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WOMEN'S HEALTH DATA REPORT



WOMEN'S FUND
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This report presents the major health indicators of relevance to women in Miami-Dade County. The indicators included were selected with input from a technical advisory group of representatives from the following organizations: the University of Miami, Miami-Dade County Health Department, Health Council of South Florida, and Florida International University.¹ Indicators were selected based on the following criteria: importance to women's health; population-based data exists; and, measurement over time (i.e., will be available on an annual basis).

There are a number of areas addressed in this report and the data come from several sources, including:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- Florida Agency for Health Care Administration
- Florida Department of Health
- Florida Cancer Data System
- Miami-Dade County Health Department
- Health Council of South Florida's Living Healthy, Living Longer in Miami-Dade community survey

For all indicators, the most recent data available were included; the data are from 2006 for the majority of sources.

The Institute for Women's Health analyzed the 2006 dataset of the CDC, BRFSS survey for Miami-Dade County. Included in the Appendix of this report are tables which summarize the findings of the analysis for women by race/ethnicity, age group, and income level. Only the BRFSS data for women by race/ethnicity have been included and discussed in the main body of this report.

When definitions were consistent, the indicators included in this report are compared to Healthy People 2010 Targets² and the Miami-Dade 2012 Objectives identified in the 2007 Miami-Dade Community Health Report Card.³ Comparison to these benchmarks enables an understanding of how women in the county are doing compared to goals set by national and county planning bodies.

1. See Appendix for information on representatives and participating organizations.
2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.
3. Health Council of South Florida. 2007 Miami-Dade Community Health Report Card. Available at: http://www.healthcouncil.org/documents/Report_Card.pdf.

The report is organized into the following sections:

- Health Status, which includes Chronic Diseases and Leading Causes of Death
- Access to Health Care
- Reproductive Health
- Violence
- Mental Health
- Lifestyle
- Preventive Health

Each section includes tables of the relevant data. Any areas where women in the county fare worse than the Healthy People 2010 Targets or Miami-Dade 2012 Objectives are called out in the bullets throughout this report. For the CDC, BRFSS data, we have also highlighted the areas where, based on chi-square analysis, there are significant differences between women by racial/ethnic groups.

Limitations

As discussed in the foreword, there are many groups of women who are not represented by the data due to the categorization and aggregation of race and ethnicity in major health surveillance systems.

Since data have been compiled from a number of sources, the methods in which the information is collected by each source vary. The CDC, BRFSS dataset comes from a telephone survey administered randomly to county residents in English and Spanish. Participants self-report their health behaviors and conditions. The Health Council of South Florida’s Living Healthy, Living Longer in Miami-Dade community survey was administered in the same way.

For the other data sources which monitor disease incidence and mortality rates, there are systems in place to monitor and report on the rates. The data are typically collected from health care providers and do not depend on the reporting of individual county residents.

It should be noted that the following chronic diseases: diabetes, angina or coronary heart disease, stroke, asthma, osteoporosis, and arthritis or rheumatism, are not reported or tracked by a county or state-level surveillance system. The data which are available on the percent of people who have these diseases come from surveys of individuals in the population who self-report whether or not they have been diagnosed with the disease.

Major Findings

The areas highlighted below are ones where the indicators for women in Miami-Dade County are worse than the Healthy People 2010⁴ and/or Miami-Dade 2012 Objectives.⁵ Instances where there are significant differences among women by racial and ethnic groups, based on the analysis of the BRFSS, have also been described.

4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2010. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.
 5. Health Council of South Florida. 2007 Miami-Dade Community Health Report Card.

Health Status and Chronic Diseases

- **Diabetes** – The percent of women diagnosed with diabetes in the county – 7% – is far above the Healthy People 2010 Target of 2.5%. In addition, the diabetes long-term complication hospital admission rate exceeds the Miami-Dade 2012 Objective for white and black non-Hispanic women, indicating these women who have diabetes are not getting the care needed to manage their disease and prevent long-term complications.
- **Hypertension** – The hypertension hospital admission rate for all women in the county exceeds the Miami-Dade 2012 Objective. Thus, women with hypertension are not able to manage their disease but end up in the hospital with complications related to their hypertension.
- **Asthma** – The adult asthma hospital admission rate for all women in the county exceeds the Miami-Dade 2012 Objective. As with hypertension and diabetes, women in the county are being admitted to the hospital because of their asthma. Good outpatient care could potentially prevent these complications and the need for hospitalization.
- **Heart Disease** – Heart disease remains the leading cause of death among women in the county.
- **HIV** – HIV continues to have a devastating impact on women in our county. For all racial/ethnic groups of women, the death rate due to HIV far exceeds the Healthy People 2010 Target of 0.7 per 100,000. Black non-Hispanic women are most affected with a death rate due to HIV of 44 per 100,000, approximately 60 times the Healthy People 2010 Target.
- **Cancer** – White non-Hispanic women have the highest incidence and mortality rates of lung cancer among women in the county; overall lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among women in the county. Black non-Hispanic women experience death rates for the following cancers which far exceed the Healthy People 2010 Targets: breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and cervical cancer.

Access to Health Care

- Numerous reports have highlighted the large uninsured population in Miami-Dade County. It is no surprise that the percentage of women in the county who report having health care coverage, 76%, is below the Healthy People 2010 Target of 100%. Analysis found that differences in accessing care exist among women by race/ethnicity. White non-Hispanic women are more likely to be insured than black non-Hispanic or Hispanic women. In addition to a lack of insurance, Hispanic women are



more likely to experience other barriers to accessing health care. Specifically they are less likely to have a regular source of care or medical home and more likely to be unable to see a doctor because of cost.

Reproductive Health

- The rates of sexually transmitted diseases among women in the county are extremely high. For gonorrhea and syphilis, which have the appropriate county-level data to compare to Healthy People 2010 Targets, the rates are approximately 4 times and 30 times the Targets respectively. The majority of cases occur among black non-Hispanic women.
- On several key indicators of maternal and child health, Miami-Dade is doing poorly – indicators for maternal deaths, infant deaths, and low birthweight births among all subgroups of women in Miami-Dade County do not meet the Healthy People 2010 Targets.

Violence

- The rate of domestic violence offenses which occur in the county – 6 per 1,000 – is almost double the Healthy People 2010 Target of 3.3 per 1,000.

Lifestyle

- White non-Hispanic women are more likely than black non-Hispanic and Hispanic women to engage in physical activity. They also meet the Miami-Dade 2012 Objective in this area whereas black non-Hispanic and Hispanic women do not.
- White non-Hispanic women are also more likely to report that they are at a healthy weight – neither overweight nor obese – than black non-Hispanic and Hispanic women. They meet the Healthy People 2010 Target in this area as well whereas black non-Hispanic and Hispanic women do not.
- Yet, white non-Hispanic women are more likely to smoke and the proportion who do in our county is worse than the Healthy People 2010 Target.

Preventive Health

- We fall short of the Healthy People 2010 Targets for the percentage of women who get the following cancer screenings according to recommended guidelines: Pap smears, blood stool tests, and sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

It is apparent that there are many areas where action is needed to improve the health of women in our county. The health status and chronic diseases of female residents reflect the areas where the county is falling short in preventive screenings and healthy behaviors.

Self-Rated Health

- Overall, women in Miami are more likely to report “fair” or “poor” health than women nationally or in the rest of the state.
- Within Miami, women describe their health differently depending on their race and ethnicity. Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic women are more likely to indicate worse health than white non-Hispanic women.⁶

Table 1. Percent of Women Reporting “Fair” or “Poor” Health, 2006

Healthy People 2010 Target	Women Nationally	Women in Florida	Miami-Dade County			
			All Women	White Non-Hispanic Women	Black Non-Hispanic Women	Hispanic Women
N/A	15.8%	17.0%	19.8%	8.1%	15.6%	23.9%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.

Unhealthy Days

- In Miami, black non-Hispanic women report more days per month when poor physical or mental health prevented them from doing their usual activities than white non-Hispanic or Hispanic women⁶

Table 2. Average Number of Days in Past Month Women Reported Usual Daily Activities Were Limited Due to Poor Physical or Mental Health, 2006

Healthy People 2010 Target	Women Nationally	Women in Florida	Miami-Dade County			
			All Women	White Non-Hispanic Women	Black Non-Hispanic Women	Hispanic Women
N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4 days	1.9 days	5.3 days	3.3 days

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.

6. Based on chi-square analysis of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART) Project, 2006 dataset for Miami-Dade County by race/ethnicity among women, (p<0.05)



Chronic Diseases

- The percent of women diagnosed with diabetes in Miami-Dade is well above the Healthy People 2010 target⁷, especially for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women. This reflects the trends seen nationally where black and Hispanic women are at greater risk for the disease than white women.

Table 3. Percent of Women Who Report Having Chronic Diseases, 2006

	Healthy People 2010 Target	Women Nationally	Women in Florida	Miami-Dade County			
				All Women	White Non-Hispanic Women	Black Non-Hispanic Women	Hispanic Women
Diabetes¹	2.5	7.1	7.3	6.5	3.5	8.9	7.1
Angina or Coronary Heart Disease¹	N/A	3.6	4.3	5.3	6.6	2.8	
Stroke¹	N/A	2.7	3.3	2	4.2	2.4	1.4
Current Asthma¹	N/A	10.4	8.8	6.7	5.5	13.9	4.8
Osteoporosis	8	17.6 ²	N/A	10.9³	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arthritis or Rheumatism	N/A	30.6*	32 ⁴	24.5³	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.

