

4. Community Health Status Profile

CHAPTER I: BROWARD REGIONAL PROFILE

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INTRODUCTION

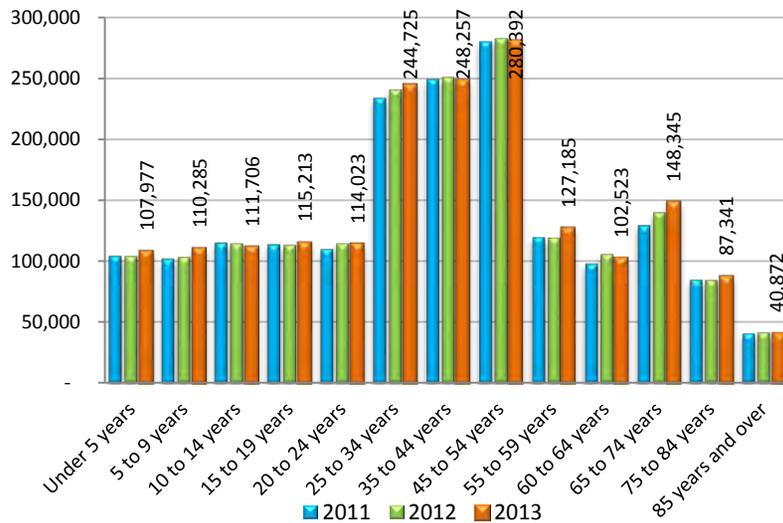
The Broward Regional Profile provides demographic and socioeconomic factors influencing health status and impacting availability of health resources, which results in increased utilization rates and decreased availability in healthcare financing. Factors discussed in this chapter directly and indirectly impact Broward residents' health status.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age

As illustrated in Figure 1, the 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 age groups represent the two largest age groups in Broward. For the period of 2011 to 2013, the greatest population increase occurred in the 65 to 74 year old age group.

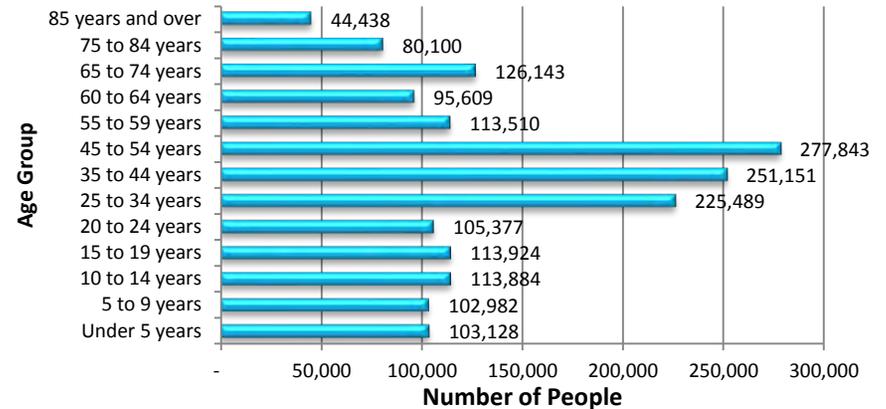
Figure 1. Broward Population Comparison by Age Group, 2011-2013



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2011, 2012, 2013

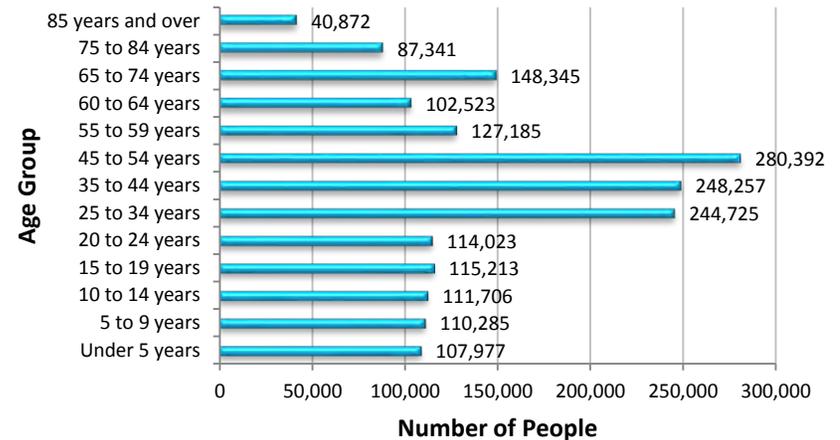
Figure 2 and Figure 3 depict Broward's 2010 and 2013 population by age group.

Figure 2. Broward Population by Age, 2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010 Census

Figure 3. Broward Population by Age, 2013



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2013

Race/Ethnicity

According to the 2010 Census, Broward County has become the most racially diverse county in South Florida (when compared to Palm Beach and Miami-Dade counties). As reported by the *South Florida Business Journal* (2011) 37 percent of Broward residents are a racial minority, while 26.5 percent are a racial minority in Palm Beach and 26.3 percent in Miami-Dade.

Broward’s Hispanic population is growing at a faster rate than Black and non-Hispanics. The County’s Hispanic population continues to grow more diverse, as new residents from Puerto Rico, Columbia, Nicaragua, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Peru, Honduras and Venezuela establish communities in the region (each with more than 30,000 residents). According to the 2010 US Census estimates, Broward was home to 438,247 Hispanics, comprising 25.1 percent of the Broward population. By 2013, this number increased to 495,450, representing 26.9 percent of the population.

The percentage of Broward and Florida populations by race and ethnicity is depicted in **Error! Reference source not found.1** and Table 2. In 2010 and 2013, Broward had a higher percentage of minorities than Florida as whole, further illustrating the diversity in the County. The tables also illustrate that “White” represents the largest proportion of the population, followed by “Black/African American.”

Table 1. Population By Race, 2010

	Broward		Florida	
	#	%	#	%
Reported One Race	1,697,215	97.1%	18,328,733	97.49%
White	1,102,231	64.94%	14,328,733	78.18%
Black/African American	467,519	27.55%	2,999,862	16.37%
American Indian & Alaska Native	5,065	0.10%	71,458	0.39%
Asian	56,765	5.15%	454,821	2.48%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	911	0.10%	12,286	0.07%
Other Race	64,694	5.87%	681,144	3.72%
Two or more races	50,851	4.61%	472,577	2.51%
TOTAL	1,748,066	100%	18,801,310	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Table 2. Population By Race, 2013

	Broward		Florida	
	#	%	#	%
Reported One Race	1,795,123	97.7%	19,093,547	97.6%
White	1,153,486	62.7%	14,897,782	76.2%
Black/African American	514,140	28.0%	3,141,552	16.1%
American Indian & Alaska Native	3,506	0.2%	50,379	0.3%
Asian	64,072	3.5%	509,588	2.6%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	895	0.05%	8,241	0.4%
Other Race	59,024	3.2%	486,005	2.5%
Two or more races	43,721	2.4%	459,313	2.3%
TOTAL	1,838,844	100.0%	19,552,860	100.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013

Table 3 and Table 4 illustrate the ethnic diversity of Broward, showing more than a quarter of the population is Hispanic.

	Total	Subtotal	% of Total
Hispanic/Latino (any race)	438,247		25.1%
Mexican		29,917	1.7%
Puerto Rican		75,840	4.3%
Cuban		83,713	4.8%
Other Hispanic/Latino		248,777	14.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,309,819		74.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

	Total	Subtotal	% of Total
Hispanic/Latino (any race)	495,450		26.9%
Mexican		31,821	1.7%
Puerto Rican		89,018	4.8%
Cuban		97,720	5.3%
Other Hispanic/Latino		18,644	1.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,343,394		73.1%

Source: American Community Survey, 2013

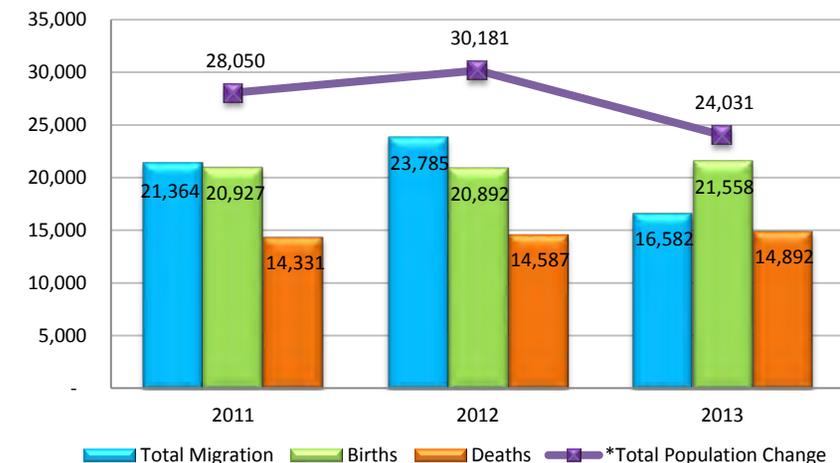
IMMIGRATION & MIGRATION

More than seven of every ten new residents in the last decade emigrated from another country. Latin America and the Caribbean continue to be the primary sources of international migration into South Florida, although there is growing diversity due to recent immigrants from Europe and Asia. The 2010 Census estimates that 80,454 residents of Broward were originally born in Haiti. Broward has experienced a 2,466% growth in the Haitian-born population from 1980 to 2012. According to the 2013 American Community Survey, the number of Haitians residing in Broward is approximately 109,067, due to many Haitians having undocumented

immigration status. Haitians comprise 5.9 percent of Broward’s population.

Since 1991, South Florida’s immigrant community has grown so substantially that Broward is a “minority-majority” county. Broward is among 22 large U.S. counties where Hispanic and Black residents outnumber White non-Hispanics. Figure 4 illustrates an increase in population, comparing natural increases to migration. Migration of people into Broward as well as total population change decreased from 2012 and 2013 while births and deaths increased.

Figure 4. Broward Migration and Population Change, 2011-2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, 2012, 2013

*Total Population Change includes a residual change in population that cannot be attributed to any specific component

Table 5 displays that both Broward and Florida saw population increases from July 2012 to July 2013.

	Vital Events			Net Migration		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase*	International	Internal	Total**
Broward	21,558	14,892	6,666	13,633	2,949	16,582
Florida	215,542	182,121	33,421	99,454	91,484	190,938
*Natural Increase = Births – Deaths			**Total Migration = International + Internal			
Source: U.S. Census, County Population Estimates, 2013						

Another source of migration into Broward County is the arrival of refugees, entrants and parolees. Refugees and entrants in Broward primarily arrive from Haiti and Cuba. Although the total population of refugees, entrants, parolees and asylees has increased in Florida over the last year, the same population decreased in Broward from 2013 to 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Broward County	1,103	1,174	1,079	1,224	961
Florida	27,210	27,204	28,762	29,461	32,717

Source: Florida Department of Children and Families, Refugee Services
<http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/refugee/publications/index.shtml>

* This captures those documented by Department of Children and Families.

EDUCATION

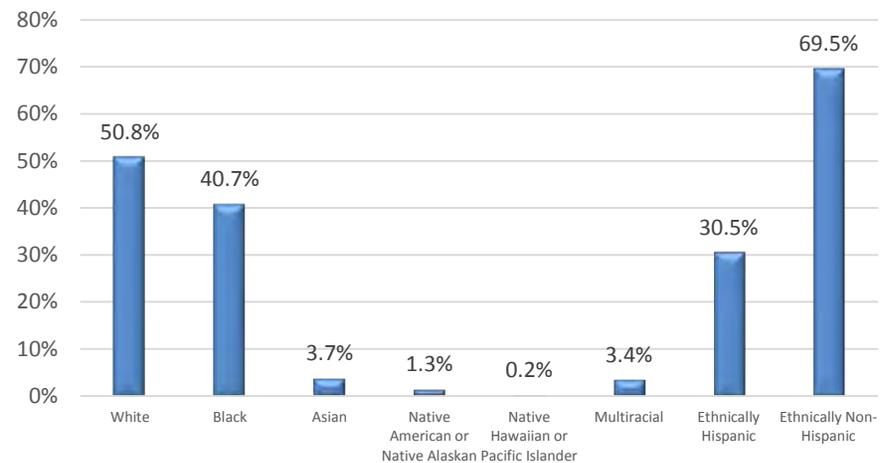
Broward County Public Schools is the nation's sixth largest public school system and the second largest in the state of Florida, with over 265,000 students in 238 schools, centers and technical colleges and 102 charter schools. The total enrollment for the 2014/2015 school year was 265,401 for all schools and charter schools. From the 2013/2014 school year to the 2014/2015 school year, decreases in enrollment were seen in middle schools education centers, while increases in enrollment were seen in elementary, high schools and charter schools. Enrollment by grade level is outlined in Table 7.

Grade Level	Enrollment	
	2013-2014	2014-2015
Elementary School (includes Pre-K and Kindergarten)	101,691	102,799
Middle School (6 th -8 th Grades)	49,135	47,827
High School (9 th -12 th Grades)	68,496	69,393
District Education Centers	5,633	5,330
Charter Schools	37,608	40,052

Source: Broward County Public Schools, <http://www.browardschools.com/about/overview.htm>
 Green = Increased enrollment from the previous year; Yellow = No change from the previous year; Red = Decreased enrollment from the previous year

At the beginning of the 2014-2015 school year, White students represented 50.8 percent of enrollment, while Black students represented 40.7 percent and Hispanic students 30.5 percent (Figure 5).

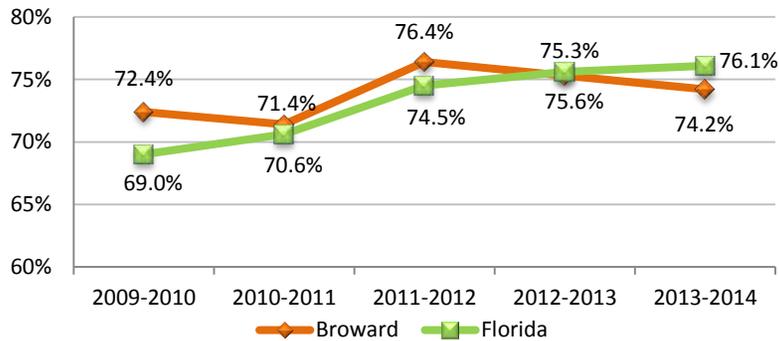
Figure 5. Broward Student Enrollment PK-12 by Race/Ethnicity 2014-2015



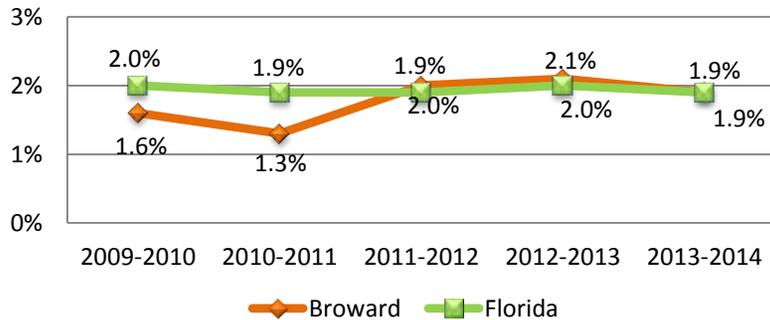
Source: Broward County Public Schools, <http://www.browardschools.com/>

As seen in Figure 6, the graduation rate in Broward County has increased from 72.4% to 74.2% over a 5-year period. Although Broward’s graduation rate in 2013/14 rate was a decrease from the previous year and fell below Florida’s rate. Dropout rates in Broward increased from 2.1% to 1.9% in the 2013/14 school year, equaling Florida’s rate.

**Figure 6. High School Graduation and Dropout Rates, Broward and FL
Graduation Rates, 2009/10-2013/14**



Dropout Rates, 2009/10-2013/14



Source: Florida Department of Education

Table 8 depicts educational attainment for the population 25 years of age and older. Compared to the entire state of Florida, Broward has a higher percentage of attainment for both a “high school degree or higher” and “a bachelor’s degree or higher”.

	2012		2013	
	Broward	Florida	Broward	Florida
% HS graduate or higher	88.3%	86.5%	88.4%	86.8%
% High School Graduate	28.0%	29.8%	27.1%	29.5%
% Some college, no degree	20.5%	20.8%	21.0%	20.7%
% Associate’s degree	9.9%	9.2%	9.9%	9.5%
% Bachelor’s degree or higher	29.8%	26.8%	30.5%	27.2%
% Bachelor’s degree	19.1%	17.3%	19.9%	17.6%
% Graduate or professional degree	10.7%	9.6%	10.6%	9.7%

Source: American Community Survey, 2012, 2013

INCOME

From 2012 to 2013, Broward's median income increased from \$49,793 to \$50,446. In 2013, median and mean incomes in Broward County households both increased from the previous year. Table 9 outlines income and benefits with the corresponding number of households for Broward and Florida.

Table 9. Household Income & Benefits, 2013

Income and Benefits	Broward		Florida	
	# of HH*	%	# of HH*	%
< \$10,000	52,885	8.0%	593,608	8.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	36,663	5.5%	423,408	6.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	71,630	10.8%	885,779	12.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	72,225	10.9%	847,478	12.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	94,494	14.3%	1,100,262	15.2%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	118,332	17.9%	1,309,633	17.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	76,861	11.6%	774,887	10.6%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	79,449	12.0%	740,655	10.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	27,467	4.1%	253,241	3.3%
≥ \$200,000	32,031	4.8%	282,633	3.6%
Total Households	662,448	100%	7,211,584	100%
	Inflation Rate	MEDIAN INCOME**		
2010	1.6%	\$50,658	\$46,671	
2011	3.2%	\$49,817	\$45,169	
2012	2.1%	\$49,793	\$45,040	
2013	1.5%	\$50,446	\$46,036	
		MEAN INCOME**		
2010	1.6%	\$70,770	\$65,162	
2011	3.2%	\$69,881	\$64,322	
2012	2.1%	\$69,004	\$64,229	
2013	1.5%	\$72,233	\$65,728	

* HH = Households **Data is presented in inflation-adjusted dollars for that year
Source: 2013 American Community Survey Green = Improvement from previous year; Yellow = No significant change from previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from previous year;
www.usinflationcalculator.com

From 2009 through 2013, both total personal income (Table 10) and per capita income (Table 11) increased for residents of Broward County. **Personal income** is defined as the income received by all persons from all sources. Personal income is the sum of net earnings by place of residence, property income, and personal current transfer receipts. **Per capita personal income** is calculated as the personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area.

Table 10. Total Personal Income, 2003-2013

Total Personal Income	Broward	Florida
2003	\$59,226,635	\$543,153,288
2004	\$63,266,735	\$593,302,390
% change 2003-04	6.8%	9.2%
2005	\$69,375,144	\$647,195,224
% change 2004-05	9.7%	9.1%
2006	\$73,075,813	\$703,287,635
% change 2005-06	5.3%	8.7%
2007	\$75,286,103	\$731,746,187
% change 2006-07	3.0%	4.0%
2008	\$74,588,165	\$736,198,346
% change 2007-08	-0.9%	0.6%
2009	\$70,090,397	\$696,486,706
% change 2008-09	-6.0%	-5.4%
2010	\$72,712,604	\$725,436,258
% change 2009-2010	3.7%	4.2%
2011	\$75,315,293	\$761,303,232
% Change 2010-2011	3.6%	4.9%
2012	\$78,687,882	\$792,255,386
% Change 2011-2012	4.5%	4.1%
2013	\$80,525,783	\$811,376,557
% Change 2012-2013	2.8%	2.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; bea.gov ; Green = Improvement from previous year; Yellow = No significant change from previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from previous year

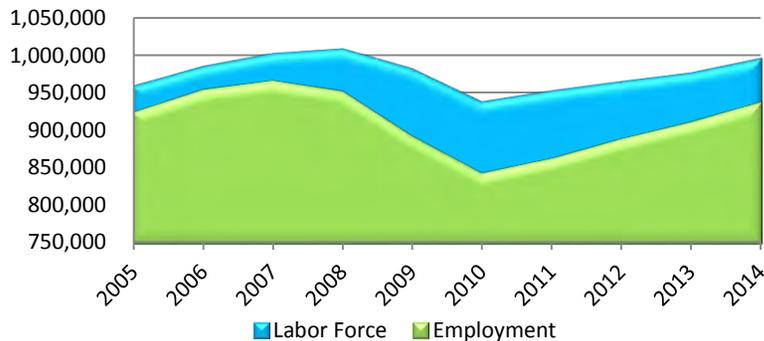
	Broward	Florida	United States
2004	\$36,667	\$34,068	\$34,300
2005	\$39,713	\$36,274	\$35,888
2006	\$42,013	\$38,712	\$38,127
2007	\$43,750	\$39,838	\$39,357
2008	\$43,274	\$39,736	\$40,873
2009	\$40,437	\$37,340	\$39,357
2010	\$41,481	\$38,493	\$40,163
2011	\$42,433	\$40,215	\$42,332
2012	\$43,161	\$41,041	\$44,200
2013	\$43,792	\$41,497	\$44,465

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; bea.gov Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 7 outlines the size of Broward’s labor force over time compared with the number of people employed. As the figure illustrates, the labor force has exceeded employment consistently over time. In 2014, there was an increase in employment, with job growth at approximately 2.89%, compared to the previous year at 2.56% (Table 12).

Figure 7. Broward Labor Force and Employment, 2002-2014



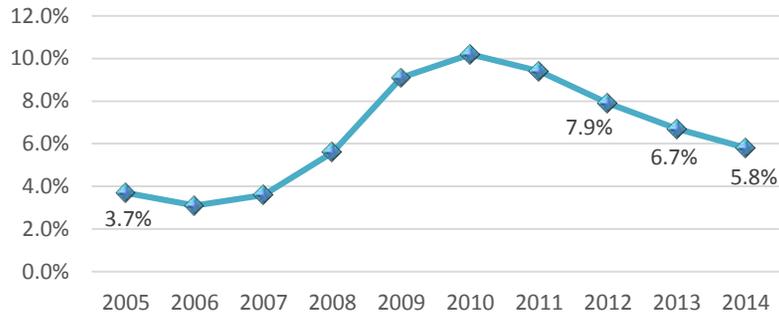
Source: www.floridajobs.org Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

Year	Labor Force	Employment	Job Growth		Unemployment	
			#	%	#	%
1992	697,932	636,544	11,679	1.87%	61,388	8.8%
1993	714,404	663,488	26,944	4.23%	50,916	7.1%
1994	733,322	686,008	22,520	3.39%	47,314	6.5%
1995	744,195	700,918	14,910	2.17%	43,277	5.8%
1996	762,609	722,272	21,354	3.05%	40,337	5.3%
1997	781,160	741,758	19,486	2.70%	39,402	5.0%
1998	793,694	756,557	14,799	2.00%	37,137	4.7%
1999	802,535	768,455	11,898	1.57%	34,080	4.2%
2000	855,214	824,113	55,658	7.24%	31,101	3.6%
2001	882,428	842,626	18,513	2.25%	39,802	4.5%
2002	899,193	846,696	4,070	0.48%	52,497	5.8%
2003	904,653	855,939	9,243	1.09%	48,714	5.4%
2004	917,754	875,999	20,060	2.34%	41,755	4.5%
2005	957,619	922,294	46,295	5.28%	35,325	3.7%
2006	983,211	952,640	30,346	3.29%	30,571	3.1%
2007	1,000,426	964,482	11,842	1.24%	35,944	3.6%
2008	1,006,721	950,763	-13,719	-1.42%	55,958	5.6%
2009	980,551	891,041	-59,722	-6.28%	89,510	9.1%
2010	936,563	841,473	-49,568	-5.56%	95,090	10.2%
2011	950,924	861,287	19,814	2.35%	89,637	9.4%
2012	963,477	887,033	25,746	2.99%	76,444	7.9%
2013	974,778	909,709	22,676	2.56%	65,069	6.7%
2014	994,081	936,010	26,301	2.89%	58,071	5.8%

Source: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

Unemployment has been a national concern since late 2007. However, Broward County experienced an improvement in unemployment yearly since 2010 (Figure 8).

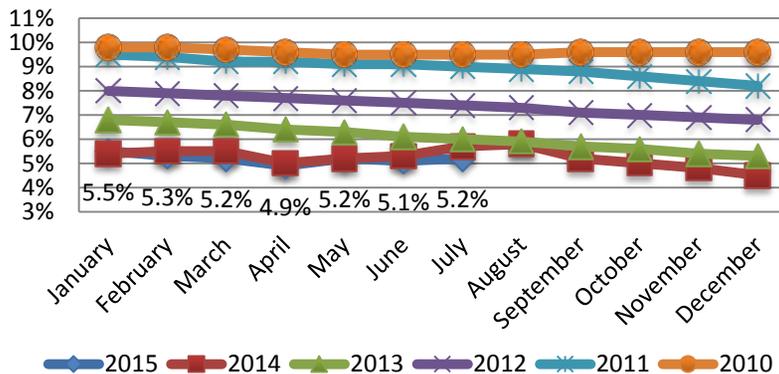
Figure 8. Broward Unemployment Rate, Annual Averages, 2005-2014



Source: www.floridajobs.org, Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

Broward’s unemployment rate has fluctuated from the beginning of the year, reaching its lowest rate in April (4.9%) (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Broward Monthly Unemployment Rate(%), Seasonally Adjusted 2010-2015



Source: www.floridajobs.org, Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

Table 13 displays Broward employment by industry from 2011 to 2013. For all three years, the industry category with the greatest percentage of workers was *Educational, Health and Social Services* (20.3% in 2013).

	2011		2012		2013	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	910	0.1%	2,550	0.3%	729	0.1%
Construction	49,227	5.8%	53,460	6.1%	50,888	5.8%
Manufacturing	41,052	4.8%	41,241	4.7%	44,360	5.1%
Wholesale Trade	31,956	3.8%	32,021	3.7%	31,481	3.6%
Retail Trade	114,561	13.5%	121,212	13.9%	120,394	13.8%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	37,737	4.5%	47,622	5.5%	47,860	5.5%
Information	20,916	2.5%	18,707	2.1%	21,993	2.5%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (rental & leasing)	68,615	8.1%	71,844	8.3%	72,850	8.4%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative & waste management services	116,511	13.7%	119,977	13.8%	117,479	13.5%
Educational, health and social services	186,621	22.0%	183,543	21.1%	177,412	20.3%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services	92,515	10.9%	91,486	10.5%	97,219	11.1%
Other services	50,407	5.9%	47,921	5.5%	50,346	5.8%
Public administration	36,890	4.4%	38,519	4.4%	39,364	4.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2011, 2012, 2013)

POVERTY

15.1 percent of all Broward residents and 18.9 percent of people under the age of 18 are living in poverty. Of families with children under the age of 18, 15.7 percent were reported at or below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The percentage of people in Broward living below the poverty line from 2011 to 2013 is depicted in Table 14.

	2011	2012	2013
All families	11.1%	11.7%	11.8%
With related children under 18 years	16.2%	16.5%	15.7%
With related children under 5 years only	15.0%	15.2%	18.1%
Married couple families	6.1%	7.5%	6.7%
With related children under 18 years	8.5%	9.8%	6.7%
With related children under 5 years only	6.0%	8.4%	8.2%
Families with female householder, no husband present	23.5%	21.6%	24.1%
With related children under 18 years	31.3%	28.6%	30.5%
With related children under 5 years only	34.3%	29.1%	33.6%
All people	14.8%	15.1%	15.1%
Under 18 years	20.4%	21.0%	18.9%
Related children under 18 years	20.1%	20.7%	18.7%
Related children under 5 years	23.1%	24.3%	23.2%
Related children 5 to 17 years	19.0%	19.4%	17.0%
18 years and over	13.3%	13.5%	14.0%
18 to 64 years	13.6%	13.4%	14.0%
65 years and over	11.8%	13.7%	14.1%
People in families	12.4%	13.0%	12.2%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	23.9%	22.9%	26.6%

Source: American Community Survey 2011, 2012, 2013
*Income in the past 12 months

The challenges poverty imposes on individuals and families are numerous. Of particular concern are individuals who avoid or delay seeking healthcare due to their impoverished status.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Public assistance is an indicator related to the number of individuals living in poverty. In November 2013, the 2009 Recovery Act's temporary boost to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) ended, resulting in a significant decrease in food stamp issuance despite increases in the number of households receiving food stamps. By the 2015 fiscal year, issuance began to increase again. Table 15 displays the changes in SNAP issuance from the previous fiscal year.

# in HH	FY 2014 Max Benefits	FY 2015 Max Benefits	Change
1	\$189	\$ 194	\$5
2	\$347	\$ 357	\$10
3	\$497	\$ 511	\$14
4	\$632	\$ 649	\$17

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, "SNAP – Fiscal Year 2014 Cost-of-Living Adjustments and ARRA Sunset Impact on Allotments," August 1, 2013.

