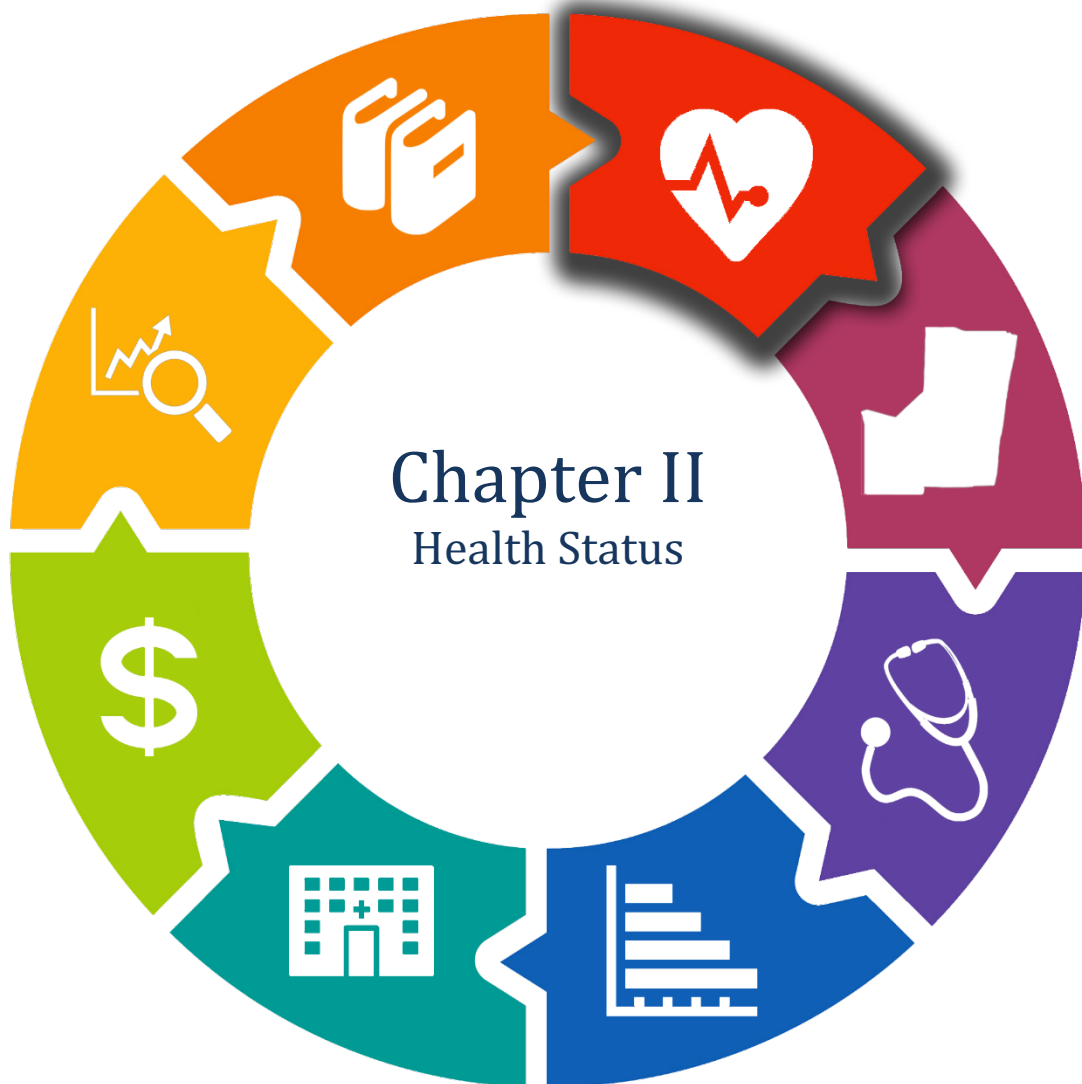


# Broward County Health Plan



The Health Plan is a dynamic document, continually updated, to ensure availability of the most current information. It covers a vast spectrum of topics, from labor force statistics to immunization rates, reflecting the broad scope of issues affecting public health, as well as highlighting the correlation between socioeconomics and community health. The Health Plan is divided into nine chapters to address the multifaceted healthcare system in Broward County as follows:

**CHAPTER I: REGIONAL PROFILE** provides demographic and socioeconomic indicators influencing health status and impacting availability of health resources that contribute to increasing utilization rates and decreasing availability of healthcare financing.

**CHAPTER II: HEALTH STATUS** outlines community health status through five broad health categories: Maternal and Child Health, Behavioral Health, Oral Health, School Health and Morbidity and Mortality.

**CHAPTER III: HEALTH RESOURCES** provides an overview of health resources currently available in Broward County.

**CHAPTER IV: HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION** provides healthcare utilization data. Broward County's diversity as well as the seasonal fluctuations in population can influence utilization.

**CHAPTER V: HEALTHCARE FINANCING** discusses the increasingly complex topic of healthcare financing. It outlines numerous sources of healthcare financing in Broward and provides a brief description of healthcare funding.

**CHAPTER VI: THE HEALTH DATA WAREHOUSE** explains and examines the Health Indicator modules from the Health Data Warehouse which include: 1) Prevention Quality Indicators/Avoidable Admissions, 2) Inpatient Chronic Conditions (ICD-9), 3) Suicide Incidence, 4) ED Acuity Stratification (CPT) and 5) NYU Algorithm ED Preventable/ Avoidable Admissions.

**CHAPTER VII: THE HEALTH DATA WAREHOUSE** explains and examines the Health Indicator modules from the Health Data Warehouse which include: 1) Prevention Quality Indicators/Avoidable Admissions, 2) Inpatient Chronic Conditions (ICD-9), 3) Suicide Incidence, 4) ED Acuity Stratification (CPT) and 5) NYU Algorithm ED Preventable/ Avoidable Admissions.

## CHAPTER II: HEALTH STATUS

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15.3..... 16

15.3..... 16

17.2..... 16

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18.5..... 16

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19.0 ..... 16

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5.0..... 16

5.5..... 16

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7.0..... 16

7.4..... 16

8.2..... 16

9.1..... 16

8.7..... 16

9.2..... 16

8.0..... 16

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7.0 ..... 16

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2012..... 19

2013..... 19

2014..... 19

2015..... 19

2016..... 19

2017..... 19

2018..... 19

2019..... 19

2020..... 19

2021..... 19

2022..... 19

**Total**..... 19

6.1 ..... 19

5.2 ..... 19

5.3 ..... 19

5.0 ..... 19

5.4 ..... 19

5.2 ..... 19

4.9 ..... 19

4.7 ..... 19

5.2 ..... 19

5.1 ..... 19

5.3 ..... 19

5.3 ..... 19

White ..... 19

3.6 ..... 19

3.4 ..... 19

2.6 ..... 19

2.2 ..... 19

3.0 ..... 19

3.2 ..... 19

2.5 ..... 19

2.2 ..... 19

2.4 ..... 19

3.0 ..... 19

2.9 ..... 19

3.0 .....	19
Black .....	19
10.0 .....	19
7.6 .....	19
8.3 .....	19
8.9 .....	19
9.1 .....	19
8.1 .....	19
8.4 .....	19
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8.8 .....	19
7.7 .....	19
8.3 .....	19
8.2 .....	19
Hispanic .....	19
2.9 .....	19
4.6 .....	19
2.7 .....	19
3.2 .....	19
2.5 .....	19
4.8 .....	19

3.2 ..... 19

3.5 ..... 19

2.8 ..... 19

4.1 ..... 19

3.1 ..... 19

4.2 ..... 19

**Total** ..... 19

6.4 ..... 19

6.0 ..... 19

6.1 ..... 19

6.0 ..... 19

6.2 ..... 19

6.1 ..... 19

6.1 ..... 19

6.0 ..... 19

6.0 ..... 19

5.8 ..... 19

5.9 ..... 19

6.0 ..... 19

White ..... 19

4.6 ..... 19

4.6 ..... 19

4.6 ..... 19

4.4 ..... 19

4.4 ..... 19

4.3 ..... 19

4.4 ..... 19

4.3 ..... 19

4.4 ..... 19

4.2 ..... 19

4.2 ..... 19

4.3 ..... 19

Black ..... 19

12.0 ..... 19

10.7 ..... 19

10.6 ..... 19

11.0 ..... 19

11.4 ..... 19

11.6 ..... 19

10.8 ..... 19

11.3 ..... 19

10.9 ..... 19

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11.5 ..... 19

11.2 ..... 19

Non-White ..... 19

11.1 ..... 19

9.7 ..... 19

10.0 ..... 19

10.2 ..... 19

11.0 ..... 19

10.7 ..... 19

10.1 ..... 19

10.3 ..... 19

10.0 ..... 19

9.6 ..... 19

10.3 ..... 19

10.0 ..... 19

Hispanic ..... 19

5.2 ..... 19

5.1 ..... 19

4.4 ..... 19

4.9 ..... 19

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5.2 ..... 19

5.2 ..... 19

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## INTRODUCTION

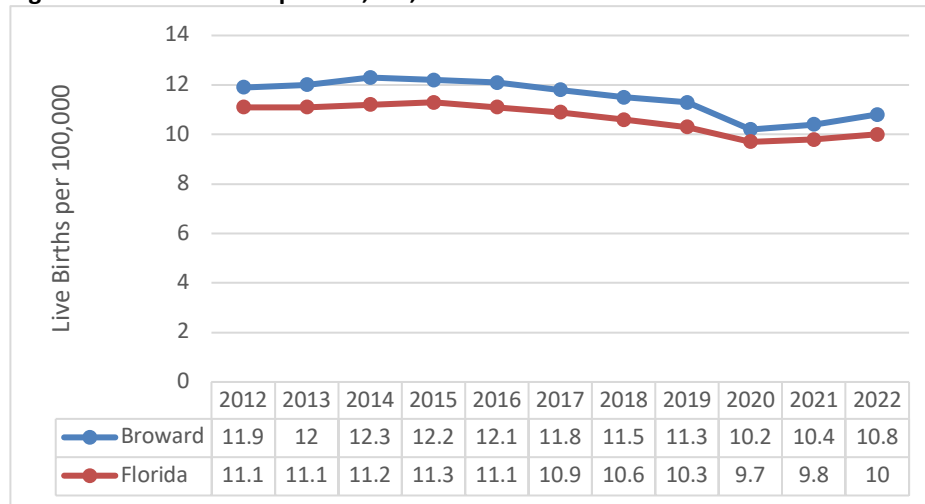
This chapter outlines community health status by analyzing a variety of health indicators. It considers five broad health categories: Maternal and Child Health, Behavioral Health, Environmental Health, School Health, and Morbidity and Mortality.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

### BIRTH RATES

Broward County’s resident live birth rate has decreased by 1.1 points over the past 10 years. Although it typically fluctuates slightly from year to year (Figure 1), the live birth rate reduced from 11.9 to 10.8 births per 100,000 residents from 2012 to 2022. Overall, Broward continues to have a higher total birth rate than Florida. Table 1 illustrates the difference in birth rates by race and ethnicity. In Broward, Black women had the highest birth rates in 2022 (13.2).

Figure 1. Live Birth Rate per 100,000, 2010-2022



Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

Table 1. Resident Live Births per 1,000 by Race/Ethnicity, 2010-2021													
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>BROWARD COUNTY</b>													
TOTAL	12.2	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.3	10.2	10.4	10.8
White	9.7	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.0	9.1	9.5
Black	17.1	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.3	15.3	15.2	15.1	14.4	13.7	12.6	12.9	13.2
Non-White	16.3	16.2	16.1	15.8	16.1	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.0	13.5	12.3	12.5	11.2
Hispanic	14.5	14.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.2	12.5	12.0	10.8	11.2	11.2
<b>FLORIDA</b>													
TOTAL	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.8	10.0

<b>White</b>	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.5	8.8	9.1	9.3
<b>Black</b>	16.0	15.7	15.5	15.1	15.0	14.7	14.5	14.4	13.7	13.4	12.5	12.3	12.6
<b>Non-White</b>	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.5	14.4	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.3	13.1	14.0	14.0	11.4
<b>Hispanic</b>	14.0	13.7	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.3	12.1	11.3	11.7	12.4
Source: <a href="http://www.FloridaCharts.com">www.FloridaCharts.com</a>													
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, 2020-2022				
Indicator	Measure	BROWARD		FLORIDA
		Avg. 3-yr #	Avg. 3-Yr. Rate/%	Avg. 3-Yr. Rate/%
<b>Total Births</b>				
Total Live Births	Per 100,000 Total Population	61,970	10.6	9.9
White Live Births	Per 100,000 White Population	34,322	9.4	9.1
Black Live Births	Per 100,000 Black Population	22,981	13.0	12.7
<b>Births By Age of Mother</b>				
Births to Mothers 10-14	Per 1,000 Females 10-18	18	0.1	0.2
Births to Mothers 15-17	Per 1,000 Females 15-17	364	3.6	5.6
Births to Mothers 15-19	Per 1,000 Females 15-19	1,560	9.6	14.9
Repeat Births to Mothers 15-19	Percent of Teens with Prev. Birth	206	13.1	13.5
<b>Low Birth Weight (Live Births)</b>				
Total < 2500 g	% of Total Births	5,867	9.5	8.8
White < 2500 g	% of White Births	2,300	6.7	7.2
Black < 2500 g	% of Black Births	3,124	13.6	14.2
<b>Very Low Birth Weight (Live Births)</b>				
Total < 1500 g	% of Total Births	1,145	1.8	1.6
White < 1500 g	% of White Births	356	1.0	1.1
Black < 1500 g	% of Black Births	708	3.1	3.0
<b>Prenatal Care (PNC)</b>				
Births w/ 1st Trimester PNC	% of Births With Known PNC Status	42,250	73.8	75.3
Births w/ Late or No Prenatal Care	% of Births With Known PNC Status	4,938	8.6	7.7
<b>Maternal Characteristics</b>				
Mothers who initiate breastfeeding	% of total births	55,245	89.1	85.5

Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

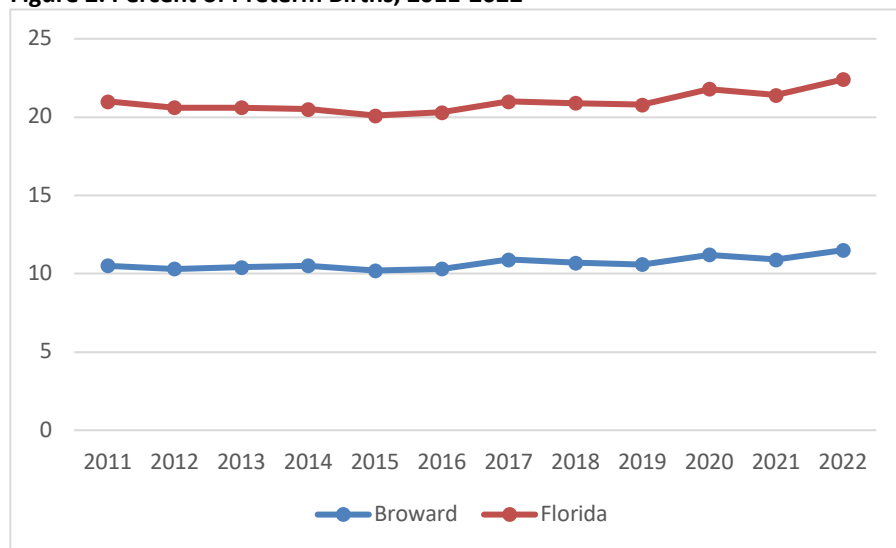
Table 3.1. Birth Data Comparison, 2020-2022				
Indicator	Measure	BROWARD		FLORIDA
		Avg. 3-yr #	Avg. 3-Yr. Rate/%	Avg. 3-Yr. Rate/%
<b>Infant Mortality</b>				
Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Live Births	318	5.0	6.0
White Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 White Live Births	89	2.5	4.3
Black Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Black Live Births	197	8.4	11.0
Total Neonatal Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Live Births	208	3.3	4.0
White Neonatal Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 White Live Births	64	1.8	2.9
Black Neonatal Infant Deaths	Per 1,000 Black Live Births	130	5.5	7.3

Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

### PRETERM BIRTH RATES

Preterm (premature) births are births that occur prior to 37 weeks of gestation, meaning the infant has not had the usual amount of time to develop in the womb. Consequences of a preterm birth include small size, respiratory distress, and feeding problems (Mayo Clinic, 2019). Figure 2 displays the preterm birth rates for Broward County and Florida from 2011-2022. During this time, Florida’s rates have been relatively flat but has been increasing in more recent years. However, the racial/ethnic breakdown shows that non-Hispanic Blacks have a higher rate of preterm births when compared to other racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 2. Percent of Preterm Births, 2011-2022



Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

Table 3. Preterm Birth Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2010-2021												
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>BROWARD COUNTY</b>												
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>
White	9.2	8.4	8.9	9.0	8.2	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.7	9.1	8.7	9.2
<b>Black</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Non-White	12.4	12.5	12.0	12.2	12.6	12.1	13.4	13.4	13.1	13.8	13.7	14.2
Hispanic	8.6	8.4	8.7	9.1	8.6	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	10.5	9.0	9.7
<b>FLORIDA</b>												
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>
White	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.8
<b>Black</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Non-White	13.2	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.4	13.3	13.6
Hispanic	9.1	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.8	9.2	9.8

Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

### 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. Teen parents have a decreased likelihood of receiving a high school diploma, and a decreased likelihood of completing a 2 or 4-year college program. Among many negative social outcomes, children of teen parents also have lower school achievement and an increased likelihood of giving birth as a teen.

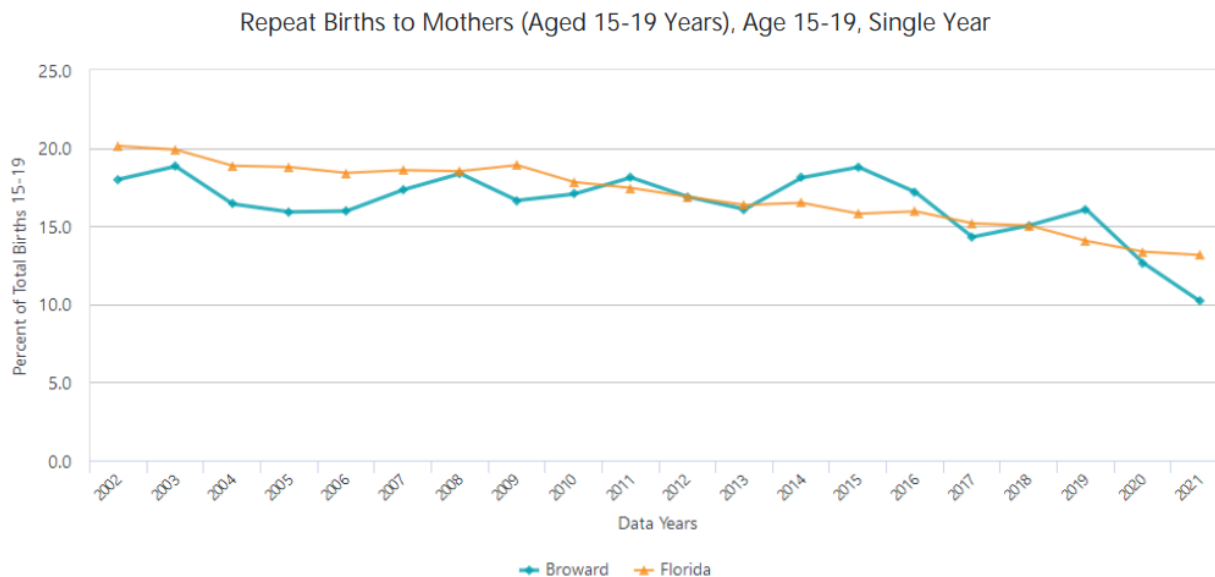
As depicted in Table 4, Broward reports lower birth rates across all 10 to 19 age categories when compared with Florida since 2016.

Table 4. Births to Mothers Ages 10-19 Rate per 1,000 Females (Count), 2016-2022							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>BROWARD COUNTY</b>							
<b>10-14</b>	0.2 (11)	0.1 (5)	0.1 (4)	0.1 (6)	0.2 (9)	0.1 (4)	0.1 (5)
<b>15-17</b>	5.6 (193)	5.3 (180)	4.8 (165)	4.6 (158)	4.2 (143)	3.1 (108)	3.3 (113)
<b>18-19</b>	26.5 (579)	27.1 (542)	27.7 (548)	23.2 (460)	22.5 (448)	19.6 (390)	18.3 (358)
<b>FLORIDA</b>							
<b>10-14</b>	0.2 (130)	0.2 (116)	0.2 (106)	0.2 (98)	0.2 (106)	0.1 (88)	0.2 (98)
<b>15-17</b>	9.0 (3,103)	8.3 (2,859)	7.3 (2,560)	6.7 (2,360)	6.0 (2,157)	5.7 (2,073)	5.3 (1,925)
<b>18-19</b>	37.7 (8,853)	34.6 (8,327)	35.4 (8,149)	31.9 (7,468)	32.6 (7,384)	30.0 (6,845)	26.9 (6,165)

Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

Figure 3 reflects the percentage of repeat births to mothers ages 15 to 19. Broward's 3-year rolling rates for repeat births to mothers ages 15 to 19 decreased from 2015-2019, however, this rate remains higher than Florida's (15.1 in Broward; 14.8 in Florida).

**Figure 3. Repeat Births to Mothers Ages 15-19, Single Year as a Percent of Total Births Ages 15-19**



Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

### ***ENTRY INTO PRENATAL CARE***

Prenatal care is the medical 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. Adequate prenatal care results in better health outcomes for mother and child: a healthier baby, a decrease in the likelihood of premature birth, and a decrease in the likelihood of other serious, pregnancy-related problems (*March of Dimes*). Table 5 outlines the percentage of women served by trimester of entry into prenatal care in Broward. The data shows a decreasing trend in the percentage of mothers entering care in the second trimester and an increasing trend in those entering in the third trimester. This presents significant risks to both mother and child.

**Table 5. Birth Percentages to Mothers with Prenatal Care in Broward by Trimester, 2011-2022**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
First	79.5	79.2	78.7	75.8	76.2	74.0	72.9	72.7	73.2	73.5	74.6	70.7
Second	15.5	15.3	15.3	17.2	16.4	17.8	18.0	18.6	17.5	18.5	16.8	19.0
Third or No Care	5.0	5.5	5.9	7.0	7.4	8.2	9.1	8.7	9.2	8.0	8.6	7.0

Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

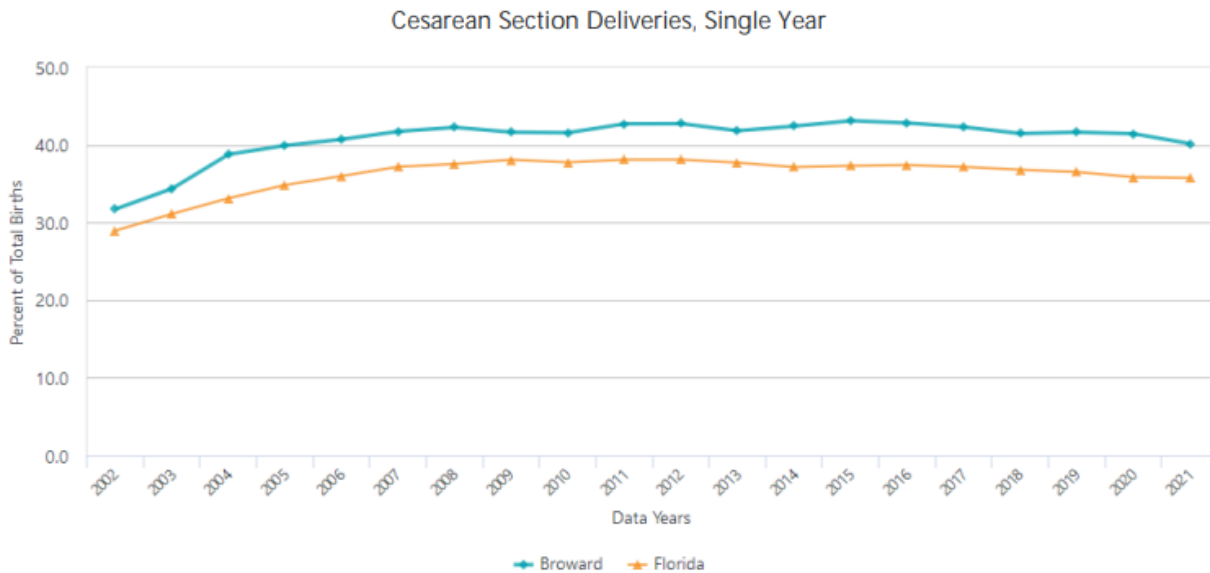
### ***FULL-TERM PREGNANCIES WITH ELECTIVE DELIVERY***

Figure 4 displays the percent of mothers who underwent an elective delivery (whether induced or cesarean). Overall from 2008 to 2021, rates have decreased. Furthermore, Broward County has historically had a higher rate of elective deliveries when compared to the State.



It is important to note that in recent years, the rate of women who elect to give birth via cesarean section has risen. It has been proposed that cultural, financial, and social elements, coupled with the perception that C-sections are practically risk-free has led to this increase (Deutsches Arzteblatt International, 2015). When making the decision to have an elective C-section, mothers are often not informed of the increased risks posed to both mother and child including complications associated with any surgery, increased chance of maternal death, infertility, and increased risk for the development of asthma for the infant.

**Figure 4. Percent of Total Births with Cesarean Section Delivery, 2002-2021**



Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

**LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT**

An important factor influencing infant mortality and child development is low birth weight (LBW -- defined as a newborn weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 lbs.). 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, improved nutrition, elimination of cigarette smoking, and stress management during pregnancy will also impact the LBW rate. LBW is highly correlated with neonatal and infant mortality, long-term illness and disability, developmental deficits, and psychosocial problems.

Table 6 compares the percentage of LBW resident births in Broward with Florida. The last ten years show a steady trend in the LBW rate with the rate for Broward (9.7%) being higher than Florida (9.0%) in 2022. To be noted is that Broward’s percentage of LBW births has been consistently higher than Florida since 2010.

Very low birth weight (VLBW) is defined as infants born weighing less than 1,500 grams or 3.3 lbs. 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 proper nutrition.

Table 7 shows that VLBW in Broward (1.9%) was higher than Florida (1.6%) in 2022. These results have been consistent since 2011 with Broward having slightly higher rates than Florida. There is a disparity in VLBW associated with race/ethnicity in Broward County, where Black infants (3.2%) have the highest VLBW percentages, while White and Hispanic infants (1.1% and 1.1% respectively) have the lowest.