²National Osteoporosis Foundation, America's Bone Health: The State of Osteoporosis and Low Bone Mass in Our Nation. Washington, DC, 2002.

³Professional Research Consultants (PRC). 2006 PRC Community Health Survey, Living Healthy, Living Longer in Miami-Dade County.

⁴Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005.

7. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2010. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.



- The following rates for hospital admissions among non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black women are well above the Miami-Dade 2012¹ Objectives:
 - Diabetes long-term complication admission rate;
 - Hypertension admission rate; and,
 - Adult asthma admission rate.
- This data provides a limited picture of outcomes related to certain chronic diseases; since it comes from hospital admissions it is expected that issues related to health care access and uninsurance affect the differences seen among women in the county.

Table 4. Prevention Quality Indicators* Related to Chronic Diseases, 2006

	Healthy People 2010 Target	Miami-Dade 2012 Objective	Women in Florida	Miami Dade County			
				All Women	White Non-Hispanic Women	Black Non-Hispanic Women	Hispanic Women
			Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Diabetes Short-Term Complication Admission Rate per 100,000 (Age 18+)	N/A	N/A	47.2	41.4	62.8	76.6	25.9
Diabetes Long-term Complication Admission Rate per 100,000 (Age 18+)	N/A	137.5	80.5	110.9	163.7	224.4	64.0
Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate per 100,000 (Age 18+)	N/A	N/A	26.6	53.8	64.8	100.2	36.5
Rate of Lower-extremity Amputation Rate Among Patients with Diabetes per 100,000 (Age 18+)	290	N/A	24.6	30.9	46.5	62.4	17.8
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Admission Rate per 100,000 (Age 18+)	N/A	N/A	229.8	217.9	490.3	154.4	170.6
Hypertension Admission Rate per Rate 100,000 (Age 18+)	N/A	92.6	83.9	127.9	179.4	244.7	81.0
Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate per 100,000 (Age 18+)	N/A	N/A	487.2	539.2	966.9	809.0	356.2
Angina Admission without Procedure Rate per 100,000 (Age 18+)	N/A	N/A	28.0	29.4	45.8	38.3	22.5
Adult Asthma Admission Rate per 100,000 (Age 18+)	N/A	167.6	187.3	238.4	405.9	344.8	164.4

*The Prevention Quality Indicators are a set of measures that can be used with hospital inpatient discharge data to identify conditions for which good outpatient care can potentially prevent the need for hospitalization, or for which early intervention can prevent complications or more severe disease. Sources: PQI Definitions: AHRQ Quality Indicators - Prevention Quality Indicators Technical Specifications, Version 3.1., March 12, 2007. Numbers and Percents derived from the Hospital Inpatient Data File, Calendar Year 2006, Florida Agency for Health Care Administration. Rates per 100,000 Age 18 years and over calculated using 2006 population estimates from The Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research. Available at <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/PopQuery.aspx>

Leading Causes of Death

- For women in the United States, heart disease, cancer and stroke are the top three causes of death.⁹
- The experiences of women in Miami are similar; heart disease and cancer are the leading causes of death for the different racial and ethnic groups of women in the county. However, Miami differs in that infectious diseases are a leading cause of death for black non-Hispanic and non-Hispanic Haitian women; within this category, HIV is the disease responsible for the most deaths.¹⁰

Table 5. Leading Causes of Death for Women in Miami-Dade County by Race/Ethnicity, 2006

Race/Ethnicity	#1 Cause	#2 Cause	#3 Cause	#4 Cause	#5 Cause
All Women (8,871 deaths)	Heart Disease (2,672 deaths)	Cancer (1,879 deaths)	Stroke (544 deaths)	Alzheimer's Disease (386 deaths)	Infectious Diseases (375 deaths)
Hispanic Women, All Races (5,043 deaths)	Heart Disease (1,585 deaths)	Cancer (1,043 deaths)	Stroke (285 deaths)	Alzheimer's Disease (252 deaths)	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (207 deaths)
White, Non-Hispanic Women (2,221 deaths)	Heart Disease (675 deaths)	Cancer (492 deaths)	Stroke (128 deaths)	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (103 deaths)	Alzheimer's Disease (102 deaths)
Black, Non-Hispanic Women (1,514 deaths)	Heart Disease (391 deaths)	Cancer (308 deaths)	Infectious Diseases (161 deaths total)	Stroke (127 deaths)	Diabetes (80 deaths)
Non-Hispanic Haitian Women (180 deaths)	Cancer (42 deaths)	Heart disease (41 deaths)	Infectious Diseases (18 deaths total)	Stroke (13 deaths)	Diabetes (11 deaths)

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2006.

Table 6. Leading Causes of Death for Women Nationally by Race/Ethnicity, 2004

Race/Ethnicity	#1 Cause	#2 Cause	#3 Cause	#4 Cause	#5 Cause
All Women	Heart Disease	Cancer	Stroke	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Alzheimer's Disease
Hispanic Women	Heart Disease	Cancer	Stroke	Diabetes	Unintentional Injuries
White, Non-Hispanic Women	Heart Disease	Cancer	Stroke	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Alzheimer's Disease
Black, Non-Hispanic Women	Heart Disease	Cancer	Stroke	Diabetes	Kidney disease

Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Leading Causes of Death in Females*, United States, 2004. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/Women/lcod.htm>

9. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Leading Causes of Death in Females*, United States, 2004. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/Women/lcod.htm>
 10. Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2006.

HIV Incidence and Mortality

- For the past ten years in Miami-Dade County, the majority of HIV cases among women have been among black non-Hispanic women. Recently, the percent of black female HIV cases has decreased from 73% of the total in 1998 to 70% of the total in 2006. Yet, increases have been observed among both white and Hispanic females over this same time period.¹¹
- Heterosexual risk continues to be the dominant form of exposure among women in Miami with 92% of cases occurring among these women compared to 8% among intravenous drug users.¹²

Table 7. Incidence and Mortality Rates of Female HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2006

	Healthy People 2010 Target	Miami-Dade 2012 Objective	Women in Florida			Miami-Dade County		
			White Non-Hispanic Women	Black Non-Hispanic Women	Hispanic Women	White Non-Hispanic Women	Black Non-Hispanic Women	Hispanic Women
Incidence Rate of Female HIV Cases (per 100,000)	N/A	48.2	4.9	71.5	12.3	16.5	109.7	14.6
Mortality Rate of Female HIV Cases (per 100,000)	0.7	N/A	1.3	29.1	2.5	3.5	44.1	2.6

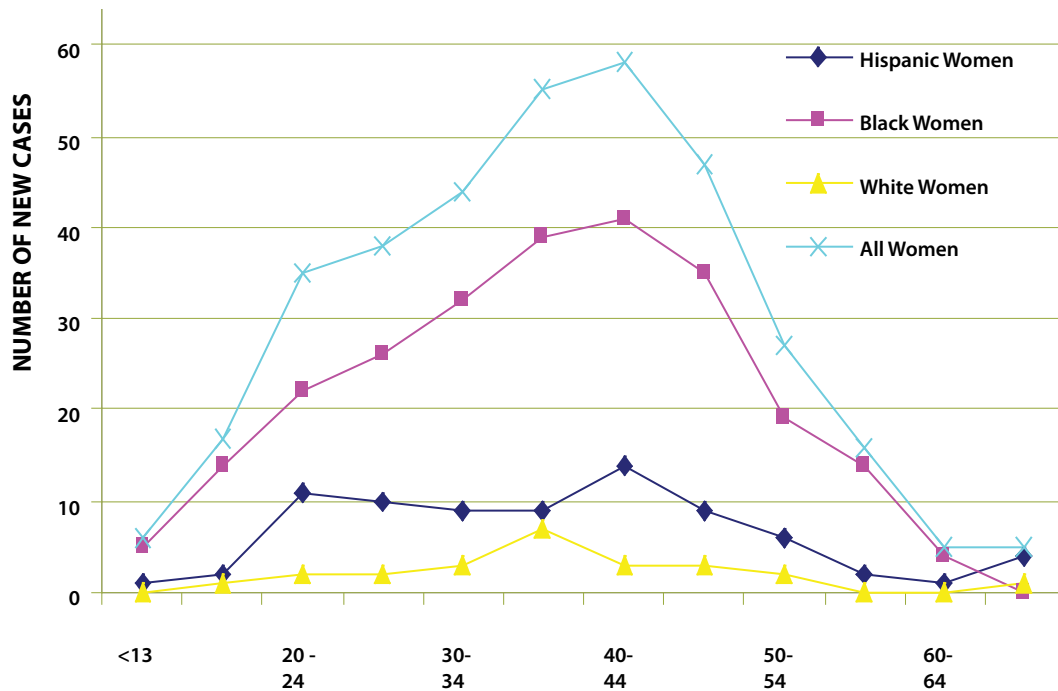
Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics and Bureau of HIV/AIDS, 2006.

11. Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS Surveillance Section, 2006.

12. Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS Surveillance Section, 2006.

- The death rate due to HIV for black women in Miami is far above the Healthy People 2010 Target of 0.7 per 100,000.
- Most new cases of HIV in women diagnosed in Miami in 2006 were among middle age women.