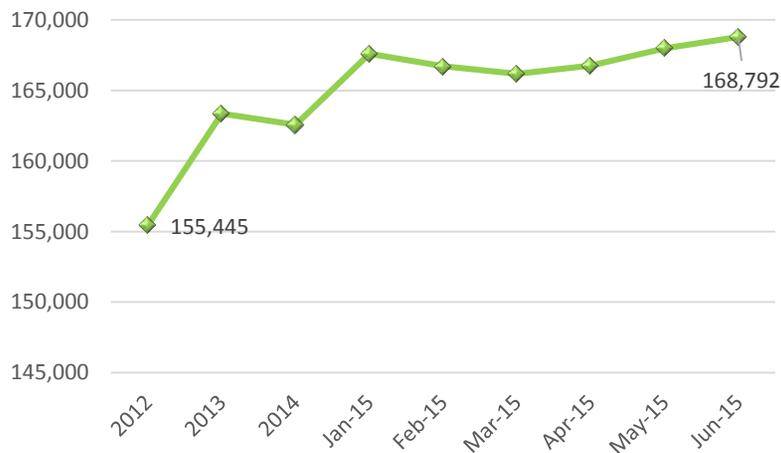
Figure 10 shows an increase in the Food Stamp issuance in Broward from April 2014 (\$35,104,720) through June 2015 (37,987,103). During the same time, the number of households receiving food stamps has also increased from 155,445 to 168,792.

Figure 10. Food Stamp Issuance, April 2014-June 2015



Source: Broward and Florida Public Assistance Caseload Report – Food Stamps, Florida DCF

Figure 11. Broward of Food Stamp Households, 2011 to June 2015



Source: Broward & State of Florida Public Assistance Caseload Report – Food Stamps, Florida Department of Children and Families; Prepared by: South Florida Regional Planning Council

Table 16 outlines the number of people in Broward and Florida receiving various forms of public assistance.

Year	Food Stamp Households	Food Stamp Clients	TANF Clients	TANF Families	Medicaid Clients
Broward					
2014 avg.	162,561	286,542	5,461	2,886	259,084
Jan-15	167,599	294,651	5,609	2,964	274,343
Feb-15	166,723	292,979	5,637	2,993	277,583
Mar-15	166,191	291,711	5,607	3,016	282,219
April-15	166,779	292,750	5,453	2,994	283,392
May-15	167,997	294,685	5,407	3,028	284,419
June-15	168,792	295,483	5,484	3,050	287,480
Florida					
2014 avg.	1,978,881	3,615,174	85,949	49,556	3,085,378
Jan-15	2,037,923	3,706,549	86,436	49,564	3,227,765
Feb-15	2,034,526	3,696,528	84,808	48,678	3,266,513
Mar-15	2,024,417	3,672,779	83,012	48,264	3,311,879
April-15	2,023,537	3,667,180	81,587	47,954	3,317,455
May-15	2,031,417	3,679,299	82,157	48,296	3,322,698
June-15	2,040,236	3,691,232	82,059	48,472	3,350,874

Source: Broward & State of Florida Public Assistance Caseload Report, 2010-2014

Another form of public assistance is the Broward County School Board Lunch Program. In order to qualify for reduced lunch, a household must have an income that is 185% of the poverty line. The following criteria outlines those who qualify for free lunch:

- All children in households receiving benefits from Florida SNAP, TANF or the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations.
- Foster children under the legal responsibility of a foster care agency or the court.
- Children who meet the definition of homeless, runaway or migrant.
- Those who are at or below 130% of the poverty line.

Table 17 outlines the number of students eligible for the free and/or reduced lunch program from 2010/11 to 2013/14. The table illustrates an increase in the number and percentage of students who are eligible for free lunch while there was a decrease in the number eligible for reduced lunch. This table also shows that there has been a great increase in the percent of students who qualify for either of the programs; nearly 60 percent of the student population is eligible.

School Year	Total School Enrollment		Free Eligible		Reduced Eligible		Free + Reduced Eligible	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2010-2011	256,872		117,830	45.9%	21,921	8.5%	139,751	54.4%
2011-2012	258,803		124,768	48.2%	22,721	8.8%	147,489	57.0%
2012-2013	260,226		126,665	48.6%	21,393	8.2%	148,048	56.9%
2013-2014	262,663		137,198	52.2%	20,260	7.7%	157,458	59.9%

Source: Florida Department of Education Food and Nutrition Management, 2010-2014

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is a key component to ensure community access to a variety of services, including healthcare. This need is further enhanced in difficult economic environments. Lack of transportation to healthcare facilities is frequently cited by patients as a barrier to accessing healthcare services. The community survey of community leaders in the health profession conducted by Broward Regional Health Planning Council in 2012, supported the need for transportation. When asked “What are the top five barriers that hinder access to health care in your community,” 83 percent of the community leaders indicated lack of geographic access/transportation as a least important. Twenty-three percent and 27 percent indicated it was strongly important and highly important, respectively. Table 18 highlights the average weekday ridership for Broward, Miami-Dade and Palm Beach Counties compared to their population size.

	Population Size*	Avg. Weekday Ridership†
Broward County Transit (BCT) Broward County	1.8 million	122,415
Miami-Dade Transit (MDT) Miami-Dade County	2.6 million	325,400
Palm Tran (Palm Beach County)	1.4 million	34,068

Source: <http://www.broward.org/BCT/About/Documents/October2013Ridership.pdf>
 *Source: American Community Survey, 2013
 †Avg ridership excludes paratransit

COST OF LIVING

A cost-of-living index measures the changes over time in the amount that consumers need to spend in order to maintain a certain standard of living. The cost of living index released by the United States Census provides estimates based on a mid-management standard of living. In 2010, the total cost of living in Fort Lauderdale (115.7) was greater than that of Miami (106.0) (Table 19).

Category	Fort Lauderdale	Miami-Dade County
Composite Index	115.7	106.0
Grocery Items	112.5	110.9
Housing	144.0	107.7
Utilities	92.5	91.9
Transportation	106.3	108.8
Health Care	102.4	105.7
Misc. Goods and Services	103.7	106.2
NATIONAL AVERAGE = 100		
Source: www.census.gov		

HOUSING

Economic crises, including unemployment and foreclosures, increase the number of individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless. The growing foreclosure crisis among Florida homeowners has created a new group of homeless individuals and added to the demand for affordable rental housing. Table 20 depicts the gross rent reported for Broward in 2012 and 2013. The 2013 median rent in Broward was \$1,162, with 39.6 percent of rental units falling between \$1,000 and \$1,499. There was a slight increase from 2012's median rent which was \$1,135.

Gross Rent	2012		2013	
	# Units	%	# Units	%
< \$200	1,503	0.7	951	0.4
\$200-\$299	2,016	0.9	3,414	1.4
\$300-\$499	4,755	2.1	4,438	1.8
\$500-\$749	17,131	7.5	17,079	6.9
\$750-\$999	55,910	24.5	53,821	22.0
\$1,000-\$1,499	88,883	38.9	96,862	39.6
> \$1,500	48,639	21.3	58,545	23.9
NO CASH RENT	7,460		9,447	
MEDIAN RENT	\$1,135		\$1,162	
Source American Community Survey (2012, 2013)				

Homelessness among Broward residents has been difficult to overcome due to insufficient affordable rentals, increases in the cost of living and an increase in foreclosures. According to the annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count (a 24-hour count of individuals and families who are considered homeless per HUD’s definition), there were 2,766 homeless individuals and families in 2014 with an additional 289 considered “at-risk” for homelessness.

The Broward Coalition for the Homeless reports many homeless people arrive in winter and stay because the climate allows them to live outside without shelter, exposing them to a host of social, environmental and health-related dangers. Many undocumented immigrants and part-time workers come to Broward because of its attractive seasonal labor market from November to April but they cannot afford housing.

The high price of housing in Broward County has led to a foreclosure rate above both state and national averages. The standard amount of monthly income that should be devoted to housing is 28 percent, however, many residents in Broward County find themselves paying more than 30% of their monthly income towards housing. Figure 12 displays that in 2013 45.5 percent of the residents living in housing units with a mortgage, and 23.8 percent of those living in units without a mortgage pay more than 30 percent of their income on housing.

Figure 12. Broward County Income to Housing Cost Ratio (Owner vs. Renter Occupied), 2011-2013

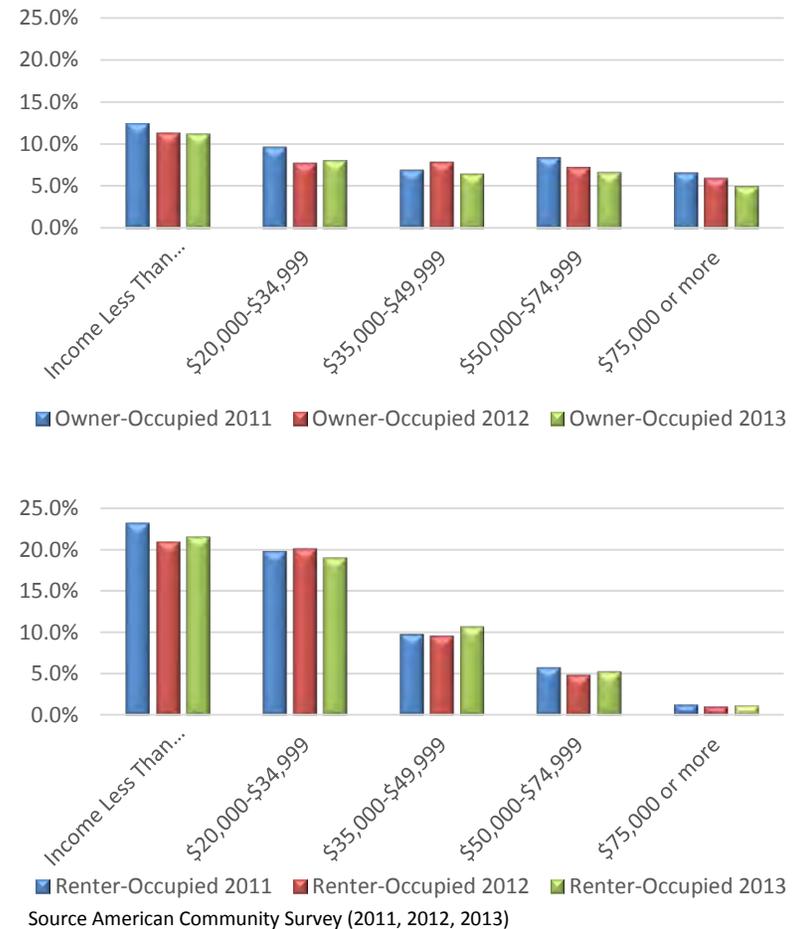
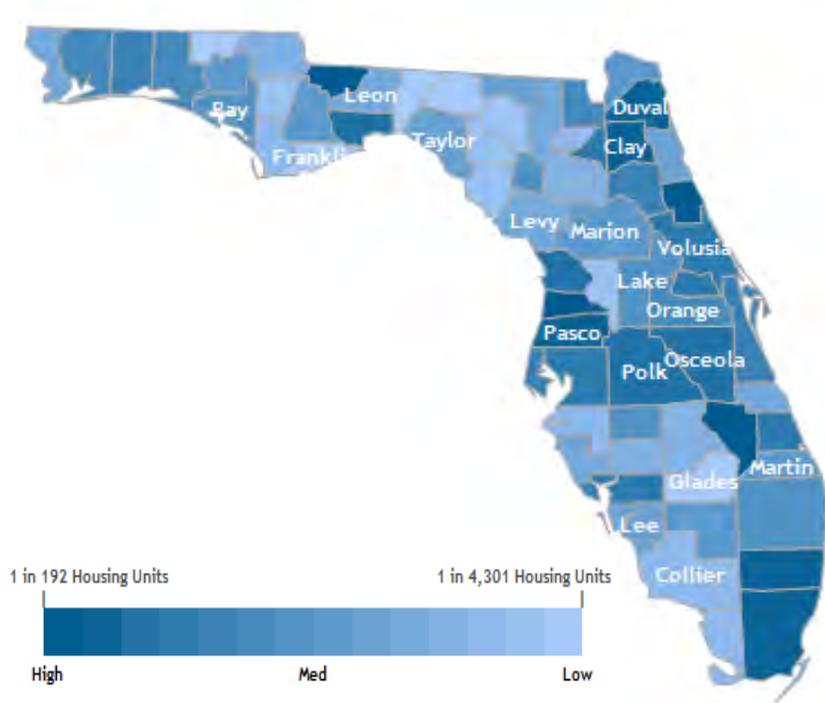


Figure 13 illustrates foreclosure activities in Florida as of July 2015 and Table 21 compares the ratio of foreclosures in Broward, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach and Florida. As evidenced by both Figure 13 and Table 21, Broward County's foreclosure ratio is higher than Miami-Dade, Palm Beach and Florida's.

	January 2015	July 2015
Broward	1 in 335	1 in 289
Miami-Dade	1 in 387	1 in 321
Palm Beach	1 in 451	1 in 479
Florida	1 in 441	1 in 408

Source: RealtyTrac.com

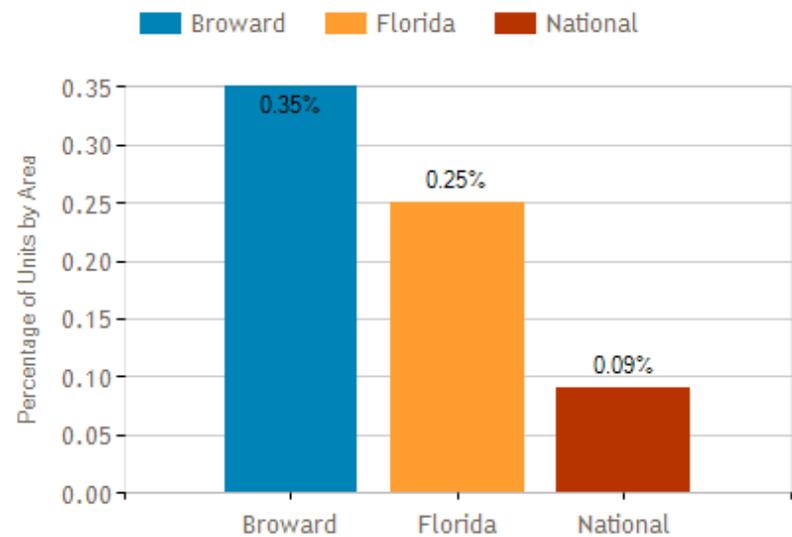
Figure 13. Foreclosures Activity, July 2015



Source RealtyTrac.com

Figure 14 compares Broward's foreclosure rate to state and national levels. As evidenced by the graph, Florida and Broward have substantially higher rates than the country.

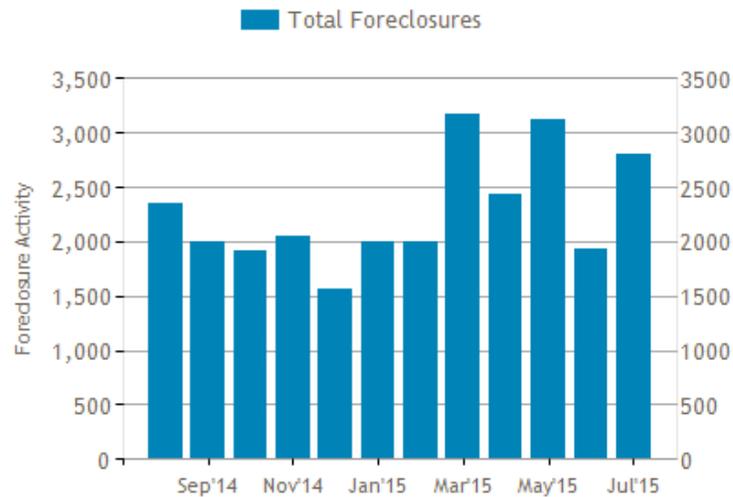
Figure 14. Foreclosure Comparison, July 2015



Source RealtyTrac.com

Between August 2014 and July 2015, Broward’s foreclosures peaked in March, which experienced more than 3,000 foreclosures; however, foreclosures drastically declined in June followed by an increase in July (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Broward Foreclosures August 2014-July 2015



Source RealtyTrac.com

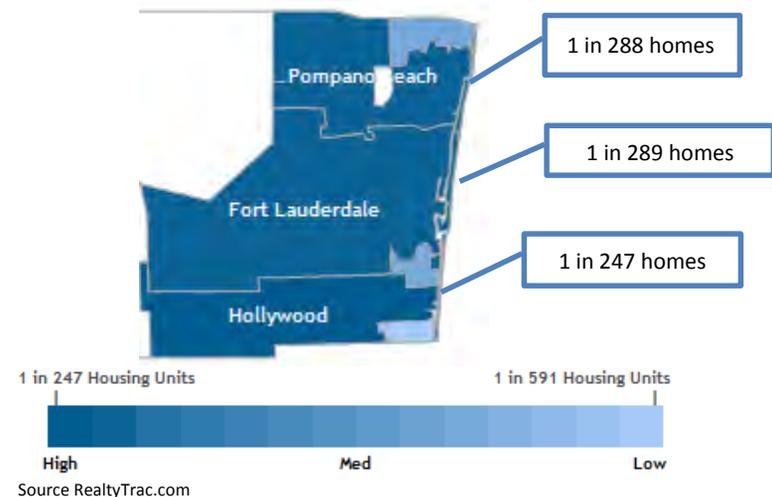
Table 22 details the highest and lowest foreclosure areas by zip code within three regions in Broward County (Figure 16). As evidenced in this table 33319 (in Fort Lauderdale) has the highest rate of foreclosures in Broward while 33301 (in Fort Lauderdale) has the lowest rate.

Table 22. Broward County Foreclosure Comparisons by Zip Code, July 2015

Region	Zip Codes with Highest Foreclosure Rates		
Pompano	33068 (1 in 185)	33065 (1 in 211)	33071 (1 in 229)
Fort Lauderdale	33319 (1 in 183)	33313 (1 in 194)	33317 (1 in 205)
Hollywood	33023 (1 in 189)	33027 (1 in 212)	33024 (1 in 216)
Region	Zip Codes with Lowest Foreclosure Rates		
Pompano	33062 (1 in 667)	33064 (1 in 452)	33066 (1 in 411)
Fort Lauderdale	33301 (1 in 857)	33316 (1 in 656)	33315 (1 in 615)
Hollywood	33019 (1 in 409)	33021 (1 in 366)	33020 (1 in 355)

Source: Realtytrac.com Red = Highest foreclosure rate Green = Lowest foreclosure rate

Figure 16. Broward Foreclosures by Region, July 2015



HEALTH INSURANCE

Table 23. Civilian Non-Institutionalized Population Uninsured Rate, by Age Group, 2012 vs. 2013

	Broward		Florida		U.S.	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Total Rate	22.4%	22.5%	20.1%	20.0%	14.8%	14.5%
< 18	12.4%	12.0%	10.9%	11.1%	7.2%	7.1%
18-64	30.3%	30.5%	28.8%	28.8%	20.6%	20.3%
≥ 65	2.7%	4.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2012, 2013 American Community Survey

Table 23 highlights the health insurance trends for the United States, Florida and Broward. At 22.5% in 2013, the Broward uninsured rates remain higher than the United States and Florida rates, indicating that Broward is disproportionately impacted by the lack of healthcare coverage. The uninsured rate among the 65 and over age group increased from 2.7% to 4.4% in 2013.

Insufficient health insurance benefit packages impact the care of insured residents and demand for publicly funded services. There is no reliable State or local data measuring the actual number of underinsured individuals whose health insurance benefits are insufficient to cover catastrophic medical events, or who have capped benefits requiring large out-of-pocket payments. Primary healthcare clinics in Broward County report a growing number of residents who are insured for outpatient and inpatient services, but not for pharmaceuticals.

UNCOMPENSATED CARE

Table 24 depicts the amount of uncompensated care provided by Broward hospitals in FY2013. The Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA) defines uncompensated care as charity care for which there is no compensation other than restricted

or unrestricted revenues provided by local government or tax districts. This care is provided to patients whose family income is less than or equal to 200 percent of the poverty level. In 2013, the two hospitals with the most uncompensated care were Memorial Regional Hospital (\$500,727,477) and Broward Health Medical Center (\$342,552,851).

Table 24. Uncompensated Care in Broward Hospitals, 2013

Hospital Name	Charity / Other	Bad Debt	Total
Atlantic Shores Hospital	\$ 128,603	\$ 348,000	\$ 476,603
Broward Health Coral Springs	\$ 43,747,950	\$ 70,904,277	\$ 114,652,227
Broward Health Imperial Point	\$ 17,061,717	\$ 48,160,884	\$ 65,222,601
Broward Health Medical Center	\$ 178,029,175	\$ 164,523,676	\$ 342,552,851
Broward Health North	\$74,108,146	\$ 85,844,655	\$ 159,952,801
Cleveland Clinic Hospital	\$ 4,532,680	\$ 24,446,320	\$ 28,979,000
Fort Lauderdale Hospital	\$ 644,680	\$ 688,000	\$ 1,332,680
Healthsouth Rehabilitation Hospital- Sunrise	\$ 292,030	\$ 431,172	\$ 723,202
Holy Cross Hospital	\$ 12,800,324	\$ 17,408,934	\$ 30,209,258
Kindred Hospital- Ft. Lauderdale	\$ 266,401	\$ 747,904	\$ 1,014,305
Kindred Hospital- Hollywood	\$ 2,759,642	\$ 1,012,165	\$ 3,771,807
Larkin Community Hospital Behavioral Health Services	\$ -	\$ 213,910	\$ 213,910
Memorial Hospital Miramar	\$ 28,491,338	\$ 46,326,828	\$ 74,818,166
Memorial Hospital Pembroke	\$ 83,206,361	\$ 56,557,057	\$ 139,763,418
Memorial Hospital West	\$ 100,784,750	\$ 87,893,256	\$ 188,678,006
Memorial Regional Hospital	\$ 345,493,949	\$ 155,233,528	\$ 500,727,477
Northwest Medical Center	\$ 33,623,876	\$ 29,718,117	\$ 63,341,993
Plantation General Hospital	\$ 64,249,654	\$ 64,058,257	\$ 128,307,911
South Florida State Hospital	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
St. Anthony's Rehabilitation Hospital	\$ 200,914	\$ 146,901	\$ 347,815
University Hospital and Medical Center	\$ 23,164,082	\$ 24,566,980	\$ 47,731,062
Westside Regional Medical Center	\$ 21,224,453	\$ 21,355,183	\$ 42,579,636

Source: AHCA FHURS Data, FY2013

CRIME

Crime indirectly and directly impacts health through various pathways, including increasing stress and causing injury or even death. Table 25 compares the Broward County crime rate to the Florida crime rate from 2007 to 2014. Broward’s index rate of crime per 100,000 for 2014 was 4,022, which was above Florida’s 3,450. As depicted in the Table 25, Broward’s overall crime rate has exceeded that of Florida’s since 2009. Since more than five million tourists and non-residents spend time in Broward each year, population-based crime statistics may be misleading.

Table 25. Index Crime Rates per 100,000 Residents, 2007-2014

	Broward	Florida
2007	4,521	4,682
2008	4,692	4,699
2009	4,526	4,382
2010	4,393	4,105
2011	4,546	4,070
2012	4,328	3,805
2013	4,023	3,627
2014	4,022	3,450

Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *Crime in Florida* (annual)
 Prepared by the South Florida Regional Planning Council
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Table 26 depicts the crime rate per 100,000 by municipality. During 2014, the highest crime rates were reported in Pembroke Park, Fort Lauderdale, and Wilton Manors. The lowest crime rates were reported in Parkland, Weston, and Hillsboro Beach.

Table 26. Broward Municipalities Crime Rate per 100,000, 2010-2014

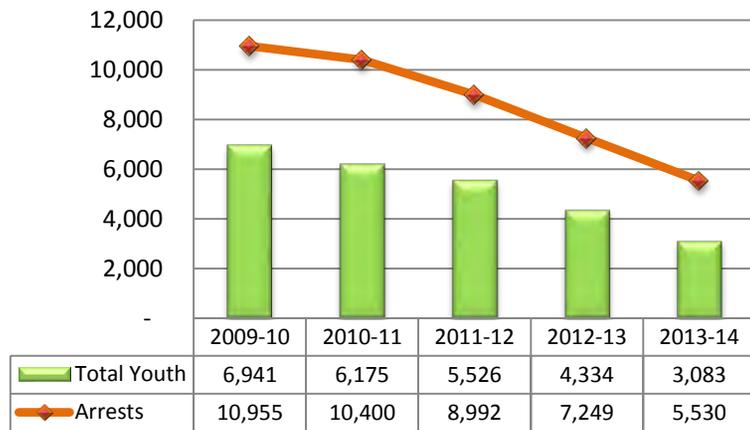
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Broward Sheriff’s Office	7,014.8	8,229.5	9,106.3	8,048.1	7,672.6
Coconut Creek PD	3,160.4	3,004.4	3,243.1	2,896.8	2,445.8
Cooper City PD	2,269.5	2,369.8	2,344.8	1,892.0	1,460.8
Coral Springs PD	2,469.4	2,688.8	2,485.3	2,278.2	2,171.2
Dania PD	6,014.6	6,805.0	5,714.2	5,219.5	4,428.2
Davie PD	4,409.3	4,323.3	4,137.9	3,952.0	3,627.0
Deerfield PD	4,006.4	3,701.8	3,732.2	3,548.3	3,206.7
Fort Lauderdale PD	6,277.7	7,073.8	6,822.1	6,530.4	5,991.5
Hallandale PD	5,729.5	6,022.2	5,698.1	5,582.0	4,614.2
Hollywood PD	5,520.5	5,995.2	5,869.0	5,050.9	4,931.1
Hillsboro Beach PD	1,851.1	2,826.7	1,640.2	1,114.1	1,072.4
Lauderdale-By-The-Sea PD	3,276.2	2,749.4	2,866.5	2,233.1	2,603.0
Lauderdale Lakes PD	6,116.4	6,363.3	6,066.1	6,140.1	5,239.2
Lauderhill PD	4,831.4	5,564.5	5,252.3	4,754.2	4,276.7
Lighthouse Point PD	3,219.9	3,286.1	3,253.7	2,595.9	2,168.9
Margate PD	2,420.9	2,641.8	2,280.6	2,322.4	1,853.2
Miramar PD	3,708.5	3,026.5	2,851.2	2,874.8	2,465.9
North Lauderdale PD	3,102.6	3,525.0	3,262.4	3,256.8	3,014.3
Oakland Park PD	5,777.5	6,041.1	6,173.3	5,735.1	4,707.1
Parkland PD	1,197.7	1,303.8	1,025.2	1,032.2	685.1
Pembroke Park PD	7,050.9	8,886.7	8,766.2	7,708.4	6,559.8
Pembroke Pines PD	3,520.9	3,392.1	2,883.1	2,762.8	2,566.1
Plantation PD	4,728.8	4,965.3	4,375.1	4,008.4	3,534.1
Pompano Beach PD	6,067.2	6,420.5	6,477.3	5,764.2	5,194.8
Sea Ranch Lakes PD	3,319.5	2,370.4	1,940.3	2,228.8	1,646.7
Sunrise PD	4,831.8	4,573.6	4,104.9	4,099.9	3,783.8
Southwest Ranches PD	2,297.3	2,614.0	2,464.5	2,203.9	1,825.9
Tamarac PD	2,453.3	2,756.6	2,885.3	2,367.9	2,337.2
West Park PD	5,036.9	5,732.3	4,913.4	5,697.9	4,428.3
Weston PD	1,598.1	1,250.8	1,104.7	816.1	647.2
Wilton Manors PD	5,010.3	5,850.3	5,665.9	5,730.3	5,625.1

Source: Annual County and Municipal Offense Data, www.fdle.state.fl.us

*-PD= Police Department

Since 2009, there has been a steady decline in the number of youths arrested for delinquency. Figure 17 displays the number of unduplicated youth versus the total number of arrests for delinquency from 2009 to 2014.

Figure 17. Broward Juvenile Delinquency Total Youth (unduplicated) and Arrests, 2009/10-2013/14



Source: <http://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/delinquency-data/delinquency-profile>

Table 27 depicts the youths referred for delinquency by gender and race/ethnicity. The table demonstrates that each of the groups experienced declines in delinquency every year since 2009.

