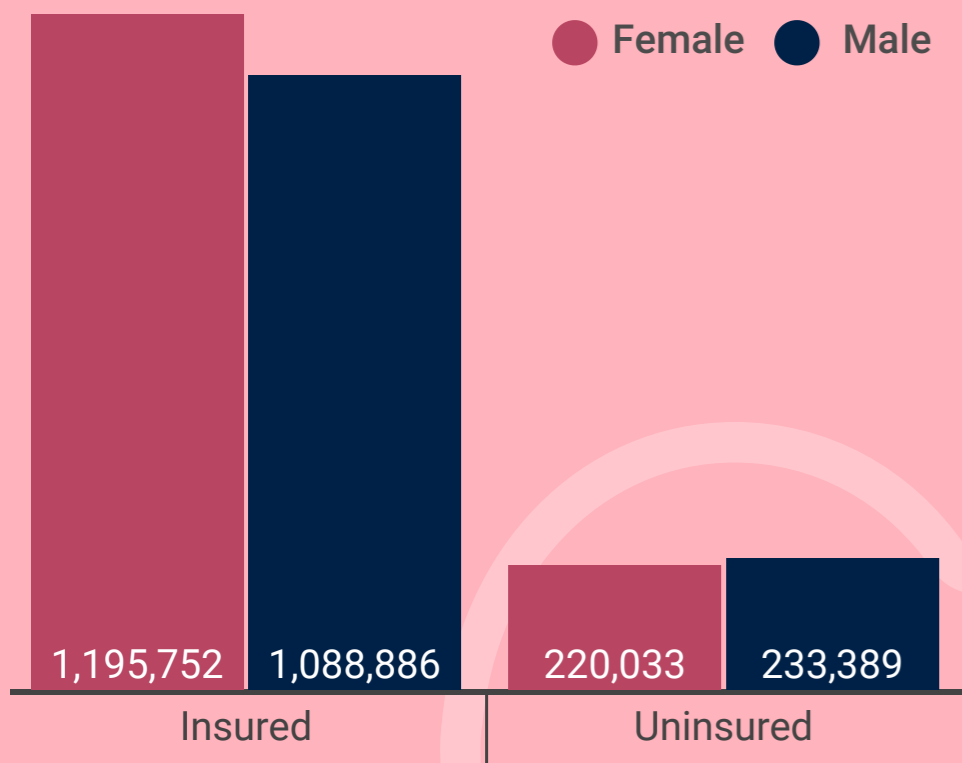


Women in Miami-Dade County Health

Insurance Coverage in Miami-Dade (2018)

While women are more likely to have health insurance and less likely to participate in risky behaviors like smoking and drinking, they are also more likely to have health concerns like disabilities, depression, cancer, and obesity.



Only 16% of women and 18% of men are uninsured in Miami-Dade in 2018, a decrease from 22% of women and 26% of men in 2017.

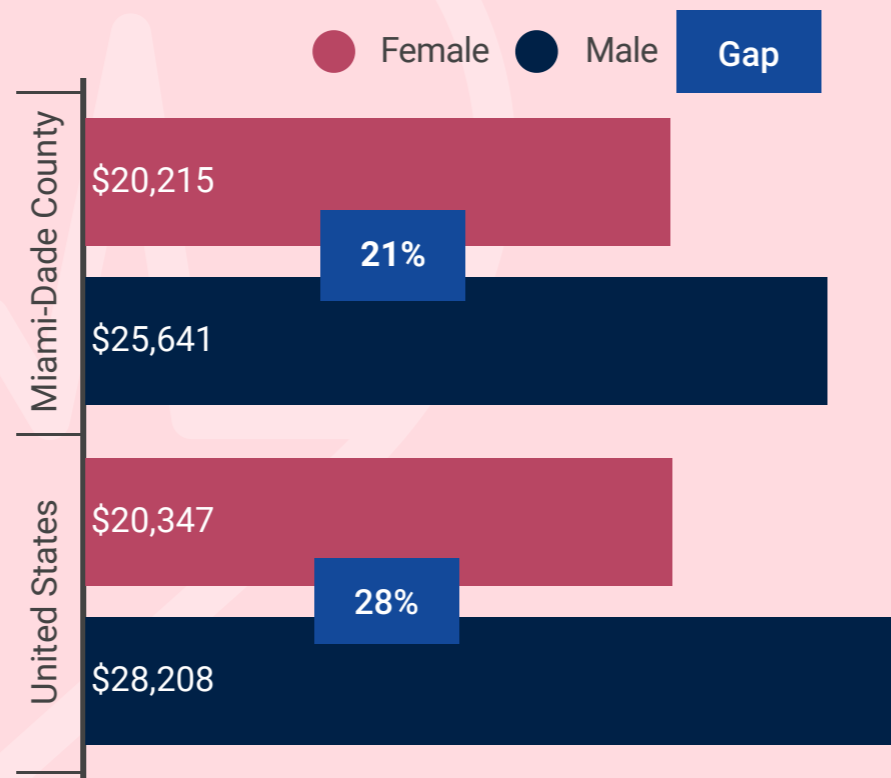
HEALTHCARE

Individuals with a Disability by Gender (2018)

	Female	%	Male	%
Total population with a disability	152,814	10.8%	123,691	9.4%
With a hearing difficulty	29,931	2.1%	29,959	2.3%
With a vision difficulty	34,466	2.4%	25,510	1.9%
With a cognitive difficulty	59,688	4.2%	56,310	4.3%
With an independent living difficulty	66,162	4.7%	42,776	3.2%
With an ambulatory difficulty	92,708	6.6%	56,982	4.3%
With a self-care difficulty	41,192	2.9%	28,621	2.2%

Median Earnings for Individuals with a Disability

Median earnings are significantly lower for individuals with a disability. Women with a disability earn less than men in the County and the U.S.



Maternal Health

Live Births

Over the past five years there has been an average of 31,983 live births each year in Miami-Dade County. They make up an average of 14.4% of the total births in the State of Florida within that time period.

Infant Deaths

The rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births decreased substantially in Miami-Dade County over the past three years, from 5.2 infant deaths in 2016 to 4.6 deaths in 2018. The rate of infant deaths in MDC was also 23.3% lower than the rate of infant deaths in Florida overall.

Maternal Health Continued

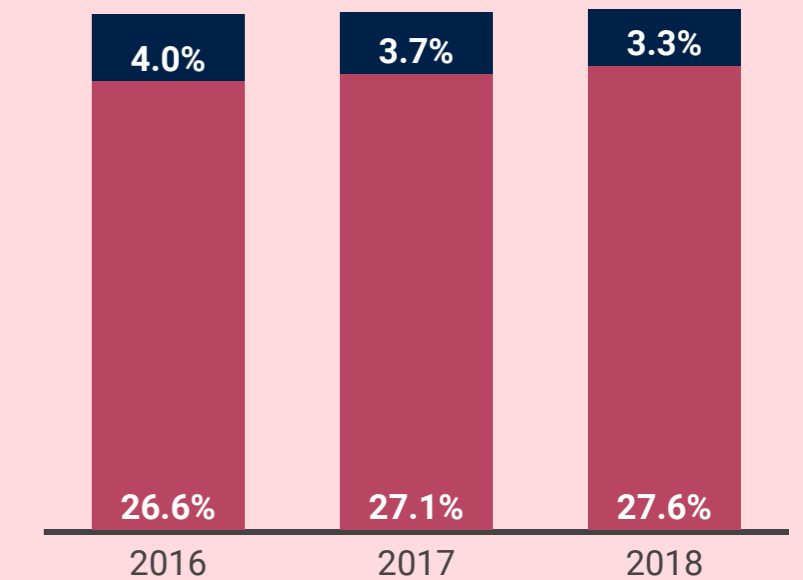
Prenatal care is a large predictor of maternal and infant health at birth. Although the number of women in Miami-Dade County receiving prenatal care in the 3rd trimester or not receiving prenatal care at all is lower than in Florida overall, it increased gradually over the last five years.

Births to Mothers with 3rd Trimester/No Prenatal Care

	Miami-Dade	%	Florida	%
2014	977	3.3%	10,611	5.3%
2015	1,184	4.0%	11,127	5.5%
2016	1,159	3.9%	12,126	6.1%
2017	1,226	4.1%	13,784	6.9%
2018	1,412	4.9%	14,176	7.1%

Infants Born to Overweight vs. Underweight Mothers

● Infant births to overweight mothers
● Infant births to underweight mothers



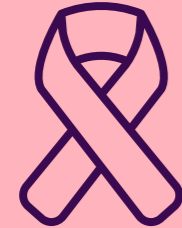
In 2018, 19.9% of births were to women who were considered obese at the time the pregnancy occurred, a 0.2% increase from 2017.

Health

Top 3 Leading Causes of Death for Women in Miami-Dade (2018)



Heart Disease
2,389



Cancer
2,083



Stroke
999



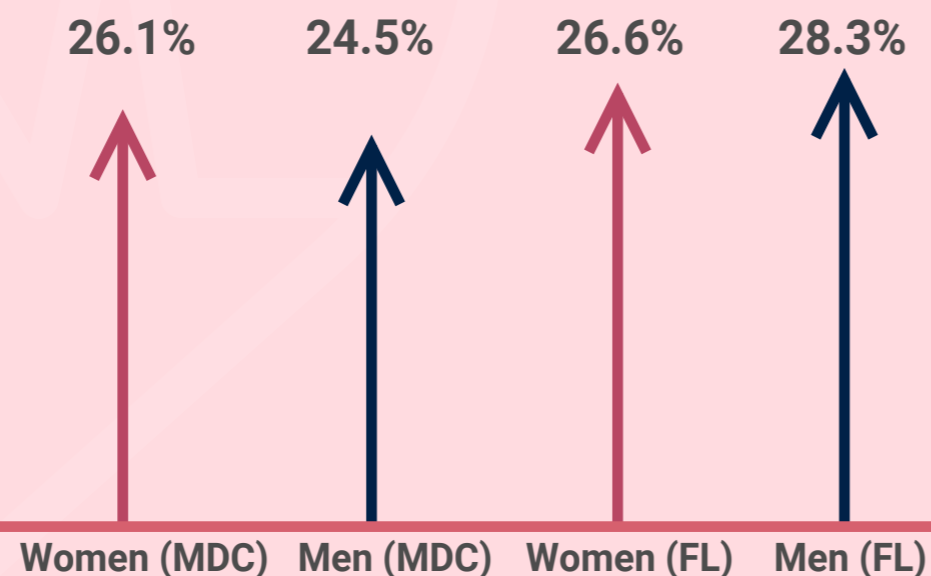
Adults in Poor Physical Health

The percentage of men and women in Miami-Dade and Florida in poor physical health on 14 or more days per month decreased significantly from 2013 to 2016. The number of women in Miami-Dade County with poor physical decreased by 6.2% from 2013 to 2016.

	2013	2016
Women (MDC)	16.0%	9.8%
Men (MDC)	14.9%	8.4%
Women (FL)	15.2%	14.1%
Men (FL)	13.0%	11.6%

Obesity

From 2013 to 2016, the percentage of women in Miami-Dade who were obese decreased by 0.5%. Despite the decrease, the number of women who were considered obese surpassed men by 1.6%.

