
# Florida's Healthy Babies

## Data Analysis Report

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Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County

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# Introduction

Infant mortality is a death of a child that occurs in the first year of life (or a death between 0 and 364 days). Infant mortality represents a long-standing concern of public health and serves as a key indicator of population health. The Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs notes that the infant mortality rate is not only seen as a measure of the risk of infant death, but it is used more broadly as a crude indicator of: community health status, poverty and socioeconomic status levels in a community, and the availability and quality of health services and medical technology (Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs, 2007). Though Miami-Dade County has seen declining infant mortality rates, persistent racial and ethnic disparities exist. Moving residents towards health equity and eliminating racial and ethnic differences is important to the work and efforts of the Florida Department of Health.

> **Health Equity** is defined as the attainment of the highest level of health for all people. Achieving health equity requires valuing everyone equally with focused and ongoing societal efforts to address avoidable inequities, historical and contemporary injustices, and the elimination of health and health care disparities (Healthy People 2020, 2016).
>
> **Health Disparity** is defined as a particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage. Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systemically experienced greater obstacles to health, based on their racial or ethnic group, religion, socioeconomic status, gender, age, mental health, disability, geographic location, or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion (Healthy People 2020, 2016).

The Florida Department of Health launched the Florida's Healthy Babies initiative statewide during 2016. The collaborative initiative engages numerous partners to address the complex health inequities reflected in the racial and ethnic disparities in infant mortality and works to positively influence social determinants with evidence-based interventions. This project focuses on a social determinants of health approach to close the gap among Non-Hispanic Black and Non-Hispanic White infants.

The Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County conducted a County Infant Mortality Analysis to review infant mortality rates (IMRs), infant mortality ratios, and cause-specific infant mortality rates, examine select infant and maternal health factors, and assess the most recent rates and information for social determinants of health (SDoHs). Florida CHARTS was the primary source of health statistics and information to assess population health and outcomes. The data on Florida CHARTS comes from more than 25 different programs and agencies. To stabilize and smooth rate fluctuations, this analysis uses three-year rolling rates to examine infant mortality rates from Year 2005-2007 to Year 2012-2014. This analysis utilizes GIS maps and information to identify county geographical areas with high infant mortality.

The information obtained from the assessment demonstrates areas where risks are significantly high. This analysis is intended to inform community planning and strategy discussions and aid in developing intervention strategies at the local level to address health disparities and inequalities and find solutions to promote and protect the health of all babies in Miami-Dade County. The department also anticipates that these findings will lead to improved outcomes and quality of services for women, children, and families.

# Key Findings

The key findings of this analysis include:

- The total infant mortality rate (IMR) in Miami-Dade County is 4.6. The rate decreased by 24% during the last 10 years.
- Miami-Dade County's infant mortality rates are below Florida and national infant mortality rates.
- Miami-Dade County demonstrates rather favorable infant mortality rates when compared to large Florida counties like Hillsborough County, Broward County, and Palm Beach County.
- Although it decreased, births with inter-pregnancy interval <18 months remains the highest maternal factor.
- There is a strong correlation between neighborhood groups with high LBW percentages and neighborhood groups with high infant mortality rates.
- Areas with high levels of increasing social disadvantage also demonstrated high infant mortality rates.
- Persistent racial and ethnic disparities in infant mortality rates exist
    - Non-Hispanic Black IMR was consistently and significantly above a 9.2, with the highest rate of 11.2 in 2005-2007.
    - The Non-Hispanic Black-Non-Hispanic White IMR 2012-2014 ratio exceeds the Florida ratio by 25%.
    - Fetal deaths in Miami-Dade County are decreasing, but the Non-Hispanic Black fetal rate is more than double the Non-Hispanic White fetal rate.
    - Neonatal deaths are steadily declining over time, but the Non-Hispanic Black neonatal rate is over half of the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic neonatal rate.
    - Total post-neonatal IMR steadily are decreasing, but Non-Hispanic Black post neonatal IMR is almost 4 times higher than that of Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic infants.
    - The Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) rate for Non-Hispanic Black infants has increased over the last 10 years and the Non-Hispanic Black ratio was consistently 3 times as much as the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic rate.
    - Non-Hispanic Black women obese at pregnancy had significantly higher rates when compared with Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic women obese at pregnancy.
    - Rates of breastfeeding initiation among Non-Hispanic Black mothers were significantly lower when compared to initiation rates of Non-Hispanic White mothers.
    - During the years 2012-2014, 81.5% of Non-Hispanic Black mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester compared to 88.7% of Non-Hispanic White mothers.
    - Although low birthweight (LBW) has remained constant between 2005-2007 and 2012-2014 for individual racial/ethnic groups, average rates of LBW for Non-Hispanic Black infants were two times that of Non-Hispanic White infants.

# Background

Health is determined in part by social conditions in the places where residents live, learn, work, and play (CDC, 2015). These social conditions are known as social determinants of health and they affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes. Social determinants correlate with individual health, and are main drivers significantly influencing exposures to risk and protective factors. As levels of social disadvantage increase, levels of poor health outcomes and health status tend to also increase.

Social determinants include (among others): socioeconomic status; availability of resources to meet daily needs; access to educational, economic and job opportunities; access to health care services; quality of education and job training; opportunities for recreational and leisure-time activities; exposure to crime, violence, and social disorder; residential segregation; language/literacy; and culture.

Miami-Dade County has significant health and socioeconomic disparities to address. Miami-Dade County, Florida's largest county, has a population of 2,592,710 residents, representing 13.3% of the State's population. The population is comprised of 66% Latino or Hispanic residents, 19% Non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic, and 15% Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic (Community Health Needs Assessment, 2013). According to FLCHARTS, in 2014, over sixteen percent of Miami-Dade County families lived in poverty. The Non-Hispanic White median household income is $45,409 while the Non-Hispanic Black median household income is $33,596, representing a difference of $11,813. The percentage of Non-Hispanic Black families in poverty (26.4%) exceeds both the Non-Hispanic White (14.9%) and Hispanic (17.2%) percentage by 77.1% and 53.4%, respectively.

Other community level characteristics of Miami-Dade County include:

Poverty

- During 2010-2014, 35.9% of households in poverty were female headed
- Home ownership by Non-Hispanic Black owners is at a percentage of 13.9. When compared to the ownership by Non-Hispanic White owners (81.1), ownership by Non-Hispanic Black owners is lower by a significant 82.8%
- The Non-Hispanic Black civilian unemployment rate of 18.3 is 46.9% higher than the Non-Hispanic White civilian unemployment rate of 9.7

Education

- Sixty-three percent (2014) of Miami-Dade grade 4 students are at achievement level in FCAT reading
- The district public school graduation rate is 78.1%
- Non-Hispanic Black students have the lowest graduation rates in Miami-Dade with 70.4% (2014-2015)
- 26.4% (2010-2014) receive a Bachelor's degree or higher
- 15.3% of Non-Hispanic Black infants are born to women with less than a high school education

Health Care

- 75.5% (2014) WIC eligible are served
- 1.7% (2015) births occur at Baby Friendly Hospitals
- 68.0% of adults have any type of health care insurance coverage

Neighborhood

- 69.8% (2010) of the population is within ½ mile of a public recreational space/parks
- 66.2% (2013) of the population is within ½ mile of a healthy food source
- The total crime index is 4,703.8 per 100,000 population

Inequities

- Thirty-eight percent (2010-2014) of children are residing in a census tract of concentrated disadvantage

Interpersonal Level

- 23.8% (2013) of the population is obese
- The smoking rate is 14% among the population
- 42.8% (2010-2014) of births with maternal residence are within a census tract of concentrated disadvantage
- 1.6% of infants are born to women < 18 years old

# Data

## Perinatal Mortality

Perinatal mortality is a key outcome indicator for newborn care and directly reflects prenatal, intrapartum, and newborn care. Perinatal Mortality (PMR) is referred to as the number of stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life (early neonatal mortality) (World Health Organization, 2016). The perinatal period commences at 22 completed weeks (154 days) of gestation and ends seven completed days after birth. Perinatal and maternal health are closely linked.

Miami-Dade County saw a decrease in perinatal morality rates from 2005-2014. The total fetal death rate declined from 8.1 to 7.3 during the studied period demonstrating a 10% decrease (Table 1). Importantly, in the last 10 years, the total neonatal rate has decreased by 25%, total IMR decreased by 24%, and total post neonatal IMR decreased by 22%. In essence, the total neonatal IMR saw the greatest decrease during this time period.

On average, there were more neonatal deaths than post neonatal deaths. Miami-Dade County's rates were substantially lower than the state's IMR rates of 6.1, neonatal IMR of 4.0, and post neonatal IMR of 2.1.

**Table 1. Perinatal Mortality Rates (deaths per 1000 live births) in Miami-Dade County, 2005-2014**

| **Perinatal Mortality Rates** | 2005-2007 | 2012-2014 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Fetal Death Rate | 8.1 | 7.3 | -10.4 |
| Total IMR | 6.1 | 4.6 | -23.8 |
| Total Neonatal IMR | 3.9 | 3.0 | -24.6 |
| Total Post neonatal IMR | 2.1 | 1.7 | -22.3 |

From 2005-2007, the total birth count in Miami-Dade was 100,390 (Table 2). The birth count from 2012-2014 was 93,616, indicating a decrease in total births by 7%. All races saw a decrease in birth count during this time period. Non-Hispanic White births had the highest count with 73,106 in 2005-2007, and 68,939 in 2012-2014. Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic births saw the greatest decrease of total births.

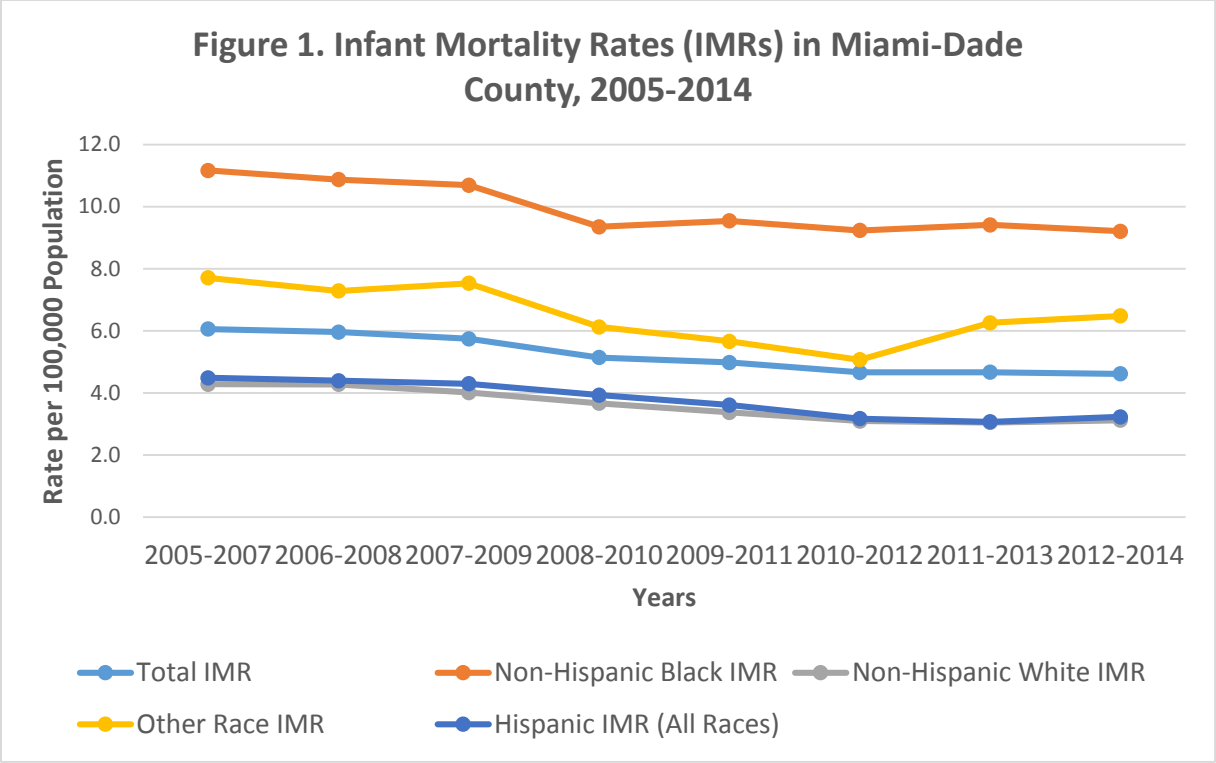
| Table 2. Birth Count and Infant Mortality Rates (IMRs) in Miami-Dade County, 2005-2014 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Births** | **2005-2007** | **2012-2014** | **% Change** |
| Total Births | 100,390 | 93,616 | -6.7 |
| Non-Hispanic Black Births | 24,725 | 21,732 | -12.1 |
| Non-Hispanic White Births | 73,106 | 68,939 | -5.7 |
| Other Births | 2,336 | 2,315 | -0.9 |
| Hispanic Births (All Races) | 63,337 | 57,303 | -9.5 |
| **Infant Mortality Rates (IMRs)** | **2005-2007** | **2012-2014** | **% Change** |
| Total IMR | 6.1 | 4.6 | -23.8 |
| Non-Hispanic Black IMR | 11.2 | 9.2 | -17.6 |
| Non-Hispanic White IMR | 4.3 | 3.1 | -27.2 |
| Other Race IMR | 7.7 | 6.5 | -15.9 |
| Hispanic IMR (All Races) | 4.5 | 3.2 | -28.0 |

## Infant Mortality

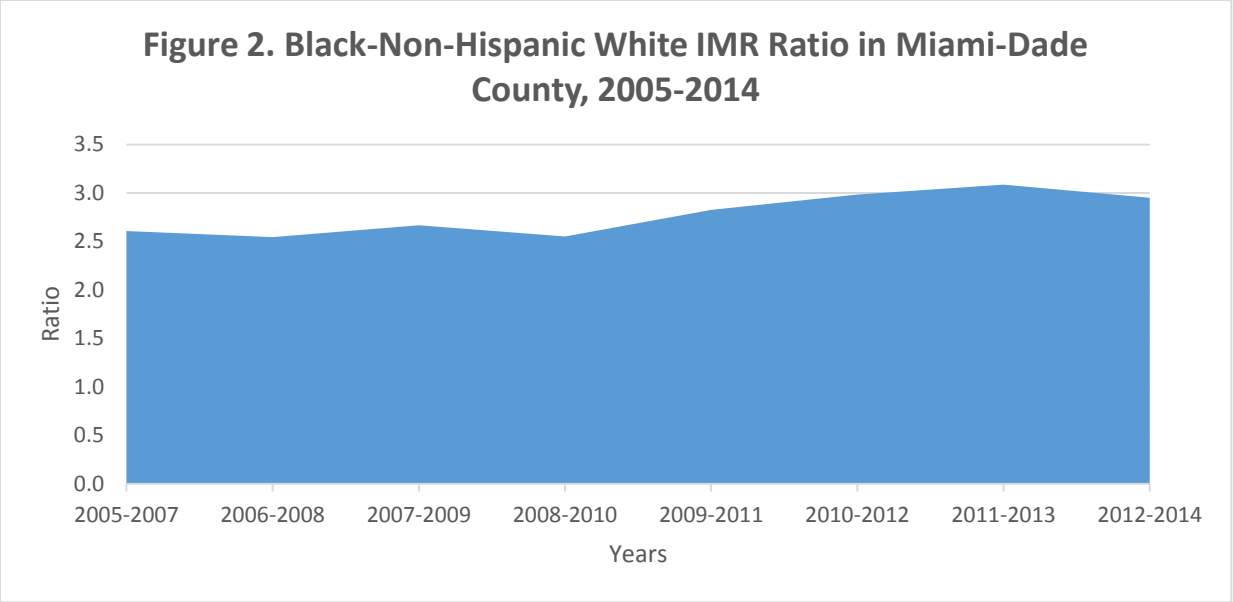
Infant mortality rate (IMR) is a measure of infant death expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births in a specified period of time. The infant mortality formula is:

$$\frac{\text{Number of infant deaths x 1,000}}{\text{Number of live births}}$$

The total IMR in Miami-Dade County decreased from 6.1 to 4.6 (-24%) (Table 2). Miami-Dade County's IMR were below the state's rates. In 2012-2014, the total IMR was 4.6, while Florida's rate was 6.1. Between 2005 and 2014, infant mortality rates (IMRs) decreased overall across all race/ethnicities (Figure 1). The Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White IMR ratio saw the greatest decrease during the studied period. The Non-Hispanic Black IMR was by far the highest rate when compared to Non-Hispanic White IMR, Other Race IMR, and Hispanic IMR. During the 10 year period, Non-Hispanic Black IMR was consistently and significantly above a 9.2, with the highest rate of 11.2 in 2005-2007. During 2005-2014, Miami-Dade County's rates were lower than the states, as Florida's Non-Hispanic Black IMR ranged from 10.8-13.3.




However, these rates were decreasing disproportionately between race/ethnicity as evidenced by the Non-Hispanic Black-Non-Hispanic White IMR ratios of 2.6 in 2005-2007 and 3.0 in 2012-2014 (Figure 2). The Non-Hispanic Black-Non-Hispanic White IMR ratio provides a measure of the IMR difference between these two subgroups. Over the last 10 years, the Non-Hispanic Black-Non-Hispanic White IMR ratio has been at or above 2.5. Florida's Non-Hispanic Black-Non-Hispanic White IMR ratio has remained relatively constant with a ratio between 2.4-2.6. When compared to Florida's ratio, Miami-Dade County's ratio is considerably higher. The county's ratio continued to increase since 2008-2010. Although, the Non-Hispanic Black-Non-Hispanic White IMR ratio saw a 3% decline from 2011-2013 to 2012-2014, the 2012-2014 ratio exceeds the Florida ratio by 25%.