Table 27. Broward County Youth Referred for Delinquency by Gender & Race

Year	Gender		Race/Ethnicity			
	Male	Female	White	Black/African American	Other	Hispanic
2009-10	4,915	2,026	1,978	3,998	46	919
2010-11	4,438	1,737	1,618	3,698	42	817
2011-12	4,011	1,515	1,358	3,454	41	673
2012-13	3,188	1,146	903	2,861	35	535
2013-14	2,350	733	609	2,104	23	347

Source: Broward County Delinquency, FY 2008/09 – FY 2012/13, Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, <http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Research/profiles/Broward.pdf>

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

During 2014, a total of 6,213 domestic violence cases were reported, a decrease from 2013. Table 28 depicts domestic violence statistics from 2008 to 2014. The number of offenses of criminal homicide, manslaughter, aggravated stalking, simple assault and stalking increased during this period while the remainder of the offenses either decreased or stayed the same. In 2014, the offenses with the greatest number of occurrences were simple assault (4,792), and aggravated assault (1,114).

Table 28. Broward Domestic Violence Offenses, 2008-2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Criminal Homicide	14	19	13	7	15	11	12
Manslaughter	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Forcible Rape	82	66	77	94	87	123	86
Forcible Sodomy	25	21	19	10	0	*	*
Forcible Fondling	64	67	52	66	49	53	40
Aggravated Assault	1,461	1,413	1,210	1,301	1,254	1,161	1,114
Aggravated Stalking	22	21	12	12	15	14	15
Simple Assault	5,541	5,170	5,182	5,352	5,200	4,701	4,792
Threat/Intimidation	243	229	227	182	185	141	127
Stalking	23	30	19	27	18	22	26
Total	7,475	7,037	6,812	7,051	6,823	6,226	6,213

Source: Domestic Violence Offenses by Jurisdiction, Florida Department of Law Enforcement
 *Beginning in 2013, Forcible Sodomy is reported as Forcible Rape in Florida's UCR
[http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/FSAC/Data---Statistics-\(1\)/UCR-Domestic-Violence-Data/UCR-Domestic-Violence-Data.aspx](http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/FSAC/Data---Statistics-(1)/UCR-Domestic-Violence-Data/UCR-Domestic-Violence-Data.aspx)

INCARCERATED POPULATIONS

The Florida Department of Corrections (FDOC) reports an average of 4,600 Broward residents is incarcerated daily in County facilities. This number includes: parole violators, state inmates, undocumented aliens, holding for other jurisdictions and individuals held under the Baker and Marchman Acts. According to Broward County Sheriff's Office over 63,000 detainees are processed annually through Broward County jails.

ILLEGAL DRUGS

South Florida's close proximity to Latin America and the Caribbean allows for rapid entry and distribution of illicit drugs. South Florida is a designated *High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area* (HIDTA) by The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and is identified the region as one of the leading cocaine importation centers (*DEA, 2012*) in the U.S. There are currently 28 HIDTAs, which include approximately 16 percent of all counties in the United States and 60 percent of the U.S. population. Extensive coastline and numerous private air and sea vessels increase the difficulty of pinpointing drug importation routes into Florida.

CHAPTER II: HEALTH STATUS

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INTRODUCTION

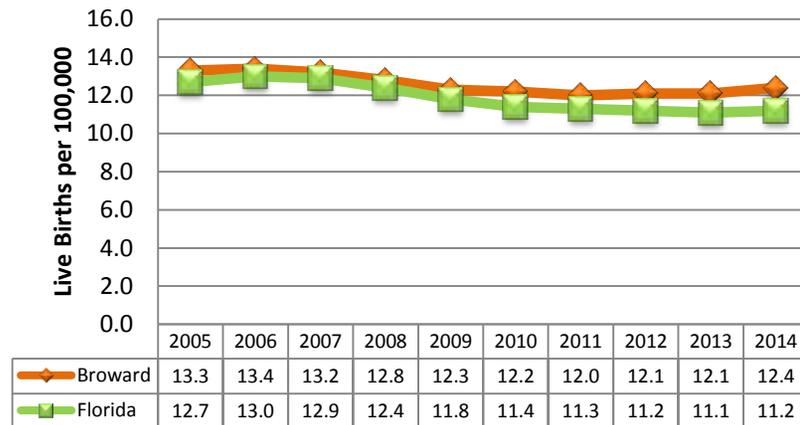
This chapter outlines community health status by analyzing a variety of health indicators. It considers five broad health categories: Maternal and Child Health, Behavioral Health, Oral Health, School Health, and Morbidity and Mortality.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

BIRTH RATES

Broward County’s resident live birth rate typically fluctuates slightly from year to year (Figure 1); however from 2013 to 2014 the rate had a minor increase. Broward continues to have a higher total birth rate than Florida. Table 1 illustrates the difference in birth rates by race and ethnicity. The birth rate for White women is similar in Broward and Florida while the birth rate for non-White women is higher in Broward than in Florida. In Broward, Black women had the highest birth rates in 2014 (16.8), followed by Non-White women (16.6).

Figure 1. Live Birth Rate per 100,000, 2005-2014



Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Table 1. Resident Live Births per 1,000 by Race/Ethnicity, 2005-2014										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BROWARD COUNTY										
TOTAL	13.3	13.4	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.4
White	11.1	11.2	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1
Black	17.9	18.1	17.6	17.3	17.0	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.7	16.8
Non-White	18.0	18.2	17.3	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.3	15.9	16.6
Hispanic	18.0	18.2	17.8	16.6	15.1	14.5	13.9	13.3	13.3	14.0
FLORIDA										
TOTAL	12.7	13.0	12.9	12.4	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.2
White	11.6	12.0	11.9	11.4	10.8	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.3
Black	17.0	17.5	17.4	17.0	16.6	16.0	15.7	15.6	15.2	15.0
Non-White	16.7	17.0	16.8	16.3	15.6	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.5	14.5
Hispanic	18.0	18.7	18.0	16.3	14.9	14.0	13.6	13.1	13.0	13.2

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year;
 Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Table 2 depicts birth rates by additional demographics for Broward and Florida.

Table 2. Birth Data Comparison, 2011-2013				
Indicator	Measure	BROWARD		FLORIDA
		Avg. 3-yr #	Avg. 3-Yr. Rate/#	Avg. 3-Yr. Rate/#
Total Births				
Total Live Births	Per 100,000 Total Population	63,785	12.0	11.2
White Live Births	Per 100,000 White Population	34,730	9.9	456,151
Nonwhite Live Births	Per 100,000 Nonwhite Population	28,854	16.1	182,738
Births By Age of Mother				
Births to Mothers 15-44	Per 1,000 Females 15-44	63,580	60.8	59.8
Births to Mothers 10-18	Per 1,000 Females 10-18	1,918	6.6	8.6
Births to Mothers 10-14	Per 1,000 Females 10-14	39	0.2	0.3
Births to Mothers 15-19	Per 1,000 Females 15-19	3,328	20.4	26.7
Repeat Births to Mothers 15-19	Percent of Teens with Prev. Birth	569	17.1	16.9
Low Birth Weight (Live Births)				
Total < 2500 g	Rate % of Total Births	5,941	9.3	8.6
White < 2500 g	Rate % of White Births	2,496	7.2	7.2
Nonwhite < 2500 g	Rate % of Nonwhite Births	3,415	11.8	12.1
Very Low Birth Weight (Live Births)				
Total < 1500 g	Rate % of Total Births	1,193	1.9	1.6
White < 1500 g	Rate % of White Births	380	1.1	1.2
Nonwhite < 1500 g	Rate % of Nonwhite Births	802	2.8	2.6
Prenatal Care (PNC)				
Births w/ 1st Trimester PNC	Rate % of Births With Known PNC Status	45,031	79.1	80.1
Births w/ Late or No Prenatal Care	Rate % of Births With Known PNC Status	3,123	5.5	4.7

Table 2 (cont.). Birth Data Comparison, 2011-2013				
Indicator	Measure	BROWARD		FLORIDA
		Avg. Annual #	Avg. 3-Yr. Rate/#	Avg. 3-Yr. Rate/#
Infant Mortality				
Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Live Births	354	5.5	6.2
White Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 White Live Births	112	3.2	4.6
Nonwhite Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Nonwhite Live Births	239	8.3	10.2
Total Neonatal Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Live Births	225	3.5	4.1
White Neonatal Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 White Live Births	68	2.0	3.0
Nonwhite Neonatal Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Nonwhite Live Births	155	5.4	6.6
Source: www.FloridaCharts.com				
Note: All rates & percentages are 3-year annual averages. Starting in 2004, trimester prenatal care is calculated as time elapsed from the date of the last menstrual period to the date of the first prenatal care visit. Prior to 2004, these data were obtained by direct question that noted the trimester the mother began prenatal care. Consequently, these data are not comparable to data from prior years.				

TEENAGE BIRTH RATES

Consequences of teenage pregnancy include higher percentages of low birth weight babies, often due to late entry into prenatal care, a higher than average number of births with serious abnormal conditions, and an increased frequency of infant and fetal mortality.

As depicted in Table 3, Broward reports an equal or lower birth rate across all age categories when compared with Florida since 2005.

Table 3. Births to Mothers Ages 10-19 per 1,000 Females, 2005-2014										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BROWARD COUNTY										
10-14	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
15-17	16.0	16.9	16.2	13.3	12.1	11.1	10.8	9.5	8.4	6.2
18-19	60.0	63.1	64.3	59.2	55.0	43.8	40.3	36.5	32.8	32.6
FLORIDA										
10-14	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
15-17	21.9	23.1	22.8	20.4	17.7	15.2	13.4	12.0	10.5	9.1
18-19	72.8	75.2	75.0	71.6	66.9	58.2	52.8	50.0	43.7	41.0

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Figure 2 reflect the percentage of repeat births to mothers ages 15 to 19. As depicted in the Figure 2, Broward’s rolling rates for repeat births to mothers ages 15 to 19 exceeded Florida’s during the 2012-2014 period (17.0 in Broward; 16.6 in Florida) despite the fact that this rate represented a decrease from the previous period.

Figure 2. Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-19 3-year Rolling Rate per 1,000 Live Births



Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

ENTRY INTO PRENATAL CARE

Prenatal care is care a woman receives during her pregnancy. The purpose of prenatal care is to monitor the pregnancy and identify any problems early to reduce the negative health effects. Prenatal care results in: healthier babies, a decrease in the likelihood of premature births, and a decrease in the likelihood of other serious, pregnancy related problems (*March of Dimes*). Table 4 outlines the percentage of women served by trimester of entry into prenatal care in Broward.

Table 4. Birth Rates to Mothers with Prenatal Care in Broward by Trimester, 2005-2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
First	79.1	77.8	77.1	77.2	78.7	79.3	79.5	79.2	78.7	75.8
Second	14.6	15.7	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.3	17.2
Third or No Care	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.0	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.9	7.0

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

*In 2004, the trimester definitions changed, which may make the drop in percentage from 2003 to 2004 appear higher than it actually was.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

An important factor influencing infant mortality and child development is low birth weight (LBW; defined as less than 2,500 grams). The primary cause of LBW is premature birth. As a result, the best intervention is timely and effective prenatal care. Reduction in drug and alcohol abuse, poor nutrition, cigarette smoking, and stress during pregnancy will also decrease the LBW rate. LBW is highly correlated with neonatal and infant mortality, long-term illness and disability, developmental deficits, and psychosocial problems.

Table 5 compares the percentage of LBW resident births in Broward with Florida. For 2014, there was a higher total of LBW rate for Broward (9.7) than Florida (8.7). The LBW rate in Broward experienced a decline from 2009 to 2010 (from 9.7 to 9.1) but has had increases each year since then (Figure 3). In addition, Broward's percentage of LBW births has been consistently higher than Florida since 2004.

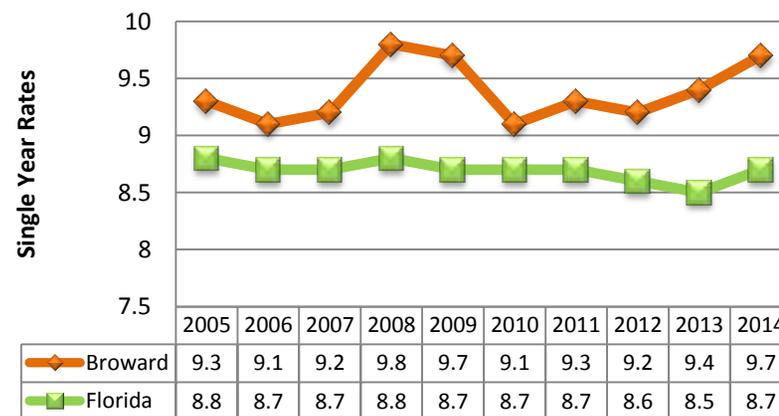
Table 5. % of Low Birth Weight Resident Births by Race/Ethnicity, 2005-2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BROWARD COUNTY										
TOTAL	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.8	9.7	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.7
White	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.9	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2
Black	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.3	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.6	13.2
Non-White	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.8	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.9	12.6
Hispanic	6.8	6.4	6.7	7.4	7.0	6.4	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.6
FLORIDA										
TOTAL	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.7
White	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3
Black	13.6	13.4	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.9	13.3
Non-White	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.3	11.9	12.0	12.3
Hispanic	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.4

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Figure 3. % of Infants Born with Low Birth Weight, 2005-2014



Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Very low birth weight (VLBW) is defined as infants born weighing less than 1,500 grams. Like LBW, premature birth is often the cause of VLBW. VLBW can be reduced through adequate prenatal care and reduction of illegal drug use and poor nutrition.

Table 6 shows that VLBW in Broward (1.9) is higher than Florida (1.6). These results have been consistent since 2005 with Broward having slightly higher rates than Florida. In Broward, there is a disparity in VLBW associated with race/ethnicity. Black infants (3.2) have the highest VLBW percentages, while white infants (1.1) have the lowest.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BROWARD COUNTY										
TOTAL	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9
White	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1
Black	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.2
Non-White	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.9
Hispanic	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4
FLORIDA										
TOTAL	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
White	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Black	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
Non-White	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6
Hispanic	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate, considered to be a leading indicator of community health, is defined as deaths during the first year of life. It is a reflection of the mother's health, maternal care system effectiveness, newborn health, and care and follow-ups with well child services during the first year of life.

After infant mortality experienced a significant decrease from 2011 to 2012 there was an increase in 2013 followed by a decrease in 2014 (Table 7). In total, Broward (5.0) continues to have a lower infant mortality rate than Florida (6.0). Although minorities are disproportionately impacted by infant mortality, the difference between non-White and White infant mortality has decreased in the past decade.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BROWARD COUNTY										
Total	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.2	5.3	5.0
White	4.0	3.6	3.0	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.2
Black	9.9	11.1	10.1	8.1	8.7	10.0	10.0	7.6	8.3	8.9
Non-White	9.5	10	9.6	7.5	8.1	9.9	9.2	7.4	8.2	8.4
Hispanic	5.0	3.1	4.3	4.3	5.7	4.1	2.9	4.6	2.7	3.2
FLORIDA										
Total	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.0
White	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4
Black	13.6	12.9	13.4	12.9	13.2	11.8	12.0	10.7	10.6	11.0
Non-White	12.5	11.8	12.2	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.1	9.7	10.0	10.2
Hispanic	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.9

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

NEONATAL DEATHS

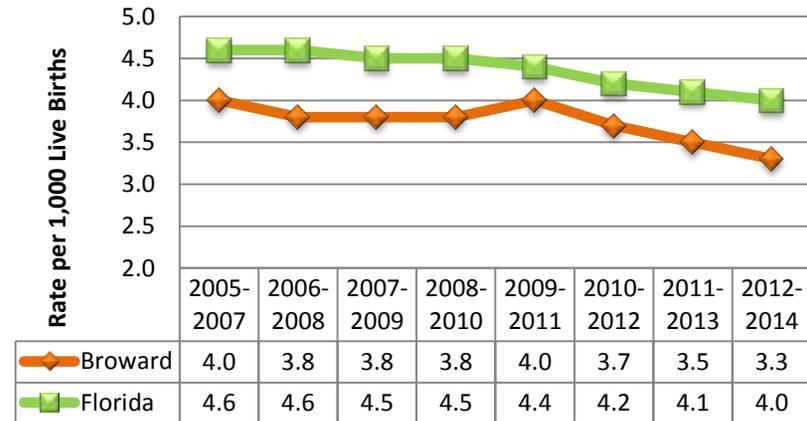
Neonatal deaths are defined as deaths of live born infants before 28 days of life. The overall total of neonatal deaths in Broward has decreased from 3.6 to 3.3 in 2014 Table 8. Since 1998, Broward’s neonatal death rate has been at or below Florida’s neonatal death rate. Through the years, the 3-year rolling neonatal death rate remained relatively constant; however in the 2012-2014 period the rate was the lowest it had been since the 2005-2007 period (Figure 4). Statewide, the main causes of neonatal death are prenatal conditions, (with short gestation and unspecified birth weight being the leading cause in this category) and congenital anomalies. These are also the leading causes of infant deaths. According to data gathered from the Fetal and Infant Mortality Review, the main causes of neonatal death in Broward are consistent with those of Florida: premature delivery, low birth weight, and congenital anomalies.

Table 8. Neonatal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Births by Race/Ethnicity, 2005-2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BROWARD COUNTY										
Total	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.6	3.3
White	3.2	4.7	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
Black	6.1	6.7	7.1	4.2	5.7	6.9	6.5	4.4	5.8	5.4
Non-White	5.8	6.3	6.8	4.0	5.4	6.7	3.9	4.7	5.6	5.2
Hispanic	3.4	2.9	3.5	2.3	3.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4
FLORIDA										
Total	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.1
White	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Black	8.8	8.6	8.2	7.8	8.7	7.8	8.2	6.6	7.0	7.4
Non-White	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.2	7.4	6.0	6.5	6.9
Hispanic	3.8	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.5

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Figure 4. Neonatal Mortality 3-Year Rolling Rate per 1,000 Births 2005/07-2012/14

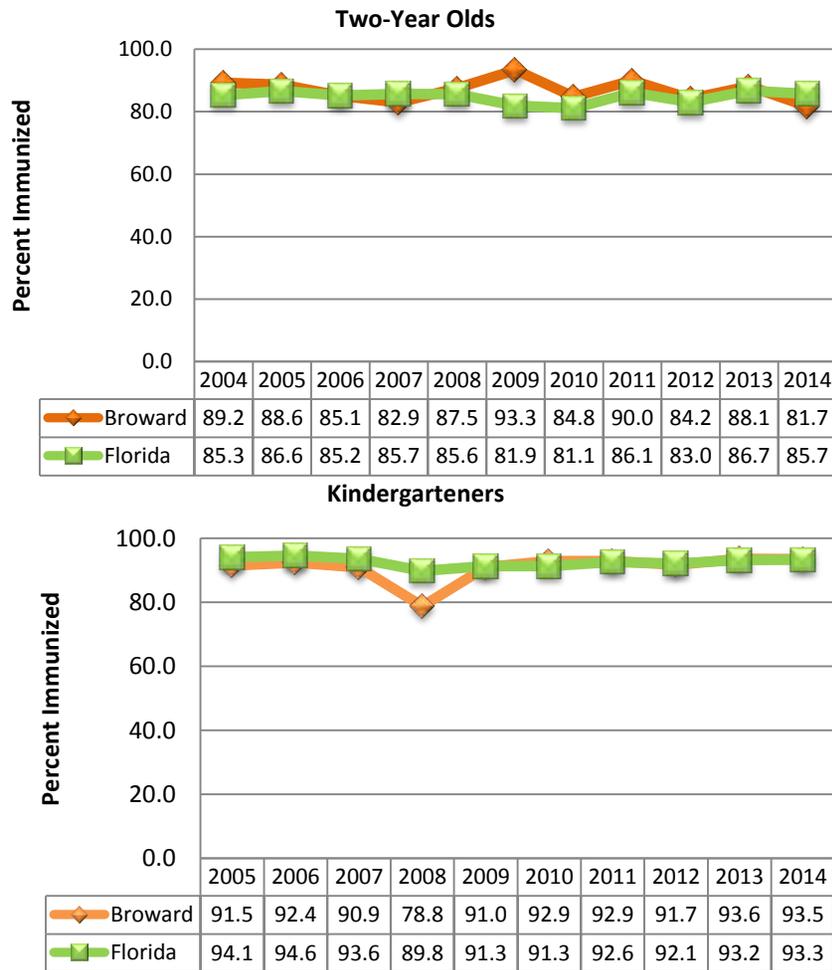


Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

CHILD IMMUNIZATION RATES

Broward’s immunization rates fluctuate from year to year, as illustrated in Figure 5. Both the two-year old and Kindergarten immunization rates decreased in Broward from 2013 to 2014.

Figure 5. Child Immunization Rates, 2005-2014



Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Behavioral health encompasses a variety of factors which can impact an individual’s health. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is conducted by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The BRFSS relies on a system of state-based health surveys utilized to collect information on a variety of factors, including health-risk behaviors, preventive health practices, and health care access as related to chronic disease and injury. Table 9 summarizes several behavioral health risk factors for adults in Broward and Florida for 2013.

Table 9. Summary of Behavioral Health Risks for Adults, 2013		
	Broward	Florida
	% (Confidence Interval)	
Alcohol Consumption		
Adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking	19.0 (14.4-23.6)	17.6 (16.6-18.6)
Arthritis		
Adults who are limited in any way in any usual activities because of arthritis/chronic joint symptoms	12.3 (9.0-15.6)	12.8 (12.1-13.5)
Adults who have been told they have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus or fibromyalgia	20.3 (16.4-24.1)	26.0 (25.1-26.9)
Asthma		
Adults who currently have asthma	6.7 (4.1-9.3)	8.3 (7.6-8.9)
Cancer Screening		
Adults 50 years of age and older who received blood stool test in the past year	12.0 (7.9-16.0)	13.9 (12.8-15.0)
Adults ≥50 years of age who received sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in past five years	53.7 (46.7-60.7)	55.3 (53.7-56.9)
Adults ages ≥50 years who have ever had blood stool test	31.0 (24.5-37.4)	37.6 (36.2-39.1)
Adults ages ≥50 years who have ever had sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy	65.4 (58.5-72.3)	69.3 (37.7-70.8)

Table 9 (cont.) Summary of Behavioral Health Risks for Adults, 2013		
	Broward	Florida
	% (Confidence Interval)	
Women ≥18 years of age who received Pap test in past year	56.2 (47.9-64.6)	51.4 (49.3-53.5)
Women ages ≥40 years who had a clinical breast exam in past year	59.7 (51.7-67.6)	58.8 (56.9-60.6)
Cardiovascular Disease		
Adults who have ever had a heart attack, angina, or coronary heart disease	9.6 (6.5-12.7)	10.3 (9.7-10.9)
Adults who have ever had a stroke	3.7 (2.1-5.3)	3.7 (3.3-4.1)
Cholesterol Awareness		
Adults who had cholesterol checked in the past five years	82.4 (78.0-86.7)	79.5 (78.4-80.6)
Adults who had cholesterol checked in the past two years	75.5 (70.5-80.5)	73.2 (72.1-74.4)
Adults who have diagnosed high blood cholesterol	28.4 (23.9-32.9)	33.4 (32.3-34.4)
Diabetes		
Adults with diabetes who ever had diabetes self-management education	45.2 (28.5-61.8)	49.6 (46.2-53.0)
Adults with diabetes who had annual eye exam	59.8 (42.3-77.4)	69.7 (66.5-72.9)
Adults with diabetes who had annual foot exam	66.6 (50.7-82.5)	67.6 (64.6-70.7)
Adults with diabetes who had two A1C tests in past year	63.9 (44.3-83.6)	69.3 (65.8-72.9)
Adults with diagnosed diabetes	46.1 (40.5-51.6)	50.8 (49.7-51.9)
Disability		
Adults who are limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems	21.0 (16.8-25.2)	21.2 (20.2-22.1)
Adults who use special equipment because of a health problem	8.0 (5.7-10.3)	8.8 (8.2-9.3)

Table 9 (cont.) Summary of Behavioral Health Risks for Adults, 2013

	Broward	Florida
	% (Confidence Interval)	
Health Care Access & Coverage		
Adults who could not see a doctor at least once in past year due to cost	23.8 (18.9-28.6)	20.8 (19.7-21.8)
Adults who had a medical checkup in past year	70.0 (64.9-75.2)	70.3 (69.1-71.4)
Adults who have a personal doctor	73.8 (68.8-78.7)	73.2 (72.1-74.4)
Adults with any type of health care insurance coverage	78.7 (74.0-83.4)	77.1 (76.0-78.2)
Health Status & Quality of Life		
Adults who had poor mental health on ≥14 of past 30 days	13.0 (9.2-16.7)	12.7 (11.9-13.6)
Adults who had poor physical health on ≥14 of past 30 days	4.4 (3.4-5.5)	4.5 (4.3-4.7)
Adults who said overall health was "fair" or "poor"	17.6 (13.4-21.7)	19.5 (18.6-20.5)
Adults whose poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities ≥14 or of past 30 days	13.6 (8.6-18.5)	16.4 (15.2-17.6)
Adults with good mental health	87.0 (83.3-90.8)	87.3 (86.4-88.1)
Adults with good physical health	85.8 (81.8-89.9)	85.9 (85.0-86.7)
Hypertension Awareness and Control		
Adults with diagnosed hypertension	27.4 (23.1-31.6)	34.6 (33.5-35.7)
Overweight and Obese		
Adults who are overweight	34.8 (29.6-39.9)	36.4 (35.2-37.6)
Adults who are obese	25.8 (21.0-30.7)	26.4 (25.3-27.4)
Physical Activity and Nutrition		
Adults who are sedentary	26.9 (22.2-31.7)	27.7 (26.6-28.9)
Adults who are inactive or insufficiently active	54.4 (48.5-60.3)	52.9 (51.6-54.3)
Adults who eat ≥5 servings of fruits & vegetables a day	20.7 (16.2-25.2)	18.3 (17.3-19.4)

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; www.FloridaCharts.com

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Table 10 identifies the number of individuals admitted for substance abuse treatment in addiction treatment centers receiving any public funding in Broward County. As displayed in the table, most individuals who are going into primary treatment are going for alcohol, marijuana or other/unknown drugs. From 2013 to 2014 all substances experienced an increase in treatment admissions with the exception of cocaine/crack which decreased by 1.46% and synthetic cannabinoids which didn't change.

Table 10. Primary Treatment Admissions by Substance in Broward, 2011-2014

Primary Treatment Substance	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change
1. Marijuana	1,949	1,748	2,524	2,578	2.13%
2. Other Drugs/Unknown	405	485	706	1,345	90.51%
3. Alcohol	1,302	1,306	894	929	3.91%
4. Rx Opioids	1,459	1,260	586	686	17.06%
5. Cocaine/Crack	555	607	478	471	-1.46%
6. Heroin	169	292	128	212	65.63%
7. Benzodiazepines	140	93	82	101	23.17%
8. Methamphetamine	12	16	30	37	23.33%
9. MDMA	7	4	9	16	77.78%
10. Synthetic Stimulants	0	0	2	7	250%
11. Synthetic Cannabinoids	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Admissions	5,998	5,811	5,439	6,382	17.34%

Source: Drug Abuse Patterns and Trends in Broward County, Florida; <http://www.drugfreebroward.org/Drug-Trend-Reports>
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System monitors (YRBSS) six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults. The YRBSS includes a national, school-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) conducted by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) among students in grades 9 through 12. Selected YRBS results from Broward County and Florida are presented below. Selected YRBS results related to alcohol consumption or substance abuse for Broward students are provided in Table 11. As shown in the table, the percentage of youth that: currently smoke marijuana and who smoked marijuana before age 13, used heroin, and used a needle to inject any illegal drug increased from 2011 to 2013. The remaining youth risk behaviors decreased with the exception of those who used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse which stayed the same.

Table 11. Broward High School Student Behaviors Related to Alcohol Consumption or Substance Abuse, 2007 – 2013				
	2007	2009	2011	2013
Currently drinks	42.6%	41.3%	37.2%	29.7%
Currently engages in binge drinking	20.5%	20.5%	17.6%	13.8%
First drink before age 13	25.2%	25.8%	22.0%	17.4%
Currently smokes cigarettes	14.0%	13.1%	11.0%	5.8%
Smoked a cigarette before age 13	9.3%	8.1%	6.9%	3.7%
Smoked marijuana	34.7%	36.6%	38.1%	38.0%
Smoked marijuana before age 13	7.5%	6.3%	7.5%	7.8%
Currently uses marijuana	17.0%	23.7%	22.1%	22.9
Used cocaine	5.9%	7.2%	5.5%	4.9%
Currently uses cocaine	2.2%	4.3%	2.7%	*
Used heroin	1.5%	4.5%	2.1%	2.3%
Used methamphetamines	2.6%	5.7%	3.3%	3.0%
Used a needle to inject any illegal drug	2.1%	3.8%	1.4%	2.2%
Sniffed or inhaled an intoxicating substance	11.4%	10.0%	9.0%	6.5%
Used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse	19.2%	23.7%	22.4%	22.4%
Rode with a driver who had been drinking	24.1%	28.3%	24.4%	20.8%
Drove after drinking	9.2%	10.5%	8.5%	6.7%

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Figure 6 through Figure 7 elaborate further on selected risk behaviors outlined in Table 11. More males than females engaged in all of the risk behaviors depicted in the figures, a pattern consistent over time. The only exception is current drinking, where the risk behaviors have been generally similar between males and females over time.