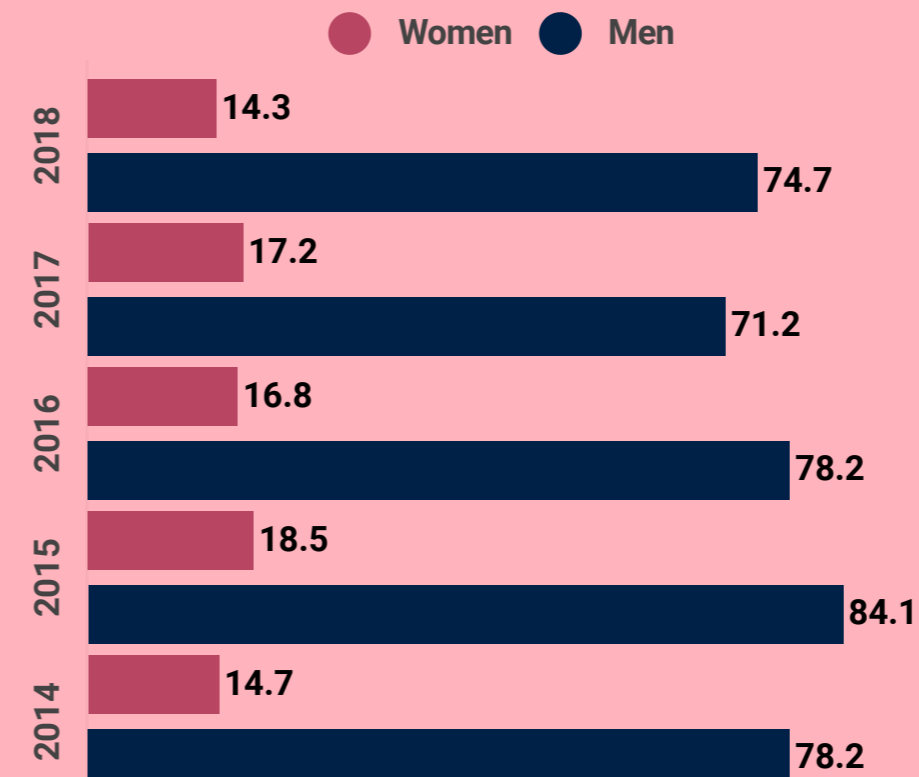


Cancer

The number of women in Miami-Dade County that were diagnosed with any form of cancer, excluding skin cancer, increased by 1.3% from 2013 to 2016. In 2016, 2.2% more women in Miami-Dade County were diagnosed with cancer than men.

HIV Cases per 100,000 Population

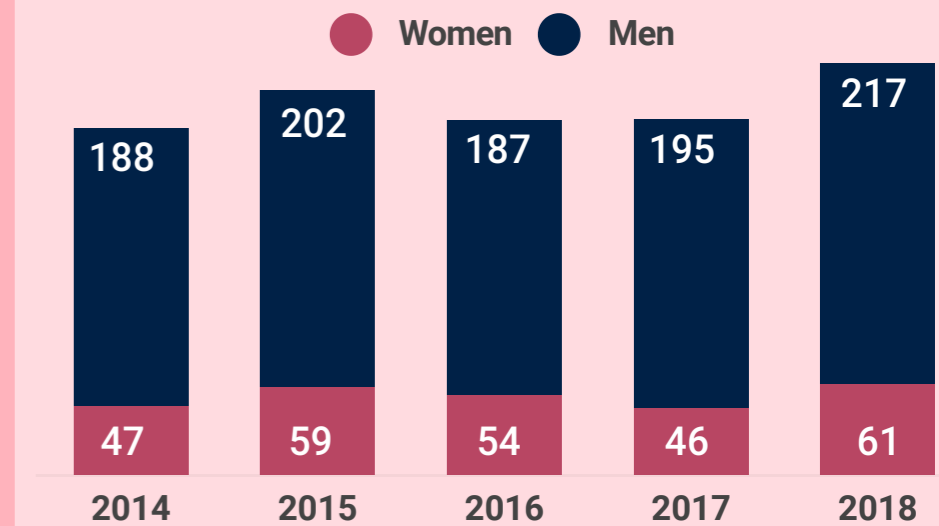
From 2017 to 2018, the number of HIV cases per 100,000 population decreased by 16.9% for women in Miami-Dade County but increased by 4.9% for men.



Women Diagnosed with a Depressive Disorder

The number of women diagnosed with a depressive disorder in Miami-Dade decreased by 1.6% from 2013 to 2016. In 2016, the number of women in Miami-Dade who were diagnosed with a depressive disorder was 2.1% lower than women in Florida overall.

Deaths by Suicide



In 2018, men's suicide rate in Miami-Dade was 72% higher than women's. Although the number of men who die by suicide is substantially higher, in 2016 15.7% of women were diagnosed with a depressive disorder compared to only 7.7% of men.

Women who engage in heavy or binge drinking (2016)

MDC: 10.8%

FL: 13.7%

Women who are current smokers (2016)

MDC: 6.5%

FL: 13.3%