Chart 1. New HIV Cases Reported Among Women in Miami Dade County by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2006

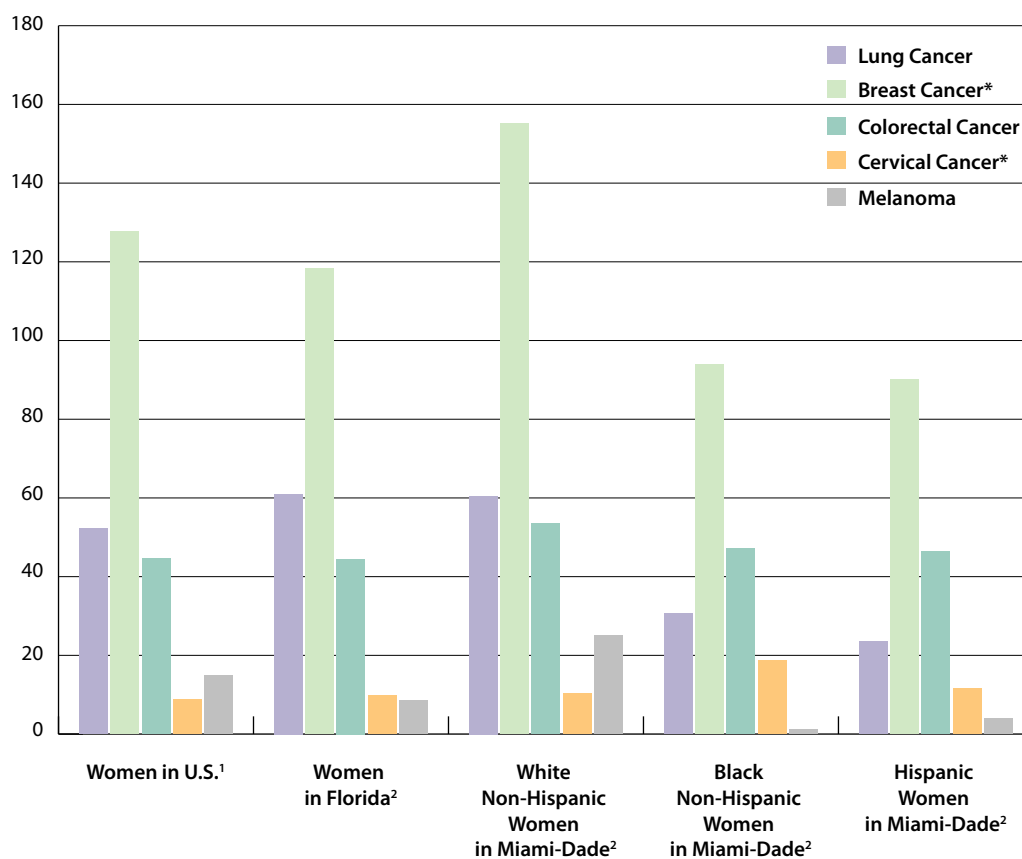


Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics and Bureau of HIV/AIDS, 2006.

Cancer Incidence and Mortality

- The top three causes of cancer death among women in the United States are: lung cancer, breast cancer, and colorectal cancer.¹³ The same is true in Miami.¹⁴
- Also included in this report are cervical cancer rates, since it is specific to women and a cancer for which there are proven prevention methods, and melanoma because of the increased risk due to the South Florida climate.
- White non-Hispanic women have higher incidence rates of lung cancer and breast cancer than black non-Hispanic and Hispanic women in Miami.

Chart 2. Cancer Incidence for Women by Race and Hispanic Origin- Selected Sites: 2000 – 2004



¹National Cancer Institute, SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2004.
²Florida Cancer Data System
 *Invasive only

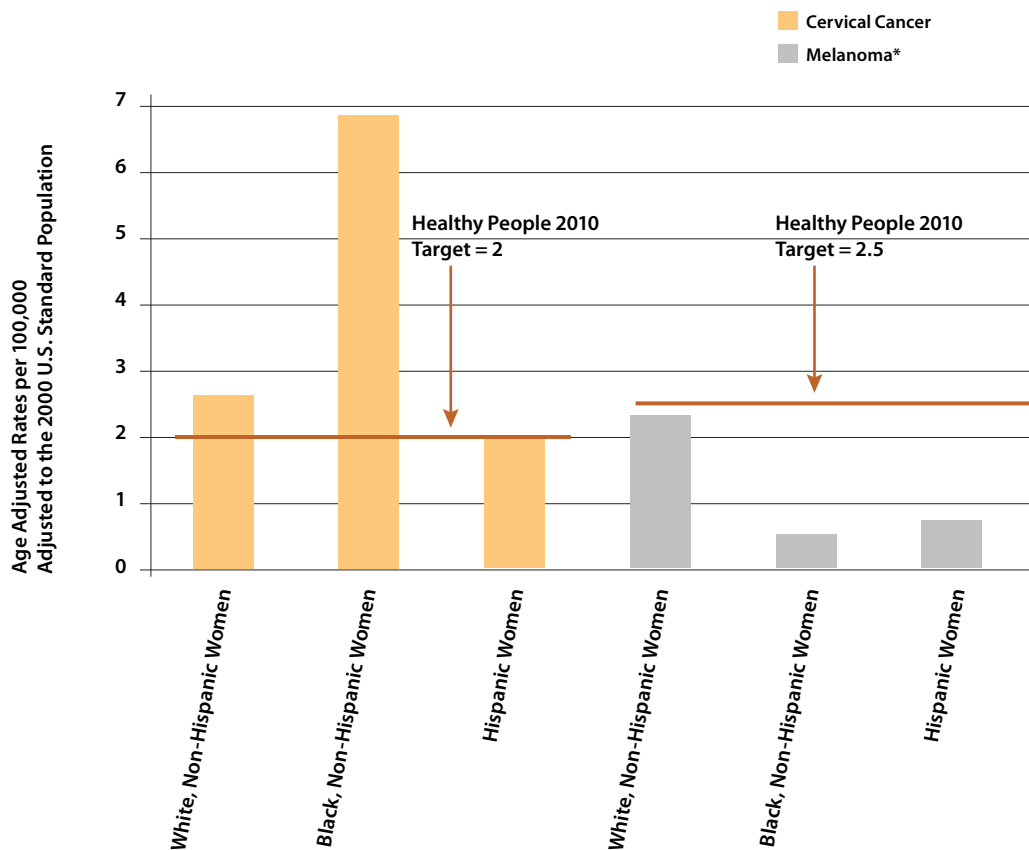
13. American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures, 2007.
 Available at: <http://www.cancer.org/downloads/STT/CAFF2007PWSecured.pdf>.
 14. Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 2006.
 Available at: <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/DeathQuery.aspx>.

Chart 3. Cancer Mortality for Women in Miami-Dade County by Race and Hispanic Origin- Top 3 Causes of Cancer Death: 2000 – 2004



Source: Florida Cancer Data System

Chart 4. Cancer Mortality for Women in Miami-Dade County by Race and Hispanic Origin-Selected Cancers: 2000 – 2004



Source: Florida Cancer Data System

* No data available for Basal and Squamous Carcinoma, not reportable diseases.

- Black non-Hispanic women have both a higher incidence of cervical cancer than white non-Hispanic and Hispanic women and a higher death rate from this cancer. The death rates for black non-Hispanic women for the following cancers far exceed the Healthy People 2010 Targets: breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and cervical cancer.
- Note: Tables 20 and 21 include the values for the cancer incidence and mortality rates and are located in the Appendix.

Women in the United States can face unique barriers to becoming insured:¹⁵

- They are less likely to have coverage through their own employer; and,
- They are more likely to have coverage through their spouse as dependents.

Importantly, women – whether they are insured or uninsured – are likely to have cost-related problems in accessing health care.¹⁶

- Since women typically have lower incomes than men they have greater difficulty paying premiums.
- In addition, women use health care services more than men and have high out-of-pocket expenses. Many women are likely to spend greater than 10% of their incomes on health care expenditures and premiums.

Florida has the 2nd highest percentage of uninsured low-income women residents (<200% of poverty threshold) of states in the country; only Texas has a higher percentage in the nation.¹⁷

Miami-Dade County has the greatest number of uninsured individuals, as well as the highest uninsured rate, in all of Florida.¹⁸ According to the most recent county-wide survey of uninsurance, 26.7% of residents overall are uninsured – 27.8% of men and 25.6% of women.¹⁹

The following population segments are more likely to be uninsured in Miami-Dade County:²⁰

- Persons at low income levels
- Individuals born outside the U.S.
- Blacks and Hispanics
- Individuals who are unemployed or employed part-time

For women in Miami-Dade, the proportion who are insured and have a regular source of health care are well below the Healthy People 2010 Targets for these indicators.

15. Commonwealth Fund. Issue Brief – Women and Health Coverage: The Affordability Gap. April 2007. Available at: http://www.commonwealthfund.org/usr_doc/1020_Patchias_women_hlt_coverage_affordability_gap.pdf?section=4039

16. Ibid.

17. Kaiser Family Foundation. Women's Health Insurance Coverage Fact Sheet, December 2007. Available at: http://www.kff.org/womenshealth/upload/6000_06.pdf.

18. The Department of Health Services Research, Management and Policy, University of Florida. A Profile of Uninsured Floridians: Findings from the 2004 Florida Health Insurance Study, February 2005.

19. Department of Health Services Administration, University of Florida. Miami-Dade County Health Insurance Survey. June 2003.