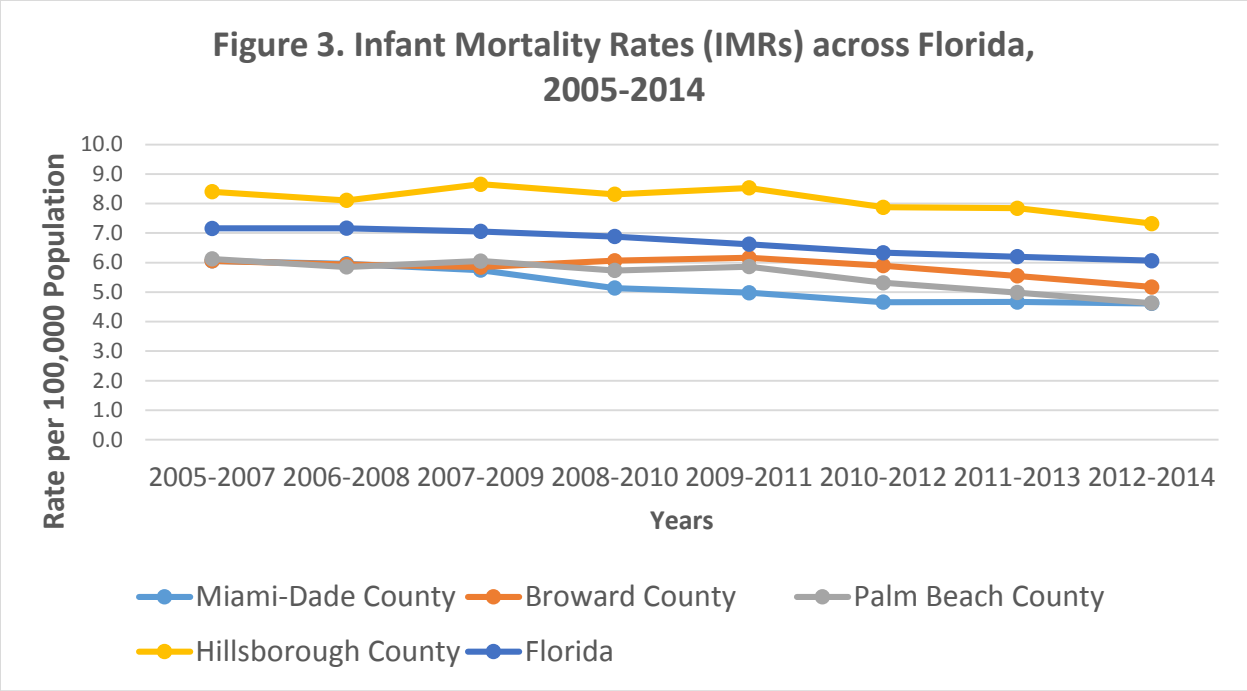

## Infant Mortality across Florida's most populous counties

To develop a more comprehensive and inclusive understanding of IMR in Florida and evaluate how Miami-Dade County measures to other counties, this analysis reviewed the infant mortality rates of Florida's most populous counties: Miami-Dade County, Broward County, Palm Beach County, and Hillsborough County.

During 2012-2014, the counties' infant mortality rate in decreasing order were as follows: Hillsborough County, Broward County, Palm Beach County, and Miami-Dade County. When compared to these other counties, Miami-Dade demonstrates rather favorable rates.

Miami-Dade County rates have decreased from 2007 to 2014 and the infant mortality rates is lower than the other counties with a rate less than 5.0 since 2009-2011 (Figure 3). The highest among the reviewed counties was Hillsborough County with a rate of 7.3 in 2012-2014. In 2007-2009, Hillsborough's rate was 1.5 times more than Miami-Dade's rate. Broward County IMR increased from 2007-2009 to 2009-2011, but decreased to 5.2 by 2012-2014. Palm Beach County rate increased slightly in 2009-2011, and has since decreased to a rate of 4.6 equal to Miami-Dade's 2012-2014 rate.

Over the last decade, the state of Florida saw significant decrease in rates from 7.2 to 6.1. Altogether, Miami-Dade County's infant mortality rates are below Florida's rate of 6.1 and national rates of 6.1.




## Fetal Rate

Fetal morality represents a spontaneous intrauterine death of a fetus. In Florida, fetal death registration occurs for fetal deaths at 20+ gestational weeks. The fetal mortality rate formula is:

$$\frac{\text{Number of fetal deaths x 1,000}}{\text{Number of live births + number of fetal deaths}}$$

Fetal deaths in Miami-Dade County are decreasing from 2005-2007 to 2010-2012 (Figure 4). Since 2005-2007, the total fetal rate has remained from 7.0-8.1. The total fetal rate saw a slight decrease in 2010-2012, but has steadily increased since 2011-2013. The 2012-2014 total fetal rate of 7.3 was higher than the state's rate of 7.1.

The Non-Hispanic Black fetal rate has consistently exceeded a 12.5 rate. Since 2008-2010, this rate has increased at an alarming degree. From 2010-2012 to 2011-2013, the Non-Hispanic Black fetal rate demonstrated a 7.8% increase from 12.7 to 13.7. Similarly, from 2011-2013 to 2012-2014, the Non-Hispanic Black fetal rate demonstrated an increase of 3.6% from 13.7 to 14.2. The Non-Hispanic White fetal death rate is lower than the Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic rate, and has remained below the state's 10 year average rate of 5.6 as of 2007-2009. The Non-Hispanic White fetal death rate had a rate of 6.1 in 2005-2007. This rate has continued to decrease by an average of 3.8% since 2005-2007 to 2011-2014. The rate of 4.8 has since remained the same as of 2011-2013.

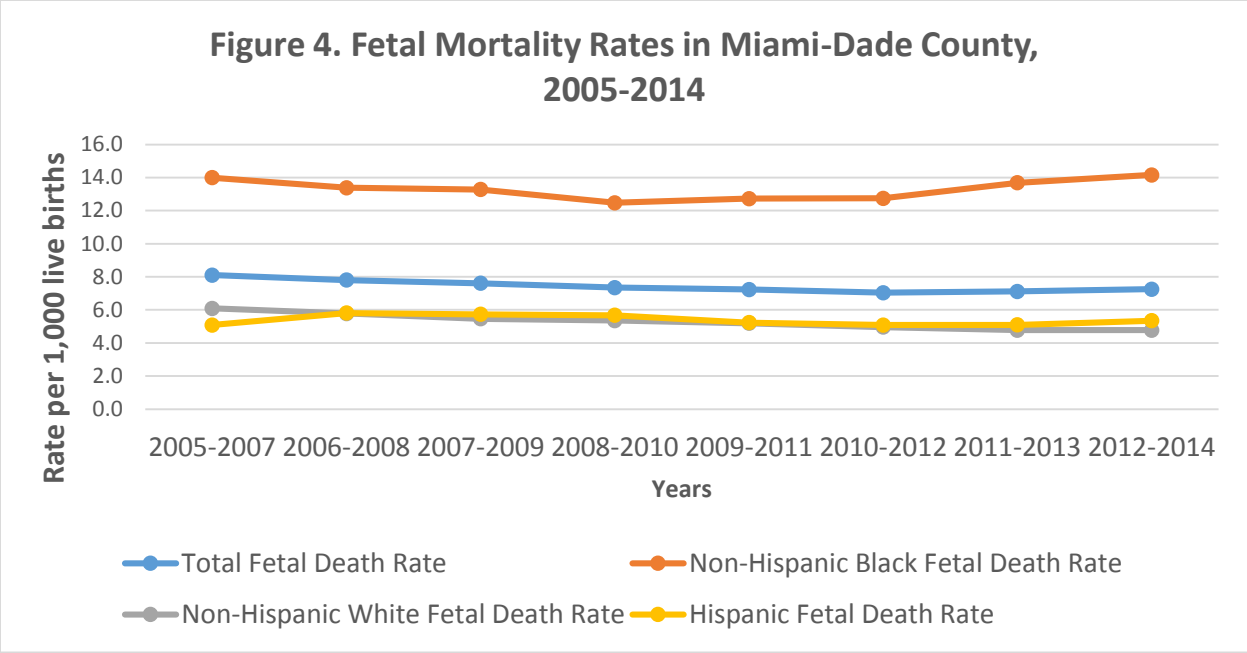


Figure 4. Fetal Mortality Rates in Miami-Dade County, 2005-2014
Rate per 1,000 live births
16.0
14.0
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0.0
2005-2007
2006-2008
2007-2009
2008-2010
2009-2011
2010-2012
2011-2013
2012-2014
Years
Total Fetal Death Rate
Non-Hispanic Black Fetal Death Rate
Non-Hispanic White Fetal Death Rate
Hispanic Fetal Death Rate

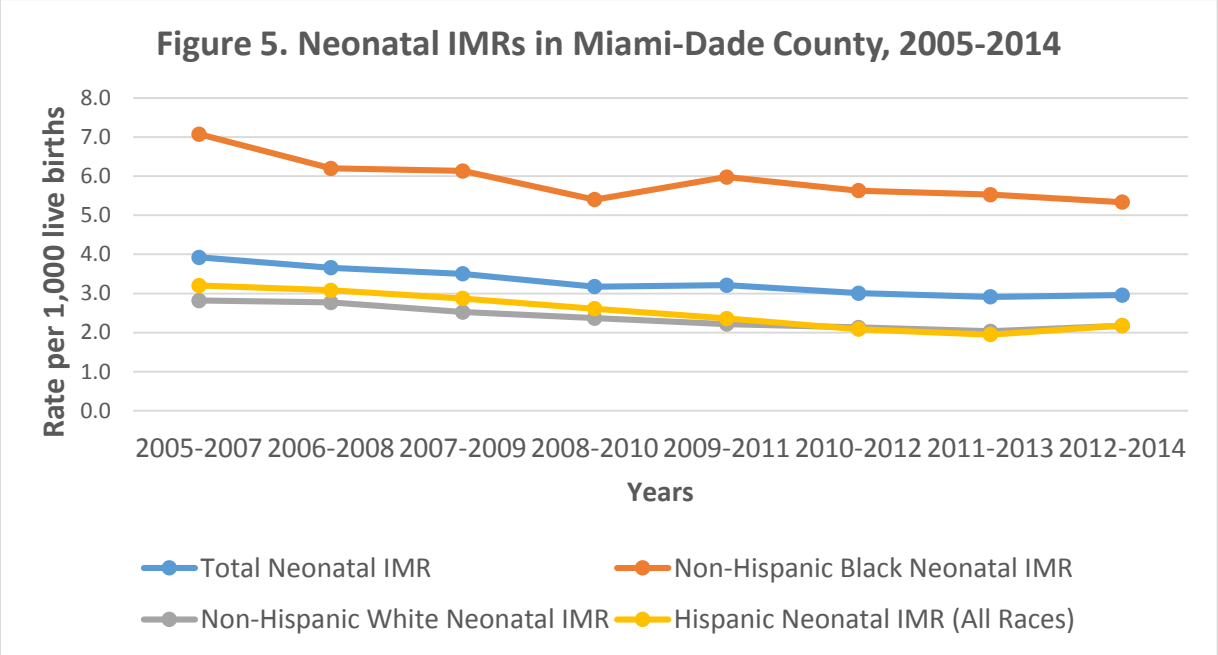
## Neonatal Rate

Neonatal mortality represents an infant death that occurs between 0 and 27 days, inclusive. The neonatal mortality rate formula is:

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths < 28 days x 1,000}}{\text{Number of live births}}$$

The neonatal deaths are steadily declining over time. The 2005-2007 Miami-Dade neonatal rate was 17.9% lower than the Florida rate of 4.6, and the 2012-2014 Miami-Dade neonatal rate was 33% lower than the Florida rate of 4.0.

Figure 5 illustrates a significant decrease in the Non-Hispanic Black neonatal rate from 2005 to 2010 as the ratio decreased from 7.1 to 5.4. On the other hand, the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic neonatal rate in 2005 was 2.8 and 3.2, respectively. The Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic rate demonstrate a significant difference from the Non-Hispanic Black neonatal rate of 7.1 during that timeframe. The Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic 2014 neonatal ratio were the same with a ratio of 2.2, while the Non-Hispanic Black ratio is 5.3 indicating that the Non-Hispanic Black neonatal is over half of the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic IMR. As seen in Figure 4, the Non-Hispanic Black neonatal rate is slowly declining overtime, but continues to double the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic neonatal ratio during the studied period. Furthermore, during the last 10 years, the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic neonatal ratio is lower than the total neonatal ratio of Miami-Dade County, while the Non-Hispanic Black neonatal ratio nearly doubled the total rate.



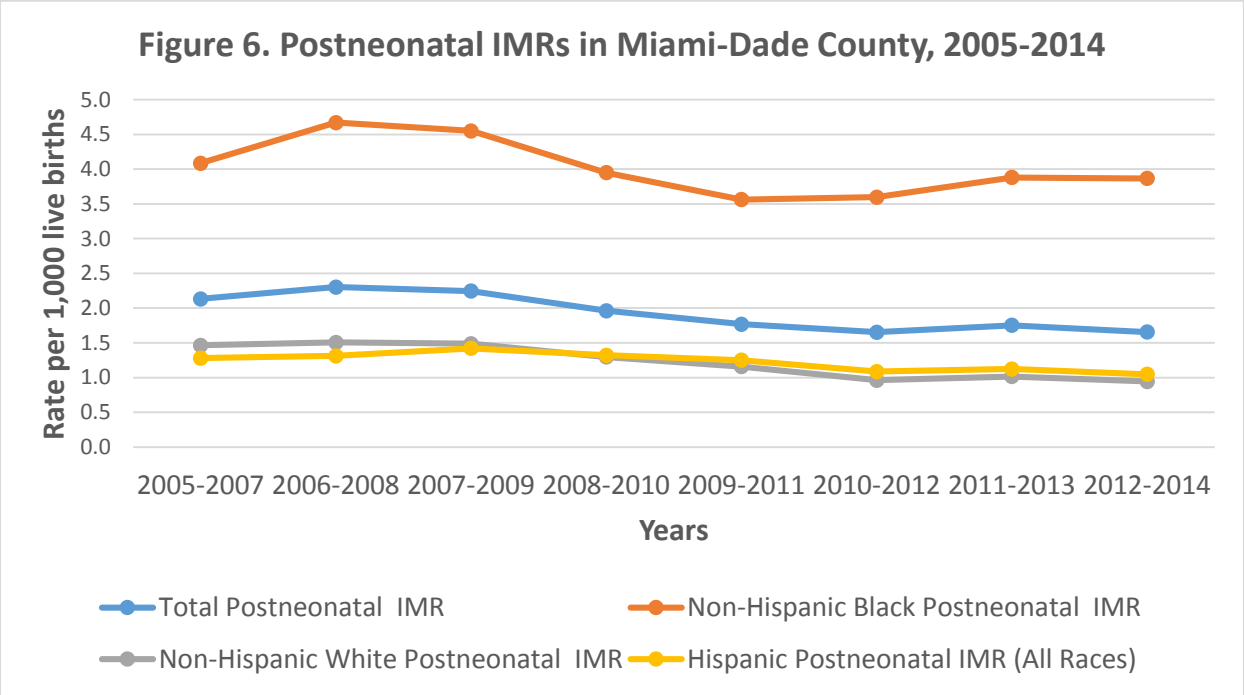
## Post neonatal IMRs

Post neonatal morality is an infant death that occurs between 28 and 364 days, inclusive. The post neonatal mortality rate is:

$$\frac{\text{Number of fetal deaths + number of neonatal deaths x 1,000}}{\text{Number of fetal deaths + number of live births}}$$

The total post neonatal IMR steadily decreased during 2006-2008 to 2010-2012 by an average of 7.2%. Since 2009-2010, the rate has remained between 1.7-1.8. The post neonatal IMR is below the state's 2012-2014 rate of 2.1.

The Non-Hispanic White post neonatal IMR has decreased from 1.5 to 0.9 during the last 10 years. Similarly, the Hispanic post neonatal IMR has steadily declined from 1.3 to 1.0. In 2007-2009, the Hispanic post neonatal IMR saw a slight increase of 7.6%, but continued to decline thereafter by an average rate of 6.2%. The Non-Hispanic Black post neonatal IMR of 3.9 was higher than the Non-Hispanic White rate of 0.9 and the Hispanic rate of 1.0. In fact, the Non-Hispanic Black post neonatal IMR was almost 4 times higher than that of Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic infants. As seen in Figure 6, the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic Post neonatal ratio remained fairly close in range over the 10 year period. From 2005 to 2008, the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic post neonatal ratio differed by 0.2 and by the year 2014 they only differed by 0.1.



## Select Causes of Infant Death

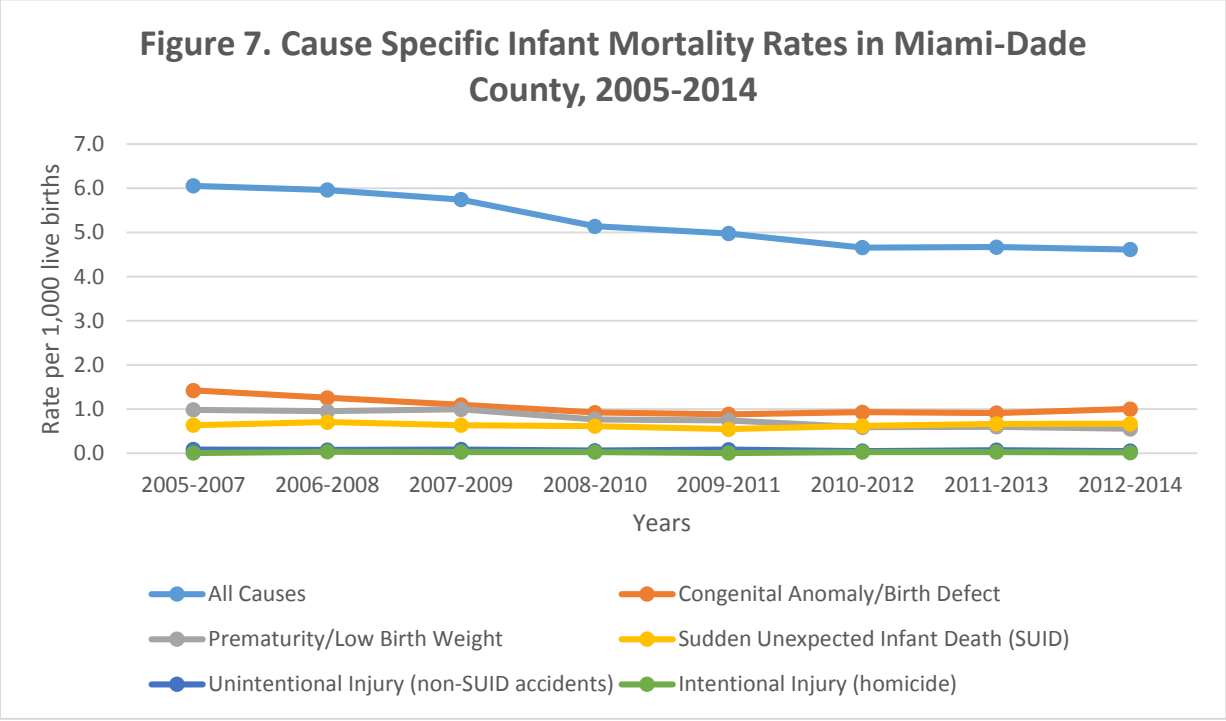
The Cause-Specific Infant Mortality Rate is a measure of infant death from a specific cause expressed as the number of infant deaths from the specified cause per 1,000 live births within a specified period of time. The Cause-Specific Infant Mortality Rate formula is:

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths from a specific cause x 100,000}}{\text{Estimated midyear population}}$$

Over the ten year timeframe, the order of the highest cause-specific IMR is as follows:

1. Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect
2. Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID)
3. Prematurity/Low Birth Weight
4. Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents)
5. Intentional Injury (homicide)

All causes on specific IMRs decreased in 2005-2014 (Figure 7). Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect declined during 2005-2013, but increased slightly during 2012-2014. Prematurity/Low birth weight decreased from a rate of 1.0 in 2005-2007 to a rate of 0.6 in 2010-2012 and remained during the last 3 years. Infant Death due to Prematurity/Low Birth Weight is are due to conditions arising from an infant being born before 37 weeks gestation or born weighing less than 2,500 grams (approx. 5 ½ pounds).



Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) is the sudden death of an infant in which the cause of death is not immediately known prior to investigation. In Florida, the SUID category is comprised of the three following causes of infant death: Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), Suffocation/Asphyxia in bed or other location, and Unknown. Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) has fluctuated over the last 10 years demonstrating a rate between 0.5-0.7.

Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents) and Intentional Injury (homicide) remained the same during the analyzed time period with a 0.1 rate and a 0.0 rate, respectively. Infant Deaths to Unintentional Injury are deaths from external causes originating from non-purposeful acts or circumstances and not originating from biological disease/illness or congenital anomaly; commonly known as accidents. Infant Deaths to Intentional Injury are deaths due to external causes as a result of an intended act to cause harm; commonly known as assault, homicide, or murder.

Between 2005-2007 and 2012-2014, cause-specific IMR for all causes decreased across race/ethnicities, with the exception of Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) among Non-Hispanic Black infants (Table 4). Compared to the other cause-specific IMRs, Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect has the highest death ratio (Figure 8). Also, Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect has the highest death ratio across the different race/ethnicity groups.

The Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) rate for Non-Hispanic Black infants has increased over the last 10 years (Table 3). In 2005-2007, the rate was 1.1 and the rate in 2012-2014 was 1.9 (an increase of 0.8). The Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic rates are similar in cause specific IMR varying with a 0.1-0.2 difference across Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect, Prematurity, Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID), Unintentional Injury and Intentional Injury. In comparison, the Non-Hispanic Black ratio was consistently 3 times as much as the Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic rate.

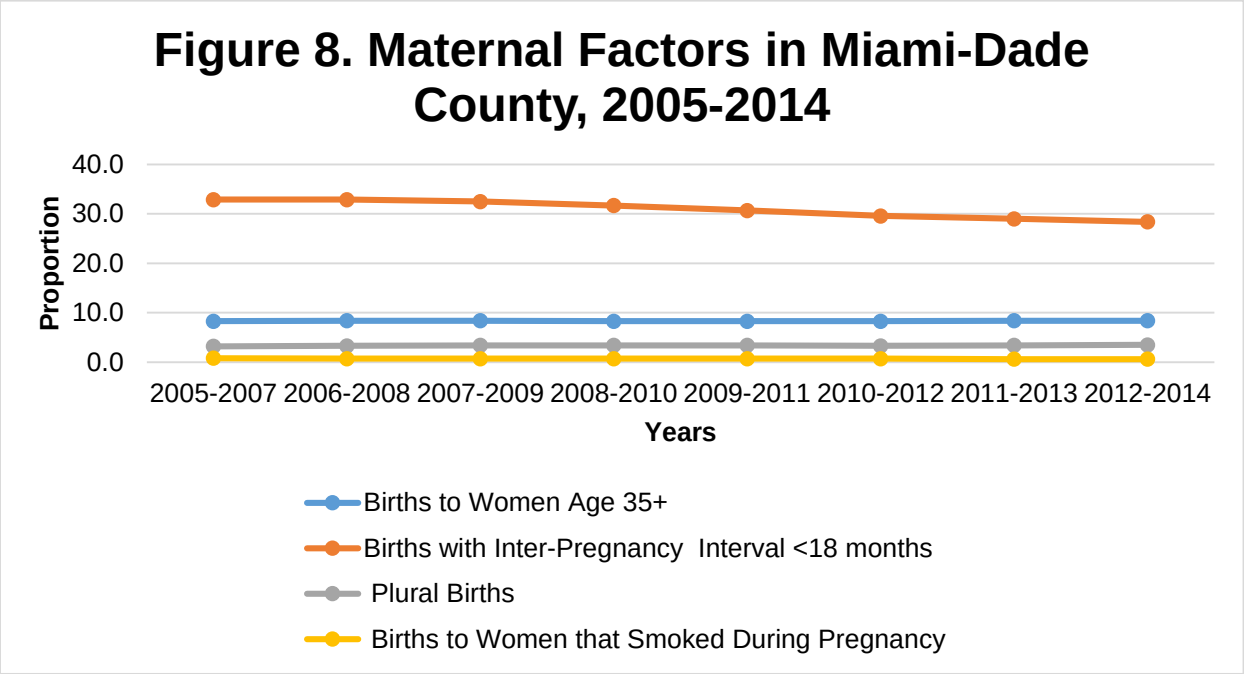
**Table 3. Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) in Miami-Dade County, 2005-2014**

| | 2005-2007 | 2006-2008 | 2007-2009 | 2008-2010 | 2009-2011 | 2010-2012 | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 5.6 |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Race** | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 66.6 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Race** | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -37.6 |
| **Hispanic Ethnicity (All Races)** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| Table 4. Select Causes of Infant Death in Miami-Dade County, 2005-2014 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **2005-2007** | **2012-2014** | **% Change** |
| All Causes | 608 | 432 | -28.9 |
| Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect | 143 | 94 | -34.4 |
| Prematurity/Low Birth Weight | 99 | 52 | -47.5 |
| Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) | 64 | 63 | -1.6 |
| Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents) | 9 | 5 | -44.4 |
| Intentional Injury (homicide) | 1 | 2 | 100.0 |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Race** | **2005-2007** | **2012-2014** | **% Change** |
| All Causes | 11.2 | 9.2 | -17.6 |
| Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect | 3.0 | 1.7 | -45.4 |
| Prematurity/Low Birth Weight | 2.2 | 0.8 | -64.2 |
| Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) | 1.1 | 1.9 | 66.6 |
| Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Intentional Injury (homicide) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Race** | **2005-2007** | **2012-2014** | **% Change** |
| All Causes | 4.3 | 3.1 | -27.2 |
| Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect | 0.9 | 0.8 | -11.6 |
| Prematurity/Low Birth Weight | 0.6 | 0.5 | -16.7 |
| Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) | 0.5 | 0.3 | -37.6 |
| Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents) | 0.1 | 0.1 | -52.9 |
| Intentional Injury (homicide) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| **Hispanic Ethnicity (All Races)** | **2005-2007** | **2012-2014** | **% Change** |
| All Causes | 4.5 | 3.2 | -28.0 |
| Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect | 0.9 | 0.8 | -10.4 |
| Prematurity/Low Birth Weight | 0.8 | 0.4 | -42.4 |
| Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) | 0.4 | 0.3 | -32.9 |
| Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents) | 0.1 | 0.1 | -17.1 |
| Intentional Injury (homicide) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

## Maternal Factors

Births to women age 35+, Plural births, and Births to women that smoked during pregnancy remained relatively flat over time. Births with inter-pregnancy interval <18 months saw a decrease from 2007-2009 to 2012-2014 of 12.6% (Figure 8). Overall, births with inter-pregnancy interval <18 months remain the highest maternal factor from 2005-2014 in this group.




Over the ten year timeframe, the order of the highest maternal factor rates is as follows:

1. Births with inter-pregnancy interval <18 months
2. Births to women age 35+
3. Plural births
4. Births to women that smoked during pregnancy

Births with inter-pregnancy interval <18 months decreased from a rate of 32.9 in 2005-2007 to a rate of 28.4 in 2012-2014. Births to women age 35+ remained between 8.3 and 8.4, and plural births remained between 3.2-3.5. Births to women that smoked during pregnancy decreased from a rate of 0.8 to 0.6 during 2005-2014.

## Obesity

Obesity at pregnancy increased among all race/ethnicities between 2005-2007 and 2012-2014. This is likely representative of increased incidence of obesity in the general population (Table 5). The number of women who were obese prior to pregnancy in Miami-Dade had a count of 15,988 in 2005-2007, and a count of 16,269 in 2012-2014. During the 10 year period, the rate increased from 15.9 to 17.4. Non-Hispanic Black women obese at pregnancy has steadily increased every year since 2005-2007 by an average of 1.2%. The 2012-2014 Non-Hispanic Black women obese at pregnancy rate (26.6) is significantly higher than the Hispanic (15.9) and Non-Hispanic White rate (14.8). In fact, during every year of the studied period, Non-Hispanic Black women obese at pregnancy had significantly higher rates when compared with Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic women obese at pregnancy.

**Table 5. Obese at Pregnancy in Miami-Dade County, 2005-2014**

| | 2005-2007 | 2012-2014 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **All Women Obese at Pregnancy** | 15.9 | 17.4 | 9.4 |
| Non-Hispanic Black Women Obese at Pregnancy | 24.5 | 26.6 | 8.6 |
| Non-Hispanic White Women Obese at Pregnancy | 13.3 | 14.8 | 11.3 |
| Hispanic Women Obese at Pregnancy | 13.8 | 15.9 | 15.2 |

## Prenatal care and breastfeeding

The proportion of women who received prenatal care (PNC) in the first trimester has steadily increased during the study period (Table 6). Total 1st Trimester PNC increased from a rate 83.4 in 2005-2007 to a rate 87 in 2012-2014. There exists, however, a disparity among Non-Hispanic Black mothers in utilization of prenatal care as compared to Non-Hispanic White mothers. During the years 2005-2007 and 2012-2014, 73.7% and 81.5% of Non-Hispanic Black mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester compared to 86.5% and 88.7% of Non-Hispanic White mothers, respectively (table 6).

Total inadequate PNC saw a decrease from a rate of 21.2 in 2005-2007 to a rate of 20.4 in 2012-2014. Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic inadequate PNC decreased by 7% and 11%, respectively. During this 10 year period, Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic had similar rates among 14.1-19.9. However, Non-Hispanic Black inadequate PNC had an average of 26.0 during the same period. Non-Hispanic Black inadequate PNC increased by 7% from 2005-2007 to 2012-2014. From 2007-2009, Non-Hispanic Black inadequate PNC declined from 25.4 to 23.8 in 2008-2010; however, the rate continued to increase until it's most current rate of 29.6 in 2012-2014.

During the years 2005-2007 and 2012-2014, the overall rate of women who initiated breastfeeding remained fairly constant, as did initiation rates within race/ethnicity groups. However, there were extreme disparities between Non-Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Black mothers. Between 2005-2007 and 2012-2014, rates of breastfeeding initiation among Non-

Hispanic Black mothers—76.7% and 76.1%, respectively—were significantly lower when compared to initiation rates of Non-Hispanic White mothers—89.2 and 90.5%, respectively.

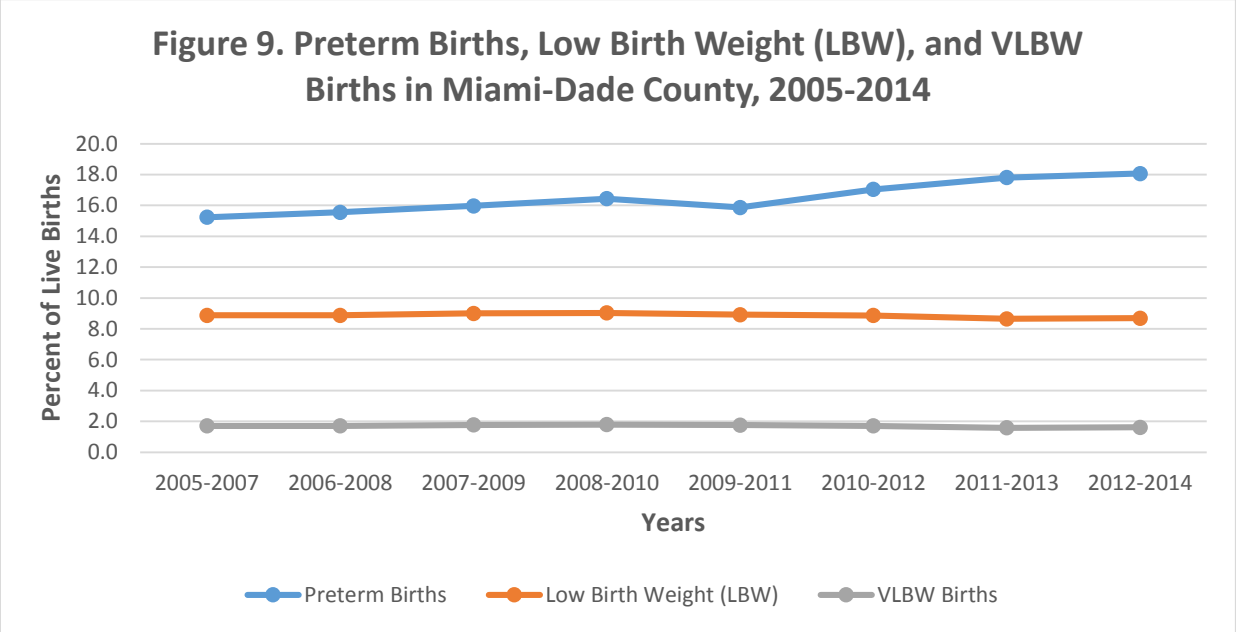
| Table 6. Births to Women who Received Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester in Miami-Dade County, 2005-2014 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **2005-2007** | **2012-2014** | **% Change** |
| **Total 1st Trimester PNC** | 83.4 | 87 | 4.3 |
| Non-Hispanic Black 1st Trimester PNC | 73.7 | 81.5 | 10.6 |
| Non-Hispanic White 1st Trimester PNC | 86.5 | 88.7 | 2.5 |
| Hispanic 1st Trimester PNC | 85.8 | 88.4 | 3.0 |
| | **2005-2007** | **2012-2014** | **% Change** |
| **Total Inadequate PNC** | 21.2 | 20.4 | -3.7 |
| Non-Hispanic Black Inadequate PNC | 27.7 | 29.6 | 7.0 |
| Non-Hispanic White Inadequate PNC | 19.1 | 17.8 | -7.0 |
| Hispanic Inadequate PNC | 19.9 | 17.6 | -11.4 |
| **Breastfeeding Initiation, 2005-2014** | | | |
| **Breastfeeding Initiation** | **2005-2007** | **2012-2014** | **% Change** |
| Total Breastfeeding Initiation | 86.1 | 87.2 | 1.3 |
| Non-Hispanic Black Breastfeeding Initiation | 76.7 | 76.1 | -0.8 |
| Non-Hispanic White Breastfeeding Initiation | 89.2 | 90.5 | 1.5 |
| Hispanic Breastfeeding Initiation | 89.1 | 90 | 1.0 |

## Infant Health Factors

This analysis also considered factors that can directly affect infant health such as preterm births, low birth weight, and very low birth weight (VLBW). During the years 2005-2007 and 2012-2014, percent of preterm births have steadily increased from 15.2 to 18.1% (Table 7). During this same time period, total low birth weight (LBW) decreased from 8.9 to 8.7, and total VLBW births decreased from 1.7 to 1.6.

| Table 7. Preterm Births, Low Birth Weight (LBW), and VLBW Births in Miami-Dade County, 2005-2014 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **2005-2007** | **2012-2014** | **% Change** |
| **Total Preterm Births** | 15.2 | 18.1 | 18.6 |
| **Total Low Birth Weight (LBW)** | 8.9 | 8.7 | -2.1 |
| **Total VLBW Births** | 1.7 | 1.6 | -5.3 |

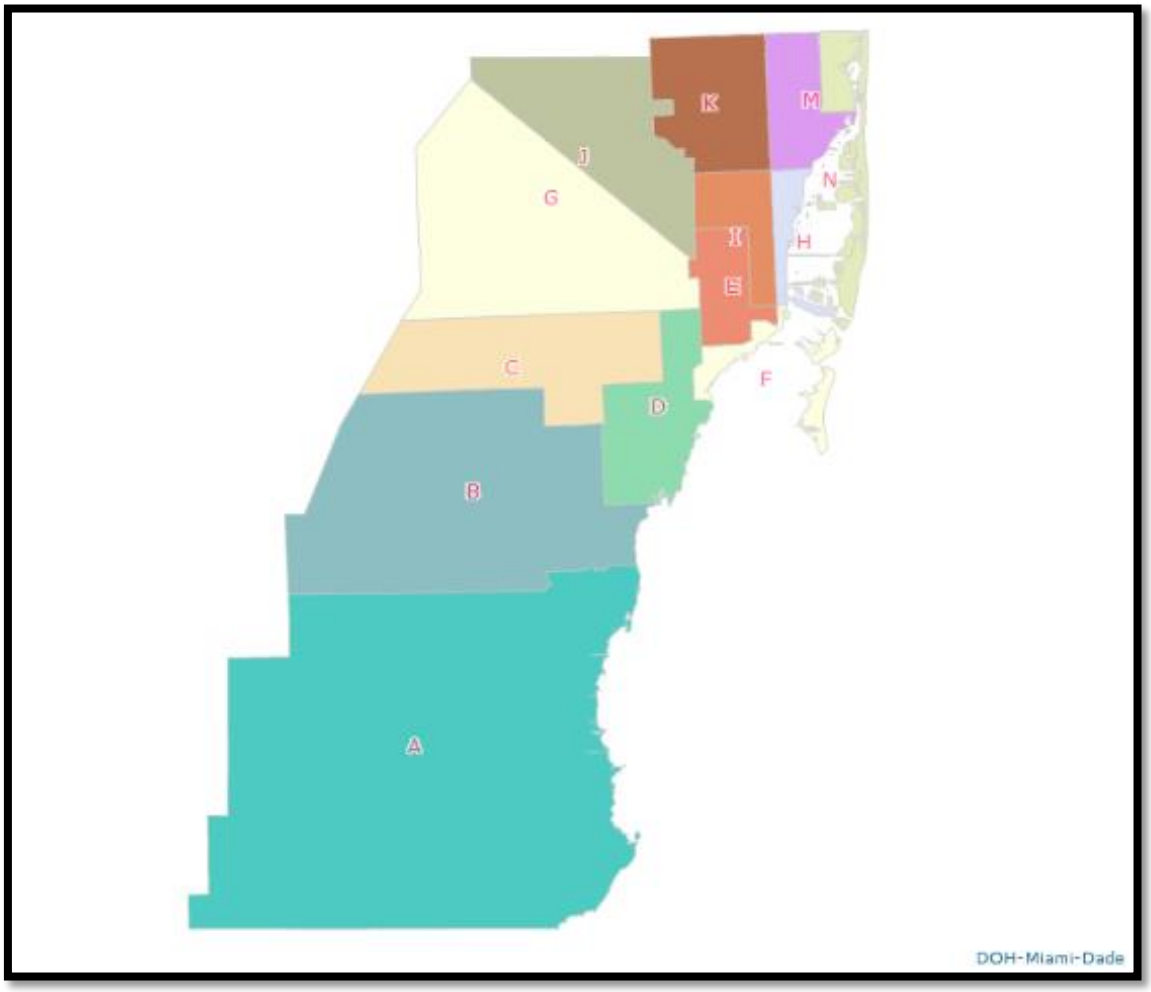
During 2005-2014, the percent of preterm among Non-Hispanic White mothers steadily increased from 13.8% to 17.5%, showing an increase of 3.7%. However, despite this increase in rates among Non-Hispanic White mothers, these rates were still significantly lower than Non-Hispanic Black mothers who experienced a steady rate of 19.4% live births in 2005-2007 to 19.6% in 2012-2014. Although low birthweight (LBW) has remained constant between 2005-2007 and 2012-2014 for individual racial/ethnic groups, there exists a disparity between Non-Hispanic Black infants and Non-Hispanic White infants. Average rates of LBW for Non-Hispanic Black infants were two times that of Non-Hispanic White infants (13.3% vs. 7.3%) (Figure 9).