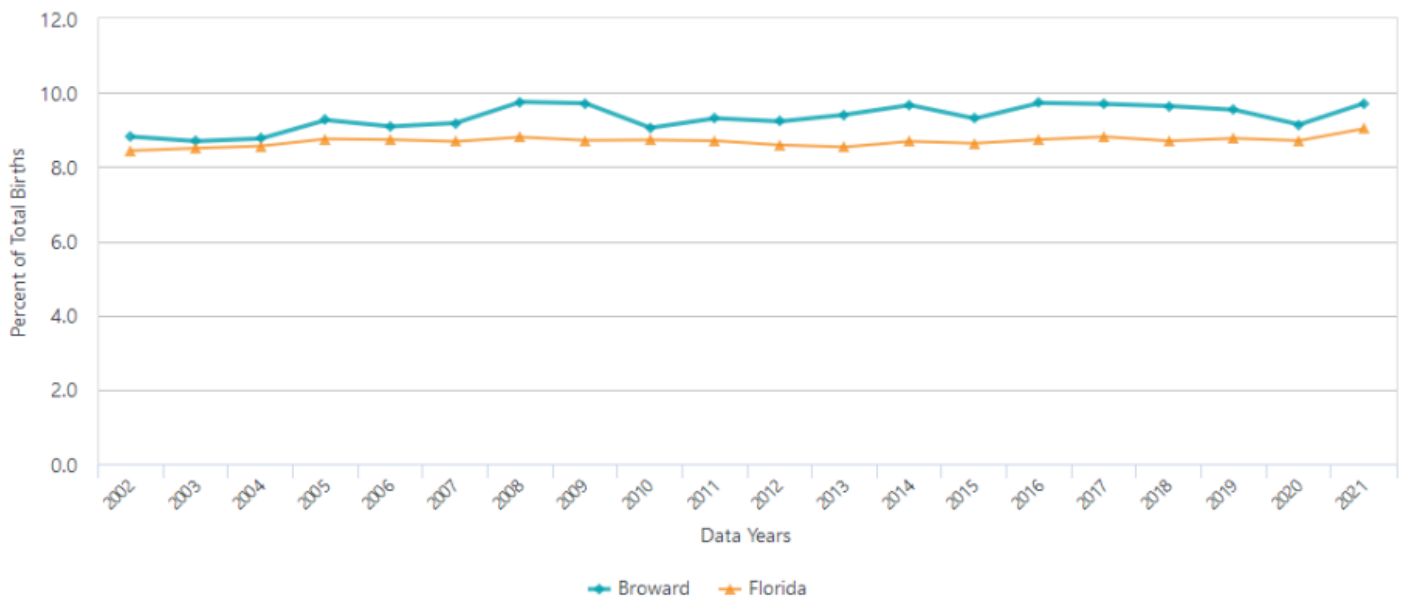
**Table 6. Percent of Low Birth Weight Resident Births by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2022**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>BROWARD COUNTY</b>												
Total	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>
White	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.9
Black	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.6	13.2	12.2	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.2	13.8
Non-White	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.9	12.6	11.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.5	13.0
Hispanic	6.4	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.8	6.6	7.3
<b>FLORIDA</b>												
Total	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>
White	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.4
Black	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4
Non-White	12.8	12.3	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	13.2
Hispanic	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.0	7.5

Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

**Figure 5. Percent of Infants Born with Low Birth Weight, 2002-2021**

Live Births Under 2500 Grams (Low Birth Weight), Single Year



Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

**Table 7. Percent of Very Low Birth Weight Resident Births by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2022**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>BROWARD COUNTY</b>												
Total	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
White	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Black	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2
Non-White	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.9
Hispanic	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1
<b>FLORIDA</b>												
Total	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
White	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Black	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
Non-White	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7
Hispanic	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

**INFANT MORTALITY**

**Table 8. Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births by Race/Ethnicity, 2010-2021**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>
White	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.0
Black	10.0	7.6	8.3	8.9	9.1	8.1	8.4	8.1	9.7	2.0	2.1	8.5
Non-White	9.2	7.4	8.2	8.4	8.7	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.8	7.7	8.3	8.2
Hispanic	2.9	4.6	2.7	3.2	2.5	4.8	3.2	3.5	2.8	4.1	3.1	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>
White	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3
Black	12.0	10.7	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.6	10.8	11.3	10.9	10.7	11.5	11.2
Non-White	11.1	9.7	10.0	10.2	11.0	10.7	10.1	10.3	10.0	9.6	10.3	10.0
Hispanic	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Considered to be a leading indicator of community health, infant mortality rate 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, access to care, and follow-ups with well-child services during the first year of life. Table 8 displays no change in infant mortality for Broward and a slight increase for Florida from the previous year. Broward (5.3) continues to have a lower infant mortality rate than Florida (6.0). Although minorities are usually disproportionately impacted by infant mortality, the difference between black infants in 2021 and 2022 was significant (2.1 to 8.5).

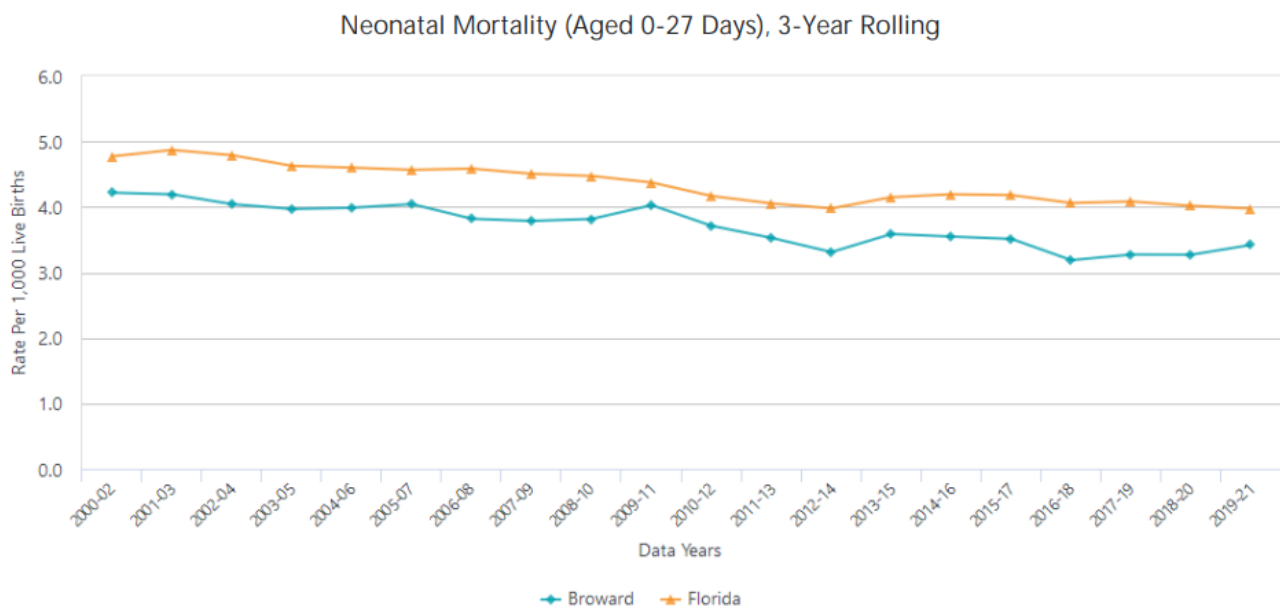
## NEONATAL DEATHS

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 4.1 to 3.3 between 2011 and 2022. Since 2011, 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 (Figure 6). 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 9. Neonatal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Births by Race/Ethnicity, 2010-2022												
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>BROWARD COUNTY</b>												
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
White	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8
Black	6.9	6.5	4.4	5.8	5.4	6.5	5.3	5.6	4.9	6.3	5.4	5.6
Non-White	6.7	3.9	4.7	5.6	5.2	6.1	4.8	5.0	4.4	5.9	5.0	5.3
Hispanic	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.6	3.8	1.3	2.5	2.1	2.5	1.9
<b>FLORIDA</b>												
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
White	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.9
Black	7.8	8.2	6.6	7.0	7.4	8.0	7.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3
Non-White	7.2	7.4	6.0	6.5	6.9	7.7	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.5
Hispanic	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.3

Source: www.FloridaCharts.com

Figure 6. Neonatal Mortality 3-Year Rolling Rate per 1,000 Births 2010-2021 from Florida Health Charts



## FETAL MORTALITY

**Table 10. Fetal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Deliveries by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2022**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>BROWARD COUNTY</b>												
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>
White	4.9	5.3	5.7	4.3	3.7	5.0	4.2	5.0	5.2	4.1	4.1	3.5
Black	13.5	13.9	11.9	13.4	9.9	13.8	13.4	14.1	10.5	9.7	10.8	11.4
Non-White	13.1	13.1	11.6	13.0	10.0	12.8	12.2	13.1	10.5	9.7	9.8	10.5
Hispanic	4.8	5.4	6.5	5.6	4.4	6.4	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.4
<b>FLORIDA</b>												
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>
White	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5
Black	12.9	13.0	12.6	11.7	11.8	12.5	12.2	12.4	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.0
Non-White	11.9	11.7	11.3	10.7	10.8	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.8
Hispanic	5.8	5.1	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.9
Source: www.FloridaCharts.com												

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal death is “the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes” (World Health Organization, 2004). Table 11 displays maternal mortality rates for Broward County and the State, per Florida Charts.

**Table 11. Maternal Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Live Births by Race/Ethnicity (count), 2011-2022**

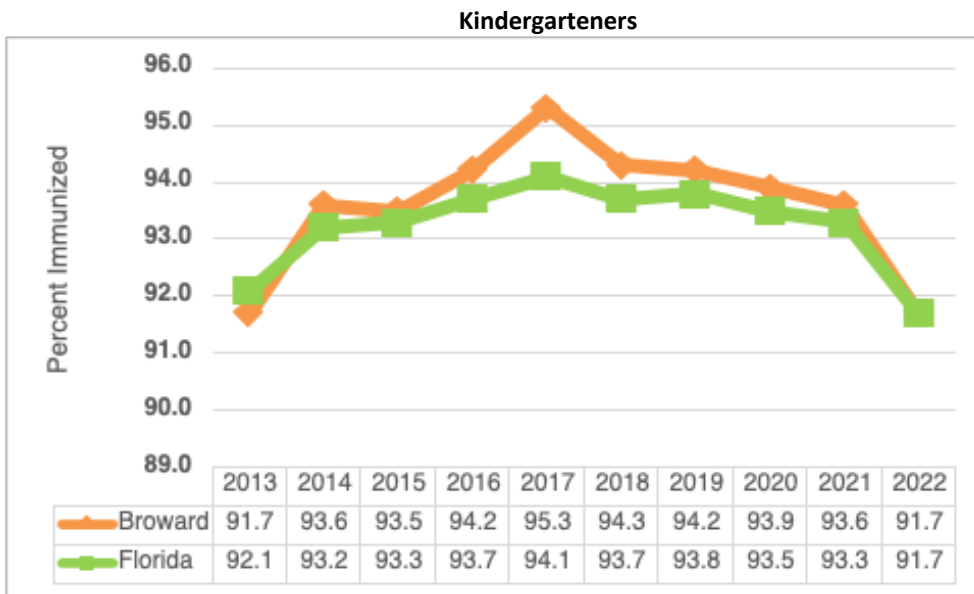
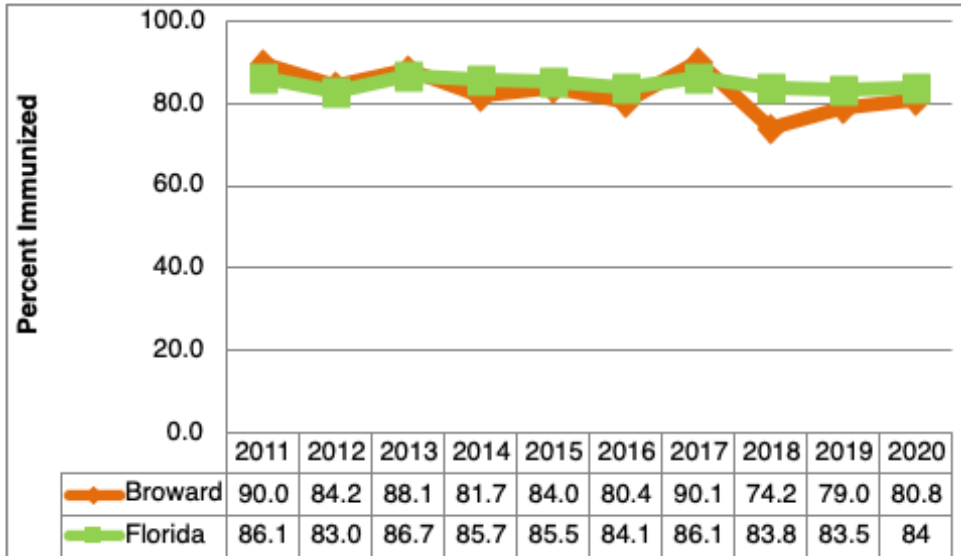
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>BROWARD COUNTY</b>												
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.2</b> <b>(7)</b>	<b>23.6</b> <b>(5)</b>	<b>37.1</b> <b>(8)</b>	<b>18.0</b> <b>(4)</b>	<b>31.4</b> <b>(7)</b>	<b>17.7</b> <b>(4)</b>	<b>26.9</b> <b>(6)</b>	<b>18.2</b> <b>(4)</b>	<b>27.6</b> <b>(6)</b>	<b>20.1</b> <b>(4)</b>	<b>54.2</b> <b>(11)</b>	<b>0.0</b> <b>(0)</b>
White	17.4 (2)	8.7 (1)	25.5 (3)	8.4 (1)	24.2 (3)	16.0 (2)	16.3 (2)	16.4 (2)	16.5 (2)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Black	61.7 (5)	36.3 (3)	60.0 (5)	35.3 (3)	24.4 (2)	24.0 (2)	47.3 (4)	12.2 (1)	50.4 (4)	40.6 (3)	143.7 (11)	0.0 (0)
Non-White	52.8 (5)	41.4 (4)	51.5 (5)	29.5 (3)	41.3 (4)	20.2 (2)	40.0 (4)	20.6 (2)	41.9 (4)	34.0 (3)	121.5 (11)	0.0 (0)
Hispanic	31.8 (2)	16.3 (1)	31.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	14.6 (1)	28.1 (2)	14.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	14.2 (1)	15.4 (1)	14.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>FLORIDA</b>												
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.0</b> <b>(47)</b>	<b>20.2</b> <b>(43)</b>	<b>29.7</b> <b>(64)</b>	<b>21.4</b> <b>(47)</b>	<b>21.4</b> <b>(48)</b>	<b>16.9</b> <b>(38)</b>	<b>16.5</b> <b>(37)</b>	<b>18.1</b> <b>(37)</b>	<b>28.6</b> <b>(63)</b>	<b>13.4</b> <b>(28)</b>	<b>39.3</b> <b>(85)</b>	<b>15.2</b> <b>(34)</b>
White	13.2 (20)	13.9 (21)	25.4 (39)	14.6 (23)	18.0 (29)	14.3 (23)	13.3 (21)	16.5 (26)	23.1 (36)	5.4 (8)	22.1 (34)	12.5 (20)
Black	51.2 (25)	40.8 (20)	41.0 (20)	42.8 (21)	30.5 (15)	24.3 (12)	30.1 (15)	24.7 (12)	47.8 (23)	37.0 (17)	95.6 (44)	24.9 (12)
Non-White	44.7 (27)	35.9 (22)	41.0 (25)	37.2 (23)	30.5 (19)	23.7 (15)	24.9 (16)	22.2 (14)	42.6 (27)	33.1 (20)	84.3 (51)	22.0 (14.0)

Hispanic	6.8 (4)	5.2 (3)	33.9 (20)	9.7 (6)	7.8 (5)	9.2 (6)	10.5 (7)	16.6 (11)	13.3 (9)	12.3 (8)	13.0 (21)	12.0 (9)
Source: www.FloridaCharts.com												

**CHILD IMMUNIZATION RATES**

Broward’s immunization rates fluctuate from year to year, as illustrated in Figure 7. The two-year old immunization rate increased in Broward while the Kindergarten immunization rate decreased in Broward.

**Figure 7. Child Immunization Rates, 2011-2020; 2013-2022**  
**Two-Year Olds**



Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://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 12 summarizes several behavioral health risk factors for adults in Broward and Florida for 2019.

