 1994.

### Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage (18-64)



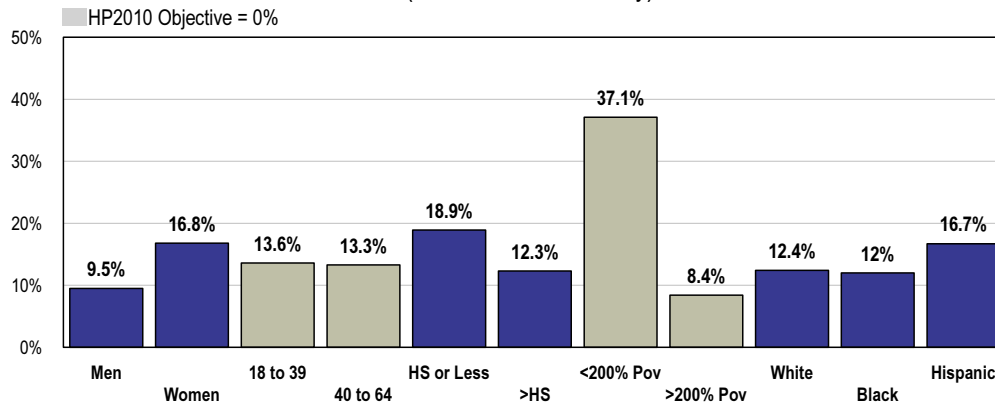
Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 188]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data  
• 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
• Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Reflects those respondents aged 18 to 64.

Women and adults in the lower income segment are much more likely to be without health care insurance coverage in South Broward County.

## Lack Health Care Insurance Coverage (18-64)

(South Broward County)



- Sources:
- 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 188]
  - Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service
- Notes:
- Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.
  - Reflects those respondents aged 18 through 64.

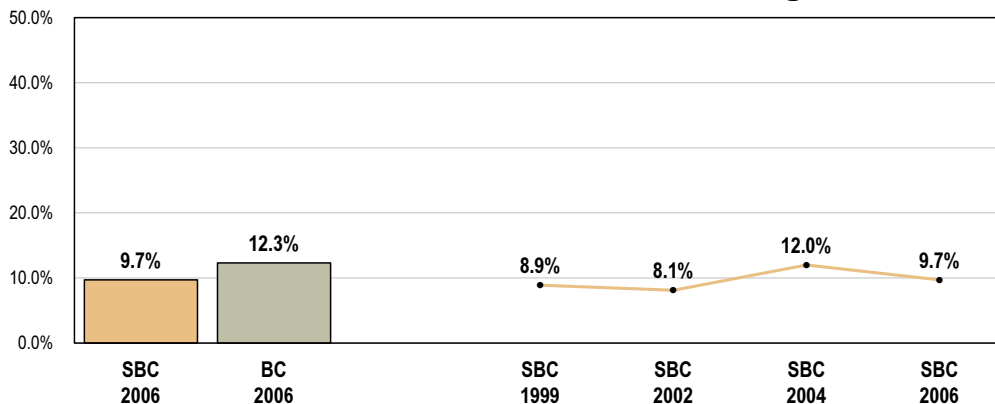
## Lack Coverage for Children

**Among local adults with children under 18 at home, 9.7% have no health care insurance coverage for their children.**

- Statistically comparable to the 12.3% reported among parents across Broward County.

■ **TREND:** Unchanged from the 8.9% prevalence reported across South Broward County in 1999.

## Have No Health Care Insurance Coverage for Child



- Source:
- PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 130]
- 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.

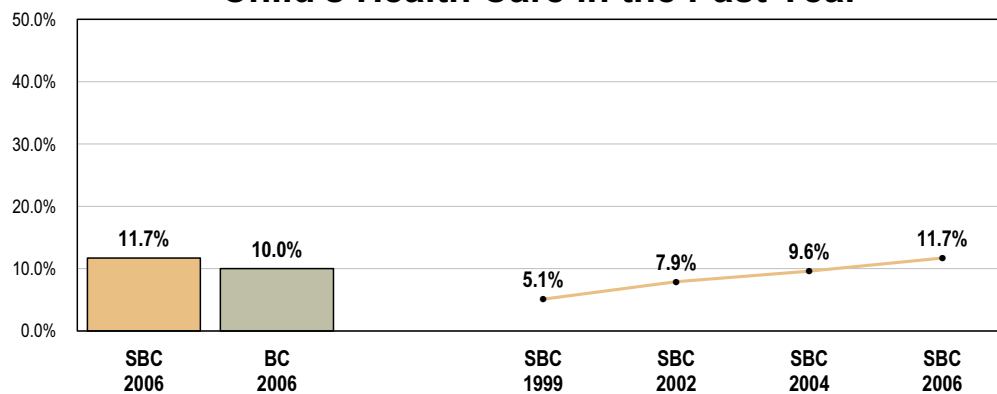
### Cost of Health Services

#### Children

**Among residents in South Broward County with children under the age of 18, 11.7% indicate that cost or a lack of insurance prevented their child from receiving health care at some point in the past year.**

- Comparable to the 10.0% prevalence reported among parents countywide.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 5.1% reported across South Broward County in 1999.

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



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 131]  
Notes: • Asked of respondents with children under the age of 18.  
• Florida and U.S. data not available.

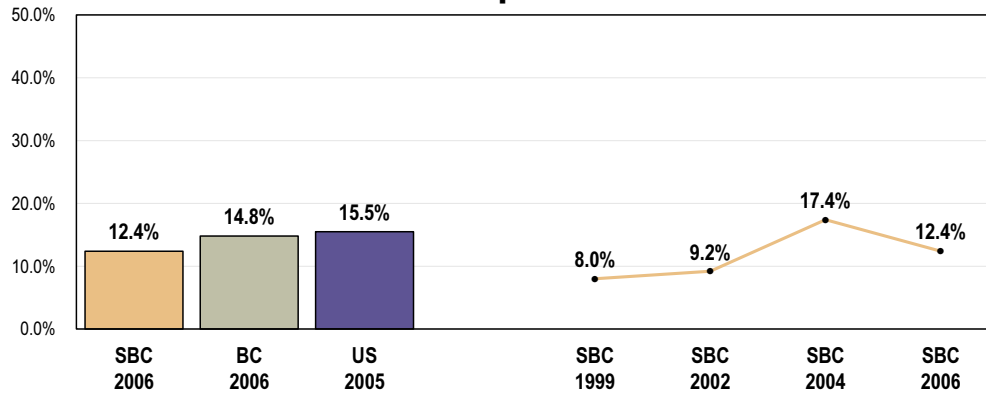
### Cost of Prescription Medicine

#### Adults

**A total of 12.4% of South Broward County residents noted that cost prevented them from obtaining a needed prescription medicine in the past year.**

- Similar to the 14.8% prevalence recorded throughout Broward County.
- Comparable to the 15.5% reported nationally in 2005.
- ▣ **TREND:** Denotes a *statistically significant increase* from the 8.0% reported across South Broward County in 1999.

## Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year

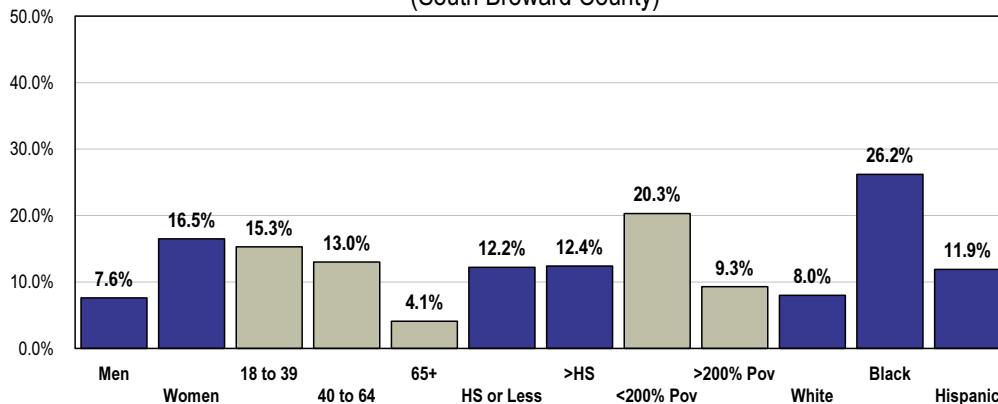


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 10]  
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • State data not available.

Viewed by demographic breakout, the following segments were more likely to report that cost prevented their prescription medication in the past year:

- Women.
- Adults under age 65.
- Those without postsecondary education.
- Blacks.

## Cost Prevented Prescription Medicine in Past Year (South Broward County)



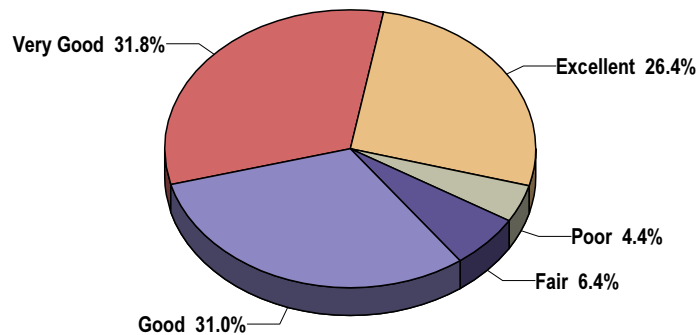
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 10]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

# QUALITY OF LOCAL HEALTH CARE

When asked to rate the local health care that they currently receive, nearly 6 in 10 (58.2%) South Broward residents gave “excellent” or “very good” appraisals.

- Another 31.0% gave “good” evaluations, while 10.8% of adults consider their local health care to be “fair” or “poor.”

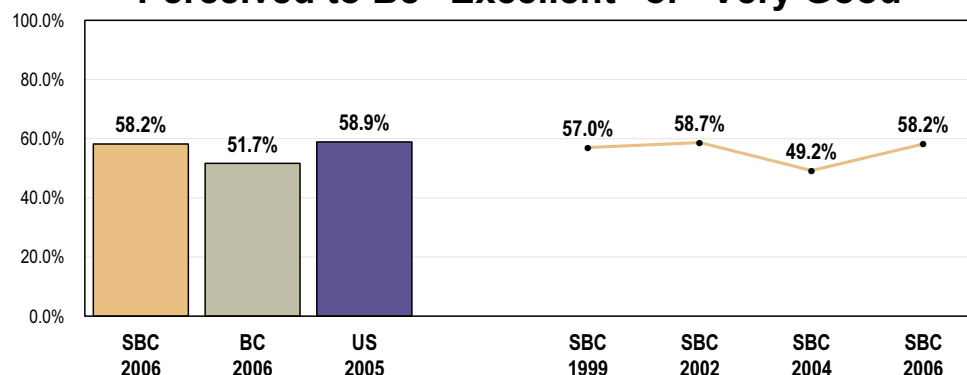
**Rating of Local Health Care**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 6]  
Note: • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

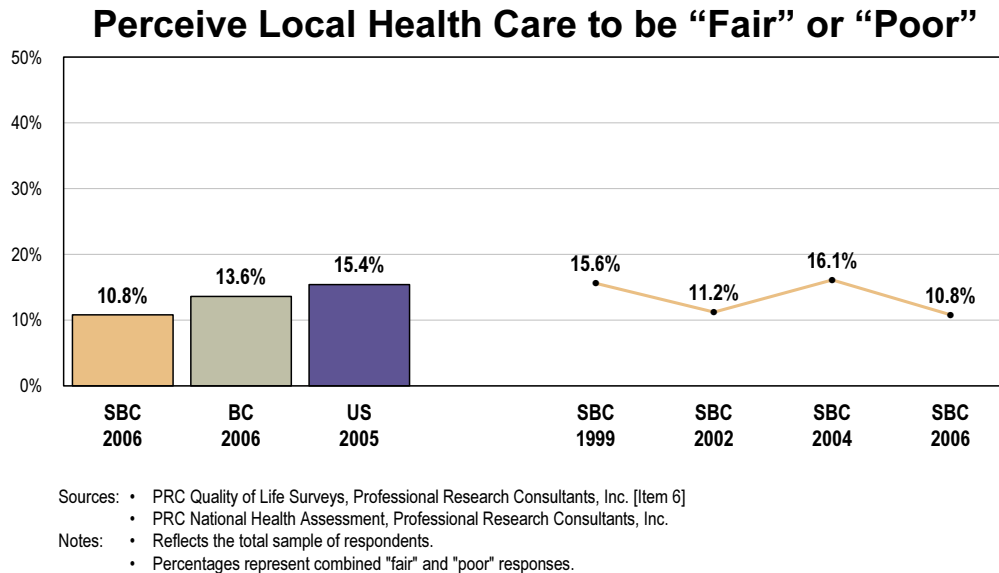
- The 58.2% prevalence of “excellent/very good” ratings for local health care is more favorable than the 51.7% reported across Broward County.
  - Nearly identical to the 58.9% prevalence reported nationally.
- TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 57.0% reported across South Broward County in 1999.

**Rating of Local Health Care**  
**Perceived to Be “Excellent” or “Very Good”**



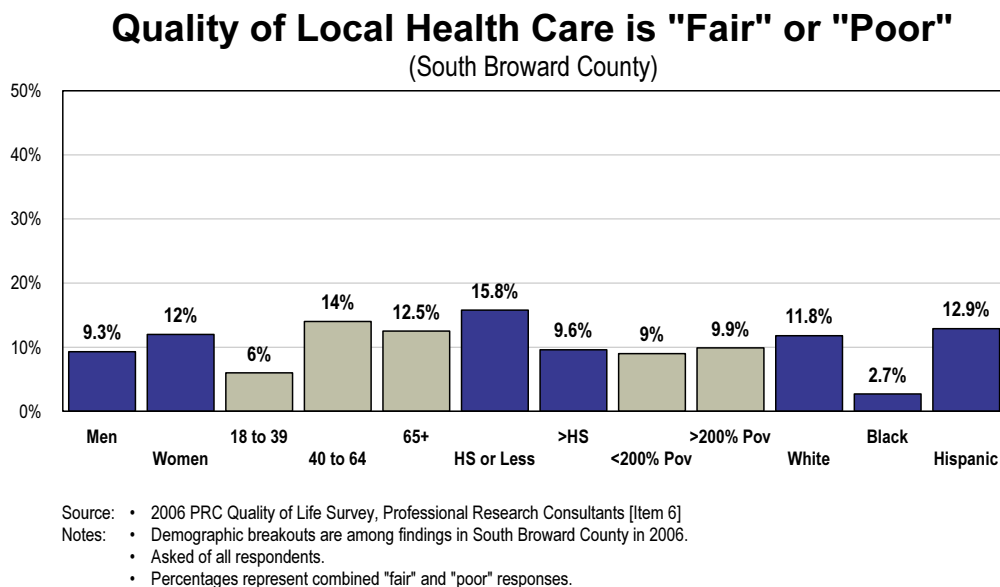
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 6]  
• PRC National Health Assessment, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined “excellent” and “very good” responses.

- The 10.8% prevalence of “fair/poor” ratings for local health care is statistically similar to the 13.6% reported across Broward County.
- More favorable than the 15.4% prevalence reported nationally.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in low ratings across South Broward County since 1999.



Viewed by demographic breakout, the following segments were more likely to report that the quality of local health care is “fair” or “poor”:

- Adults aged 40 and older.
- Whites.
- Hispanics.





# MODIFIABLE HEALTH RISKS

## Overweight Prevalence

Body Mass Index (BMI), which describes relative weight for height, is significantly correlated with total body fat content. The BMI should be used to assess overweight and obesity and to monitor changes in body weight. In addition, measurements of body weight alone can be used to determine efficacy of weight loss therapy. BMI is calculated as weight (kg)/height squared ( $m^2$ ). To estimate BMI using pounds and inches, use: [weight (pounds)/height squared (inches<sup>2</sup>)] x 703.

In this report, overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0 to 29.9  $kg/m^2$  and obesity as a BMI of  $\geq 30$   $kg/m^2$ . The rationale behind these definitions is based on epidemiological data that show increases in mortality with BMIs above 25  $kg/m^2$ . The increase in mortality, however, tends to be modest until a BMI of 30  $kg/m^2$  is reached. For persons with a BMI of  $\geq 30$   $kg/m^2$ , mortality rates from all causes, and especially from cardiovascular disease, are generally increased by 50 to 100 percent above that of persons with BMIs in the range of 20 to 25  $kg/m^2$ .

Overweight and obesity result from a complex interaction between genes and the environment characterized by long-term energy imbalance due to a sedentary lifestyle, excessive caloric consumption, or both. They develop in a socio-cultural environment characterized by mechanization, sedentary lifestyle, and ready access to abundant food. Attempts to prevent overweight and obesity are difficult to both study and achieve.

– Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report. National Institutes of Health. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in Cooperation With The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. September 1998.

### CLASSIFICATION OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY BY BMI

		BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )
Underweight		<18.5
Normal		18.5 – 24.9
Overweight		25.0 – 29.9
Obesity	Obesity Class	
	I	30.0 – 34.9
	II	35.0 – 39.9
Extreme Obesity	III	$\geq 40$

Source: Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report. National Institutes of Health. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in Cooperation With The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. September 1998.

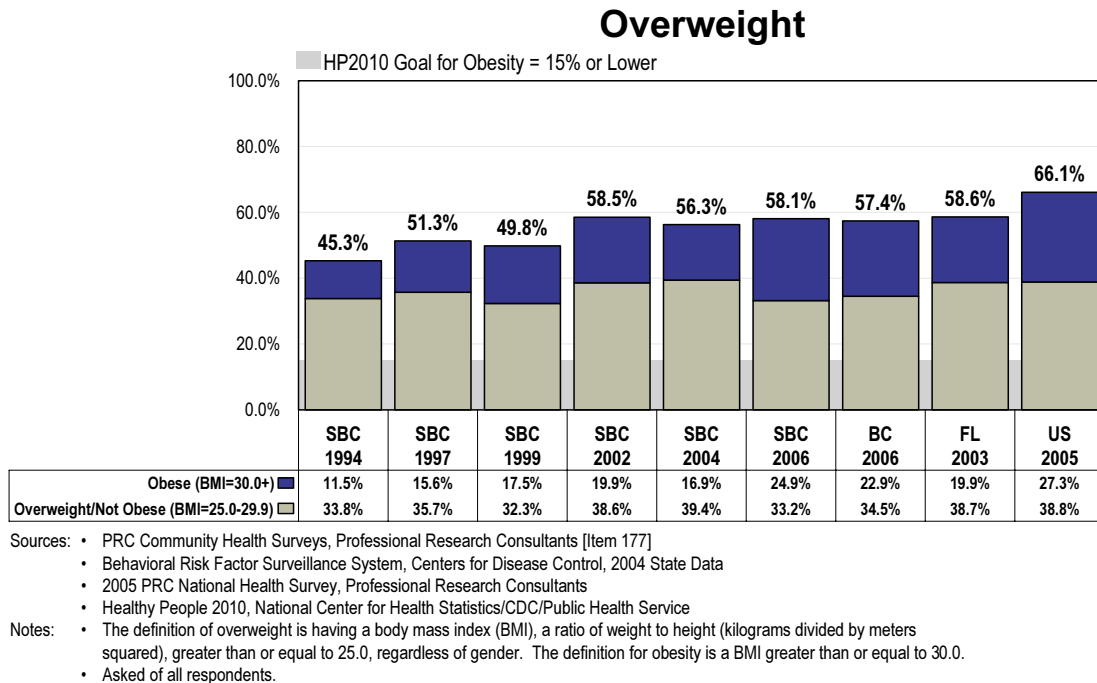
**Based on reported heights and weights, 58.1% of South Broward County adults are overweight (BMI  $\geq 25$ ).**

- Comparable to the 57.4% prevalence reported across Broward County.
- Nearly identical to Florida findings (58.6%).
- More favorable than the U.S. overweight proportion (66.1%).

**24.9% of South Broward County adults are obese (BMI  $\geq 30$ ).**

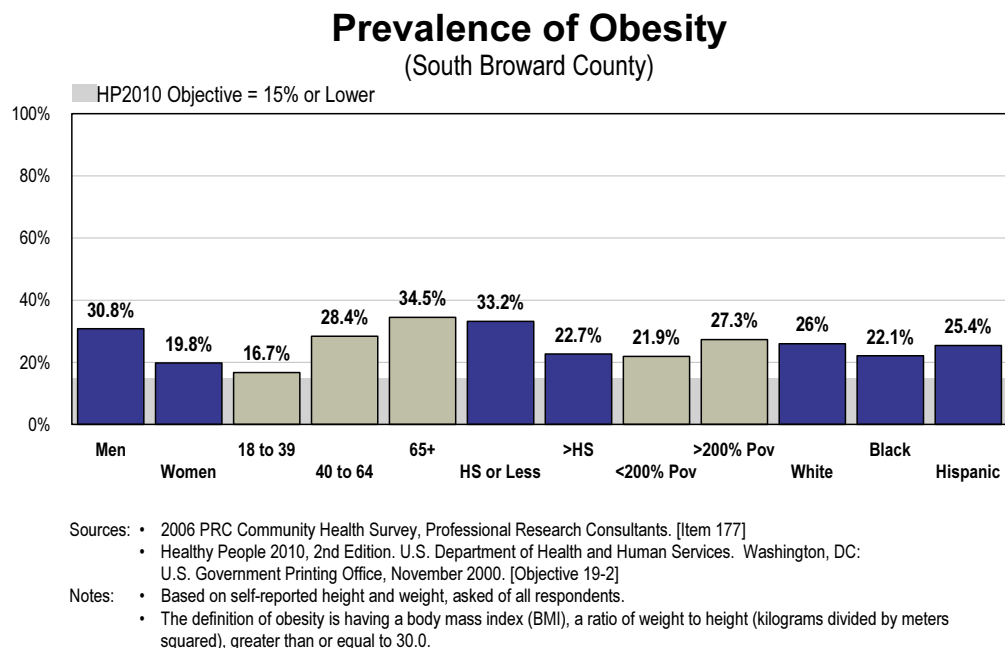
- Similar to the 22.9% obesity percentage recorded throughout Broward County.
- Higher than the Florida prevalence (19.9%).
- Statistically similar to U.S. findings (27.3%).

- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 target (15% or lower).
- ▣ TREND: Overweight (and obesity) prevalence has *increased significantly* in South Broward County since 1999.



The following population segments are more likely to be obese:

- Men in South Broward County.
- Adults aged 40 and older.



## Physical Fitness

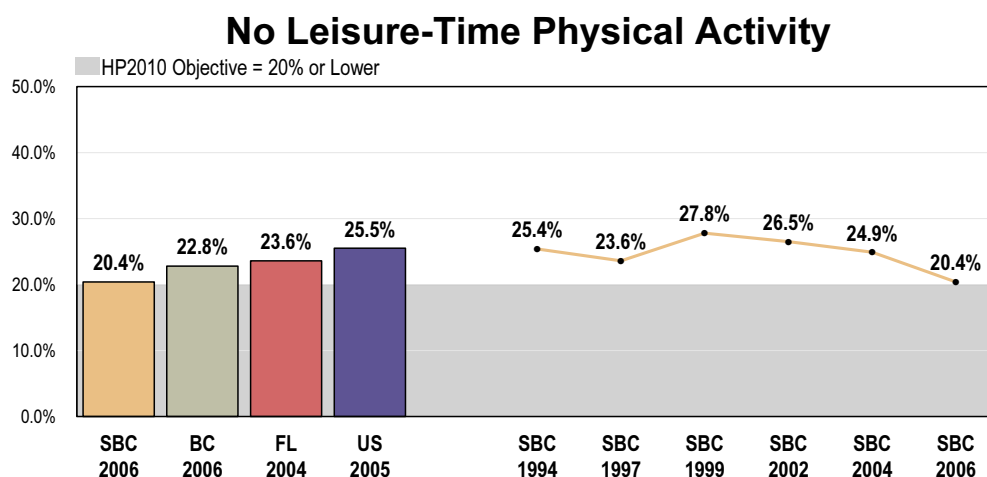
Regular physical activity contributes to a longer and healthier life. The health benefits of exercise are irrefutable; it has been asserted that employing regular physical activity toward cardiorespiratory fitness can prevent or limit one's risk for such afflictions as coronary heart disease, hypertension,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

### Leisure-Time Physical Activity

**One-fifth (20.4%) of survey respondents report no leisure-time physical activity in the past month.**

- Comparable to the 22.8% prevalence recorded across Broward County.
- Similar to the 23.6% reported across Florida.
- Statistically more favorable than the 25.5% found nationally.
- Comparable to the Healthy People 2010 objective of 20% or lower.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 25.4% reported in 1994.



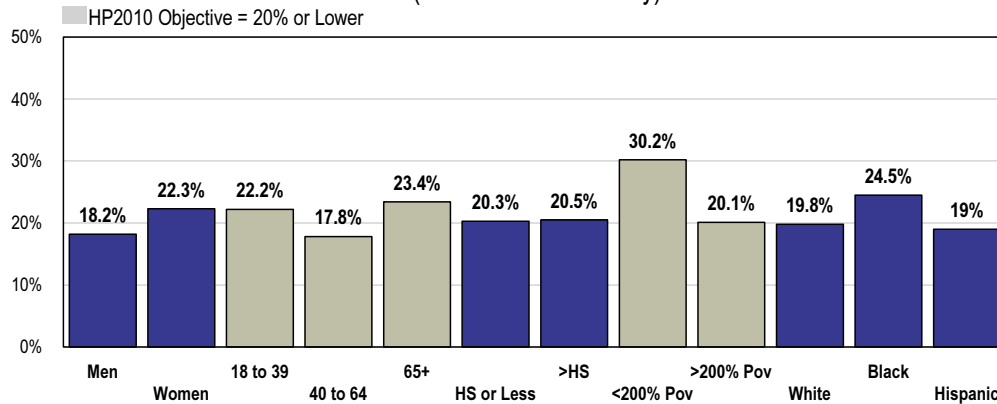
Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 29]  
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

The following chart segments levels of inactivity by various demographic characteristics. Note that none of the differences between the segments is statistically significant.

## No Leisure-Time Physical Activity

(South Broward County)



Sources: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 29]  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

## Sedentary Lifestyles

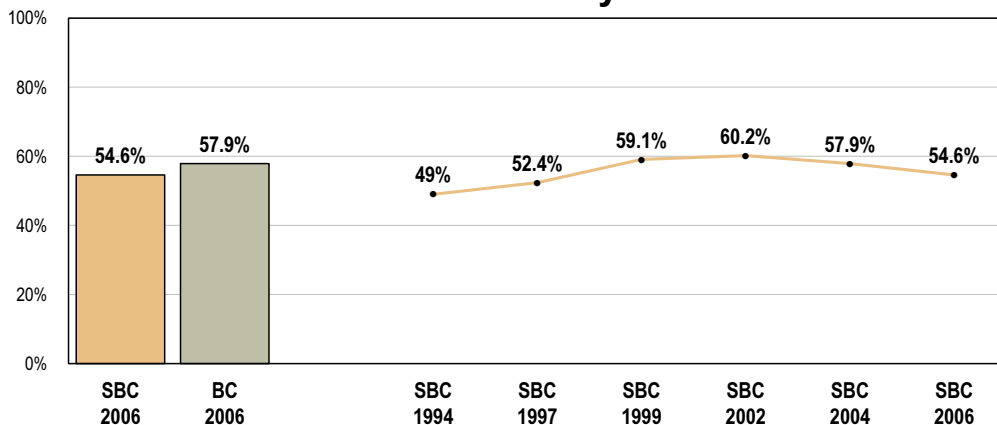
Another measure of proper health and physical fitness is the “sedentary” definition which applies to those who do not exercise at least three times per week for at least 20 minutes per occasion.

**In South Broward County, 54.6% of adults fall into the “sedentary” category.**

- Comparable to the 57.9% reported across Broward County.

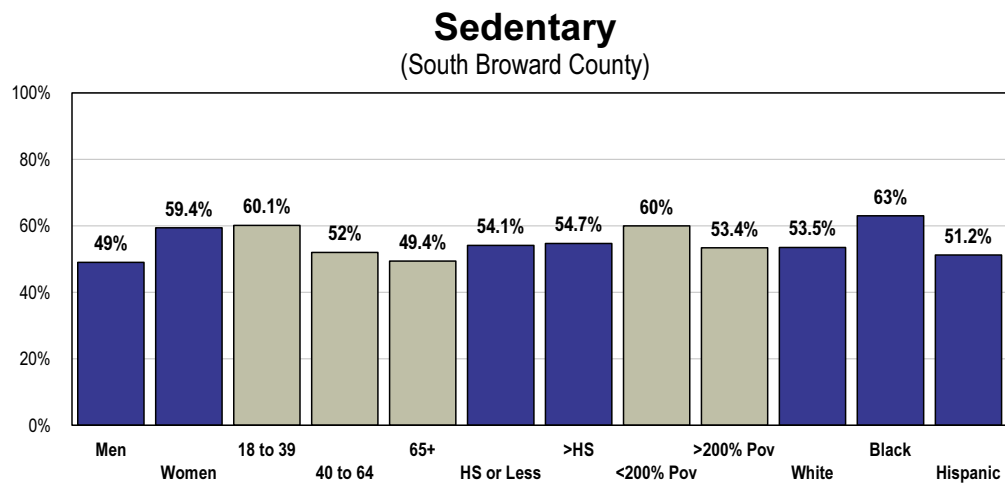
▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 49.0% recorded locally in 1994.

## Sedentary



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 171]  
 Notes: • Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • State and national data not available.

The following chart segments sedentary lifestyles by various demographic characteristics. Note that none of the differences between the segments is statistically significant.



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 171]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Sedentary is defined as exercising less than three times a week for 20 minutes at a time.

## Tobacco Use

Cigarette smoking causes heart disease, several kinds of cancer (lung, larynx, esophagus, pharynx, mouth, and bladder), and chronic lung disease. Cigarette smoking also contributes to cancer of the pancreas, kidney, and cervix. Smoking during pregnancy causes spontaneous abortions, low birth weight, and sudden infant death syndrome. Other forms of tobacco are not safe alternatives to smoking cigarettes.

Tobacco use is responsible for more than 430,000 deaths per year among adults in the United States [about 20% of all deaths]... If current tobacco use patterns persist in the United States, an estimated 5 million persons under age 18 years will die prematurely from a smoking-related disease. Direct medical costs related to smoking total at least \$50 billion per year [other sources estimate more than \$75 billion in 1998 (about 8% of the personal healthcare expenditures in the U.S.)]; direct medical costs related to smoking during pregnancy are approximately \$1.4 billion per year.

Evidence is accumulating that shows maternal tobacco use is associated with mental retardation and birth defects such as oral clefts. Exposure to secondhand smoke also has serious health effects. Researchers have identified more than 4,000 chemicals in tobacco smoke; of these, at least 43 cause cancer in humans and animals. Each year, because of exposure to secondhand smoke, an estimated 3,000 nonsmokers die of lung cancer, and 150,000 to 300,000 infants and children under age 18 months experience lower respiratory tract infections.

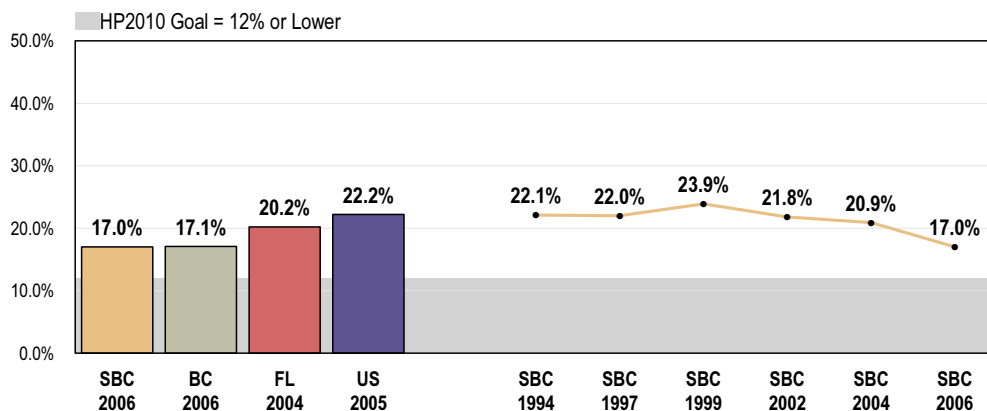
– Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

### Cigarette Smoking

**17.0% of South Broward County adults currently smoke cigarettes.**

- Nearly identical to the 17.1% prevalence recorded across Broward County.
  - Similar to Florida findings (20.2%) as well as the prevalence nationally (22.2%).
  - Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 target (12% or lower).
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in smoking since 1994 across South Broward County.