# Analysis

Miami-Dade is a complex area, with a mixture of suburban cities, neighborhoods, and villages. To assess health status at the neighborhood level, this assessment utilizes the 12 neighborhood groups, plus one oversampled group delineated in the 2013 Miami-Dade County Community Health Needs Assessment (Map 1). Neighborhood groups were used to aggregate information based on socioeconomic status and population counts. All groups are geographically contiguous. The Community Health Needs Assessment considered the "sickest" ZIP codes, based on hospitalizations for preventable conditions, and delineated them as the oversample group: 33136 (Overtown), 33127 (Buena Vista), 33128 (Downtown/East Little Havana), 33147 (Liberty City) and 33150 (Little Haiti).

## Map 1. Miami-Dade County Neighborhood Groups




| Group | Area | Group | Area |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | South Dade/Homestead | H | Miami Shores/Morningside |
| B | Kendall | I | Downtown/East Little Havana/ Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown |
| C | Westchester/West Dade | J | Hialeah/Miami Lakes |
| D | Coral Gables/Kendall | K | Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview |
| E | Brownsville/Coral Gables/ Coconut Grove | M | North Miami/North Miami Beach |
| F | Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/ Key Biscayne | N | Aventura/Miami Beach |
| G | Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset | | |

## Summary Table

The following table (Table 8) provides a neighborhood group comparison between Maternal and Child Health Indicators and Demographic Characteristics, Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate, Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Reported HIV/AIDS rate, Tuberculosis Incidence, Substance Abuse and Tobacco Use. Data for the subsequent sections is available on miamidade.floridahealth.gov, under Miami-Dade Interactive GIS Maps.

- the gray columns demonstrate the neighborhood groups with the highest maternal and child health indicators
- the orange columns signify the demographic characteristics of the neighborhood groups
- the green columns signify the neighborhood groups with the highest age-adjusted preventable hospitalizations rates
- the blue columns signify the neighborhood groups with the highest age-adjusted mortality rates
- the pink columns signify the neighborhood groups with the highest rates of sexually transmitted diseases
- the purple columns signify the neighborhood groups with the highest reported HIV/AIDS rate
- the red columns signify the neighborhood groups with the highest tuberculosis incidence
- the yellow columns signify the neighborhood groups with the highest percentages of substance abuse
- the light blue columns signify the neighborhood groups with the highest percentages of tobacco use

| Table 8. Summary Table | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Group A** | **Group B** | **Group C** | **Group D** | **Group E** | **Group F** | **Group G** | **Group H** | **Group I** | **Group J** | **Group K** | **Group M** | **Group N** |
| **Maternal and Child Health Indicators** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Infant Mortality Rate | X | X | | | x | | | | x | | x | x | |
| High % of Low Birth Weight | X | X | | | x | | | | x | | x | x | |
| High % of Preterm Births | X | X | | | x | | x | | x | | x | x | |
| High % of Unwed Mothers | X | | | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | |
| Low % of Prenatal Care Started in the First Trimester | X | | X | | x | | | | x | | x | x | |
| High % of Births to Teens Aged 10-19 | X | | | | x | | | | x | | x | | |
| **Demographic Characteristics** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low Median Household Income | X | | | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | |
| High % of Poverty | X | | | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | |
| Low % of Individuals with High School Diploma | X | | X | | x | | | | | x | x | | |
| **Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Hypertension Rate | | | x | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | |
| High Asthma Rate | x | | | | x | | | | x | | x | x | |
| High Congestive Heart Failure Rate | x | | | | x | x | | x | x | | x | | |
| High Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Rate | x | | | | x | | | | x | x | x | | |
| High Bacterial Pneumonia Rate | x | x | | | x | | | x | x | x | | | |
| High Diabetes Rate | x | | | | x | | | | x | | x | x | |
| **Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High All Causes of Death Rate | x | | | | x | x | | x | x | | x | | |
| High Heart Disease Rate | x | | | | x | x | | x | x | | x | x | |
| High Chronic Lower Respiratory Rate | x | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | | | |
| High Cancer Rate | x | | x | | x | | | | x | | x | | |
| **Sexually Transmitted Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Infectious Syphilis Rate | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | | x | x | x |
| High Gonorrhea Rate | x | | | | x | | | x | x | | x | | x |
| High Chlamydia Rate | | | | | x | | | x | x | | x | x | x |
| **Reported HIV/AIDS Rate** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High HIV Rate | | | | | x | x | | x | x | | x | x | x |
| High AIDS Rate | | | x | | x | | | x | x | | x | x | x |
| **Tuberculosis Incidence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Tuberculosis | x | | x | | | | | x | x | | | x | |
| **Substance Abuse** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High % Current Drinker | | x | x | x | | x | x | | | | | | x |
| High % of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month | | | x | x | | x | | x | x | | | | x |
| **Tobacco Use** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High % of Current Smoker | x | | x | | x | | | | x | x | | | x |
| High % of Someone Smokes at home | | | x | | x | | | | x | x | x | | x |

Last reviewed: June 9, 2016

# Maternal and Child Health Indicators

## Infant Mortality

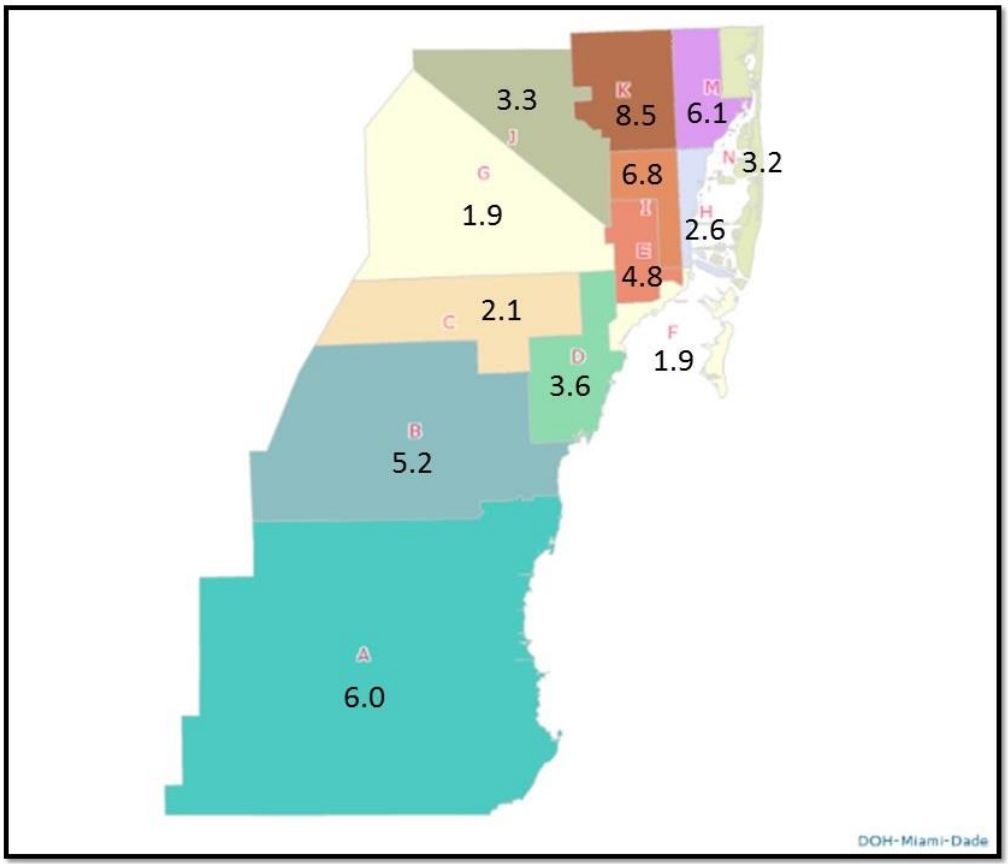
Miami-Dade County neighborhood groups that demonstrate higher IMRs than other geographic areas were:

- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group B – Kendall
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove

**Table 9. Infant Mortality Rate/1,000 Live Births by Neighborhood Groups in Miami-Dade County, 2014**

| Group | Area | Zip Codes | Births | Cases | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | South Dade/Homestead | 33030, 33031, 33032, 33033, 33034, 33035, 33039, 33170, 33189, 33190 | 3,658 | 22 | 6.0 |
| B | Kendall | 33157, 33176, 33177, 33183, 33186, 33187, 33193, 33196 | 4,061 | 21 | 5.2 |
| C | Westchester/West Dade | 33144, 33155, 33165, 33173, 33174, 33175, 33184, 33185, 33194 | 2,918 | 6 | 2.1 |
| D | Coral Gables/Kendall | 33134, 33143, 33146, 33156, 33158 | 1,125 | 4 | 3.6 |
| E | Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33125, 33130, 33135, 33142, 33145 | 2,712 | 13 | 4.8 |
| F | Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 33129, 33131, 33133, 33149 | 1,062 | 2 | 1.9 |
| G | Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset | 33122, 33126, 33166, 33172, 33178, 33182 | 2,088 | 4 | 1.9 |
| H | Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132, 33137, 33138 | 768 | 2 | 2.6 |
| I | Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127, 33128, 33136, 33147, 33150 | 2,206 | 15 | 6.8 |
| J | Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33010, 33012, 33013, 33014, 33015, 33016, 33018 | 3,622 | 12 | 3.3 |
| K | Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054, 33055, 33056, 33167, 33168, 33169 | 2,829 | 24 | 8.5 |
| M | North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161, 33162, 33179, 33181 | 2,139 | 13 | 6.1 |
| N | Aventura/Miami Beach | 33139, 33140, 33141, 33154, 33160, 33180 | 2,500 | 8 | 3.2 |

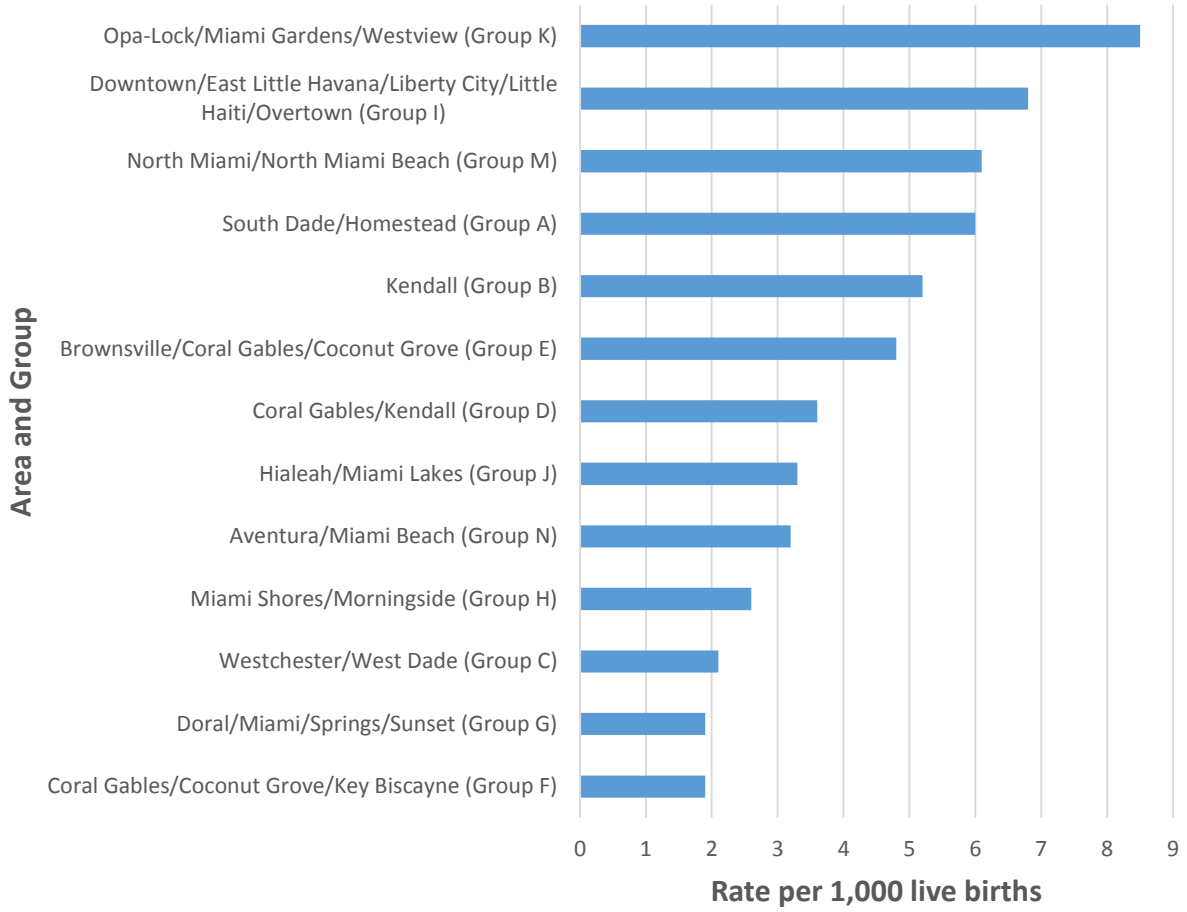
# Map 2. Infant Mortality Rates in Miami-Dade County Neighborhood Groups, 2014




| Group | Area | Group | Area |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | South Dade/Homestead | H | Miami Shores/Morningside |
| B | Kendall | I | Downtown/East Little Havana/ Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown |
| C | Westchester/West Dade | J | Hialeah/Miami Lakes |
| D | Coral Gables/Kendall | K | Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview |
| E | Brownsville/Coral Gables/ Coconut Grove | M | North Miami/North Miami Beach |
| F | Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/ Key Biscayne | N | Aventura/Miami Beach |
| G | Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset | | |

Last reviewed: June 9, 2016

## Figure 10. Infant Mortality Rate by Neighborhood Groups in Miami-Dade County, 2014



| Table 10. Infant Mortality Rate/1,000 Live Births in Miami-Dade County, 2005-2014 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Group** | **2005** | **2014** | **% Change 2005-2014** | **10 Year Average** |
| A | 6.8 | 6 | -11.8 | 6.33 |
| B | 4.2 | 5.2 | 23.8 | 4.35 |
| C | 4.9 | 2.1 | -57.1 | 3.29 |
| D | 5 | 3.6 | -28.0 | 3.29 |
| E | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.42 |
| F | 4.7 | 1.9 | -59.6 | 3.28 |
| G | 4.1 | 1.9 | -53.7 | 3.14 |
| H | 5.9 | 2.6 | -55.9 | 4.8 |
| I | 9.8 | 6.8 | -30.6 | 10.25 |
| J | 3.9 | 3.3 | -15.4 | 3.91 |
| K | 8.1 | 8.5 | 4..9 | 8.43 |
| M | 11 | 6.1 | -44.5 | 7.21 |
| N | 2.8 | 3.2 | 14.3 | 3.03 |

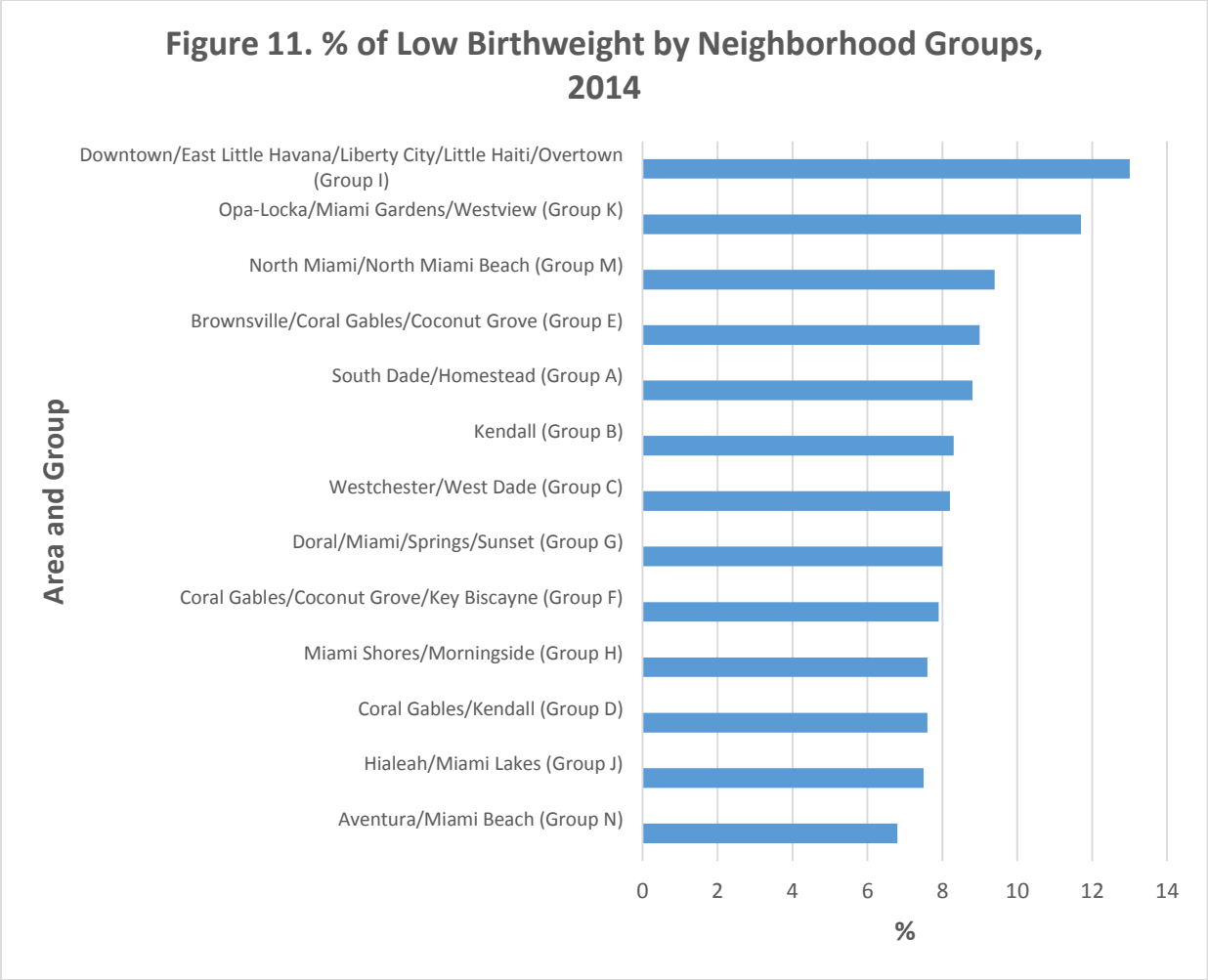
As seen in Table 10, Groups B, N, K and E rates increased during the last 10 years. Group B saw an increase of 24% from a rate of 4.2 to 5.2. Group N increased by 14%, and Groups K and E increased by 5% and 4%, respectively. The groups with the highest 10 year averages for infant mortality rates were Group I (10.25), Group K (8.43), Group M (7.21), Group A (6.33), and Group E (5.42).