Table 12 (cont.) Summary of Behavioral Health Risks for Adults, 2019		
	Broward	Florida
	% (Confidence Interval)	
<b>Health Status &amp; Quality of Life</b>		
<b>Adults who had good mental health</b>	88.6 (86.1 - 91.1)	86.2 (85.1 - 87.4)
<b>Adults who had good physical health</b>	86.9 (84.3 - 89.6)	86.2 (85.1 - 87.3)
<b>Adults who said overall health was "good" or "excellent"</b>	81.2 (78.1 - 84.3)	80.3 (79 - 81.5)
<b>Adults whose poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities ≥14 or of past 30 days</b>	20.5 (15.6 - 25.3)	18.3 (16.6 - 19.9)
<b>HIV/AIDS Screening</b>		
<b>Adults Who Ever Been Tested For Human Immunodeficiency Virus (18-65)</b>	61.2 (56.4-66.1)	60.7 (56.8-62.8)
<b>Overweight and Obese</b>		
<b>Adults who are overweight</b>	37.9 (33.9 - 41.9)	37.6 (35.9 - 39.3)
<b>Adults who are obese</b>	27.1 (23.4 - 30.8)	27 (25.6 - 28.5)
<b>Physical Activity and Nutrition</b>		
<b>Adults who are sedentary</b>	24.1 (20.7 - 27.4)	26.5 (25 - 28)
<b>Adults Who Meet Muscle Strengthening Recommendations</b>	32.7 (28.1-37.3)	38.1 (36.4-39.7)
<b>Tobacco Use &amp; Exposure</b>		
<b>Adults who are current smokers</b>	12.6 (9.9 - 15.2)	14.8 (13.7 - 15.9)
<b>Adults who are current e-cigarette users</b>	7.5 (6.5 - 8.5)	4.3 (2.5 - 6.1)
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; <a href="http://www.FloridaCharts.com">www.FloridaCharts.com</a>		

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Table 5 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 stimulants, opioids or heroin. From 2020-2021, heroin experienced the greatest change of all categories.

Primary Treatment Substance	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
1. Heroin	800	812	753	524	-229
2. Stimulant	175	150	175	157	-18
3. Opioid	1,330	1,508	1,815	1,797	-18
4. All Drugs	3,158	3,376	3,534	3,667	133

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

It is important to give mention to the synthetic cathinone alpha-PVP (better known as “flakka”), which made its first appearance in Broward in fall of 2014. Flakka’s impact was so significant that Broward County had more alpha-PVP cases than any other county in the nation in 2015. In 2015, there were 405 primary treatment admissions for flakka in Broward compared to only 2 in Palm Beach County and 1 in Miami-Dade. As of early 2016, flakka had disappeared from the streets largely due to the alpha-PVP ban by the government of China (United Way, 2016).

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 6. As shown in the table, all but two measured behaviors showed improvements from 2019 to 2021. The two that did not improve were: sniffed or inhaled an intoxicating substance and used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse.



**Table 6. Broward High School Student Behaviors Related to Alcohol Consumption or Substance Abuse, 2013 – 2021**

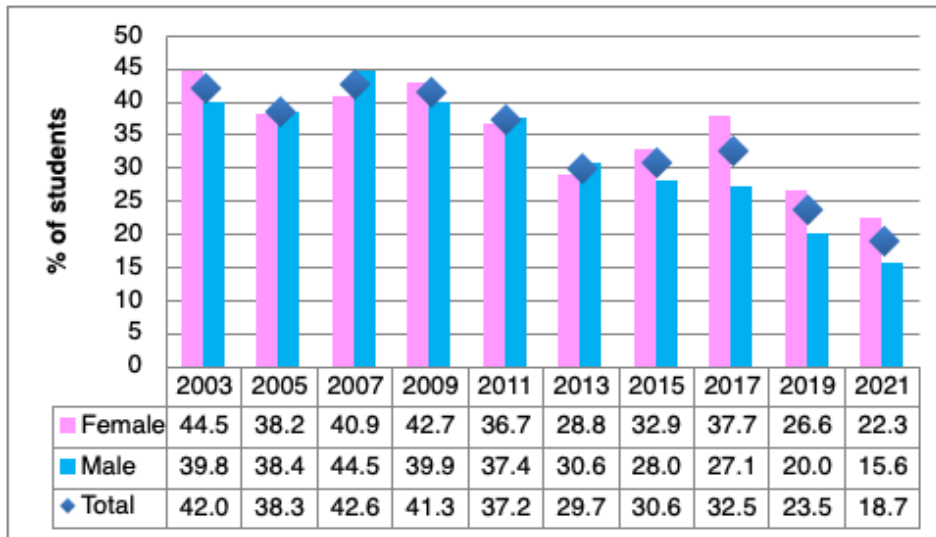
	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021
<b>Currently drinks</b>	29.7%	30.6%	32.5%	23.5%	18.7%
<b>First drink before age 13</b>	17.4%	18.1%	17.9%	18.6%	18.0%
<b>Currently smokes cigarettes</b>	5.8%	4.2%	5.7%	3.2%	2.3%
<b>Used electronic vapor products</b>	*	45.1%	41.1%	43.1%	31.8%
<b>Smoked marijuana</b>	38.0%	40.1%	36.8%	31.2%	25.5%
<b>Smoked marijuana before age 13</b>	7.8%	7.8%	6.9%	4.7%	4.5%
<b>Currently uses marijuana</b>	22.9	24.0%	20.9%	16.5%	12.4%
<b>Used cocaine</b>	4.9%	6.4%	4.0%	4.7%	2.6%
<b>Ever used synthetic marijuana</b>	*	7.1%	5.5%	7.9%	4.0%
<b>Used heroin</b>	2.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.7%	2.5%
<b>Used methamphetamines</b>	3.0%	4.5%	3.1%	4.3%	2.7%
<b>Used a needle to inject any illegal drug</b>	2.2%	3.0%	2.0%	3.8%	2.0%
<b>Sniffed or inhaled an intoxicating substance</b>	6.5%	7.8%	6.5%	7.6%	8.1%
<b>Used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse</b>	22.4%	19.2%	22.3%	17.5%	21.5%
<b>Rode with a driver who had been drinking</b>	20.8%	22.1%	18.8%	19.6%	15.3%
<b>Drove after drinking</b>	6.7%	6.8%	6.2%	5.2%	2.0%

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/)

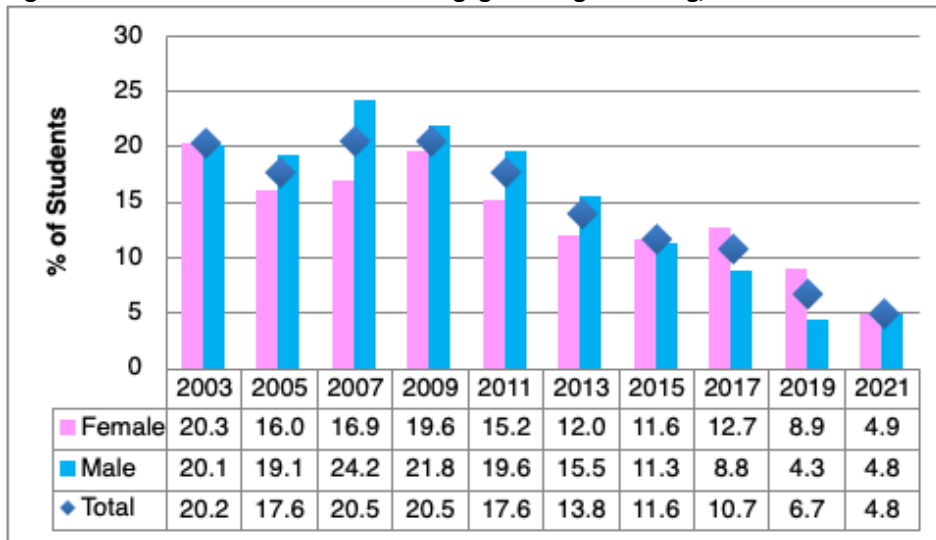
Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year

Figure 8 and Figure 9 elaborate further on selected risk behaviors outlined in Table 6. More males than females have used cocaine, used heroin, used methamphetamines, and used a needle to inject an illegal drug in their lifetime. More females currently drink alcohol, binge drink alcohol, have used marijuana, and currently use marijuana.

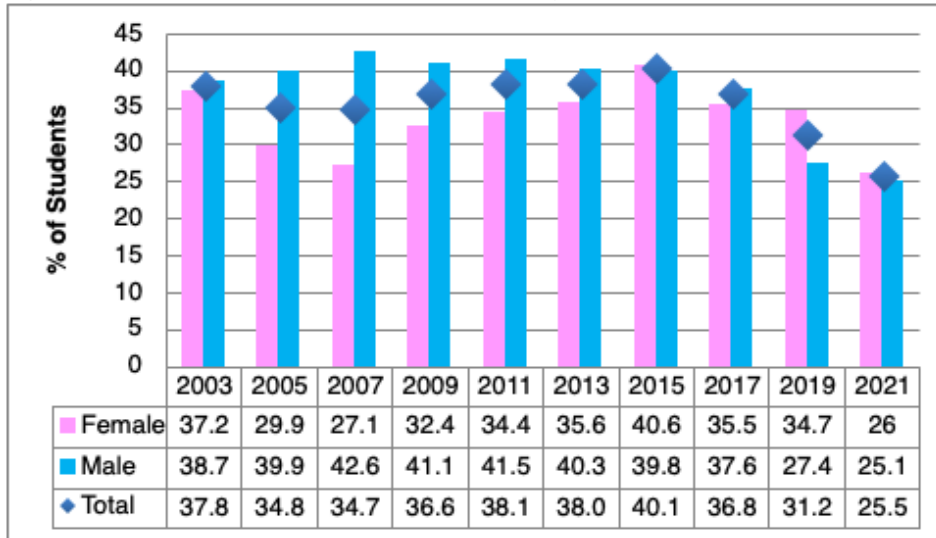
**Figure 8. % of Students Who Currently Drink Alcohol, 2003-2021**



**Figure 9. % of Broward Students Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2003-2021**



**Figure 10. % of Broward Students Who Used Marijuana in Lifetime 2003-2021**



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/)

Figure 11. % of Broward Students Who Currently Use Marijuana, 2003-2021

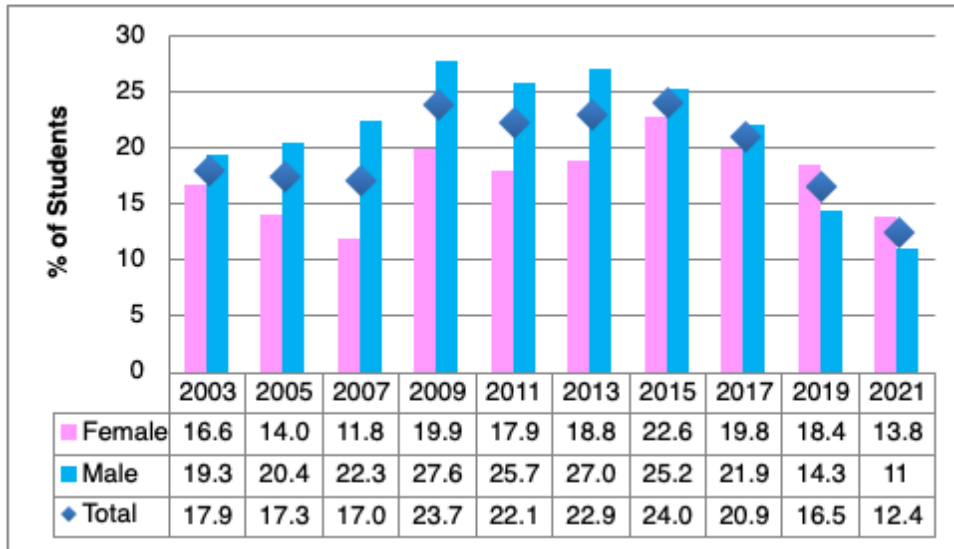


Figure 12. % of Broward Students Who Used Cocaine in Lifetime, 2001-2021

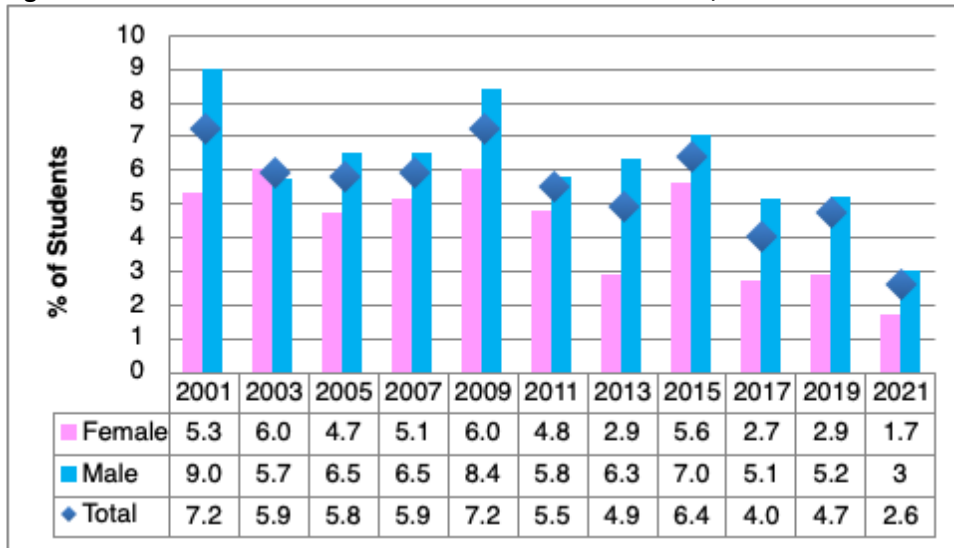
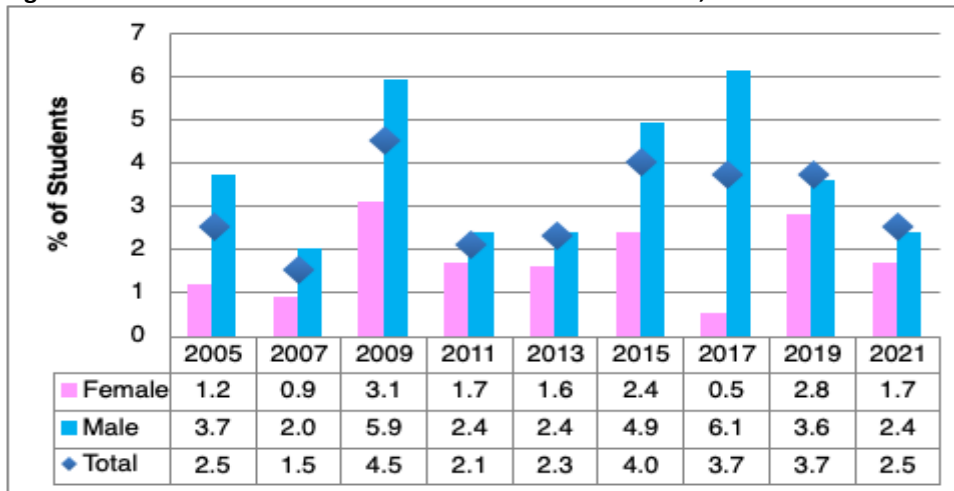


