



WOMEN'S HEALTH & WELL-BEING: ACCESS TO COMPREHENSIVE, QUALITY AND AFFORDABLE CARE

Women's Health & Well-being is directly linked to their ability to access affordable healthcare and reproductive health.

Based on the analysis of five core Health & Well-being metrics, gender disparities widened over the past decade.

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THE HEALTH & WELL-BEING SCORE IS CALCULATED USING FIVE METRICS:

- **Health Insurance:** In 2022, 88% of women had health insurance coverage, compared to 84% of men.
- **Maternal Morbidity:** The highest recorded maternal morbidity rate at 25.3 per 1,000 delivery hospitalizations was in 2020, with minimal improvement in 2022 at 24.8 per 1,000 delivery hospitalizations.
- **Infant Mortality:** In 2022, the infant infant mortality rate was 5.9 per 1,000 births, at its highest over the course of the analysis.
- **Disability:** In 2022, more women (11%) than men (9%) had disabilities, primarily tied to longer life expectancy and age-related factors.
- **Teenage Pregnancy:** In 2022, the teenage pregnancy rate was 6.4, a significant decline from 20.2 in 2010.

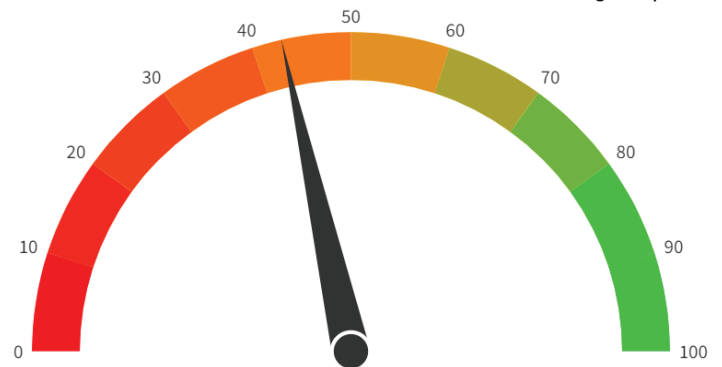
BARRIERS TO WOMEN'S POSITIVE HEALTH OUTCOMES:

- **Access to Quality and Affordable Healthcare:** Women face barriers to coverage regardless of their insured status. Women who lack access to private health insurance must rely on public insurance like Medicaid to cover costs, especially during pregnancy.
- **Maternal Health:** Poor maternal health is related to the lack of quality, accessible, and affordable healthcare. Many pregnant people and mothers covered by public health insurance lack coverage before pregnancy.
- **Reproductive Health and Rights:** After the overturn of Roe v. Wade in 2022, Florida started restricting and/or banning access to abortion and reproductive healthcare, with a 15-week abortion ban currently in place and a 6-week ban passing in 2023.
- **Transportation:** A lack of transportation access is a barrier to healthcare among low-income, elderly, rural, and urban populations and contributes to poor health outcomes.

- **Climate Change and Environmental Factors:** Miami-Dade County is especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change including an increased risk of extreme heat, hurricane impact, and sea-level rise. Climate change, a social determinant of health, contributes to poor maternal and reproductive health.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- **Access to Quality and Affordable Health Care:** Ensure equitable access to care, starting with the expansion of Medicaid in Florida, improving the content of care, and addressing the bias and discrimination women experience when seeking care.
- **Maternal Health:** With the help of community partners and stakeholders, develop a 5-year plan to reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity rates county-wide, including the expansion of doula care, and providing culturally competent care.
- **Reproductive Rights:** If approved by the Florida Supreme Court, we support voting yes on Amendment 4 for abortion access on the November 2024 ballot, made possible by Floridians Protecting Freedom's ballot initiative campaign.
- **Extreme Heat and Pregnancy Health:** Raise awareness and allocate funding for weatherization and affordable energy access, especially to low and moderate-income families, and enhance the capacity of resilience offices in Miami-Dade, City of Miami, and Miami Beach to address climate change impacts.



The Miami-Dade Score was 44 points in 2022, a 1-point improvement since 2021.

For more details on Health & Well-being, read the full policy paper published in 2023 [here](#).

The Gender Equity Index Score for 2022 was 52 points.