Figure 6. % of Students Who Currently Drink Alcohol, 1995-2013

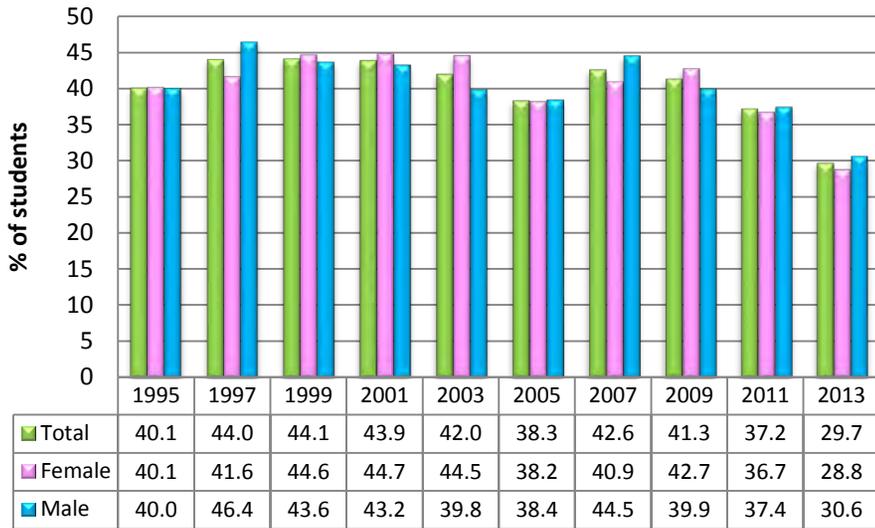


Figure 7. % of Broward Students Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 1995-2013

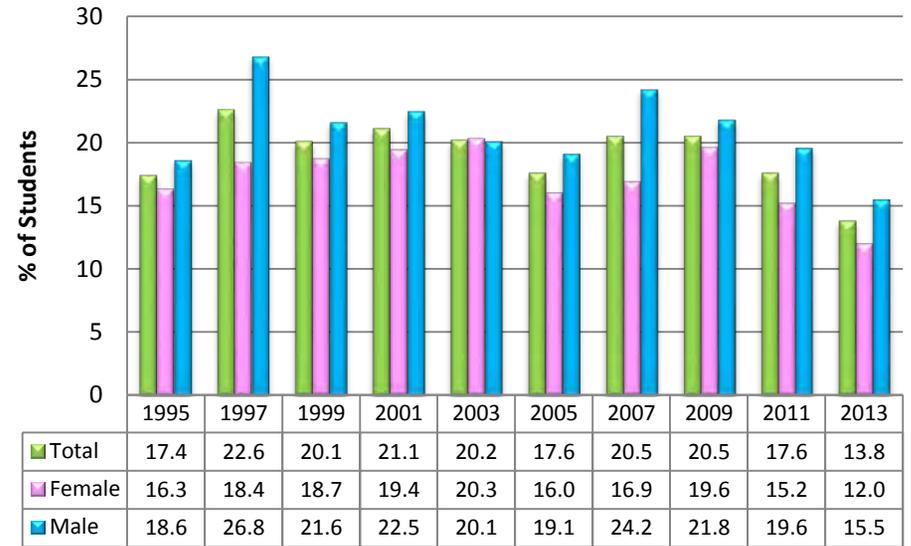


Figure 8. % of Broward Students Who Used Marijuana in Lifetime, 1995-2013

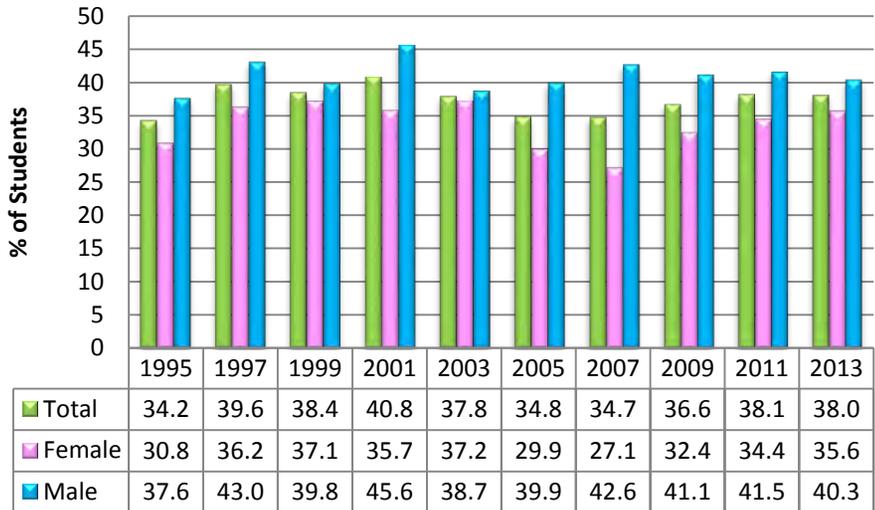
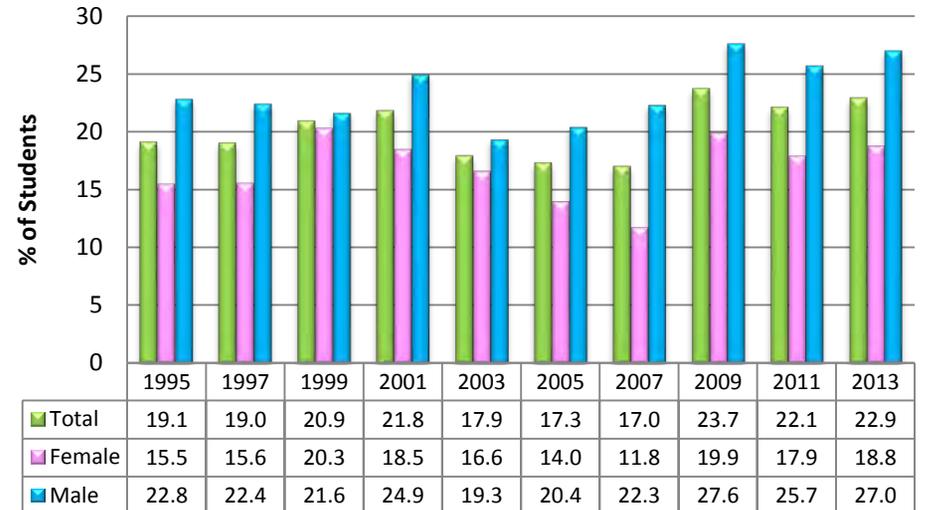


Figure 9. % of Broward Students Who Currently Use Marijuana, 1995-2013



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrebs/

Figure 10. % of Broward Students Who Used Cocaine in Lifetime, 1995-2013

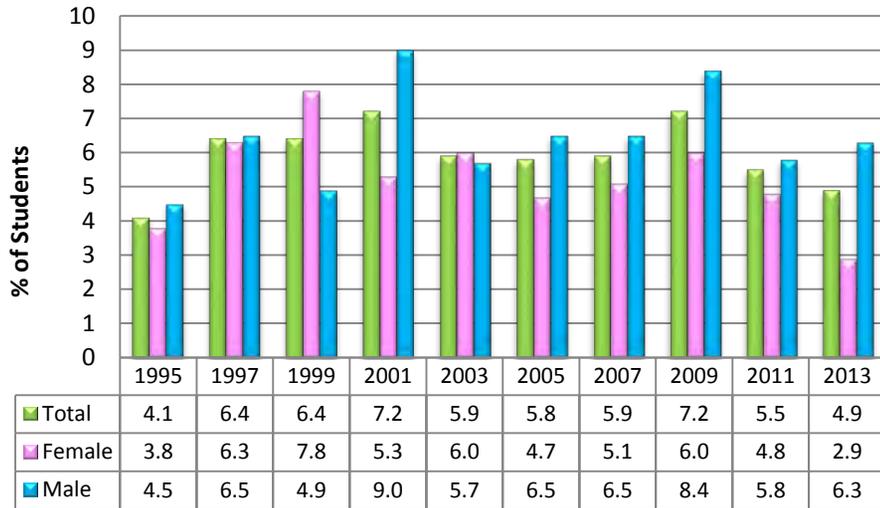


Figure 11. % of Broward Students Who Used Heroin in Lifetime, 2001-2013

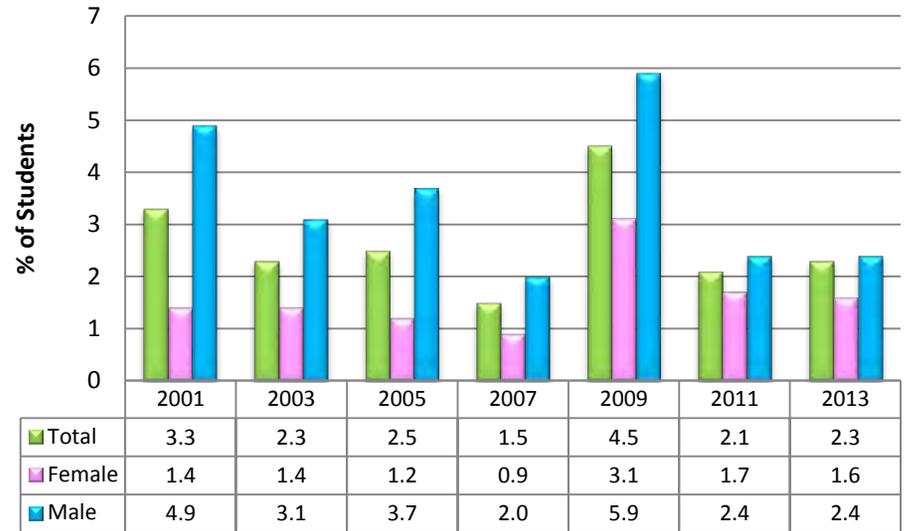


Figure 12. % of Broward Students Who Used Methamphetamines in Lifetime, 2001-2013

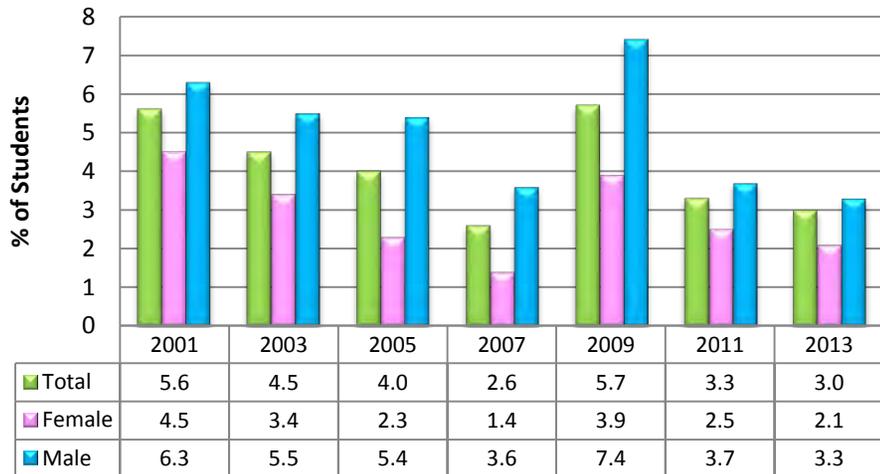
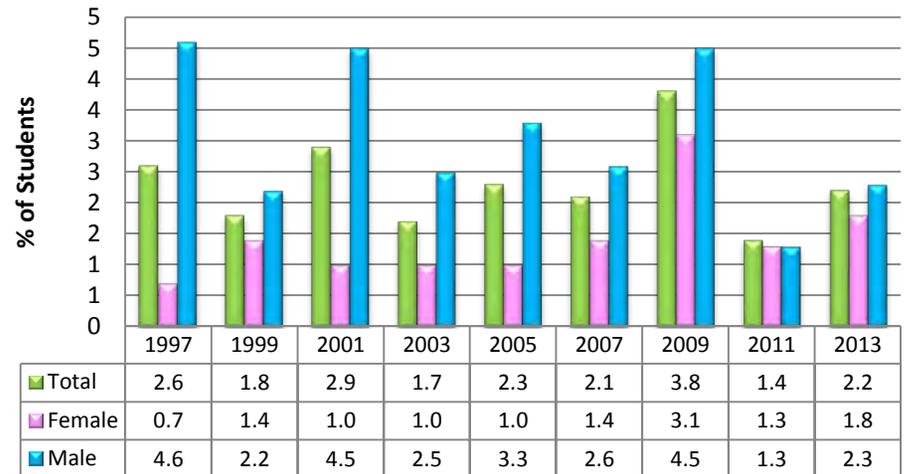


Figure 13. % of Broward Students Who Used a Needle to Inject Any Illegal Drug in Lifetime, 1997-2013



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/

Table 12 depicts demographics of Broward adults who engaged in heavy or binge drinking compared to Florida. Broward (19.0%) has a higher overall percentage of adults engaging in heavy/binge drinking than in Florida (17.6%). Hispanic adults (23.5%) have a higher percentage than non-Hispanic white adults (18.6%) and non-Hispanic black adults (16.1%).

Table 12 . % Adults Who Engaged in Heavy/Binge Drinking, 2013					
		Broward County		Florida	
		Percent	95% CI	Percent	95% CI
All	Overall	19.0	14.4-23.6	17.6	16.6-18.6
Gender	Men	29.1	20.9-37.3	23.4	21.7-25.1
	Women	9.6	6.1-13.2	12.2	11.2-13.3
Race/Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp.	18.6	12.8-24.3	17.6	16.6-18.5
	Black Non-Hisp.	16.1	5.1-27.1	14.0	11.1-17.0
	Hispanic	23.5	12.8-34.2	19.6	16.4-22.8
Gender by Race/Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp. Men	22.5	12.2-32.8	21.4	19.8-23.0
	White Non-Hisp. Women	15.2	9.3-21.2	14.0	12.9-15.1
	Black Non-Hisp. Men	26.6	7.7-45.4	19.8	14.5-25.2
	Black Non-Hisp. Women	4.6	0.0-11.5	8.8	6.4-11.3
	Hispanic Men	39.3	22.1-56.5	30.1	24.8-35.3
	Hispanic Women	5.9	0.0-12.0	9.7	6.2-13.1
Age	18-44	29.3	20.5-38.0	24.2	22.3-26.1
	45-64	14.6	8.4-20.7	16.9	15.3-18.5
	≥65	5.0	0.9-9.2	7.2	6.4-8.0

CI = Confidence Interval
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System;www.FloridaCharts.com

TOBACCO USE

Table 13, Table 14, and Table 15 were compiled based on the YRBS data on tobacco use from 2003 to 2013. As shown in Table 13, the percentage of students who have “ever tried cigarette smoking” has decreased over time from 2003, for both males (48.9% to 30.7%) and females (47.8% to 24.6%) in Broward. In 2013, more males (30.7%) than females (24.6%) have “ever tried cigarette smoking”. From 2011 to 2013, both males and females the percent of those who had ever smoked decreased.

Table 13. % Students Who Tried Cigarettes, 2003 – 2013

		Total	Female	Male
Site	Year	% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2003	48.2(45.4–51.0)	47.8(44.1–51.4)	48.9(45.1–52.7)
	2005	45.4(42.1–48.9)	43.3(39.2–47.6)	47.3(42.4–52.3)
	2007	38.1(33.9–42.3)	33.5(28.8–38.6)	42.3(37.2–47.6)
	2009	35.4(31.8–39.3)	36.7(31.8–41.9)	34.4(30.3–38.7)
	2011	35.5 (31.3–39.9)	32.3 (26.8–38.4)	38.5 (33.6–43.6)
	2013	27.8 (24.6-31.2)	24.6 (21.2-28.3)	30.7 (26.8-34.9)
Florida	2003	53.8(51.7–55.8)	54.0(51.7–56.4)	53.5(50.8–56.3)
	2005	47.6(44.8–50.4)	47.6(44.3–50.9)	47.6(44.3–51.0)
	2007	—*	—*	—*
	2009	—*	—*	—*
	2011	—*	—*	—*
	2013	—*	—*	—*

***No data available**
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/
Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

The percentage of students who are current cigarette smokers is depicted in Table 14. In 2013, more males (6.5%) currently smoke cigarettes than females (4.8%) in Broward. However, Florida has had a higher percentage of current cigarette smokers, for both males and females than Broward since 2003.

Table 14. % Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2003 – 2013

		Total	Female	Male
Site	Year	% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2003	13.4(11.5–15.6)	14.1(11.9–16.8)	12.6(10.3–15.4)
	2005	13.7(11.5–16.3)	11.4(9.0–14.5)	15.4(12.3–19.2)
	2007	14.0(12.1–16.2)	10.9(9.0–13.2)	17.2(13.7–21.3)
	2009	13.1(11.2–15.2)	12.4(10.1–15.1)	13.9(11.5–16.8)
	2011	11.0 (9.3–12.9)	10.0 (7.8–12.7)	12.0 (9.6–14.9)
	2013	5.8 (4.5-7.3)	4.8 (3.6-6.5)	6.5 (4.6-9.2)
Florida	2003	18.1(16.4–20.0)	17.9(15.9–20.2)	18.4(16.1–21.1)
	2005	17.2(15.6–19.0)	16.9(15.1–18.8)	17.4(15.1–20.0)
	2007	15.9(14.6–17.4)	14.6(12.8–16.6)	17.1(15.2–19.1)
	2009	16.1(14.8–17.5)	15.4(13.7–17.2)	16.8(15.0–18.7)
	2011	14.3 (12.9–15.8)	12.6 (11.2–14.2)	15.9 (13.8–18.2)
	2013	10.8 (9.7-12.0)	9.2 (8.2-10.4)	12.2 (10.6-14.0)

***No data available**
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/
Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

The percentage of students who currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip is displayed in Table 15. In 2013, more males (6.3%), than females (1.2%) in Broward currently used tobacco, snuff, or dip. For males, the percentage decreased from 7.2 percent (2011) to 6.3 percent (2013); for females, the percentage decreased from 1.4 percent (2011) to 1.2 percent (2013).

		Total	Female	Male
Site	Year	% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2003	3.7(2.6–5.2)	2.2 (1.3–3.7)	5.3 (3.6–7.6)
	2005	3.6(2.6–5.0)	1.9 (1.1–3.4)	5.0 (3.5–7.2)
	2007	3.5(2.6–4.6)	1.1 (0.5–2.4)	5.9 (4.1–8.5)
	2009	5.2(3.8–7.0)	3.2 (1.9–5.1)	7.2 (5.3–9.6)
	2011	4.5 (3.2–6.4)	1.4 (0.6–3.2)	7.2 (5.0–10.3)
	2013	4.1 (2.9-5.9)	1.2 (0.7-2.2)	6.3 (4.3-9.0)
Florida	2003	4.8(3.8–6.0)	1.3(0.9–1.9)	8.1(6.4–10.2)
	2005	5.9(4.8–7.2)	2.5(1.9–3.2)	9.2(7.2–11.6)
	2007	6.1(4.9–7.5)	2.4(1.7–3.3)	9.7(7.7–12.1)
	2009	7.1(6.1–8.2)	2.3(1.8–2.9)	11.6(9.9–13.5)
	2011	—*	—*	—*
	2013	—*	—*	—*

***No data available**
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/
Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Table 16 outlines the demographics of current adult smokers in Broward and Florida. The overall percentage of adults who smoke is greater for Florida (16.8%) than Broward (12.1%). In addition, the table shows more men (15.0%) than women (9.4%) as well as more non-Hispanic white adults (13.8%) than non-Hispanic black (12.2%) and Hispanic (8.9%) adults are current smokers.

		Broward County		Florida	
		Measure	95% CI	Measure	95% CI
All	Overall	12.1	8.6-15.6	16.8	15.9-17.7
Gender	Men	15.0	9.2-20.8	19.5	18.0-21.0
	Women	9.4	5.2-13.5	14.4	13.3-15.4
Race/Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp.	13.8	9.1-18.5	18.6	17.6-19.5
	Black Non-Hisp.	12.2	2.5-21.9	14.4	11.7-17.1
	Hispanic	8.9	1.8-16.0	13.9	11.4-16.5
Gender by Race/Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp. Men	15.5	8.1-23.0	19.7	18.2-21.3
	White Non-Hisp. Women	12.3	6.3-18.4	17.4	16.2-18.6
	Black Non-Hisp. Men	21.8	4.2-39.4	19.3	14.6-24.1
	Black Non-Hisp. Women	2.1	0.0-4.8	9.9	7.3-12.4
	Hispanic Men	8.2	0.0-16.7	18.8	14.6-23.0
	Hispanic Women	9.7	0.0-21.2	9.3	6.4-12.1
Age	18-44	14.8	8.0-21.7	19.2	17.5-20.8
	45-64	11.4	6.7-16.1	19.8	18.4-21.3
	≥65	7.8	4.3-11.2	8.7	7.4-9.9

***CI = Confidence Interval**
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Table 17 and Table 18 describe the YRBS results regarding students’ physical activity and television watching, respectively. The percentage of total students who were physically active in Broward decreased from 2009 to 2011 (63.3% to 58.1%). In terms of television watching, the percentage of total students who watched television for 3 or more hours per day in Broward decreased from 2011 to 2013 (40.6% to 31.0%).

Table 17. % Students Who Were Physically Active for ≥60 Minutes per Day for ≥5 Days, 2007 – 2013

Site	Year	Total	Female	Male
		% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2007	67.2 (63.1–71.1)	78.2 (73.4–82.3)	56.6 (51.9–61.2)
	2009	63.3 (60.6–66.0)	74.3 (71.1–77.2)	52.1 (47.7–56.4)
	2011	58.1 (55.3–60.8)	71.1 (67.4–74.6)	45.7 (42.4–49.1)
	2013	—*	—*	—*
Florida	2007	—*	—*	—*
	2009	—*	—*	—*
	2011	—*	—*	—*
	2013	—*	—*	—*

*No data available

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/

Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Table 18. % Students Who Watched Television ≥3 Hours per Day on an Average School Day, 2003 – 2013

Site	Year	Total	Female	Male
		% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2003	50.6 (47.1–54.0)	48.8 (44.0–53.7)	52.5 (48.2–56.8)
	2005	45.7 (42.7–48.8)	44.5 (40.3–48.8)	47.0 (42.7–51.2)
	2007	40.7 (35.8–45.9)	40.4 (33.8–47.2)	41.3 (37.0–45.7)
	2009	44.8 (41.4–48.3)	45.3 (40.8–49.9)	44.4 (39.9–49.1)
	2011	40.6 (37.8–43.5)	39.4 (35.5–43.4)	41.8 (38.1–45.7)
	2013	31.0 (28.0–34.3)	31.6 (28.1–35.3)	30.7 (25.7–36.2)
Florida	2003	42.7 (40.6–44.8)	41.0 (38.2–43.8)	44.6 (41.8–47.4)
	2005	40.9 (38.6–43.3)	40.7 (37.4–44.0)	41.2 (38.3–44.2)
	2007	40.2 (36.7–43.8)	39.7 (35.7–43.8)	40.6 (36.9–44.4)
	2009	38.2 (36.3–40.1)	36.8 (34.4–39.2)	39.8 (37.6–42.1)
	2011	37.1 (35.0–39.2)	35.5 (32.9–38.2)	38.6 (36.3–40.9)
	2013	31.2 (29.4–33.0)	30.8 (28.8–32.8)	31.5 (29.4–33.7)

*No data available

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/

Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

OBESITY

The obesity epidemic in the U.S. is an important health concern facing the nation. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), medical costs of obesity was \$147 billion in 2008. Furthermore, those who are obese have medical costs that are approximately \$1,429 more than those who are not obese (CDC, 2014).

Table 19 and Table 20 summarize the YRBS data on overweight and obese students in Broward and Florida. From 2011 to 2013, the percentages of total students in Broward who were overweight or obese decreased (13.7% to 13.1% and 9.5% to 8.3% respectively). Despite overall decreases in the percent of students who were overweight in Broward, females in Broward experienced an increase from 12.9% (2011) to 13.7% (2013). In regards to Florida, both the total percent of students who were overweight or obese and females experienced increased percentages from 2011 to 2013 while males experienced decreases in the same period.

Table 19. % Students Who Were Overweight*, 2003 – 2013

Site	Year	Total	Female	Male
		% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2003	15.7 (13.7–17.9)	14.7 (12.3–17.6)	16.8 (13.9–20.0)
	2005	15.9 (14.0–18.0)	14.5 (12.1–17.4)	17.3 (14.5–20.4)
	2007	15.2 (13.4–17.2)	16.8 (14.5–19.5)	13.6 (11.0–16.7)
	2009	15.4 (13.3–17.7)	14.5 (11.7–17.8)	16.3 (13.5–19.5)
	2011	13.7 (11.9–15.7)	12.9 (10.6–15.7)	14.4 (11.9–17.3)
	2013	13.1 (11.2–15.3)	13.7 (11.3–16.7)	12.6 (10.2–15.4)
Florida	2003	13.6 (12.4–15.0)	12.7 (11.0–14.7)	14.5 (13.0–16.1)
	2005	14.3 (13.1–15.5)	12.9 (11.5–14.5)	15.6 (13.8–17.6)
	2007	15.1 (13.9–16.4)	15.1 (13.3–17.0)	15.2 (13.7–16.9)
	2009	14.7 (13.8–15.7)	13.3 (11.9–14.7)	16.2 (14.8–17.7)
	2011	13.6 (12.6–14.7)	13.4 (11.9–15.1)	13.8 (12.5–15.2)
	2013	14.7 (13.6–15.9)	16.0 (14.3–18.0)	13.4 (11.9–15.0)

*≥85th Percentile but <95th Percentile for Body Mass Index, by age & sex
 **No data available Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Table 20. % Students Who Were Obese*, 2003– 2013

Site	Year	Total	Female	Male
		% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2003	9.1 (7.7–10.7)	5.8 (4.3–7.7)	12.6 (10.3–15.3)
	2005	11.7 (9.9–13.7)	9.0 (7.2–11.3)	14.3 (11.4–17.7)
	2007	8.3 (6.4–10.6)	6.4 (4.1–9.7)	10.1 (7.1–14.3)
	2009	9.6 (7.9–11.4)	5.9 (4.2–8.3)	13.1 (10.6–16.0)
	2011	9.5 (7.8–11.4)	6.7 (4.8–9.2)	12.1 (10.0–14.6)
	2013	8.3 (6.9–9.9)	6.1 (4.4–8.5)	10.3 (8.1–12.9)
Florida	2003	12.1 (10.6–13.7)	7.7 (6.3–9.4)	16.4 (14.3–18.8)
	2005	10.8 (9.8–11.9)	7.0 (5.6–8.7)	14.5 (12.7–16.6)
	2007	11.2 (9.9–12.6)	6.8 (5.7–8.0)	15.4 (13.4–17.7)
	2009	10.2 (9.2–11.4)	7.3 (6.3–8.5)	13.1 (11.7–14.7)
	2011	11.5 (10.4–12.7)	7.7 (6.6–9.0)	15.2 (13.7–16.9)
	2013	11.6 (10.5–12.8)	8.2 (6.9–9.8)	14.9 (13.4–16.5)

*≥95th Percentile for Body Mass Index, by age & sex
 **No data available
 Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

The impact of the obesity epidemic on adults is illustrated in Table 22 and Table 21. Overall, Broward has a lower percentage of adults who are overweight (34.8%), or obese (25.8%) than Florida (36.4% and 26.4%, respectively). In addition, a higher percentage of men are overweight (41.3%) or obese (28.1%) than women (28.5% and 23.6%, respectively) in Broward.