Figure 13. % of Broward Students Who Used Heroin in Lifetime, 2005-2021



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/)

Figure 14. % of Broward Students Who Used Methamphetamines in Lifetime, 2007-2021

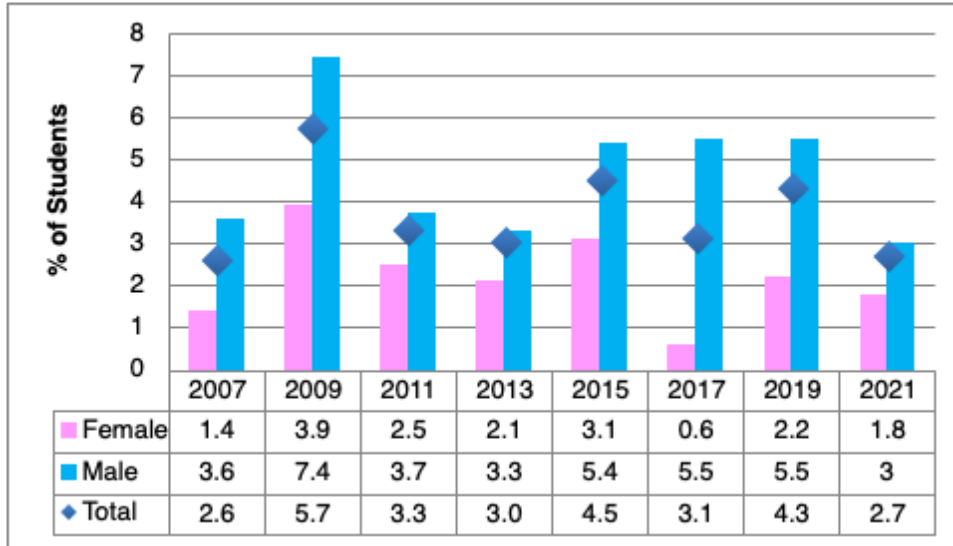
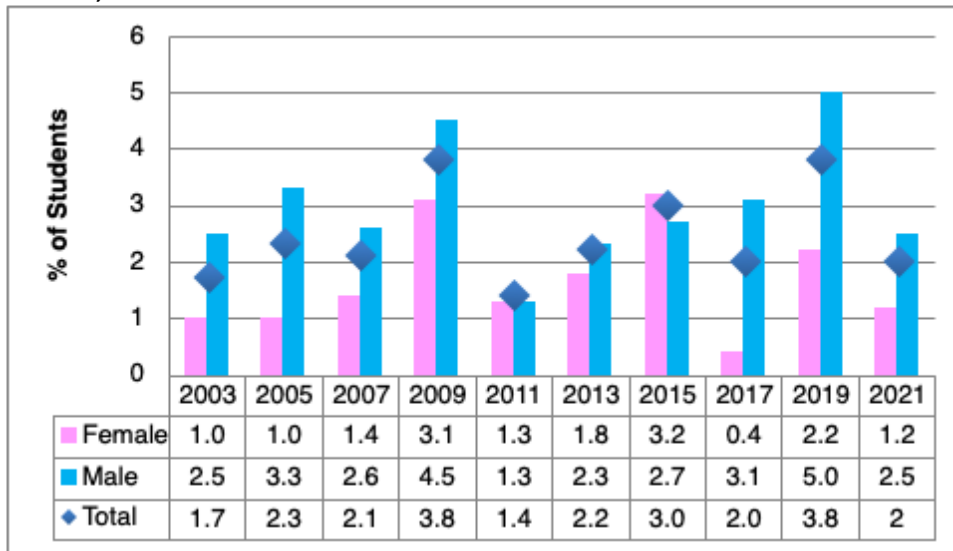


Figure 15. % of Broward Students Who Used a Needle to Inject Any Illegal Drug in Lifetime, 2003-2021



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/)

*Alcohol and Tobacco Use*

Table 7 depicts demographics of Broward adults who engaged in heavy or binge drinking compared to Florida. Broward (16.7%) has a lower overall percentage of adults engaging in heavy/binge drinking than in Florida (18.0%). White Non-Hispanic adults (21.2%) have a higher percentage than Hispanic (19.3%) and Black non-Hispanic adults (6.3%).

<b>Table 7 . Percent Adults Who Engaged in Heavy/Binge Drinking, 2019</b>		<b>Broward County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>Overall</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>
Gender	Men	21.4	21.2
	Women	12.3	15.1
Race/Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp.	21.2	19.8
	Black Non-Hisp.	6.3	14.3
	Hispanic	19.3	17.1
Gender by Race/Ethnicity	White Non-Hisp. Men	25.1	23.6
	White Non-Hisp. Women	17.6	16.3
	Black Non-Hisp. Men	6.5	16.3
	Black Non-Hisp. Women	6.2	12.5
	Hispanic Men	26.6	20.2
	Hispanic Women	11.1	14.2
Age	18-44	24.7	24.5
	45-64	12.3	17.9
	≥65	8.3	9.1
Annual Income	<\$25,000	14.5	15.7
	\$25,000-\$49,999	13.4	18.1
	\$50,000 or more	22.4	22.4

**Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; [www.FIHealthCharts.gov](http://www.FIHealthCharts.gov)**

Table 8, Table 9, and Table 10 were compiled based on the YRBS data on tobacco use from 2015 to 2019. As shown in Table 8, the percentage of students who have “ever tried cigarettes” has decreased over time from 2013, for both females (24.6% to 7.5%) and males (30.7% to 11.8%) in Broward. From 2017 to 2021, both males and females the percent of those who had ever smoked decreased.

Table 8. Percent Students Who Tried Cigarettes, 2011-2021			
Year	Total	Female	Male
%			
<b>Broward County</b>			
2013	27.8	24.6	30.7
2015	21.7	17.8	25.3
2017	19.5	18.3	20.8
2019	15.8	15.1	16.1
2021	9.8	7.5	11.8
<b>Florida</b>			
2013	—*	—*	—*
2015	—*	—*	—*
2017	18.6	18.1	18.9
2019	16.8	16.0	17.4
2021	14.7	14.4	14.8

\*No data available  
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://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 9. From 2017 to 2021, the 8rate of smokers decreased for both males and females.

Table 9. Percent Students Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2013-2021			
Year	Total	Female	Male
%			
<b>Broward County</b>			
2013	5.8	4.8	6.5
2015	4.2	3.3	5.0
2017	5.7	5.3	5.9
2019	3.2	3.1	2.9
2021	2.3	2.3	2.1
<b>Florida</b>			
2013	10.8	9.2	12.0
2015	9.9	7.8	11.5
2017	5.7	4.9	6.5
2019	4.8	4.2	5.2
2021	3.3	2.8	3.7

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://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 smoke cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, or electronic vapor products is displayed in Table 10. In 2021, more females (11.6%), than males (9.8%) in Broward currently used these products. For males and females, the percentage decreased from 2019 to 2021.

Table 10. Percent of Students Who Currently Smokes Cigarettes, Cigars, Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor products, 2019-2021			
Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2019	14.4	14.3	13.4
2021	10.7	11.6	9.8
<b>Florida</b>			
2019	—*	—*	—*
2021	—*	—*	—*

\*No data available  
 Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://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 11 outlines the demographics of current adult smokers in Broward and Florida. The overall percentage of adults who smoke is greater for Florida (15.5%) than Broward (11.5%). In addition, the table shows that in Broward, more men (18.1%) than women (7.4%) as well as more non-Hispanic white adults (16.5%) than non-Hispanic black (7.8%) and Hispanic (12.2%) adults are current smokers.

Table 11. Percent of Adults Who Are Current Smokers, 2019			
		Broward County	Florida
		%	
<b>All</b>	<b>Overall</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Men	18.1	15.7
	Women	7.4	13.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	White Non-Hisp.	16.5	16.4
	Black Non-Hisp.	7.8	12.4
	Hispanic	12.2	12.6
<b>Gender by Race/Ethnicity</b>	White Non-Hisp. Men	19.5	15.6
	White Non-Hisp. Women	13.6	17.1
	Black Non-Hisp. Men	13.0	18.3
	Black Non-Hisp. Women	3.6	7.0
	Hispanic Men	21.0	16.2
<b>Age</b>	Hispanic Women	2.6	9.2
	18-44	14.2	15.0
	45-64	14.1	19.6
<b>Annual Income</b>	≥65	6.8	9.3
	<\$25,000	20.2	23.4
	\$25,000-\$49,999	10.4	17.9
	\$50,000 or more	10.4	9.9

**Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System**



## PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Table 12 and Table 13 describe the YRBSS results regarding students' physical activity and television watching, respectively. The percentage of total students who were not physically active in Broward decreased from 2019 (23.5%) to 2021 (20.8%). In terms of television watching, the percentage of total students who watched television for 3 or more hours per day in Broward decreased from 2017 (22.5%) to 2019 (21.1%).

Table 12. Percent Students Who Were NOT Physically Active for ≥60 Minutes on at least 1 day, 2011-2021			
Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2011	20.2	26.2	14.3
2013	20.5	27.3	13.9
2015	24.4	29.6	19.3
2017	24.4	29.9	18.8
2019	23.5	29.2	17.6
2021	20.8	25.8	15.5
<b>Florida</b>			
2011	—*	—*	—*
2013	18.7	23.8	13.5
2015	19.9	24.7	15.1
2017	22.2	27.7	16.4
2019	21.8	26.9	16.7
2021	20.4	25.4	15.7
*No data available Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/">www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/</a> Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year			

Table 13. Percent Students Who Watched Television ≥3 Hours per Day on an Average School Day, 2011-2019			
Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2011	40.6	39.4	41.8
2013	31.0	31.6	30.7
2015	28.1	28.3	27.7
2017	22.5	24.3	20.9
2019	21.1	21.7	20.6
<b>Florida</b>			
2011	37.1	35.5	38.6
2013	31.2	30.8	31.5
2015	28.2	27.8	28.8
2017	23.3	23.9	22.7
2019	22.0	22.3	21.7
*No data available Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/">www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/</a> 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 14 and Table 15 summarize the YRBSS data on overweight and obese students in Broward and Florida. From 2015 to 2021, the percentages of total students in Broward who were overweight increased (13.6% to 15.0%). The percentage of those who were obese significantly increased from 2019 to 2021 (10.8% to 15.1%).

Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2011	13.7	12.9	14.4
2013	13.1	13.7	12.6
2015	13.6	15.2	12.1
2017	15.1	15.8	14.5
2019	16.0	17.0	15.0
2021	15.0	18.2	12.0
<b>Florida</b>			
2011	13.6	13.4	13.8
2013	14.7	16.0	13.4
2015	14.5	15.5	13.6
2017	14.2	15.3	13.0
2019	16.1	18.3	14.0
2021	16.5	17.5	15.5

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

Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2011	9.5	6.7	12.1
2013	8.3	6.1	10.3
2015	10.3	8.8	11.6
2017	10.7	8.5	13.0
2019	10.8	9.6	12.0
2021	15.1	11.9	18.1
<b>Florida</b>			
2011	11.5	7.	15.2
2013	11.6	8.2	14.9
2015	12.3	8.7	15.8
2017	10.9	8.6	13.4
2019	14.0	11.6	16.2
2021	16.4	14.0	18.6

\*≥95th Percentile for Body Mass Index, by age & sex  
 Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrebs/](http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrebs/)  
 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 16 and Table 17. Overall, Broward has a higher percentage of adults who are overweight (37.9%), but a similar percentage of obese adults (27.1%) than Florida (37.6% and 27.0%, respectively). In addition, a higher percentage of men are overweight (45.5%) and a lower percentage of men are obese (25.4%) than women (30.4% and 28.8%, respectively) in Broward.

<b>Table 16. Percent of Adults Who Are Overweight, 2019</b>			
		<b>Broward County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>Overall</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>37.6</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Men	45.5	42.6
	Women	30.4	32.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	White Non-Hisp.	39.2	37.8
	Black Non-Hisp.	34.6	35.1
	Hispanic	42.9	42.9
<b>Gender by Race/Ethnicity</b>	White Non-Hisp. Men	47.6	43.7
	White Non-Hisp. Women	30.8	31.9
	Black Non-Hisp. Men	38.5	39.7
	Black Non-Hisp. Women	31.3	30.8
	Hispanic Men	53.3	42.9
	Hispanic Women	30.7	35.2
<b>Age</b>	18-44	36.2	35.5
	45-64	37.5	39.2
	≥65	40.3	39.2
<b>Annual Income</b>	<\$25,000	37.0	34.7
	\$25,000-\$49,999	37.0	35.3
	\$50,000 or more	40.5	42.4

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

<b>Table 17. Percent of Adults Who Are Obese, 2019</b>			
		<b>Broward County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>Overall</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>27.0</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Men	25.4	26.9
	Women	28.8	27.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hisp. White	20.4	25.4
	Non-Hisp. Black	35.2	35.0
	Hispanic	30.1	28.2
<b>Gender by Race/Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hisp. White Men	20.9	27.5
	Non-Hisp. White Women	20.0	23.3
	Non-Hisp. Black Men	29.1	29.6
	Non-Hisp. Black Women	40.2	40.0
	Hispanic Men	29.2	27.5
	Hispanic Women	31.2	28.8
<b>Age</b>	18-44	24.3	22.1
	45-64	31.9	32.6
	≥65	25.3	27.6
<b>Annual Income</b>	<\$25,000	31.9	30.3
	\$25,000-\$49,999	28.9	29.8
	\$50,000 or more	24.3	25.0

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

## SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Sexual behavior is a health risk behavior due to the potential for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) transmission. Table 18 and Table 19 describe the YRBSS results on sexual behavior of Broward and Florida students. In Broward, a higher percentage of males reported having sexual intercourse than females (26.6% vs. 20.5%). With respect to students who reported being currently sexually active, the percentages for females were slightly lower than males (14.4% and 17.8%) in Broward.