## Low Birth Weight (LBW)

Miami-Dade County neighborhood groups that demonstrate the highest percentage of low birth weight than other geographic areas were:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group B – Kendall

| Table 11. % of Low Birthweight by Neighborhood Groups in Miami-Dade County, 2014 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Group** | **Area** | **Zip Codes** | **Births** | **Cases** | **%** |
| A | South Dade/Homestead | 33030, 33031, 33032, 33033, 33034, 33035, 33039, 33170, 33189, 33190 | 3,658 | 323 | 8.8 |
| B | Kendall | 33157, 33176, 33177, 33183, 33186, 33187, 33193, 33196 | 4,061 | 339 | 8.3 |
| C | Westchester/West Dade | 33144, 33155, 33165, 33173, 33174, 33175, 33184, 33185, 33194 | 2,918 | 238 | 8.2 |
| D | Coral Gables/Kendall | 33134, 33143, 33146, 33156, 33158 | 1,125 | 86 | 7.6 |
| E | Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33125, 33130, 33135, 33142, 33145 | 2,712 | 243 | 9 |
| F | Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 33129, 33131, 33133, 33149 | 1,062 | 84 | 7.9 |
| G | Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset | 33122, 33126, 33166, 33172, 33178, 33182 | 2,088 | 167 | 8 |
| H | Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132, 33137, 33138 | 768 | 58 | 7.6 |
| I | Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127, 33128, 33136, 33147, 33150 | 2,206 | 286 | 13 |
| J | Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33010, 33012, 33013, 33014, 33015, 33016, 33018 | 3,622 | 272 | 7.5 |
| K | Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054, 33055, 33056, 33167, 33168, 33169 | 2,829 | 330 | 11.7 |
| M | North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161, 33162, 33179, 33181 | 2,139 | 200 | 9.4 |
| N | Aventura/Miami Beach | 33139, 33140, 33141, 33154, 33160, 33180 | 2,500 | 170 | 6.8 |

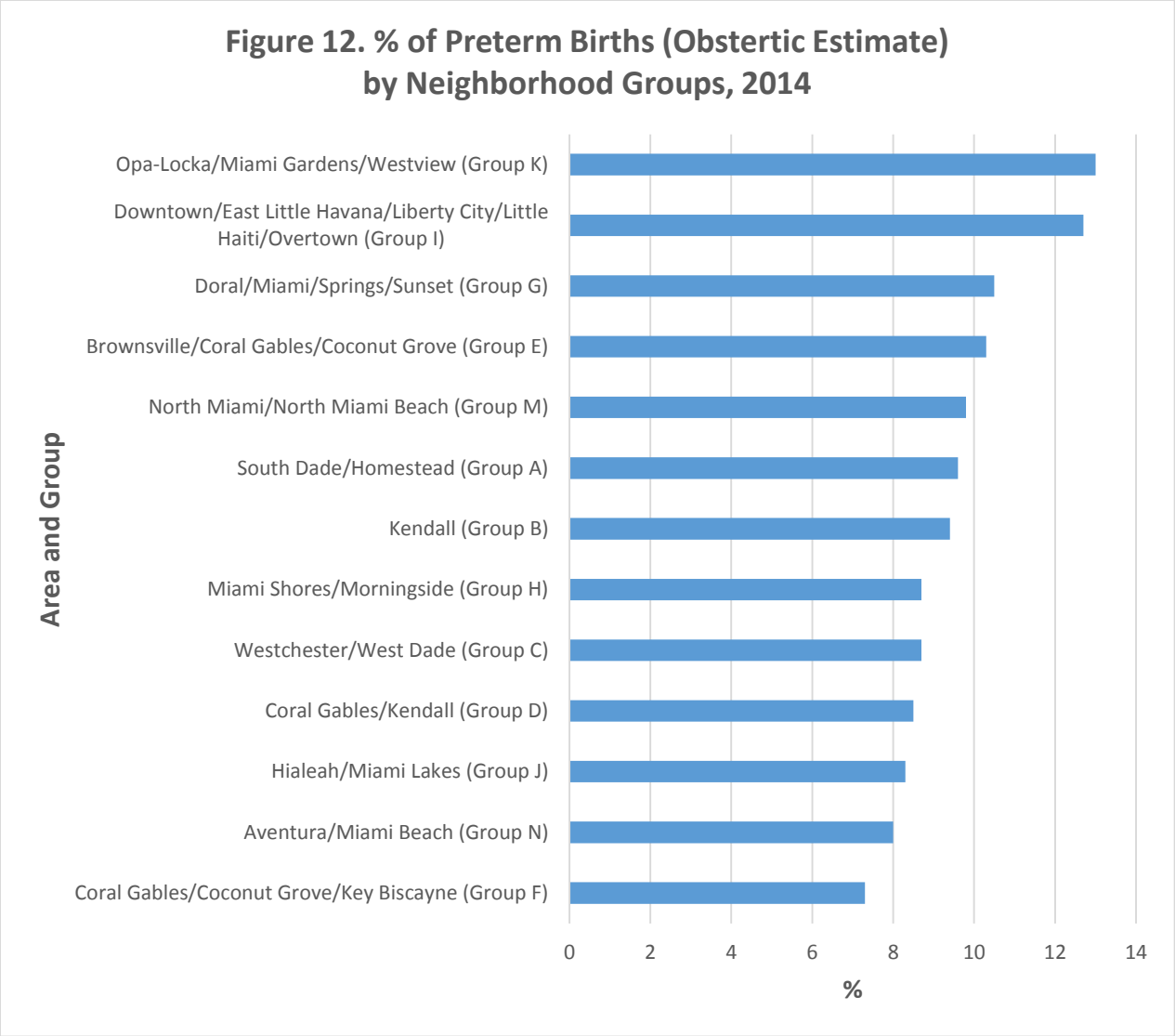



## Preterm Births

Miami-Dade County neighborhood groups that demonstrate the highest percentage of preterm birth weight than other geographic areas were:

- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group G - Doral/Miami Springs/ Sunset
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group B – Kendall

| Table 12. % of Preterm Births (Obstetric Estimate) by Neighborhood Groups in Miami-Dade County, 2014 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Group** | **Area** | **Zip Codes** | **Births** | **Cases** | **%** |
| A | South Dade/Homestead | 33030, 33031, 33032, 33033, 33034, 33035, 33039, 33170, 33189, 33190 | 3,658 | 351 | 9.6 |
| B | Kendall | 33157, 33176, 33177, 33183, 33186, 33187, 33193, 33196 | 4,061 | 383 | 9.4 |
| C | Westchester/West Dade | 33144, 33155, 33165, 33173, 33174, 33175, 33184, 33185, 33194 | 2,918 | 255 | 8.7 |
| D | Coral Gables/Kendall | 33134, 33143, 33146, 33156, 33158 | 1,125 | 96 | 8.5 |
| E | Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33125, 33130, 33135, 33142, 33145 | 2,712 | 279 | 10.3 |
| F | Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 33129, 33131, 33133, 33149 | 1,062 | 77 | 7.3 |
| G | Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset | 33122, 33126, 33166, 33172, 33178, 33182 | 2,088 | 220 | 10.5 |
| H | Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132, 33137, 33138 | 768 | 66 | 8.7 |
| I | Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127, 33128, 33136, 33147, 33150 | 2,206 | 281 | 12.7 |
| J | Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33010, 33012, 33013, 33014, 33015, 33016, 33018 | 3,622 | 301 | 8.3 |
| K | Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054, 33055, 33056, 33167, 33168, 33169 | 2,829 | 367 | 13 |
| M | North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161, 33162, 33179, 33181 | 2,139 | 209 | 9.8 |
| N | Aventura/Miami Beach | 33139, 33140, 33141, 33154, 33160, 33180 | 2,500 | 199 | 8 |

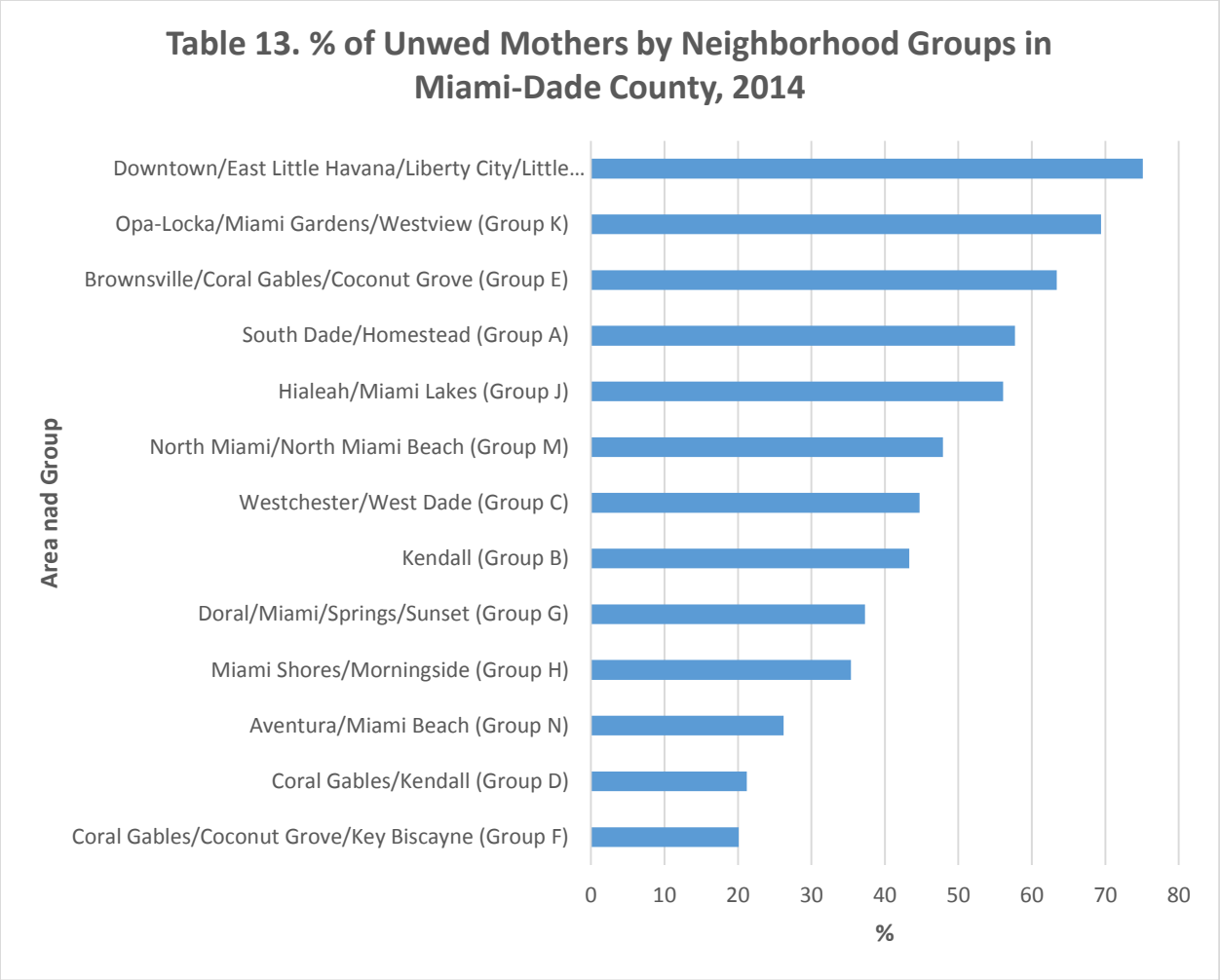



## Unwed Mothers

Miami-Dade County neighborhood groups that demonstrate the highest percentage of unwed mothers than other geographic areas were:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach

| Table 13. % of Unwed Mothers by Neighborhood Groups in Miami-Dade County, 2014 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Group** | **Area** | **Zip Codes** | **Births** | **Cases** | **%** |
| A | South Dade/Homestead | 33030, 33031, 33032, 33033, 33034, 33035, 33039, 33170, 33189, 33190 | 3,658 | 2,111 | 57.7 |
| B | Kendall | 33157, 33176, 33177, 33183, 33186, 33187, 33193, 33196 | 4,061 | 1,757 | 43.3 |
| C | Westchester/West Dade | 33144, 33155, 33165, 33173, 33174, 33175, 33184, 33185, 33194 | 2,918 | 1,304 | 44.7 |
| D | Coral Gables/Kendall | 33134, 33143, 33146, 33156, 33158 | 1,125 | 239 | 21.2 |
| E | Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33125, 33130, 33135, 33142, 33145 | 2,712 | 1,719 | 63.4 |
| F | Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 33129, 33131, 33133, 33149 | 1,062 | 213 | 20.1 |
| G | Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset | 33122, 33126, 33166, 33172, 33178, 33182 | 2,088 | 778 | 37.3 |
| H | Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132, 33137, 33138 | 768 | 270 | 35.4 |
| I | Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127, 33128, 33136, 33147, 33150 | 2,206 | 1,656 | 75.1 |
| J | Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33010, 33012, 33013, 33014, 33015, 33016, 33018 | 3,622 | 2,032 | 56.1 |
| K | Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054, 33055, 33056, 33167, 33168, 33169 | 2,829 | 1,963 | 69.4 |
| M | North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161, 33162, 33179, 33181 | 2,139 | 1,024 | 47.9 |
| N | Aventura/Miami Beach | 33139, 33140, 33141, 33154, 33160, 33180 | 2,500 | 655 | 26.2 |

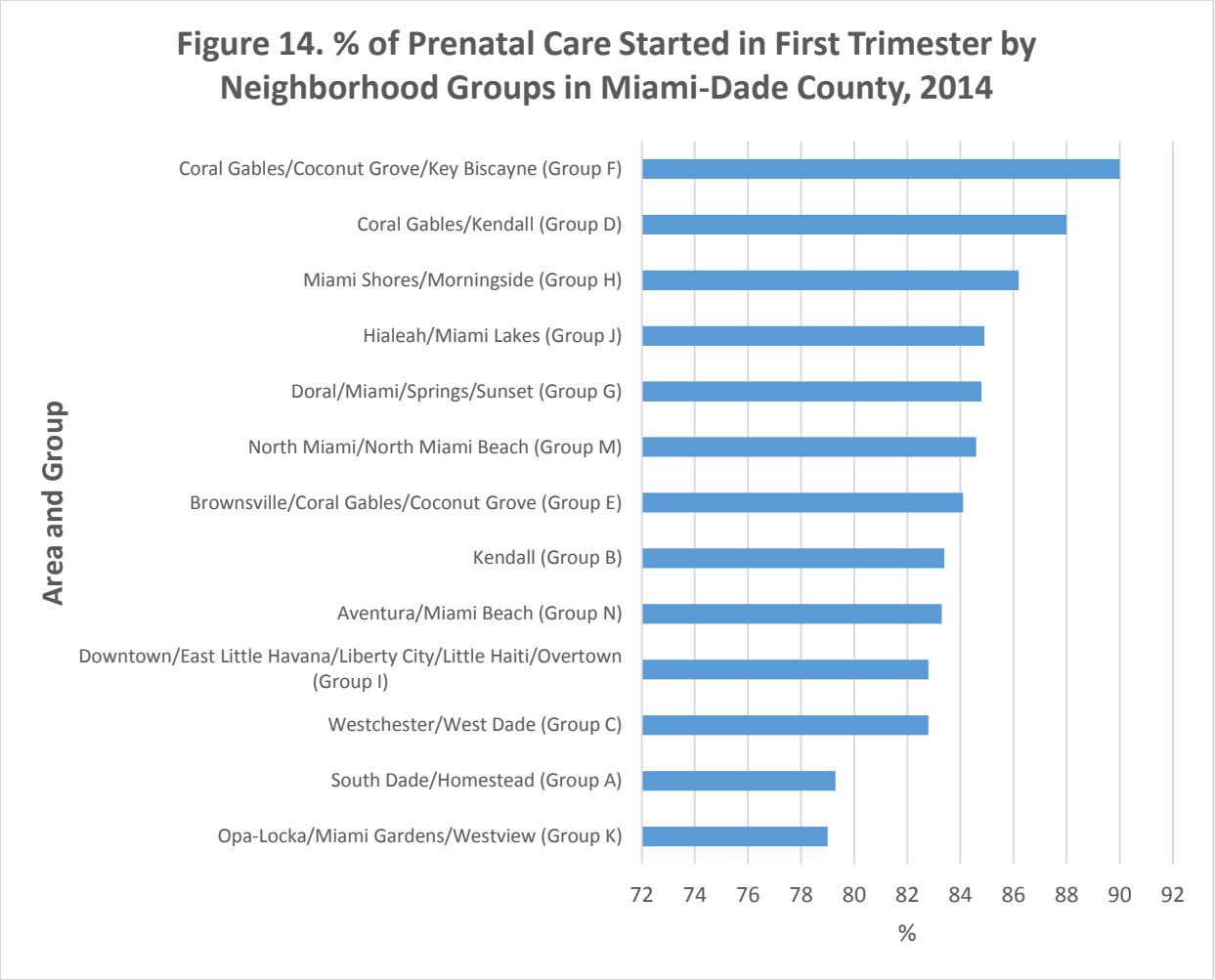



## Prenatal Care Started in First Trimester

Miami-Dade County neighborhood groups that demonstrate the lowest percentage of prenatal care started in the first trimester than other geographic areas were:

- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group C – Westchester/West Dade
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach

| Table 14. % of Prenatal Care Started in First Trimester by Neighborhood Groups in Miami-Dade County, 2014 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Group** | **Area** | **Zip Codes** | **Births** | **Cases** | **%** |
| A | South Dade/Homestead | 33030, 33031, 33032, 33033, 33034, 33035, 33039, 33170, 33189, 33190 | 3,658 | 2,901 | 79.3 |
| B | Kendall | 33157, 33176, 33177, 33183, 33186, 33187, 33193, 33196 | 4,061 | 3,388 | 83.4 |
| C | Westchester/West Dade | 33144, 33155, 33165, 33173, 33174, 33175, 33184, 33185, 33194 | 2,918 | 2,417 | 82.8 |
| D | Coral Gables/Kendall | 33134, 33143, 33146, 33156, 33158 | 1,125 | 990 | 88 |
| E | Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33125, 33130, 33135, 33142, 33145 | 2,712 | 2,281 | 84.1 |
| F | Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 33129, 33131, 33133, 33149 | 1,062 | 956 | 90 |
| G | Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset | 33122, 33126, 33166, 33172, 33178, 33182 | 2,088 | 1,770 | 84.8 |
| H | Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132, 33137, 33138 | 768 | 658 | 86.2 |
| I | Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127, 33128, 33136, 33147, 33150 | 2,206 | 1,827 | 82.8 |
| J | Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33010, 33012, 33013, 33014, 33015, 33016, 33018 | 3,622 | 3,074 | 84.9 |
| K | Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054, 33055, 33056, 33167, 33168, 33169 | 2,829 | 2,235 | 79 |
| M | North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161, 33162, 33179, 33181 | 2,139 | 1,810 | 84.6 |
| N | Aventura/Miami Beach | 33139, 33140, 33141, 33154, 33160, 33180 | 2,500 | 2,083 | 83.3 |




## Births to Teens Aged 10-19

As seen in table 15, the zip codes with the highest percentage of births to teens aged 10-19 were: 33034, 33147, 33054, 33136, 33150, 33030, 33142, 33032, 33127, 33125, 33055, 33056, and 33033. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove

| Table 15. % of Births to Teens Aged 10-19 in Miami-Dade County, 2014* | | |
|---|---|---|
| Group and Area | Zip Code | % |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33034 | 11.5 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 10.4 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 10.3 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 9.2 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 8.4 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33030 | 8.1 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 8 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33032 | 7.5 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 7.2 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33125 | 7.2 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33055 | 7 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33056 | 6.7 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33033 | 6.7 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest % of Births to Teens aged 10-19.