Table 21. % of Adults Who Are Overweight, 2013

		Broward County		Florida	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
All	Overall	34.8	29.6-39.9	36.4	35.2-37.6
Gender	Men	41.3	33.3-49.4	42.9	41.1-44.7
	Women	28.5	22.1-34.8	30.0	28.5-31.5
Race/Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp.	35.8	29.4-42.3	35.8	34.6-36.9
	Black Non-Hisp.	33.6	21.2-45.9	36.9	33.0-40.8
	Hispanic	35.0	23.2-46.7	38.6	34.9-42.2
Gender by Race/Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp. Men	47.5	36.3-58.7	43.5	41.6-45.3
	White Non-Hisp. Women	25.2	18.7-31.8	28.1	26.7-29.5
	Black Non-Hisp. Men	39.5	20.0-59.0	39.7	33.6-45.8
	Black Non-Hisp. Women	26.8	13.6-40.1	34.3	29.4-39.1
	Hispanic Men	39.5	22.9-56.2	44.4	39.0-49.7
	Hispanic Women	30.0	13.5-46.4	32.9	28.1-37.7
Age	18-44	27.5	19.1-35.9	31.5	29.5-33.6
	45-64	40.1	31.6-48.6	39.4	37.3-41.5
	≥65	40.2	32.6-47.8	40.6	38.7-42.4

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; www.FloridaCharts.com

Table 22. % of Adults Who Are Obese, 2013

		Broward County		Florida	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
All	Overall	25.8	21.0-30.7	26.4	25.3-27.4
Gender	Men	28.1	20.5-35.7	27.5	25.9-29.0
	Women	23.6	17.5-29.7	25.3	23.9-26.7
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hisp. White	23.6	16.9-30.3	25.1	24.1-26.2
	Non-Hisp. Black	34.3	22.2-46.5	34.2	30.6-37.8
	Hispanic	25.0	14.4-35.6	26.4	23.4-29.4
Gender by Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hisp. White Men	29.6	18.0-41.2	27.5	25.8-29.2
	Non-Hisp. White Women	18.1	11.8-24.5	22.8	21.5-24.1
	Non-Hisp. Black Men	27.8	12.0-43.7	29.6	24.3-34.9
	Non-Hisp. Black Women	41.7	24.6-58.8	38.6	33.7-43.4
	Hispanic Men	30.3	14.3-46.3	27.9	23.5-32.4
	Hispanic Women	19.3	6.2-32.4	24.9	20.8-29.0
Age	18-44	26.3	17.7-34.9	24.2	22.4-26.0
	45-64	27.8	20.0-35.6	30.3	28.5-32.2
	≥65	22.0	15.8-28.1	24.8	23.3-26.4

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; www.FloridaCharts.com

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Sexual behavior is a health risk behavior due to the potential for sexual transmitted infections (STIs) transmission. Table 23 and Table 24 describe the YRBS results on sexual behavior of Broward and Florida students. In Broward, a higher percentage of males reported having sexual intercourse than females (48.0% vs. 35.0%); this relationship was also true for Florida (49.0% vs. 39.6%). With respect to students who reported being currently sexually active, there was a higher percentage of males (32.6% than females (23.7%) in Broward.

Table 23. % of Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 2003 – 2013

Site	Year	Total	Female	Male
% (Confidence Interval)				
Broward County	2003	52.0 (48.9–55.2)	48.1 (44.0–52.2)	56.3 (52.1–60.5)
	2005	53.0 (48.9–57.1)	45.6 (40.9–50.4)	60.8 (56.3–65.1)
	2007	49.8 (45.0–54.7)	43.8 (37.7–50.2)	56.2 (50.7–61.5)
	2009	52.2 (47.6–56.8)	47.2 (41.5–53.1)	58.0 (53.0–62.8)
	2011	48.8 (44.8–52.7)	41.6 (36.7–46.7)	55.5 (50.5–60.4)
	2013	41.4 (36.9–46.1)	35.0 (30.1–40.3)	48.0 (41.2–54.9)
Florida	2003	51.3 (48.3–54.3)	46.7 (43.5–50.0)	56.1 (52.5–59.6)
	2005	50.5 (47.8–53.1)	47.1 (44.7–49.6)	53.5 (49.8–57.3)
	2007	49.5 (47.1–51.8)	44.8 (41.7–48.0)	54.3 (51.0–57.5)
	2009	50.6 (48–53.1)	47.7 (44.9–50.4)	53.4 (50.5–56.3)
	2011	48.2 (46.0–50.4)	43.9 (41.4–46.5)	52.4 (49.7–55.1)
	2013	44.3 (41.6–47.0)	39.6 (36.9–42.3)	49.0 (45.7–52.3)

*No data available

Source: Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Table 24. % Students Who Are Currently Sexually Active, 2003 – 2013

Site	Year	Total	Female	Male
% (Confidence Interval)				
Broward County	2003	37.5 (34.6–40.6)	36.9 (32.9–41.1)	38.2 (34.6–41.9)
	2005	37.3 (34.3–40.4)	34.0 (30.2–38.1)	40.5 (36.6–44.6)
	2007	34.1 (30.5–38.0)	30.8 (26.1–36.0)	37.7 (33.1–42.5)
	2009	38.4 (34.5–42.5)	37.1 (32.0–42.6)	40.2 (36.1–44.5)
	2011	33.6 (30.4–37.1)	29.9 (25.3–34.9)	36.7 (32.7–41.0)
	2013	28.2 (24.6–32.2)	23.7 (19.6–28.4)	32.6 (27.4–38.3)
Florida	2003	36.2 (33.8–38.6)	35.2 (32.4–38.1)	37.2 (34.2–40.2)
	2005	36.2 (34.0–38.4)	35.3 (32.9–37.7)	36.7 (33.5–40.0)
	2007	36.4 (34.5–38.4)	34.5 (31.7–37.4)	38.4 (36.2–40.7)
	2009	37.0 (34.8–39.3)	37.0 (34.5–39.5)	36.8 (34.1–39.6)
	2011	34.0 (32.3–35.8)	32.2 (30.2–34.2)	35.8 (33.5–38.3)
	2013	30.6 (28.5–32.9)	28.6 (26.5–30.7)	32.7 (30.0–35.5)

*No data available

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/

Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

As depicted in Table 25, a higher percentage of males (9.7%) than females (2.1%) reported having sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 in Broward; this trend was also true for Florida (9.5% vs. 3.8%, respectively).

Table 25. % Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for 1st Time Before Age 13 Years, 2003 – 2013

Site	Year	Total	Female	Male
		% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2003	7.4 (6.1–9.1)	2.8 (2.0–4.0)	12.3 (9.8–15.3)
	2005	8.5 (6.7–10.7)	3.7 (2.1–6.4)	13.1 (10.4–16.4)
	2007	9.0 (7.0–11.5)	4.0 (2.5–6.5)	14.2 (10.7–18.6)
	2009	9.2 (7.4–11.2)	5.3 (3.6–7.7)	13.5 (10.3–17.4)
	2011	8.3 (6.8–10.0)	4.5 (3.1–6.6)	12.0 (9.7–14.8)
	2013	5.9 (4.0–8.8)	2.1 (1.2–3.5)	9.7 (6.4–14.5)
Florida	2003	8.3(7.2–9.6)	4.4(3.5–5.4)	12.5 (10.3–15.0)
	2005	8.8(7.3–10.5)	4.0(3.1–5.0)	13.6 (11.1–16.5)
	2007	8.2(7.1–9.6)	3.6(2.8–4.7)	12.9 (10.9–15.2)
	2009	8.3(7.3–9.3)	4.3(3.6–5.1)	12.0 (10.4–13.8)
	2011	7.6 (6.8–8.4)	3.2 (2.7–3.9)	11.8 (10.5–13.2)
	2013	6.7 (5.8–7.6)	3.8 (3.1–4.8)	9.5 (8.2–11.0)

*No data available
 Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Table 26 and Table 27 reflect the lack of use of a condom or contraceptive by students in Broward and Florida. The total percentage of students who reported no condom use is higher in Florida (37.6%) than Broward (30.0%). However, the total percentage who reported no use of contraceptives is lower in Florida (84.4%) than Broward (86.7%). From 2011 to 2013, there was an increase in the total percentage of students reporting no condom use in Broward and in Florida; however, there was an increase in the total percentage of students reporting no contraceptive use both in Broward and Florida.

Table 26. % Sexually Active Students, Who Did Not Report Condom Use During Last Sexual Intercourse, 2003 – 2013

Site	Year	Total	Female	Male
		% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2003	27.3 (23.0–32.0)	35.3 (29.3–41.8)	18.9 (14.3–24.6)
	2005	25.0 (20.9–29.5)	32.4 (26.1–39.5)	18.2 (13.3–24.3)
	2007	28.4 (24.2–33.0)	34.7 (28.6–41.3)	23.0 (17.5–29.7)
	2009	29.4 (25.6–33.6)	33.0 (27.8–38.6)	26.2 (20.6–32.6)
	2011	28.8 (24.4–33.6)	33.9 (27.4–41.0)	23.7 (17.7–31.0)
	2013	30.0 (24.9–35.6)	40.4 (34.6–46.5)	21.9 (15.7–29.8)
Florida	2003	34.5 (31.4–37.7)	40.6 (36.5–44.8)	28.3 (23.9–33.0)
	2005	33.2 (30.4–36.1)	36.7 (32.5–41.0)	29.3 (25.9–32.9)
	2007	33.6 (30.9–36.4)	40.8 (35.8–46.1)	26.6 (23.8–29.6)
	2009	34.9 (32.9–37.0)	39.9 (36.6–43.3)	30.0 (27.4–32.8)
	2011	35.7 (33.2–38.2)	41.8 (38.5–45.2)	30.1 (27.0–33.4)
	2013	37.6 (35.0–40.3)	42.8 (39.4–46.4)	33.1 (29.7–36.7)

*No data available
 Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/
 Red = Decline from previous year; Green = Increase from previous year
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Table 27. % Sexually Active Students, Who Did Not Report Birth Control Pill Use Before Last Sexual Intercourse, 2003 – 2013

Site	Year	Total	Female	Male
		% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2003	91.3 (88.0–93.7)	89.4 (85.0–92.6)	93.1 (88.9–95.8)
	2005	89.2 (84.5–92.6)	86.4 (80.6–90.7)	91.6 (85.6–95.2)
	2007	91.1 (87.5–93.7)	87.8 (82.4–91.7)	94.0 (90.0–96.4)
	2009	90.1 (86.7–92.7)	86.9 (81.6–90.9)	93.1 (88.6–95.9)
	2011	92.1 (88.1–94.9)	91.8 (86.3–95.2)	92.2 (85.1–96.0)
	2013	86.7 (82.4–90.1)	84.0 (76.1–89.6)	89.9 (84.3–93.7)
Florida	2003	86.0 (83.8–87.9)	83.7 (80.3–86.7)	88.1 (85.0–90.6)
	2005	87.0 (84.4–89.2)	85.0 (81.8–87.7)	89.1 (85.7–91.8)
	2007	84.6 (81.9–87.0)	80.1 (75.6–83.9)	88.8 (85.6–91.3)
	2009	83.6 (80.7–86.1)	80.1 (76.1–83.7)	87.0 (83.7–89.7)
	2011	85.8 (83.5–87.8)	81.4 (77.7–84.6)	89.7 (86.8–92.0)
	2013	84.4 (81.8–86.7)	81.4 (77.5–84.7)	87.2 (84.1–89.7)

*No data available Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC

Red = Decline from previous year; Green = Increase from previous year
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

VIOLENCE AND INJURY

Violence is a behavior associated with negative health outcomes. Table 28 and Table 29 outlines the percentage of students in Broward and Florida who have reported either participation in or being affected by violence (per the YRBS). In Broward, a higher percentage of males carried a weapon (14.0%) while more females were physically harmed by their boyfriend/girlfriend (9.5%). These relationships also hold true for Florida.

Table 28. % Students Who Carried a Weapon On ≥1 Day During the 30 Days Before the Survey, 2003 – 2013

Site	Year	Total	Female	Male
		% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2003	11.3 (9.8–13.1)	5.4 (3.9–7.4)	17.4 (15.0–20.1)
	2005	11.9 (9.9–14.2)	5.1 (3.5–7.4)	18.7 (15.8–21.9)
	2007	11.4 (9.1–14.1)	6.0 (3.4–10.3)	16.8 (14.1–19.9)
	2009	11.3 (9.5–13.3)	6.2 (4.4–8.6)	16.6 (13.8–19.8)
	2011	11.4 (9.6–13.6)	5.3 (3.8–7.4)	17.0 (14.3–20.1)
	2013	10.2 (8.4–12.2)	6.0 (4.7–7.8)	14.0 (11.5–17.0)
Florida	2003	17.2 (15.7–18.8)	7.5 (6.0–9.3)	26.7 (24.3–29.3)
	2005	15.2 (13.9–16.6)	6.6 (5.5–8.0)	23.6 (21.3–26.2)
	2007	18.0 (8.7–11.6)	8.0 (6.5–9.9)	27.7 (25.3–30.3)
	2009	17.3 (16.1–18.5)	7.5 (6.6–8.5)	26.4 (24.2–28.8)
	2011	15.6 (14.1–17.2)	7.9 (6.6–9.5)	22.9 (21.0–25.1)
	2013	15.7 (14.4–17.1)	7.4 (6.4–8.5)	23.8 (21.7–25.9)

*No data available

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/

Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Table 29. % Students Who Were Hit, Slapped or Physically Hurt On Purpose By Boyfriend/Girlfriend, 2003 – 2013

Site	Year	Total	Female	Male
		% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2003	10.7 (9.0–12.7)	10.1 (8.2–12.5)	11.0 (8.5–14.2)
	2005	10.7 (8.7–13.1)	9.3 (7.0–12.2)	12.1 (9.5–15.2)
	2007	8.2 (6.7–10.0)	7.3 (4.9–10.9)	9.0 (6.4–12.7)
	2009	11.8 (10.0–13.9)	10.8 (8.8–13.3)	13.0 (10.6–15.8)
	2011	9.9 (8.3–11.8)	7.3 (5.7–9.4)	12.2 (9.7–15.4)
	2013	7.6 (5.8–10.0)	9.5 (6.7–13.3)	5.8 (3.7–9.2)
Florida	2003	10.0 (8.7–11.4)	9.3 (7.8–11.0)	10.6 (9.0–12.6)
	2005	11.0 (9.9–12.1)	9.6 (8.4–11.0)	12.2 (10.7–13.8)
	2007	10.9 (9.6–12.3)	8.8 (7.3–10.5)	12.9 (11.1–15.0)
	2009	11.0 (10.2–11.9)	10.0 (8.9–11.3)	11.9 (10.6–13.3)
	2011	9.3 (8.5–10.2)	8.3 (7.3–9.4)	10.2 (9.0–11.5)
	2013	9.9 (9.0–10.9)	10.6 (9.3–12.0)	9.1 (7.9–10.5)

*No data available

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/

Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Table 30 displays the percentage of students physically forced to have sexual intercourse. In Broward, a higher percentage of female students reported that they were physically forced to have sexual intercourse than males (9.8% compared to 5.4%). This is also true for Florida (8.9% compared to 5.6%). From 2011 to 2013 in Broward, the percentage of females reporting to have been forced to have sexual intercourse increased (7.4% to 9.8%), while the percentage of males decreased (5.5% to 5.4%).

		Total	Female	Male
Site	Year	% (Confidence Interval)		
Broward County	2003	7.3 (6.1–8.7)	8.5 (6.8–10.6)	6.2 (4.7–8.1)
	2005	7.5 (6.2–9.1)	9.1 (7.3–11.4)	5.8 (4.0–8.2)
	2007	7.4 (5.7–9.4)	10.0 (7.2–13.7)	4.6 (2.8–7.2)
	2009	6.8 (5.5–8.3)	7.5 (5.7–9.9)	6.2 (4.6–8.2)
	2011	6.5 (5.4–7.9)	7.4 (5.7–9.7)	5.5 (4.1–7.3)
	2013	7.5 (6.1–9.2)	9.8 (7.7–12.4)	5.4 (3.6–7.9)
Florida	2003	8.7 (7.6–9.8)	10.2 (8.8–11.8)	7.1 (5.7–8.8)
	2005	8.1 (7.2–9.1)	9.8 (8.5–11.3)	6.4 (5.3–7.8)
	2007	8.2 (7.4–9.2)	9.7 (8.4–11.2)	6.6 (5.5–7.9)
	2009	8.5 (7.6–9.6)	10.7 (9.1–12.6)	6.2 (5.3–7.3)
	2011	7.2 (6.6–8.0)	9.3 (8.4–10.4)	5.0 (4.2–5.8)
	2013	7.2 (6.4–8.1)	8.9 (7.6–10.3)	5.6 (4.6–6.7)

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Table 31 summarizes the risk behaviors of students contributing to unintentional injuries and violence as reported on the YRBS. Broward students are at equal or less risk than U.S. students in all categories except one; they are at a higher risk of not going to school because of feeling unsafe at or on the way to or from school.

	Broward Students	U.S. Students	Broward Students At: ¹
	% (Confidence Interval)		
Rarely or never wore a seat belt	7.5 (6.0-9.3)	7.6 (6.4-9.1)	Equal risk
Rode with driver who had been drinking alcohol	20.8 (18.5-23.4)	21.9 (20.0-23.9)	Equal risk
Carried a weapon	10.2 (8.4-12.2)	17.9 (16.5-19.4)	Less risk
In a physical fight	18.8 (16.0-22.0)	24.7 (23.2-26.2)	Less risk
Did not go to school because felt unsafe at or on way to/from school	10.8 (9.0-12.9)	7.1 (6.0-8.3)	Higher risk
Seriously considered attempting suicide	12.7 (10.6-15.2)	17.0 (15.8-18.2)	Less risk
Attempted suicide	8.3 (6.5-10.5)	8.0 (7.2-8.9)	Equal risk

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/>
¹ Compared to U.S. students, based on t-test analyses, p < 0.05.
 Green = less risk; Yellow = equal risk; Red = greater risk

ORAL HEALTH

As established in the U.S. Surgeon General’s Report published in 2000, *Oral Health in America*, huge strides have been made in improving oral health such as water fluoridation, dental sealants, advancements in dental technology, and the growing public awareness of positive oral health behaviors. However, oral disease remains pervasive among lower income families, the elderly, and those with disabilities and chronic disease. Preventable oral diseases, especially tooth decay and periodontal disease, account for a great deal of tooth loss and infections that may influence the outcomes of serious health problems such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, pre-term low birth-weight babies, and other serious health conditions.

Oral health is an integral component of overall health throughout life and includes more than just healthy teeth and gums. *Oral* refers to the whole mouth—teeth, gums, palate, lining of the mouth and throat, tongue, lips, salivary glands, and upper and lower jaws. Good oral health reduces tooth decay and gum disease, chronic oral pain conditions, oral cancer and other conditions affecting the mouth and throat.

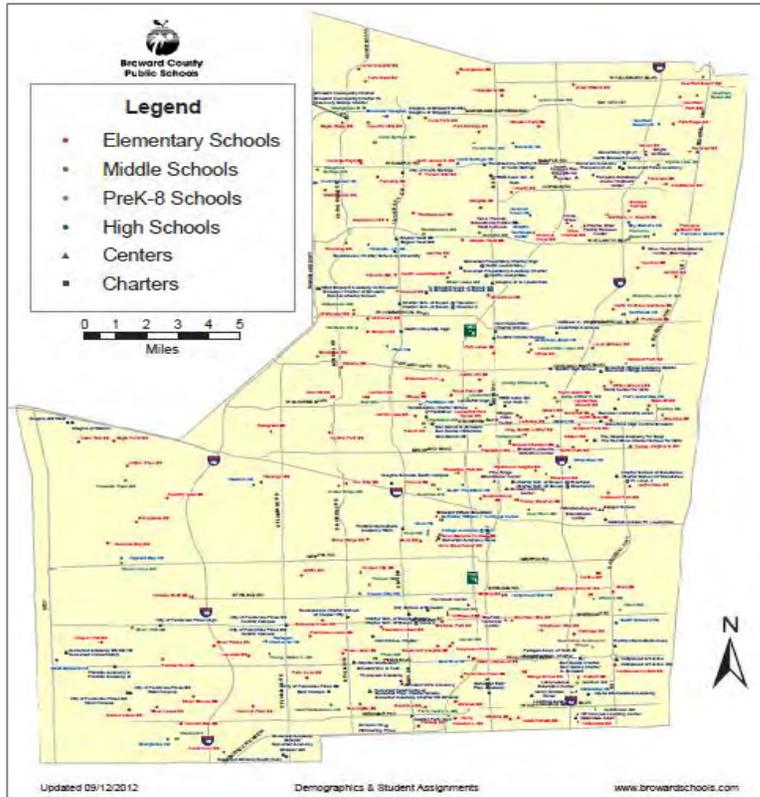
Population characteristics, health and dental service access, and individual behavior choices impact oral health. Lifestyle factors such as smoking, dietary practices, oral hygiene, and certain health disorders such as diabetes can also affect oral health.

Healthy People 2020 is a continuation of the three-decade long initiative to improve the health of all Americans. One of the topics that is emphasized in this ambitious endeavor is oral health. The Healthy People goal in regards to oral health is to “prevent and control oral and craniofacial diseases, conditions and injuries and improve access to preventive services and dental care.” Although great strides have been made over the

years, there is still a large portion of people who do not have access to preventive programs leaving them more susceptible to oral and craniofacial diseases. Factors such as low education level and income, as well as coming from certain racial and ethnic backgrounds contribute to a higher chance of poor oral health. Under the topic of Oral Health there are 17 objectives that focus on oral health of children and adolescents, oral health of adults, access to preventive services, oral health interventions, monitoring, surveillance systems and the public health infrastructure as it relates to oral health.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Figure 14. All Broward County Public Schools, 2013



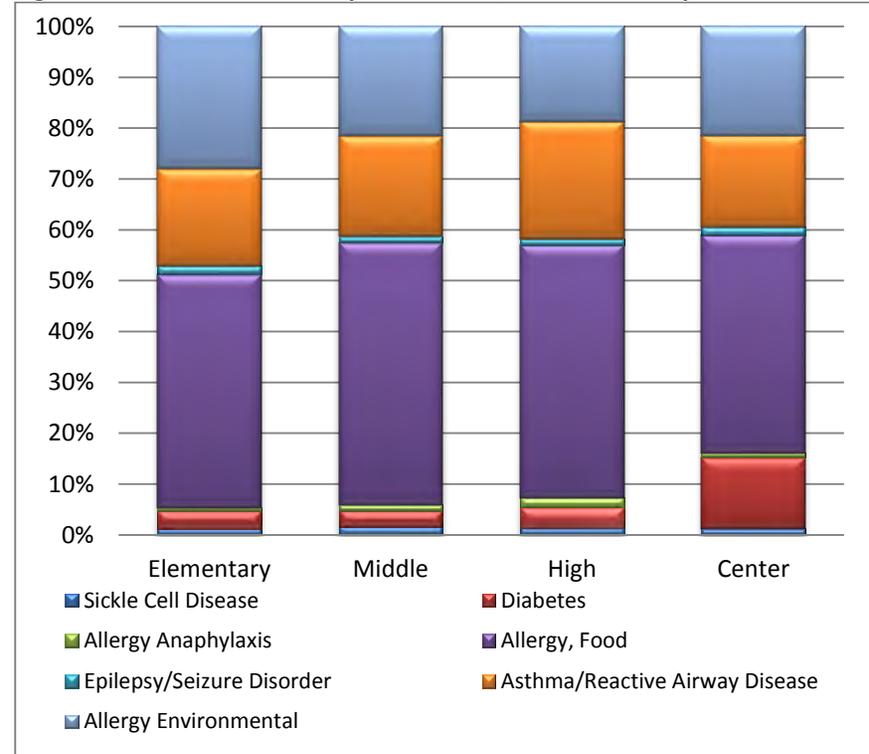
Source: Broward County Public Schools

Table 32. Top 5 Health Conditions for K-12 Students, Broward County

1. Asthma (Highest Prevalence)
2. Food Allergies
3. Environmental Allergies
4. Epilepsy/Seizure Disorder
5. Depending on Age Group:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anaphylaxis (Elementary Schools and Centers) • Anaphylaxis/Diabetes (Middle Schools) • Diabetes (High Schools)

Source: Broward County Public Schools.

Figure 15. Health Conditions by School Level, Broward County, 2012-2013



Source: Broward County Public Schools

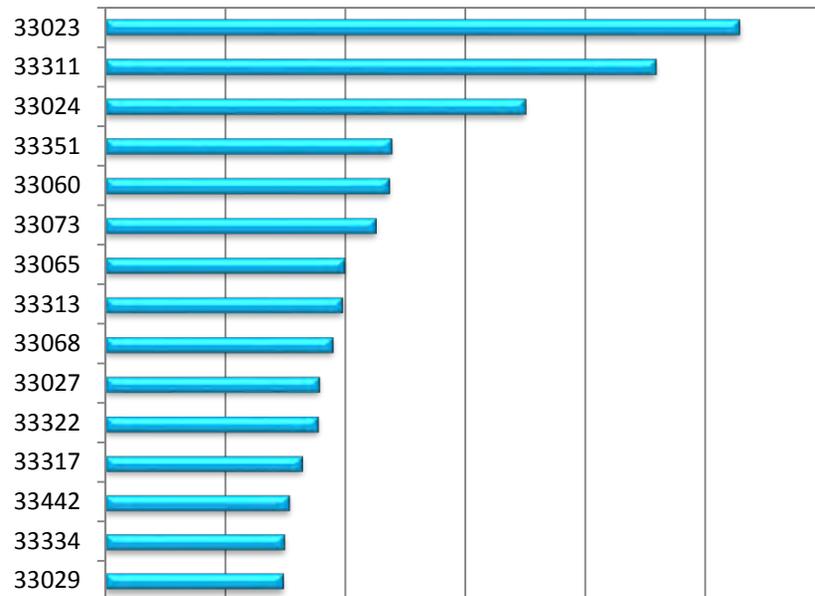
ASTHMA/REACTIVE AIRWAY DISEASE

Table 33. Triggers for Asthma and Environmental Allergies

Pollen	Tobacco Smoke
Mold	Air Pollution
Animal Dander	Airway Infections
Dust Mites	
Source: www.cdc.gov/asthma/faqs.htm	

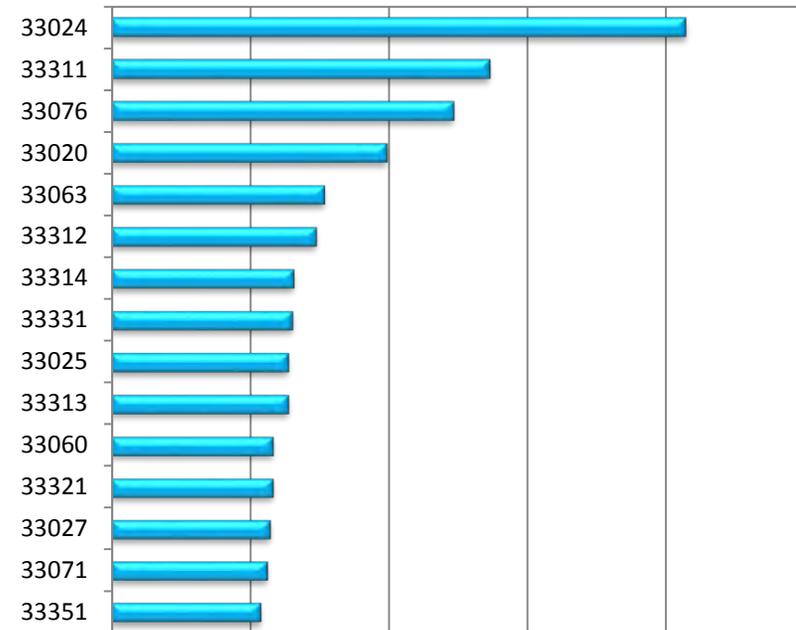
Figure 16 through Figure 19 illustrate the number of students with Asthma/Reactive Airway Disease by school type and ZIP Code.

