In 2019, a larger proportion of women than men in the County indicated having a disability. A larger proportion of men had a hearing disability.

From 2001 to 2020 birth rates in Miami-Dade fell from 12.6 to 9.7.

From 2010 to 2020, low infant birthweights fell to 5.5% of births.

Infant mortality also fell from 138 to 114 in 2020.

However, infant mortality is higher for Black mothers, 11 per 1,000 compared to White (2.6) or Hispanic mothers (3.0).

Male health characteristics 2019:
- higher overall rates of heart disease, cancer and stroke than women
- most common cancer: prostate, lung and colorectal
- more likely to engage in binge drinking (24.6% of men vs 11.9% of women) and higher rates of tobacco use than women
- higher overweight/obesity rates (66.1% of men vs 57.8% of women)
- lower COVID-19 vaccination rates: As of 02/14/22 nationally, 52.2% of women and 48.5% of men received at least one dose

Female health characteristics 2019:
- higher rates of chronic lower respiratory disease, arthritis, lupus, gout, fibromyalgia and asthma than men
- most common cancer: breast, lung and colorectal
- more likely to report mental health challenges (19.3% of women vs 8.8% of men reported having a depressive disorder)
- higher rates of daily vegetable consumption of 2 or more servings than men (34.2% vs 29.0%)
- higher flu vaccination rates: 30% of women vs 23.6% of men.

Status of Women in Miami-Dade County, 2021

Health

Miami-Dade County Median Earnings by Disability Status, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Without a disability</th>
<th>With a disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender Gap, no disability</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Gap, with disability</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Florida Department of Health; Centers for Disease Control