Table 18. Percent of Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 2011-2021			
Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2011	48.8	41.6	55.5
2013	41.4	35.0	48.09)
2015	39.9	36.6	43.4
2017	37.4	32.3	43.0
2019	33.4	33.7	33.3
2021	23.7	20.5	26.6
<b>Florida</b>			
2011	48.2	43.9	52.4
2013	44.3	39.6	49.0
2015	40.3	35.7	44.9
2017	38.1	34.4	42.0
2019	36.6	32.5	40.7
2021	36.1	35.6	36.7

\*No data available  
 Source: Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://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 19. Percent Students Who Are Currently Sexually Active, 2011-2021			
Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2011	33.6	29.9	36.7
2013	28.2	23.7	32.6
2015	27.6	27.2	27.8
2017	25.3	24.1	26.6
2019	22.3	23.7	20.8
2021	16.4	14.4	17.8
<b>Florida</b>			
2011	34.0	32.2	35.8
2013	30.6	28.6	32.7
2015	27.5	25.5	29.3
2017	26.3	25.1	27.7
2019	25.9	24.8	26.7
2021	24.5	26.2	22.8

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://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 20, a higher percentage of males (2.6%) than females (1.9%) reported having sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 in Broward; this trend was also true for Florida (3.4% vs. 3.3%).

Table 20. Percent Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse for 1 <sup>st</sup> Time Before Age 13 Years, 2011-2021			
Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2011	8.3	4.5	12.0
2013	5.9	2.1	9.7
2015	5.3	2.6	8.2
2017	4.2	0.6	8.1
2019	2.7	1.2	4.1
2021	2.4	1.9	2.6
<b>Florida</b>			
2011	7.6	3.2	11.8
2013	6.7	3.8	9.5
2015	5.6	2.2	9.1
2017	5.0	2.0	8.0
2019	3.8	1.8	5.7
2021	3.3	3.3	3.4

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://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 21 and Table 22 reflect the lack of use of a condom or oral contraceptive by students in Broward and Florida. The total percentage of students who reported no condom use is similar in Florida and Broward (42.2% and 41.5% respectively). It is important to note that there was an increase in the total rate from 2015 to 2019 in both Broward and Florida. The total percentage who reported no use of birth control pills is higher in Broward than Florida (86.1% and 76.9% respectively). From 2015 to 2019, there was an increase in the total percentage of students reporting no condom use in Broward and in Florida.

Table 21. Percent Sexually Active Students, Who Did Not Report Condom Use During Last Sexual Intercourse, 2011-2019			
Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2011	28.8	33.9	23.7
2013	30.0	40.4	21.9
2015	38.5	44.4	32.1
2017	43.7	62.1	25.6
2019	42.2	52.5	*
2021	47.1	*	*
<b>Florida</b>			
2011	35.7	41.8	30.1
2013	37.6	42.8	33.1
2015	38.3	43.8	32.9
2017	42.6	48.0	36.9
2019	41.5	46.2	36.5
2021	49.1	*	*

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://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 22. Percent Sexually Active Students, Who Did Not Report Birth Control Pill Use Before Last Sexual Intercourse, 2011-2021**

Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2011	92.1	91.8	92.2
2013	86.7	84.0	89.9
2015	86.2	86.8	85.5
2017	83.7	83.6	83.8
2019	83.6	82.2	—*
2021	86.1	87.2	86.3
<b>Florida</b>			
2011	85.8	81.4	89.7
2013	84.4	81.4	87.2
2015	86.4	84.2	88.6
2017	83.4	79.9	86.6
2019	82.2	78.3	85.7
2021	76.9	75.6	78.5

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 23 and Table 25 outlines the percentage of students in Broward and Florida who have reported either participation in or being affected by violence. In Broward, a higher percentage of females carried a weapon (3.1%) while more females were physically harmed by their boyfriend/girlfriend (7.9%). Furthermore, the percentage of students that were hit on purpose decreased across all groups in Broward and Florida from 2019 to 2021.

**Table 23. Percent Students Who Carried a Weapon On ≥1 Day During the 30 Days Before the Survey, 2011-2021**

Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2013	10.2	6.0	14.0
2015	12.4	7.6	16.7
2017	10.4	4.2	15.9
2019	1.9	1.0	2.7
2021	3.2	3.1	2.8
<b>Florida</b>			
2013	15.7	7.4	23.8
2015	15.4	8.1	22.3
2017	14.2	7.9	20.1
2019	2.3	1.4	3.0
2021	2.2	1.5	2.5

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://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. Percent Students Who Did Not Go to School because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to School 2011-2021**

Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2011	8.0	8.3	7.6
2013	10.8	10.8	10.1
2015	7.9	7.9	7.6
2017	8.6	8.9	7.7
2019	37.0	40.8	32.8
2021	12.3	12.6	11.2
<b>Florida</b>			
2011	6.5	6.8	6.0
2013	10.2	10.8	9.6
2015	8.1	8.2	7.8
2017	10.2	10.6	9.6
2019	14.6	15.5	13.6
2021	10.8	13.1	8.4

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://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 25. Percent Students Who Were Hit, Slapped or Physically Hurt On Purpose By Boyfriend/Girlfriend, 2011-2021**

Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2011	9.9	7.3	12.2
2013	7.6	9.5	5.8
2015	9.2	10.6	7.5
2017	10.7	11.7	9.2
2019	10.3	8.1	11.7
2021	7.2	7.9	5.8
<b>Florida</b>			
2011	9.3	8.3	10.2
2013	9.9	10.6	9.10
2015	11.0	11.2	10.5
2017	8.4	9.2	7.7
2019	8.9	9.6	8.2
2021	8.1	9.2	7.1

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://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 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 (12.3% compared to 3.8%). This is also true for Florida (11.7% compared to 4.3%). From 2015 to 2021 in Broward, the percentage of females reporting to have been forced to have sexual intercourse increased (9.9% to 12.3%).

Table 26. Percent Students Who Had Ever Been Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse When They Did Not Want To, 2011-2021			
Year	Total	Female	Male
<b>Broward County</b>			
2011	6.5	7.4	5.5
2013	7.5	9.8	5.4
2015	8.9	9.9	7.7
2017	9.9	12.8	6.8
2019	11.7	9.2	9.2
2021	7.9	12.3	3.8
<b>Florida</b>			
2011	7.2	9.3	5.0
2013	7.2	8.9	5.6
2015	6.4	8.3	4.2
2017	6.5	8.7	4.3
2019	7.2	10.3	4.1
2021	8.0	11.7	4.3

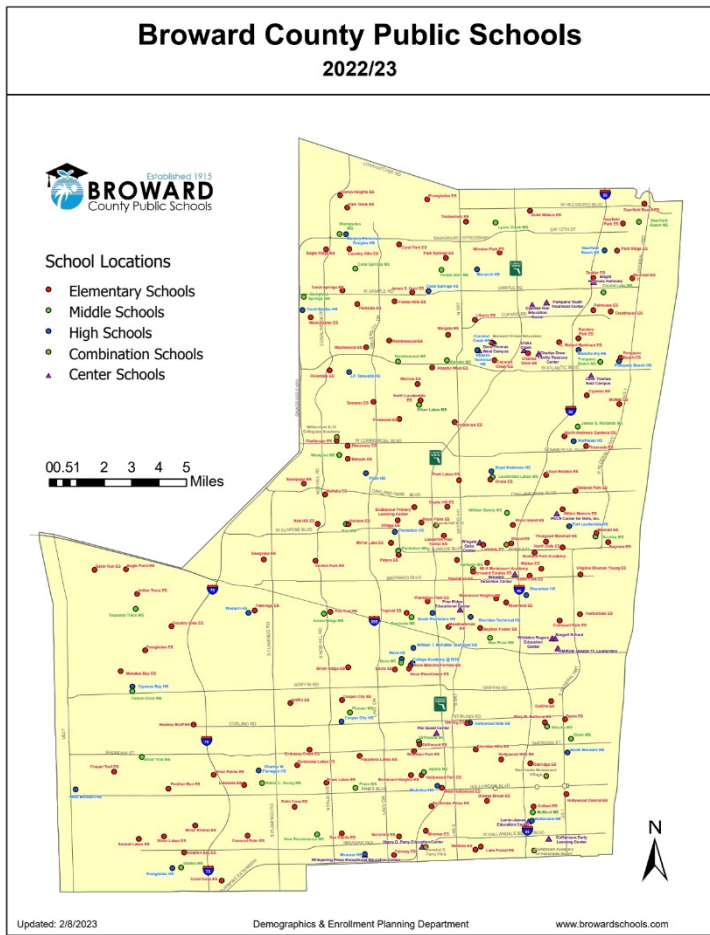
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey; [www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/](http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/)  
 Green = Improvement from the previous year; Yellow = No significant change from the previous year; Red = Lack of improvement from the previous year



# SCHOOL HEALTH

Table 16Error! Reference source not found. displays all of Broward County's Public Schools for the 2022-2023 school year which have over 256,000 students.

Figure 16: Broward County Public Schools 2022/23



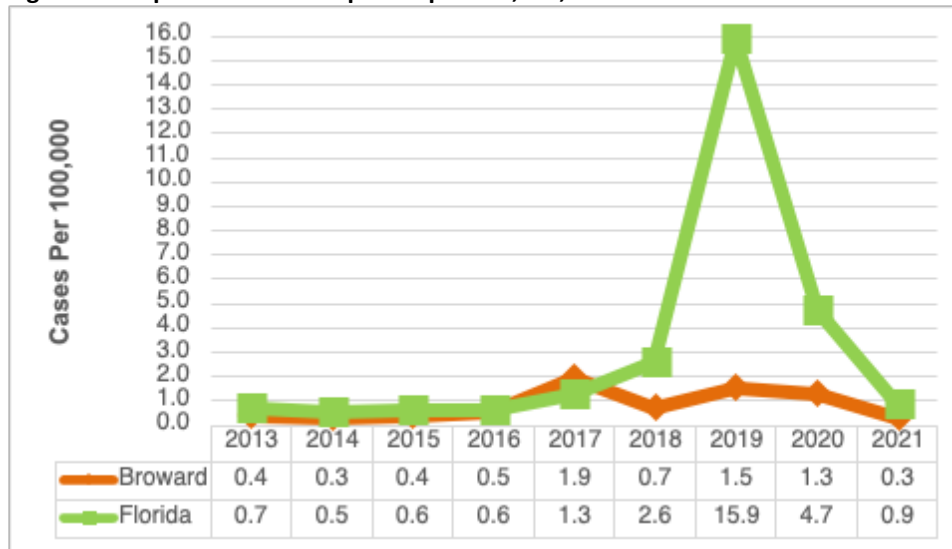
Source: Broward County Public Schools

## 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 16 shows the Hepatitis A case rates per 100,000 from 2012 to 2021. The case rate in Florida peaked in 2019 (15.90). From 2011 to 2016 Broward and Florida rates remained relatively consistent.

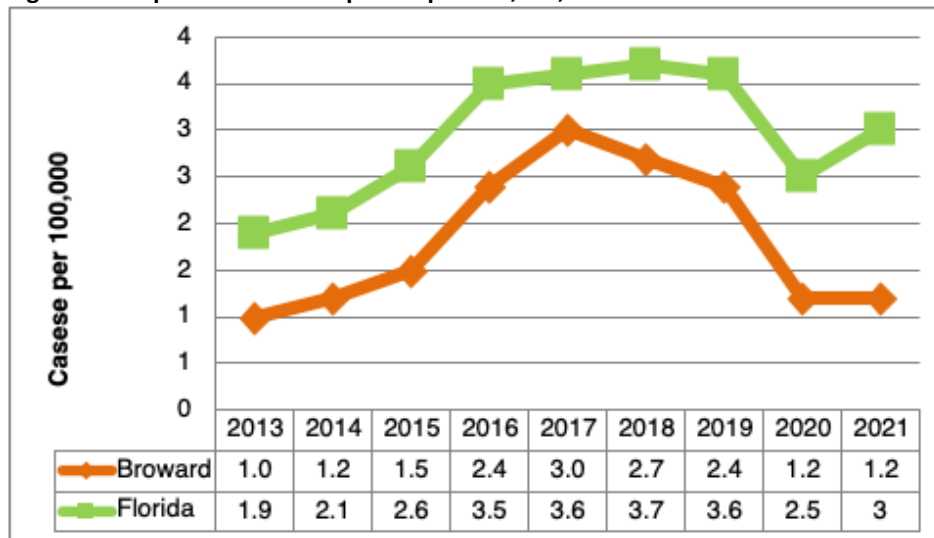
Hepatitis B is a liver disease caused by a virus. It is spread by direct contact with infected body fluids. Hepatitis B vaccine is part of routine childhood immunizations. Broward’s Hepatitis B cases have been decreasing since 2017 (*Error! Reference source not found.*).

Figure 16. Hepatitis A Cases Reported per 100,000, 2012-2021



Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

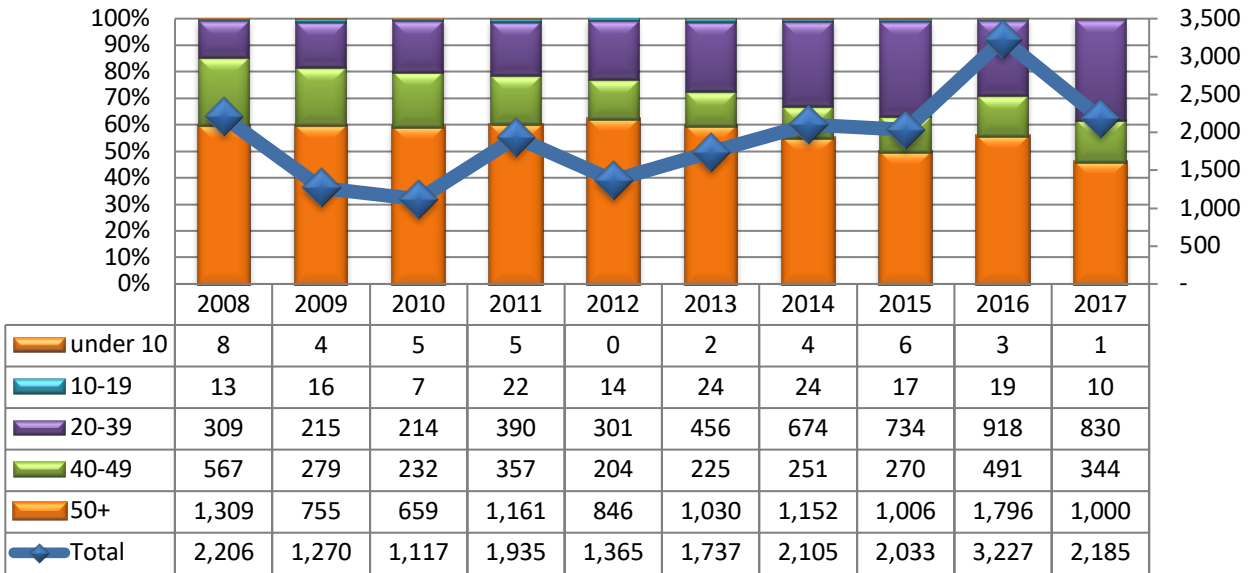
Figure 17. Hepatitis B Cases Reported per 100,000, 2013-2021



Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://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 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. From 2016 to 2017, the total number of cases decreased from 3,227 to 2,185 with the 50 and older population still representing the largest proportion (Figure 18).

**Figure 18. Cases of Chronic Hepatitis C in Broward County, by age, 2008-2017**



Source: Broward County Health Department

### Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

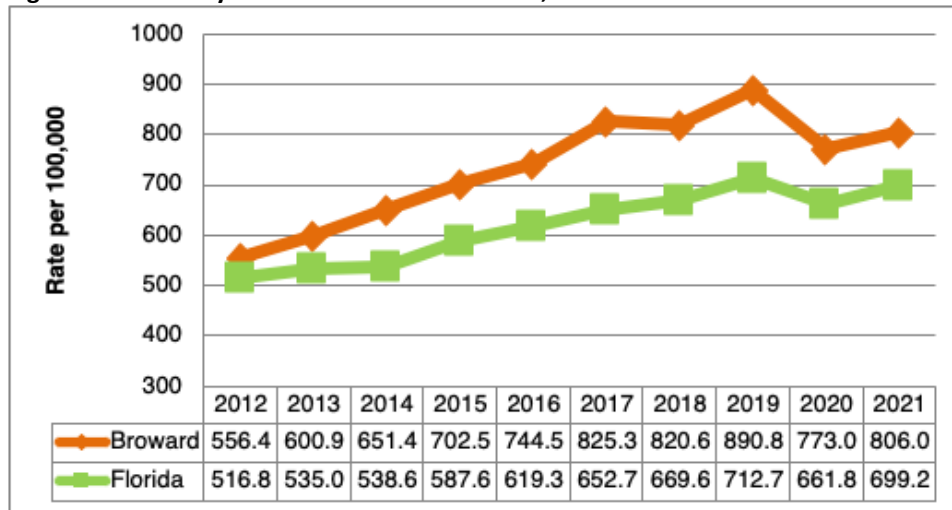
Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) include reported cases of Chlamydia, Congenital Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and Primary and Secondary Syphilis (Table 27). Chlamydia continued to show the highest rate in 2021 (520.7 per 100,000), while infectious syphilis (28.7 per 100,000) had the lowest rate in Broward. Rates of gonorrhea and syphilis are both rising steadily.

STI	2019		2020		2021	
	Broward County	FL	Broward County	FL	Broward County	FL
Chlamydia	636.6	523.6	518.1	458.5	520.7	475.2
Gonorrhea	231.8	174.0	230.3	187.1	256.6	203.6
Infectious Syphilis	22.4	15.1	24.6	16.2	28.7	20.4
Congenital Syphilis	64.0	65.9	69.7	73.0	63.6	82.7

Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

The STI rates for Broward and Florida are illustrated in Figure 19, which shows an increase in the STI rate from 2008 to 2019.

**Figure 19. \*Sexually Transmitted Infection Rates, 2012-2021**



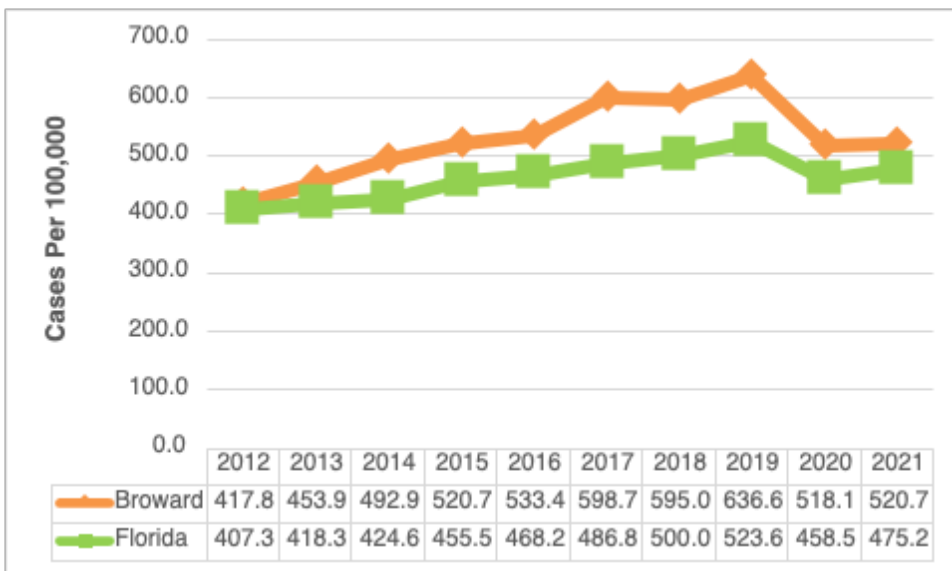
Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

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

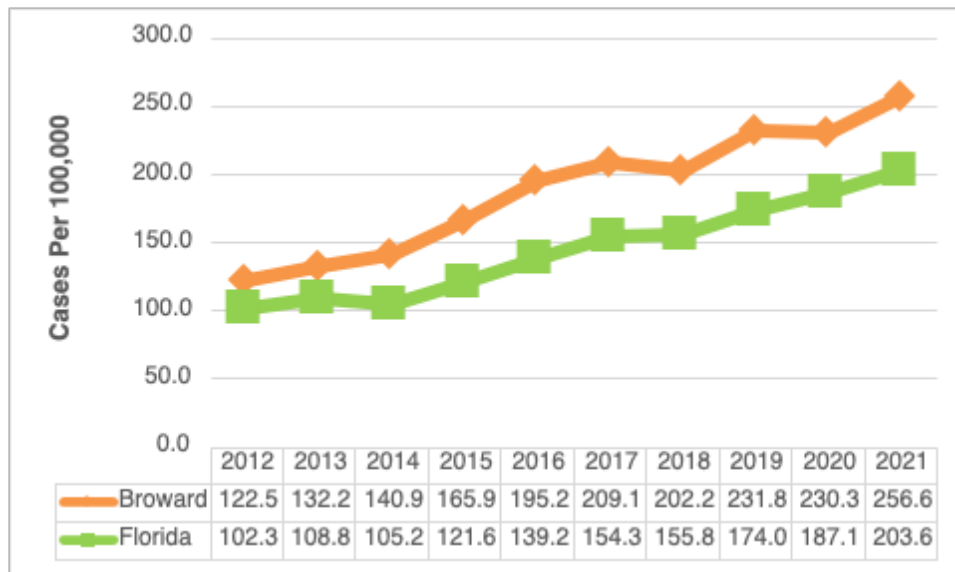
Figure 20 through

Figure 22 display the three diseases that make up the total STI rate (chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis). In 2021, rates for all chlamydia infections had an overall decrease from 2019 while gonorrhea and syphilis continue to rise. Comparing rates from the previous year, all three conditions show increases.

**Figure 20. Chlamydia Rates, 2012-2021**

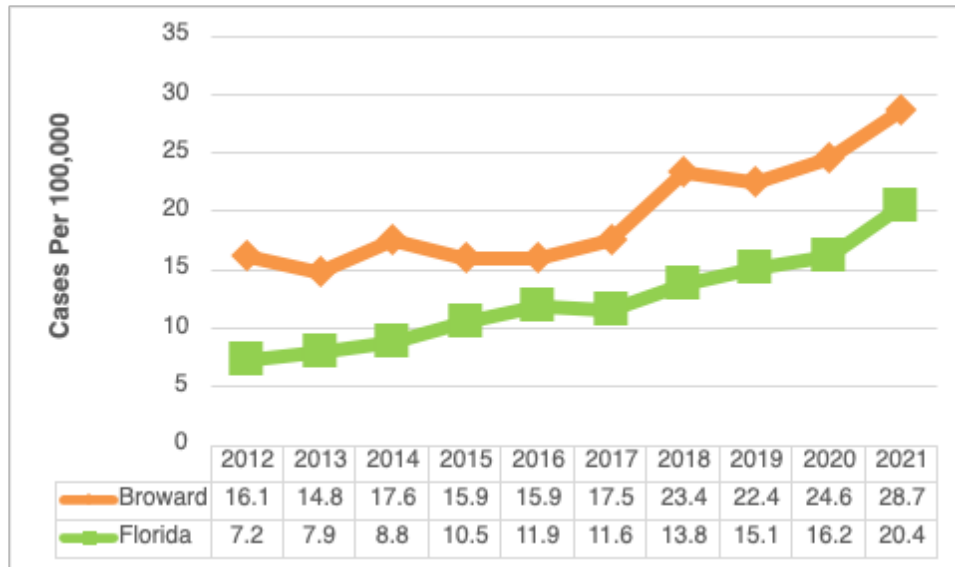


**Figure 21. Gonorrhea Rates, 2012-2021**



Source: [www.floridacharts.com](http://www.floridacharts.com)

**Figure 22. Rate of Infectious Syphilis, 2012-2021**



Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

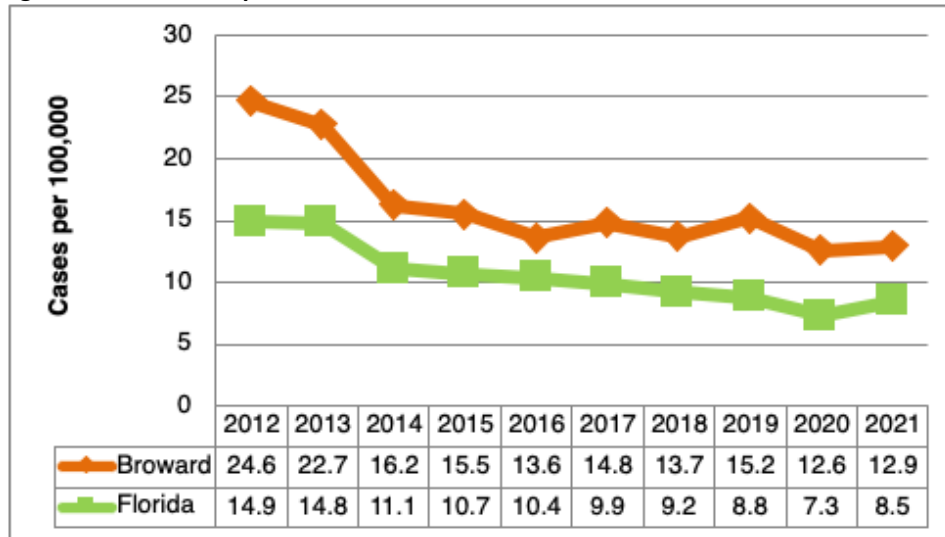
## HIV and AIDS

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.

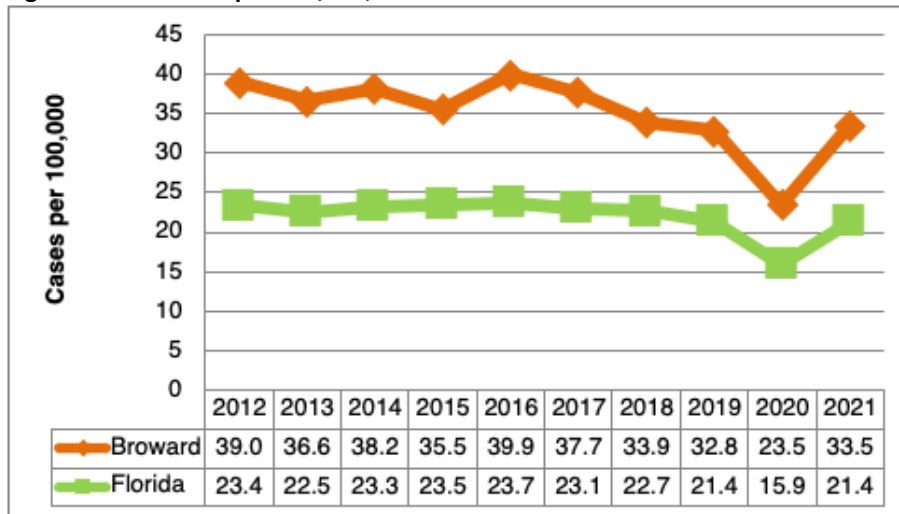
HIV/AIDS dramatically impacts the Broward community. As shown in Figure 35 and figure 36, AIDS cases have had an overall decrease since 2012, going from 24.6 cases per 100,000 to 12.9 cases per 100,000. During the same time, HIV also experienced decreases going from 39.0 cases per 100,000 in 2012 to 33.5 cases per 100,000 in Broward in 2021. Despite these improvements, the rates of HIV/AIDS increased from 2020 to 2021, and Broward continues to have higher rates than Florida.

**Figure 23. AIDS Cases per 100,000, 2012-2021**



Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

**Figure 24. HIV Cases per 100,000, 2012-2021**



Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

Table 28 outlines the demographics associated with the Broward HIV/AIDS epidemic. The race/ethnicity associated with the highest percentage of total HIV/AIDS prevalence is Black, non-Hispanics (46%). In addition, more men (75%) are HIV/AIDS positive than women (25%) in Broward.