### Current Smokers

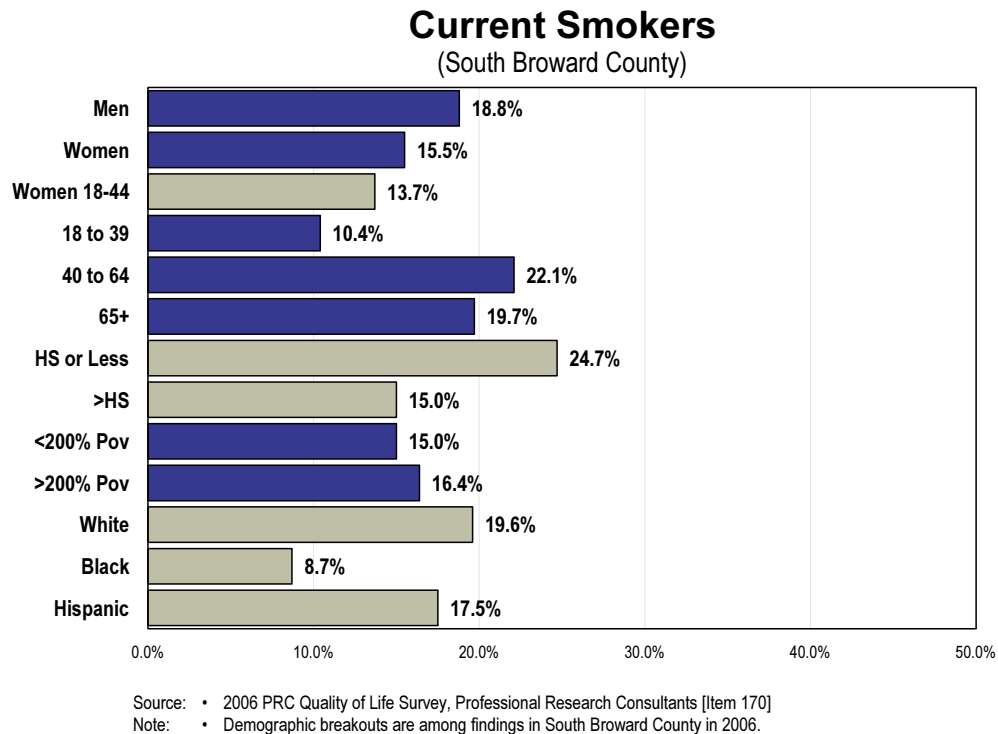


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 170]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data  
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

The following chart looks at current smoking prevalence by various demographic characteristics. As shown, cigarette smoking is less prevalent among:

- Adults under 40.
- Blacks.
- Note also that 13.7% of women of child-bearing age (ages 18 to 44) currently smoke. 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.



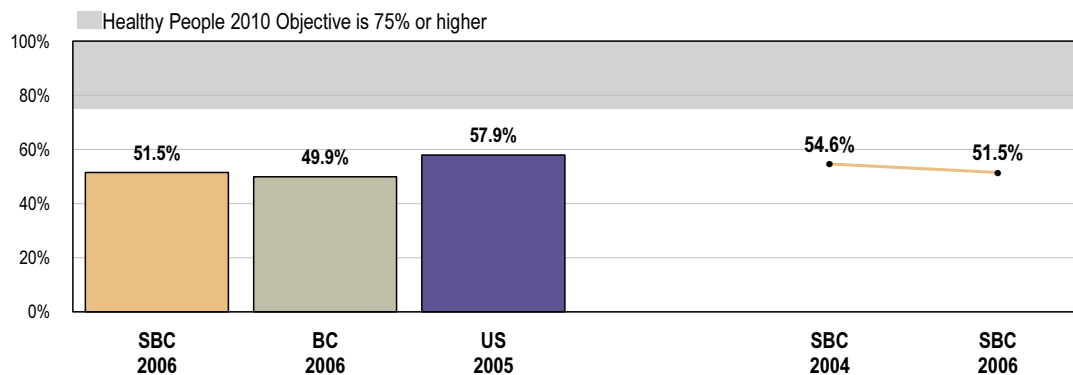
## Smoking Cessation

**51.5% of South Broward County regular smokers went without smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.**

- Similar to the 49.9% across Broward County.
- Statistically similar to national findings (57.9%).
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 target (75% or higher).

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 54.6% prevalence noted locally in 2004.

### Have Stopped Smoking for One Day or Longer in the Past Year in an Attempt to Quit Smoking (Among Adults Who Smoke Cigarettes Every Day)



- Sources:
- PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants. [Item 34]
  - 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants.
  - Healthy People 2010, 2nd Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000. [Objective 27-5]
- Notes:
- Asked of regular (everyday) smokers.
  - Florida data not available.



## Substance Abuse

Substance abuse and its related problems are among society's most pervasive health and social concerns. Each year, about 100,000 deaths in the United States are related to alcohol consumption. Illicit drug abuse and related acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) deaths account for at least another 12,000 deaths. In 1995, the economic cost of alcohol and drug abuse was \$276 billion. This represents more than \$1,000 for every man, woman, and child in the United States to cover the costs of healthcare, motor vehicle crashes, crime, lost productivity, and other adverse outcomes of alcohol and drug abuse.

A substantial proportion of the population drinks alcohol... Alcohol use and alcohol-related problems also are common among adolescents. Excessive drinking has consequences for virtually every part of the body. The wide range of alcohol-induced disorders is due (among other factors) to differences in the amount, duration, and patterns of alcohol consumption, as well as differences in genetic vulnerability to particular alcohol-related consequences... Alcohol use has been linked with a substantial proportion of injuries and deaths from motor vehicle crashes, falls, fires, and drownings. It also is a factor in homicide, suicide, marital violence, and child abuse and has been associated with high-risk sexual behavior...

Illegal use of drugs, such as heroin, marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine, is associated with other serious consequences, including injury, illness, disability, and death, as well as crime, domestic violence, and lost workplace productivity. Drug users and persons with whom they have sexual contact run high risks of contracting gonorrhea, syphilis, hepatitis, tuberculosis, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The relationship between injection drug use and HIV/AIDS transmission is well known. Injection drug use also is associated with hepatitis B and C infections... Long-term consequences, such as chronic depression, sexual dysfunction, and psychosis, may result from drug use.

Although there has been a long-term drop in overall use, many people in the United States still use illicit drugs... Drug use among adolescents aged 12 to 17 years doubled between 1992 and 1997... Drug and alcohol use by youth also is associated with other forms of unhealthy and unproductive behavior, including delinquency and high-risk sexual activity.

The stigma attached to substance abuse increases the severity of the problem. The hiding of substance abuse, for example, can prevent persons from seeking and continuing treatment and from having a productive attitude toward treatment. Compounding the problem is the gap between the number of available treatment slots and the number of persons seeking treatment for illicit drug use or problem alcohol use.

— Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

### Alcohol Use

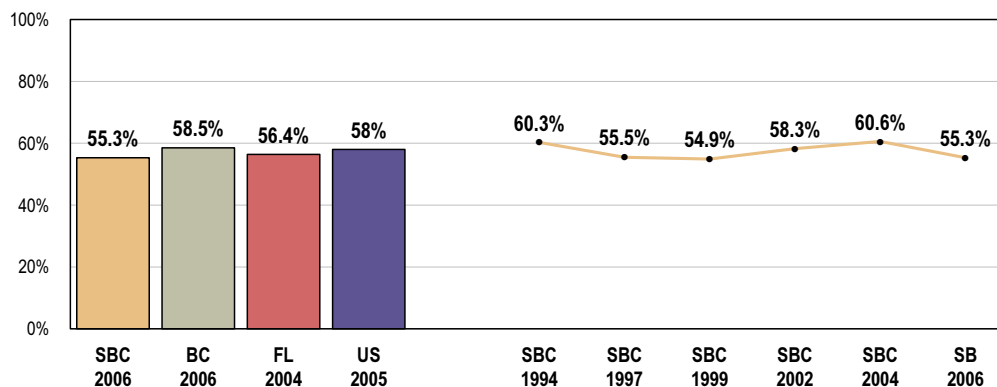
“Current” drinkers are those who have had one or more drinks within the past month (for the purpose of this study, a “drink” is defined as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor).

**A total of 55.3% of adults in South Broward County are “current drinkers.”**

- Similar to the 58.5% prevalence reported throughout Broward County.
- Comparable to the 56.4% found across Florida.
- Statistically similar to the 58.0% prevalence recorded nationally.

**TREND:** Unchanged from the 60.3% reported in South Broward County in 1994.

## Current Drinkers

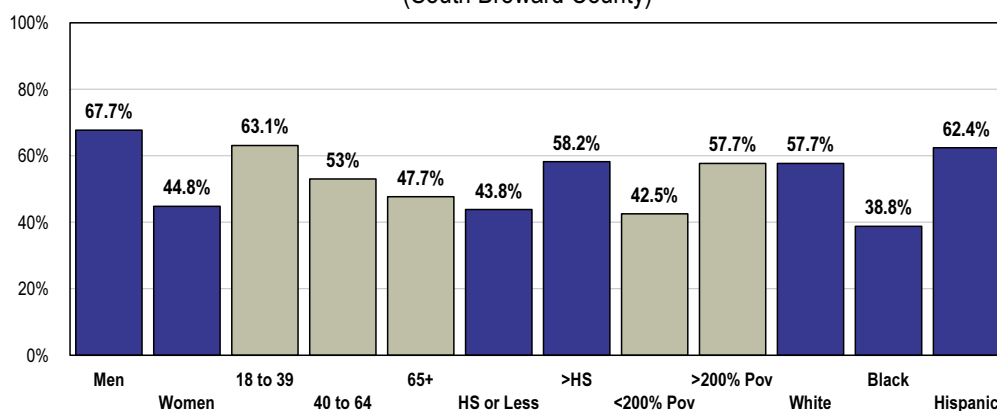


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 172]  
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data  
 Notes: • Current drinkers are defined as those who have had any alcoholic beverages during the past month.  
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.

The following population segments are more likely to be current drinkers:

- Men in South Broward County.
- Adults in the higher income and educational breakouts.
- Whites and Hispanics.

## Current Drinkers (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 172]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Reflects the total sample of respondents.  
 • Current drinkers are defined as those who have had any alcoholic beverages during the past month.

## Drug Treatment for Children

**None of the South Broward County parents surveyed reported an inability to obtain alcohol or drug treatment for a child who needed it in the past year.**

- This was the case throughout Broward County, as well.

**TREND:** A total of 1.9% of parents responded affirmatively across South Broward County in 2004.

# PREVENTIVE CARE

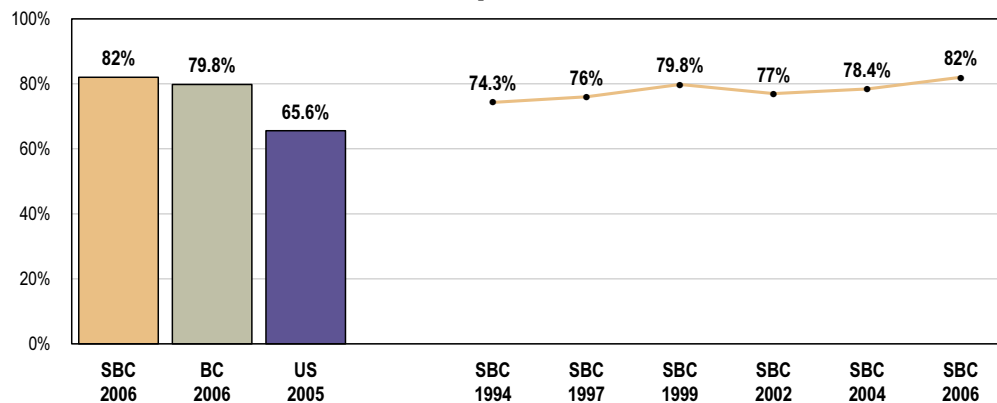
Preventive care in South Broward County — including regular medical and dental checkups, children’s checkups, and cancer screenings — is examined in the following section.

## Routine Physician Care

**82.0% of adults in South Broward County visited a physician for a routine checkup within the past year.**

- Comparable to the 79.8% reported across the county.
- More favorable than the 65.6% prevalence found nationwide.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* since the 1994 survey was conducted in South Broward County (74.3% prevalence of routine checkups).

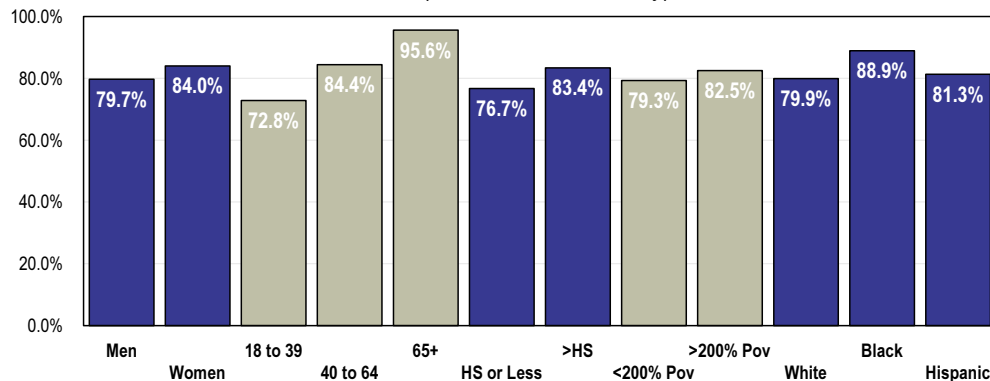
### Have Visited a Physician for a Routine Checkup Within the Past Year



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 8]  
• 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• State data not available.

Note in the following chart that visits to physicians in South Broward County increase with age, as one might expect.

## Have Visited a Physician for a Routine Checkup Within the Past Year (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 8]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

## Vaccinations for Seniors

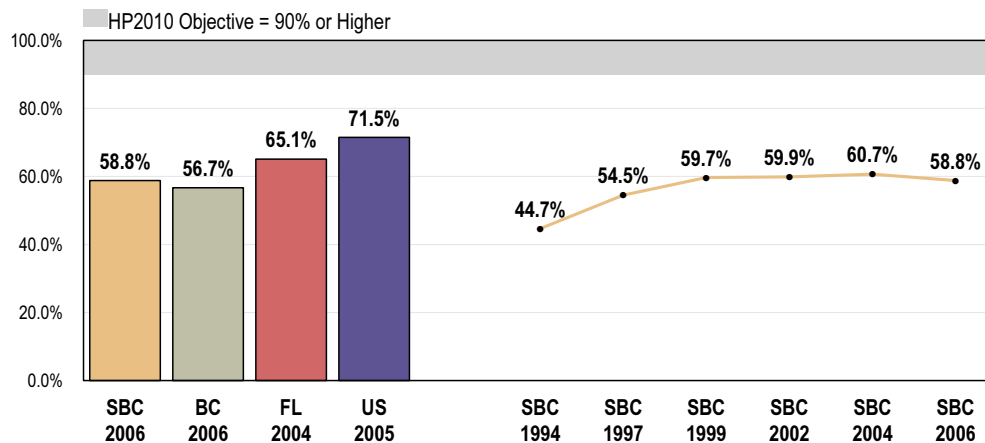
### Influenza

**A total of 58.8% of South Broward County seniors (aged 65 and older) had an influenza shot within the past year.**

- Comparable to the 56.7% prevalence recorded across Broward County.
- Similar to the 65.1% reported across Florida.
- Statistically less favorable than the 71.5% found nationally.

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 44.7% reported in 1994.

## Have Had a Flu Shot in the Past Year (65+)

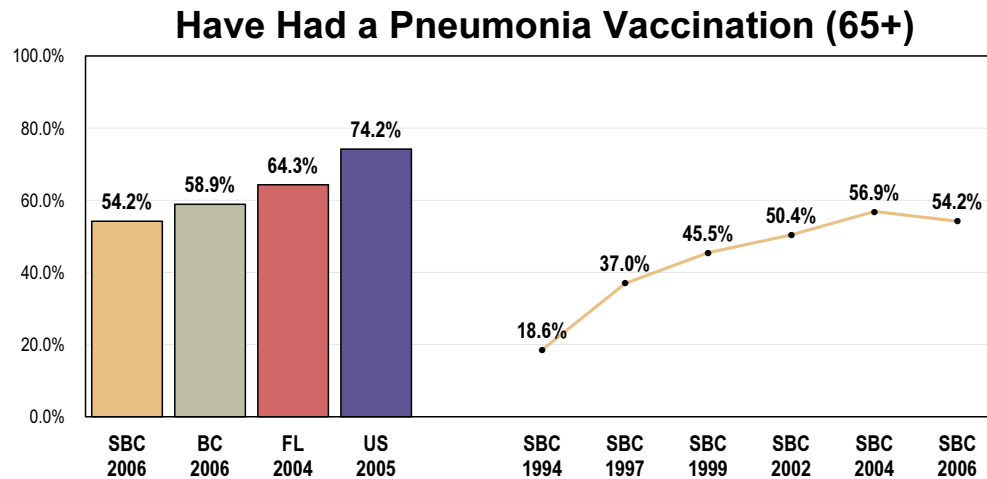


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 183]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004 Florida Data  
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 Note: • Asked of respondents aged 65 and older.

## Pneumonia

**A total of 54.2% of South Broward County seniors (aged 65 and older) have had a pneumonia vaccination.**

- Comparable to the 58.9% prevalence recorded across Broward County.
  - Less favorable than the 64.3% reported across Florida.
  - Less favorable than the 74.2% found nationally.
- TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 18.6% reported in 1994.



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 184]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004 Florida Data  
• 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.

Note: • Asked of all respondents aged 65 and older.

## Cancer Screenings

Cancer, the second leading cause of death among Americans, is responsible for one of every four deaths in the United States. In 2003, over half a million Americans—or more than 1,500 people a day—will die of cancer. Black Americans are more likely to die from cancer than people of any other racial or ethnic group.

The financial costs of cancer are staggering. According to the National Institutes of Health, cancers cost the United States more than \$170 billion in 2002. This includes more than \$110 billion in lost productivity and over \$60 billion in direct medical costs.

The number of new cancer cases can be reduced substantially, and many cancer deaths can be prevented. Healthier lifestyles can significantly reduce a person's risk for cancer—for example, avoiding tobacco use, increasing physical activity, improving nutrition, and avoiding sun exposure. Making cancer screening and information services available and accessible to all Americans is also essential for reducing the high rates of cancer and cancer deaths. Screening tests for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers reduce the number of deaths from these diseases by finding them early, when they are most treatable. Screening tests for cervical and colorectal cancers can actually prevent these cancers from developing by detecting treatable precancerous conditions.

– National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

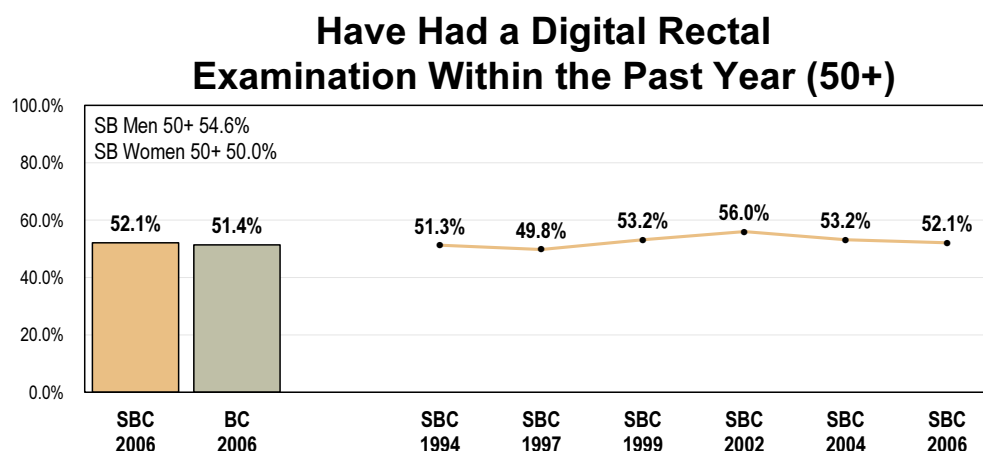
### Colorectal Cancer

#### 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.

**52.1% of residents aged 50 and older had a digital rectal exam within the past year.**

- Comparable to the 51.4% prevalence recorded across Broward County.
- Ranges from 54.6% among South Broward males aged 50+ to 50.0% among women 50+.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the prevalence recorded locally in 1994 (51.3%).



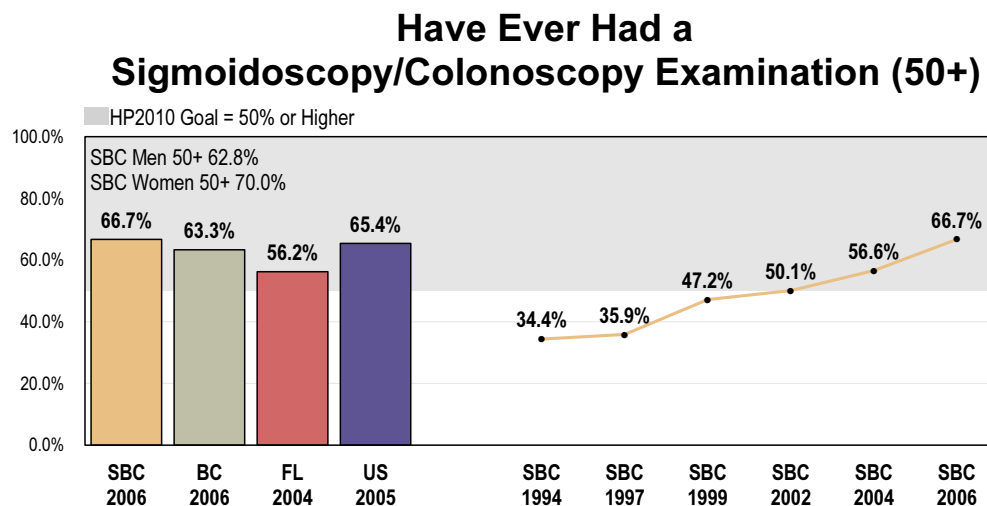
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 185]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents aged 50 and older.

## Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy

Another method of screening for colorectal cancer is the **sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy examination**, in which a tube is inserted in the rectum.

**Two-thirds (66.7%) of South Broward residents over the age of 50 have had a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy.**

- Similar to the 63.3% prevalence recorded throughout Broward County.
  - More favorable than the 56.2% found throughout Florida.
  - Similar to the 65.4% prevalence noted nationally.
  - Satisfies the Healthy People 2010 objective of 50% or higher.
  - Ranges from 62.8% among local men aged 50+ to 70.0% among women.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 1994 percentage recorded locally.



Sources:

- PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 186]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data
- 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants
- 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

Screenings for female breast cancer are recommended as outlined below:

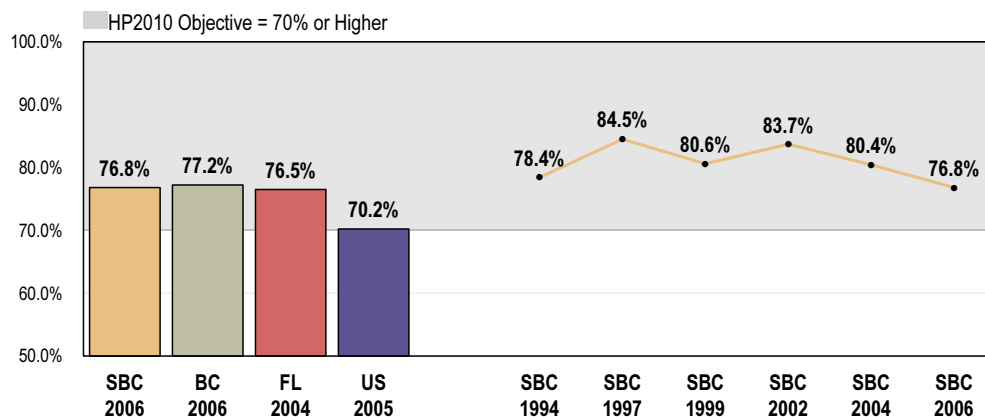
- Yearly mammograms starting at age 40 and continuing for as long as a woman is in good health.
- Clinical breast exams (CBE) should be part of a periodic health exam, about every three years for women in their 20s and 30s and every year for women 40 and over.
- Women should report any breast change promptly to their healthcare providers. Breast self-exam (BSE) is an option for women starting in their 20s.
- Women at increased risk (e.g., family history, genetic tendency, past breast cancer) should talk with their doctors about the benefits and limitations of starting mammography screening earlier, having additional tests (e.g., breast ultrasound or MRI), or having more frequent exams.

— American Cancer Society

**In South Broward County, 76.8% of women aged 40 and older had a mammogram in the past two years.**

- Comparable to the 77.2% recorded across Broward County.
  - Similar to the 76.5% found across Florida.
  - Statistically comparable to the 70.2% national prevalence.
- TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the South Broward prevalence recorded in 1994 (78.4%).

### Had a Mammogram in the Past 2 Years (Women 40+)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 48]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data  
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Reflects women aged 40 and over.

- Note that 75.0% of South Broward County women aged 50+ have had both a mammogram and a clinical breast exam by a physician in the past two years.



## Cervical Cancer

### *Pap Smear Testing*

Screenings for cervical cancer are recommended as outlined below:

- All women should begin cervical cancer screening about 3 years after they begin having vaginal intercourse, but no later than when they are 21 years old. Screening should be done every year with the regular Pap test or every 2 years using the newer liquid-based Pap test.
- Beginning at age 30, women who have had 3 normal Pap test results in a row may get screened every 2 to 3 years with either the conventional (regular) or liquid-based Pap test. Women who have certain risk factors such as diethylstilbestrol (DES) exposure before birth, HIV infection, or a weakened immune system due to organ transplant, chemotherapy, or chronic steroid use should continue to be screened annually.
- Another reasonable option for women over 30 is to get screened every 3 years (but not more frequently) with either the conventional or liquid-based Pap test, *plus* the HPV DNA test.
- Women 70 years of age or older who have had 3 or more normal Pap tests in a row and no abnormal Pap test results in the last 10 years may choose to stop having cervical cancer screening. Women with a history of cervical cancer, DES exposure before birth, HIV infection or a weakened immune system should continue to have screening as long as they are in good health.
- Women who have had a total hysterectomy (removal of the uterus and cervix) may also choose to stop having cervical cancer screening, unless the surgery was done as a treatment for cervical cancer or precancer. Women who have had a hysterectomy without removal of the cervix should continue to follow the guidelines above.

– American Cancer Society

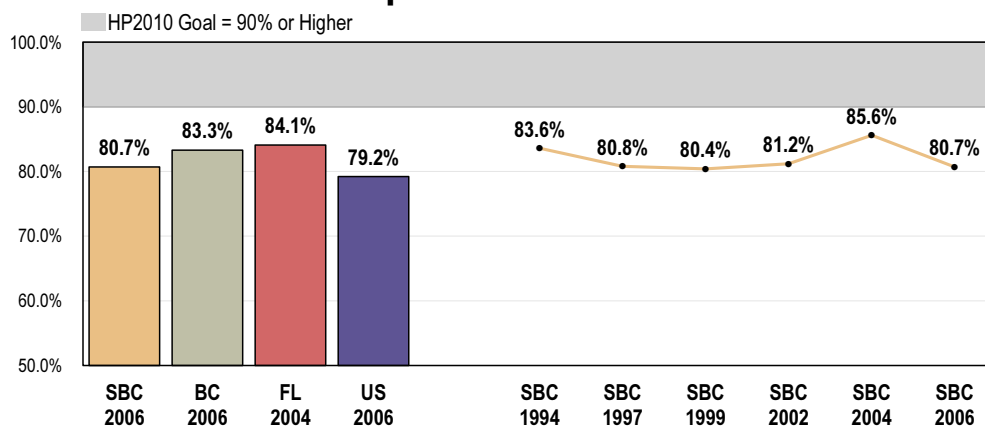
*Note that other organizations (e.g., American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Physicians, National Cancer Institute, US Preventive Services Task Force) may have slightly different screening guidelines.*

**The majority of women in South Broward County (80.7%) had a Pap smear within the past 3 years.**

- Similar to the countywide prevalence of 83.3%.
- Comparable to the 84.1% found across Florida.
- Comparable to the 79.2% nationwide prevalence.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 objective of 90% or higher.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 83.6% recorded locally in 1994.

## Have Had a Pap Smear Within the Past 3 Years



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 50]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data  
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Asked of all female respondents.

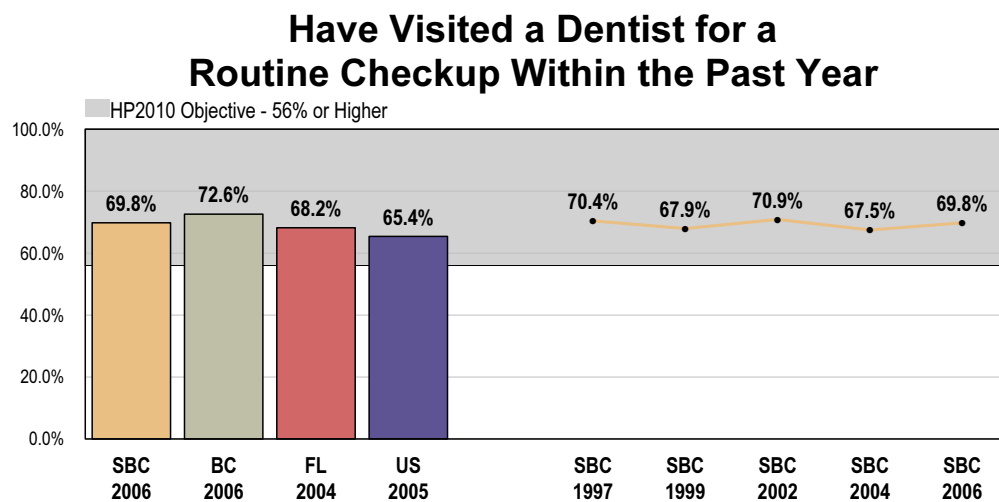
## Dental Care

### Adults

**69.8% of adults in South Broward County have been to the dentist for a routine checkup within the past year.**

- Similar to the 72.6% reported throughout Broward County.
- Similar to the 68.2% prevalence found across Florida.
- Similar to the national percentage of recent dental care (65.4%).
- Satisfies the Healthy People 2010 objective of 56% or higher.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 70.4% reported locally in 1997.

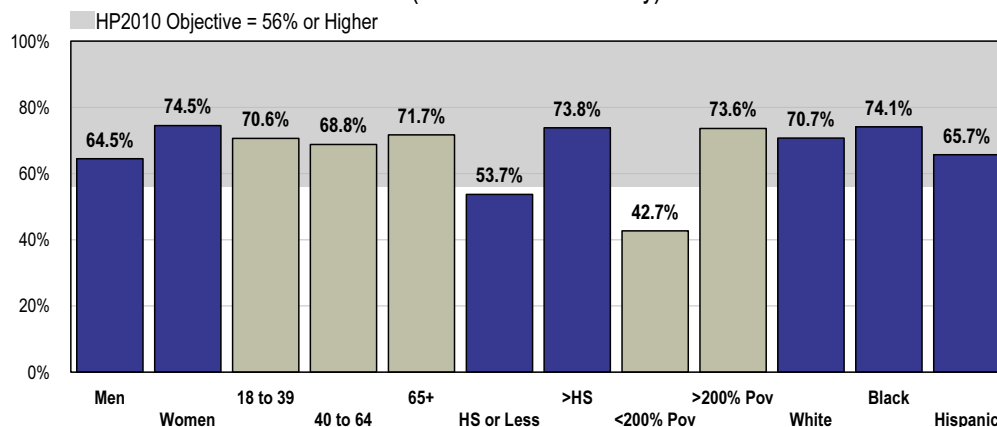


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 9]  
• 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
• Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Note that residents least likely to have had recent dental care include the following segments:

- Males.
- Those without postsecondary education.
- Adults in the lower income category.

## Have Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past Year (South Broward County)



Sources: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 9]  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

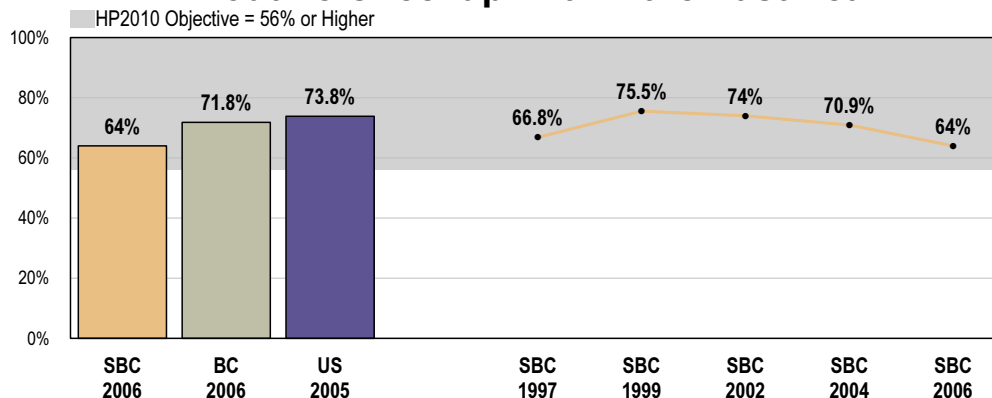
### Children

**Among adults in South Broward County with children under 18 years old, 64.0% report that their child has visited a dentist for routine care in the past year.**

- Similar to the 71.8% prevalence found countywide.
- Similar to the 73.8% recorded nationally in 2005.
- Satisfies the Healthy People 2010 objective of 56% or higher.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 1997 prevalence in South Broward County.

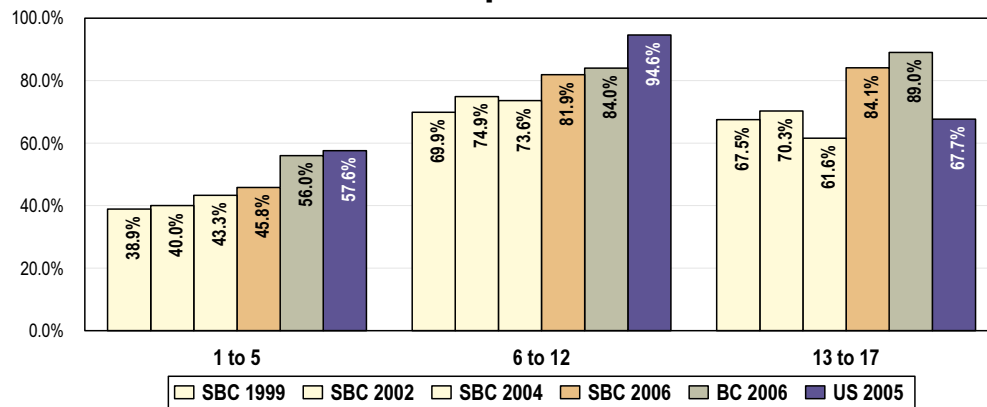
## Child Has Visited a Dentist for a Routine Checkup Within the Past Year



Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 132]  
 • 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
 • Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service  
 Notes: • Asked of respondents with children aged 1 through 17.  
 • Florida data not available.

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

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



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 132]  
 Notes: • Asked of respondents with children aged 1 through 17.  
 • U.S. and state data not available.

### Cost Prevented Child's Dental Care Last Year

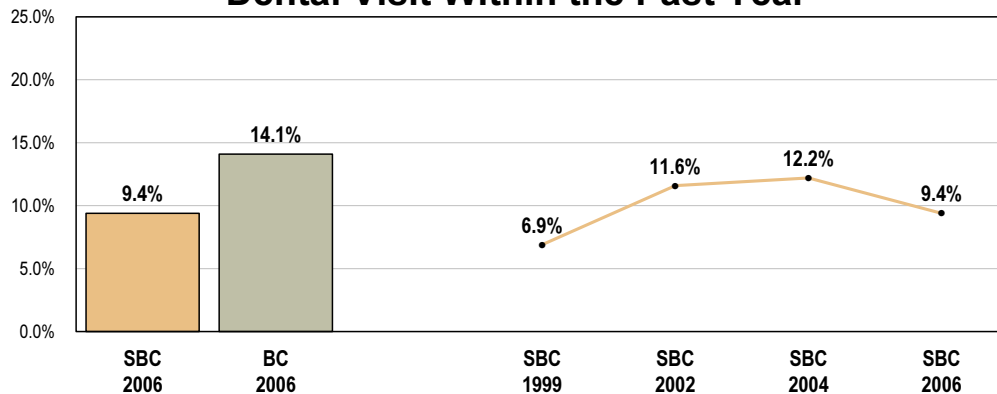
In a follow-up inquiry, local parents were asked to indicate whether cost was a factor in not obtaining dental care for their child in the past year.

**9.4% of local parents noted that cost prevented their child's dental care in the past year.**

- Comparable to the 14.1% prevalence noted across Broward County.

▣ **TREND:** Unchanged from the 1999 percentage recorded in South Broward County (6.9%).

### Cost Prevented Child's Dental Visit Within the Past Year



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 133]  
 Note: • Asked of those respondents with children under 18 at home.

# SAFETY

## CRIME

Violence claims the lives of many of the Nation's young persons and threatens the health and well-being of many persons of all ages in the United States. On an average day in America, 53 persons die from homicide, and a minimum of 18,000 persons survive interpersonal assaults, 84 persons complete suicide, and as many as 3,000 persons attempt suicide.

Youth continue to be involved as both perpetrators and victims of violence. Elderly persons, females, and children continue to be targets of both physical and sexual assaults, which are frequently perpetrated by individuals they know.

– Healthy People 2010, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

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

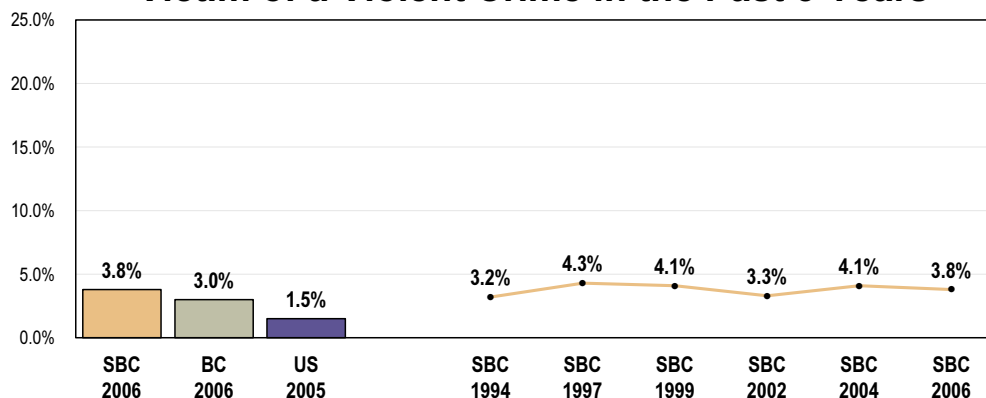
### Victimization

**A total of 3.8% of adults in South Broward County report having been the victim of a violent crime within the past 5 years (this translates to more than 18,000 adults in the area).**

- Similar to the 3.0% reported across Broward County.
- Less favorable than the 1.5% prevalence found throughout the U.S.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 1994 South Broward County prevalence (3.2%).

#### Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past 5 Years

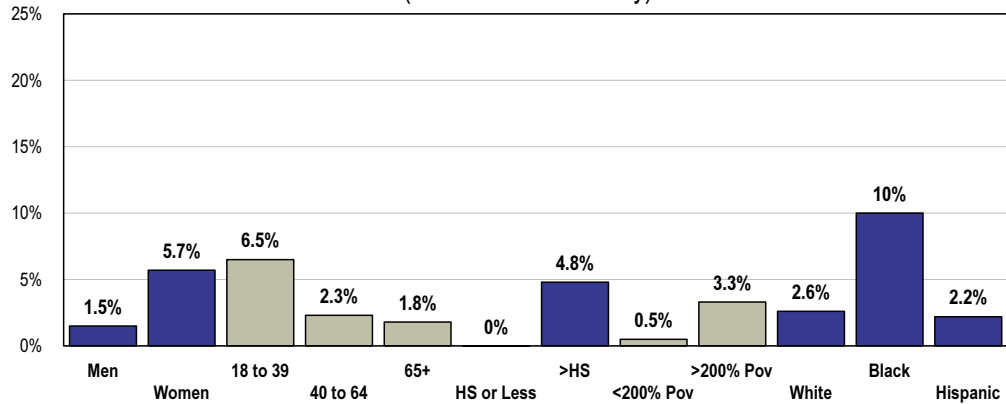


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 27]  
• 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• State data not available.

When viewed demographically, adults more likely to have been victimized by crime in the past five years include women and adults with education beyond high school.

## Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past 5 Years

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 27]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

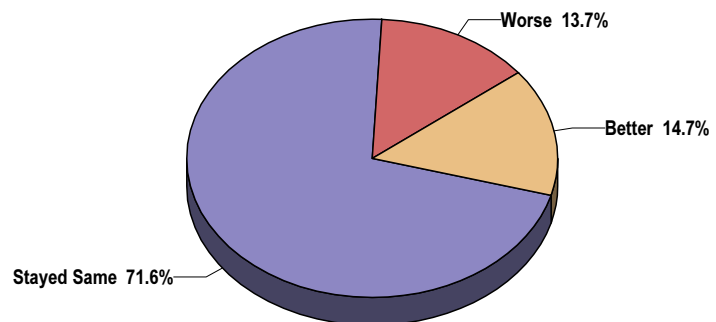
## Safety in the Neighborhoods

**When asked to indicate how crime has changed in their neighborhood over the past two years, most (71.6%) South Broward County residents report that it has “stayed the same.”**

- A total of 13.7% of local adults feel that the crime situation in their neighborhood has “worsened” in the past two years, while 14.7% report that local crime is “better” than it was.

## Crime in the Neighborhood Over the Past Two Years

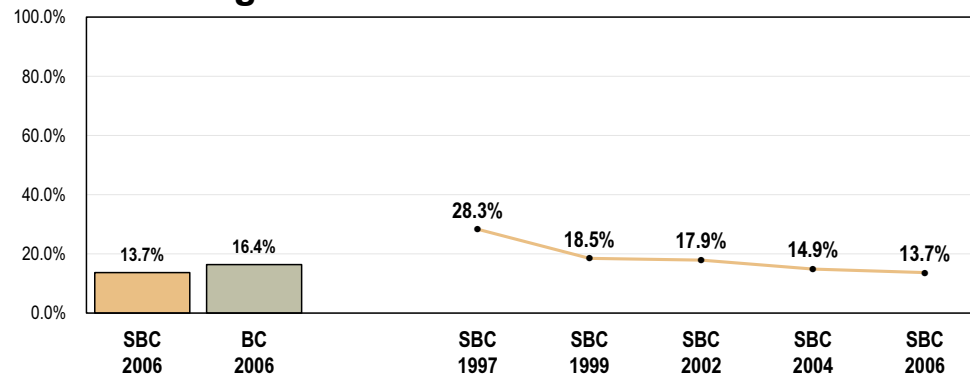
(South Broward County 2006)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 114]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- The prevalence of local adults who consider local crime to have worsened in the past two years (13.7%) is comparable to the 16.4% found across Broward County.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in “worse” ratings across South Broward since 1997.

### Crime Has Worsened in the Neighborhood Over the Past Two Years



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 114]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

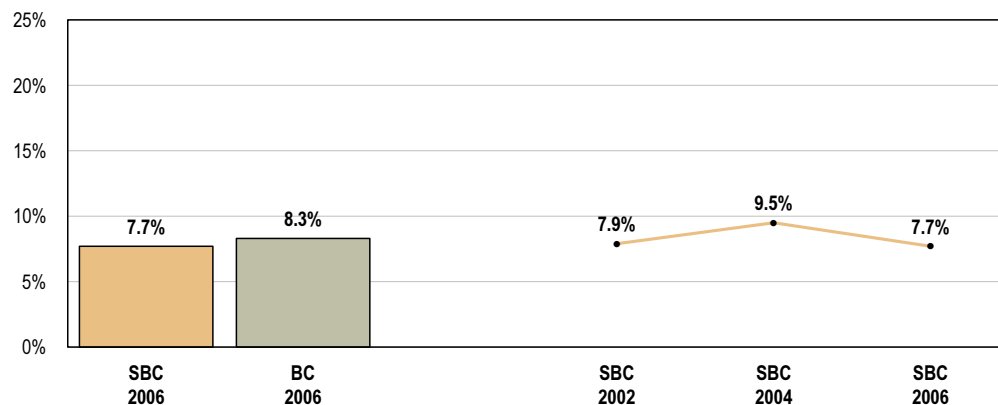
• State and U.S. data not available.

• Percentages represent "worsened" comments among the total sample of respondents.

### 7.7% of South Broward adults do not feel safe and secure in their neighborhoods.

- Similar to the 8.3% prevalence found throughout Broward County.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 7.9% percentage recorded locally in 2002.

### Do Not Feel Safe and Secure Overall



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 115]

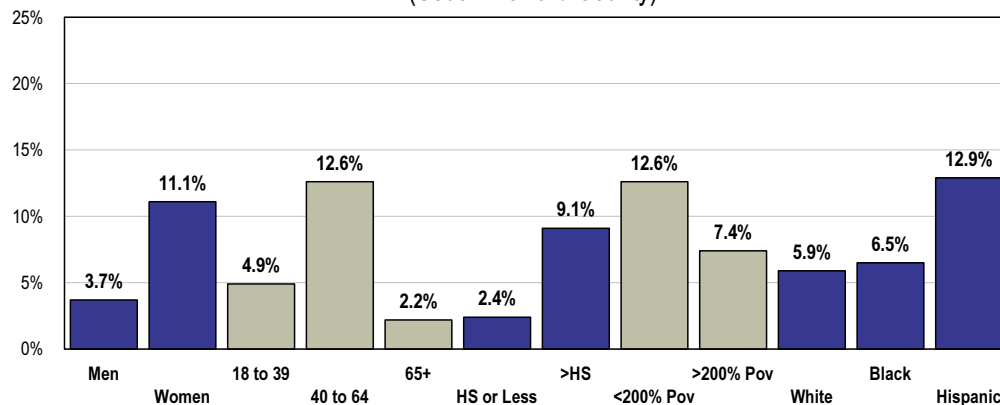
Note: • Asked of all respondents.



The following population segments are more likely to feel unsafe:

- Women.
- Adults aged 40 through 64.
- Those with education beyond high school.

### Do Not Feel Safe and Secure Overall (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 115]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

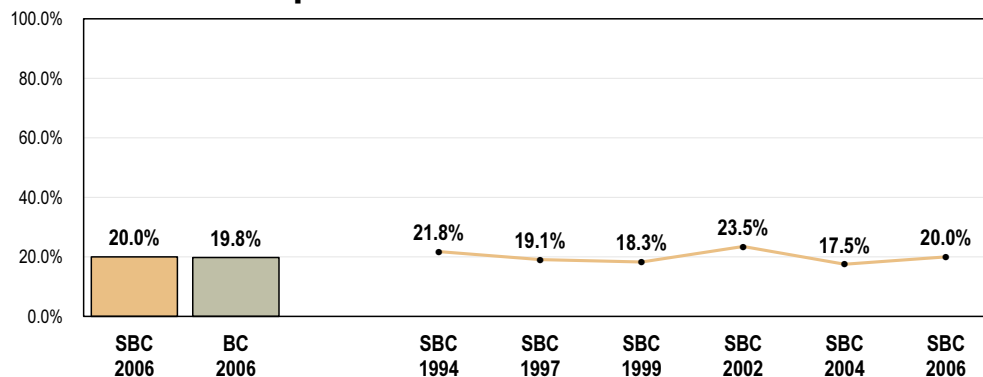
## Guns in the Home

**In South Broward County, one-fifth (20.0%) of adults report keeping a gun in or around their homes.**

- Nearly identical to the 19.8% prevalence recorded throughout Broward County.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 21.8% found in South Broward County in 1994.

### Keep a Gun in or Around the Home

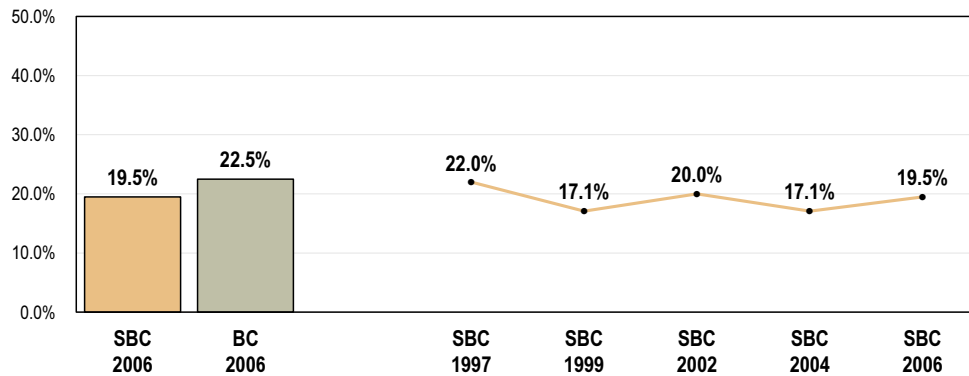


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 28]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Florida and national data not available.

**Among households in South Broward County with children under 18, 19.5% report a gun in the home.**

- Similar to the 22.5% prevalence found throughout Broward County.
- ▣ **TREND:** Unchanged from the 22.0% prevalence recorded locally in 1997.

### Presence of Guns in Households With Children Under 18

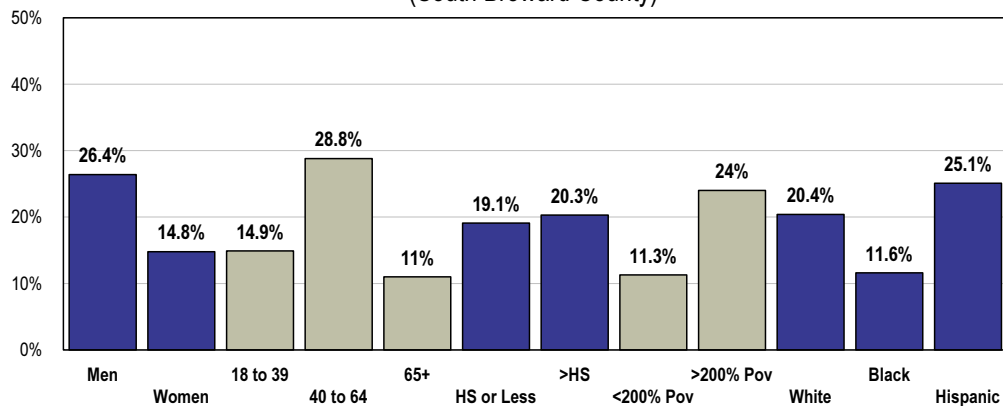


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 28,128]  
 Note: • Percentage of households with children under the age of 18.

The following population segments are more likely to keep a gun in or around the home:

- Men.
- Adults aged 40 through 64.
- Those in the higher income category.

### Keep a Gun in or Around the Home (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 28]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

# INJURY CONTROL

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

## Seat Belt Usage

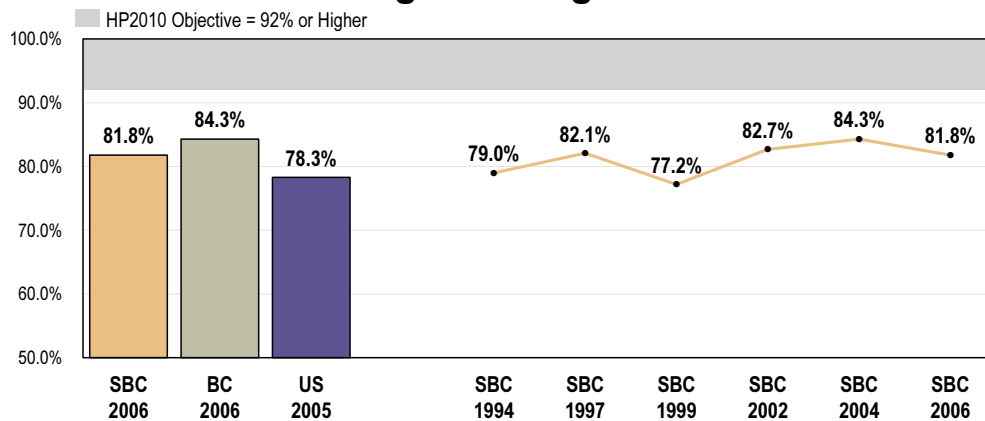
### Adults

**81.8% of South Broward County adults report "always" wearing a seat belt when driving or riding in an automobile.**

- Similar to county findings (84.3%).
- Similar to the 78.3% recorded across the nation.
- Fails to satisfy the Healthy People 2010 target (92% or higher).

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 79.0% prevalence recorded locally in 1994.

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

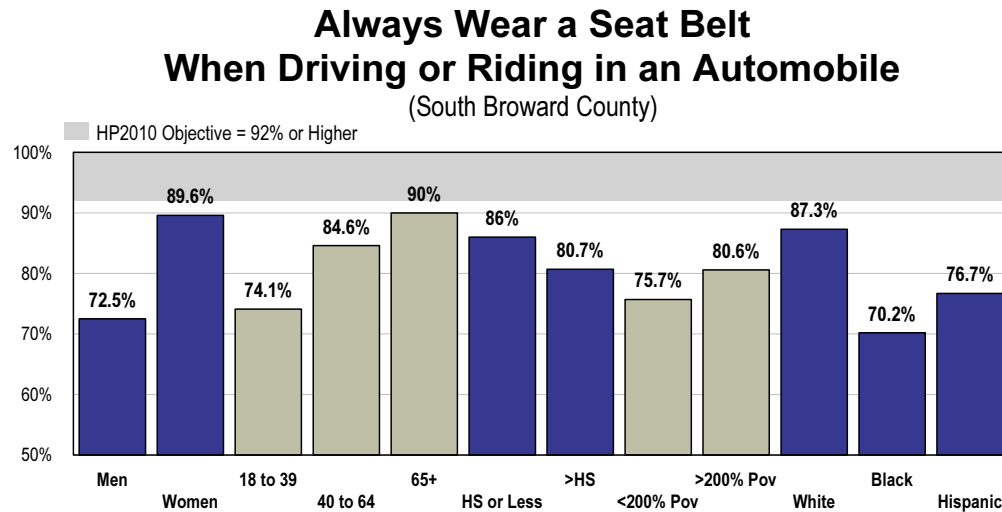


Sources: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 26]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, 2004 Florida Data  
• 2005 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants  
• Healthy People 2010, National Center for Health Statistics/CDC/Public Health Service

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

The following population segments are more likely to report consistent seat belt usage:

- Women.
- Adults aged 40 and older.
- Whites.

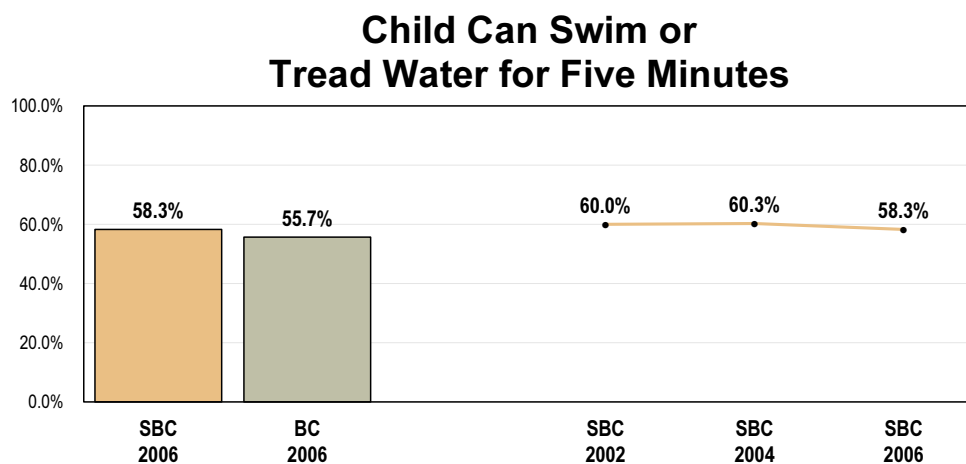


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 26]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.

## Water Safety

**The majority (58.3%) of South Broward County parents with children aged 1 through 17 report that their child can swim or tread in deep water for five minutes.**

- Comparable to the 55.7% reported across the county.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 60.0% found across South Broward County in 2002.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 142]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents with children aged 1 to 17.

# FAMILIES & COMMUNITIES

## COMMUNITY LIFE

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

### Broward County

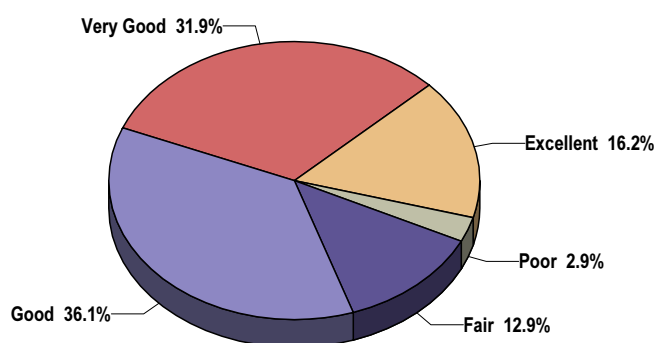
#### Broward County as a Place to Live

Nearly one-half (48.1%) of South Broward County adults consider Broward County to be an "excellent" or "very good" place in which to live.

- Similar to the 44.6% prevalence recorded across Broward County.

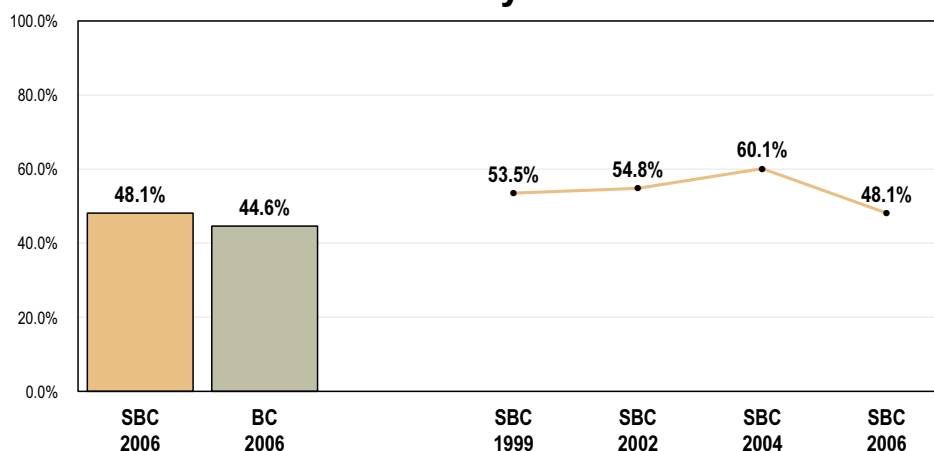
**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 53.5% found locally in 1999.

#### Rating of Broward County as a Place to Live (South Broward County)



Source: 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 94]  
Note: Asked of all respondents.

#### Broward County Rated as an "Excellent/Very Good" Place to Live

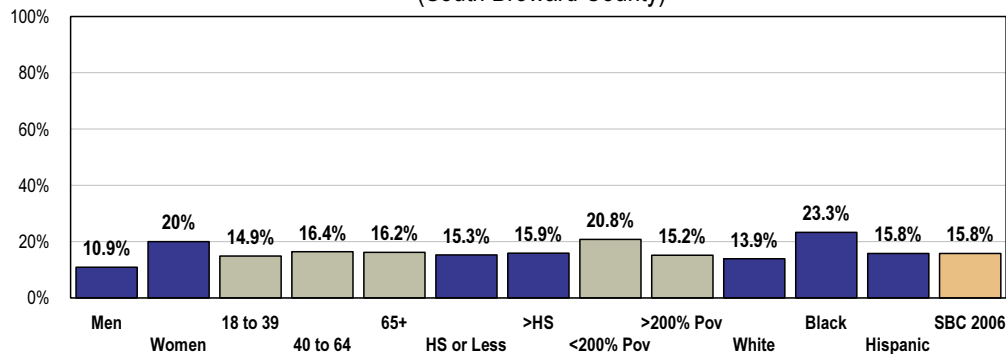


Source: PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 94]  
Note: Asked of all respondents.  
Numbers represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses to the inquiry.

**In contrast, 15.8% of South Broward survey respondents consider Broward County to be a "fair" or "poor" place in which to live.**

Viewed by demographic segments, women in South Broward County are more likely to give "fair" or "poor" ratings of Broward County as a place to live.

### Broward County as a Place to Live is "Fair" or "Poor" (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 94]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

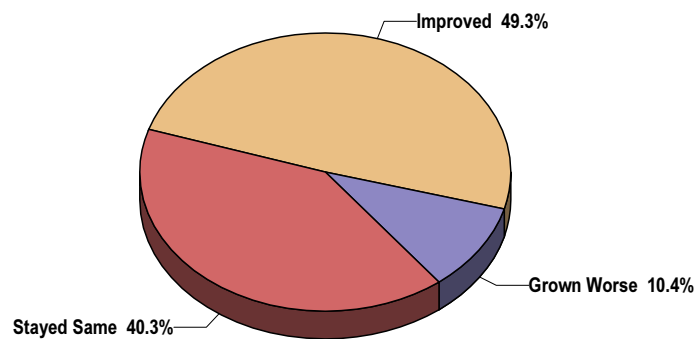
### How Life Has Changed in Broward County

In the next inquiry, local adults were asked to indicate how life has changed in Broward County during the time they have lived there.

### Perceived Quality of Life in Broward County (South Broward County)

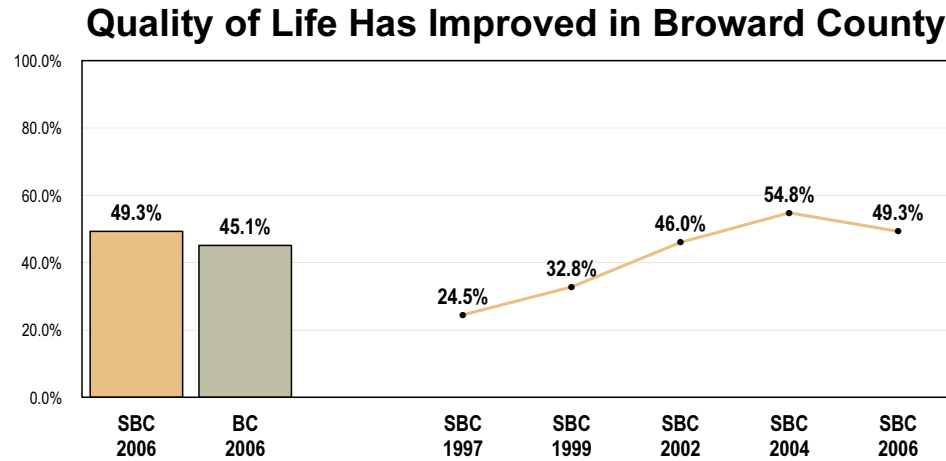
**Nearly one-half (49.3%) of South Broward survey respondents consider their quality of life to have "improved."**

- Another 40.3% of local adults feel that life in Broward County has "stayed the same" while 10.4% feel that it has "grown worse."



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 95]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- The prevalence of local adults who consider that their quality of life has improved is similar to that reported across the county (45.1%).
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* from the 24.5% reported in 1997.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 95]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Numbers represent "improved" responses to the inquiry.

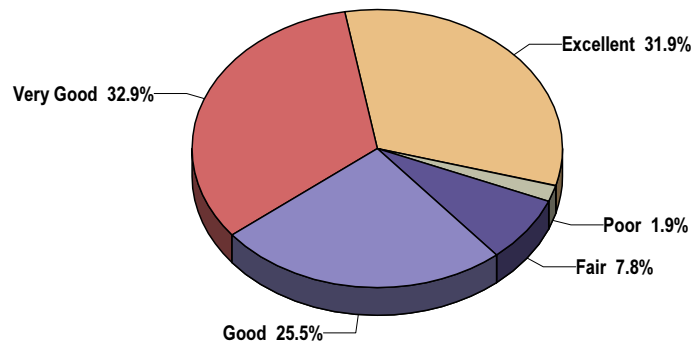
# Neighborhoods

## Neighborhood as a Place to Live

**Local neighborhoods received high reviews from survey respondents in South Broward County.**

- Nearly two in three (64.8%) gave “excellent” or “very good” reports, while another 25.5% gave “good” ratings.
- On the other hand, 9.7% of local adults consider their neighborhood to be a “fair” or “poor” place in which to live.
- The 64.8% of South Broward County adults who consider the neighborhood to be an “excellent” or “very good” place in which to live is identical to the prevalence recorded throughout the county.

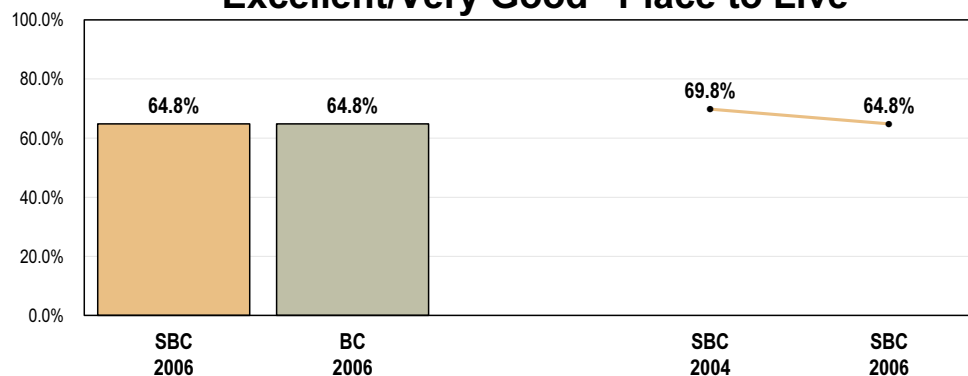
**Rating of Neighborhood as a Place to Live**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 105]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 69.8% reported locally in 2004.

## Neighborhood is an “Excellent/Very Good” Place to Live

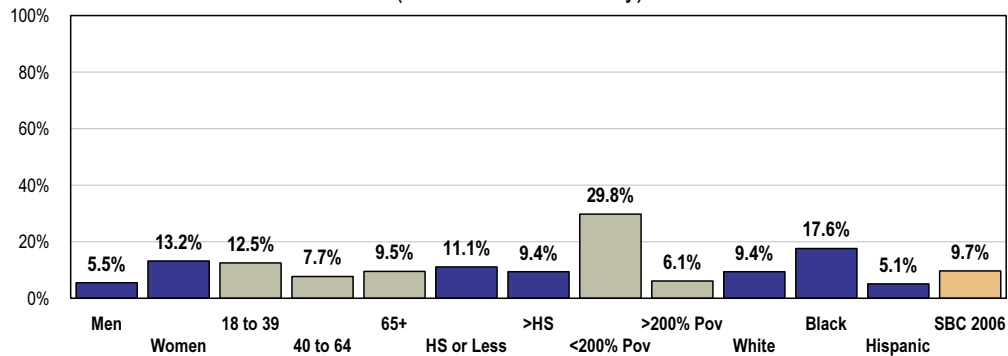


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 105]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Numbers represent combined “excellent/very good” responses.

Viewed demographically, survey respondents more likely to give “fair” or “poor” evaluations of their neighborhoods as places in which to live include women and adults in the lower income category.



## Perceive Neighborhood to be a "Fair" or "Poor" Place in Which to Live (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 105]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent combined "fair" and "poor" responses to the inquiry.

## How Life Has Changed in Neighborhoods

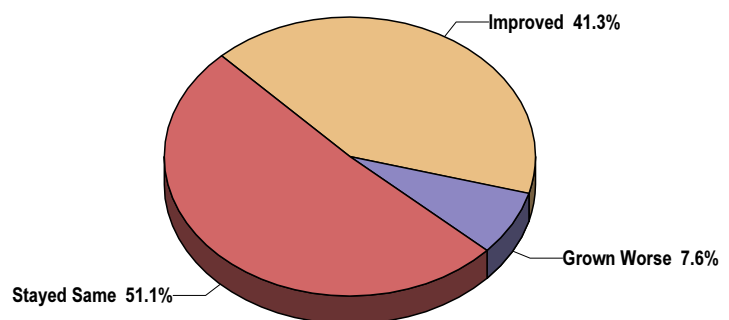
Survey respondents were next asked to evaluate their quality of life while living in the neighborhood and to indicate whether that quality has improved, stayed the same, or grown worse.

**A large number of residents (41.3%) feel that quality of life in their neighborhood has improved, while 51.1% feel that it has stayed the same, and 7.6% feel that it has grown worse.**

- The 41.3% of South Broward County adults who consider the local quality of life to have improved is similar to the prevalence recorded throughout the county.

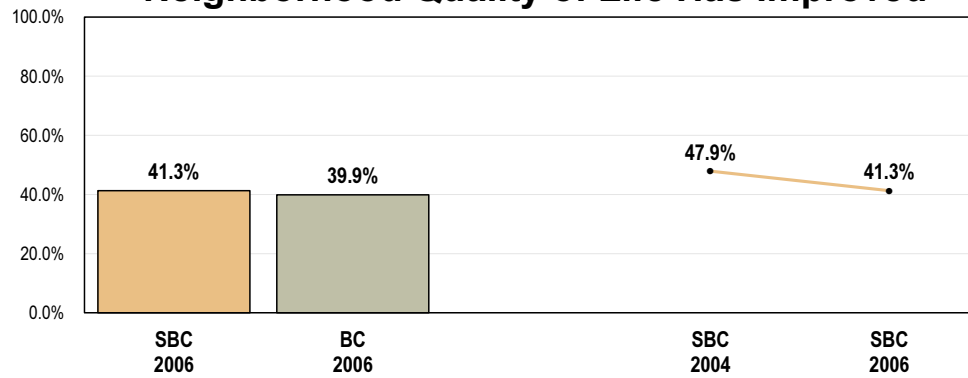
**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in "improved" ratings since 2004.

## Rating of Quality of Life in Neighborhood (South Broward County 2006)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 106]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

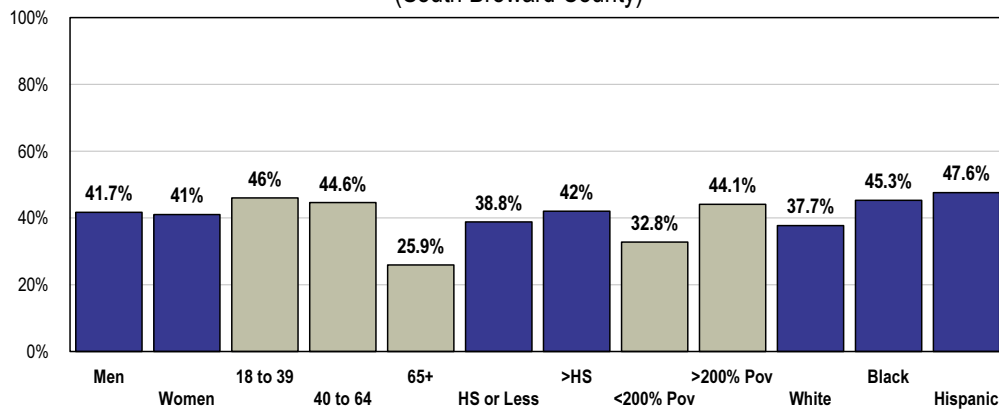
## Neighborhood Quality of Life Has Improved



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 106]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Numbers represent "improved" responses.

South Broward County adults under 65 are more likely to perceive the quality of life in their neighborhoods to have grown worse.

## Perceive Quality of Life in Neighborhood to Have Improved While Living There (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 106]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "improved" responses to the inquiry.

## South Broward County Amenities

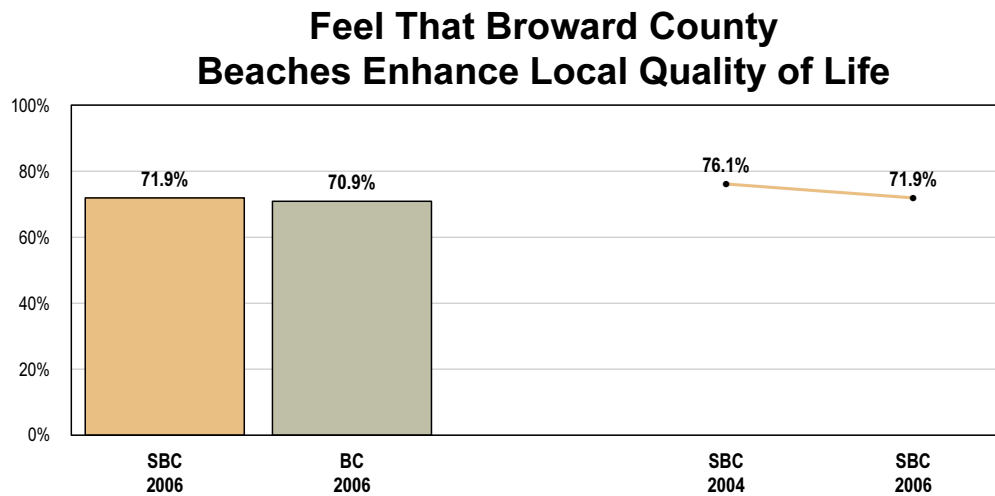
### Beaches

In the next inquiry, local adults were asked to indicate whether the beaches of South Broward County enhance their local quality of life.

**Overall, 71.9% of survey respondents feel that the beaches in Broward County enhance their local quality of life.**

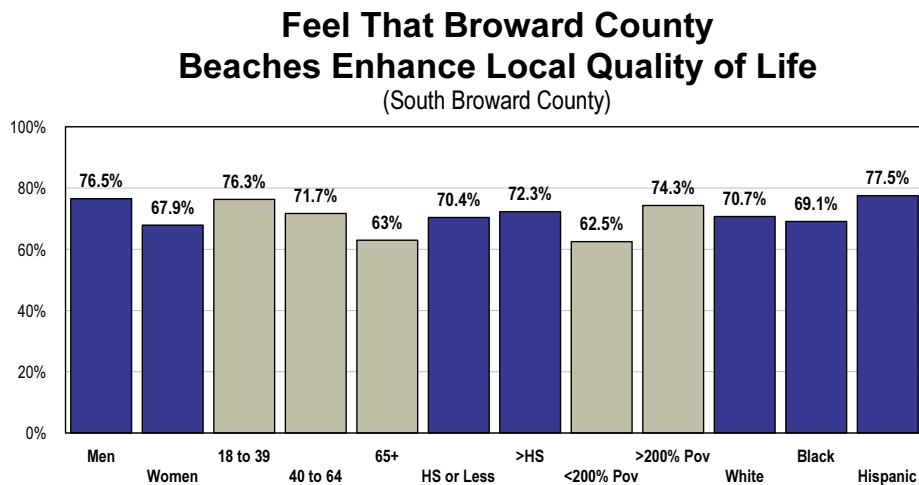
**TREND:** Statistically similar to the 76.1% reported in South Broward County in 2004.

- Comparable to the 70.9% reported across Broward County.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 96]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

None of the demographic differences shown is statistically significant.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 96]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

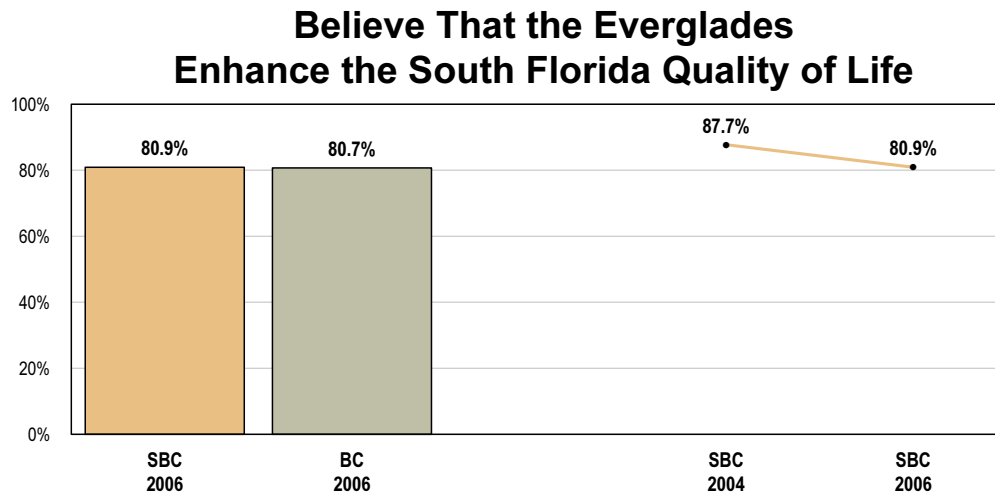
## The Everglades

In a related inquiry, survey respondents were asked whether they consider the Everglades to enhance their local quality of life.

**The vast majority (80.9%) of South Broward County adults consider the Everglades to enhance the South Florida quality of life.**

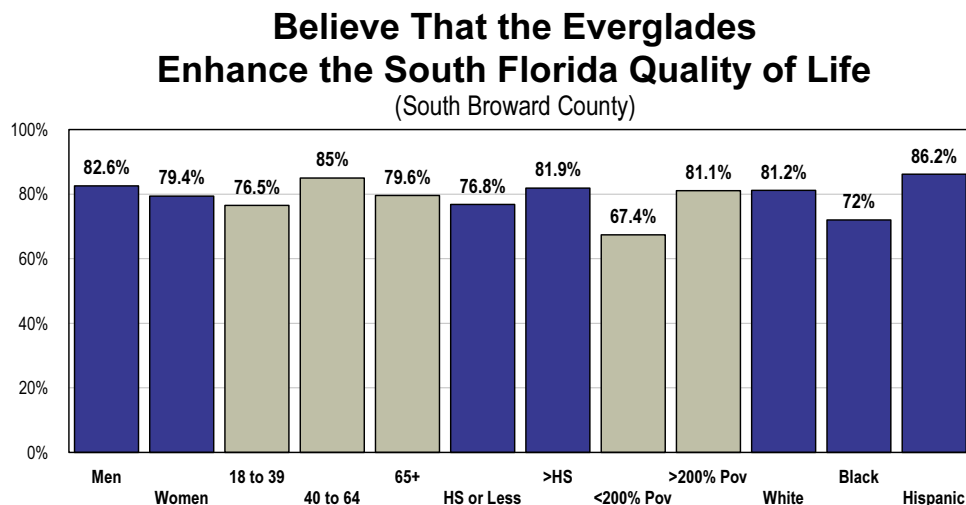
- Nearly identical to the 80.7% reported across Broward County.

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in affirmative responses since 2004.



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 97]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

As shown in the following chart, South Broward adults in the lower income category are less likely to feel that the Everglades enhance South Florida's quality of life.



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 97]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

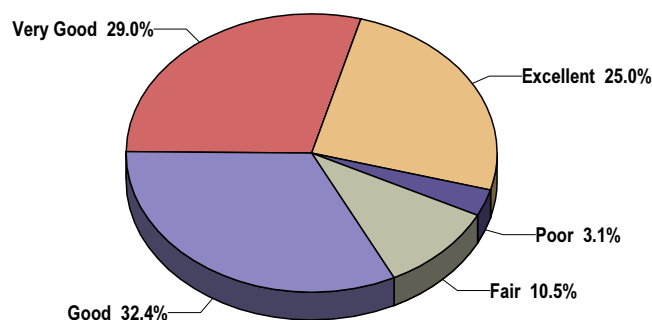
# HOUSING

## Housing Conditions

**Local housing conditions received relatively high reviews from survey respondents in South Broward County.**

- A total of 54.0% gave “excellent” or “very good” reports, while another 32.4% gave “good” ratings.
- On the other hand, 13.6% of local adults consider the condition of local housing to be “fair” or “poor.”
- The 54.0% of South Broward County adults who consider the condition of local housing to be “excellent” or “very good” is similar to the 53.7% reported countywide.

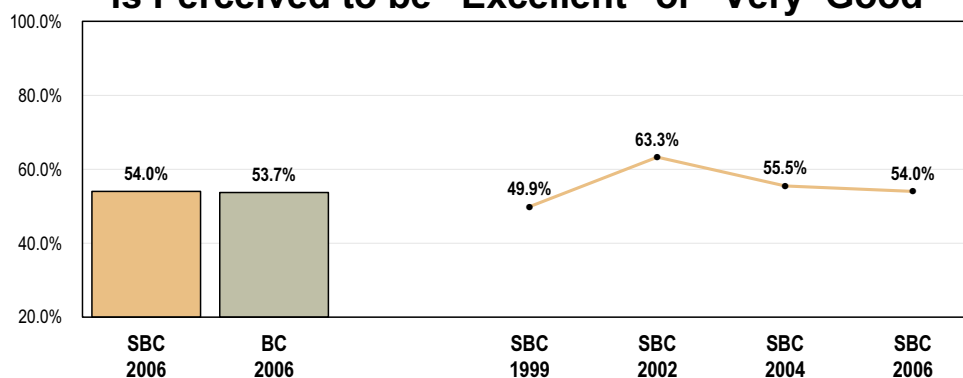
**Rating of the Condition of Local Housing**  
(South Broward County 2006)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 109]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 49.9% “excellent/very good” reported in 2004.

**Condition of Local Housing is Perceived to be “Excellent” or “Very Good”**

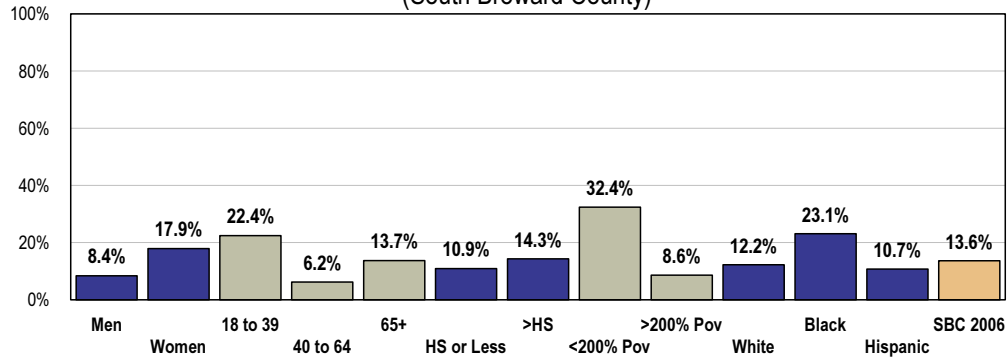


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 109]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

The following segments of community residents are more likely to rate the condition of local housing as “fair” or “poor”:

- Women.
- Adults under age 40.
- Those in the lower income category.

### Condition of Local Housing is Perceived to Be "Fair" or "Poor" (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 109]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

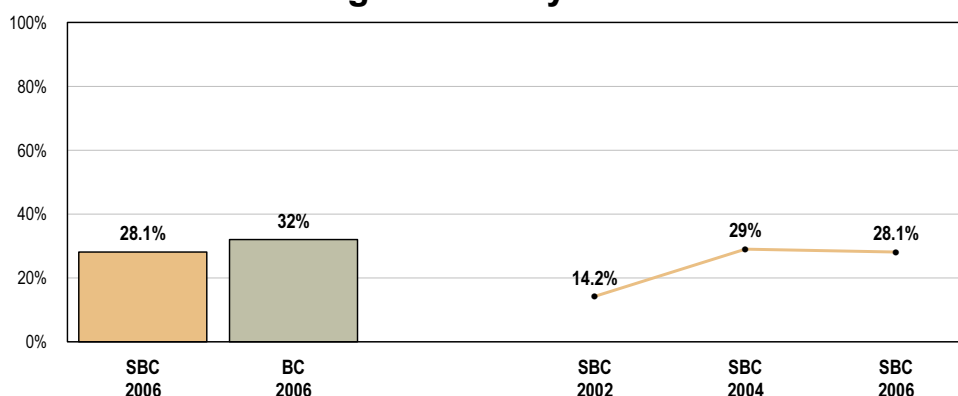
## Housing Affordability

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.

**28.1% of South Broward County residents indicate that a member of their household worked extra hours in the past year in order to make housing or rental payments.**

**TREND:** Marks a statistically significant increase since 2002 (14.2%).

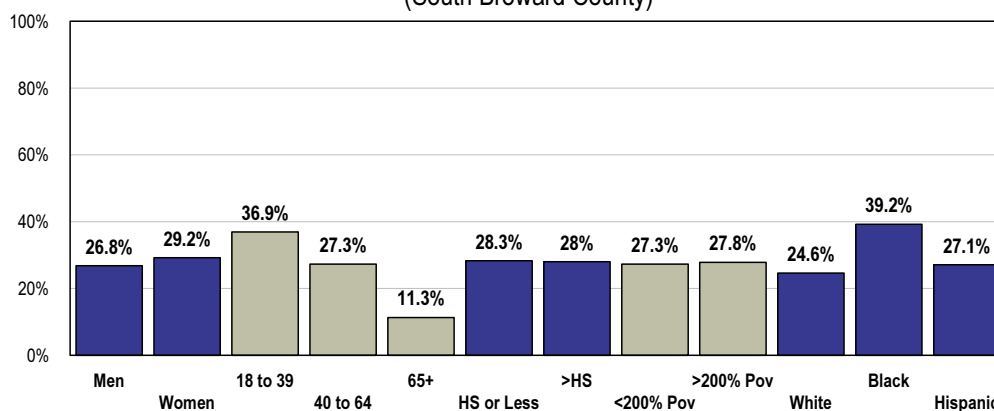
### Member of Household Worked Extra Hours in Order to Make Housing/Rental Payments in the Past Year



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 110]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Adults under 65 are more likely to respond affirmatively.

### Member of Household Worked Extra Hours in Order to Make Housing/Rental Payments in the Past Year (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 110]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

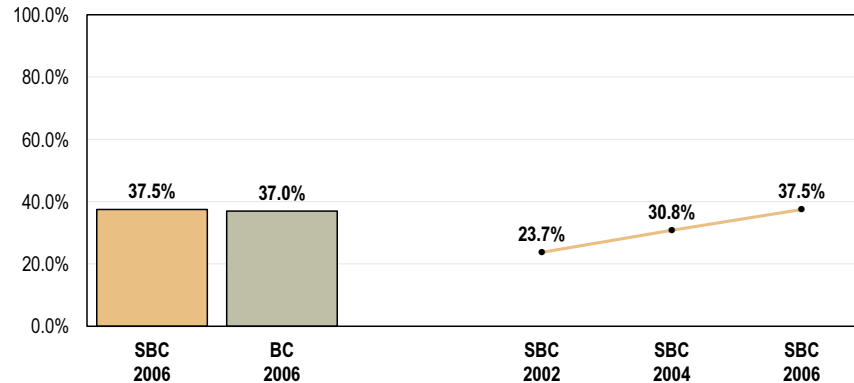
## Housing Market

**A total of 37.5% of South Broward County residents searched for new housing in the past year.**

- Comparable to the 37.0% reported across Broward County.

**TREND:** Denotes a statistically significant increase from the 23.7% reported locally in 2002.

### Searched for New Housing in the Past Year



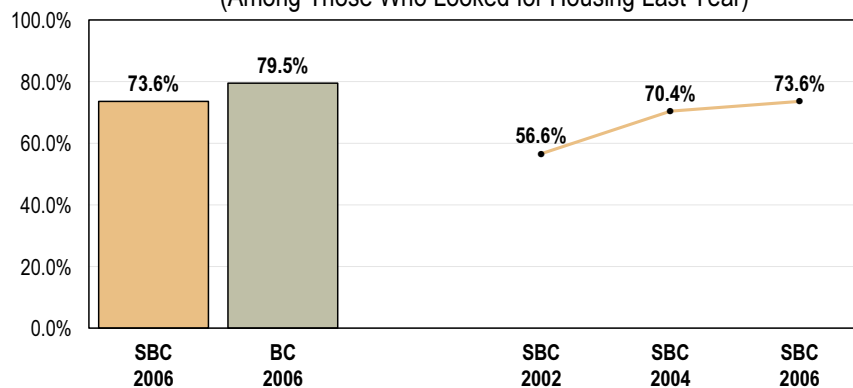
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 111]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**Among South Broward County residents who searched for new housing in the past year, 73.6% had difficulty finding something affordable.**

- Comparable to the 79.5% reported across Broward County.

**TREND:** Denotes a statistically significant increase from the 56.6% reported locally in 2002.

### Had Difficulty Finding Affordable Housing in the Past Year (Among Those Who Looked for Housing Last Year)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 112]  
 Note: • Asked of those respondents who looked for housing in the past year.



# CHILD CARE

Many of today's families include dual-income parents, often presenting the problem of locating quality child care on a regular basis. The following sections explore South Broward County parents' abilities to obtain child care in the past year.

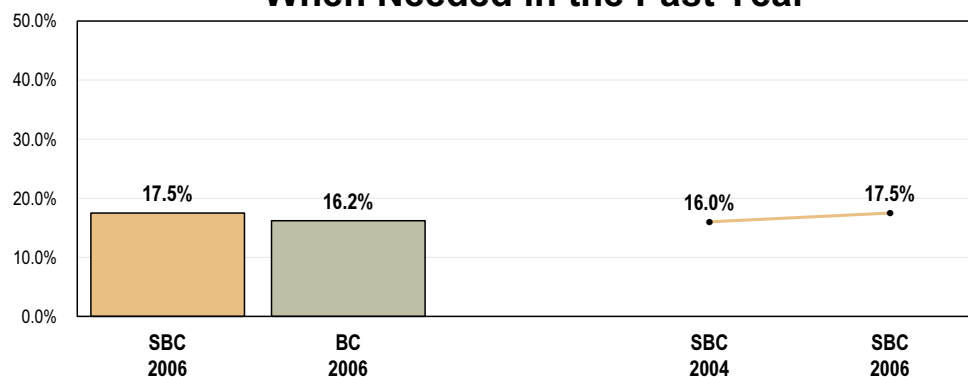
## General Child Care

**A total of 17.5% of local parents with children aged 5 and under have needed child care at some point in the past year, but could not get it.**

- Comparable to the 16.2% prevalence reported across Broward County.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 2004 finding in South Broward County (16.0%).

### Could Not Get Child Care When Needed in the Past Year



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 135]  
Note: • Asked of those respondents with children under 6 at home.

Reasons for the inability to obtain child care in the past year included cost, quality of local child care, lack of evening care, etc. (*note that multiple responses were permitted*). Among the five South Broward County parents responding, **quality** of available care received the largest share of responses, followed by **cost** and **lack of weekend care**.

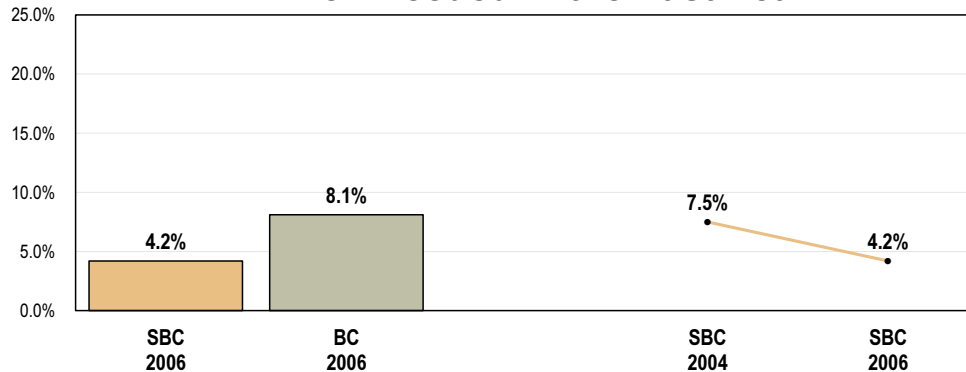
## After-School Care

**A total of 4.2% of local parents with children aged 6 and older have needed an after-school child care program at some point in the past year, but could not get it.**

- Comparable to the 8.1% prevalence reported across Broward County.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 2004 finding in South Broward County (7.5%).

### Could Not Get After-School Care When Needed in the Past Year



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 143]

Note: • Asked of those respondents with children aged 6 and older at home.

When asked for the specific reason(s) for their inability to obtain after-school child care (*multiple responses were accepted*), the majority of these five South Broward County parents mentioned **cost**. Other reasons cited were **lack of transportation**, **quality of available programs**, and **lack of information about location**.

# SOCIAL HARMONY

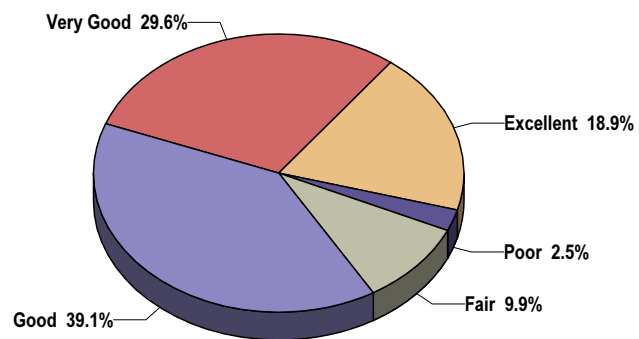
The following section examines residents' feelings on some of the social relations in South Broward County (such as race, cultural, and religious relations).

## Race Relations

**The vast majority of local adults gave positive ratings of race relations in the South Broward County community this year.**

- Overall, 48.5% of adults feel that race relations in the community are “excellent” or “very good.”
- Another 39.1% gave “good” reviews, while 12.4% of local adults feel that race relations are “fair” to “poor.”
- The 48.5% of South Broward County adults who consider local race relations to be “excellent” or “very good” is similar to the 45.4% reported countywide.

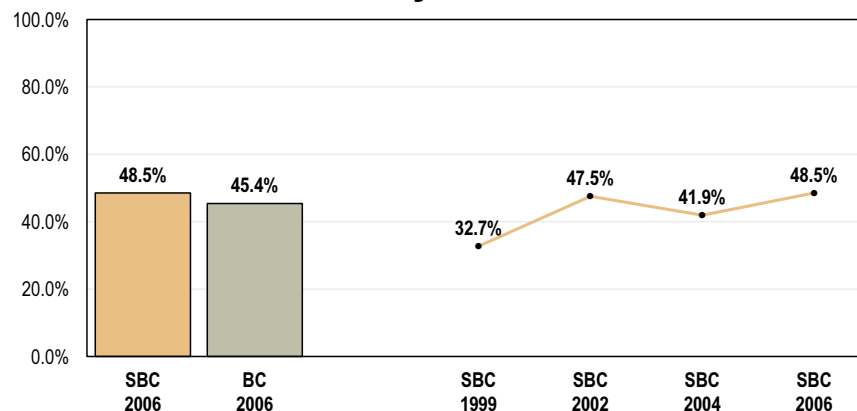
**Rating of Race Relations in the Community**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 91]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

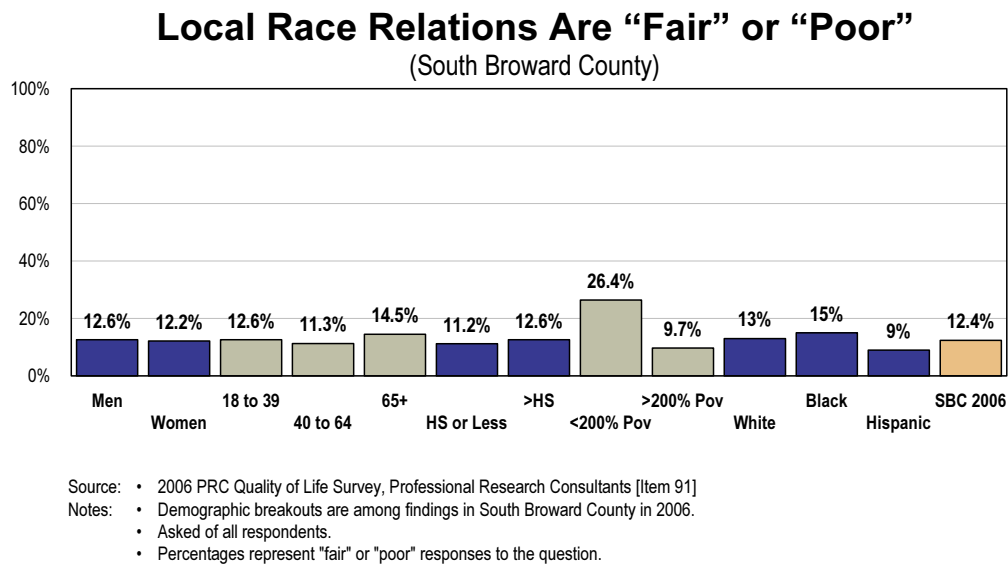
**TREND:** Marks a statistically significant increase from the 32.7% “excellent/very good” reported in 1999.

**Race Relations Are Considered to be “Excellent/Very Good” in the Community**



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 91]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined “excellent/very good” responses among the total sample.

With regard to “fair” or “poor” ratings of local race relations, adults in the lower income category are more likely to give low ratings when compared with various demographic segments.

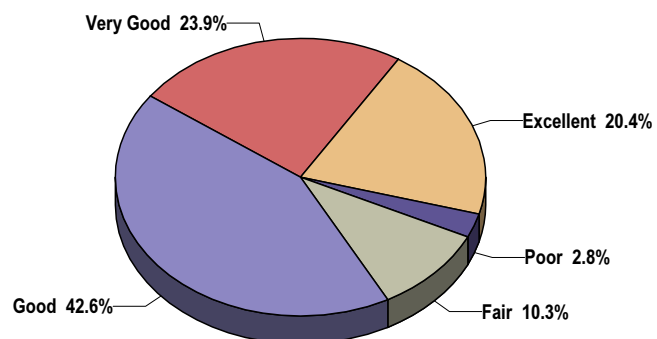


## Cultural Relations

**A total of 44.3% of adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of the cultural relations in the community.**

- Another 42.6% feel that cultural relations are “good” in South Broward County and the remaining 13.1% gave “fair” or “poor” indications.
- The 44.3% of local adults who gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings of local cultural relations is similar to the 41.8% prevalence recorded throughout Broward County.

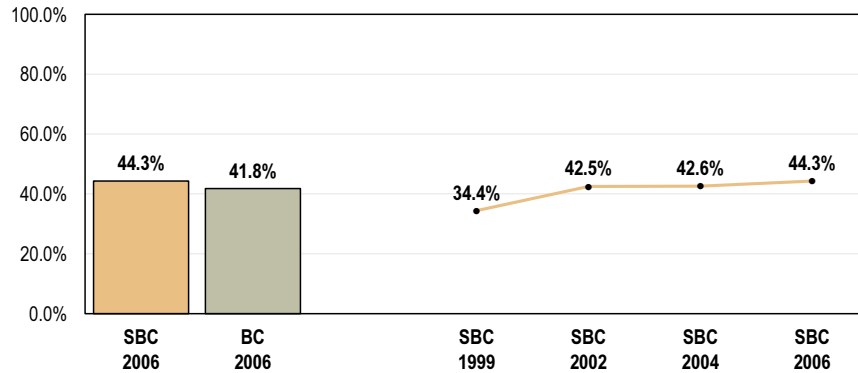
### Rating of Cultural Relations in the Community (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 92]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* in positive ratings of cultural relations since 1999.

### Cultural Relations Are Considered to be “Excellent/Very Good” in the Community (South Broward County)



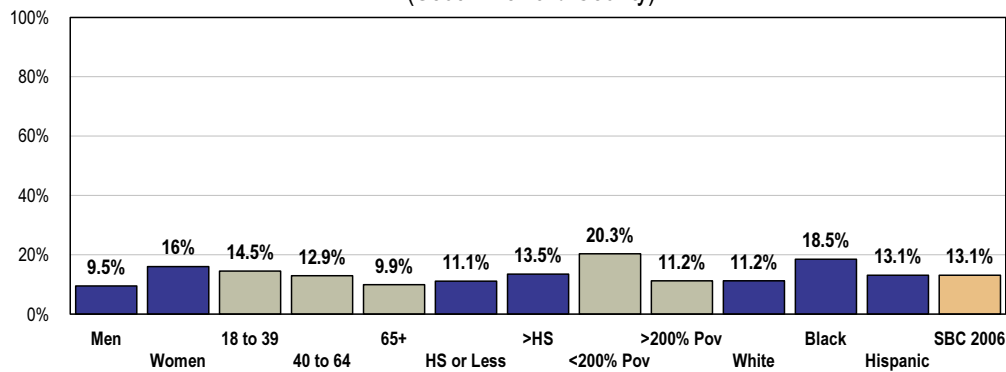
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 92]

Note: • Asked of all respondents.

• Percentages represent combined "excellent/very good" responses among the total sample.

When viewing “fair” or “poor” ratings by key demographics characteristics, note that none of the differences is statistically significant.

### Local Cultural Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor" (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 92]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.

• Asked of all respondents.

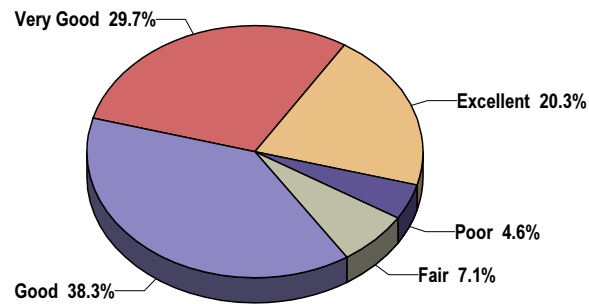
• Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.

## Religious Relations

Finally, South Broward County residents were asked to rate local religious relations.

- “Excellent” and “very good” ratings of local religious relations were noted among one-half (50.0%) of South Broward County respondents.
- Another 38.3% of adults gave “good” ratings, while 11.7% of South Broward County adults consider local religious relations to be “fair” or “poor.”
- The 50.0% of South Broward adults who consider religious relations in the community to be “excellent” or “very good” is similar to the 45.5% reported across Broward County this year.

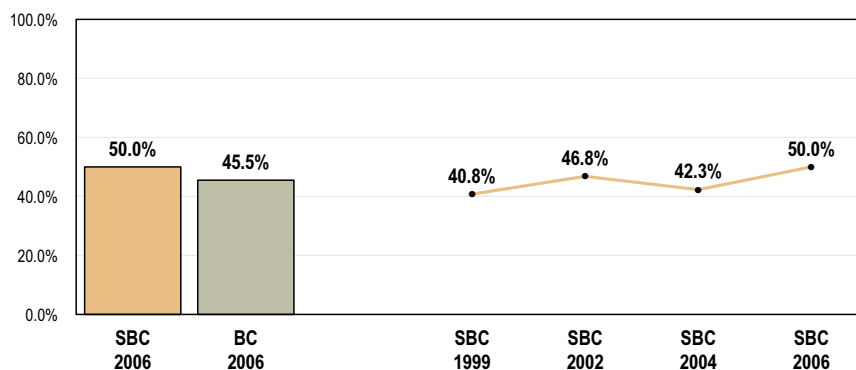
**Rating of Religious Relations in the Community**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 93]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant increase* in positive ratings since the 1999 survey was conducted.

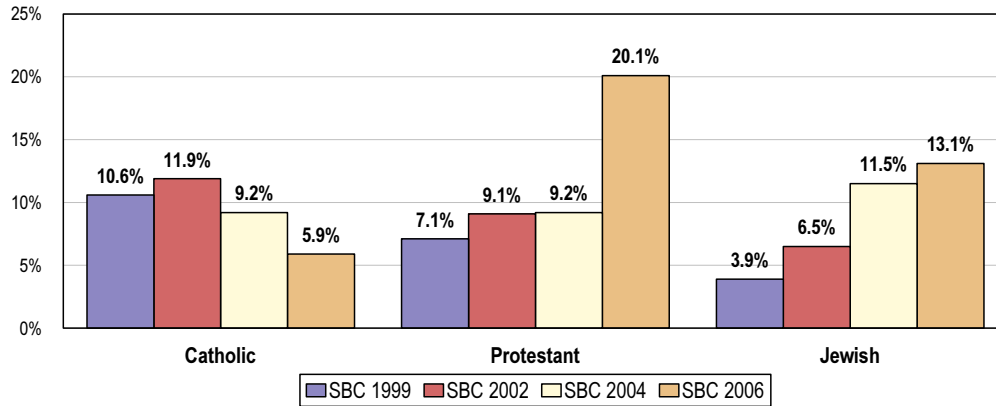
**Religious Relations Are Considered to be “Excellent/Very Good” in the Community**



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 93]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "excellent/very good" responses among the total sample.

Viewed by personal religious affiliation, local residents of Protestant faith gave the highest “fair/poor” evaluations this year with regard to local religious relations (20.1%).

### Local Religious Relations Are "Fair" or "Poor" (By Personal Religious Affiliation)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [93,41]

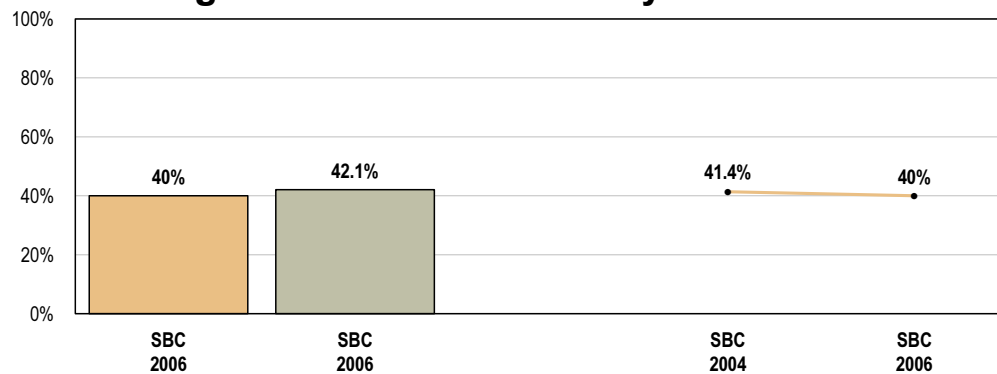
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question, segmented by specific personal religious preference.

# VOLUNTEERING

**4 in 10 South Broward County residents (40.0%) volunteered in the neighborhood or community at least once in the past year.**

- Similar to the 42.1% reported throughout Broward County.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 41.4% found in South Broward County in 2004.

## Volunteered in the Neighborhood or Community in the Past Year

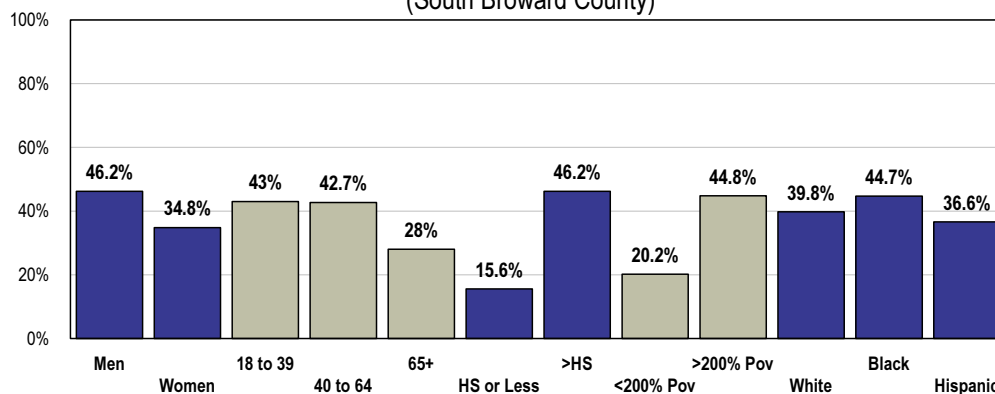


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 107]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" answers to the inquiry.

With the exception of race, note the significant differences in the prevalence of volunteering within each key demographic segment.

## Volunteered in the Neighborhood or Community in the Past Year (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 107]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.

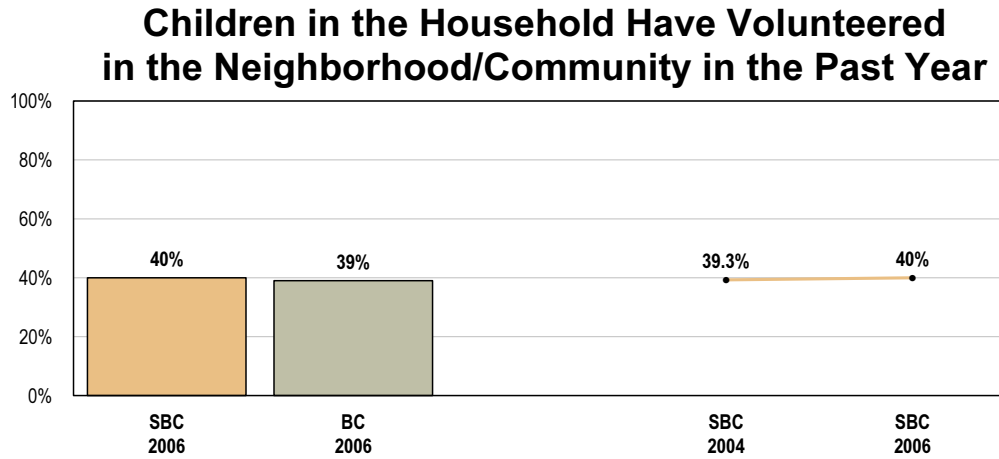
• Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" answers to the inquiry.



**Among survey respondents with children at home, 40.0% note that a child in the household volunteered in the neighborhood or community in the past year.**

- Comparable to the 39.0% reported throughout Broward County.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 39.3% found in South Broward County in 2004.



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 108]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Calculated to represent households with children under 18 at home.

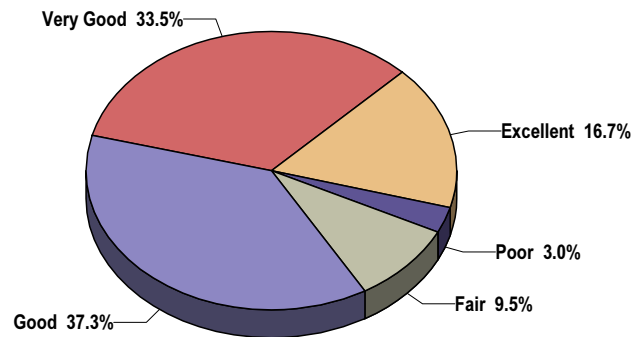
# ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

## Rating of Local Arts & Entertainment

When asked to rate Broward County's arts and entertainment opportunities, one-half (50.2%) of community residents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings.

- Another 37.3% have "good" opinions of local arts and entertainment opportunities.
- In contrast, 12.5% of survey respondents gave "fair" or "poor" evaluations of the county's arts and entertainment opportunities.
- The 50.2% of local adults who perceive the county's arts and entertainment opportunities to be "excellent" or "very good" is similar to the 47.5% found across Broward County.

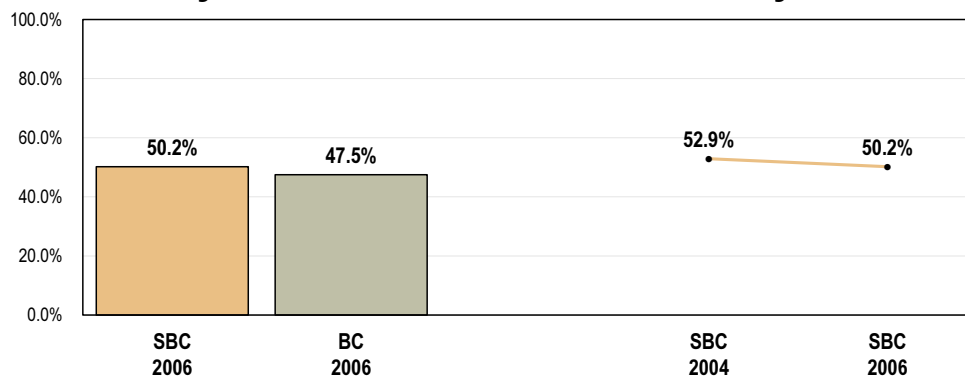
**Rating of Broward County's Arts and Entertainment Opportunities**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 98]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 52.9% reported in South Broward County in 2004.

## Arts and Entertainment Opportunities in Broward County Perceived to be "Excellent/Very Good"

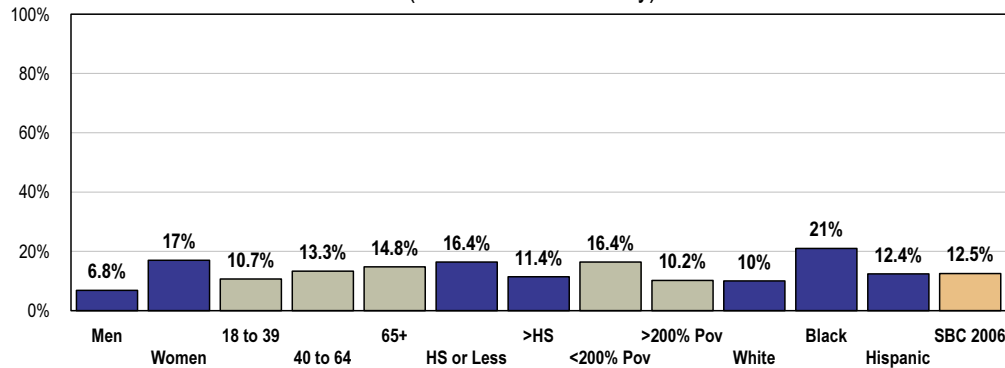


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 98]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses.

Viewed demographically, women in South Broward County are more likely to give “fair” or “poor” ratings of the local arts and entertainment.

## Arts and Entertainment Opportunities in Broward County Are "Fair" or "Poor"

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 98]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

## Attendance at Cultural Events

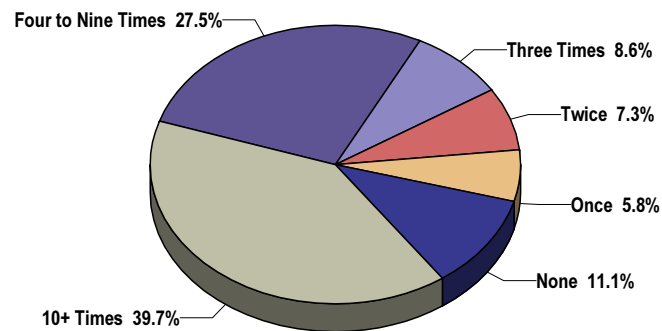
In a related inquiry, survey respondents were asked to indicate whether they attended a cultural event in South Broward County in the past year, and if so, the approximate number of events. [In this case, the term “cultural event” includes such things as movies, art festivals, concerts, historical sites, museums, art galleries, or theater performances.]

**A large share of survey members (39.7%) attended some type of cultural event 10 or more times in the past year.**

## Frequency of Attending a Cultural Event in Broward County in the Past Year

(South Broward County)

- Another 27.5% of South Broward County residents attended such an event **between four and nine times**.
- In contrast, 11.1% of local adults **did not attend any** type of cultural event in the past year.

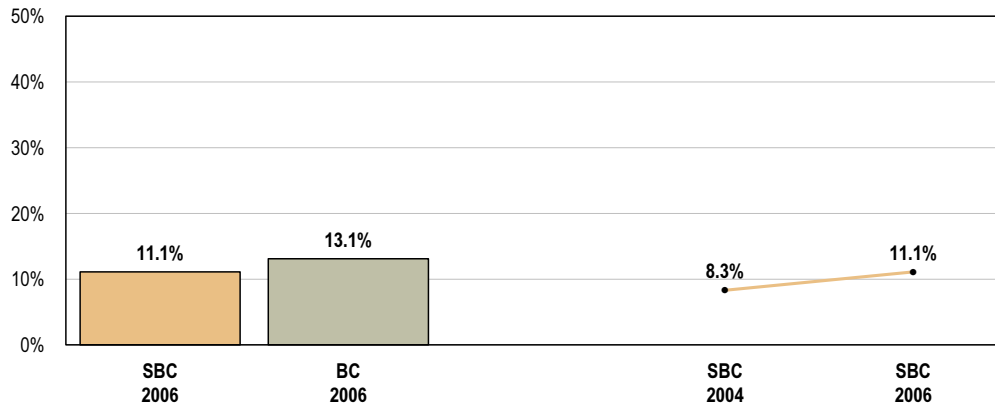


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 99]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • In this case, the term "cultural event" includes such things as a movie, art festival, concert, historical site, museum, art gallery, or theater performance.

- The 11.1% of local adults who did not attend a cultural event in the past year is comparable to the 13.1% countywide prevalence.

▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 8.3% reported in South Broward County in 2004.

### Did Not Attend a Single Cultural Event in the Past Year

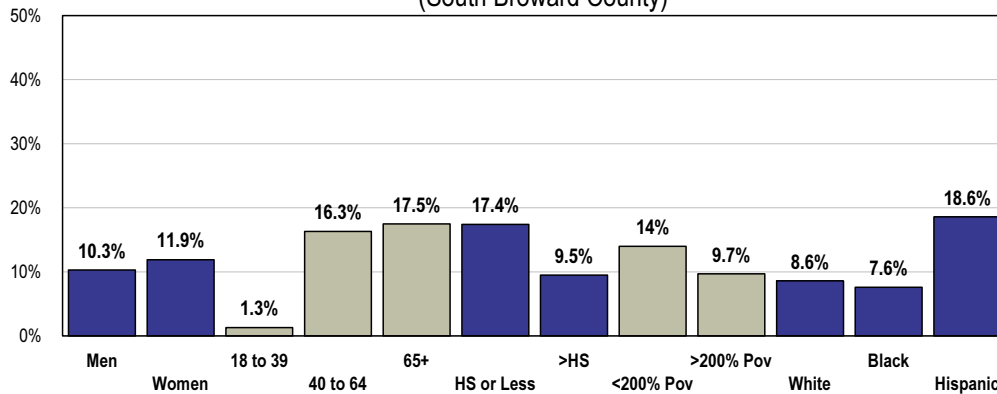


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 99]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "none" responses to the question.

South Broward County adults least likely to have attended a cultural event in the past year include those aged 40 and older and Hispanics.

### Did Not Attend a Single Cultural Event in the Past Year

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 99]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "none" responses to the question.

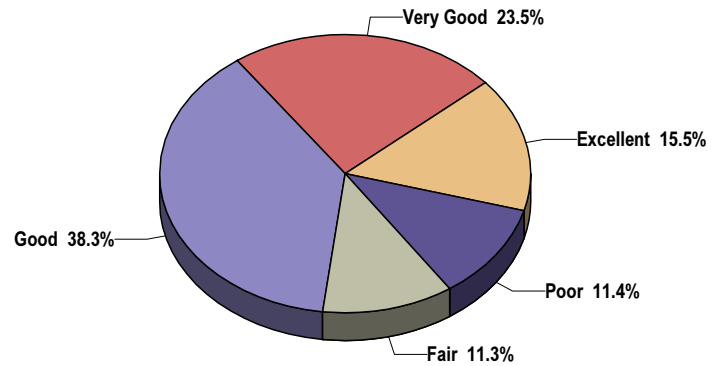
# RECREATION

**Approximately 39.0% of area residents feel that local recreational areas in South Broward County (including public parks and other open areas) are “excellent” or “very good.”**

- Another 38.3% rate them as “good,” while 22.7% of local adults perceive the county’s recreational areas to be “fair” or “poor.”
- The 39.0% of South Broward County adults who consider local recreational areas to be “excellent” or “very good” is less favorable than the 46.7% reported countywide.

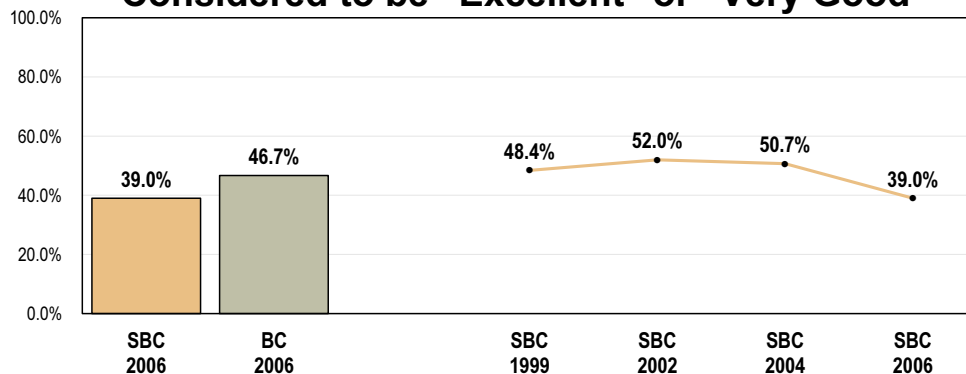
**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* from the 48.4% reported locally in 1999.

**Rating of Local Recreational Areas**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 113]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**Rating of Local Recreational Areas**  
**Considered to be “Excellent” or “Very Good”**

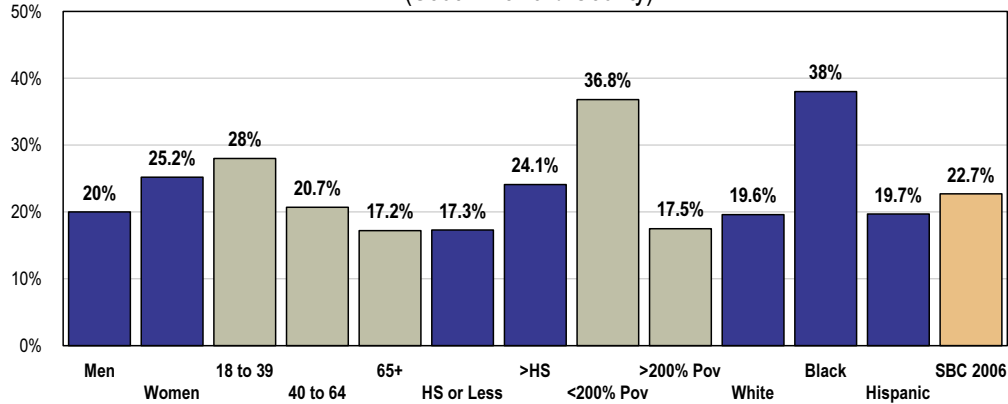


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 113]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "excellent/very good" responses.

When segmented by demographics, community residents more likely to view local recreational areas as “fair” or “poor” include people living at or near the national poverty level and Blacks in South Broward County.

## Local Recreational Areas Are "Fair" or "Poor"

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 113]

Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.

• Asked of all respondents.

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

# TRANSPORTATION

Community members in South Broward County were next asked for their opinions on the current ways in which South Broward County spends money on certain aspects of transportation. Respondents were given five transportation issues and asked whether Broward County currently spends “too much,” “enough,” or “not enough” money on each.

**A totally of 57.6% of South Broward County residents do not feel the county is spending enough money on public transit.**

- Comparable to the 62.7% reported across Broward County this year.

▣ **TREND:** Similar to the 58.3% recorded across South Broward County in 2004.

**Just over one-half (51.5%) of South Broward County residents do not feel the county is spending enough money on sidewalks and/or bike paths.**

- Comparable to the 53.9% reported across Broward County this year.

▣ **TREND:** Similar to the 52.1% found locally in 2004.

**Another 49.4% of community members do not feel the county is spending enough money on adding lanes to existing roads.**

- Comparable to the 51.4% recorded countywide.

▣ **TREND:** Similar to the 53.5% reported in the area in 2004.

**A similar prevalence (49.3%) of South Broward County residents do not feel the county is spending enough money on road safety.**

- Comparable to the 53.1% reported across Broward County this year.

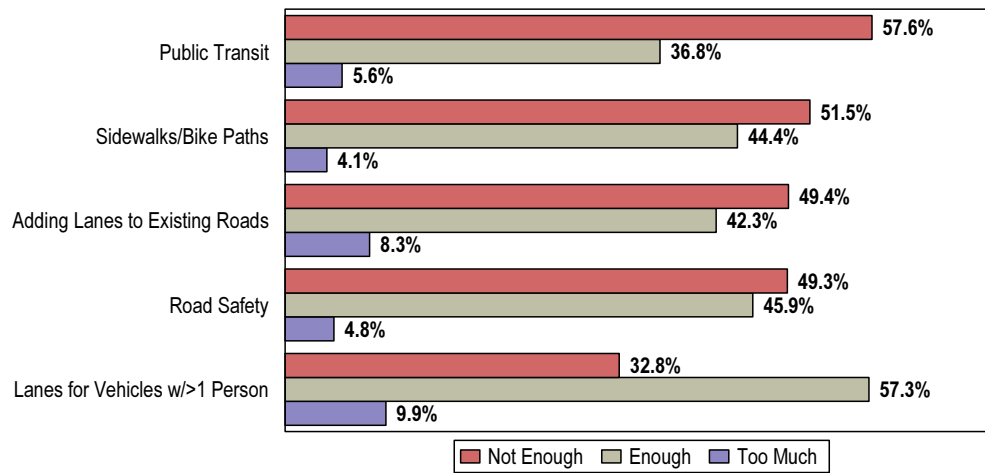
▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in “not enough” responses since 2004.

**Fewer local adults (32.8%) feel that the county is not spending enough money on lanes for vehicles with more than one person.**

- Comparable to the 33.3% reported countywide.

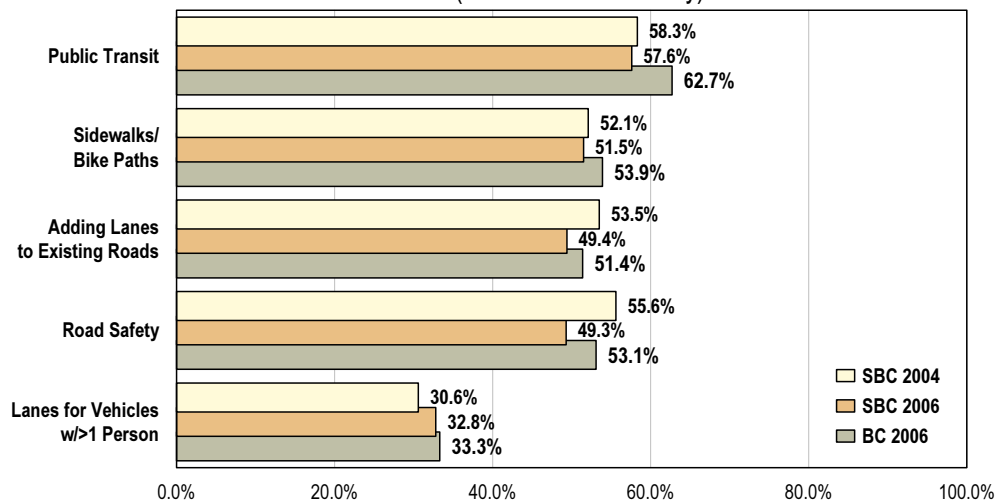
▣ **TREND:** Similar to the 30.6% recorded across South Broward County in 2004.

## Opinions of Current Broward County Spending (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Items 100-104]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

## Consider Current Broward County Spending to Be “Not Enough” (South Broward County)



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 100-104]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "not enough" responses given among the total sample.

On the other hand, the largest (albeit comparatively low) “too much” response was for spending on **lanes for vehicles with more than one person** (9.9%), followed by **adding lanes to existing roads** (8.3%), **public transit** (5.6%), **road safety** (4.8%), and **sidewalks/bike paths** (4.1%).



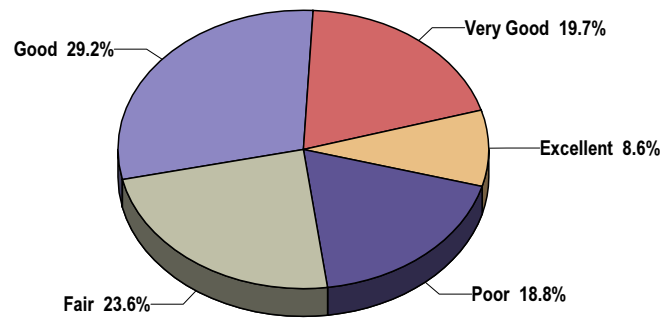
# EDUCATION

## Public Schools

**28.3% of South Broward County adults consider the quality of local public schools to be “excellent” or “very good.”**

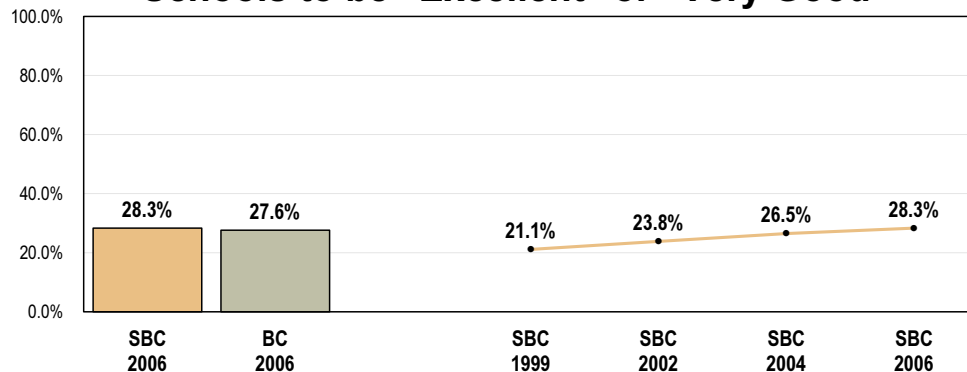
- Similar to the 27.6% reported across Broward County.
- Another 29.2% gave “good” reports, while 42.4% of survey respondents gave “fair” or “poor” ratings of their public schools.
- ▣ **TREND:** The prevalence of “excellent” and “very good” ratings has undergone a *statistically significant increase* from the 21.1% reported across South Broward County in 1999.

**Rating of Local Public Schools**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 116]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

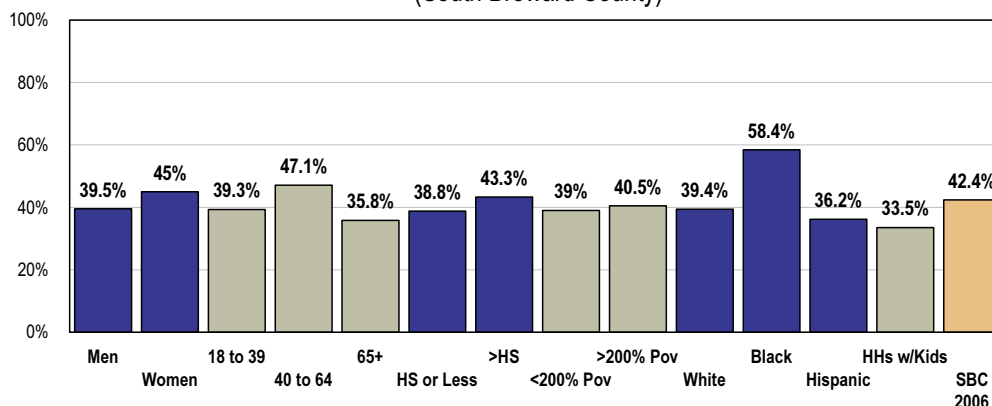
**Perceive Local Public Schools to be “Excellent” or “Very Good”**



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 116]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- South Broward County Blacks are more likely to consider local public schools to be “fair” or “poor.”
- Note also that 33.5% of survey respondents with children in the home gave “fair/poor” evaluations of local public schools.

### Local Public Schools Are "Fair" or "Poor" (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 116]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

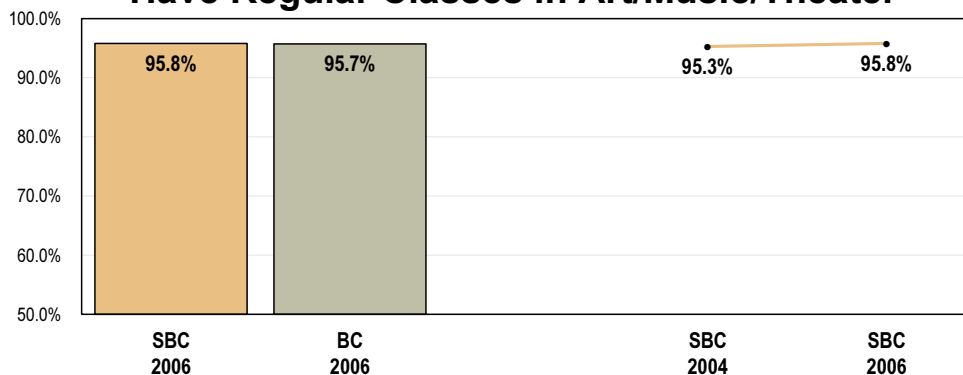
### Perceptions About Specific Classes in the Public Schools

Survey respondents were next asked to give their opinions about certain classes offered in the public schools, specifically physical education and classes in art, music, and theater.

**The vast majority (95.8%) of South Broward County survey respondents feel that public schools should offer regular classes in art, music, and theater.**

- Nearly identical to the 95.7% reported across the county.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 95.3% reported in 2004.

### Feel That Local Schools Should Have Regular Classes in Art/Music/Theater

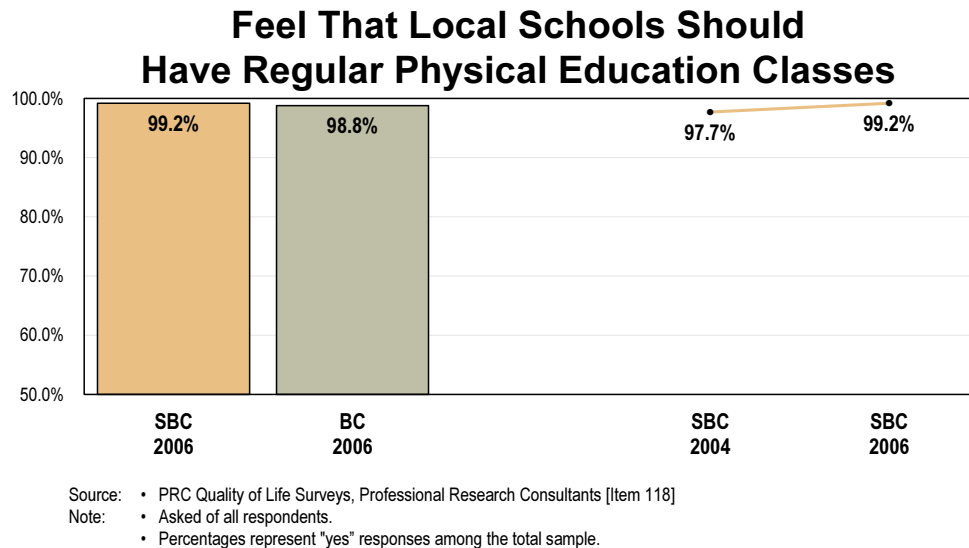


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 117]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses among the total sample.

Further, 99.2% feel that public schools should offer regular physical education classes.

- Comparable to the 98.8% reported across the county.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 97.7% reported across South Broward County in 2004.



## Local Colleges

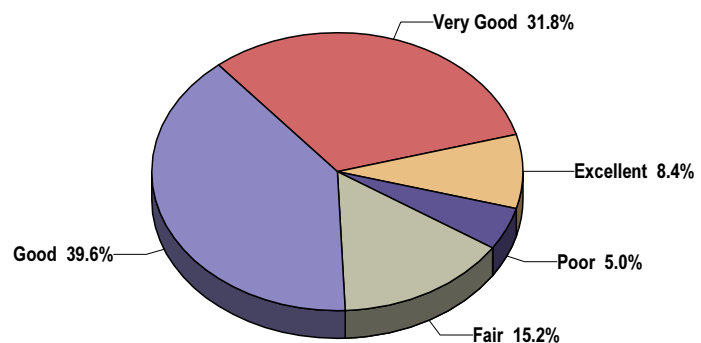
Residents of South Broward County were then asked to give their opinions on how well local colleges and universities are doing in preparing students for future employment.

**A total of 40.2% of South Broward County survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" ratings of the job local colleges and universities do to prepare students for future employment.**

- Another 39.6% gave "good" ratings, while 20.2% of local adults gave "fair" or "poor" evaluations.
- The 40.2% prevalence of "excellent" and "very good" ratings is comparable to the 38.3% found across Broward County.

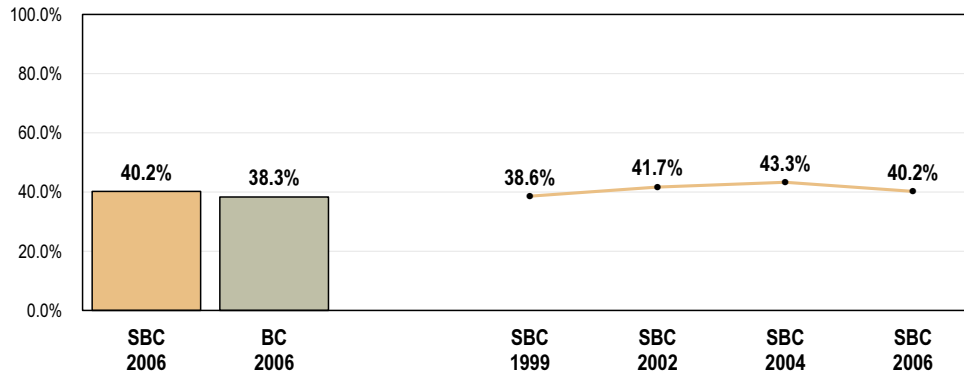
**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 38.6% recorded across South Broward County in 1999.

### Rating of Performance of Local Colleges and Universities in Preparing Students for Future Employment (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 119]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

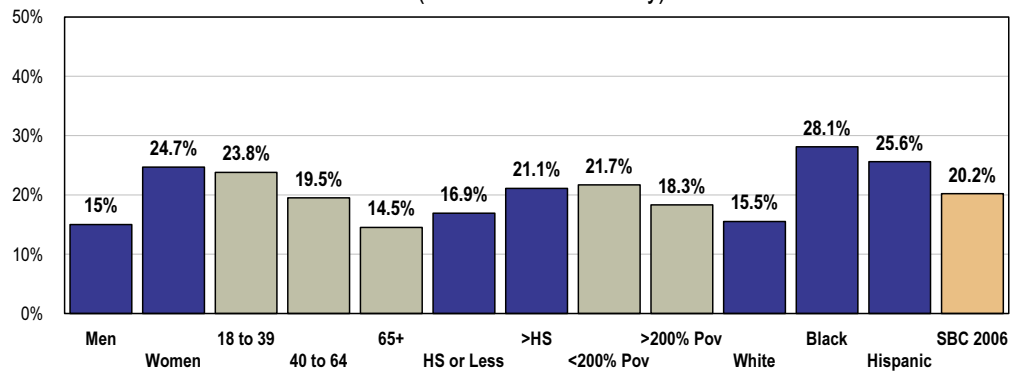
## Performance of Local Colleges and Universities in Preparing Students is “Excellent” or “Very Good”



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 119]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Women, Blacks, and Hispanics in South Broward County are more likely to feel that local colleges and universities are doing a “fair” or “poor” job in preparing students for future employment.

## Performance of Local Colleges and Universities in Preparing Students is “Fair” or “Poor” (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 119]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent “fair” or “poor” responses to the question.

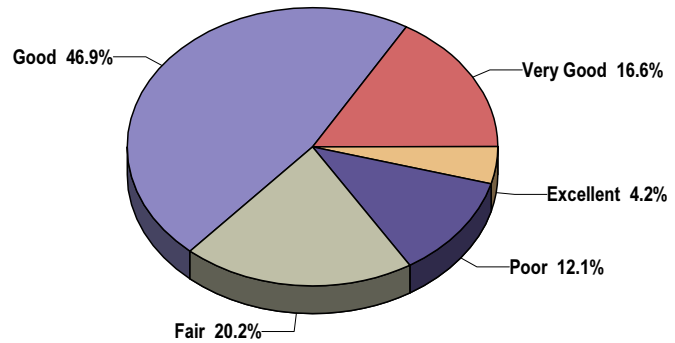
## Development of a Future Work Force

Survey respondents were next asked to give their opinions on how well the state is doing in developing the future work force.

**One-fifth (20.8%) of survey respondents consider Florida's educational system (in developing the future work force) to be "excellent" or "very good."**

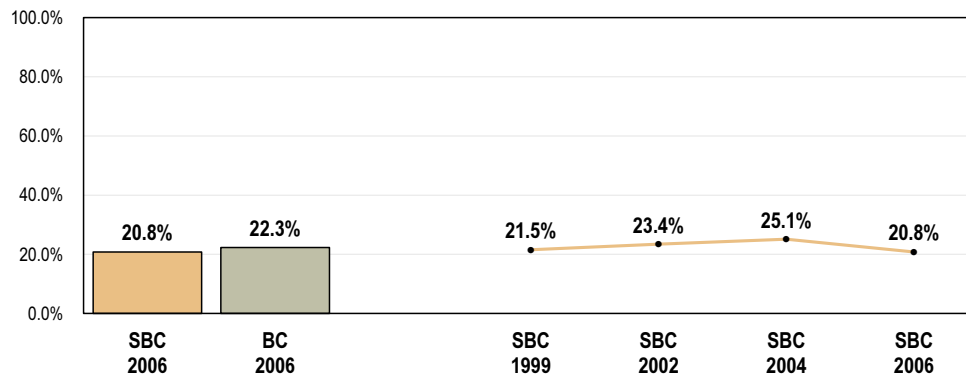
- Nearly one-half (46.9%) of local adults gave "good" ratings, while 32.3% of survey respondents consider Florida's educational system to be "fair" or "poor" at developing the future work force.
- The 20.8% prevalence of "excellent" and "very good" ratings is comparable to the 22.3% found across Broward County.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 21.5% recorded across South Broward County in 1999.

### Rating of Florida's Educational System in Developing Future Work Force (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 120]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

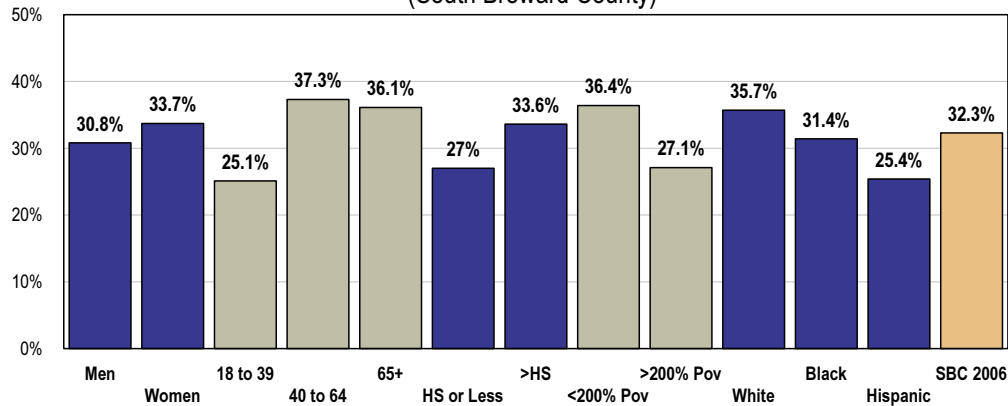
### Florida's Educational System Considered to be "Excellent" or "Very Good" at Developing a Future Work Force



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 120]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

Adults aged 40 and older are more likely to give “fair” or “poor” evaluations.

### Preparations for Future Work Force Are "Fair" or "Poor" (South Broward County)



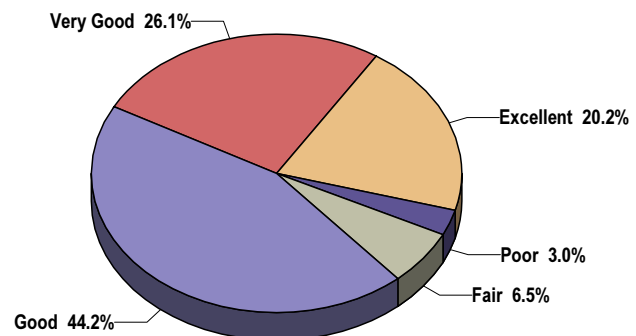
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 120]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

## Personal Access to Higher Education

**When asked to rate their personal access to higher education opportunities, nearly one-half (46.3%) of local adults gave “excellent” or “very good” ratings.**

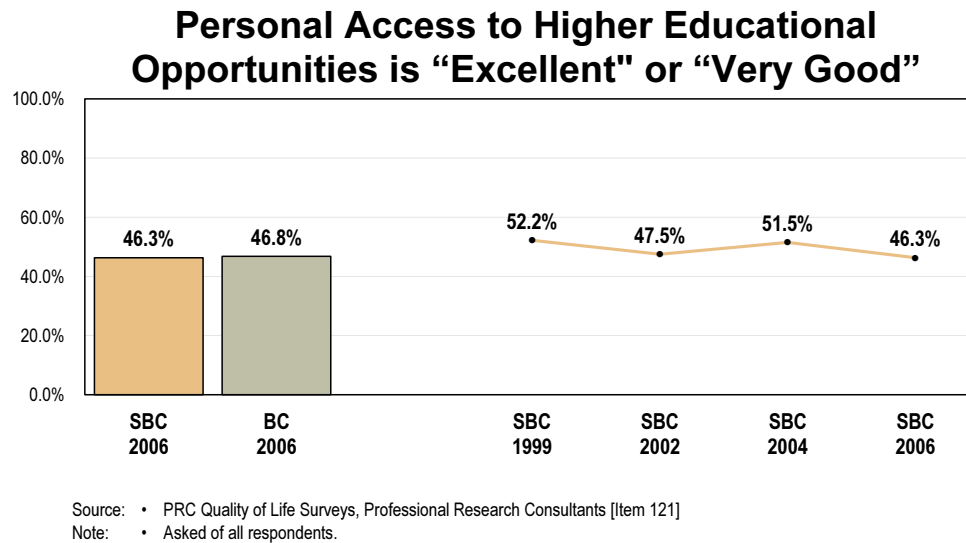
- Another 44.2% of South Broward County adults gave “good” evaluations of their personal access to higher education opportunities.
- In contrast, 9.5% of adults gave “fair/poor” ratings.
- The 46.3% prevalence of “excellent” and “very good” ratings is nearly identical to the 46.8% found across Broward County.

### Rating of Personal Access to Higher Educational Opportunities (South Broward County)

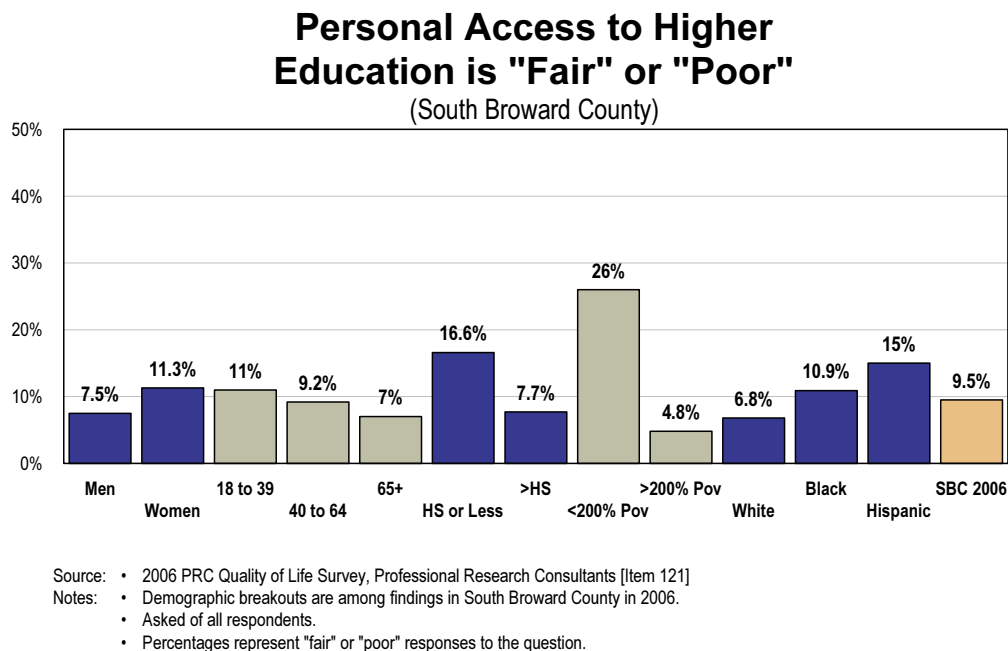


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 121]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 52.2% recorded across South Broward County in 1999.



Local adults more 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 and, not surprisingly, people without postsecondary education.



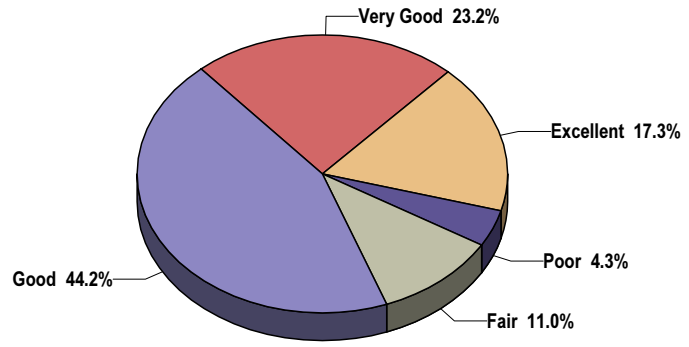
## Job Training & Vocational Opportunities

In regard to their personal access to job training or vocational opportunities, South Broward survey respondents gave 40.5% "excellent" or "very good" ratings.

- Another 44.2% gave "good" reports, while 15.3% rated their personal access as "fair" or "poor."
- The 40.5% combined "excellent" and "very good" reports is comparable to the 42.8% reported across Broward County.

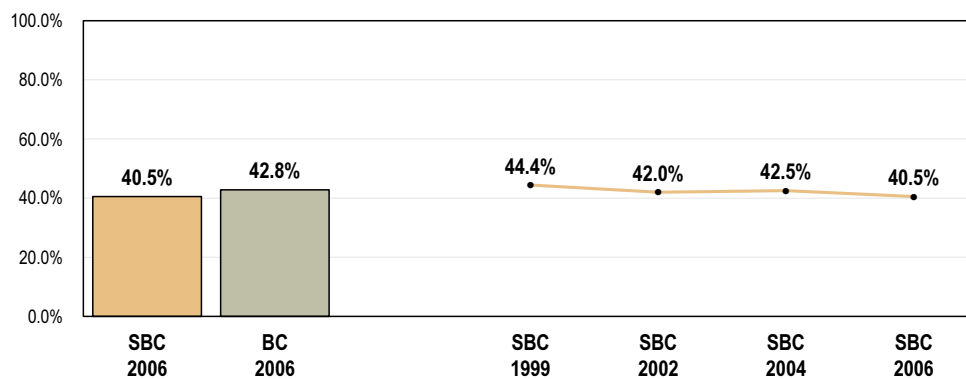
**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 44.4% reported in South Broward County in 1999.

**Rating of Personal Access to Job Training or Vocational Opportunities**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 122]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**Personal Access to Job Training or Vocational Opportunities is "Excellent" or "Very Good"**

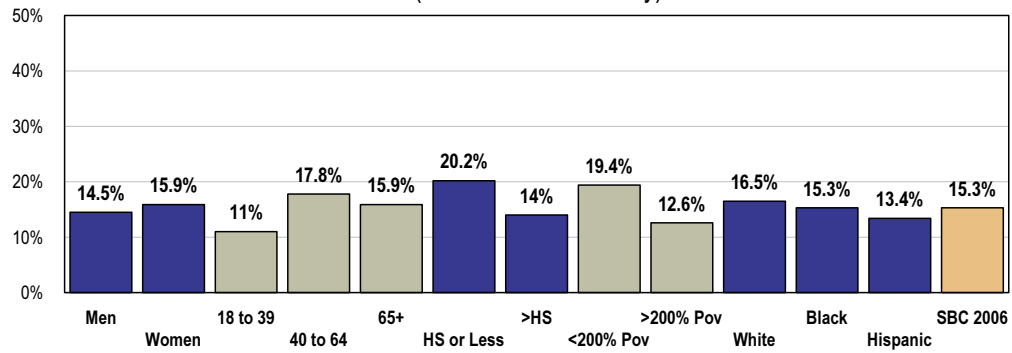


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 122]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.



Note that none of the differences in “fair/poor” ratings by key demographic characteristic is statistically significant.

### Personal Access to Job Training is "Fair" or "Poor" (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 122]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "fair" or "poor" responses to the question.

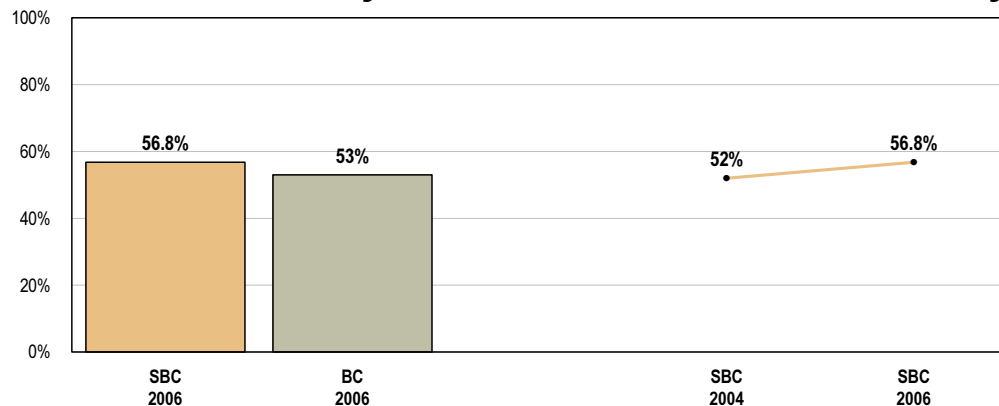
# LITERACY

## Awareness of Local Literacy Classes

**Nearly 6 in 10 (56.8%) South Broward County residents are aware of literacy classes offered in the community.**

- Similar to the 53.0% reported countywide.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 52.0% reported locally in 2004.

### Aware of Literacy Classes Offered in the Community

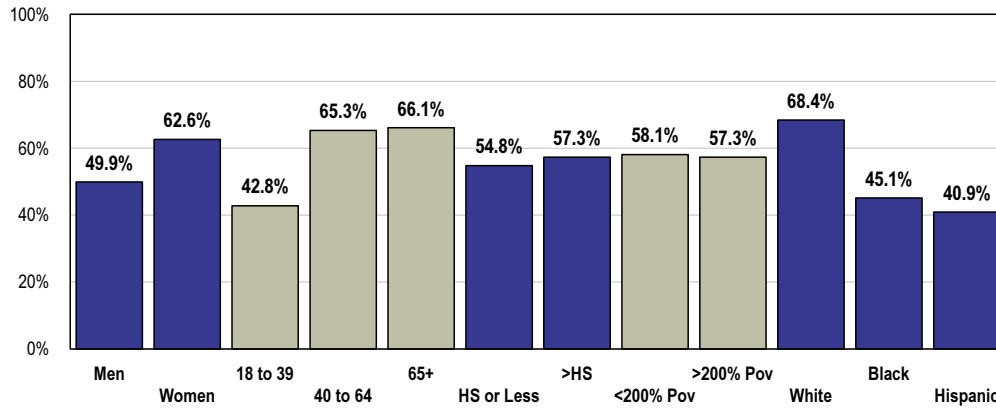


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 68]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Adults least likely to be aware of local literacy programs include the following demographic segments:

- Men.
- Adults under 40.
- Blacks.
- Hispanics.

## Aware of Literacy Classes Offered in the Community (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 68]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

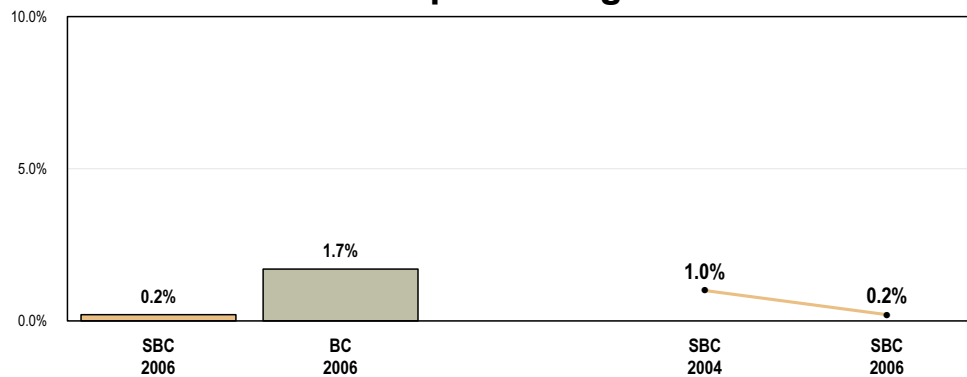
## Need Help With Reading

**A very low percentage (0.2%) of South Broward County survey respondents indicate needing help learning to read.**

- Lower than the countywide prevalence (1.7%).

**TREND:** Statistically comparable to the 1.0% reported in South Broward County in 2004.

## Need Help Learning to Read



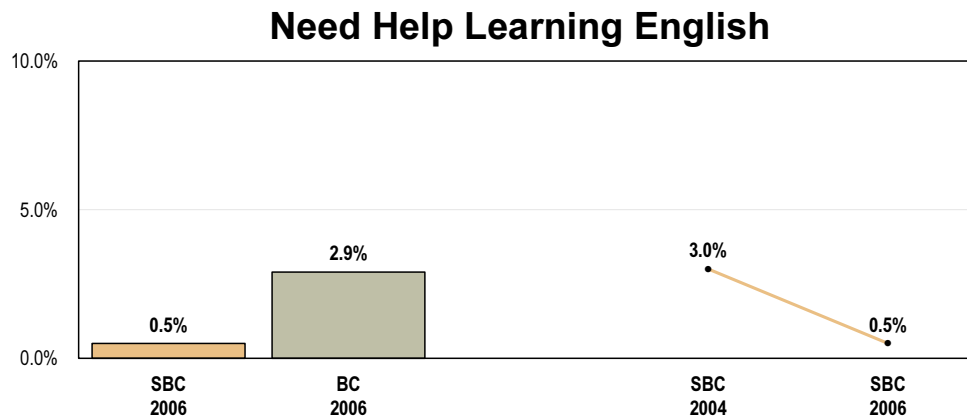
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 69]  
 Note: • Asked of all respondents.

## Need Help Learning English

Only 0.5% of surveyed South Broward adults indicate that they currently need help learning the English language.

- Lower than the countywide prevalence (2.9%).

▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in the need for help learning English in South Broward County since 2004.



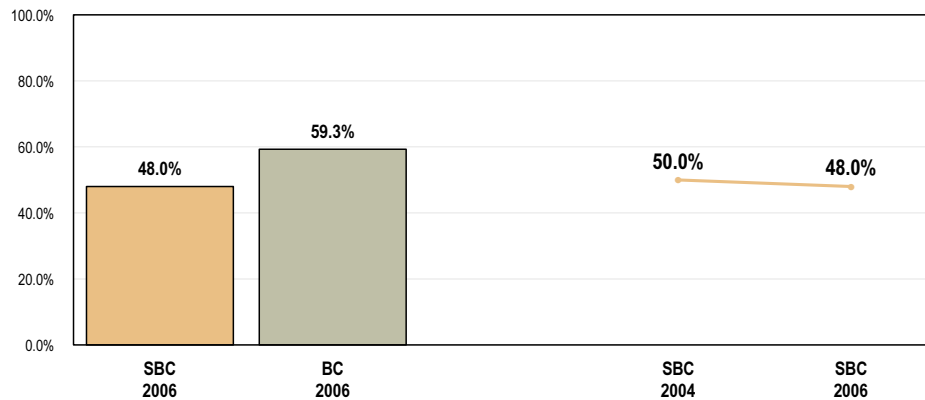
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 70]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

## Children Learning to Read

**Nearly one-half (48.0%) of South Broward County children under six have reportedly begun learning to read.**

- Statistically similar to the 59.3% reported throughout Broward County.
- ▣ **TREND:** Unchanged from the 50.0% found in South Broward County during the 2004 survey.

### Child Has Started Learning to Read



Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 134]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents with children under 6 at home.

# ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT

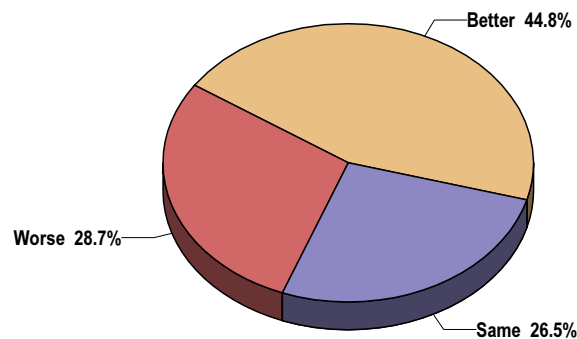
## PERSONAL FINANCES

Community leaders are interested in how residents are getting along financially today in comparison with one year ago.

**44.8% of local adults feel they are doing "better" financially than they were one year ago; another 26.5% are doing the "same," while 28.7% of survey respondents perceive themselves to be doing "worse" financially than one year ago.**

- The 44.8% prevalence of South Broward County adults whose financial situation has improved in the past year is comparable to the 43.2% found across Broward County.

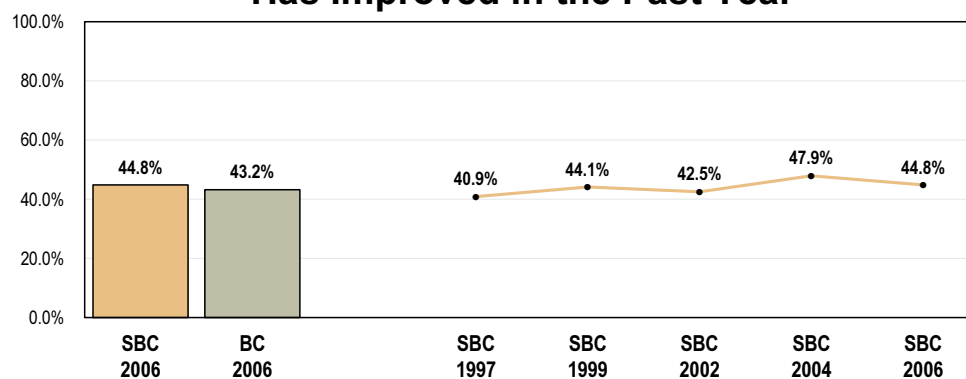
**Personal Financial Situation Compared to One Year Ago**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 123]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 40.9% prevalence recorded across South Broward County in 1997.

**Personal Financial Situation Has Improved in the Past Year**



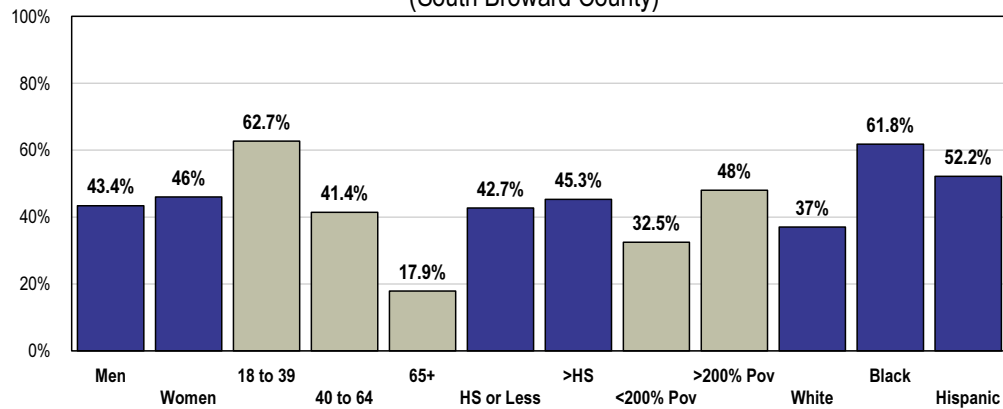
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 123]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "improved" responses to the inquiry.

Adults more likely to indicate being worse off financially than they were one year ago include the following:

- Adults under age 65.
- Individuals living at the higher income levels.
- Blacks.
- Hispanics.

### Personal Financial Situation Has Improved in the Past Year

(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 123]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "improved" responses to the inquiry.

# EMPLOYMENT

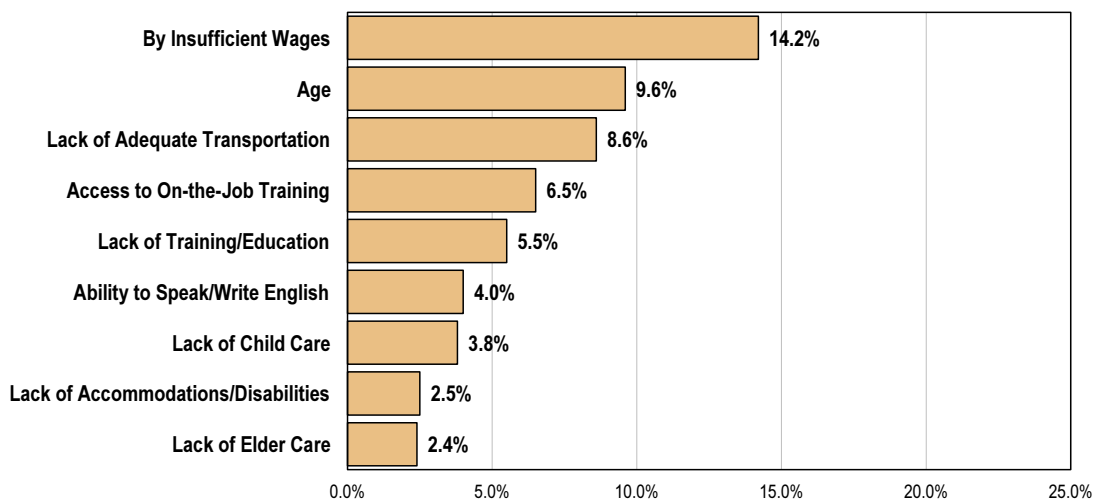
## Employment Opportunities

Community members were next asked a series of questions regarding employment opportunities.

**A total of 14.2% of local adults indicate that their employment opportunities have been limited by insufficient wages.**

- 9.6% report that their employment opportunities have been limited by **age**.
- 8.6% were limited by a **lack of adequate transportation**.
- 6.5% have been limited by **accessibility to on-the-job training**.
- 5.5% of local adults were limited by a **lack of training and/or education**.
- The ability to **speak and write English** roughly 4% of survey respondents, as did a lack of **child care**.
- Less than 3% of local adults indicate that they were limited by a **lack of accommodations for people with disabilities** and/or a **lack of elder care**.

### Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited (South Broward County)



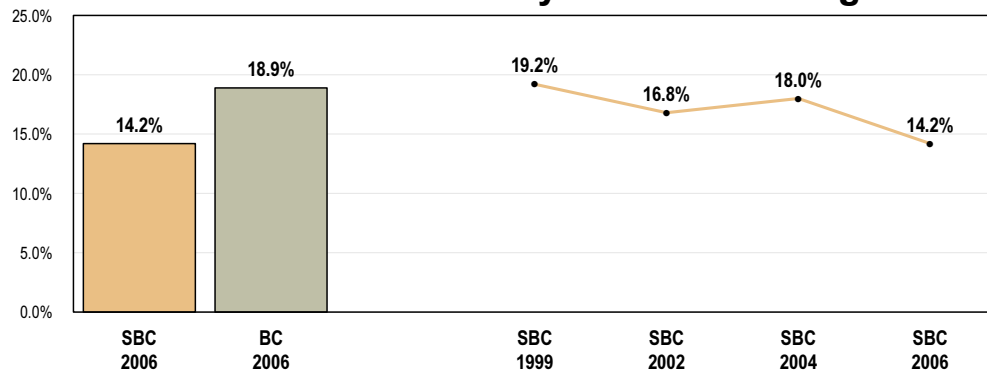
Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Items 74-82]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.



### Insufficient Wages

- The 14.2% prevalence of local adults who were limited by insufficient wages is more favorable than the 18.9% reported throughout the county.
- ▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* from the 19.2% reported in South Broward County in 1999.

### Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited by Insufficient Wages

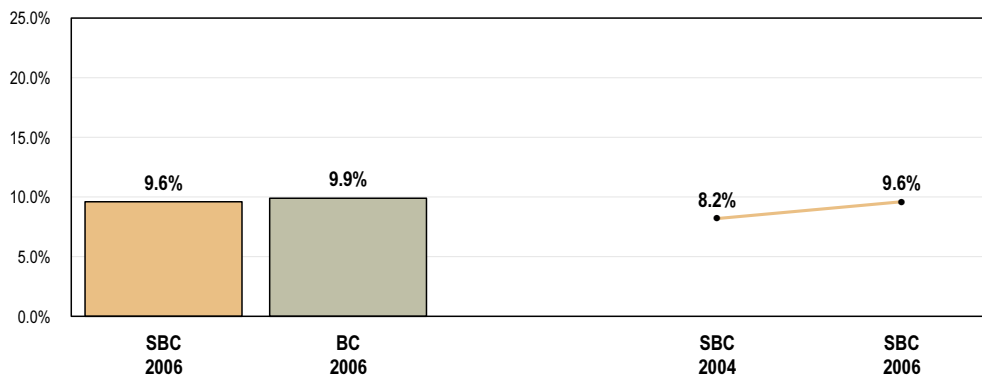


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 76]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

### Age

- The local prevalence of adults who report having their employment opportunities limited by age (9.6%) is comparable to that reported throughout Broward County (9.9%).
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically comparable to the 8.2% reported in South Broward County in 2004.

### Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited by Age

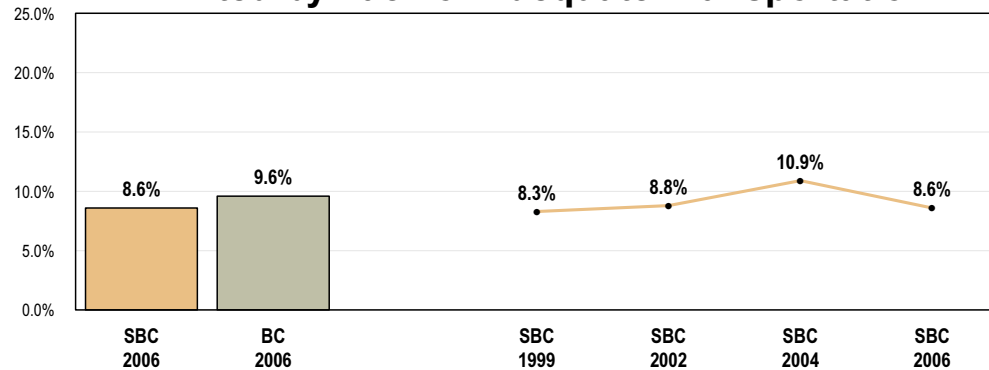


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 82]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

### *Inadequate Transportation*

- The 8.6% prevalence of local adults who were limited by inadequate transportation is comparable to the 9.6% reported across Broward County.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically comparable to the 8.3% reported in South Broward County in 1999.

### Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited by Lack of Adequate Transportation

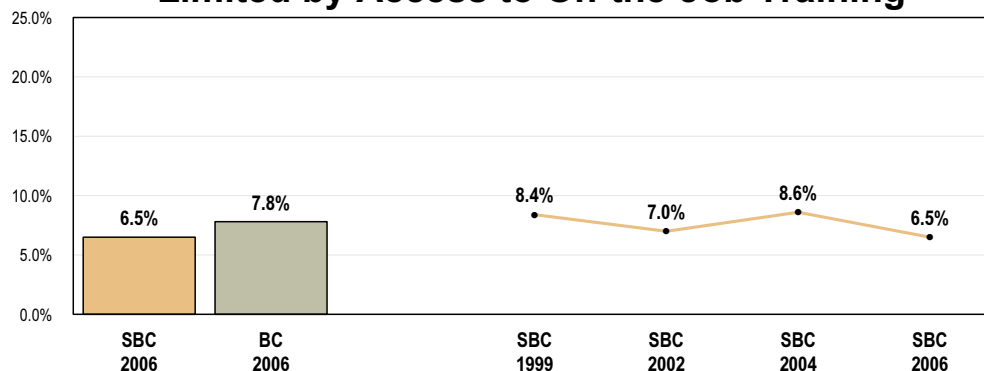


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 79]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

### *Access to On-the-Job Training*

- The South Broward County prevalence of adults whose employment opportunities have reportedly been limited by access to on-the-job training (6.5%) is comparable to the 7.8% reported countywide.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically comparable to the 8.4% reported in South Broward County in 1999.

### Employment Opportunities Have Been Limited by Access to On-the-Job Training

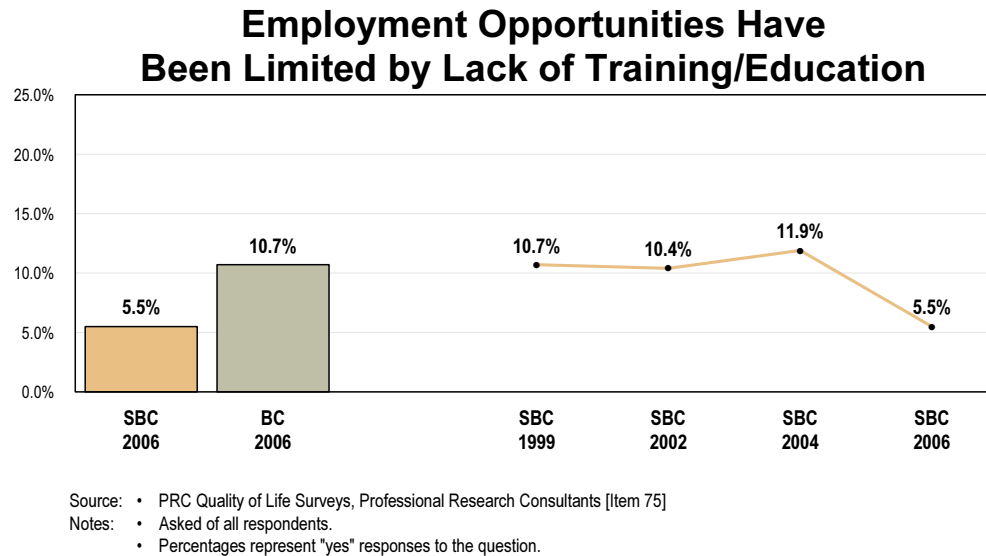


Source: • PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants [Item 74]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

### Lack of Training/Education

- The 5.5% prevalence of local adults who were limited by a lack of training and/or education is more favorable than the 10.7% reported across Broward County.

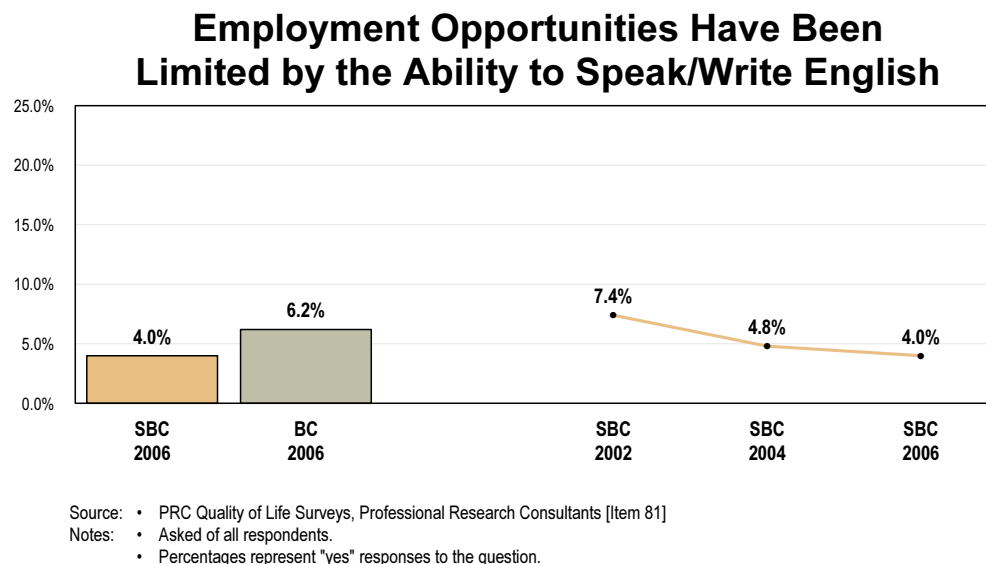
▣ **TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* from the 10.7% reportedly locally in 1999.



### Ability to Speak/Write English

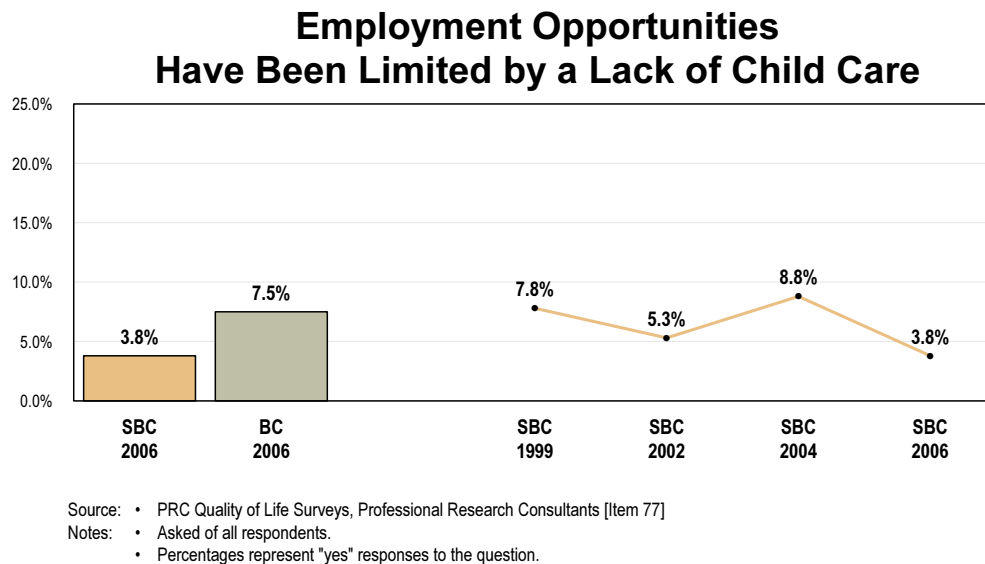
- The South Broward County prevalence of adults whose employment opportunities have reportedly been limited by the ability to speak or write English (4.0%) is comparable to the 6.2% reported countywide.

▣ **TREND:** Denotes a *statistically significant decrease* across South Broward County since 2002.



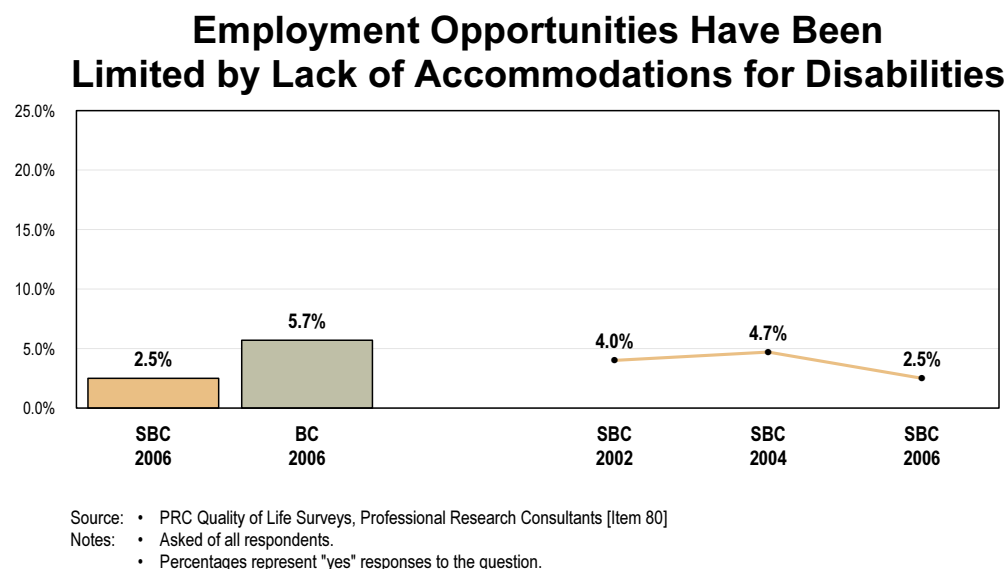
### Lack of Child Care

- The 3.8% prevalence of South Broward adults whose employment opportunities have been limited by a lack of child care is significantly lower than the 7.5% found across the county.
- ▣ **TREND:** Denotes a statistically significant decrease across South Broward County since 1999.



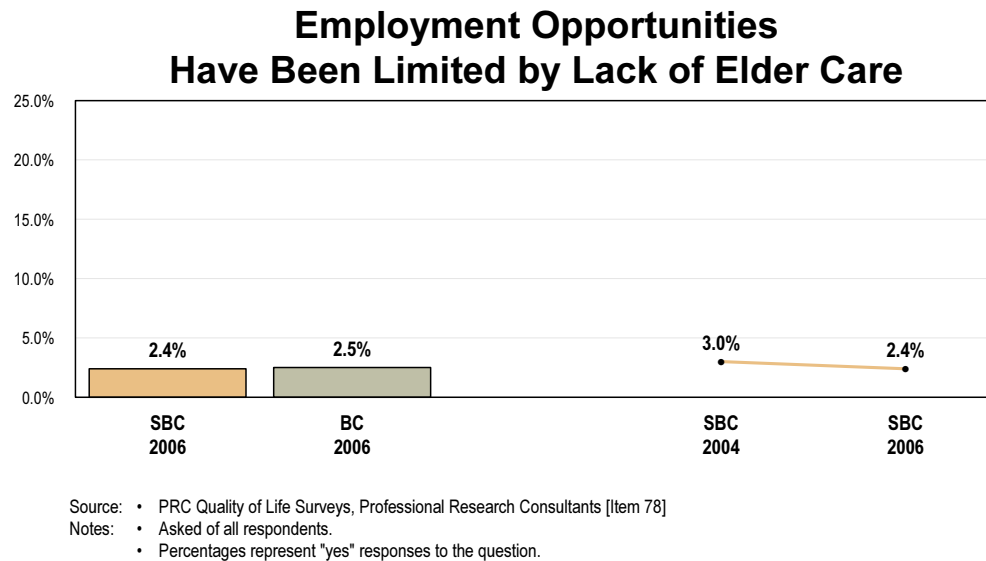
### Accommodations for Disabilities

- The South Broward County prevalence of adults whose employment opportunities have reportedly been limited by a lack of accommodations for people with disabilities (2.5%) is more favorable than the 5.7% reported countywide.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 4.0% reported throughout South Broward County in 2002.



### Lack of Elder Care

- The South Broward County prevalence of adults whose employment opportunities have reportedly been limited by a lack of elder care (2.4%) is comparable to the 2.5% reported countywide.
- ▣ **TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 3.0% reported across South Broward County in 2004.



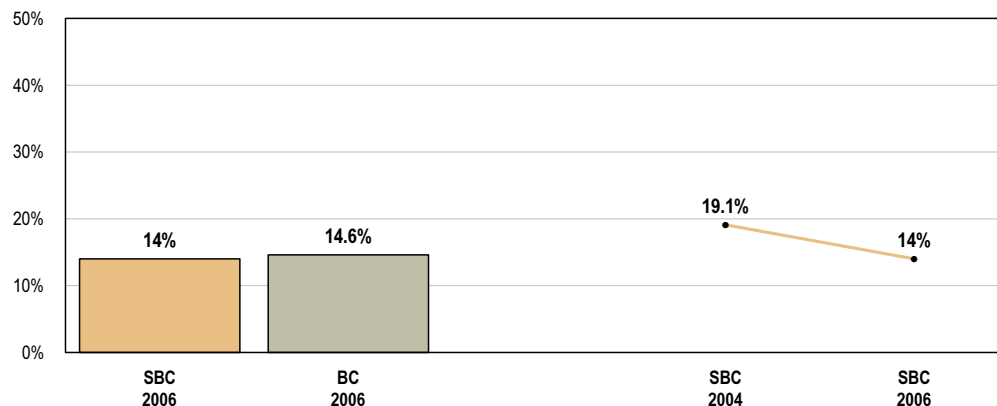
## Inability to Find Suitable Employment

Among survey respondents, 14.0% indicate that they or a member of their household have been unable to find suitable employment in Broward County in the field in which they were trained (representing nearly 67,000 local adults).

- Nearly identical to the 14.6% prevalence reported across Broward County.

**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in South Broward County since 2004.

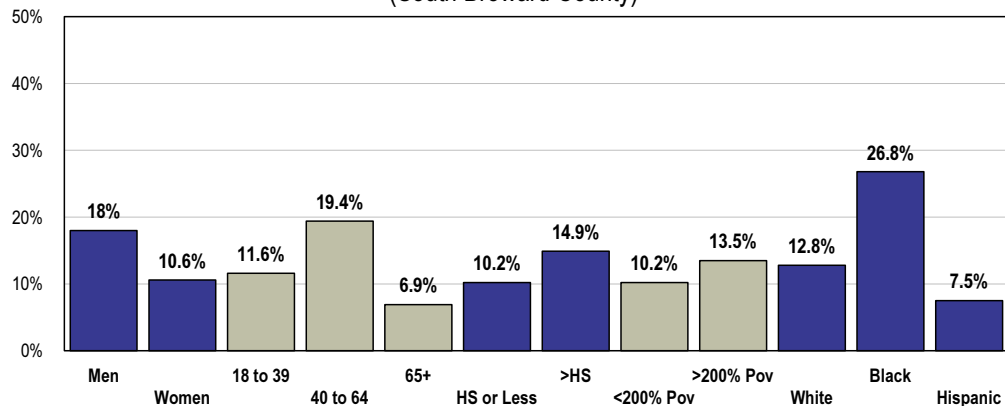
### Member of Household Has Been Unable to Find Suitable Employment in Broward County in the Field in Which They Were Trained



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 83]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

Viewed demographically, South Broward County adults aged 40 through 64 are significantly more likely to mention such employment problems.

### Member of Household Has Been Unable to Find Suitable Employment in Broward County in the Field in Which They Were Trained (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 83]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the question.

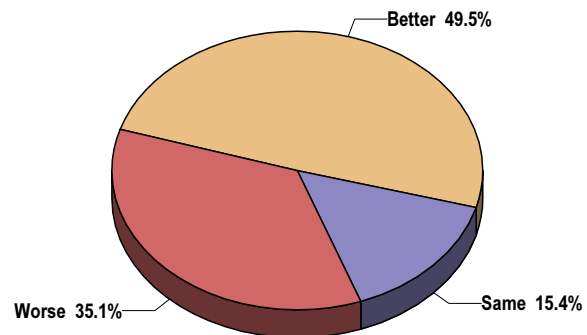
# PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ECONOMIC FUTURE

When asked about their economic future in South Broward County, 49.5% of survey respondents feel it will be “better,” while 15.4% indicate that their economic future will “remain the same,” and 35.1% feel that it will “worsen.”

- The prevalence of South Broward County adults who consider their personal economic future to be “better” (49.5%) is similar to the 46.4% prevalence reported countywide.

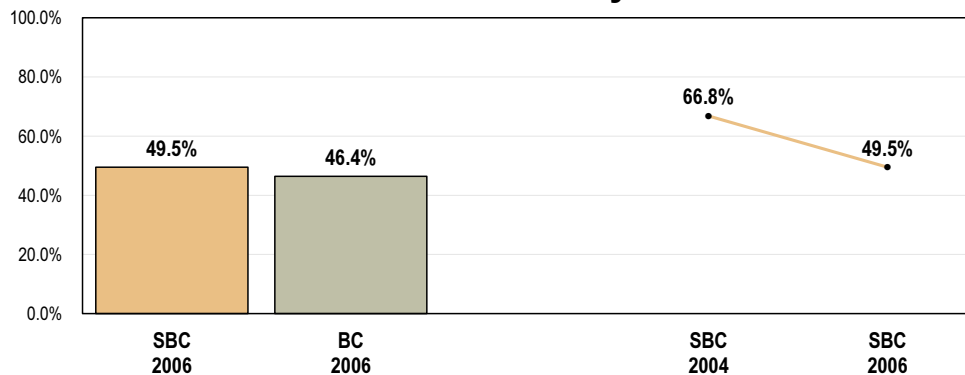
**TREND:** Marks a *statistically significant decrease* in “better” responses across South Broward since 2004.

**Perceptions About Personal Economic Future in Broward County**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 124]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**Consider Personal Economic Future in Broward County to be “Better”**

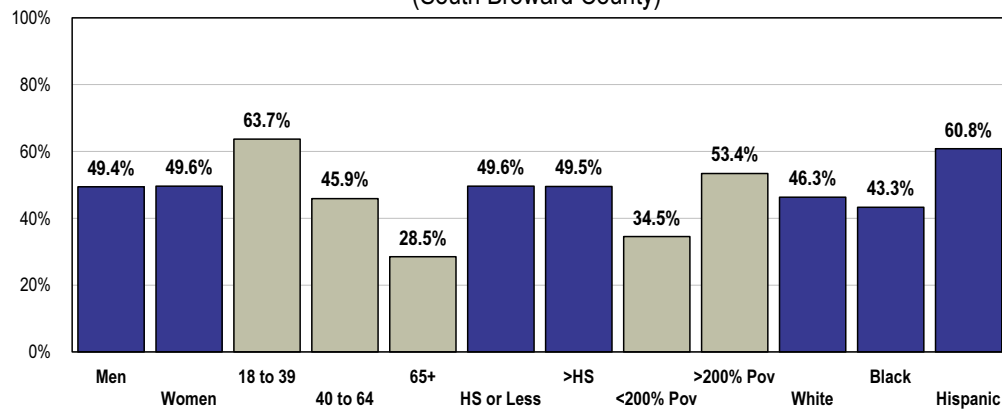


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 124]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent “better” responses among the total sample.