Figure 16. Number of Broward Elementary School Students with Asthma/Reactive Airway Disease, by Top 15 ZIP Codes, 2013



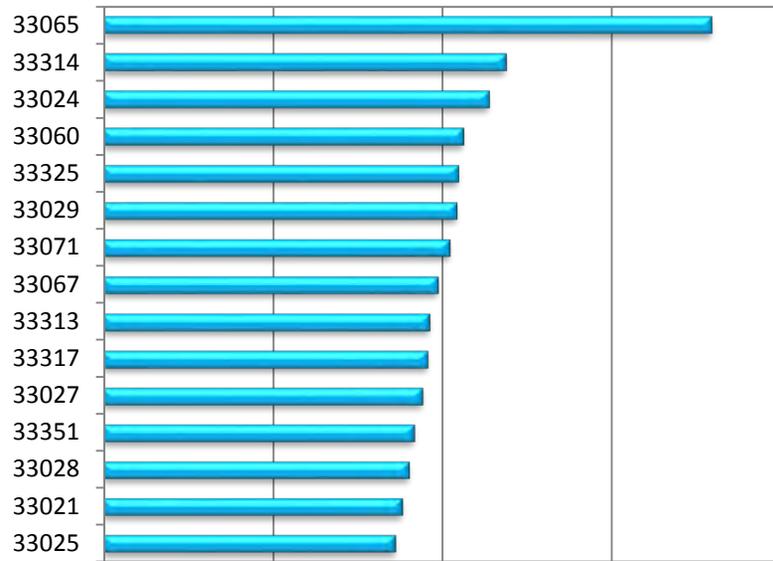
Source: Broward County Public Schools

Figure 17. Number of Broward Middle School Students with Asthma/Reactive Airway Disease, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013



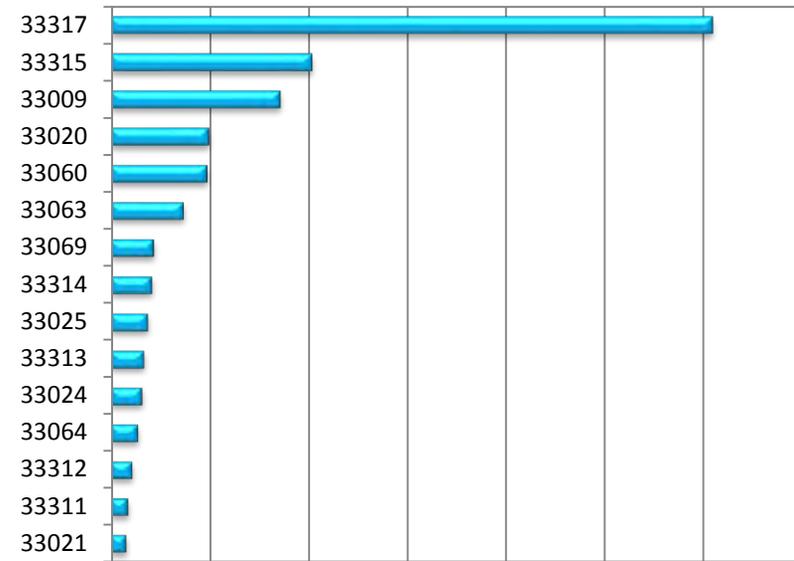
Source: Broward County Public Schools

Figure 18. Number of Broward High School Students with Asthma/Reactive Airway Disease, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013



Source: Broward County Public Schools

Figure 19. Number of Broward Students at Centers with Asthma/Reactive Airway Disease, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013



Source: Broward County Public Schools

FOOD ALLERGIES

Approximately 133,000 lunches and 45,000 breakfasts are served each day. During the 2012/13 school year, the following was served:

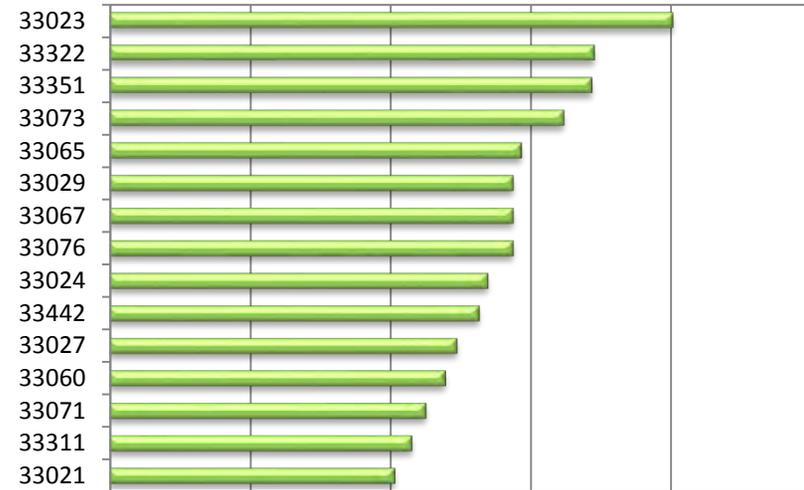
- 600,000 yogurt parfait breakfasts
- 1 million yogurt lunch meals
- 4 million apples
- 2 million tangerines/oranges
- 500,000 pounds of lettuce
- 225,000 pounds of tomatoes
- 10 million servings of 100% juice
- 24 million cartons of milk
- 3 million servings of cereal
- 3.4 million slices of pizza
- 2 million servings of chicken nuggets
- 1.4 million tacos
- 900,000 entrée meal salads
- 9 million biscuits

Source: Broward County Public Schools

Table 34. Common Food Allergens	
Cow's milk	Fish
Eggs	Shellfish
Peanuts	Soybeans
Tree Nuts (IE Walnuts, Almonds, etc.)	Wheat
Source: www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/foodallergies	

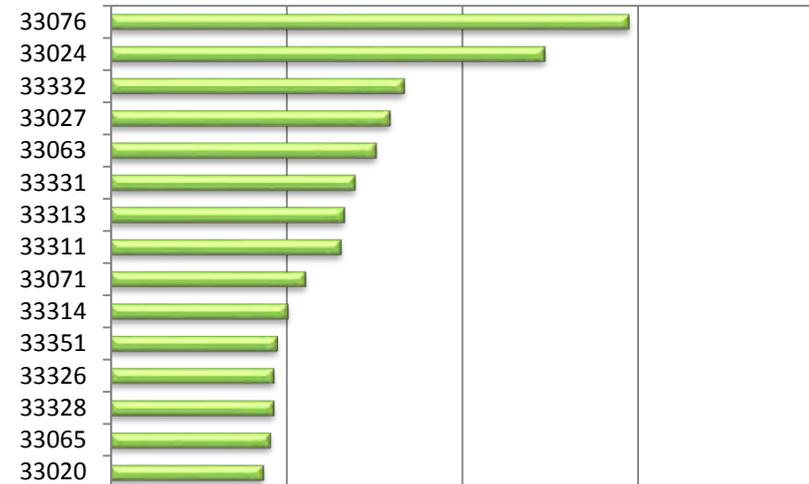
Figure 20 through Figure 23 illustrate the impact of food allergies on Broward students.

Figure 20. Number of Broward Elementary School Students with Food Allergies, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013



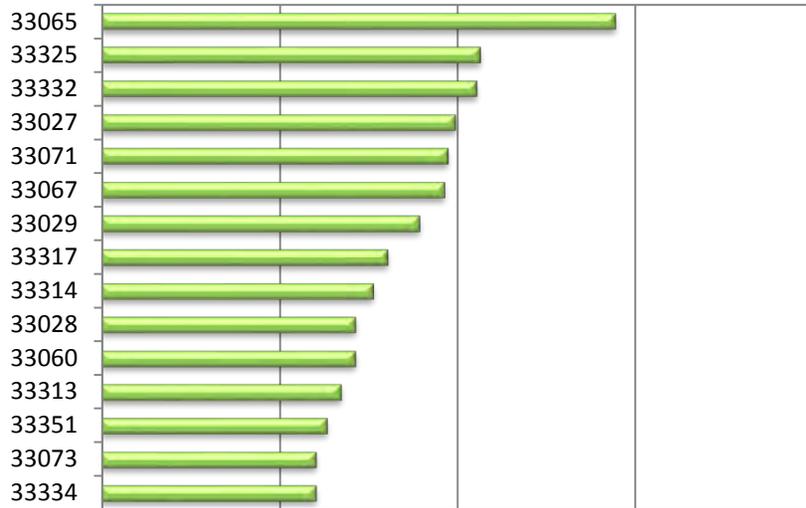
Source: Broward County Public Schools

Figure 21. Number of Broward Middle School Students with Food Allergies, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013



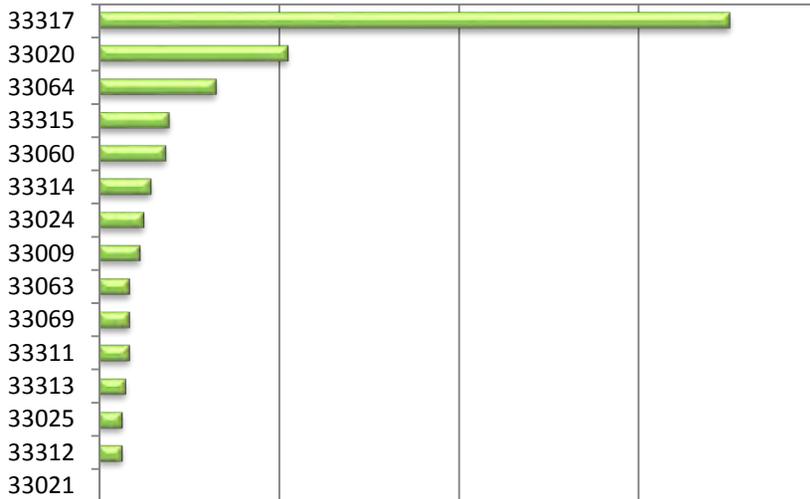
Source: Broward County Public Schools

Figure 22. Number of Broward High School Students with Food Allergies, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013



Source: Broward County Public Schools

Figure 23. Number of Broward Center Students with Food Allergies, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013

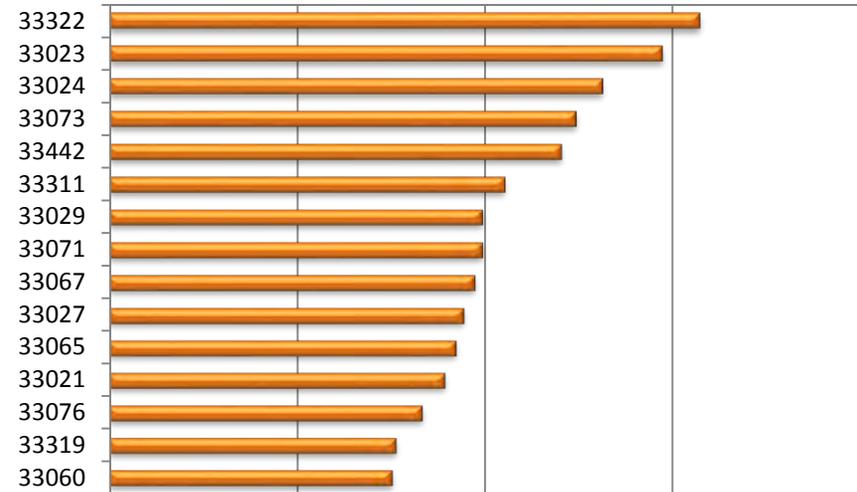


Source: Broward County Public Schools

ENVIRONMENTAL ALLERGIES

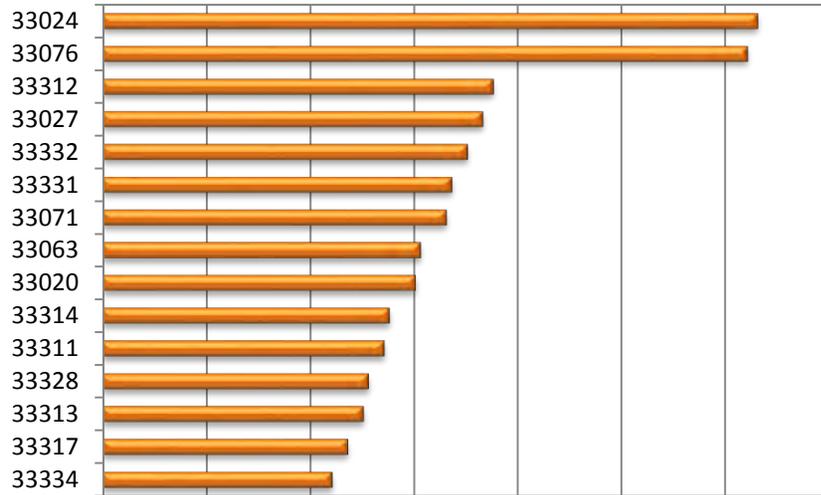
Figure 24 through Figure 27 illustrate the number of students with environmental allergies by school age and ZIP Code.

Figure 24. Number of Broward Elementary School Students with Environmental Allergies by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013



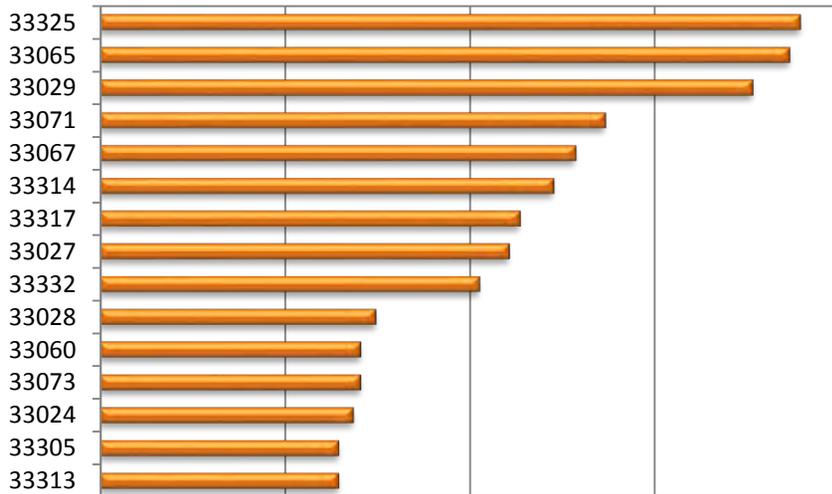
Source: Broward County Public Schools

Figure 25. Number of Broward Middle School Students with Environmental Allergies, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013



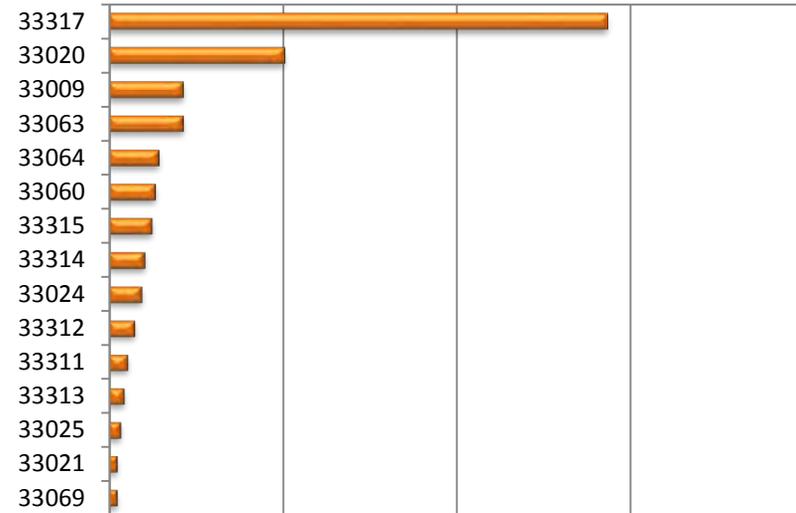
Source: Broward Regional Health Planning Council

Figure 26. Number of Broward High School Students with Environmental Allergies, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013



Source: Broward Regional Health Planning Council

Figure 27. Number of Broward Students at Centers with Environmental Allergies, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013



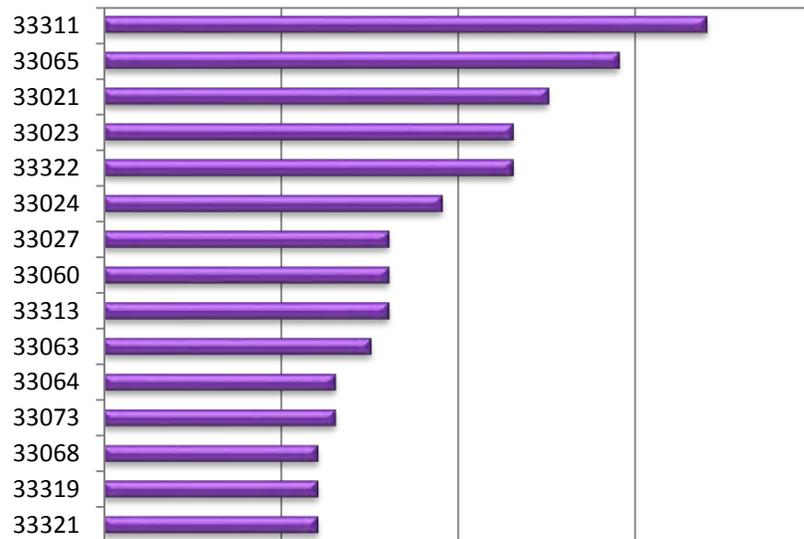
Source: Broward County Public Schools

EPILEPSY/SEIZURE DISORDERS

Table 35. Risk Factors for Epilepsy/Seizure Disorder

• Oxygen deprivation during birth
• Traumatic brain injury or head injury
• Babies who are small for their gestational age
• Abnormal brain structures
• Infections of the brain: abscess, meningitis, or encephalitis
• Cerebral Palsy
• Family history
• Use of illegal drugs, such as cocaine
Source: http://www.cdc.gov/epilepsy/basics/faqs.htm

Figure 28. Number of Broward Elementary Students with Epilepsy/Seizure Disorders, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013



Source: Broward County Public Schools

Figure 29. Number of Broward Middle School Students with Epilepsy/Seizure Disorders, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013

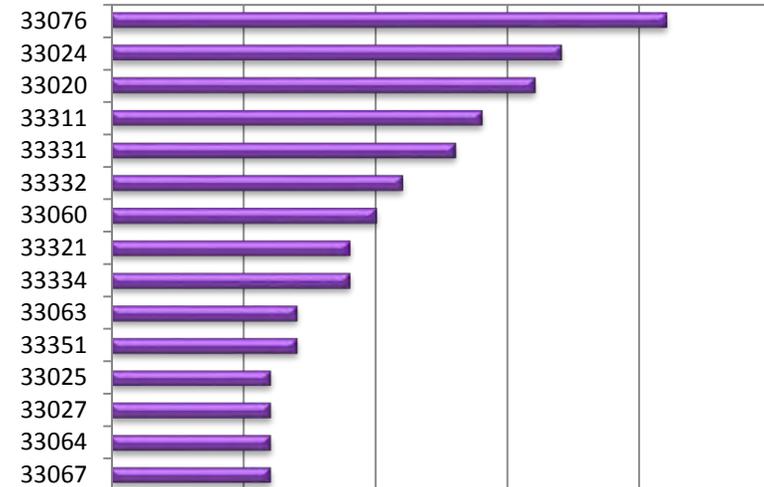
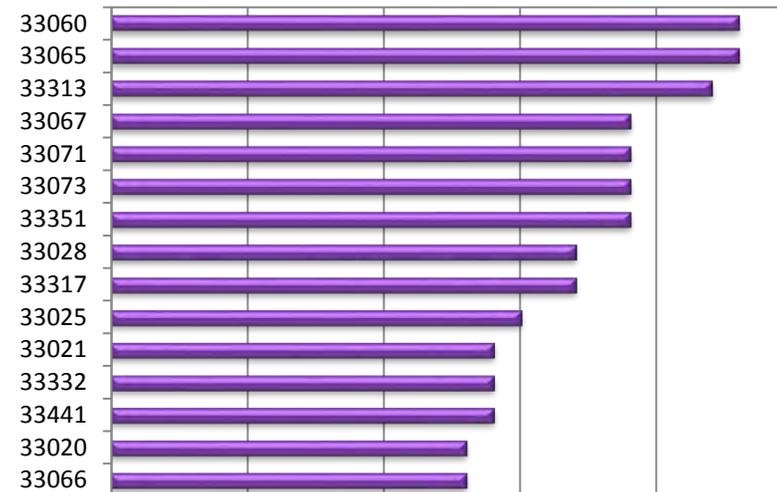
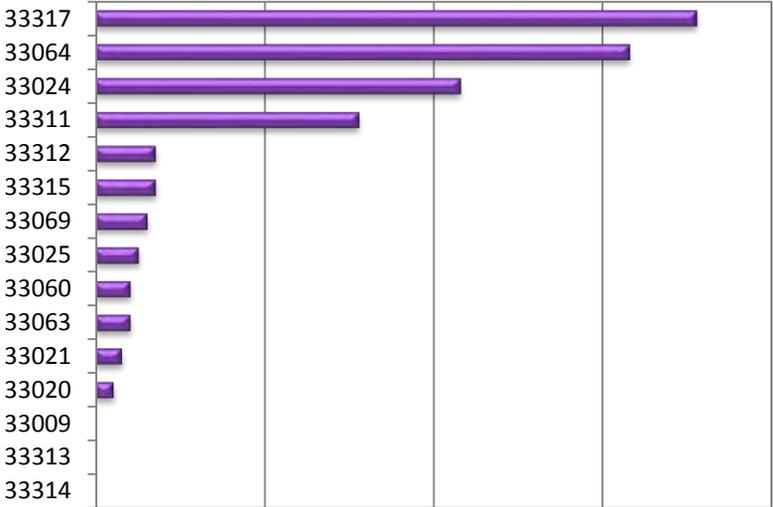


Figure 30. Number of Broward High School Students with Epilepsy/Seizure Disorders, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013



Source: Broward County Public Schools

Figure 31. Number of Broward Students at Centers with Epilepsy/Seizure Disorders, by Top 15 ZIP Code, 2013

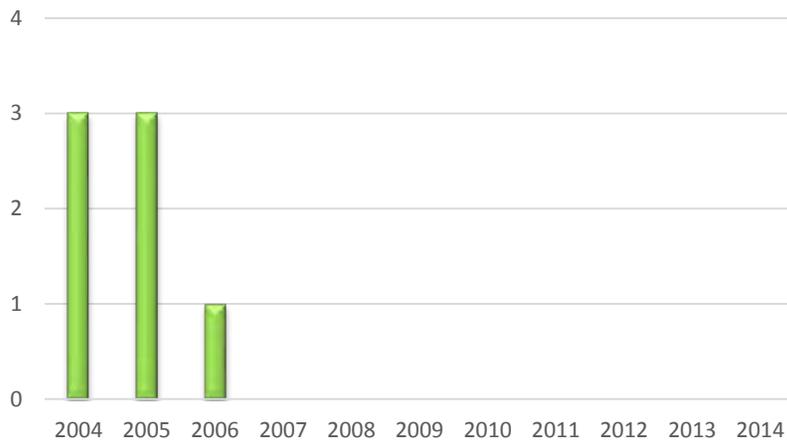


Source: Broward County Public Schools

ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH

The environment can greatly impact the health of individuals and the community. The environment encompasses the physical setting as well as the people, their by-products and natural events. Figure 32 depicts the number of tropical storms that Broward has experienced since 2004

Figure 32. # of Tropical Storms in Broward, 2004-2014

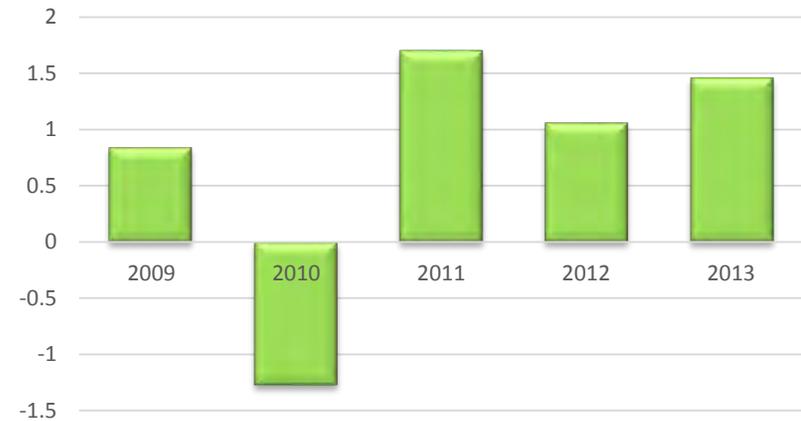


Source: Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department;
www.broward.org/environment/

CLIMATE CHANGE

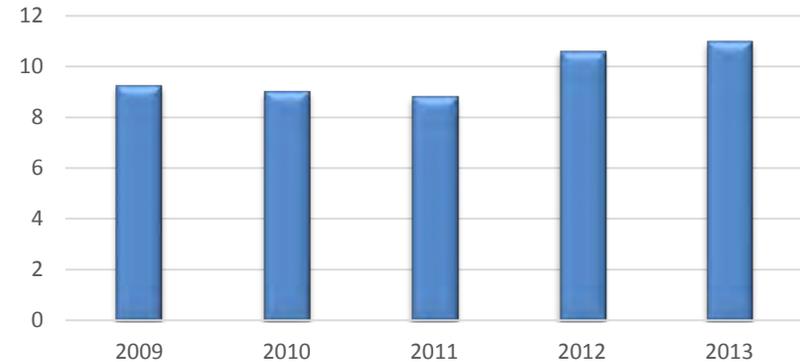
Climate change has become an important political and social topic in recent years. Two indicators of climate change are temperature and sea level change, as depicted in Figure 33 and Figure 34.

Figure 33. Deviation of Annual Avg. Temp. (°F) in Ft. Lauderdale from 2009-2013



Source: Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department;
www.broward.org/environment/

Figure 34. Broward County Change of Annual Avg. Sea Level (inches) in Key West, 2009-2013

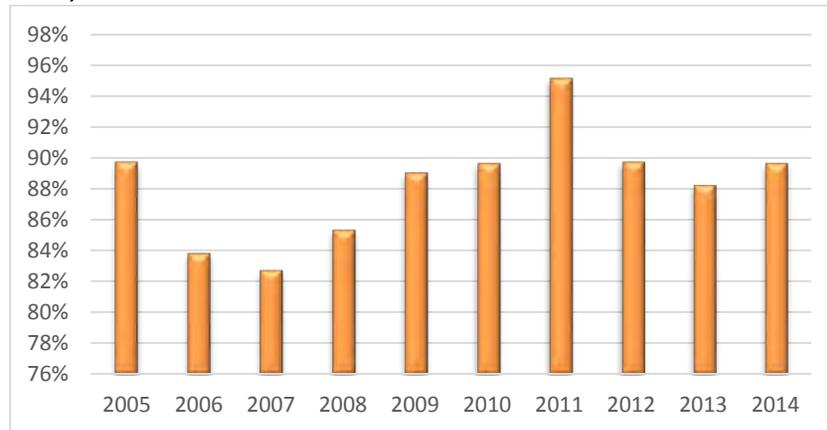


Source: Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department;
www.broward.org/environment/

AIR QUALITY

Air quality is an important environmental indicator. Figure 35 outlines the number of days in Broward when outdoor air quality was good. According to the figure, the highest percent of days with good air quality peaked in 2011.

Figure 35. Broward County % of Days When Outdoor Air Quality Was Good, 2005-2014



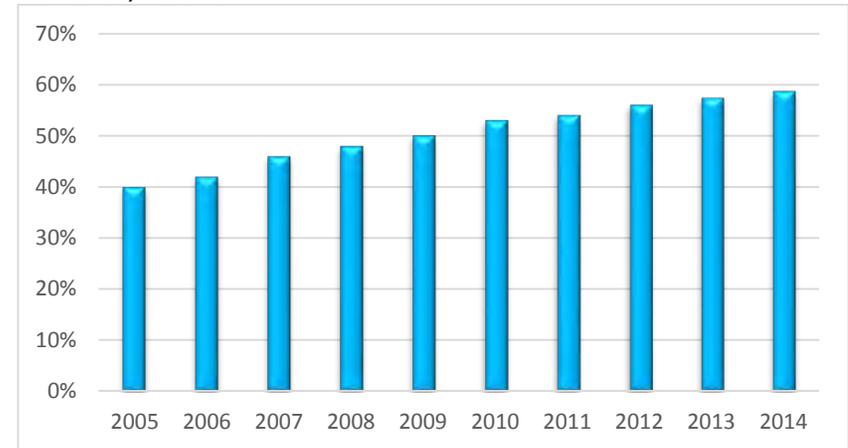
Source: Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department;
www.broward.org/environment/

Air quality can impact the health and choices of Broward residents.

WATER QUALITY

Clean water is essential to the health of a community. Figure 36 depicts the percentage of contaminated sites in Broward cleaned up to State standards. The percentage has increased over time. An increase in the number of contaminated sites is expected in future years due to the required replacement of underground storage tanks.

Figure 36. Broward County % of Contaminated Sites Cleaned Up to State Standards, 2005-2014

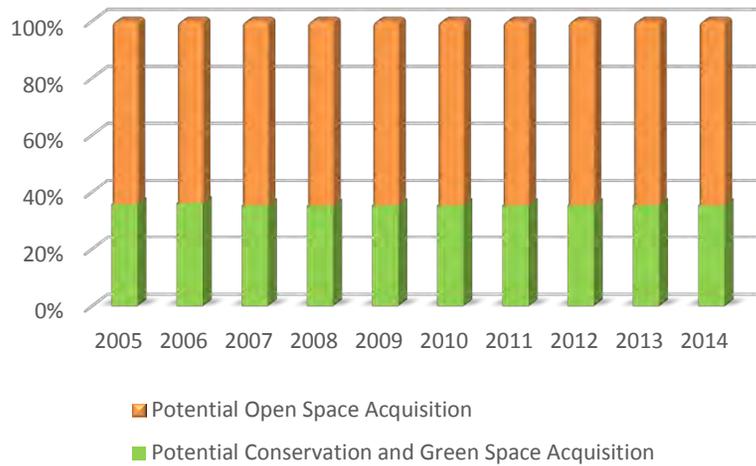


Source: Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department;
www.broward.org/environment/

WILDLIFE

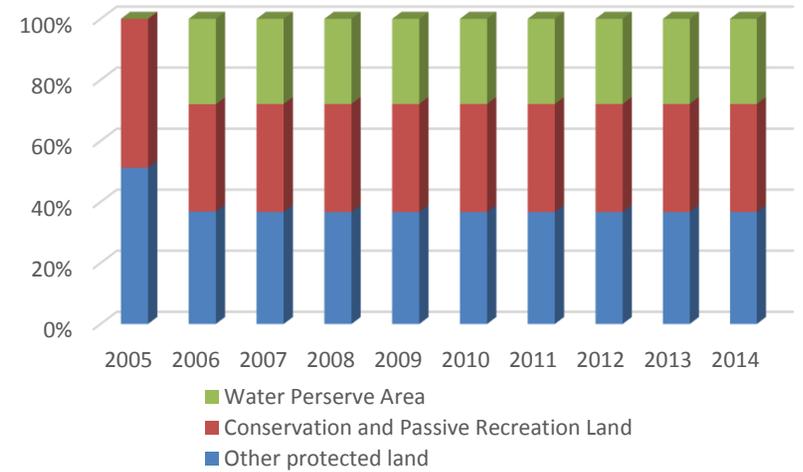
Another important environmental indicator is wildlife. Figure 37 and Figure 38 outline the number of acres in Broward that are protected and unprotected (developed).