## Neighborhood Groups and Maternal and Infant Health Indicators

The neighborhood groups that were repeatedly seen to demonstrate high IMRs, high percentage of low birth weight, high percentage of preterm births, high percentage of unwed mothers, low percentage of prenatal care in the first trimester, and high percentage of births to teens aged 10-19 were:

- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach
- Group B - Kendall

Group A, B, E, I, K, and M with high LBW percentages also tend to have high infant mortality rates. The correlation coefficient between high LBW and high infant mortality is 0.8. There is a statistically strong correlation between groups with high LBW percentages and groups with high infant mortality rates.

# Demographic Characteristics

## Median Household Income

The zip codes with the lowest median household income were: 33128, 33136, 33142, 33135, 33010, 33130, 33127, 33125, 33054, 33150, 33030, 33147, 33034, 33013, and 33161. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach

**Table 16. Median Household Income by Group and Zip Code in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014***

| Group - Area | Zip Code | Median Household Income ($) |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 18,975 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 20,903 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 22,127 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33135 | 22,329 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33010 | 22,530 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33130 | 23,440 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 23,652 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33125 | 23,887 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 25,083 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 26,716 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33030 | 27,553 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 27,852 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33034 | 29,063 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33013 | 30,272 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161 | 32,623 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the lowest median household income.

## Poverty

The zip codes with the highest percentage of poverty: 33034, 33136, 33128, 33127, 33039, 33142, 33130, 33030, 33150, 33054, 33010, 33135, 33147, 33125, and 33161. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach

**Table 17. % of Poverty in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014***

| Group - Area | Zip Code | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33034 | 44.6 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 43.5 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 42.3 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 42.1 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33039 | 41.5 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 40 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33130 | 39.8 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33030 | 39.3 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 38.6 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 38.1 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33010 | 34.3 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33135 | 33 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 32.4 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33125 | 31.4 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161 | 30.1 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest % of poverty.

## High School

The zip codes with the highest percentage of individuals with no high school diploma were: 33170, 33142, 33055, 33010, 33147, 33013, 33056, 33054, 33125, 33135, 33169, 33016, 33165, 33012, and 33167. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group C - Westchester/West Dade

| Table 18. % of Individuals with no high school diploma in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014* | | |
|---|---|---|
| Group - Area | Zip Code | Percent |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33170 | 44.1 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 40.6 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33055 | 39.7 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33010 | 39.2 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 39.1 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33013 | 39 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33056 | 38 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 38 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33125 | 36.9 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33135 | 36.5 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33169 | 36.2 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33016 | 36.1 |
| C - Westchester/West Dade | 33165 | 35.4 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33012 | 35.4 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 34.2 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest % of individuals with no high school diploma.

## Neighborhood Groups and Maternal and Demographic Characteristics

The neighborhood groups that were repeatedly seen to demonstrate low median household income, high percent of poverty, and low percent of individuals with a high school diploma were:

- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group B - Kendall

The aforementioned groups show high levels of increasing social disadvantage. It is apparent that the same groups also represent the highest infant mortality rates. Notably, these areas are among the poorest and least educated in Miami-Dade County. Importantly, higher levels of education are linked to better infant care.

## Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rates

### Hypertension

The zip codes with the highest preventable hospitalization rate due to hypertension were: 33147, 33150, 33136, 33167, 33054, 33127, 33142, 33010, 33169, 33128, 33161, 33056, 33194, 33168, and 33162. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach
- Group C - Westchester/West Dade

**Table 19. Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate/100,000 Population for Hypertension in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014***

| Group - Area | Zip Code | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 227.8 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 190.6 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 176.7 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 166.1 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 149.9 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 145.7 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 143.2 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33010 | 134 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33169 | 130 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 124 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161 | 120.4 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33056 | 119.8 |
| C - Westchester/West Dade | 33194 | 110.8 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33168 | 108.9 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33162 | 102.2 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate for Hypertension.

## Asthma

The zip codes with the highest preventable hospitalization rate due to asthma were: 33136, 33147, 33150, 33142, 33127, 33167, 33170, 33054, 33128, 33130, 33056, 33169, 33034, 33161, and 33168. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach

**Table 20. Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate/100,000 Population for Asthma in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014***

| Group - Area | Zip Code | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 480.8 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 470.4 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 393.3 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 340.4 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 301.5 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 300.8 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33170 | 298.7 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 272.9 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 261.8 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33130 | 232.1 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33056 | 223.7 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33169 | 222.9 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33034 | 218.5 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161 | 217.1 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33168 | 205.6 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate for Asthma.

## Congestive Heart Failure

The zip codes with the highest preventable hospitalization rate due to congestive heart failure were: 33136, 33147, 33167, 33150, 33054, 33137, 33128, 33142, 33056, 33127, 33169, 33030, 33168, 33189, and 33131. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne

**Table 21. Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate/100,000 Population for Congestive Heart Failure in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014***

| Group - Area | Zip Code | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 879.1 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 708.5 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 682.2 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 631.7 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 617 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33137 | 585.4 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 581.4 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 568.6 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33056 | 543 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 541.6 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33169 | 523.1 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33030 | 463.3 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33168 | 450.6 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33189 | 432.5 |
| F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 33131 | 426.9 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate for Congestive Heart Failure.

## Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary

As seen in table 22, the zip codes with the highest preventable hospitalization rate due to chronic obstructive pulmonary were: 33128, 33136, 33010, 33130, 33132, 33030, 33147, 33054, 33142, 33167, 33170, 33135, 33034, 33013, and 33012. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview

**Table 22. Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate/100,000 Population for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014***

| Group - Area | Zip Code | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 663.3 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 623.2 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33010 | 451 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33130 | 363.7 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132 | 355.8 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33030 | 324.1 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 315.7 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 315.2 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 309.8 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 298.3 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33170 | 277.6 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33135 | 277.6 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33034 | 272.4 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33013 | 260 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33012 | 257.1 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary.

## Bacterial Pneumonia

The zip codes with the highest preventable hospitalization rate due to bacterial pneumonia were: 33136, 33128, 33030, 33010, 33137, 33147, 33170, 33012, 33033, 33189, 33034, 33187, 33035, 33013, and 33142. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group B - Kendall
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove

**Table 23. Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate/100,000 Population for Bacterial Pneumonia in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014***

| Group – Area | Zip Code | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 732.9 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 580.6 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33030 | 558.4 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33010 | 517.8 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33137 | 482.4 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 477 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33170 | 465.7 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33012 | 446.4 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33033 | 425.9 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33189 | 422.6 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33034 | 418.6 |
| B - Kendall | 33187 | 394.5 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33035 | 394.5 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33013 | 389.2 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 379.4 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate for Bacterial Pneumonia.

## Diabetes

The zip codes with the highest preventable hospitalization rate due to diabetes were: 33136, 33147, 33150, 33127, 33142, 33167, 33054, 33056, 33170, 33161, 33169, 33128, 33168, 33030, and 33162. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach

**Table 24. Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate/100,000 Population for Diabetes in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014***

| Group - Area | Zip Code | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 431.9 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 428.4 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 413.7 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 376.4 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 334.8 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 315.7 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 305.6 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33056 | 258 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33170 | 255.6 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161 | 253.9 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33169 | 249.3 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 239.8 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33168 | 232.5 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33030 | 221.2 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33162 | 214 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Age-Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rate for Diabetes

## Neighborhood Groups and Age- Adjusted Preventable Hospitalization Rates

The neighborhood groups that were repeatedly seen to demonstrate high preventable hospitalization rates were:

- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group B – Kendall

These groups show increased burdens for hypertension, asthma, congestive heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary, bacterial pneumonia, and diabetes. These areas reveal disparities in health with avoidable hospitalizations. It is apparent that Groups K, I, M, A, E and B correlate with high infant mortality and high preventable hospitalizations. This could possibly reveal gaps in services, lack of access, lack of insurance and poverty.

# Age Adjusted Mortality Rate

### All Causes of Death

The zip codes with the highest mortality rates for all causes of death were: 33136, 33147, 33190, 33128, 33142, 33150, 33131, 33170, 33054, 33127, 33030, 33167, 33056, 33137, and 33132. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside

**Table 25. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate/100,000 Population for All Causes of Death in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014**

| Group - Area | Zip Code | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 1312.6 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 1057.5 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33190 | 977.4 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 939.6 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 933.3 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 922.1 |
| F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 33131 | 918.5 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33170 | 904.3 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 897.2 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 887 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33030 | 879.1 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 873.7 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33056 | 860.7 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33137 | 856.6 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132 | 809.6 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate for All Causes of Death.

## Heart Disease

The zip codes with the highest mortality rates heart disease were: 33136, 33131, 33132, 33128, 33147, 33130, 33142, 33167, 33054, 33137, 33190, 33150, 33127, 33162, and 33030. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach

**Table 26. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate/100,000 Population for Heart Disease in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014***

| Group - Area | Zip Code | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 355.4 |
| F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 33131 | 316.3 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132 | 306.4 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 297.7 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 292.6 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33130 | 242.6 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 236.6 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 233.9 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 231.3 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33137 | 231.1 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33190 | 230 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 223.2 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 216.7 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33162 | 214.7 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33030 | 208.5 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate for Heart Disease.

## Chronic Lower Respiratory

The zip codes with the highest mortality rates for chronic lower respiratory disease were: 33128, 33136, 33031, 33132, 33166, 33030, 33194, 33150, 33130, 33010, 33147, 33033, 33190, 33142, 33012, and 33158. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group G -Doral/Miami Springs/Sunset
- Group C - Westchester/West Dade
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes
- Group D - Coral Gables/Kendall

**Table 27. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate/100,000 Population for Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014**

| Group - Area | Zip Code | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 73.3 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 72.9 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33031 | 57.4 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132 | 57.1 |
| G -Doral/Miami Springs/Sunset | 33166 | 55.1 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33030 | 51.2 |
| C - Westchester/West Dade | 33194 | 49.2 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 47.9 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33130 | 46.9 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33010 | 45.5 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 44.1 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33033 | 43.6 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33190 | 43.1 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 40 |
| J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 33012 | 39.1 |
| D - Coral Gables/Kendall | 33158 | 38.6 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate for Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease.

## Cancer

The zip codes with the highest mortality rates for cancer were: 33190, 33054, 33170, 33147, 33136, 33056, 33030, 33142, 33032, 33127, 33033, 33167, 33150, 33035, and 33175. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group C - Westchester/West Dade

**Table 28. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate/100,000 Population for Cancer in Miami-Dade County, 2010-2014**

| Group - Area | Zip Code | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33190 | 209.7 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 201.2 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33170 | 197.3 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 197.1 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 194.1 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33056 | 190.6 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33030 | 189.3 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 186.5 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33032 | 184.5 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 181.9 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33033 | 173.4 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 170.5 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 167.2 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33035 | 164.5 |
| C - Westchester/West Dade | 33175 | 160.5 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate for Cancer.

## Neighborhood Groups and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

The neighborhood groups that were repeatedly seen to demonstrate high mortality rates were:

- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group B - Kendall

These groups show high percentages for heart disease, chronic lower respiratory, and cancer related causes of death. These groups also represent the areas with the highest infant mortality rates. Areas with high mortality were also linked with areas with high percentages of poverty, low income levels, and low education. These areas with a low life expectancy can reveal lack of

access to medical care, lower standards of living, lack of access to healthier foods, and high smoking rates.

# Sexually Transmitted Diseases

### Infectious Syphilis

As seen in table 29, the zip codes with the highest reported sexually transmitted disease rate for infectious syphilis were: 33128; 33139; 33136; 33132; 33138; 33137; 33167; 33142; 33056; 33130; 33181; 33133; 33145; 33147; and 33126. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach
- Group F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne
- Group G - Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset

**Table 29. Highest Infectious Syphilis Rate/100,000 population by Group and Area in Miami-Dade County, 2014***

| Group and Area | Zip code | Syphilis Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 132.1 |
| N - Aventura/Miami Beach | 33139 | 114.6 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 82.9 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132 | 67.4 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33138 | 57.6 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33137 | 57.0 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 34.9 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 32.8 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33056 | 31.2 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33130 | 28.4 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33181 | 28.0 |
| F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 33133 | 26.5 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33145 | 25.7 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 25.3 |
| G - Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset | 33126 | 24.9 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Infectious Syphilis Rate

## Gonorrhea

The zip codes with the highest reported sexually transmitted disease rate for gonorrhea were: 33136; 33139; 33147; 33137; 33132; 33056; 33150; 33127; 33054; 33142; 33128; 33167; 33169; 33130; 33138. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group A – South Dade/Homestead

**Table 30. Gonorrhea Rate/100,000 population by Group and Area in Miami-Dade County, 2014***

| Group and Area | Zip code | Gonorrhea Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 535.4 |
| N - Aventura/Miami Beach | 33139 | 495.5 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 330.8 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33137 | 284.8 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132 | 279.1 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33056 | 269.5 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 257.3 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 241.9 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 231.2 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 203.9 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 198.2 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 194.4 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33169 | 192.9 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33130 | 170.3 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33138 | 155.8 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Gonorrhea Rate

## Chlamydia

The zip codes with the highest reported sexually transmitted disease rate for chlamydia were: 33136; 33056; 33147; 33054; 33169; 33150; 33127; 33139; 33142; 33137; 33167; 33181; 33168; 33161; and 33132. These zip codes fall under the following neighborhood groups:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group M – North Miami/North Miami Beach

**Table 31. Chlamydia Rate/100,000 population by Group and Area in Miami-Dade County, 2014***

| Group and Area | Zip code | Chlamydia Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 1123.5 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33056 | 1123.4 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 1114.0 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 1035.6 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33169 | 1029.6 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 914.5 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 891.5 |
| N - Aventura/Miami Beach | 33139 | 809.9 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 762.7 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33137 | 730.9 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 722.7 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33181 | 704.7 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33168 | 677.1 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161 | 673.7 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132 | 654.5 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Chlamydia Rate

## Neighborhood Groups and Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The neighborhood groups with highest reported infectious syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia rate include:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach

Groups I, K, E, and M correlate with the areas with highest infant mortality rates. The National Institutes of Health report that STDs pose special risks for pregnant women and their infants including a fetus or newborn becoming infected, miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy, preterm labor and delivery, low birth weight, birth defects, stillbirth, and newborn death.

## Reported HIV/AIDS Rate

### HIV Rate

The neighborhood groups with highest reported HIV rate include:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach
- Group F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview

**Table 32. Reported HIV Rate/100,000 by Group and Area in Miami-Dade County, 2014***

| Group and Area | Zip code | HIV Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 339.3 |
| N - Aventura/Miami Beach | 33139 | 207.8 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33137 | 156.6 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33138 | 128.7 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 118.9 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33181 | 106.3 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 101.1 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 90.4 |
| F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 33131 | 88.4 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 87.4 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 86.2 |
| N - Aventura/Miami Beach | 33141 | 82.7 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33130 | 81.1 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33056 | 79.4 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161 | 74.9 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Reported HIV Rate.

## AIDS Rate

The neighborhood groups with highest reported AIDS rate include:

- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group C - Westchester/West Dade

**Table 33. Reported AIDS Rate/100,000 by Group and Area in Miami-Dade County, 2014**

| Group and Area | Zip code | AIDS Rate |
|---|---|---|
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 150.8 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33128 | 92.5 |
| N - Aventura/Miami Beach | 33139 | 61.3 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33167 | 49.8 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 49.7 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33137 | 47.5 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33161 | 43.8 |
| N - Aventura/Miami Beach | 33141 | 42.7 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33054 | 42.3 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33138 | 40.7 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 39.0 |
| E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 33142 | 36.4 |
| C - Westchester/West Dade | 33194 | 34.9 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33181 | 33.6 |
| K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 33168 | 31.4 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Reported AIDS Rate.

## Neighborhood Groups and Reported HIV/AIDS rate

The neighborhood groups with highest reported HIV/AIDS rate include:

- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach
  Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach

Social and economic factors, especially poverty, affect access to all health care, and disproportionately affect people living with HIV. Pregnant women living with HIV may face more barriers to accessing medical care if they also use injection drugs, abuse other substances, or are homeless, incarcerated, mentally ill, or uninsured (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016). Some of the above neighborhood groups are also seen in the group of the highest infant mortality rate, highest STD rate, and underserved areas.

# Tuberculosis Incidence

### Tuberculosis Rate

The neighborhood groups with highest reported tuberculosis rate include:

- Group C - Westchester/West Dade
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group M - North Miami/North Miami Beach

**Table 34. Reported Tuberculosis (TB) Rate/100,000 by Group and Area in Miami-Dade County, 2014**

| Group and Area | Zip code | TB Rate |
|---|---|---|
| C - Westchester/ West Dade | 33194 | 58.2 |
| H - Miami Shores/Morningside | 33132 | 28.9 |
| A - South Dade/Homestead | 33035 | 28.6 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33150 | 24.3 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33136 | 22.6 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33181 | 16.8 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33147 | 16.1 |
| I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 33127 | 13.3 |
| M - North Miami/North Miami Beach | 33162 | 12.7 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest Reported TB Rate.

## Neighborhood Groups and Reported Tuberculosis Rate

Neighborhood groups C, H, A, I, M have the highest reported tuberculosis rate. Neighborhood groups C, H, A, I, M also fall into one (if not all) of the following highest reported rates: STD/AIDs, Cancer, and Chronic Lower Respiratory rate. People who are infected with HIV are 20 to 30 times more likely to develop active TB. The risk of active TB is also greater in persons suffering from other conditions that impair the immune system (World Health Organization, 2016). This is very critical to the high infant mortality rate in neighborhood group C, H, A, I, M.

According to the CDC, infants and young children are more likely than older children and adults to develop life-threatening forms of TB disease (e.g., disseminated TB, TB meningitis). Once infected with TB bacteria, infants and children are more likely to get sick with TB disease because their immune system are still developing.