Adults less likely to anticipate a “better” economic future include the following:

- Adults aged 65 and older.
- Individuals living at the lower income level.
- Whites.
- Blacks.

### Perceive Personal Economic Future in Broward County to Be “Better” (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 124]  
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
• Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent “better” responses to the inquiry.



## WATER QUALITY & CONSERVATION

The following section describes such environmental issues as the quality and availability of future drinking water supplies, water conservation in the home, and recycling of such materials as cans, glass, and paper.

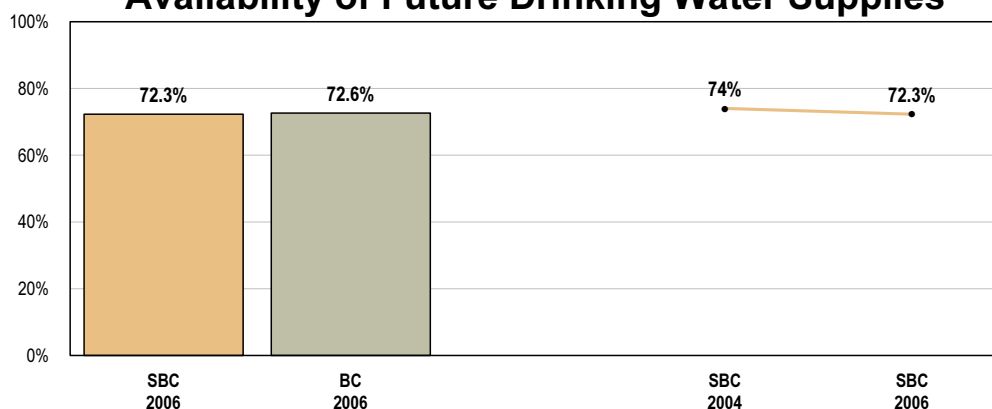
### Drinking Water

**More than 7 in 10 survey respondents (72.3%) indicate concern about the quality and availability of future drinking water supplies.**

- Similar to the 72.6% reported throughout Broward County.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 74.0% reported locally in 2004.

### Concerned About Quality and Availability of Future Drinking Water Supplies



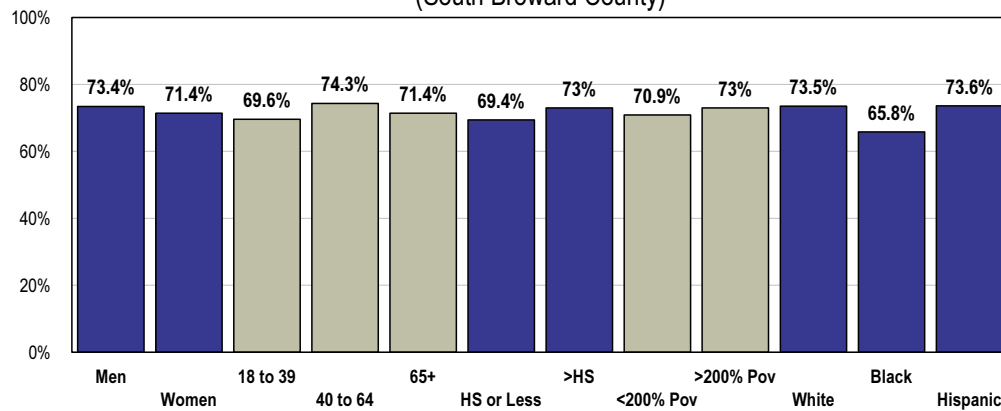
Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 84]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the inquiry.

Note the following breakout by demographic characteristic; none of the differences between segments is statistically significant.

### Concerned About Quality and Availability of Future Drinking Water Supplies (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 84]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the inquiry.

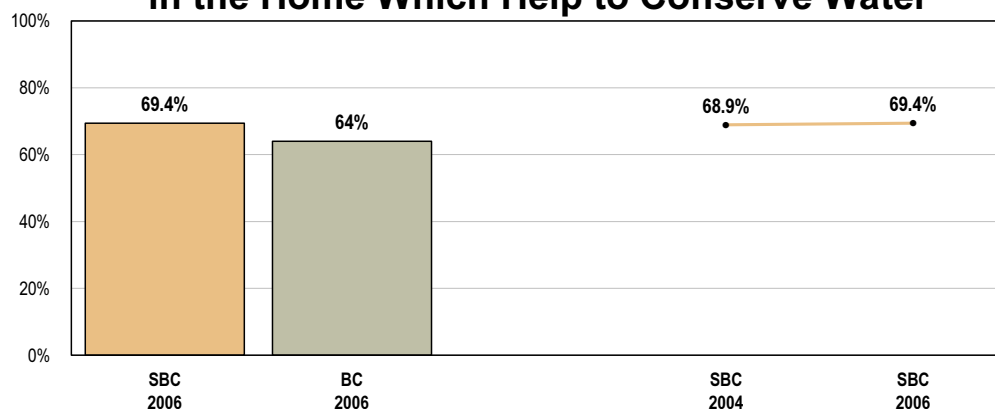
## Water Conservation

**A total of 69.4% of South Broward County residents have devices, equipment, or practices in the home which help to conserve water.**

- Comparable to the 64.0% reported across the county.

**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 68.9% reported throughout South Broward in 2004.

### Have Devices, Equipment, or Practices in the Home Which Help to Conserve Water

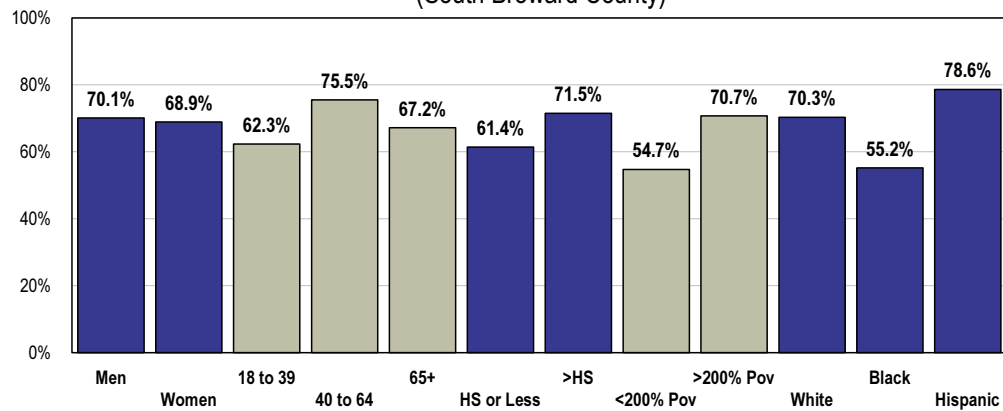


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 85]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "yes" responses to the inquiry.

Adults more likely to conserve water in the home include the following segments:

- Residents between the ages of 40 and 64.
- Individuals living in the higher income category.

### Have Devices, Equipment, or Practices in the Home Which Help to Conserve Water (South Broward County)

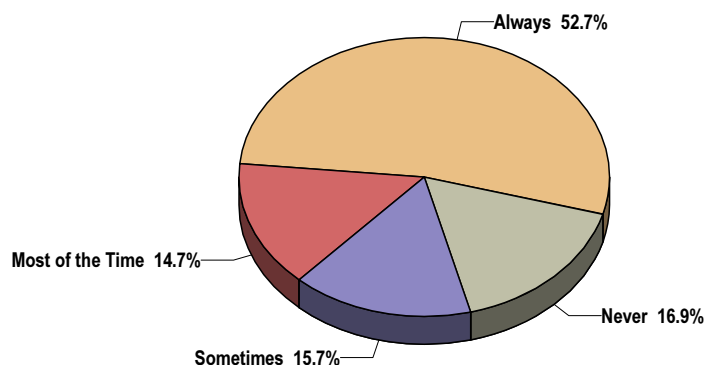


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 85]  
Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
• Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent "yes" responses to the inquiry.

# RECYCLING

More than one-half (52.7%) of community residents report “always” recycling such materials as cans, glass, or paper. Another 14.7% do so “most of the time.”

## Frequency of Recycling Cans, Glass, or Paper (South Broward County)

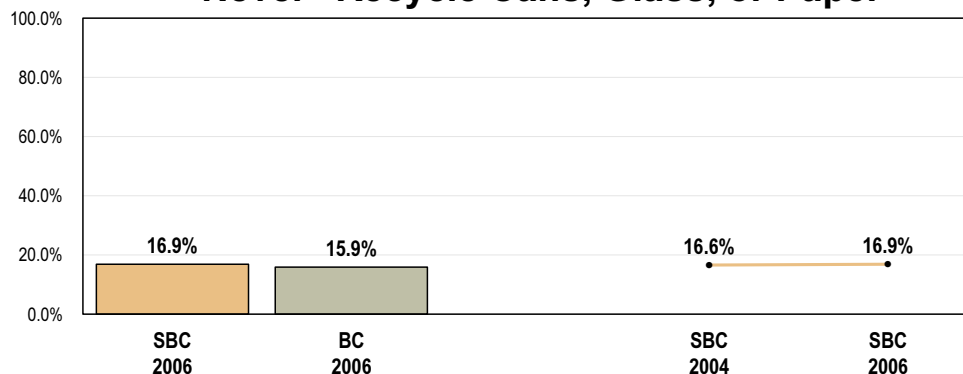


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 86]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

- In contrast, 15.7% of survey respondents “sometimes” recycle, while 16.9% claim that they “never” do so.
- The 16.9% “never” prevalence is comparable to the 15.9% reported across Broward County.

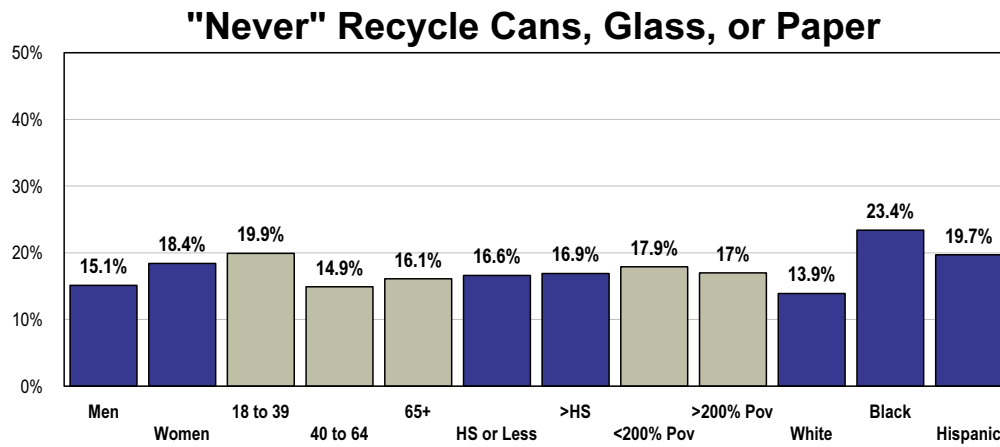
▣ **TREND:** Nearly identical to the 16.6% reported locally in 2004.

## “Never” Recycle Cans, Glass, or Paper



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 86]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent “never” responses among the total sample.

Note the following breakout by demographic characteristic; none of the differences between segments is statistically significant.



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 86]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent "never" responses to the inquiry.

# GOVERNMENT

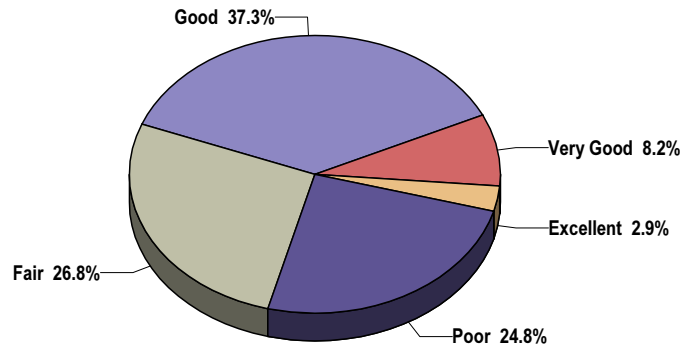
## STATE GOVERNMENT

When asked to rate the State of Florida's government, 11.1% of survey respondents gave "excellent" or "very good" indications, while 37.3% gave "good" ratings of the job that the state government is doing.

- In contrast, more than one-half (51.6%) of community members gave "fair" or "poor" evaluations of the state government.
- Note the comparable findings (11.6% "excellent/very good") throughout Broward County.

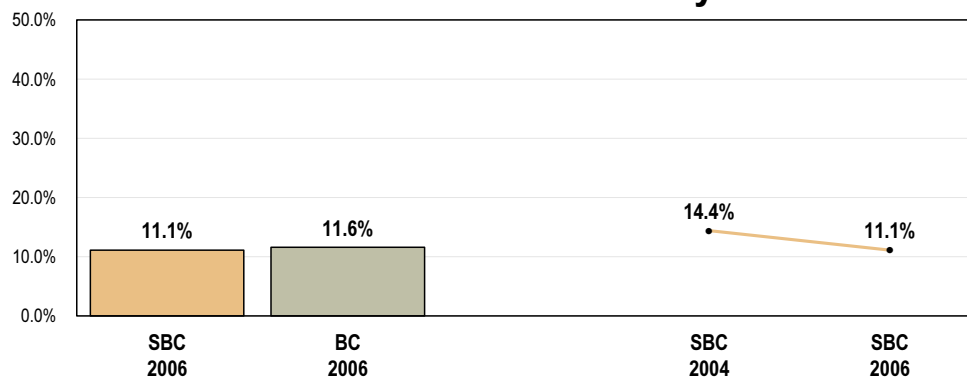
**TREND:** Statistically unchanged from the 14.4% "excellent/very good" ratings given in South Broward County in 2004.

**Rating of State Government**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 125]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

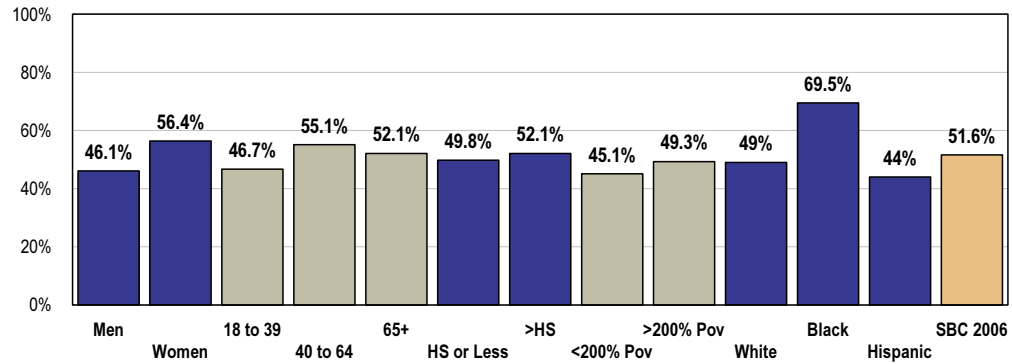
**Consider State Government to Be "Excellent" or "Very Good"**



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 125]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses.

Blacks in South Broward County are more likely to report that the state government is doing a “fair” or “poor” job.

### State Government is Doing a “Fair” or “Poor” Job (South Broward County)



- Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 125]
- Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent combined “fair” and “poor” responses to the inquiry.

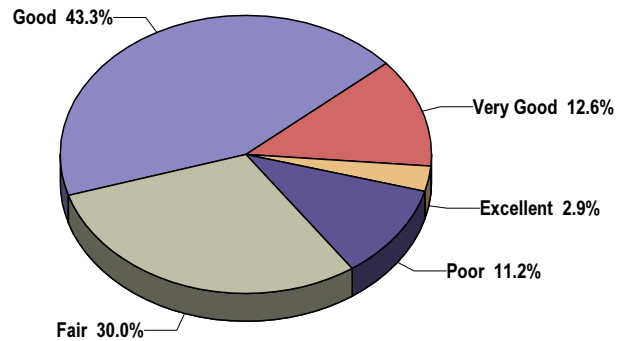
# COUNTY GOVERNMENT

When asked to give an overall rating of the Broward County government, 15.5% of local adults gave "excellent" or "very good" responses, while 43.3% said "good."

- In contrast, more than 4 in 10 (41.2%) local adults gave "fair" or "poor" ratings.
- The Broward County prevalence of "excellent/very good" ratings (14.2%) is similar to that reported across South Broward County.

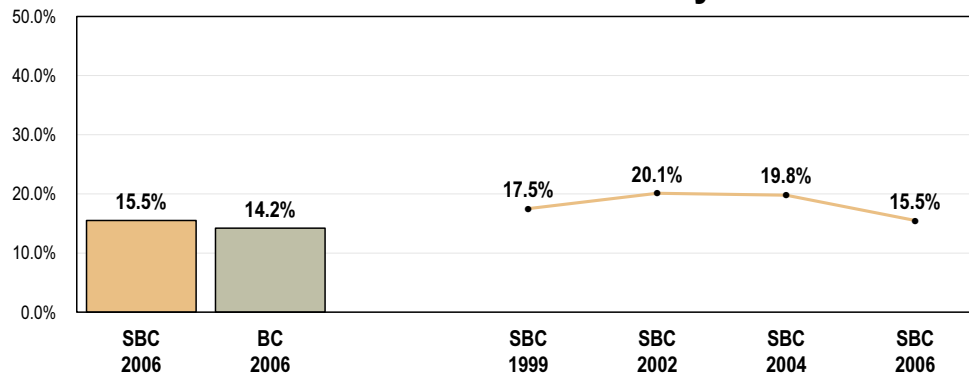
**TREND:** The local prevalence of high ratings is statistically unchanged from the 17.5% reported in 1999.

**Rating of County Government**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 126]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

**Consider County Government to Be "Excellent" or "Very Good"**

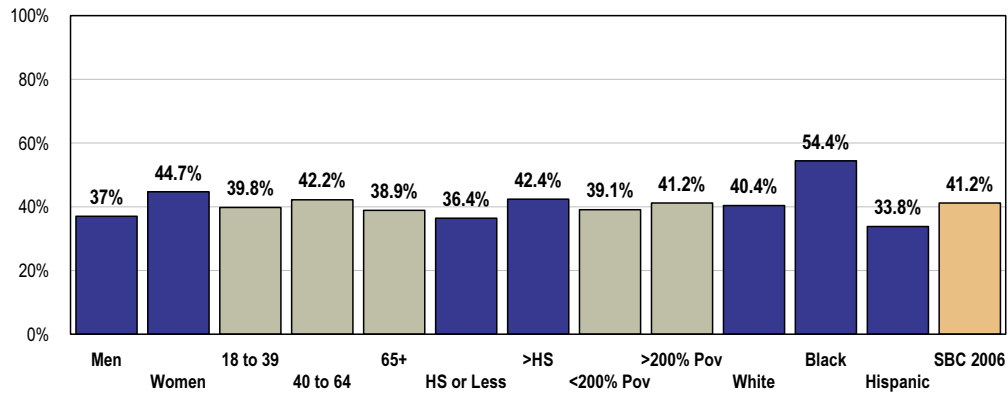


Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 126]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses.



With regard to “fair” or “poor” evaluations, note the following demographic breakout (none of the differences between population segments is statistically significant).

### Broward County Gov't is Doing a “Fair” or “Poor” Job (South Broward County)



- Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 126]
- Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent combined "fair" and "poor" responses to the inquiry.

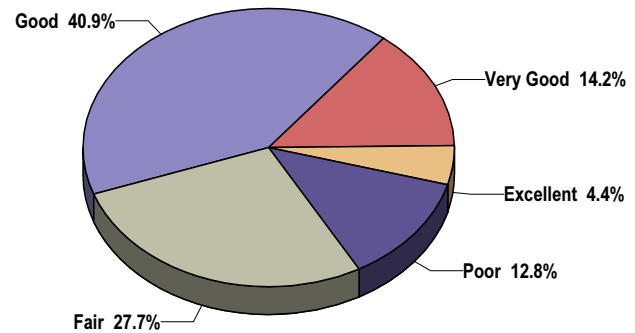
# LOCAL GOVERNMENT

When asked to give an overall rating of residents' local government, 18.6% of local adults gave "excellent" or "very good" responses, while 40.9% said "good."

- In contrast, 40.5% of South Broward adults gave "fair" or "poor" ratings.
- The 18.6% "excellent/very good" prevalence reported throughout South Broward County is comparable to the 20.9% found countywide.

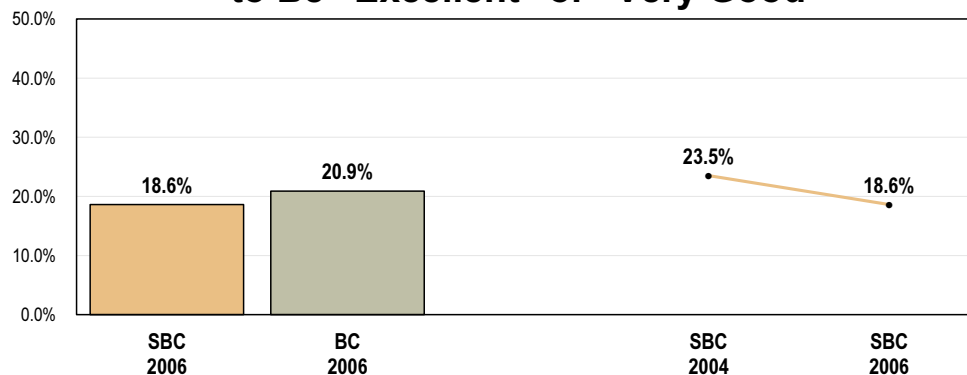
**TREND:** Statistically unchanged across South Broward County since 2004.

**Rating of Local Government**  
(South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 127]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.

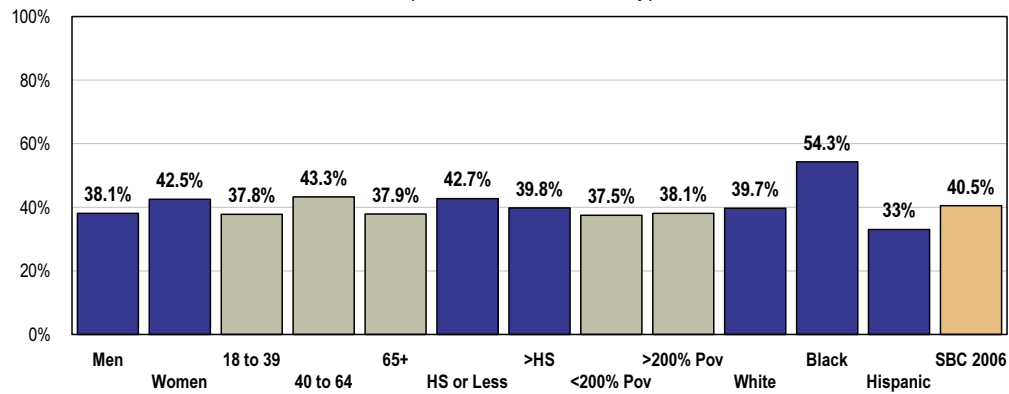
**Consider Local Government to Be "Excellent" or "Very Good"**



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 127]  
Note: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentages represent combined "excellent" and "very good" responses.

With regard to "fair" or "poor" ratings of local government, note the following demographic breakout (none of the differences between population segments is statistically significant).

## Local Government is Doing a "Fair" or "Poor" Job (South Broward County)



Source: • 2006 PRC Quality of Life Survey, Professional Research Consultants [Item 127]  
 Notes: • Demographic breakouts are among findings in South Broward County in 2006.  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentages represent combined "fair" and "poor" responses to the inquiry.

# SUMMARY TABLES

The following table illustrates major findings from the 2006 South Broward County assessment, compared with benchmark data (Broward County, FL, US, Healthy People 2010).

2006 FINDINGS		South Broward	South vs. Broward	South vs. Florida	Broward County	FL	US	HP2010
		n=	352		1000	7149	1000	—
HEALTH STATUS								
Physical	% "Fair/Poor" Health*	8.3	similar	—	10.4	—	—	—
	% Overweight	58.1	similar	similar	57.4	58.6	66.1	—
	% Unhealthy Weight (BMI <18.5 or 25+)	59.2	similar	similar	59.5	60.4	67.9	40
	% Obese	24.9	similar	SB worse	22.9	19.9	27.3	15
Morbidity	% Diabetes/High Blood Sugar	13.2	similar	SB worse	9.9	7.8	10.2	—
	% Asthma	19.5	similar	SB worse	15.1	12.3	10.4	—
	% "High/Medium" Chance of Getting AIDS (18-64)	5.4	similar	—	5.5	—	—	—
Crime	% Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Yrs	3.8	similar	—	3	—	1.5	—
HEALTH RISK								
CV Risk	% 1+ Cardiovascular Risk Factor	87.9	similar	—	89.1	—	88.5	—
Exercise	% No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	20.4	similar	similar	22.8	23.6	25.5	20
Tobacco	% Current Smoker	17	similar	similar	17.1	20.2	22.2	12
Substance	% Current Drinker	55.3	similar	similar	58.5	56.4	58	—
Hypertension	% Told Have High Blood Pressure	43.2	similar	SB worse	40.3	29.3	34.3	16
Cholesterol	% Told Have High Cholesterol	38.1	similar	SB worse	38.6	28.6	33.3	17
PREVENTION								
Preventive	% Have Had Routine Checkup in Past Yr	82	similar	—	79.8	—	65.6	—
	% Have Visited Dentist in Past Year (18+)	69.8	similar	similar	72.6	68.2	65.4	56
	% Child (1-17) Has Visited Dentist in Past Year	64	similar	—	71.8	—	73.8	56
Immunization	% Flu Shot in Past Yr (65+)	58.8	similar	similar	56.7	65.1	71.5	90
Cancer	% Digital Rectal Exam in Past Yr (50+)	52.1	similar	—	51.4	—	—	—
	% Sigmoid/Colonoscopy Ever (50+)	66.7	similar	SB better	63.3	56.2	65.4	50
	% Mammogram in Past 2 Yrs (W40+)	76.8	similar	similar	77.2	76.5	70.2	70
	% Pap Smear in Past 3 Yrs (W)	80.7	similar	similar	83.3	84.1	79.2	90
Injury Control	% "Always" Wear Seat Belt	81.8	similar	—	84.3	—	78.3	92
	% Firearm in Home	20	similar	—	19.8	—	—	—
ACCESS								
Insurance Cvg	% Lack Health Insurance (18-64)	13.4	similar	SB better	17.5	23.3	20	0
Primary Care	% Cost Prevented Child's Care in Past Yr	11.7	similar	—	10	—	—	—
	% Cost Prevented Getting Rx in Past Yr	12.4	similar	similar	14.8	14.4	15.5	—
Health Care	% Rate Local Health Care "Excellent/Very Good"	58.2	SB better	—	51.7	—	58.9	—

The following table outlines the trends observed over the past six assessments in South Broward County (1994, 1997, 1999, 2002, 2004, and 2006).

	South Broward County					
	1994	1997	1999	2002	2004	2006
<b>HEALTH</b>						
Currently Experience "Fair/Poor" Health*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.2 %	8.3 %
Have High Blood Pressure	21.1%	23%	31.6%	30.7%	33.3 %	43.2 %
Have High Blood Cholesterol	27.7%	23.1%	31.2%	36.4%	35.6 %	38.1 %
Have Been Tested for AIDS (18-64)	44.9%	54.3%	52.5%	49%	59.6 %	59.4 %
"High/Medium" Chance for AIDS (18-64)	7.2%	6.8%	5.3%	4%	5.2%	5.4%
Diabetes	5%	7.6%	7.6%	6.6%	7.8 %	13.2 %
Lack Health Care Insurance (18-64)	14.9%	16.3%	17.2%	14.2%	19.0 %	13.4 %
Cost Prevented Prescription Meds	N/A	N/A	8%	9.2%	17.4 %	12.4 %
Perceive Local Health Care to be "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	57%	58.7%	49.2 %	58.2 %
Had a Flu Shot in the Past Year (65+)	44.7%	54.5%	59.7%	59.9%	60.7 %	58.8 %
Have Had a Pneumonia Vaccination (65+)	18.6%	37%	45.5%	50.4%	56.9 %	54.2 %
No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	25.4%	23.6%	27.8%	26.5%	24.9 %	20.4 %
Sedentary	49%	52.4%	59.1%	60.2%	57.9 %	54.6 %
Overweight	44.6%	51.4%	49.8%	58.5%	56.3 %	58.1 %
Current Smoker	22.1%	22%	23.9%	21.8%	20.9 %	17.0 %
Current Drinker	60.3%	55.5%	54.9%	58.3%	60.6 %	55.3 %
Routine Checkup Last Year	74.3%	76%	79.8%	77%	78.4 %	82.0 %
Dental Visit in Past Year	N/A	70.4%	67.9%	70.9%	67.5 %	69.8 %
Child Had Dental Visit/Past Year	N/A	66.8%	75.5%	74%	70.9 %	64.0 %
Digital/Rectal Exam in Past Year (50+)	51.3%	49.8%	53.2%	56%	53.2 %	52.1 %
Ever Had Sigmoidoscopy (50+)	34.4%	35.9%	47.2%	50.1%	56.6 %	66.7 %
Mammogram in Past 2 Yrs (40+)	78.4%	84.5%	80.6%	83.7%	80.4 %	76.8 %
Pap Smear in Past 3 Years	91.4%	89.5%	80.4%	81.2%	85.6 %	80.7 %
<b>SAFETY</b>						
Victim of Violent Crime/Past 5 Years	3.2%	4.3%	4.1%	3.3%	4.1 %	3.8 %
Have a Gun in the Home	21.8%	19.1%	18.3%	23.5%	17.5 %	20.0 %
Guns in Homes w/Children	N/A	22%	17.1%	20%	17.1 %	19.5 %
"Always" Use Seatbelt	79%	82.1%	77.2%	82.7%	84.3 %	81.8 %
<b>FAMILIES &amp; COMMUNITIES</b>						
Broward Co. "Excellent/Very Good" Place to Live	N/A	N/A	53.5%	54.8%	60.1%	48.1%
Life Has Improved in Broward County	N/A	24.5%	32.8%	46%	54.8 %	49.3 %
Member of HH is Hard of Hearing	14.7%	13.3%	13.4%	10.8%	10.1 %	7.5 %
Member of Household is Deaf	1.1%	1.5%	2%	1.9%	1.2 %	2.0 %
Member of Household is Speech Impaired	1.4%	2.1%	3.4%	1.4%	1.9 %	2.3 %
Member of Household is Blind	1.3%	1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.6 %	0.9 %
Member of Household is Disabled and Need Assistance	8.1%	6.8%	8.1%	6.7%	7.3 %	8.1 %
Local Race Relations are "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	32.7%	47.5%	41.9%	48.5%
Local Cultural Relations are "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	34.4%	42.5%	42.6%	44.3%
Local Religious Relations are "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	40.8%	46.8%	42.3%	50.0%
More Difficulties Now for the Disabled	N/A	21.6%	14.7%	19.8%	23.8%	25.9%
Public School System is "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	21.1%	23.8%	26.5%	28.3%
Preparation by Local Universities is "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	38.6%	41.7%	43.3%	40.2%
<b>ECONOMY</b>						
Financially "Better Off" Than One Year Ago	N/A	40.9%	44.1%	42.5%	47.9 %	44.8 %
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>						
Conserve Water at Home	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68.9 %	69.4 %
"Never" Recycle Cans, Glass, or Paper	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.6 %	16.9 %
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>						
Broward County Gov't is "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	17.5%	20.1%	19.8%	15.5%
Local City Gov't is "Excellent/Very Good"	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.5%	18.6%