Table 28. Broward County HIV/AIDS, 2021	
<b>Total</b>	
Persons living with HIV	21,014
New HIV diagnoses	652
New AIDS diagnoses	252
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	
White, not Hisp.	31%
<b>Black, not Hisp.</b>	<b>46%</b>
Hispanic	21%
Other	2%
<b>Gender</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>75%</b>
Female	25%
<b>Age at Diagnosis of HIV</b>	
13-19 years	2%
20-29 years	25%
<b>30-39 years</b>	<b>29%</b>
40-49 years	17%
50+	26%
<b>Continuum of Care Data</b>	
PLWH In Care	87%
PLWH Retained in Care	78%
PLWH Virally Suppressed	69%
<b>Source: Florida Department of Health, 2021</b>	

## 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 29 shows the Broward Chronic Disease profile.

Table 29. Broward County Chronic Disease Profile, 2019-21					
	Year(s)	Avg. Annual #	Age Adj. Rate <sup>1</sup>	Quartile <sup>2</sup>	State Age Adj.
<b>Coronary Heart Disease</b>					
Deaths	2019-21	6,918	86.4	2	89.0
Hospitalizations	2019-21	15,116	198.8	1	250.7
<b>Stroke</b>					
Deaths	2019-21	4,570	56.3	4	43.2
Hospitalizations	2019-21	16,477	219.1	2	228.4
<b>Congestive Heart Failure</b>					
Deaths	2019-21	1,249	15.4	2	12.6
Hospitalizations	2019-21	75,768	991.3	1	1,243.4
<b>Lung Cancer</b>					
Deaths	2019-21	1,957	25.0	1	32.0
Incidence	2019-21	3,129	42.5	1	55.8
<b>Colorectal Cancer</b>					
Deaths	2019-21	968	12.5	2	12.2
Incidence	2017-19	2,379	33.3	2	35.5
*% ≥ 50yrs w/ sigmoid/colonoscopy (5 yrs)	2020	--	--	--	53.1%
*% ≥50yrs w/ blood stool test (past year)	2016	--	--	--	19.8%
<b>Breast Cancer</b>					
Deaths	2019-21	740	18.0	2	18.6
Incidence	2017-19	4,230	115.9	2	123.3
<b>Prostate Cancer</b>					
Deaths	2019-21	591	17.6	2	16.3
Incidence	2017-19	2,794	79.4	2	90.8
<b>Cervical Cancer</b>					
Deaths	2019-21	105	2.8	2	2.7
Incidence	2017-19	292	8.8	2	8.9
% of women ≥18 w/ Pap (w/in past year)	2020	--	--	--	40%
<b>Skin Cancer</b>					
Deaths	2019-21	135	1.7	1	2.1
Incidence	2017-19	1,409	19.8	2	25.4
<b>Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease and Asthma</b>					
CLRD Deaths	2019-21	2,152	27.2	1	33.6
CLRD Hospitalizations	2019-21	11,514	167.5	2	183.7
% of adults who currently have asthma	2021				8.4%
Asthma Hospitalizations	2019-21	31,036	501.5	2	630.1
<b>Diabetes</b>					
Deaths	2019-21	1,627	21.3	2	22.4
Hospitalizations	2019-21	149,206	2,019.0	2	2,243.4
% of adults with diagnosed diabetes	2021	--	--	--	11%
Source: <a href="http://www.FloridaCharts.com">www.FloridaCharts.com</a>					
<sup>1</sup> 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.					
<sup>2</sup> Quartile: 1 = Most favorable situation (25% of counties); 2 or 3 = Average (50% of counties); 4 = Least favorable situation (25% of counties).					



Table 30. Top 10 Reportable Communicable Diseases in Broward County Confirmed by Age Group, Jan-Dec 2021							
Rank	0-4	5-19	20-29	30-49	50-59	60+	Total
1	Salmonellosis 395	Salmonellosis 86	Chronic Hepatitis C 138	Chronic Hepatitis C 296	Chronic Hepatitis C 210	Chronic Hepatitis C 299	Chronic Hepatitis C 1084
2	Lead Poisoning 25	Campylobacteriosis 37	Mpox 118	Mpox 413	Mpox 138	Chronic Hepatitis B 184	Salmonellosis 742
3	Campylobacteriosis 24	Rabies Possible Exposure 33	Chronic Hepatitis B 68	Chronic Hepatitis B 259	Chronic Hepatitis B 113	Salmonellosis 122	Mpox 712
4	E. Coli 21	Shigellosis 10	Rabies, Possible Exposure 38	Salmonellosis 73	Rabies Possible Exposure 36	Campylobacteria 75	Chronic Hepatitis B 627
5	Varicella 14	Giardiasis, Acute 8	Salmonellosis 33	Rabies, Possible Exposure 72	Salmonellosis 33	Rabies Possible Exposure 53	Campylobacteria 234
6	Shigellosis 8	Chronic Hepatitis C 7	Campylobacteriosis 21	Campylobacteriosis 54	Acute Hepatitis C 28	Mpox 39	Rabies Possible Exposure 234
7	Giardiasis, Acute 7	Varicella 6	Acute Hepatitis C 19	Hepatitis B – Pregnant Women 47	Campylobacteriosis 23	Legionellosis 27	Acute Hepatitis C 113
8	Streptococcus Pneumoniae 7	E. Coli 5	Lead Poisoning 12	Acute Hepatitis C 40	Shigellosis 20	Acute Hepatitis C 26	Shigellosis 105
9	Cryptosporidiosis 5	Lead Poisoning 5	Hepatitis B – Pregnant Women 11	Shigellosis 40	Streptococcus Pneumoniae 14	Streptococcus Pneumoniae 22	Lead Poisoning 77
10	Haemophilus Influenzae 3	Mpox 4	Shigellosis 11	Giardiasis, Acute 16	Lead Poisoning 11	Giardiasis, Acute 18	Giardiasis, Acute 69

## 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](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf)). Error! Reference source not found. 39 displays the AADRs per 100,000 for all causes by race and ethnicity in Florida and Broward County.

**Table 39. All Causes Age Adjusted Death Rates & Death Rates (per 100,000), 2013-2021**

	Year	Age Adjusted Death Rate				Crude Death Rates			
		All	White	Black	Hispanic	All	White	Black	Hispanic
<b>Broward County</b>	2013	636.2	627.0	603.6	449.4	790.7	965.3	452.5	349.6
	2014	631.5	626.2	588.3	444.4	792.7	972.7	449.2	348.7
	2015	634.4	631.4	583.2	452.8	799.0	977.0	464.4	371.2
	2016	650.4	655.1	602.5	488.0	820.6	1002.3	493.8	415.5
	2017	638.4	636.8	620.9	462.5	817.5	991.2	521.2	408.2
	2018	624.0	618.7	621.6	448.5	796.8	964.0	514.4	405.4
	2019	612.6	603.5	623.8	444.4	790.6	946.2	537.3	411.7
	2020	704.6	675.0	787.9	540.4	922.5	1,060.7	707.9	517.6
	2021	731.5	681.6	863.4	545.1	963.6	1,079.2	797.2	548.4
<b>Florida</b>	2013	676.9	667.5	764.3	538.4	932.0	1040.8	603.6	466.4
	2014	676.7	669.0	752.8	535.6	945.0	7056.9	606.9	475.3
	2015	680.9	672.5	755.1	536.7	962.4	1,074.0	626.7	489.4
	2016	686.2	679.5	762.4	540.1	974.9	1,087.4	648.1	504.8
	2017	688.3	682.7	755.9	538.1	989.3	1,104.0	657.5	512.9
	2018	679.4	673.1	756.4	518.1	980.4	1,094.1	659.3	505.1
	2019	665.6	659.1	751.7	503.6	973.2	1,084.2	668.6	497.2
	2020	748.4	730.7	914.2	620.0	1,106.2	1,213.2	832.6	621.4
	2021	802.9	782.9	976.8	648.5	1,187.2	1,297.5	913.7	669.4

Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

### Major Causes of Death

The major causes of deaths and unintentional injury deaths are depicted in Table 31, table 33, and table 34.

**Table 31. Age-Adjusted Death Rates Per 100,000, Major Causes of Death 2019-2021**

		BROWARD COUNTY			FLORIDA		
		White	Black	All	White	Black	All
<b>2019</b>	Total Deaths	603.5	623.8	612.6	659.1	751.7	802.9
	Heart Disease	137.9	132.5	138.8	141.2	165.7	143.5
	Cancer	131.9	135.7	134.4	142.5	152.1	142.8
	Stroke	53.6	72.1	58.0	39.2	60.9	41.4
	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	32.6	18.7	29.8	32.2	21.6	36.1
	Unintentional Injury	56.9	36.0	49.2	60.3	41.2	55.5
	Diabetes	13.5	30.3	17.5	17.5	37.6	19.7
	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	11.2	3.4	9.0	12.6	5.4	11.3
	HIV/AIDS	2.4	10.8	4.5	1.4	10.7	2.8
Influenza/Pneumonia	6.8	6.6	6.9	8.3	9.2	8.4	

2020	Total Deaths	675.0	787.9	704.6	730.7	914.2	748.4
	Heart Disease	135.1	154.3	142.2	141.5	182.4	145.7
	Cancer	129.5	121.1	127.9	138.8	143.6	138.7
	Stroke	52.8	64.9	56.2	42.2	63.3	44.4
	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	31.0	17.8	28.3	35.9	22.9	34.2
	Unintentional Injury	71.9	45.1	61.2	72.7	51.8	67.4
	Diabetes	17.4	44.2	23.4	20.0	47.2	23.2
	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	13.2	3.4	10.8	14.5	6.6	13.0
	HIV/AIDS	1.6	8.4	3.4	1.3	10.6	2.7
	Influenza/Pneumonia	8.5	10.6	9.0	9.4	12.5	9.7
2021	Total Deaths	681.6	863.4	731.5	782.9	976.8	802.9
	Heart Disease	133.2	139.3	137.2	140.1	175.1	144.1
	Cancer	124.5	124.1	126.0	138.1	139.4	137.7
	Stroke	51.3	64.4	54.8	41.2	62.3	43.7
	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	25.7	17.6	23.7	32.2	21.6	30.7
	Unintentional Injuries	72.5	53.5	65.3	78.1	58.0	72.8
	Diabetes	15.2	46.4	22.5	20.9	49.9	24.2
	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	10.8	5.2	9.0	15.0	6.9	13.5
	HIV/AIDS	1.3	9.0	3.4	1.2	9.3	2.4
	Influenza/Pneumonia	7.1	10.0	8.3	8.0	11.4	8.4

Source: [www.FloridaCharts.com](http://www.FloridaCharts.com)

**Table 32. Leading Causes of Death in Broward County by Number of Deaths and Age Group, 2021**

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 58	Unintentional Injury 14	Unintentional Injury 13	Unintentional Injury 95	Unintentional Injury 228	Unintentional Injury 232	COVID-19 241	Cancer 584	Cancer 955	Heart Disease 2,392	Heart Disease 3,673
2	Congenital Malformations 22	Congenital Malformations 4	Congenital Malformations 3	Homicide 30	COVID-19 59	COVID-19 122	Unintentional Injury 232	COVID-19 480	Heart Disease 617	Cancer 1,487	Cancer 3,324
3	Unintentional Injury 4	Perinatal Conditions 2	Heart Disease 2	Suicide 21	Homicide 47	Cancer 68	Cancer 198	Heart Disease 407	COVID-19 606	Stroke 1,206	COVID-19 2,672
4	Heart Disease 2	Perinatal Conditions 1	Stroke 1	COVID-19 12	Suicide 38	Heart Disease 64	Heart Disease 160	Unintentional Injury 236	Stroke 166	COVID-19 1,151	Unintentional Injury 1,364
5	Stroke 2	Cancer 1	COVID-19 1	Cancer 9	Heart Disease 21	Homicide 31	Chronic Liver Disease 33	Diabetes 114	Diabetes 158	Chronic Lower Respiratory 436	Stroke 1,505
6	Septicemia 2	Homicide 1	Diabetes 1	Heart Disease 6	Cancer 21	Suicide 23	Suicide 33	Stroke 86	Unintentional Injury 124	Alzheimer's Disease 289	Chronic Lower Respiratory 640
7	Pneumonia & Influenza 1	Med/Surgical complications 1	Influenza & Pneumonia 1	Stroke 3	Diabetes 7	Diabetes 21	Diabetes 29	Chronic Liver Disease 65	Nephritis 66	Diabetes 256	Diabetes 587
8	Hernia 1	Septicemia 1	Cancer 1	Anemias 2	HIV 7	Chronic Liver Disease 17	Stroke 25	Chronic Lower Respiratory 58	Chronic Liver Disease 55	Parkinson's Disease 186	Alzheimer's Disease 311
9			Perinatal Conditions 1	Congenital Malformations 2	Pregnancy, Childbirth 6	Stroke 12	HIV 15	Suicide 52	Hypertension 43	Unintentional Injury 186	Nephritis 282
10			Suicide 1	Med/Surgical complications 1	Chronic Liver Disease 5	Nephritis 11	Homicide 11	Nephritis 40	Suicide 42	Nephritis 151	Suicide 235

Source: Florida CHARTS

**Table 33. Unintentional Injury Deaths in Broward County by Number of Deaths and Age Group, 2017**

RANK	AGE GROUPS:										TOTAL
	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
1	Suffocation 12	Drowning/ Submersion 7	MV Traffic Occupant 2	MV Traffic Occupant 32	Poisoning 153	Poisoning 131	Poisoning 126	Poisoning 77	Falls 23	Falls 81	Poisoning 544
2		MV Traffic Occupant 1	MV Traffic Pedest. 2	Poisoning 29	MV Traffic Occupant 11	MV Traffic Occupant 15	MV Traffic Pedest. 15	MV Traffic Pedest. 18	Poisoning 22	Unspecified 28	Falls 126
3		MV Traffic Pedest. 1	Drowning/ Submersion 1	MV Traffic Motorcyclist 4	MV Traffic Motorcyclist 10	MV Traffic Pedest. 5	MV Traffic Occupant 14	Falls 15	MV Traffic Pedest. 12	MV Traffic Occupant 19	MV Traffic Occupant 118
4			MV Traffic Unspecified 1	MV Traffic Pedest. 3	MV Traffic Pedest. 6	MV Traffic Motorcyclist 4	MV Traffic Motorcyclist 9	MV Traffic Occupant 14	MV Traffic Occupant 10	Suffocation 13	MV Traffic Pedest. 69
5			MV Traffic Pedalcyclist 1	Drowning/ Submersion 2	Drowning/ Submersion 6	Drowning/ Submersion 4	Drowning/ Submersion 6	Drowning/ Submersion 6	Drowning/ Submersion 8	MV Traffic Pedest. 7	Drowning/ Submersion 46
6				MV Traffic Pedalcyclist 1	MV Traffic Pedalcyclist 2		Falls 6	MV Traffic Motorcyclist 5	Suffocation 8	Poisoning 6	Unspecified 36
7				Firearm 1	MV Traffic Unspecified 2			Suffocation 4	Unspecified 4	Drowning/ Submersion 6	MV Traffic Motorcyclist 35
8					Struck by/against 2					MV Traffic Unspecified 2	Suffocation 28
9											MV Traffic Pedalcyclist 11
10											MV Traffic Unspecified 7

Source: Florida CHARTS