20. Note: This is not limited to women but describes all uninsured residents.

Among women in Miami-Dade County, the following differences exist in access to health care:²¹

- White non-Hispanic women are more likely to have health care coverage than black non-Hispanic or Hispanic women.
- Hispanic women are:
 - Less likely to have a person they think of as their regular doctor or source of health care
 - More likely to be unable to see a doctor because of cost; and,
 - Less likely to have visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year than white and black non-Hispanic women.

Table 8. Indicators Related to Health Care Access

Percent of women who...	Healthy People 2010 Target	Miami-Dade 2012 Objective	Women Nationally	Women in Florida	Women in Miami-Dade County			
					All Women	White Non-Hispanic Women	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic Women
Have any kind of health care coverage ¹	100	74.3	87	81.1	75.5	88.7	75.5	71.4
Have a regular source of health care ¹	96	N/A	N/A	N/A	77.5	86	84.1	73.1
Were unable to see a doctor due to cost ¹	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.5	4.5	9.6	22
Have visited a dentist or dental clinic in past year ¹	56	70.5	72.2	70.8	73.8	85.7	75.1	69.6
Have used a hospital emergency room more than once in the past year ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.

² Professional Research Consultants (PRC). Living Healthy, Living Longer in Miami-Dade County, 2006.

21. Based on chi-square analysis of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART) Project, 2006 dataset for Miami-Dade County by race/ethnicity among women, (p<0.05)

Prenatal Care

- There is a poor distribution of primary care providers serving low-income individuals throughout the county. Miami-Dade County currently has 14 federally designated “low-income population” health professional shortage areas comprised of more than 200 census tracts throughout the county.²²
- For all mothers in Miami-Dade County, we are below the Healthy People 2010 Target of 90% receiving prenatal care in the 1st trimester of their pregnancy. Among black women is the lowest proportion of mothers receiving 1st trimester prenatal care at 68%.

Table 9. Percent of Live Births in which Mother Received Prenatal Care in 1st Trimester by Race/Ethnicity, 2006

Healthy People 2010 Target	90.0%
Florida	76.8%
Miami-Dade County	77.4%
Non-Hispanic White	83.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	67.9%
Hispanic	79.7%
Cuban	81.4%
Puerto Rican	76.4%
Central/South American	80.0%
Mexican/Other Hispanic	74.3%
Haitian	71.0%
Non-Hispanic Other	79.7%
Unknown	55.7%

Source: Miami-Dade County Health Department. Vital and Morbidity Statistics 2005 -2006, Section 1 – Maternal and Child Health.

22. Florida Department of Health, Division of Health Access and Tobacco, 2007. Available at: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/recruit/shortdesig.html>

Birth Indicators

- The percent of low birthweight births among all subgroups of women in Miami-Dade County is well above the Healthy People 2010 Target of 5%. It is highest among non-Hispanic black, Haitian, and Puerto Rican women.

Table 10. Percent of Low Birthweight Births by Mother’s Race/Ethnicity, 2006

Healthy People 2010 Target	5.0%
Nationally	8.2%
Florida	8.8%
Miami-Dade County	8.6%
Non-Hispanic White	8.4%
Non-Hispanic Black	13.0%
Hispanic	7.2%
Cuban	6.8%
Puerto Rican	9.7%
Central/South American	7.1%
Mexican/Other Hispanic	7.7%
Haitian	10.0%
Non-Hispanic Other	9.7%
Unknown	12.9%

Source: Miami-Dade County Health Department. Vital and Morbidity Statistics 2005 -2006, Section 1 – Maternal and Child Health.

- The rate of maternal deaths among women in Miami-Dade County exceeds the Healthy People 2010 Target and is highest among non-white women.

Table 11. Maternal Mortality Rates (per 100,000 live births), 2006

Healthy People 2010 Target	3.3
Miami-Dade County (2 deaths)	5.9
White (1 death)	4.2
Non-White (1 death)	10.8

Source: Miami-Dade County Health Department. Vital and Morbidity Statistics 2005 -2006, Section 1 – Maternal and Child Health.

- The rate of infant deaths in Miami-Dade County exceeds the Healthy People 2010 Target and is highest among non-Hispanic black women.

Table 12. Infant Death Rate* (per 1,000 live births), 2006

Healthy People 2010 Target	4.5
Miami-Dade County	6.5
Non-Hispanic White	7.2
Non-Hispanic Black	11.6
Hispanic	4.0
Cuban	4.9
Puerto Rican	6.7
Central/South American	2.8
Mexican/Other Hispanic	4.2
Haitian	8.1
Non-Hispanic Other	4.9
Unknown	271.4

*Infant deaths are deaths within the first year of life. These include neonatal and postneonatal deaths.
 Source: Miami-Dade County Health Department. Vital and Morbidity Statistics 2005 -2006, Section 1 – Maternal and Child Health.

23. Based on chi-square analysis of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART) Project, 2006 dataset for Miami-Dade County by race/ethnicity among women, (p<0.05)

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

- The rates of syphilis and gonorrhea among women in the county are well above the Healthy People 2010 Targets.
- The majority of cases of STDs occurring among women in Miami-Dade are among black women and the rates of Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis among this population far exceed the rates among white non-Hispanic and Hispanic women.

**Table 13. Rates of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Among Women, 2006
(Estimated Cases per 100,000)**

	Healthy People 2010 Target	Women Nationally ¹	Women in Florida ¹	Women in Miami-Dade County ²			
				All Women	White Non-Hispanic Women	Black Non-Hispanic Women	Hispanic Women
Chlamydia	N/A	515.8	425.1	299.8	106.8	1019.2	75.8
Chlamydia among women age 15-24	N/A	N/A	N/A	1697.6	586.9	4648.6	715.2
Gonorrhea	19.0	124.3	137.1	69.4	21.1	270.9	11.0
Gonorrhea among women age 15-44	42.0	N/A	N/A	159.4	53.3	578.6	40.2
Infectious Syphilis	0.2	1.0	1.1	2.5	0.5	10.9	0.2

Rates calculated using 2006 population estimates from The Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research. Available at: <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/PopQuery.aspx>

¹CDC, STD Surveillance Report, 2006. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/toc2006.htm>

²Florida Department of Health, Division of Disease Control, Bureau of STD Data Files, 2006.

- The rate of total domestic violence offenses occurring in Miami (in which the victims are both men and women) is almost double the Healthy People 2010 Target.

Table 14. Criminal Offenses Related to Domestic Violence and Rape

	Healthy People 2010 Target	Florida	Miami-Dade County	
	Rate per 1,000	3-Yr. Rate per 1,000	3-Yr. Average Number of Events 2004-2006	3-Yr. Rate per 1,000
Total Domestic Violence Offenses*	3.3	6.6	14,502	6.0
Forcible Sex Offenses*	0.7	0.7	1,662	0.7

*Note: The victims of these offenses are both men and women.

Source: FDLE Uniform Crime Report as reported in the Miami-Dade County Health Profile Report

Table 15. Women Reporting Non-Consensual Sex in Miami-Dade County, 2006

	Miami-Dade County			
	All Women	White Non-Hispanic Women	Black Non-Hispanic Women	Hispanic Women
Percent who report that someone has had sex with them without their consent	5.3%	6.7%	3.7%	5.3%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey.

Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.

- White non-Hispanic women are more likely than black non-Hispanic or Hispanic women to:²⁴
 - Have engaged in physical activity or exercise during the past month.
 - Be at a healthy weight (neither overweight or obese).
- The percent of white and black non-Hispanic women who smoke in Miami is above the Healthy People 2010 Target.

Table 18. Lifestyle Indicators

Percent of women who...	Healthy People 2010 Target	Miami-Dade 2012 Objective	Women Nationally	Women in Florida	Miami-Dade County			
					All Women	White-Non-Hispanic Women	Black-Non-Hispanic Women	Hispanic Women
Engage in physical activity during the past month ¹	N/A	71.6%	75.0%	72.8%	63.4%	85.4%	59.0%	59.4%
Are current smokers ¹	12.0%		18.4%	18.7%	13.7%	17.9%	13.1%	12.6%
Are a healthy weight --neither overweight or obese ¹	60.0%	42.4%	46.0%	48.9%	44.5%	63.0%	33.2%	41.5%
Consume 5 or more servings of fruits/vegetables per day ²	N/A	N/A	28.1%	31.5%	36.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Have had 2 or more fast food meals in the past week ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Binge drink ²	13.4%	N/A	10.1%	9.3%	3.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Have used illicit drugs in the past month ²	3.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Had 3 or more sexual partners in past year ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attended a health promotion activity in past year ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.

²Professional Research Consultants (PRC). *Living Healthy, Living Longer in Miami-Dade County*, 2006.

24. Based on chi-square analysis of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends (SMART) Project, 2006 dataset for Miami-Dade County by race/ethnicity among women, (p<0.05)

appendix



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Health People 2010 Targets Cited in this Report

Chronic Diseases

- Objective 2-9. Reduce the proportion of adults with osteoporosis to 8%.
- Objective 5-3. Reduce the overall rate of diabetes that is diagnosed to 25 overall cases per 1,000 population (2.5%).
- Objective 5-10. Reduce the rate of lower extremity amputations in persons with diabetes to 2.9 lower extremity amputations per 1,000 persons with diabetes per year (290 per 100,000 persons with diabetes per year).

HIV

- Objective 13-14. Reduce deaths from HIV to 0.7 deaths per 100,000 persons

Cancer

- Objective 3-2. Reduce the lung cancer death rate to 44.9 deaths per 100,000.
- Objective 3-3. Reduce the breast cancer death rate to 22.3 deaths per 100,000 females.
- Objective 3-4. Reduce the death rate from cancer of the uterine cervix to 2.0 per 100,000 females.
- Objective 3-5. Reduce the colorectal cancer death rate to 13.9 deaths per 100,000 population.
- Objective 3-8. Reduce the rate of melanoma cancer deaths to 2.5 per 100,000 population.