Figure 37. Broward County Acres of Unprotected (Developed) Lands, 2005-2014



Source: Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department; www.broward.org/environment/

Figure 38. Broward County Acres of Protected Lands, Thousands, 2005-2014

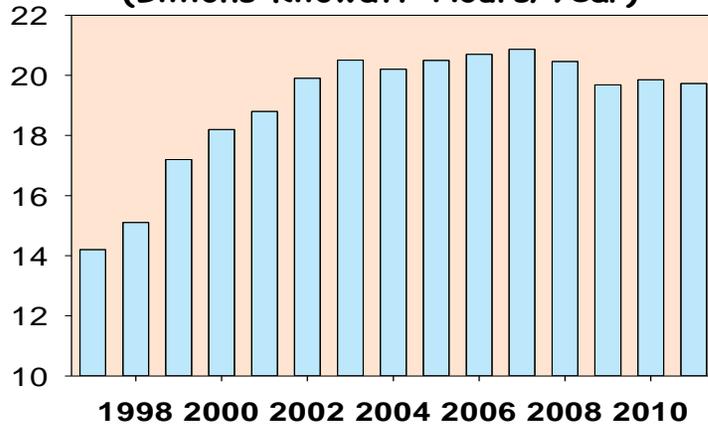


Source: Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department; www.broward.org/environment/

ENERGY USE

Total electrical usage has increased over time, as depicted in Figure 39. There was a decrease in 2004 due to electrical outages related to tropical storm power outages.

Figure 39. Broward County Total Electrical Consumption (Billions Kilowatt-Hours/Year), 1997-2011
(BILLIONS KILOWATT-HOURS/ YEAR)

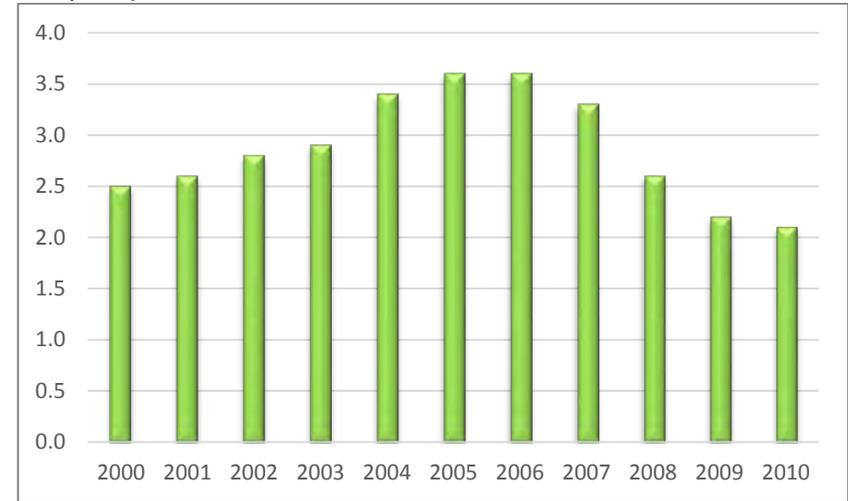


Source: Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department;
www.broward.org/environment/

WASTE MANAGEMENT

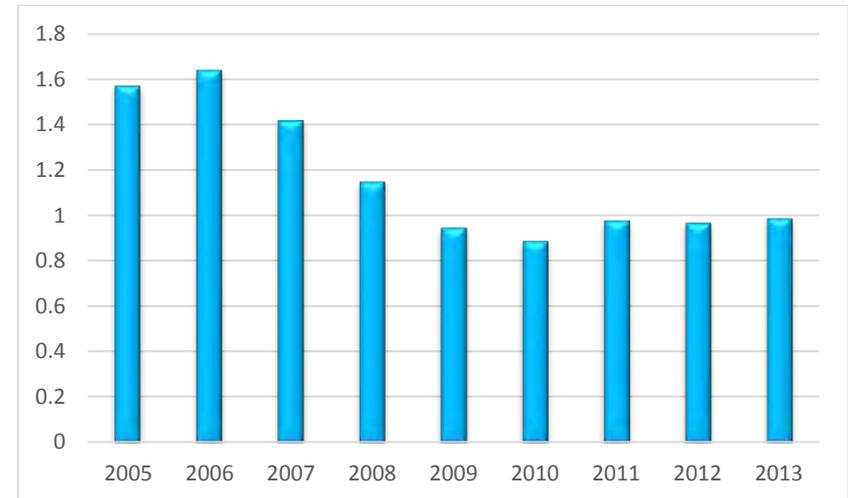
Another important environmental issue to consider is solid waste production. Over time, the total solid waste produced and the solid waste produced per person has increased, as depicted in Figure 40 and Figure 41. A recent reduction has been experienced in the total solid waste production due to the decrease in construction activities.

Figure 40. Broward County Total Solid Waste Produced, Million Tons/Year, 2000-2010



Source: Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department;
www.broward.org/environment/

Figure 41. Broward County Solid Waste Produced, Tons/Year/Person, 2005-2013



Source: Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department;
www.broward.org/environment/

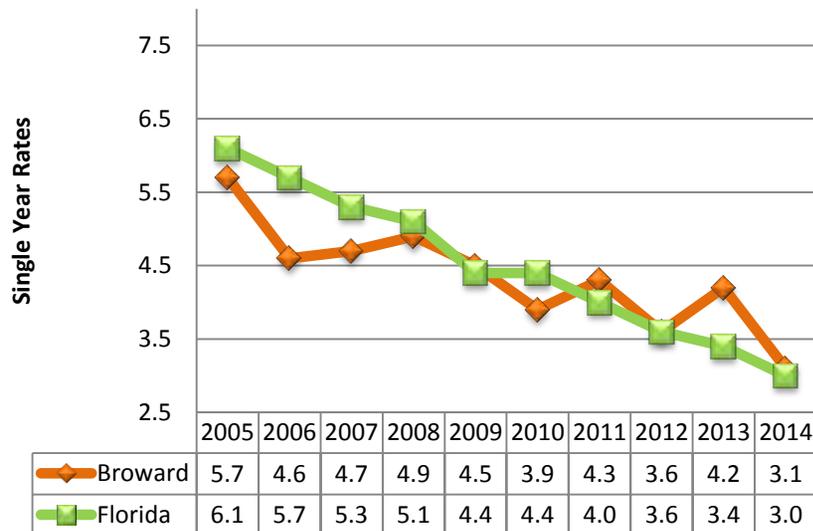
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

MORBIDITY – INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tuberculosis (TB)

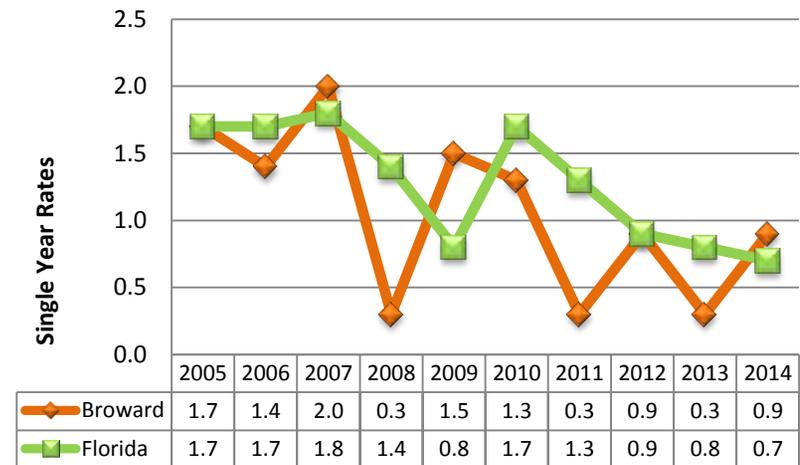
As seen in Figure 42, Broward’s TB cases per 100,000 decreased from 5.7 (2005) to 3.1 (2014). TB cases for children under 15 in Broward has decreased from 1.7 per 100,000 (2005) to 0.9 per 100,000 (2012) as seen in Figure 43; however, this represents an increase from the previous year when the rate was 0.3. Since 1947, the TB case rate has remained relatively constant, despite slight year-to-year fluctuations. This is due in large part to the significant number of foreign born residents in the county, which represent a majority of the TB cases.

Figure 42. Total Tuberculosis Cases per 100,000, 2005-2014



Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Figure 43. Tuberculosis Cases in Children* per 100,000, 2005-2014



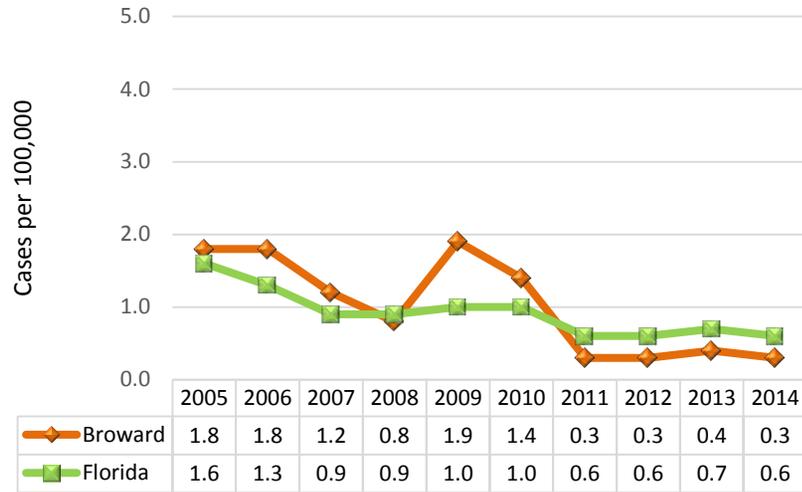
*<15 years of Age - Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Hepatitis A, B, and C

Hepatitis A is an acute viral infection of the liver transmitted predominantly by the fecal oral route (*Florida Department of Health*). Infection is acquired primarily by person-to-person contact or by ingestion of contaminated food or water. Figure 44 shows the Hepatitis A case rates per 100,000 from 2005 to 2014. The case rate peaked in 2009 (1.9) and 2010 (1.4). From 2011 to 2014 Broward and Florida rates remained relatively consistent.

Hepatitis B is a liver disease caused by a virus. It is spread by direct contact with infected body fluids. Hepatitis B vaccine is part of routine childhood immunizations. Broward’s Hepatitis B case rate decreased from 3.6 per 100,000 in 2005 to 0.9 per 100,000 in 2011 and 2012, as depicted in Figure 45. However, the case rate began to increase in 2013 to 1.0 and continued to increase in 2014 to 1.2.

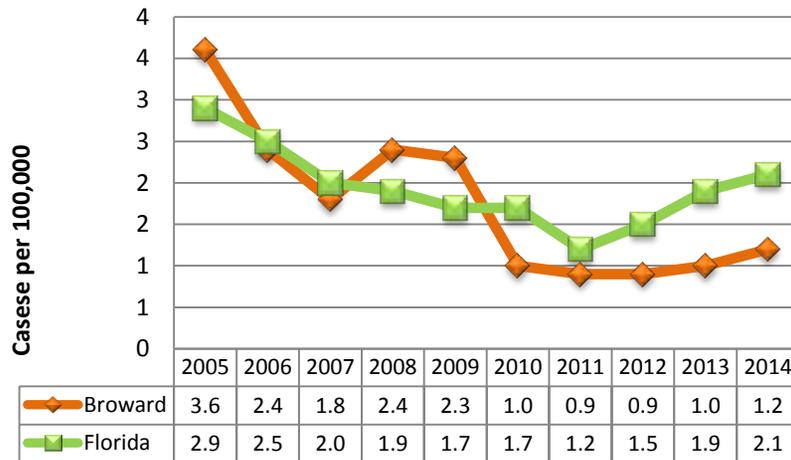
Figure 44. Hepatitis A Cases Reported per 100,000, 2005-2014



Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

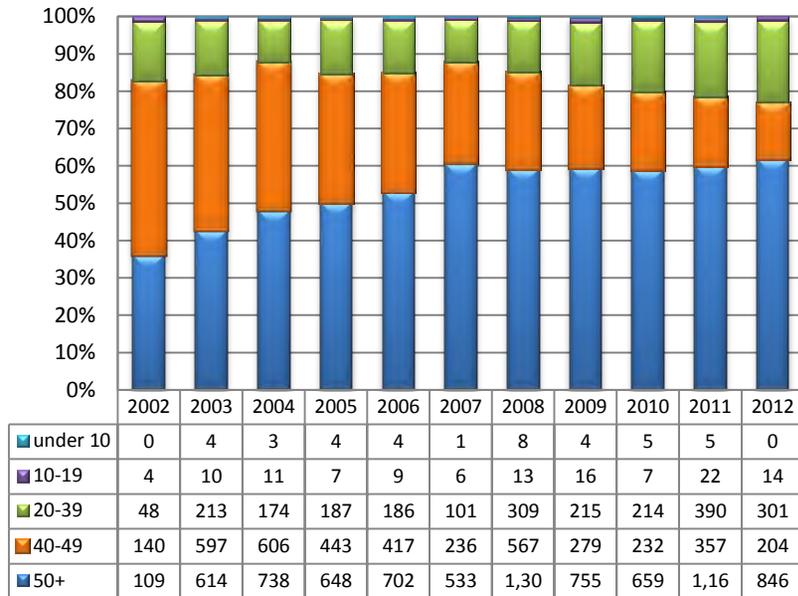
Hepatitis C is transmitted primarily through direct injection of contaminated blood. Hepatitis C virus can lead to severe liver diseases. No vaccine is available and no medications have proven effective in preventing infection after exposure (*Florida Department of Health*). In the past decade there has been a surge of cases seen among the Baby Boomer population. It is estimated that 40 percent of the Florida population infected with Hepatitis C is over 50. It is believed that this group has been heavily impacted because they are products of an era that, “embraced sexual freedom and drug use,” leaving them more susceptible to infection. Figure 46 displays the number of Broward residents infected with Chronic Hepatitis C. From 2002 through 2012, the 50 and older age group has had the highest proportion of infected individuals with peak years in 2008 and 2011.

Figure 45. Hepatitis B Cases Reported per 100,000, 2005-2014



Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Figure 46. Cases of Hepatitis C in Broward County, by age, 2002-2012

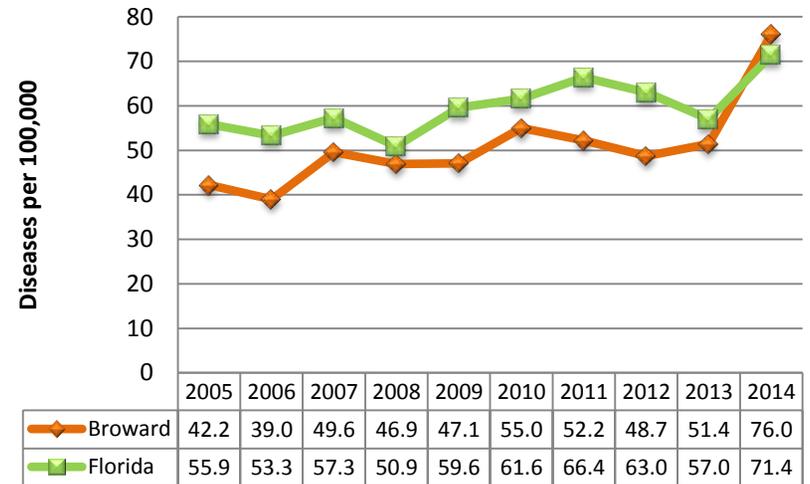


Source: Broward County Health Department

Enteric Diseases

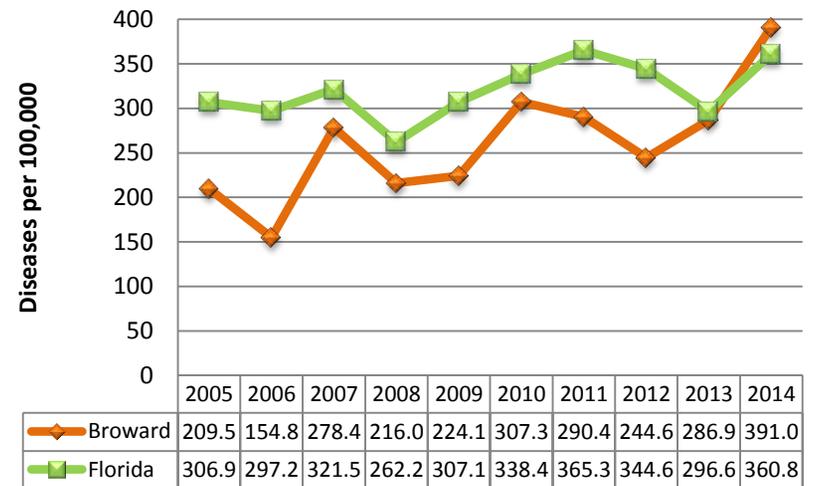
Data on enteric diseases includes data on reported cases of Campylo-bacteriosis, giardiasis, Hepatitis A, salmonellosis and shigellosis. Figure 47 illustrates how after Broward’s total enteric disease rate decreased for three consecutive years (2010 through 2012) there was a significant increase in 2013 then 2014. As shown in Figure 48, the enteric disease case rate for Broward’s children less than 6 years of age (391.0 per 100,000) is higher than the case rate for the state (360.8 per 100,000), highlighting children’s increased susceptibility to such diseases.

Figure 47. Total Enteric Diseases per 100,000, 2005 - 2014



Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Figure 48. Enteric Diseases for Children <6 Per 100,000, 2005-2014



Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

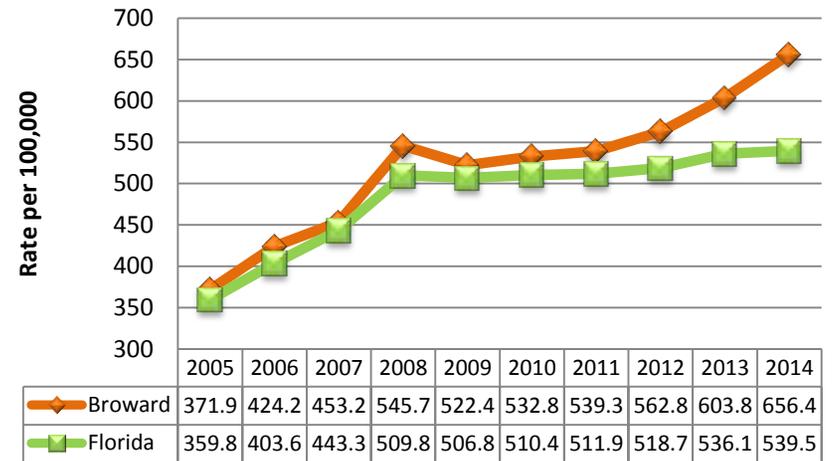
Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) include reported cases of Chlamydia, Congenital Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and Primary and Secondary Syphilis. The STI rates are depicted in Table 36. Chlamydia continued to show the highest rate in 2014 (496.6 per 100,000), while infectious syphilis (17.8 per 100,000) had the lowest rate in Broward. It is important to note that Broward’s rates increased for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and Syphilis from 2013 to 2014. All three rates are higher than rates for the State of Florida.

STI	2013		2014	
	Broward County	FL	Broward County	FL
Chlamydia	455.8	419.1	496.6	425.3
Gonorrhea	133.1	109.1	142.0	105.4
Infectious Syphilis	14.9	7.9	17.8	8.8

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

The STI rates for Broward and Florida are illustrated in Figure 49, which shows an overall increase in the STI rate from 2002 to 2008 and a slight decrease in 2009, followed by three years of increases from 2009 to 2013.

Figure 49. *Sexually Transmitted Infection Rates, 2005-2014



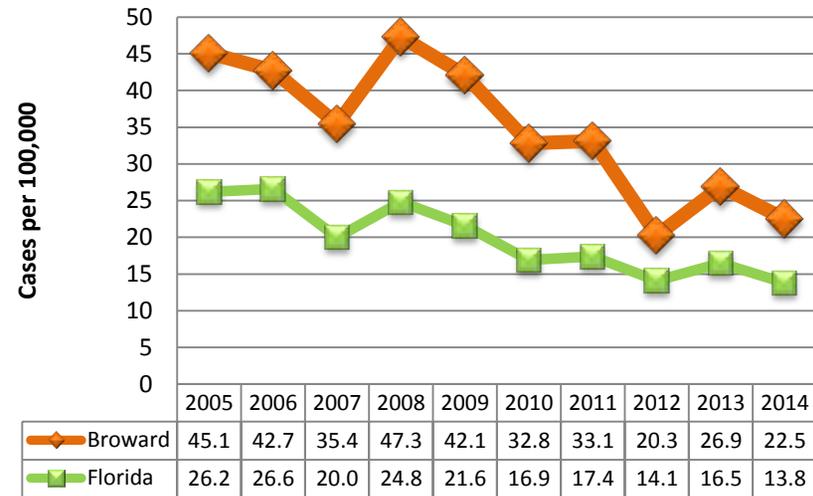
Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

*Only accounts for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and infectious syphilis.

HIV and AIDS

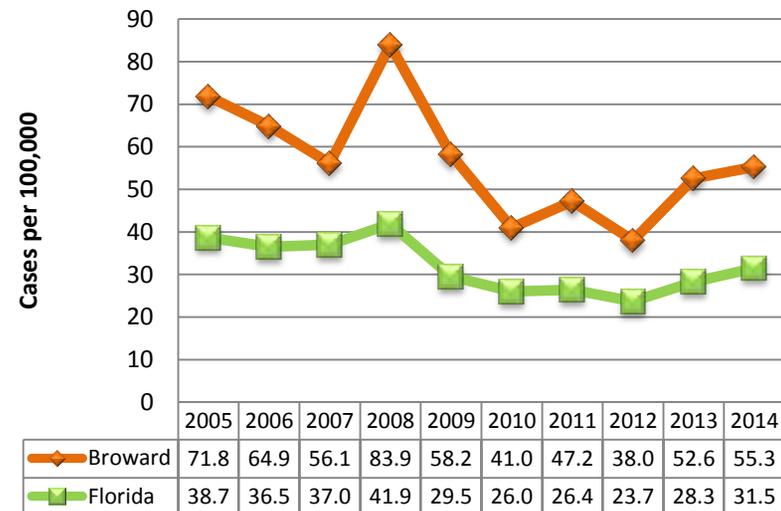
HIV/AIDS dramatically impacts the Broward community. As shown in Figure 50 and Figure 51, from 2013 to 2014 AIDS cases decreased from 26.9 to 22.5 while HIV cases increased from 52.6 to 55.3. The rate of AIDS cases is higher in Broward (22.5) than in Florida (13.8). The HIV rate is also higher in Broward (55.3) than in Florida (31.5). According to a Meta-Evaluation of Area HIV/AIDS Needs Assessments submitted by Institute for Health, Policy and Evaluation Research, clients and providers agree on barriers to care and service. Personal experiences which tend to create difficulty for clients include lack of money, lack of strength/energy, applying for benefits, qualifying for benefits, lack of community resources for persons who are HIV positive, and lack of assistance from family members. Barriers were split into different types: barriers to obtaining information, barriers to access, barriers to care, barriers to service provision, and barriers in providing care. Transportation and lack of information were the two most identified barriers to care. Among barriers to service provision, transportation and language/cultural issues were those most frequently identified. When broken down by whom is doing the reporting, the consumers identified lack of information most often as the barrier to care. The providers identified both transportation and lack of information equally, while case managers or key informants identified transportation, followed by red tape as barriers. Transportation appears to be the most common reported barrier as reported by both consumers and providers.

Figure 50. AIDS Cases per 100,000, 2005-2014



Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Figure 51. HIV Cases per 100,000, 2005-2014



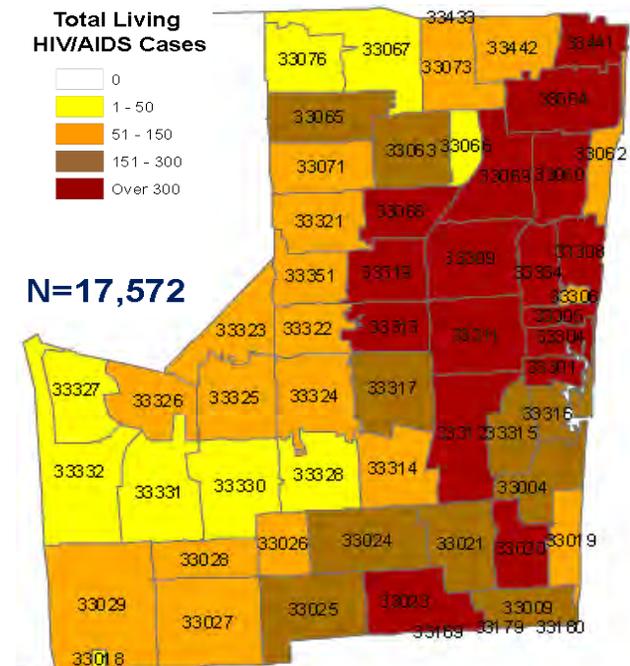
Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Table 37 outlines the demographics associated with the Broward HIV/AIDS epidemic. The race/ethnicity associated with the highest percentage of total HIV prevalence is Black, non-Hispanics (44.0%). In addition, more men (72%) are HIV positive than women (28 %) in Broward.

Figure 52 shows a zip code map of the people living with HIV/AIDS in Broward County.

Figure 52. Broward County Adults Living with HIV/AIDS, 2013

Table 37. Broward County HIV/AIDS Incidence and Prevalence, 2013								
	AIDS Incidence in 2011-2013		AIDS Prevalence Through 2013		HIV (not AIDS) Prevalence through 2013		Total HIV/AIDS Prevalence Through 2013	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL	1,387	100%	10,035	100%	8,362	100%	18,397	100%
Race/Ethnicity								
White, not Hisp.	304	22.0%	3,238	32.0%	3,116	37.0%	6,354	35.0%
Black, not Hisp.	849	61.0%	5,136	51.0%	3,652	44.0%	8,788	48.0%
Hispanic	199	14.0%	1,411	14.0%	1,414	17.0%	2,825	15.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.0%	43	0.0%	59	1.0%	102	1.0%
Am. Indian/AK Native	1	0.0%	4	0.0%	9	0.0%	13	0.0%
Not specified	29	2.0%	19	1.0%	112	1.0%	315	2.0%
Gender								
Male	934	67.0%	7,199	72.0%	6,094	73.0%	13,293	72.0%
Female	453	33.0%	2,836	28.0%	2,268	27.0%	5,104	28.0%
Age at Diagnosis (Incidence)/ Current Age (Prevalence)								
0-12 years	0	0%	4	0.0%	28	0.0%	32	0.0%
13-19 years	21	2.0%	46	0.0%	72	1.0%	118	1.0%
20-44 years	708	51.0%	2,830	28.0%	3,592	43.0%	6,422	35.0%
45+ years	658	47.0%	7,155	71.0%	4,670	56.0%	11,825	64.0%



Source: Florida Department of Health rev. 4/2014

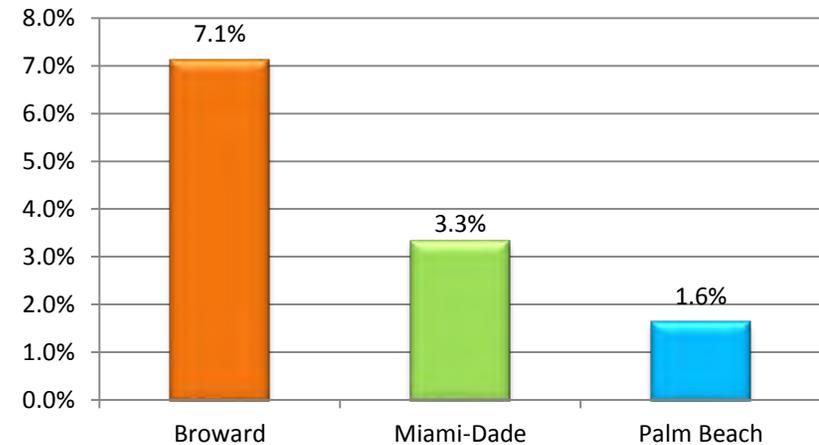
Not all Broward residents living with HIV/AIDS receive care. Table 38 illustrates over 7,000 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are currently considered to not be in care. The majority of those considered not in care are minorities, specifically Black, non-Hispanics.