# Substance Abuse

## Current Drinkers

The neighborhood groups with highest percentage of current drinkers include:

- Group D - Coral Gables/Kendall
- Group F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach
- Group G - Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset
- Group C - Westchester/West Dade
- Group B - Kendall

**Table 35. % of Current Drinkers by Group and Area in Miami-Dade County, 2014**

| Group | Area | % Current Drinker |
|---|---|---|
| D | Coral Gables/Kendall | 76 |
| F | Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 73.6 |
| N | Aventura/Miami Beach | 67 |
| G | Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset | 62.9 |
| C | Westchester/West Dade | 61 |
| B | Kendall | 59.1 |
| H | Miami Shores/Morningside | 58.4 |
| A | South Dade/Homestead | 52.9 |
| M | North Miami/North Miami Beach | 46.5 |
| K | Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 45.7 |
| J | Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 44.2 |
| I | Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 41.7 |
| E | Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 38.7 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest % of Current Drinkers

## Illicit Drug Use

The neighborhood groups with highest percentage of illicit drug use include:

- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach
- Group F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group C - Westchester/West Dade
- Group H - Miami Shores/Morningside
- Group D - Coral Gables/Kendall

**Table 36. % of Illicit Drug Use by Neighborhood Group and Area in Miami-Dade County, 2014**

| Group | Area | % Illicit Drug Use in Past Month |
|---|---|---|
| N | Aventura/Miami Beach | 7.2 |
| F | Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 5.5 |
| I | Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 5.5 |
| C | Westchester/West Dade | 5.4 |
| H | Miami Shores/Morningside | 3.9 |
| D | Coral Gables/Kendall | 3.6 |
| M | North Miami/North Miami Beach | 3.4 |
| B | Kendall | 3.3 |
| E | Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 2.1 |
| K | Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 2 |
| J | Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 1.6 |
| A | South Dade/Homestead | 1.5 |
| G | Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset | 1.5 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest % of Illicit Drug Use.

## Neighborhood Groups and Substance Abuse

The neighborhood groups with highest percentage of current drinkers and highest percentage of illicit drug use include:

- Group C - Westchester/West Dade
- Group D - Coral Gables/Kendall
- Group F - Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach

Maternal substance abuse is a significant contributor to infant mortality. Some consequences for infants being exposed to prenatal substance abuse include acute neonatal abstinence syndrome or other neurobehavioral effects that present shortly after birth, potential congenital malformations, low birth weight for gestational age (intrauterine growth restriction), prematurity, and long-term adverse effects on growth and development. These infants are also at higher risk of being exposed to prenatally acquired infections.

# Tobacco Use

### Smoking

The neighborhood groups with highest percentage of smoking include:

- Group C - Westchester/West Dade
- Group J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group A - South Dade/Homestead
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach

Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove**Table 37. % of Smoking by Neighborhood Group and Area in Miami-Dade County, 2014**

| Group | Area | Smoking |
|---|---|---|
| C | Westchester/West Dade | 13.9 |
| J | Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 13.6 |
| I | Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 12.2 |
| A | South Dade/Homestead | 11.8 |
| N | Aventura/Miami Beach | 10.4 |
| E | Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 9.5 |
| K | Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 9.3 |
| H | Miami Shores/Morningside | 9 |
| G | Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset | 8.3 |
| B | Kendall | 7.7 |
| M | North Miami/North Miami Beach | 7.6 |
| F | Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 7.2 |
| D | Coral Gables/Kendall | 4.9 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest % of Smoking.

### Smoking at home

The neighborhood groups with highest percentage of smoking include:

- Group J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group C - Westchester/West Dade
- Group K - Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach

**Table 38. % Smoking at Home by Neighborhood Group and Area in Miami-Dade County, 2014**

| Group | Area | % Smoking at home |
|---|---|---|
| J | Hialeah/Miami Lakes | 21.3 |
| I | Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown | 14.7 |
| E | Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove | 12.5 |
| C | Westchester/West Dade | 11.5 |
| K | Opa-Locka/Miami Gardens/Westview | 10.8 |
| N | Aventura/Miami Beach | 10.3 |
| A | South Dade/Homestead | 9.5 |
| B | Kendall | 8.8 |
| G | Doral/Miami/Springs/Sunset | 8.4 |
| F | Coral Gables/Coconut Grove/Key Biscayne | 8.1 |
| M | North Miami/North Miami Beach | 6.6 |
| D | Coral Gables/Kendall | 6.1 |
| H | Miami Shores/Morningside | 3.9 |

*Table presents data for zip codes with the highest % of Smoking at Home.

## Neighborhood Groups and Tobacco Use

The neighborhood groups with highest percentage of smoking and highest percentage of smoking at home include:

- Group C - Westchester/West Dade
- Group E - Brownsville/Coral Gables/Coconut Grove
- Group I - Downtown/East Little Havana/Liberty City/Little Haiti/Overtown
- Group J - Hialeah/Miami Lakes
- Group N - Aventura/Miami Beach

The CDC reports that smoking causes cancer, heart disease, and other major health problems, and can cause additional health problems during pregnancy, including premature birth, certain birth defects, and infant death (CDC, 2015). Also, Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SIDS) infant deaths and pre-term related infant deaths are attributable to smoking during pregnancy.

## Environmental Scan

An environmental scan was conducted to review the existing pertinent programs and local initiatives in Miami-Dade County that are working around infant mortality, and/or social determinants of health that address safe sleep, breastfeeding, protective factors and other key issues.

- The Healthy Start Coalition's goal is to reduce infant mortality, reduce the number of low birth weight babies and improve health and developmental outcomes. Healthy Start includes targeted support services that address identified risks. The range of Healthy Start services available to pregnant women, infants and children up to age three include: Outreach; Care coordination to assure access to needed services; Childbirth education; Parenting education and support; Nutrition counseling; Psychosocial counseling; Tobacco education and cessation counseling; Breastfeeding education and support; Home visiting.

- Florida's MomCare Program works to improve birth outcomes and reduce infant mortality rates through a simplified application, guidance, and education and care coordination services. Other goals of MomCare include: increase Healthy Start screening rates; increase participation in the WIC program; assign a primary care provider within 30 days; identify any client needs; increase family planning services; ensure health insurance for the newborn.

- The Jasmine Project is a collaboration between University of Miami Millers School of Medicine's Department of Pediatrics and Healthy Start Coalition of Miami-Dade. The Jasmine Project aims to decrease racial disparities in North Miami, Miami Gardens, and Opa-Locka. The project has a streamlined program, the Well Family System, that prevents infant mortality through education and health care, and also monitors and conducts relevant research in the field of maternal and child health.

- The Fetal and Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) examines social, community and medical information in tandem, a combination of information not generally available through other efforts. FIMR identifies strengths and areas for improvement in overall service systems and community resources for women, infants and families. FIMR also provides direction towards the changes in service systems and the development of new policies to safeguard them. For communities the FIMR process empowers the community to create solutions where none existed and can improve existing service systems and community resources for women, infants, children and families.

- The Children's Trust is a dedicated source of revenue established by voter referendum to improve the lives of children and families in Miami-Dade County. The Children's Trust emphasizes collaboration and partnership in order to provide the programs and services needed by children and families, and to effect community-wide change. Since its inception, The Children's Trust has encouraged creative approaches to coordinating, integrating and funding services across and within the areas of health, safety, and early

development, and to promote increased parental and community involvement on behalf of all children, while stressing accountability and results. The Children Trust funds 434 early childhood centers.

- The Early Learning Coalition completes child development screenings and assessments for children ages birth to 5 years old. Referrals to appropriate services are made when developmental delays are identified in children, ensuring each child receives the special attention he/she needs. School Readiness programs provide early education opportunities to children ages birth to 5 years old, particularly children whose parents are economically disadvantaged; children who have been determined to be at risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation; and children with disabilities.

- The Consortium for a Healthier Miami-Dade is comprised of over 161 organizations, all united by the common belief that through collaboration and prevention-focused initiatives, Miami-Dade County residents can live longer, happier and healthier. The mission of the Consortium is to be a major catalyst for healthy living in Miami-Dade through the support and strengthening of sustainable policies, systems and environments. There are currently seven Consortium committees: Children Issues/Oral Health; Elder Issues; Health and the Built Environment; Health Promotion and Disease Prevention; Marketing; Tobacco-Free Workgroup; and Worksite Wellness.

- The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program is a federally funded public health nutrition program providing nutrition education, nutritious foods, breastfeeding support, and healthcare referrals for income-eligible women who are pregnant, breastfeeding or postpartum, infants, and children up to age 5.

- The Florida Department of Health HIV/AIDS services include prevention and health education/risk reduction, counseling and testing, surveillance. This mission is achieved by providing community engagement, interventions, linkage to care/treatment, and available resources/materials.

- The Florida Department of Health Family Planning program offers many services, including information on baby spacing, abstinence, avoiding sexually transmitted diseases or infections (STDs or STIs) and birth control methods.

- The Department of Children and Families works in partnership with local communities to protect the vulnerable, promote strong and economically self-sufficient families, and advance personal and family recovery and resiliency.

- The MOMmobile is a medical bus that provides on-site care prenatal care and offers postpartum services including family planning. The MOMmobile is on a regular schedule visiting three sites during the week and provides the following primary services: family planning, mobile health care, postpartum care, and prenatal care.

- La Leche League strives to help mothers worldwide to breastfeed through mother-to-mother support, encouragement, information, and education, and to promote a better

understanding of breastfeeding as an important element in the healthy development of the baby and mother

- The Teenage Parent Program (TAP) offers early care and education services to teenage parents enrolled in Miami-Dade County Public Schools.

- Miami-Dade County Public Schools' (M-DCPS) pregnant adolescents are eligible to attend Continuing Opportunities for Purposeful Education (COPE) Center which provides middle school through high school level education for pregnant and parenting teenagers. This alternative education center is a school of choice where students elect to attend instead of staying in their home schools during pregnancy and after the birth of their children.

- Nurse-Family Partnership is a maternal and early childhood health program that introduces vulnerable first-time parents to caring maternal and child health nurses. This program allows nurses to deliver the support first-time moms need to have a healthy pregnancy, become knowledgeable and responsible parents, and provide their babies with the best possible start in life.

- Healthy Families Florida (HFF) is a nationally accredited, community based, voluntary home visitation program that is proven to prevent child abuse and neglect and other poor childhood outcomes by promoting positive parent-child relationships and child health and development. Families are also linked to a medical provider and other family support services they need during their participation in HFF.

## Conclusion

Miami-Dade County has made strides in the last 10 years in reducing the infant mortality rate. The infant mortality rate in Miami-Dade County is currently below the state and national rate. However, this assessment displays persistent racial and ethnic disparities in infant mortality rates. The findings in this analysis show that infant mortality rates vary greatly by race and ethnicity. Non-Hispanic Black infants demonstrate elevated infant mortality rates when compared to Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic infants. There exists a disparity between Non-Hispanic Black infants almost two times that of Non-Hispanic White infants. The data suggests that not all races/ethnicities have benefited equally from social and medical advances.

The analysis reveals that that most infant deaths are due to Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect, Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID), and Prematurity/Low Birth Weight. The neighborhood groups with staggering infant mortality rates also demonstrated levels of increasing social disadvantage. The Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County plays a prominent role in addressing the social determinants of health.

Based on the analysis, some recommendations to consider include:

- increase prematurity prevention efforts and strategies
- increase prevention of preterm birth
- reduce the number of teen pregnancies
- increase access to adequate prenatal care for women during pregnancy
- increase the number of mothers that breastfeed
- decrease exposure to second hand smoke
- reduce the number of women using drugs or alcohol during pregnancy
- increase the number of women at a healthy weight during pregnancy
- reduce planned C-sections and medically induced labors
- achieve health equity and improving quality of life for all residents in Miami-Dade County

This analysis is a preliminary step in the continuing efforts of the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County to decrease infant mortality. The results of this analysis will be used to focus efforts on the areas where the risks are significantly high. A community action-planning meeting will be held in June 2016 to discuss the results of this analysis and brainstorm root causes and solutions around selected disparities.

## References

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http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/tobaccousepregnancy/

Community Health Needs Assessment: http://www.healthcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/2013_PRC_Miami_Dade_County_CHNA_Report_Reduced.pdf

Consumer Reports: http://www.consumerreports.org/health/doctors-hospitals/hospital-ratings/ratings/search-results.htm?state=FL

Florida CHARTS: http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/default.aspx

Healthy People 2020: https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/about/foundation-health-measures/Disparities

Healthy People 2020: http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-of-health

Miami-Dade Interactive GIS Maps:
http://miamidade.floridahealth.gov/mdinstantatlasmaps/miami-dade-maps.html

Miami Matters: http://www.miamidadematters.org/

National Institutes of Health:
https://www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/stds/conditioninfo/Pages/infant.aspx

World Health Organization:
http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/topics/maternal/maternal_perinatal/en/

# Appendix

**COUNTY : Miami-Dade (13)**

**Births**

| | 2005-2007 | 2006-2008 | 2007-2009 | 2008-2010 | 2009-2011 | 2010-2012 | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Births** | 100,390 | 101,664 | 100,266 | 97,315 | 95,025 | 93,163 | 92,975 | 93,616 |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Births** | 24,725 | 24,837 | 24,607 | 24,061 | 23,587 | 23,077 | 22,418 | 21,732 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Births** | 73,106 | 74,417 | 73,324 | 70,952 | 69,038 | 67,547 | 67,905 | 68,939 |
| **Other Births** | 2,336 | 2,334 | 2,258 | 2,123 | 2,120 | 2,171 | 2,237 | 2,315 |
| **Hispanic Births (All Races)** | 63,337 | 63,270 | 61,243 | 59,022 | 57,607 | 56,138 | 56,046 | 57,303 |

**Perinatal Death Counts**

| **Fetal Deaths (≥20 weeks gestation)** | 2005-2007 | 2006-2008 | 2007-2009 | 2008-2010 | 2009-2011 | 2010-2012 | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Fetal Deaths** | 820 | 800 | 769 | 720 | 692 | 660 | 666 | 684 |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Fetal Deaths** | 351 | 337 | 331 | 304 | 304 | 298 | 311 | 312 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Fetal Deaths** | 448 | 433 | 403 | 382 | 360 | 337 | 326 | 331 |
| **Hispanic Fetal Deaths** | 324 | 370 | 353 | 337 | 303 | 287 | 287 | 308 |

| **Infant Deaths (0-364 days)** | 2005-2007 | 2006-2008 | 2007-2009 | 2008-2010 | 2009-2011 | 2010-2012 | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Infant Deaths** | 608 | 606 | 576 | 500 | 473 | 434 | 434 | 432 |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Infant Deaths** | 276 | 270 | 263 | 225 | 225 | 213 | 211 | 200 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Infant Deaths** | 313 | 318 | 294 | 260 | 233 | 209 | 207 | 215 |
| **Other Race Infant Deaths** | 18 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 15 |
| **Hispanic Infant Deaths (All Races)** | 284 | 278 | 263 | 232 | 208 | 178 | 172 | 185 |

| **Neonatal Deaths (0-27 days)** | 2005-2007 | 2006-2008 | 2007-2009 | 2008-2010 | 2009-2011 | 2010-2012 | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Neonatal Deaths** | 394 | 372 | 351 | 309 | 305 | 280 | 271 | 277 |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Neonatal Deaths** | 175 | 154 | 151 | 130 | 141 | 130 | 124 | 116 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Neonatal Deaths** | 206 | 206 | 185 | 168 | 153 | 144 | 138 | 150 |
| **Hispanic Neonatal Deaths (All Races)** | 203 | 195 | 176 | 154 | 136 | 117 | 109 | 125 |

| **Post neonatal Deaths (28-364 days)** | 2005-2007 | 2006-2008 | 2007-2009 | 2008-2010 | 2009-2011 | 2010-2012 | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Post neonatal Deaths** | 214 | 234 | 225 | 191 | 168 | 154 | 163 | 155 |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Post neonatal Deaths** | 101 | 116 | 112 | 95 | 84 | 83 | 87 | 84 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Post neonatal Deaths** | 107 | 112 | 109 | 92 | 80 | 65 | 69 | 65 |
| **Hispanic Post neonatal Deaths (All Races)** | 81 | 83 | 87 | 78 | 72 | 61 | 63 | 60 |

| Perinatal Mortality Rates (deaths per 1000 live births) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fetal Mortality Rates (per 1000 fetal deaths + live births)** | **2005-2007** | **2006-2008** | **2007-2009** | **2008-2010** | **2009-2011** | **2010-2012** | **2011-2013** | **2012-2014** |
| **Total Fetal Death Rate** | **8.1** | **7.8** | **7.6** | **7.3** | **7.2** | **7.0** | **7.1** | **7.3** |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Fetal Death Rate** | 14.0 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 14.2 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Fetal Death Rate** | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| **Hispanic Fetal Death Rate** | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 |

| **Infant Mortality Rates (IMRs)** | **2005-2007** | **2006-2008** | **2007-2009** | **2008-2010** | **2009-2011** | **2010-2012** | **2011-2013** | **2012-2014** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total IMR** | **6.1** | **6.0** | **5.7** | **5.1** | **5.0** | **4.7** | **4.7** | **4.6** |
| **Non-Hispanic Black IMR** | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.2 |
| **Non-Hispanic White IMR** | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| **Other Race IMR** | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| **Hispanic IMR (All Races)** | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 |

| | **2005-2007** | **2006-2008** | **2007-2009** | **2008-2010** | **2009-2011** | **2010-2012** | **2011-2013** | **2012-2014** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-Hispanic Black-Non-Hispanic White IMR Ratio** | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 |

| **Neonatal IMRs** | **2005-2007** | **2006-2008** | **2007-2009** | **2008-2010** | **2009-2011** | **2010-2012** | **2011-2013** | **2012-2014** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Neonatal IMR** | **3.9** | **3.7** | **3.5** | **3.2** | **3.2** | **3.0** | **2.9** | **3.0** |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Neonatal IMR** | 7.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Neonatal IMR** | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| **Hispanic Neonatal IMR (All Races)** | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 |

| **Post neonatal IMRs** | **2005-2007** | **2006-2008** | **2007-2009** | **2008-2010** | **2009-2011** | **2010-2012** | **2011-2013** | **2012-2014** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Post neonatal IMR** | **2.1** | **2.3** | **2.2** | **2.0** | **1.8** | **1.7** | **1.8** | **1.7** |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Post neonatal IMR** | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Post neonatal IMR** | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| **Hispanic Post neonatal IMR (All Races)** | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |

| Infant Mortality Rate/1,000 Live Births by Neighborhood Group, 2005-2014 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Group** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **% Change 2005-2014** | **10 Year Average** |
| A | 6.8 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6 | -0.12 | 6.33 |
| B | 4.2 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5.2 | 0.24 | 4.35 |
| C | 4.9 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 3 | 2.9 | 2.1 | -0.57 | 3.29 |
| D | 5 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 3.6 | -0.28 | 3.29 |
| E | 4.6 | 9.8 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 0.04 | 5.42 |
| F | 4.7 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 2 | 1 | 6.1 | 1.9 | -0.60 | 3.28 |
| G | 4.1 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 2 | 1.9 | -0.54 | 3.14 |
| H | 5.9 | 3.1 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 | -0.56 | 4.8 |
| I | 9.8 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 9.6 | 15.4 | 10 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 6.8 | -0.31 | 10.25 |
| J | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | -0.15 | 3.91 |
| K | 8.1 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 9 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 8.5 | 0.05 | 8.43 |
| M | 11 | 10 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 6.1 | -0.45 | 7.21 |
| N | 2.8 | 2 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 5 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 0.14 | 3.03 |

Last reviewed: June 9, 2016

**COUNTY : Miami-Dade (13)**

**Select Causes of Infant Death**

**Counts**

| Total | 2005-2007 | 2006-2008 | 2007-2009 | 2008-2010 | 2009-2011 | 2010-2012 | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Causes | 608 | 606 | 576 | 500 | 473 | 434 | 434 | 432 |
| Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect | 143 | 128 | 110 | 90 | 84 | 87 | 85 | 94 |
| Prematurity/Low Birth Weight | 99 | 97 | 100 | 75 | 71 | 55 | 56 | 52 |
| Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) | 64 | 72 | 64 | 60 | 52 | 58 | 62 | 63 |
| Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents) | 9 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| Intentional Injury (homicide) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |

| Non-Hispanic Black Race | 2005-2007 | 2006-2008 | 2007-2009 | 2008-2010 | 2009-2011 | 2010-2012 | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Causes | 276 | 270 | 263 | 225 | 225 | 213 | 211 | 200 |
| Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect | 75 | 63 | 53 | 35 | 36 | 39 | 34 | 36 |
| Prematurity/Low Birth Weight | 54 | 49 | 49 | 38 | 41 | 29 | 27 | 17 |
| Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) | 28 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 33 | 38 | 40 | 41 |
| Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents) | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Intentional Injury (homicide) | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

| Non-Hispanic White Race | 2005-2007 | 2006-2008 | 2007-2009 | 2008-2010 | 2009-2011 | 2010-2012 | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Causes | 313 | 318 | 294 | 260 | 233 | 209 | 207 | 215 |
| Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect | 66 | 65 | 56 | 54 | 46 | 47 | 50 | 55 |
| Prematurity/Low Birth Weight | 42 | 46 | 47 | 35 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 33 |
| Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) | 34 | 34 | 28 | 22 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents) | 9 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Intentional Injury (homicide) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

| Hispanic Ethnicity (All Races) | 2005-2007 | 2006-2008 | 2007-2009 | 2008-2010 | 2009-2011 | 2010-2012 | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Causes | 284 | 278 | 263 | 232 | 208 | 178 | 172 | 185 |
| Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect | 58 | 52 | 52 | 46 | 38 | 37 | 39 | 47 |
| Prematurity/Low Birth Weight | 48 | 47 | 46 | 35 | 31 | 22 | 22 | 25 |
| Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) | 28 | 27 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 17 |
| Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Intentional Injury (homicide) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

| Cause-Specific Infant Mortality Rates (deaths per 1000 live births) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **2005-2007** | **2006-2008** | **2007-2009** | **2008-2010** | **2009-2011** | **2010-2012** | **2011-2013** | **2012-2014** |
| **All Causes** | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| **Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect** | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| **Prematurity/Low Birth Weight** | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| **Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID)** | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| **Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents)** | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Intentional Injury (homicide)** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| **Non-Hispanic Black Race** | **2005-2007** | **2006-2008** | **2007-2009** | **2008-2010** | **2009-2011** | **2010-2012** | **2011-2013** | **2012-2014** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Causes** | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.2 |
| **Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect** | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| **Prematurity/Low Birth Weight** | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| **Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID)** | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| **Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents)** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| **Intentional Injury (homicide)** | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

| **Non-Hispanic White Race** | **2005-2007** | **2006-2008** | **2007-2009** | **2008-2010** | **2009-2011** | **2010-2012** | **2011-2013** | **2012-2014** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Causes** | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| **Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect** | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| **Prematurity/Low Birth Weight** | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| **Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID)** | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents)** | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Intentional Injury (homicide)** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| **Hispanic Ethnicity (All Races)** | **2005-2007** | **2006-2008** | **2007-2009** | **2008-2010** | **2009-2011** | **2010-2012** | **2011-2013** | **2012-2014** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Causes** | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| **Congenital Anomaly/Birth Defect** | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| **Prematurity/Low Birth Weight** | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| **Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID)** | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Unintentional Injury (non-SUID accidents)** | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Intentional Injury (homicide)** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| NOTE: BIRTHS WILL NOT PRINT<br>Births | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2005-2007 | 2006-2008 | 2007-2009 | 2008-2010 | 2009-2011 | 2010-2012 | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 |
| **Total Births** | 100390 | 101664 | 100266 | 97315 | 95025 | 93163 | 92975 | 93616 |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Births** | 24725 | 24837 | 24607 | 24061 | 23587 | 23077 | 22418 | 21732 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Births** | 73106 | 74417 | 73324 | 70952 | 69038 | 67547 | 67905 | 68939 |
| **Other Births** | 2336 | 2334 | 2258 | 2123 | 2120 | 2171 | 2237 | 2315 |
| **Hispanic Births (All Races)** | 63337 | 63270 | 61243 | 59022 | 57607 | 56138 | 56046 | 57303 |

**COUNTY : Miami-Dade**
**(13)**

**Maternal Factor Rates**

| | 2005-2007 | | 2006-2008 | | 2007-2009 | | 2008-2010 | | 2009-2011 | | 2010-2012 | | 2011-2013 | | 2012-2014 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| **Births to Women Age 35+** | 17154 | 8.3 | 17629 | 8.4 | 17858 | 8.4 | 17909 | 8.3 | 18131 | 8.3 | 18266 | 8.3 | 18639 | 8.4 | 19057 | 8.4 |
| **Births with Inter-Pregnancy Interval <18 months** | 17228 | 32.9 | 17089 | 32.9 | 16258 | 32.5 | 14880 | 31.7 | 14057 | 30.7 | 13803 | 29.6 | 14112 | 29 | 14066 | 28.4 |
| **Plural Births** | 3175 | 3.2 | 3327 | 3.3 | 3412 | 3.4 | 3353 | 3.4 | 3216 | 3.4 | 3061 | 3.3 | 3147 | 3.4 | 3255 | 3.5 |
| **Births to Women that Smoked During Pregnancy** | 803 | 0.8 | 706 | 0.7 | 666 | 0.7 | 687 | 0.7 | 704 | 0.7 | 646 | 0.7 | 561 | 0.6 | 525 | 0.6 |
| | **2005-2007** | | **2006-2008** | | **2007-2009** | | **2008-2010** | | **2009-2011** | | **2010-2012** | | **2011-2013** | | **2012-2014** | |
| | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** |
| **All Women Obese at Pregnancy** | 15988 | 15.9 | 16790 | 16.5 | 17027 | 17.0 | 16605 | 17.1 | 16264 | 17.1 | 15829 | 17 | 16009 | 17.2 | 16269 | 17.4 |
| Non-Hispanic Black Women Obese at Pregnancy | 6056 | 24.5 | 6163 | 24.8 | 6140 | 25.0 | 6028 | 25.1 | 5962 | 25.3 | 5854 | 25.4 | 5855 | 26.1 | 5791 | 26.6 |
| Non-Hispanic White Women Obese at Pregnancy | 9731 | 13.3 | 10442 | 14.0 | 10698 | 14.6 | 10388 | 14.6 | 10099 | 14.6 | 9771 | 14.5 | 9928 | 14.6 | 10201 | 14.8 |
| Hispanic Women Obese at Pregnancy | 8734 | 13.8 | 9088 | 14.4 | 9103 | 14.9 | 8900 | 15.1 | 8817 | 15.3 | 8560 | 15.2 | 8680 | 15.5 | 9085 | 15.9 |
| | **2005-2007** | | **2006-2008** | | **2007-2009** | | **2008-2010** | | **2009-2011** | | **2010-2012** | | **2011-2013** | | **2012-2014** | |
| **Births to Women who Received Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** |
| **Total 1st Trimester PNC** | 74157 | 83.4 | 73180 | 83.1 | 70311 | 83.8 | 65171 | 85.1 | 65217 | 86.3 | 68668 | 87.2 | 74421 | 87.3 | 76607 | 87 |
| Non-Hispanic Black 1st Trimester PNC | 15676 | 73.7 | 15633 | 73.8 | 15365 | 74.6 | 15100 | 76.5 | 15133 | 78.1 | 15824 | 80 | 16364 | 80.9 | 16610 | 81.5 |

Last reviewed: June 9, 2016

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Hispanic White 1st Trimester PNC | 56563 | 86.5 | 55794 | 86.1 | 53281 | 86.9 | 48522 | 88.1 | 48438 | 89.1 | 50977 | 89.7 | 55936 | 89.3 | 57585 | 88.7 |
| Hispanic 1st Trimester PNC | 48587 | 85.8 | 46881 | 85.2 | 43909 | 85.9 | 40128 | 87.4 | 40423 | 88.5 | 42456 | 89.2 | 45965 | 88.8 | 47696 | 88.4 |
| | **2005-2007** | | **2006-2008** | | **2007-2009** | | **2008-2010** | | **2009-2011** | | **2010-2012** | | **2011-2013** | | **2012-2014** | |
| | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** |
| **Total Inadequate PNC** | 21272 | 21.2 | 20781 | 20.4 | 19151 | 19.1 | 16144.0 | 16.6 | 15623 | 16.4 | 16108 | 17.3 | 17723 | 19.1 | 19097 | 20.4 |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Inadequate PNC** | 6840 | 27.7 | 6560 | 26.4 | 6242 | 25.4 | 5723.0 | 23.8 | 5512 | 23.4 | 5796 | 25.1 | 6118 | 27.3 | 6431 | 29.6 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Inadequate PNC** | 13961 | 19.1 | 13741 | 18.5 | 12455 | 17.0 | 10064.0 | 14.2 | 9748 | 14.1 | 9923 | 14.7 | 11201 | 16.5 | 12240 | 17.8 |
| **Hispanic Inadequate PNC** | 12573 | 19.9 | 12133 | 19.2 | 10737 | 17.5 | 8505.0 | 14.4 | 8327 | 14.5 | 8463 | 15.1 | 9426 | 16.8 | 10082 | 17.6 |
| | **2005-2007** | | **2006-2008** | | **2007-2009** | | **2008-2010** | | **2009-2011** | | **2010-2012** | | **2011-2013** | | **2012-2014** | |
| **Breastfeeding Initiation** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** |
| **Total Breastfeeding Initiation** | 86415 | 86.1 | 88954 | 87.5 | 88004 | 87.8 | 85115 | 87.5 | 81670 | 85.9 | 79071 | 84.9 | 78837 | 84.8 | 81620 | 87.2 |
| **Non-Hispanic Black Breastfeeding Initiation** | 18957 | 76.7 | 19321 | 77.8 | 19230 | 78.1 | 18665 | 77.6 | 17553 | 74.4 | 16622 | 72 | 16141 | 72 | 16542 | 76.1 |
| **Non-Hispanic White Breastfeeding Initiation** | 65204 | 89.2 | 67478 | 90.7 | 66692 | 91.0 | 64379 | 90.7 | 61936 | 89.7 | 60139 | 89 | 60280 | 88.8 | 62368 | 90.5 |
| **Hispanic Breastfeeding Initiation** | 56427 | 89.1 | 57206 | 90.4 | 55384 | 90.4 | 53153 | 90.1 | 51232 | 88.9 | 49558 | 88.3 | 49358 | 88.1 | 51562 | 90 |

**Infant Factors Rates (Percent of Live Births)**

| | **2005-2007** | | **2006-2008** | | **2007-2009** | | **2008-2010** | | **2009-2011** | | **2010-2012** | | **2011-2013** | | **2012-2014** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** |
| **Total Preterm Births** | 15292 | 15.2 | 15818 | 15.6 | 16010 | 16.0 | 15996 | 16.4 | 15081 | 15.9 | 15872 | 17.037 | 16556 | 17.8 | 16917 | 18.1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Hispanic Black Preterm Births | 4795 | 19.4 | 4934 | 19.9 | 4987 | 20.3 | 4889 | 20.3 | 4671 | 19.8 | 4587 | 19.877 | 4471 | 19.9 | 4267 | 19.6 |
| Non-Hispanic White Preterm Births | 10125 | 13.8 | 10565 | 14.2 | 10687 | 14.6 | 10765 | 15.2 | 10072 | 14.6 | 10867 | 16.088 | 11588 | 17.1 | 12060 | 17.5 |
| Hispanic Preterm Births (All Races) | 8882 | 14.0 | 9051 | 14.3 | 8993 | 14.7 | 9005 | 15.3 | 8593 | 14.9 | 9047 | 16.116 | 9373 | 16.7 | 9793 | 17.1 |
| | **2005-2007** | | **2006-2008** | | **2007-2009** | | **2008-2010** | | **2009-2011** | | **2010-2012** | | **2011-2013** | | **2012-2014** | |
| | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** |
| **Total Low Birth Weight (LBW)** | 8911 | 8.9 | 9024 | 8.9 | 9021 | 9.0 | 8787 | 9.0 | 8479 | 8.9 | 8264 | 8.9 | 8042 | 8.6 | 8137 | 8.7 |
| Non-Hispanic Black LBW | 3271 | 13.2 | 3267 | 13.2 | 3356 | 13.6 | 3294 | 13.7 | 3188 | 13.5 | 3086 | 13.4 | 2906 | 13.0 | 2859 | 13.2 |
| Non-Hispanic White LBW | 5416 | 7.4 | 5553 | 7.5 | 5465 | 7.5 | 5301 | 7.5 | 5095 | 7.4 | 4965 | 7.4 | 4905 | 7.2 | 5000 | 7.3 |
| Hispanic LBW (All Races) | 4650 | 7.3 | 4674 | 7.4 | 4525 | 7.4 | 4370 | 7.4 | 4228 | 7.3 | 4154 | 7.4 | 4079 | 7.3 | 4204 | 7.3 |
| **Total VLBW Births** | 1715 | 1.7 | 1740 | 1.7 | 1773 | 1.8 | 1747 | 1.8 | 1676 | 1.8 | 1588 | 1.7 | 1472 | 1.6 | 1514 | 1.6 |

**Health Care Factor Rates**

| | **2005-2007** | | **2006-2008** | | **2007-2009** | | **2008-2010** | | **2009-2011** | | **2010-2012** | | **2011-2013** | | **2012-2014** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **Rate** |
| **Very Low Birth Weight Infants Delivered at a Subspecialty Perinatal Center** | 1109 | 64.7 | 1183 | 68.0 | 1280 | 72.2 | 1340 | 76.7 | 1309 | 78.1 | 1229 | 77.4 | 1167 | 79.3 | 1195 | 78.9 |

**COUNTY : Miami-Dade (13)**

## Community Level

### Income/Poverty

| | Data Point | Time Period | Data Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Families in Poverty (%)** | | | |
| Total | 16.9 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 26.4 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| Non-Hispanic White | 14.9 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| Hispanic (All Races) | 17.2 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| **Female-Headed Households in Poverty (%)** | | | |
| Total | 35.9 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| **Median Household Income** | | | |
| Total | $43,099 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | $33,596 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| Non-Hispanic White | $45,409 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| Hispanic (All Races) | $40,403 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| **Owner-Occupied Home Ownership (%)** | | | |
| Total | 54.96 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 13.9 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| Non-Hispanic White | 81.1 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| Hispanic (All Races) | 62.2 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| **Civilian Unemployment Rate (%)** | | | |
| Total | 11.2 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 18.3 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| Non-Hispanic White | 9.7 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |
| Hispanic (All Races) | 10.4 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |

## Education

| | Data Point | Time Period | Data Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Grade 4 FCAT Reading (% of Students at Achievement Level)** | | | |
| Total | 63 | 2014 | Department of Education (DOE) |
| **District Public School Graduation Rates (%)** | | | |
| Total | 78.1% | 2014-15 | Department of Education (DOE) |
| Non-Hispanic White | 88.3% | 2014-15 | Department of Education (DOE) |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 70.4% | 2014-15 | Department of Education (DOE) |
| Hispanic | 79.2% | 2014-15 | Department of Education (DOE) |
| **Bachelor's Degree or Higher (%)** | | | |
| Total | 26.4 | 2010-2014 | FL CHARTS (From ACS) |

## Health Care

| | Data Point | Time Period | Data Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| **WIC Eligibles Served (%)** | | | |
| Total | 75.5 | 2014 | FL CHARTS |
| **Births at Baby Friendly Hospitals (%)** | | | |
| Total | 1.7% | 2015 | Chronic Disease Prevention |
| **Provider Rates (per 100,000 population)** | | | |
| Family Practitioners | 13.54 | 2015 | FL CHARTS |
| OB/GYNs | 9.41 | 2015 | FL CHARTS |
| Pediatricians | 24.85 | 2015 | FL CHARTS |
| Physicians | 299.07 | 2015 | FL CHARTS |
| Dentists | 66.11 | 2015 | FL CHARTS |

## Neighborhood

| | Data Point | Time Period | Data Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Access to Public Recreational Space/Parks (% population within 1/2 mile)** | 69.8 | 2010 | Environmental Public Health Tracking Program |
| **Healthy Food Source (% population within 1/2 mile)** | 66.2 | 2013 | Environmental Public Health Tracking Program |
| **Total Crime Index per 100,000 population (CI total)** | 4,703.8 (122,943) | 2014 | Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) |

## Inequities

| | Data Point | Time Period | Data Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| **B:W Infant Mortality Ratio** | 3.0 | 2012-2014 | Calculated from FL CHARTS |
| **W:B Median Household Income Ratio** | 1.4 | 2010-2014 | Calculated from FL CHARTS; American Community Survey (ACS) |
| **Racial Segregation Index - Dissimilarity : proportion of Non-Hispanic White or Non-Hispanic Black population that would need to move for even distribution; values 0.0 ( completely integrated) to 1.0 (completely segregated)** | 0.72 Very Segregated | 2010-2014 | Calculated from American Community Survey (ACS) |
| **Children Residing in a Census Tract of Concentrated Disadvantage (%)** | 38.0 | 2010-2014 | Calculated from American Community Survey (ACS) |

## Interpersonal Level

| | Data Point | Time Period | Data Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Population Obesity (%)** | 23.8 | 2013 | County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS); FL CHARTS |
| **Smoking Rates (% Among Population)** | 14 | 2013 | County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS); FL CHARTS |
| **Adults Ranking Health "Good" to "Excellent" (%)** | 79.1 | 2013 | County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS); FL CHARTS |
| **Births with Maternal Residence within Census Tract of Concentrated Disadvantage (%)** | 42.8% | 2010-2014 | Calculated from American Community Survey (ACS) |
| **Infants Born to Women < 18 years old (%)** | 1.6 | 2012-2014 | FL CHARTS |
| **Infants Born to Women with less than a High School Education (%)** | | | |
| Total | 11.5 | 2012-2014 | FL CHARTS |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 15.3 | 2012-2014 | FL CHARTS |
| Non-Hispanic White | 10.6 | 2012-2014 | FL CHARTS |
| Hispanic (All Races) | 12.2 | 2012-2014 | FL CHARTS |