Access to Health Care

- Objective 1-1: Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance to 100%.
- Objective 1-4a: Increase the proportion of persons who have a specific source of ongoing care to 96%.
- Objective 1-6: Reduce the proportion of families that experience difficulties or delays in obtaining health care or do not receive needed care for one or more family members to 7%.

- Objective 21-10: Increase the proportion of children and adults who use the oral health care system each year to 56%.
- Objective 16-6a. Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive prenatal care beginning in the 1st trimester of pregnancy to 90%.

Reproductive Health

- Objective 16-10a. Reduce low birth weight births (<2,500 grams) to 5% of total births.
- Objective 16-4. Reduce maternal deaths to 3.3 per 100,000 live births.
- Objective 16-1c. Reduce infant death rate (deaths within the 1st year) to 4.5 per 1,000 live births.
- Objective 25-2. Reduce gonorrhea.
 - 25-2a. Reduce new cases of gonorrhea in the total population to 19 per 100,000.
 - 25-2b. Reduce new cases of gonorrhea among females aged 15 to 44 years to 42 per 100,000.
- Objective 25-3: Eliminate sustained domestic transmission of primary and secondary syphilis to 0.2 new cases per 100,000.

Domestic Violence

- Objective 15-34. Reduce the rate of physical assault by current or former intimate partners to 3.3 physical assaults per 1,000 persons aged 12 years and older.
- Objective 15-35. Reduce the annual rate of rape or attempted rape to 0.7 rapes or attempted rapes per 1,000 persons (0.07%).

Mental Health

- Objective 18-1. Reduce the suicide rate to 5.0 suicides per 100,000.

Lifestyle

- Objective 19-1. Increase the proportion of adults who are at a healthy weight to 60%.
- Objective 22-1. Reduce the proportion of adults who engage in no leisure-time physical activity to 20%.

- Objective 26-10c. Reduce the proportion of adults using any illicit drug during the past 30 days to 3.2%.
- Objective 26-11c. Reduce the proportion of adults age 18 years and older engaging in binge drinking of alcoholic beverages to 13.4%.
- Objective 27-1a. Reduce cigarette smoking by adults to 12%.

Preventive Health

- Objective 3-11b. Increase the proportion of women aged 18 years and older who received a Pap test within the preceding 3 years to 90%.
- Objective 3-12a. Increase adults aged 50 years and older who have received a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) within the preceding 2 years to 50%.
- Objective 3-12b. Increase adults aged 50 years and older who have ever received a sigmoidoscopy to 50%.
- Objective 3-13. Increase the proportion of women aged 40 years and older who have received a mammogram within the preceding 2 years to 70%.
- Objective 12-12. Increase the proportion of adults who have had their blood pressure measured within the preceding 2 years and can state whether their blood pressure was normal or high to 95%.
- Objective 12-15. Increase the proportion of adults who have had their blood cholesterol checked within the preceding 5 years to 80%.
- Objective 14-29a. Increase the proportion of noninstitutionalized adults aged 65 years and older who are vaccinated annually against influenza to 90%.
- Objective 14-29b. Increase the proportion of noninstitutionalized adults aged 65 years and older who are ever vaccinated against pneumococcal disease to 90%.

Cancer Incidence and Mortality Data

Table 20. Cancer Incidence for Women by Race and Hispanic Origin - Selected Cancer Sites: 2000-2004 (Age adjusted rates per 100,000 adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population)

	Women in U.S. ¹	Women in Florida ²	White Non-Hispanic Women in Miami-Dade ²	Black Non-Hispanic Women in Miami-Dade ²	Hispanic Women in Miami-Dade ²
Lung Cancer	52.3	61	60.5	30.6	23.5
Breast Cancer*	127.8	118.3	155.1	94	90.2
Colorectal Cancer	44.6	44.5	53.5	47.1	46.4
Cervical Cancer*	8.7	9.8	10.3	18.6	11.5
Melanoma	14.9	8.5	25.0	1.2	4.0

¹National Cancer Institute, SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2004.

²Florida Cancer Data System

*Invasive only

Table 21. Cancer Mortality for Women in Miami-Dade County by Race and Hispanic Origin - Selected Cancer Sites: 2000-2004 (Age adjusted rates per 100,000 adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population)

	Healthy People 2010 Target	White, Non-Hispanic Women in Miami-Dade	Black, Non-Hispanic Women in Miami-Dade	Hispanic Women in Miami-Dade
Lung Cancer	44.9	41.5	25.6	15.1
Breast Cancer	22.3	29.6	31	17.4
Colorectal Cancer	13.9	15.9	20.5	14.3
Cervical Cancer	2	2.6	6.9	2
Melanoma[^]	2.5	2.3	0.5	0.75

Source: Florida Cancer Data System

[^] No data available for Basal and Squamous Carcinoma, not reportable diseases

Data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)²⁶

Each year the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) conducts the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. In 2006, in Miami-Dade County a total of 608 women age 18 years and older were randomly selected and interviewed via telephone in either English or Spanish for the survey. The purpose of the survey is to estimate the prevalence of personal health behaviors that contribute to morbidity and mortality among adults.

The University of Miami Institute for Women's Health analyzed the 2006 BRFSS dataset for Miami-Dade County in order to assess the indicators by race/ethnicity, age range, income range, and education level for adult women. Currently, county-level data on women's health is not available at this level of detail, making it difficult to accurately assess the status of women's health in the county.

In the following tables, women are divided into the following three racial/ethnic groups: white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, and Hispanic. These categories are mutually exclusive and respondents to the BRFSS survey self-identify. The number of women who responded and identify with other categories, i.e., Asian, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Other, are too small to report separately and have been excluded from this analysis. Thus, 574 women were included in the analysis conducted by the University of Miami since respondents in the "other" race categories were excluded because the numbers were too small to make meaningful comparisons with the major race/ethnicity groups.

The percentages reported in this report have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County. Each n reported in the following tables is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the female respondents

26. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Questionnaire. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>

Table 22. Overall Self-Reported Health Status for Women in Miami-Dade County

	Women Who Report "Fair" or "Poor" Health	
	Percent ¹	n ²
All Women in Miami-Dade County	19.8%	571
By Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	8.1%	153
Black Non-Hispanic	15.6%	83
Hispanic	23.9%	335
By Age		
Age 18 to 44	12.4%	208
Age 45 to 64	19.9%	215
Age 65+	36.4%	148
By Education		
Did not graduate high school	53.8%	90
High school graduate	30.5%	133
Some college or technical school	6.6%	346
By Income Level		
< \$25,000	31.7%	175
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	12.9%	133
\$50,000+	4.4%	158
White Non-Hispanic Women	8.1%	153
By Age		
Age 18 to 44	4.7%	39
Age 45 to 64	4.0%	64
Age 65+	18.3%	50
By Education		
Did not graduate high school	11.1%	5
High school graduate	28.7%	28
Some college or technical school	3.3%	119
By Income Level		
< \$25,000	21.2%	19
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	13.3%	37
\$50,000+	0.6%	67

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 22. Overall Self-Reported Health Status for Women in Miami-Dade County (cont.)

	Women Who Report "Fair" or "Poor" Health	
	Percent ¹	n ²
Black Non-Hispanic Women	15.6%	83
By Age		
Age 18 to 44	8.8%	33
Age 45 to 64	18.5%	37
Age 65+	36.6%	13
By Education		
Did not graduate high school	33.1%	11
High school graduate	33.6%	21
Some college or technical school	5.3%	51
By Income Level		
< \$25,000	12.9%	26
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	25.4%	26
\$50,000+	9.7%	19
Hispanic Women	23.9%	335
By Age		
Age 18 to 44	15.2%	136
Age 45 to 64	25.0%	114
Age 65+	42.8%	85
By Education		
Did not graduate high school	59.5%	74
High school graduate	30.0%	84
Some college or technical school	8.4%	176
By Income Level		
< \$25,000	36.1%	130
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	8.2%	70
\$50,000+	4.9%	72

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 23. Health Status: Chronic Diseases among Women in Miami-Dade County

	Women Currently Diagnosed with Asthma		Women Diagnosed with Angina or Coronary Heart Disease		Women Diagnosed with Diabetes		Women Diagnosed with Stroke	
	Percent ¹	n ²	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	n
All Women in Miami-Dade County	6.7%	572	3.5%	570	6.5%	574	2.0%	573
By Race/Ethnicity								
White Non-Hispanic	5.5%	153	3.6%	154	3.5%	155	4.2%	154
Black Non-Hispanic	13.9%	83	6.0%	82	8.9%	83	2.4%	83
Hispanic	4.8%	336	2.8%	334	7.1%	336	1.4%	336
By Age								
Age 18 to 44	6.9%	208	0.9%	206	1.2%	208	1.0%	208
Age 45 to 64	6.2%	216	4.2%	215	10.0%	216	3.6%	216
Age 65+	5.8%	148	8.2%	149	14.5%	150	2.3%	149
By Education								
Did not graduate high school	11.6%	90	3.2%	89	9.3%	90	2.7%	89
High school graduate	6.0%	133	6.1%	130	8.9%	133	3.0%	133
Some college or technical school	5.3%	347	2.4%	349	5.2%	349	1.5%	349
By Income Level								
< \$25,000	5.6%	175	6.1%	174	5.5%	175	2.3%	175
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	6.7%	132	4.9%	133	8.1%	133	3.2%	133
\$50,000+	8.5%	159	0.0%	160	4.3%	160	0.8%	160
White Non-Hispanic Women	5.5%	153	3.6%	154	3.5%	155	4.2%	154
By Age								
Age 18 to 44	2.7%	39	0.0%	38	2.7%	39	0.0%	39
Age 45 to 64	8.9%	65	3.1%	65	0.7%	65	5.0%	65
Age 65+	5.3%	49	9.3%	51	8.2%	51	9.5%	50
By Education								
Did not graduate high school	0.0%	5	0.0%	5	5.6%	5	4	0.0%
High school graduate	4.8%	28	8.2%	27	0.0%	28	0.0%	28
Some college or technical school	6.1%	119	2.9%	121	4.2%	121	5.4%	121
By Income Level								
< \$25,000	0.0%	19	8.0%	19	2.7%	19	0.0%	19
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	6.0%	36	5.7%	37	1.2%	37	9.4%	37
\$50,000+	7.0%	68	0.0%	69	6.3%	69	0.0%	69

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each n reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 23. Health Status: Chronic Diseases among Women in Miami-Dade County (cont.)

	Women Currently Diagnosed with Asthma		Women Diagnosed with Angina or Coronary Heart Disease		Women Diagnosed with Diabetes		Women Diagnosed with Stroke	
	Percent ¹	n ²	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	n
Black Non-Hispanic Women	13.9%	83	6.0%	82	8.9%	83	2.4%	83
By Age								
Age 18 to 44	18.1%	33	0.0%	33	1.2%	33	1.2%	33
Age 45 to 64	8.3%	37	7.0%	37	16.0%	37	5.1%	37
Age 65+	11.0%	13	30.1%	12	22.0%	13	0.0%	13
By Education								
Did not graduate high school	27.6%	11	0.0%	10	7.1%	11	4.6%	11
High school graduate	18.9%	21	3.3%	21	12.2%	21	7.3%	21
Some college or technical school	9.7%	51	8.0%	51	7.7%	51	0.0%	51
By Income Level								
< \$25,000	15.8%	26	12.9%	26	4.5%	26	2.2%	26
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	16.2%	26	7.0%	26	8.5%	26	1.4%	26
\$50,000+	11.8%	19	0.0%	19	9.7%	19	4.8%	19
Hispanic Women	4.8%	336	2.8%	334	7.1%	336	1.4%	336
By Age								
Age 18 to 44	4.7%	136	1.3%	135	0.9%	136	1.1%	136
Age 45 to 64	4.8%	114	3.8%	113	11.0%	114	2.7%	114
Age 65+	5.1%	86	4.6%	86	15.7%	86	0.0%	86
By Education								
Did not graduate high school	10.5%	74	3.8%	74	9.8%	74	2.7%	74
High school graduate	2.9%	84	6.5%	82	9.6%	84	2.5%	84
Some college or technical school	3.7%	177	0.6%	177	4.9%	177	0.4%	177
By Income Level								
< \$25,000	4.1%	130	4.7%	129	5.8%	130	2.5%	130
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	3.5%	70	4.0%	70	10.0%	70	2.0%	70
\$50,000+	8.4%	72	0.0%	72	1.5%	72	0.0%	72

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 24. Access to Health Care among Women in Miami-Dade County

	Women Who Have Any Kind of Health Care Coverage		Women Who Have a Regular Source of Health Care		Women Unable to See a Doctor Due to Cost		Women Who Have Visited Dentist/ Dental Clinic in Past Year	
	Percent ¹	n ²	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	n
All Women in Miami-Dade Co.	75.5%	570	77.5%	570	16.5%	569	73.8%	572
By Race/Ethnicity								
White Non-Hispanic	88.7%	154	85.9%	154	4.5%	154	85.7%	154
Black Non-Hispanic	75.5%	82	84.1%	81	9.6%	81	75.1%	82
Hispanic	71.4%	334	73.0%	335	22.0%	334	69.6%	336
By Age								
Age 18 to 44	66.4%	207	69.8%	205	18.3%	206	75.9%	208
Age 45 to 64	75.6%	214	89.5%	215	22.0%	213	72.2%	215
Age 65+	94.6%	149	98.4%	150	5.2%	150	69.6%	149
By Education								
Did not graduate high school	68.5%	90	74.9%	90	20.4%	89	56.6%	90
High school graduate	66.0%	132	69.9%	131	22.5%	133	64.7%	133
Some college or technical school	80.6%	346	80.7%	347	13.5%	345	81.5%	347
By Income Level								
< \$25,000	54.5%	174	60.8%	175	30.6%	172	61.2%	175
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	84.7%	133	80.6%	132	12.8%	133	78.2%	132
\$50,000+	89.2%	158	93.8%	159	5.6%	159	87.7%	160
White Non-Hispanic Women	88.7%	154	86.0%	154	4.5%	154	85.7%	154
By Age								
Age 18 to 44	84.5%	38	74.2%	38	1.8%	39	82.2%	39
Age 45 to 64	85.8%	65	92.0%	65	9.0%	64	86.0%	65
Age 65+	98.0%	51	95.3%	51	3.1%	51	90.5%	50
By Education								
Did not graduate high school	40.8%	5	40.8%	5	0.0%	5	40.8%	5
High school graduate	89.5%	28	77.0%	27	12.2%	28	79.5%	28
Some college or technical school	91.6%	120	90.7%	121	3.1%	120	89.9%	120

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 24. Access to Health Care among Women in Miami-Dade County (cont.)

	Women Who Have Any Kind of Health Care Coverage		Women Who Have a Regular Source of Health Care		Women Unable to See a Doctor Due to Cost		Women Who Have Visited Dentist/ Dental Clinic in Past Year	
	Percent ¹	n ²	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	n
By Income Level								
< \$25,000	80.4%	19	79.7%	19	14.5%	19	72.1%	19
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	79.7%	37	74.0%	37	5.2%	37	82.0%	37
\$50,000+	96.7%	68	90.7%	69	2.1%	69	90.2%	69
Black Non-Hispanic Women	75.5%	82	84.1%	81	9.6%	81	75.1%	82
By Age								
Age 18 to 44	66.4%	33	78.1%	32	11.4%	32	84.5%	33
Age 45 to 64	81.0%	36	97.4%	36	7.6%	36	63.7%	36
Age 65+	100.0%	13	100.0%	13	7.2%	13	65.5%	13
By Education								
Did not graduate high school	85.9%	11	93.0%	11	13.5%	10	59.9%	11
High school graduate	71.2%	21	83.3%	20	6.2%	21	76.7%	21
Some college or technical school	75.8%	50	83.1%	50	10.5%	50	76.6%	50
By Income Level								
< \$25,000	62.9%	26	64.1%	26	15.1%	25	69.3%	26
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	89.8%	26	89.1%	26	4.1%	26	74.9%	25
\$50,000+	70.9%	18	100.0%	18	6.5%	18	90.5%	19
Hispanic Women	71.4%	334	73.1%	335	22.0%	334	69.6%	336
By Age								
Age 18 to 44	62.5%	136	59.2%	135	24.1%	135	72.1%	136
Age 45 to 64	71.1%	113	81.0%	114	29.9%	113	70.4%	114
Age 65+	92.6%	85	92.9%	86	5.7%	86	62.6%	86
By Education								
Did not graduate high school	68.4%	74	75.1%	74	22.7%	74	57.3%	74
High school graduate	60.4%	83	65.3%	84	28.6%	84	58.9%	84
Some college or technical school	77.7%	176	76.0%	176	18.6%	175	79.5%	177
By Income Level								
< \$25,000	50.9%	129	58.8%	130	35.0%	128	58.8%	130
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	84.4%	70	79.5%	69	18.3%	70	78.3%	70
\$50,000+	90.5%	72	93.7%	72	7.4%	72	85.3%	72

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 25. Sexual Violence among Women in Miami-Dade County

		Women Who Report Someone Ever Had Sex with Them Against Their Will	
		Percent ¹	n ²
All Women in Miami-Dade County		5.3%	434
By Race/Ethnicity			
	White Non-Hispanic	6.7%	119
	Black Non-Hispanic	3.7%	62
	Hispanic	5.3%	253
By Age			
	Age 18 to 44	5.6%	176
	Age 45 to 64	7.2%	170
	Age 65+	0.6%	88
By Education			
	Did not graduate high school	10.2%	54
	High school graduate	2.8%	96
	Some college or technical school	5.4%	284
By Income Level			
	< \$25,000	5.1%	132
	\$25,000 to <\$50,000	5.5%	103
	\$50,000+	4.3%	142
White Non-Hispanic Women		6.7%	119
By Age			
	Age 18 to 44	11.9%	35
	Age 45 to 64	3.8%	53
	Age 65+	0.0%	31
By Education			
	Did not graduate high school	84.2%	2
	High school graduate	3.8%	19
	Some college or technical school	3.0%	98
By Income Level			
	< \$25,000	0.0%	11
	\$25,000 to <\$50,000	16.6%	26
	\$50,000+	2.6%	65

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 25. Sexual Violence among Women in Miami-Dade County (cont.)

		Women Who Report Someone Ever Had Sex with Them Against Their Will	
		Percent¹	n²
Black Non-Hispanic Women		3.7%	62
By Age			
	Age 18 to 44	0.0%	25
	Age 45 to 64	10.3%	30
	Age 65+	0.0%	7
By Education			
	Did not graduate high school	16.9%	6
	High school graduate	7.3%	15
	Some college or technical school	1.4%	41
By Income Level			
	< \$25,000	7.6%	19
	\$25,000 to <\$50,000	0.0%	20
	\$50,000+	5.9%	15
Hispanic Women		5.3%	253
By Age			
	Age 18 to 44	5.4%	116
	Age 45 to 64	7.4%	87
	Age 65+	0.9%	50
By Education			
	Did not graduate high school	3.6%	46
	High school graduate	1.6%	62
	Some college or technical school	7.4%	145
By Income Level			
	< \$25,000	5.1%	102
	\$25,000 to <\$50,000	3.9%	57
	\$50,000+	4.9%	62

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 26. Mental Health

	Women Diagnosed with Anxiety Disorder		Women Diagnosed with Depressive Disorder		Women Who Are Very Satisfied or Satisfied with Life	
	Percent ¹	n ²	Percent	n	Percent	n
All Women in Miami-Dade County	14.7%	553	13.6%	550	95.2%	549
By Race/Ethnicity						
White Non-Hispanic	15.6%	151	16.5%	151	94.4%	152
Black Non-Hispanic	11.5%	77	9.8%	75	96.3%	77
Hispanic	15.4%	325	14.6%	324	95.0%	320
By Age						
Age 18 to 44	14.1%	204	12.2%	202	95.7%	204
Age 45 to 64	18.3%	204	19.6%	202	93.2%	201
Age 65+	11.3%	145	11.0%	146	96.3%	144
By Education						
Did not graduate high school	21.5%	86	21.3%	86	88.1%	84
High school graduate	14.8%	129	15.0%	129	95.0%	125
Some college or technical school	13.3%	337	12.3%	334	96.6%	339
By Income Level						
< \$25,000	17.4%	168	20.2%	168	91.0%	164
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	15.7%	127	12.2%	126	94.2%	128
\$50,000+	14.0%	157	11.2%	156	99.2%	157
White Non-Hispanic Women	15.6%	151	16.5%	151	94.4%	152
By Age						
Age 18 to 44	29.5%	39	21.9%	39	92.4%	39
Age 45 to 64	9.1%	63	16.3%	62	92.3%	64
Age 65+	3.2%	49	8.8%	50	100.0%	49
By Education						
Did not graduate high school	0.0%	5	13.0%	5	40.8%	5
High school graduate	16.6%	28	11.7%	28	100.0%	27
Some college or technical school	16.4%	118	17.8%	118	96.7%	120

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 26. Mental Health (cont.)

	Women Diagnosed with Anxiety Disorder		Women Diagnosed with Depressive Disorder		Women Who Are Very Satisfied or Satisfied with Life	
	Percent ¹	n ²	Percent	n	Percent	n
By Income Level						
< \$25,000	15.9%	18	10.3%	18	97.2%	17
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	13.0%	35	15.5%	36	87.4%	36
\$50,000+	20.6%	68	18.7%	68	97.3%	69
Black Non-Hispanic Women	11.5%	77	9.8%	75	96.3%	77
By Age						
Age 18 to 44	12.5%	31	11.7%	30	95.9%	32
Age 45 to 64	9.6%	34	5.4%	33	97.8%	33
Age 65+	12.4%	12	12.4%	12	93.8%	12
By Education						
Did not graduate high school	16.6%	10	48.2%	10	67.6%	10
High school graduate	23.4%	20	5.9%	20	100.0%	19
Some college or technical school	5.6%	47	5.9%	45	98.6%	48
By Income Level						
< \$25,000	7.7%	26	21.0%	26	93.3%	26
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	17.8%	22	5.4%	21	97.0%	23
\$50,000+	11.0%	19	4.9%	18	100.0%	18
Hispanic Women	15.4%	325	14.6%	324	95.0%	320
By Age						
Age 18 to 44	11.0%	134	10.0%	133	96.4%	133
Age 45 to 64	23.5%	107	24.2%	107	92.3%	104
Age 65+	14.1%	84	11.6%	84	95.3%	83
By Education						
Did not graduate high school	23.9%	71	18.8%	71	94.5%	69
High school graduate	12.3%	81	17.9%	81	92.8%	79
Some college or technical school	14.2%	172	11.7%	171	96.1%	171
By Income Level						
< \$25,000	19.5%	124	20.8%	124	90.1%	121
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	15.9%	70	13.1%	69	95.4%	69
\$50,000+	11.1%	70	8.7%	70	100.0%	70

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 27. Lifestyle Indicators

	Women Engaging in Exercise in Past Month		Women Who Are at a Healthy Weight		Women Who Are Current Smokers	
	Percent ¹	n ²	Percent	n	Percent	n
All Women in Miami-Dade County	63.4%	572	44.5%	547	13.7%	571
By Race/Ethnicity						
White Non-Hispanic	85.4%	154	63.0%	151	17.9%	154
Black Non-Hispanic	59.0%	82	33.2%	82	13.1%	82
Hispanic	59.4%	336	41.5%	314	12.6%	335
By Age						
Age 18 to 44	66.6%	207	51.0%	196	13.8%	207
Age 45 to 64	62.1%	215	39.9%	206	18.7%	214
Age 65+	61.4%	150	34.4%	145	5.2%	150
By Education						
Did not graduate high school	46.3%	90	31.1%	80	14.4%	90
High school graduate	58.0%	132	37.2%	126	12.4%	132
Some college or technical school	71.2%	348	49.9%	339	13.8%	347
By Income Level						
< \$25,000	59.9%	175	46.5%	165	15.9%	175
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	57.1%	133	38.2%	131	16.4%	133
\$50,000+	76.1%	159	51.8%	157	12.5%	158
White Non-Hispanic Women	85.4%	154	63%	151	82.1%	154
By Age						
Age 18 to 44	81.7%	38	75.8%	38	22.3%	39
Age 45 to 64	92.3%	65	61.9%	62	19.3%	64
Age 65+	82.5%	51	46.3%	51	9.8%	51
By Education						
Did not graduate high school	40.8%	5	83.4%	5	59.2%	5
High school graduate	83.1%	27	55.5%	28	5.3%	27
Some college or technical school	88.8%	121	63.8%	117	17.3%	121
By Income Level						
< \$25,000	74.0%	19	49.1%	19	19.1%	19
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	78.4%	37	59.4%	36	22.9%	37
\$50,000+	92.4%	69	71.1%	68	18.6%	68

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 27. Lifestyle Indicators (cont.)

	Women Engaging in Exercise in Past Month		Women Who Are at a Healthy Weight		Women Who Are Current Smokers	
	Percent ¹	n ²	Percent	n	Percent	n
Black Non-Hispanic Women	59.0%	82	33.2%	82	86.9%	82
By Age						
Age 18 to 44	56.1%	33	48.3%	33	12.1%	33
Age 45 to 64	57.2%	36	13.5%	36	19.2%	36
Age 65+	76.3%	13	22.0%	13	0.0%	13
By Education						
Did not graduate high school	74.5%	11	14.2%	11	13.4%	11
High school graduate	38.4%	21	28.6%	21	12.2%	21
Some college or technical school	65.5%	50	38.0%	50	13.4%	50
By Income Level						
< \$25,000	62.4%	26	49.7%	26	11.2%	26
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	43.9%	26	17.8%	26	9.6%	26
\$50,000+	70.8%	18	38.7%	19	22.3%	18
Hispanic Women	59.4%	336	41.5%	314	87.4%	335
By Age						
Age 18 to 44	66.1%	136	46.0%	125	12.3%	135
Age 45 to 64	54.4%	114	41.0%	108	18.5%	114
Age 65+	51.4%	86	31.7%	81	4.3%	86
By Education						
Did not graduate high school	43.2%	74	29.1%	64	11.3%	74
High school graduate	58.6%	84	36.0%	77	13.7%	84
Some college or technical school	65.8%	177	48.0%	172	12.6%	176
By Income Level						
< \$25,000	58.4%	130	45.7%	120	16.5%	130
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	55.5%	70	39.3%	69	16.9%	70
\$50,000+	68.0%	72	44.5%	70	5.9%	72

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 28. Preventive Health: Cancer Screenings

	Women with Pap Test in Past 3 Years		Women Age 40+ with Mammogram in Past 2 Years		Women Age 50+ with Blood Stool Test in Past 2 Years		Women Age 50+ with Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy	
	Percent ¹	n ²	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	n
All Women in Miami-Dade County	80.7%	451	76.2%	420	23.4%	280	45.7%	290
By Race/Ethnicity								
White Non-Hispanic	85.8%	117	78.3%	122	26.4%	95	60.6%	98
Black Non-Hispanic	80.9%	65	85.3%	54	51.7%	31	33.5%	35
Hispanic	80.7%	269	74.1%	244	16.3%	154	43.1%	157
By Age								
Age 18 to 44	83.8%	195	68.7%	67	N/A	0	N/A	0
Age 45 to 64	82.7%	160	75.3%	210	20.1%	142	45.5%	145
Age 65+	72.6%	96	83.1%	143	26.0%	138	45.6%	145
By Education								
Did not graduate high school	79.3%	74	79.0%	80	19.1%	59	41.9%	62
High school graduate	78.1%	97	72.5%	88	27.3%	58	32.9%	60
Some college or technical school	83.5%	279	77.6%	251	22.8%	162	52.5%	167
By Income Level								
< \$25,000	72.0%	133	69.9%	125	21.7%	87	44.8%	91
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	89.6%	106	79.7%	95	26.5%	58	34.2%	59
\$50,000+	85.8%	133	83.1%	116	30.0%	68	62.9%	71
White Non-Hispanic Women	85.8%	117	78.3%	122	26.4%	95	60.6%	98
By Age								
Age 18 to 44	91.9%	36	55.7%	12	N/A	0	N/A	0
Age 45 to 64	89.0%	52	82.3%	64	25.1%	47	59.8%	48
Age 65+	66.6%	29	80.9%	46	27.5%	48	61.1%	50
By Education								
Did not graduate high school	77.8%	5	72.8%	4	27.2%	4	40.9%	4
High school graduate	73.3%	21	56.4%	22	12.8%	18	39.2%	18
Some college or technical school	89.3%	91	83.7%	96	29.7%	73	66.7%	76

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each n reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 28. Preventive Health: Cancer Screenings (cont.)

	Women with Pap Test in Past 3 Yrs.		Women Age 40+ with Mammogram in Past 2 Yrs.		Women Age 50+ with Blood Stool Test in Past 2 Yrs.		Women Age 50+ with Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy	
	Percent ¹	n ²	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	n
By Income Level								
< \$25,000	77.5%	13	85.0%	14	35.9%	12	74.5%	13
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	84.3%	29	66.5%	27	25.4%	23	56.2%	24
\$50,000+	86.7%	57	80.0%	56	26.4%	39	59.4%	40
Black Non-Hispanic Women	80.9%	65	85.3%	54	51.7%	31	33.5%	35
By Age								
Age 18 to 44	75.9%	33	76.6%	8	N/A	0	N/A	0
Age 45 to 64	89.4%	28	83.3%	34	44.5%	22	29.2%	24
Age 65+	100.0%	4	100.0%	12	76.7%	9	44.3%	11
By Education								
Did not graduate high school	80.2%	8	91.0%	9	71.7%	4	59.9%	6
High school graduate	91.2%	14	90.5%	15	68.1%	9	26.8%	9
Some college or technical school	77.4%	43	80.8%	30	39.6%	18	30.6%	20
By Income Level								
< \$25,000	66.0%	20	72.6%	18	76.3%	9	39.4%	11
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	94.8%	20	90.5%	17	59.0%	9	22.8%	9
\$50,000+	80.4%	16	85.9%	13	31.7%	8	41.1%	9
Hispanic Women	80.7%	269	74.1%	244	16.3%	154	43.1%	157
By Age								
Age 18 to 44	84.4%	126	69.1%	47	N/A	0	N/A	0
Age 45 to 64	78.8%	80	71.1%	112	11.7%	73	46.3%	73
Age 65+	73.0%	63	81.5%	85	21.1%	81	40.0%	84
By Education								
Did not graduate high school	79.3%	61	77.8%	67	15.4%	51	40.4%	52
High school graduate	75.9%	62	70.8%	51	20.5%	31	32.8%	33
Some college or technical school	83.2%	145	74.2%	125	15.3%	71	50.5%	71
By Income Level								
< \$25,000	72.8%	100	68.4%	93	15.6%	66	42.9%	67
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	89.3%	57	79.0%	51	16.8%	26	29.1%	26
\$50,000+	87.0%	60	84.6%	47	33.2%	21	76.6%	22

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each n reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 29. Preventive Health: HIV Testing

	Women Age 18-64 Ever Tested for HIV	
	Percent ¹	n ²
All Women in Miami-Dade County	54.8%	400
By Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	44.9%	101
Black Non-Hispanic	53.4%	65
Hispanic	56.7%	234
By Age		
Age 18 to 44	63.6%	202
Age 45 to 64	39.3%	198
By Education		
Did not graduate high school	53.9%	36
High school graduate	50.8%	91
Some college or technical school	55.3%	273
By Income Level		
< \$25,000	61.7%	107
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	48.2%	108
\$50,000+	49.9%	139
White Non-Hispanic Women	44.9%	101
By Age		
Age 18 to 44	57.4%	39
Age 45 to 64	29.7%	62
By Education		
Did not graduate high school	100.0%	1
High school graduate	28.8%	15
Some college or technical school	44.9%	85
By Income Level		
< \$25,000	62.3%	6
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	54.6%	24
\$50,000+	43.7%	56
Black Non-Hispanic Women	53.4%	65
By Age		
Age 18 to 44	58.9%	32
Age 45 to 64	44.1%	33

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 29. Preventive Health: HIV Testing (cont.)

		Women Age 18-64 Ever Tested for HIV	
		Percent¹	n²
By Education			
	Did not graduate high school	69.2%	5
	High school graduate	39.6%	17
	Some college or technical school	58.0%	43
By Income Level			
	< \$25,000	54.1%	19
	\$25,000 to <\$50,000	44.6%	21
	\$50,000+	58.3%	19
Hispanic Women		56.7%	234
By Age			
	Age 18 to 44	66.4%	131
	Age 45 to 64	41.0%	103
By Education			
	Did not graduate high school	47.3%	30
	High school graduate	57.2%	59
	Some college or technical school	58.2%	145
By Income Level			
	<\$25,000	63.3%	82
	\$25,000 to <\$50,000	47.9%	63
	\$50,000+	50.4%	64

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 30. Preventive Health: Immunizations

	Women Ever Vaccinated for Hepatitis B		Women Age 65+ with Flu Shot in Past Year		Women Age 65+ Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination	
	Percent ¹	n ²	Percent	n	Percent	n
All Women in Miami-Dade County	38.9%	507	42.0%	148	40.9%	145
By Race/Ethnicity						
White Non-Hispanic	35.4%	141	61.0%	50	60.8%	49
Black Non-Hispanic	38.6%	72	16.3%	13	65.3%	13
Hispanic	40.8%	294	39.8%	85	31.1%	83
By Age						
Age 18 to 44	54.1%	169	N/A	0	N/A	0
Age 45 to 64	38.9%	198	N/A	0	N/A	0
Age 65+	10.9%	140	42.5%	148	41.7%	145
By Education						
Did not graduate high school	21.1%	81	39.7%	49	36.6%	49
High school graduate	42.9%	116	34.0%	37	41.3%	34
Some college or technical school	43.0%	309	51.6%	61	47.3%	61
By Income Level						
< \$25,000	37.2%	148	32.6%	59	42.8%	58
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	44.6%	118	60.7%	20	46.1%	19
\$50,000+	37.2%	145	59.6%	17	45.1%	17
White Non-Hispanic Women	35.4%	141	61.0%	50	60.8%	49
By Age						
Age 18 to 44	60.6%	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age 45 to 64	31.5%	62	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age 65+	13.4%	49	61.0%	50	60.8%	49
By Education						
Did not graduate high school	59.2%	5	45.5%	4	86.4%	4
High school graduate	11.9%	26	57.2%	13	43.0%	13
Some college or technical school	38.2%	110	64.3%	33	64.9%	32
By Income Level						
< \$25,000	9.1%	16	37.6%	12	51.1%	12
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	41.7%	31	75.7%	12	67.4%	12
\$50,000+	39.1%	65	57.7%	12	57.5%	12

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

Table 30. Preventive Health: Immunizations (cont.)

	Women Ever Vaccinated for Hepatitis B		Women Age 65+ with Flu Shot in Past Year		Women Age 65+ Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccination	
	Percent ¹	n ²	Percent	n	Percent	n
Black Non-Hispanic Women	38.6%	72	16.3%	13	65.3%	13
By Age						
Age 18 to 44	47.1%	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age 45 to 64	39.9%	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age 65+	0.0%	11	16.3%	13	65.3%	13
By Education						
Did not graduate high school	35.9%	8	30.3%	6	60.6%	6
High school graduate	42.3%	18	18.1%	3	54.3%	3
Some college or technical school	37.3%	46	0.0%	4	76.1%	4
By Income Level						
< \$25,000	47.9%	19	13.7%	7	75.8%	7
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	38.7%	25	0.0%	2	50.0%	2
\$50,000+	35.9%	18	*	*	*	*
Hispanic Women	40.8%	294	39.8%	85	31.1%	83
By Age						
Age 18 to 44	54.7%	113	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age 45 to 64	41.0%	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age 65+	11.5%	80	39.8%	85	31.1%	83
By Education						
Did not graduate high school	16.7%	68	40.6%	39	30.1%	39
High school graduate	48.1%	72	27.4%	21	39.0%	18
Some college or technical school	46.6%	153	51.2%	24	27.7%	25
By Income Level						
< \$25,000	37.7%	113	35.2%	40	35.6%	39
\$25,000 to <\$50,000	47.6%	62	66.7%	6	20.2%	5
\$50,000+	36.4%	62	63.2%	5	21.1%	5

¹ All percentages have been weighted to represent women in Miami-Dade County.

² Each *n* reported is the actual/unweighted sample size of the subgroup from the respondents in Miami-Dade County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.6.

This report and its associated content was compiled and prepared by staff of the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine's Institute for Women's Health. "We are hopeful this report will be used to educate and inform the decisions of researchers, community service providers, and policymakers and encourage new efforts to effectively target areas of concern for the improvement of women's health in Miami-Dade," Thomas M. Hooton, M.D., Director of the Institute for Women's Health at the Miller School.

To learn more about the Institute, please view our website at <http://womenshealth.med.miami.edu/>

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