Table 38. Broward County HIV/AIDS Unmet Need Estimates, 2013		
	#	%
Total		
PLWA	10,035	100%
PLWH	8,362	100%
PLWHA	18,397	100%
In Care		
PLWA	5,883	59%
PLWH	3,708	44%
PLWHA	9,591	52%
Not In Care		
PLWA	4,152	41%
PLWH	4,654	56%
PLWHA	8,806	48%

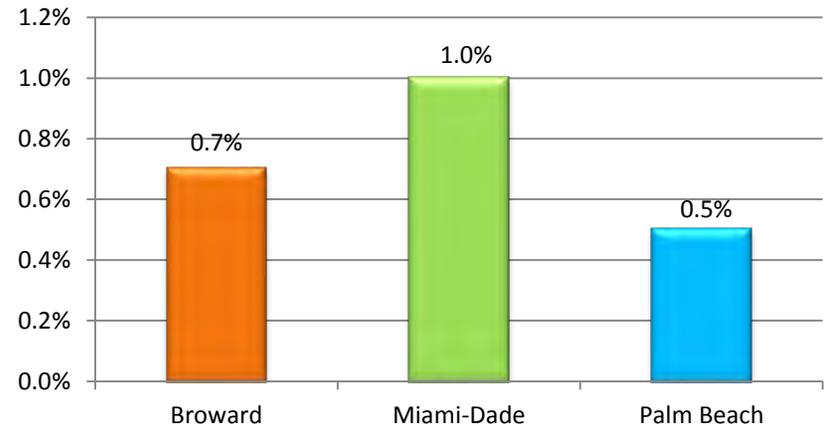
Source: Florida Department of Health

Broward County has several initiatives to identify individuals who are unaware of their HIV positive status including outreach programs that utilize simplistic, quick-response tests. Two of the most popular methods of testing are Orasure and Rapid Testing. Orasure tests antibodies found in the mouth while Rapid Testing uses either small blood samples or an oral specimen to test for HIV positivity. Both of these methods been determined to be just as accurate as the traditional blood sample testing method. Figure 53 highlights the HIV positivity rates for Broward, Miami-Dade and Palm Beach Counties in 2013. For both the Orasure test Broward ranked higher than both Miami-Dade and Palm Beach but for Rapid Testing Broward ranked in between Miami-Dade (highest) and Palm Beach (lowest).

Figure 53. Three County Comparison of Positivity Rates
Test Positivity Rate using Orasure, 2013



Test Positivity Rate using Rapid Testing, 2013



Source: Florida Department of health http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/prevention/documents/Counseling_testing/2013-counseling/ctl-annual-update-2013.pdf

MORBIDITY – CHRONIC DISEASES

According to the CDC, the profile of diseases contributing most heavily to death, illness and disability among Americans has shifted from infectious diseases to chronic diseases over time. Today, chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease (primarily heart disease and stroke), cancer, and diabetes are among the most prevalent, costly, and preventable of all health problems. Table 39 shows the Broward Chronic Disease profile.

Table 39. Broward County Chronic Disease Profile, 2009-2013					
	Year(s)	Avg. Annual #	Age Adj. Rate ¹	Quartile ²	State Age Adj.
Coronary Heart Disease					
Deaths	2011-13	2,285	97.4	1	102.5
Hospitalizations	2010-12	6,669	314.3	1	352.7
Stroke					
Deaths	2011-13	772	33.3	3	31.3
Hospitalizations	2010-12	5,086	239.6	2	266.2
Congestive Heart Failure					
Deaths	2011-13	332	13.5	3	9.7
Hospitalizations	2010-12	3,477	160.9	4	111.6
Lung Cancer					
Deaths	2011-13	810	37.1	1	44.5
Incidence	2009-11	1,160	56.6	1	63.4
% of adults who are current smokers	2013		12.1%	1	16.8%
Colorectal Cancer					
Deaths	2011-13	326	14.9	3	14.1
Incidence	2009-11	847	41.0	3	38.0
*% ≥ 50yrs w/ sigmoid/colonoscopy (5 yrs)	2013		53.7%	3	55.3%
*% ≥ 50yrs w/ blood stool test (past year)	2013		12.0%	3	13.9%
Breast Cancer					
Deaths	2011-13	244	20.7	2	20.4
Incidence	2009-11	1,294	120.9	4	113.4

Table 41. Broward County Chronic Disease Profile, 2009-2013 (Cont.)					
	Year(s)	Avg. Annual #	Age Adj. Rate ¹	Quartile ²	State Age Adj.
Prostate Cancer					
Deaths	2011-13	175	19.0	3	17.8
Incidence	2009-11	1,135	120.5	3	115.8
Cervical Cancer					
Deaths	2011-13	39	3.6	4	2.8
Incidence	2009-11	94	9.5	3	8.9
% of women ≥18 w/ Pap (w/in past year)	2013		56.2%	1	51.4%
Skin Cancer					
Deaths	2011-13	58	2.6	2	3.0
Incidence	2009-11	350	17.2	2	18.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease					
Deaths	2011-13	706	31.0	1	39.6
CLRD Hospitalizations	2010-12	7,595	385.8	2	368.2
% of adults who currently have asthma	2013		6.7%	1	8.3%
Asthma Hospitalizations	2010-12	13,249	715.7	2	780.4
Diabetes					
Deaths	2011-13	307	14.1	1	19.6
Hospitalizations	2010-12	46,156	2,229.1	2	2,291.2
% of adults with diagnosed diabetes	2013		10.7%	2	11.2%
Source: www.FloridaCharts.com					
¹ All age-adjusted rates are three-year rates per 100,000 and are calculated using the 2000 Standard U.S. population. These rates also use July 1 Florida population estimates from the Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research.					
² Quartile: 1 = Most favorable situation (25% of counties); 2 or 3 = Average (50% of counties); 4 = Least favorable situation (25% of counties).					

Table 40. Top 10 Reportable Communicable Diseases in Broward County by Age Group, Jan-Dec 2013

Rank	0-4	5-19	20-29	30-49	50-59	60+	Total
1	Salmonellosis 208	Salmonellosis 73	Chronic Hepatitis C 183	Chronic Hepatitis C 322	Chronic Hepatitis C 465	Chronic Hepatitis C 381	Chronic Hepatitis C 1,365
2	Campylobacteria 30	Campylobacteria 40	Chronic Hepatitis B 70	Chronic Hepatitis B 293	Chronic Hepatitis B 115	Chronic Hepatitis B 100	Chronic Hepatitis B 591
3	Giardiasis 12	Pertussis 26	Salmonellosis 24	Salmonellosis 51	Campylobactearia 28	Salmonellosis 44	Salmonellosis 419
4	Shigellosis 12	Giardiasis 22	Hepatitis B – +HBsAg, Pregnant Women 15	Campylobacteria 47	Salmonellosis 19	Campylobacteria 32	Campylobacteria 191
5	Pertussis 7	Chronic Hepatitis C 14	Campylobacteria 14	Giardiasis 26	Drug Susceptible Strep Pneumonia 19	Drug Resistant Strep Pneumonia 26	Giardiasis 86
6	E.Coli 6	Shigellosis 13	Giardiasis 8	Hepatitis B – +HBsAg, Pregnant Women 20	Drug Resistant Strep Pneumonia 12	Drug Susceptible Strep Pneumonia 15	Shigellosis 63
7	Drug Susceptible Strep Pneumoniae 5	Chronic Hepatitis B 11	Shigellosis 8	Shigellosis 17	Giardiasis 11	Haemophilis Influenzae 12	Drug Susceptible Strep Pneumonia 62
8	Meningitis 4	Varicella 7	Streptococcal Disease 5	Drug Susceptible Step Pneumoniae 12	Shigellosis 6	Streptococcal Disease 8	Drug Resistant Strep Pneumonia 49
9	Carbon Monoxide Poisoning 3	Cryptosporidiosis 3	Cryptosporidiosis 4	Meningitis 12	Meningitis 5	Cryptosporidiosis 8	Pertussis 39
10	Varicella 3	Drug Susceptible Step Pneumoniae 2	Drug Susceptible Step Pneumoniae 4	Rabies – Possible Exposure 11	Legionellosis 5	Giardiasis 7	Hepatitis B – +HBsAg, Pregnant Women 36

Source: Broward County Health Department

Communicable Disease by Categories

Oral Fecal Route Diseases

Campylobacteriosis is an infectious disease caused by *Campylobacter* bacteria and causes diarrhea, cramping, abdominal pain, and fever within 2 to 5 days after exposure to the organism. The illness typically lasts 1 week. Most cases of campylobacteriosis are associated with handling raw poultry or eating raw or undercooked poultry meat.

Cryptosporidiosis is a disease caused by microscopic parasite (*Cryptosporidium*) and causes watery diarrhea, dehydration, stomach cramps, fever, nausea, and vomiting 2-10 days after exposure. Symptoms last approximately one week. *Cryptosporidium* lives in the intestine of infected humans or animals. People get infected by consuming food or water contaminated with the parasite.

Cyclosporiasis is an intestinal disease caused by a parasite (*Cyclospora*). This organism causes watery diarrhea, explosive bowel movements, bloating, and decreased appetite. Symptoms usually begin 7 days after exposure and, without treatment, can last days to months. People get infected by consuming food or water contaminated with the parasite.

Giardiasis is a diarrheal illness caused by a one-celled, microscopic parasite, *Giardia intestinalis*. The parasite causes diarrhea, greasy stools that tend to float, gas, and stomach cramps approximately 7 days after exposure with symptoms lasting an average of 4 weeks. People become infected by consuming contaminated food or water.

Hepatitis A is a liver disease caused by a virus and causes jaundice (yellowing of the skin), fatigue, abdominal pain, diarrhea, and/or fever. Symptoms develop 30 days after exposure and usually last about 2 weeks. Hepatitis A virus is found in the stool of people infected with Hepatitis A. The disease can be spread person to person by putting anything in the mouth that has been contaminated with the stool of an infected person. A vaccine can prevent this disease.

Salmonellosis is an infection with a bacteria called Salmonella. Most persons infected with Salmonella develop diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps 12 to 72 hours after infection. The illness usually lasts 4 to 7 days, and most persons recover without treatment. Salmonella organisms are usually transmitted to humans by eating foods contaminated with animal feces. Contaminated foods usually look and smell normal. Contaminated foods are often of animal origin, such as beef, poultry, milk, or eggs, but all foods, including vegetables may become contaminated.

Shigellosis is an infectious disease caused by a group of bacteria called *Shigella*. Those who are infected with *Shigella* develop diarrhea, fever, and stomach cramps starting a day or two after they are exposed to the bacterium. The diarrhea is often bloody. Shigellosis usually resolves in 5 to 7 days. In some persons, especially young children and the elderly, the diarrhea can be so severe that the patient needs to be hospitalized. Shigellosis can usually be treated with antibiotics. The *Shigella* bacteria pass from one infected person to the next. *Shigella* are present in the diarrheal stools of infected persons while they are sick and for a week or two afterwards. Most *Shigella* infections are the result of the bacterium passing from stools or soiled fingers of one person to the mouth of another person. This happens when basic hygiene and hand washing habits are inadequate.

Blood borne diseases

Acute Hepatitis B is a serious disease caused by a virus that attacks the liver. Symptoms of jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting and severe joint pain occur 90 days after exposure. Infection occurs when the bodily fluids, particularly blood, of an infected person enters the body of a non-infected person. Some infection is sexually transmitted. Over 90% of infected adults get well.

Chronic Hepatitis B is Hepatitis B in which the person never develops antibodies to the disease, never really get better, and can transmit the disease to others the rest of his/her life (lifelong infection). The disease can also lead to cirrhosis (scarring) of the liver, liver cancer, liver failure, and death. A vaccine can prevent this disease.

Hepatitis B (+HBsAg in Pregnant Women) every pregnant female is supposed to have this protein test during a prenatal visit. If this is positive, it means the woman has Hepatitis B and can transmit it to her child. Upon delivery the infant is given treatment to help prevent the baby from developing Chronic Hepatitis B. **Hepatitis B Perinatal Hepatitis B** in an infant. Several months after the last treatment of an infant born to a +HBsAg Pregnant woman, the baby is tested for Hepatitis B. If positive, the child is put in this category.

Hepatitis C Chronic is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV), which is found in the blood of persons who have the disease. HCV is spread by contact with the blood of an infected person. Time from exposure to symptoms is 9 weeks, although initial infection may be asymptomatic or mild. Unfortunately, 50-80% of cases become chronic carriers. There is no vaccine to prevent this disease.

HIV/AIDS spread by sexual contact with an infected person, by sharing needles and/or syringes (primarily for drug injection) with someone who is infected with the HIV virus. HIV infection eventually leads to immune compromise, at which time it is called AIDS. Treatment is used but there is no cure.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Chlamydia is a common sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by the bacterium, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, which can damage a woman's reproductive organs. Chlamydia is known as a "silent" disease because about three quarters of infected women and about half of infected men have no symptoms. If symptoms do occur, they usually appear within 1 to 3 weeks after exposure.

Gonorrhea is caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, a bacterium that can grow and multiply easily in the warm, moist areas of the reproductive tract. Transmission is through sexually intercourse with an infected person. Most women show no sign of the disease. Although many men with gonorrhea may have no symptoms at all, some men have some signs or symptoms that appear two to five days after infection.

HIV/AIDS is spread by sexual contact with an infected person, by sharing needles and/or syringes (primarily for drug injection) with someone who is infected with the HIV virus. HIV infection eventually leads to immune compromise, at which time it is called AIDS. Treatment is used but there is no cure.

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by a bacterium that looks like a cork screw under the microscope. Syphilis is passed from person to person through direct contact with a syphilis sore. Sores occur mainly on the external genitals, vagina, anus, or in the rectum. Sores also can occur on the lips and in the mouth. Transmission of the organism occurs during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Pregnant women with the disease can pass it to the babies they are carrying. The time from exposure to sore development is about 21 days. The sore (called a chancre) is usually firm, round, small, and painless.

Other Reportables

Animal Bite Rabies Prophylaxis is an intensive vaccination series recommended for persons who potentially have been exposed to this fatal illness through the bite of an animal known or suspected to have rabies. Most often these exposures are bites from wild animals, such as raccoons or bats, but may also include those from un-immunized dogs or cats which are not available to be observed or tested.

Haemophilus influenzae are common, small bacteria that cause a wide variety of infections in children including meningitis (inflammation of the lining of the brain and spinal cords), otitis media (middle ear infection), and sinusitis. The organism often uses the bloodstream as transport to various organs. When it is found in the blood, the term bacteremia is used.

Lead Poisoning is often asymptomatic but in young children may result in impaired neurobehavioral development, low IQ, slow nerve impulses and encephalopathy

(diseased brain tissue). The definition of lead poisoning is blood lead level of greater than or equal to 10 micrograms per deciliter of whole blood.

Listeriosis is an illness caused by the bacterium, *Listeria monocytogenes* which can cause severe illness in infants and older adults. Infection can present as septicemia (blood infection) or meningitis.

Pertussis (whooping cough) is a severe respiratory illness caused by a bacterium, *Bordetella pertussis*, which causes prolonged coughing. It is most serious in infants and young children, but can cause persistent cough in older children and adults. A vaccine can prevent this illness.

Meningitis is an inflammation of the lining of the brain and spinal cord. Meningitis caused by bacteria (versus viruses) are usually more serious diseases. Symptoms include fever, headache, stiff neck, disorientation, seizures, coma, and death. Symptoms due to meningitis are all similar, no matter what infectious organism is causing it. The Florida Department of Health has certain bacteria that are coded individually (i.e. in their own categories). However, if a person is determined to have a meningitis caused by an organism (bacteria or virus) that is not coded separately, it is included in this category.

Streptococcal Diseases are a group of illnesses caused by a closely related group of bacteria. **Streptococcal Invasive Group A** is an infection of the blood or other tissues that can lead to severe illness or death if not properly diagnosed and treated. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* or pneumococcal disease is the most common cause of lobar pneumonia, but can also cause meningitis or other infections. These bacteria are classified as **Pneumococcus Resistant** when the bacteria are resistant to certain antibiotics such as penicillin or **Pneumococcus Sensitive** when they are not resistant to penicillin.

Tuberculosis is primarily a lung disease spread via respiratory secretions. Of those infected with this bacteria, only 5% get active disease. Active pulmonary disease occurs 2-10 weeks after exposure with symptoms being fever, night sweats, cough, and weight loss. Most tuberculosis cases in Broward are imported from other countries.

Varicella (Chickenpox) is an acute, generalized viral disease with sudden onset of slight fever, mild constitutional symptoms and a skin eruption that is maculopapular for a few hours, vesicular for 3-4 days and leaves a granular scab.

MORTALITY

Age-Adjusted Death Rates (AADRs)

According to the CDC, age adjustment is the application of age-specific rates in a population to a standardized age distribution. This process reduces differences in observed rates resulting from age differences in population composition (www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf). Table 41 displays the AADRs per 100,000 for all causes by race and ethnicity in Florida and Broward County.

Table 41. All Causes Age Adjusted Death Rates & Death Rates (per 100,000), 2004-2013

	Year	Age Adjusted Death Rates				Death Rates			
		All	White	Black	Hispanic	All	White	Black	Hispanic
BROWARD COUNTY	2004	710.3	696.2	821.0	*	889.9	1078.3	487.0	*
	2005	733.0	723.8	796.6	*	900.3	1098.9	466.1	*
	2006	702.5	691.1	759.3	540.8	857.4	1043.8	468.7	320.1
	2007	686.3	678.2	716.2	558.1	837.4	1027.6	448.1	343.5
	2008	682.7	679.1	714.8	539.7	841.2	1040.0	450.5	335.7
	2009	667.2	661.5	693.9	540.3	823.9	1017.9	449.3	343.6
	2010	672.4	665.8	651.0	401.9	835.2	1028.9	453.0	306.0
	2011	640.3	637.9	613.0	422.2	805.3	994.7	445.9	321.3
	2012	642.9	639.1	612.9	449.7	814.9	1000.1	549.4	341.1
	2013	615.9	605.8	595.8	446.7	792.0	963.1	458.8	348.7
FLORIDA	2004	741.6	726.8	958.3	*	963.4	1062.2	660.9	*
	2005	734.5	718.2	931.1	*	952.6	1048.6	638.9	*
	2006	709.5	695.3	891.4	574.1	928.7	1024.8	630.5	473.2
	2007	688.3	675.6	853.3	557.9	906.5	1002.4	615.3	463.6
	2008	680.3	671.2	817.8	550.3	914.7	1016.9	605.5	466.5
	2009	667.4	658.8	799.6	532.5	907.7	1010.6	601.3	456.5
	2010	687.4	678.4	790.5	514.2	916.6	1023.2	592.0	452.5
	2011	677.9	670.6	763.5	510.7	912.9	1021.3	589.1	451.4
	2012	680.7	674.6	677.9	537.8	923.5	1031.7	526.0	462.4
	2013	679.3	672.0	741.8	530.3	931.8	1039.6	604.9	460.8

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year
 • No information provided 2002-2011 for the Hispanic population

Major Causes of Death

The major causes of deaths and unintentional injury deaths are depicted in Table 42, Table 43, and Table 44.

Table 42. Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Major Causes of Death, 2011-2013

	BROWARD COUNTY			FLORIDA				
	White	Black	All	White	Black	All		
2011	Total Deaths	637.9	613.0	640.3	670.6	763.5	677.9	
	Heart Disease	153.0	127.2	150.9	151.5	170.2	153.0	
	Cancer	155.7	141.6	154.2	159.9	169.2	159.9	
	Stroke	31.1	48.0	34.6	29.5	48.0	31.5	
	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	35.0	16.9	32.5	40.4	23.2	38.6	
	Unintentional Injury	36.6	25.2	33.0	43.6	27.4	40.2	
	Diabetes	12.3	25.1	14.7	17.3	40.9	19.6	
	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	11.8	5.5	10.0	11.7	5.9	10.8	
	HIV/AIDS	3.3	19.2	7.1	2.3	21.0	5.1	
	Influenza/Pneumonia	7.4	7.0	7.6	9.1	10.6	9.2	
	2012	Total Deaths	641.2	602.0	645.8	670.6	763.5	677.9
		Heart Disease	152.6	168.4	150.4	150.6	170.2	152.7
		Cancer	154.8	136.9	152.2	157.2	170.1	150.6
Stroke		31.0	47.1	34.2	29.8	47.9	32.8	
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease		37.1	18.4	32.9	41.2	23.8	39.6	
Unintentional Injury		35.9	26.4	32.7	42.5	25.3	39.2	
Diabetes		14.7	28.3	15.1	17.6	42.0	20.2	
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis		12.3	6.1	11.2	12.0	6.2	11.1	
HIV/AIDS		2.9	17.6	6.5	2.2	20.7	4.9	
Influenza/Pneumonia		7.1	5.3	7.0	8.7	9.9	9.8	
2013		Total Deaths	605.8	595.8	615.9	672.0	741.8	679.3
		Heart Disease	154.1	138.1	150.8	159.9	157.9	158.7
		Cancer	149.2	140.0	151.6	151.7	165.9	153.4
	Stroke	28.7	48.2	32.8	29.4	46.0	31.3	
	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	33.6	14.3	30.4	43.1	24.4	41.0	
	Unintentional Injuries	32.9	21.3	29.9	41.7	26.5	38.8	
	Diabetes	10.1	22.4	12.6	17.2	40.5	19.6	
	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	10.1	2.3	8.2	12.0	4.7	10.8	
	HIV/AIDS	2.5	17.8	6.1	2.2	17.9	4.5	
	Influenza/Pneumonia	8.1	7.2	8.1	9.3	12.7	9.7	

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Table 43. Major Causes of Death in Broward County, 2013

Cause Of Death	# of Deaths	% of Total Deaths	Crude Deaths	Age-Adj. Death Per 100,000	Age Adjust. 3 Yr Death Per 100,000	YPLL < 75 Per 100,000
All Causes	14,144	100	792.0	615.9	632.9	6308.3
Heart Disease	3,664	26	205.2	151.6	152.0	887.7
Cancer	3,381	24	189.3	150.8	154.4	1525.3
Stroke	769	5	43.1	32.8	33.3	201.6
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	716	5	40.1	30.4	31.0	135.5
Unintentional Injuries	584	4	32.7	29.8	32.2	852.7
Alzheimer's Disease	361	3	20.2	14.0	10.8	10.7
Diabetes Mellitus	279	2	15.6	12.6	14.1	139.4
Suicide	210	1	11.8	10.8	11.8	318.5
Chronic Liver Disease And Cirrhosis	179	1	10.0	8.2	9.5	150.3
AIDS/HIV	122	1	6.8	6.1	6.8	170.0

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Notes: Data for 1999 and subsequent years are not fully comparable to data from 1998 and prior years, due to changes in coding of causes of deaths resulting from the switch from the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD9) to the tenth revision (ICD10). Age-adjusted death rates are computed using the year 2000 standard population.

YPLL = Years of Potential Life Lost.

Table 44. Leading Causes of Death in Broward County by Number of Deaths and Age Group, 2013

RANK	AGE GROUPS:										TOTAL
	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
1	Perinatal Conditions 62	Congenital Malformations 4	All Other Natural Causes 8	Unintentional Injury 53	Unintentional Injury 71	Unintentional Injury 77	Cancer 300	Cancer 636	Cancer 855	Heart Disease 2,605	Heart Disease 3,664
2	Congenital Malformations 23	Unintentional Injury 4	Unintentional Injury 6	Homicide 32	All Other Natural Causes 34	Cancer 59	Heart Disease 158	Heart Disease 349	Heart Disease 478	All Other Natural Causes 1,551	Cancer 3,381
3	All Other Natural Causes 15	All Other Natural Causes 2	Cancer 4	All Other Natural Causes 19	Suicide 26	All Other Natural Causes 47	All Other Natural Causes 125	All Other Natural Causes 201	All Other Natural Causes 251	Cancer 1,497	All Other Natural Causes 2,253
4	Unintentional Injury 8	Heart Disease 2	Congenital Malformations 2	Suicide 17	Cancer 9	Heart Disease 45	Unintentional Injury 97	Unintentional Injury 82	Chronic Lower Respiratory 121	Stroke 556	Stroke 769
5	Septicemia 2	All Other External Causes 1	Homicide 2	Heart Disease 11	Homicide 19	Suicide 28	Suicide 50	Stroke 71	Stroke 81	Chronic Lower Respiratory 511	Chronic Lower Respiratory 716
6	Benign Neoplasms 2	Cancer 1	Chronic Lower Respiratory 2	Cancer 9	Heart Disease 15	HIV 21	HIV 45	Chronic Lower Respiratory 62	Diabetes 62	Alzheimer's Disease 335	Unintentional Injury 584
7	All Other External Causes 1	Stroke 1	Anemias 2	Anemias 2	HIV 7	Stroke 20	Chronic Liver Disease 39	Chronic Liver Disease 59	Nephritis 55	Nephritis 209	Alzheimer's Disease 361
8	Pneumonia & Influenza 1		All Other External Causes 1	All Other External Causes 2	Anemias 5	Homicide 16	Stroke 34	Suicide 44	Unintentional Injury 47	Parkinson's Disease 156	Nephritis 318
9			Suicide 1	Stroke 2	Stroke 4	Diabetes 11	Diabetes 31	Diabetes 43	Septicemia 41	Unintentional Injury 138	Diabetes 279
10			Diabetes 1	Septicemia 2	All Other External Causes 3	Chronic Liver Disease 8	Nephritis 21	HIV 33	Chronic Liver Disease 34	Pneumonia & Influenza 136	Suicide 210

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis (<http://www.flpublichealth.com/VSBOOK/pdf/2012/vscomp.pdf>)

Table 47. Unintentional Injury Deaths in Broward County by Number of Deaths and Age Group, 2013

RANK	AGE GROUPS:										TOTAL
	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
1	Suffocation 7	Drowning/ Submersion 5	MV Traffic Pedest. 3	MV Traffic Unspecified 22	Poisoning 30	Poisoning 37	Poisoning 58	Poisoning 26	Falls 14	Falls 76	Poisoning 168
2	Drowning/ Submersion 1		Drowning/ Submersion 1	MV Traffic Occupant 9	MV Traffic Unspecified 14	MV Traffic Motorcyclist 8	MV Traffic Unspecified 11	MV Traffic Pedest. 12	MV Traffic Pedest. 8	Unspecified 18	Falls 102
3			MV Traffic Unspecified 1	MV Traffic Motorcyclist 7	MV Traffic Motorcyclist 8	MV Traffic Pedest. 8	Drowning / Submersion 7	MV Traffic Unspecified 9	Drowning/ Submersion 5	Suffocation 13	MV Traffic Unspecified 71
4			Suffocation 1	Poisoning 6	MV Traffic Pedest. 6	Other Spec & Classifiable 5	MV Traffic Motorcyclist 7	Falls 7	MV Traffic Unspecified 4	Poisoning 7	MV Traffic Pedest. 46
5				Drowning/ Submersion 5	Drowning/ Submersion 3	MV Traffic Unspecified 4	MV Traffic Occupant 4	Drowning / Submersion 4	Poisoning 4	MV Traffic Unspecified 6	Drowning/ Submersion 37
6				MV Traffic Pedalcyclist 1	MV Traffic Occupant 3	MV Traffic Occupant 3	MV Traffic Pedest. 3	MV Traffic Motorcyclist 4	Pedalcyclist Other 3	MV Traffic Pedest. 5	MV Traffic Motorcyclist 34
7				MV Traffic Pedest. 1	Unspecified 2	Drowning/ Submersion 2	Falls 2	Suffocation 4	Suffocation 3	MV Traffic Occupant 2	Suffocation 33
8				Natural Environment 1		Falls 2	Suffocation 2	Other Spec & Classifiable 3	Unspecified 2	Other Spec & Classifiable 2	Unspecified 27
9				Suffocation 1		Unspecified 2	Pedalcyclist Other 1	Unspecified 3	Transport Other 2	Struck By, Against 2	MV Traffic Occupant 23
10						Other Spec & NEC 2	Machinery 1				Other Spec & Classifiable 10

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis