

Measuring the Reduction of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities: the Miami-Dade Experience

Presented at the
Minority Health Disparities Summit
Tampa, Florida
August 14, 2008

by
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ESTABLISHING A BASELINE

Readily Available Sources

- U.S. Census and American Community Survey
- FloridaCHARTS: age-adjusted death rates
- Healthy People 2010: Target Rates
- Agency for Healthcare Research (AHRQ): Prevention Quality Indicators (PQIs)
- CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- Florida Cancer Data System

County-Level Report

- Grew out of the Mobilizing for Action Through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process sponsored by the Miami-Dade County Health Department
- Produced in February by the Health Council of South Florida, Inc.
- Available online at www.healthcouncil.org

Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities in Miami-Dade County



Prepared by
The Health Council of South Florida, Inc.
For
The Miami-Dade County Health Department
February 29, 2008



What is a Health Disparity?

Health disparities are the persistent gaps between the health status of minorities and non-minorities in the United States.

National Partnership for Action to End Health Disparities
Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Minority Health
<http://www.omhrc.gov/npa>

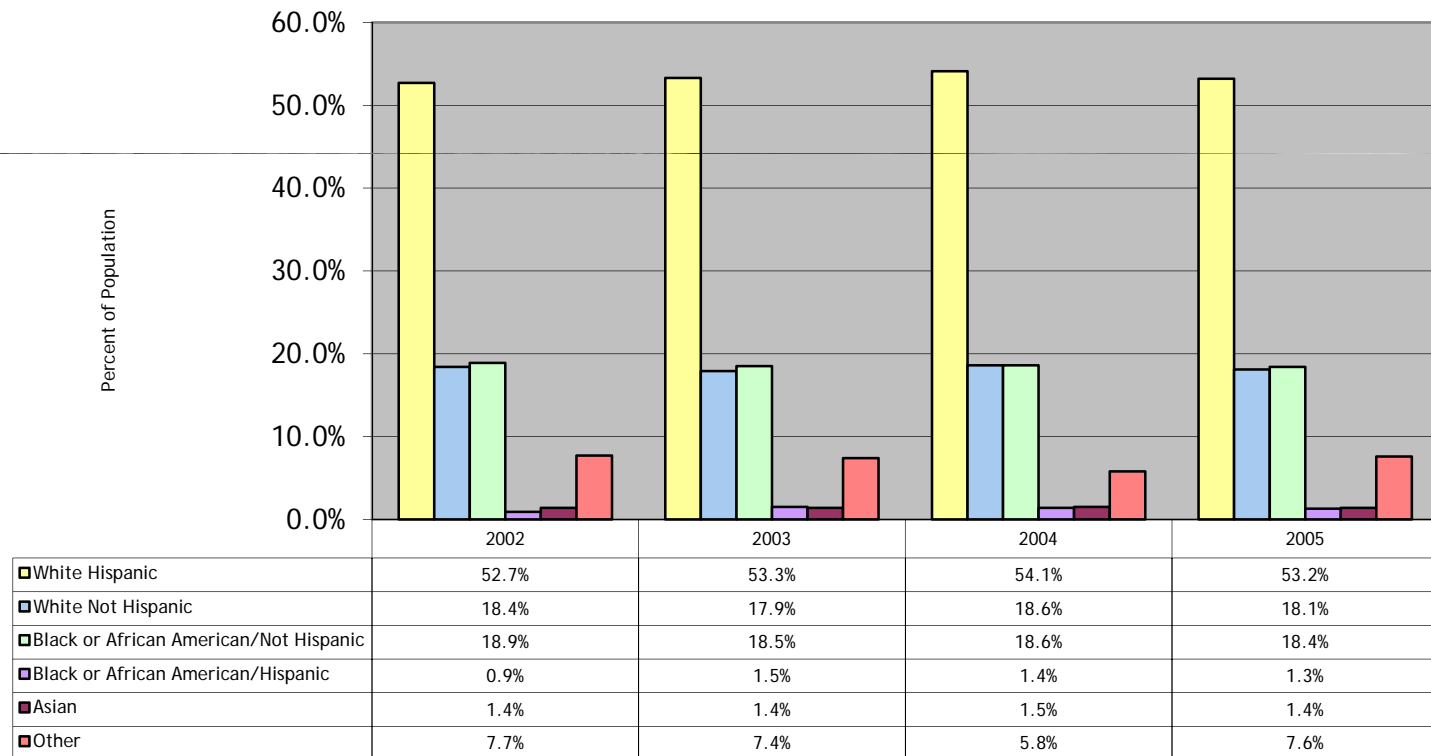
Calculating Disparities

- Comparisons to a reference group
 - Each racial group compared to Whites
 - Hispanics compared to non-Hispanic Whites
 - Poor compared to high income
 - Insured compared to uninsured
- Difference of $\geq 10\%$, statistically significant with $p \leq 0.05$, assessed using z-tests
- Not always able to meet this standard with readily available data

Source: "Collecting Race and Ethnicity Data is Not Enough: Measuring and Reporting Disparities," presentation by Karen Kar-Yee Ho, Bruce Siegel, David R. Nerenz, and Joseph R. Betancourt, at the 2007 Florida Minority Health Disparities Summit

Miami-Dade Demographics

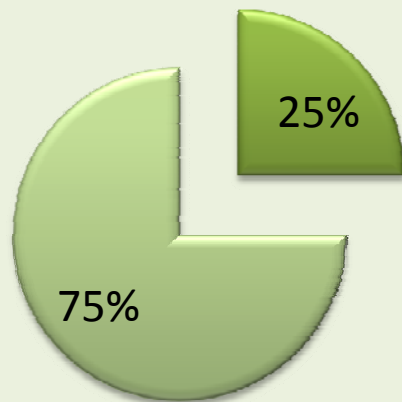
Race and Ethnicity*
Miami-Dade County, FL



Source: 2007 Miami-Dade County Community Health Report Card 2007, Health Council of South Florida, Inc.

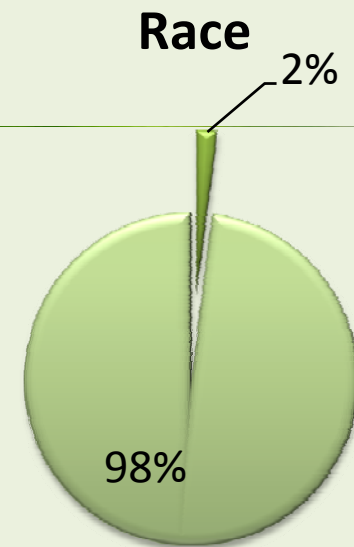
Race and Ethnicity in Miami-Dade

Whites in Miami-Dade Ethnicity



■ Non-Hispanic ■ Hispanic

Hispanics in Miami-Dade Race

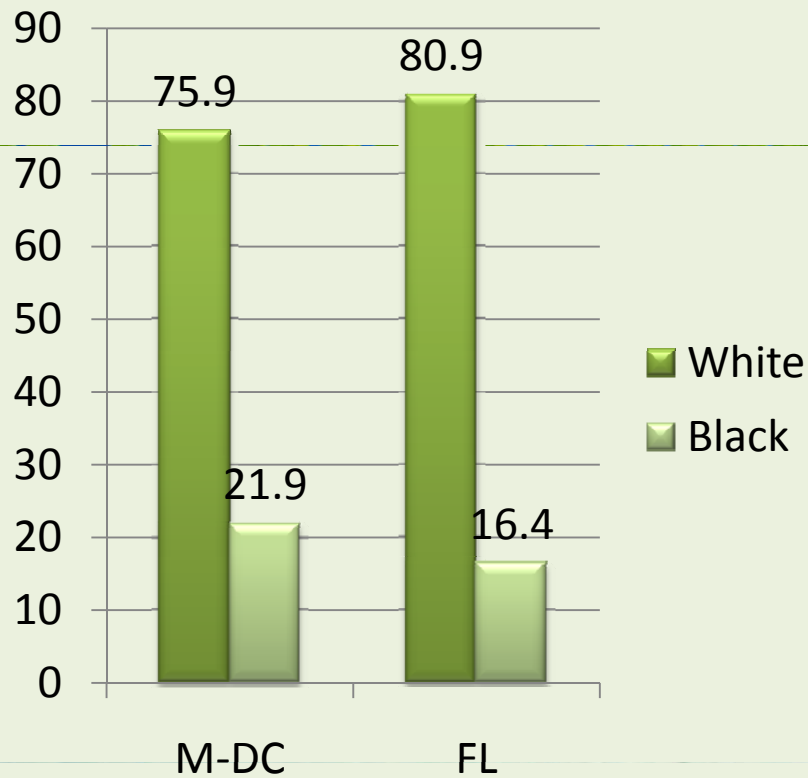


■ Black ■ White

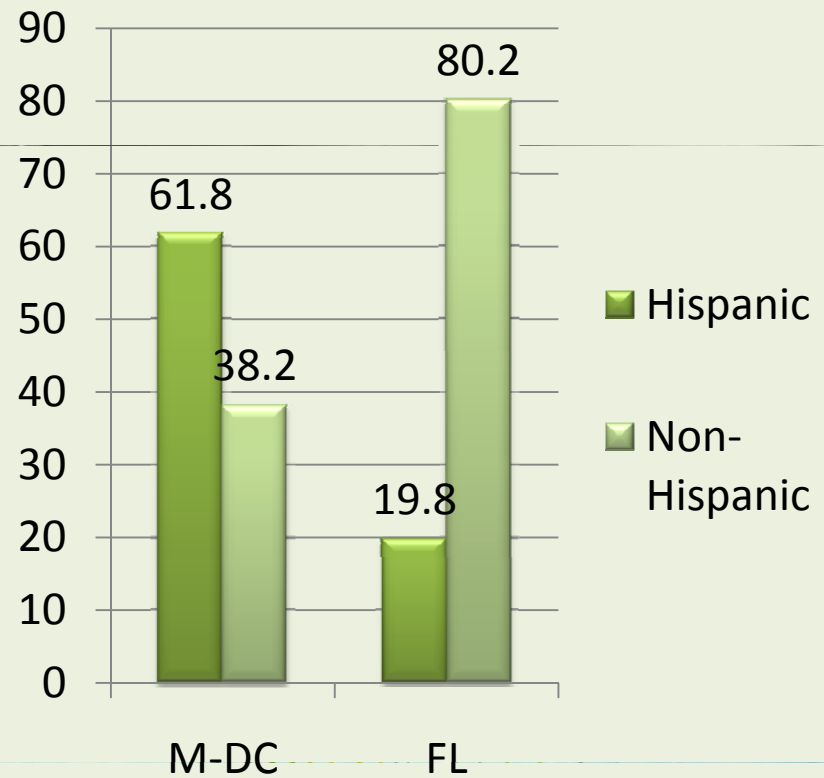
Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

County vs. State Demographics 2006

Race



Ethnicity



Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com, 8/08

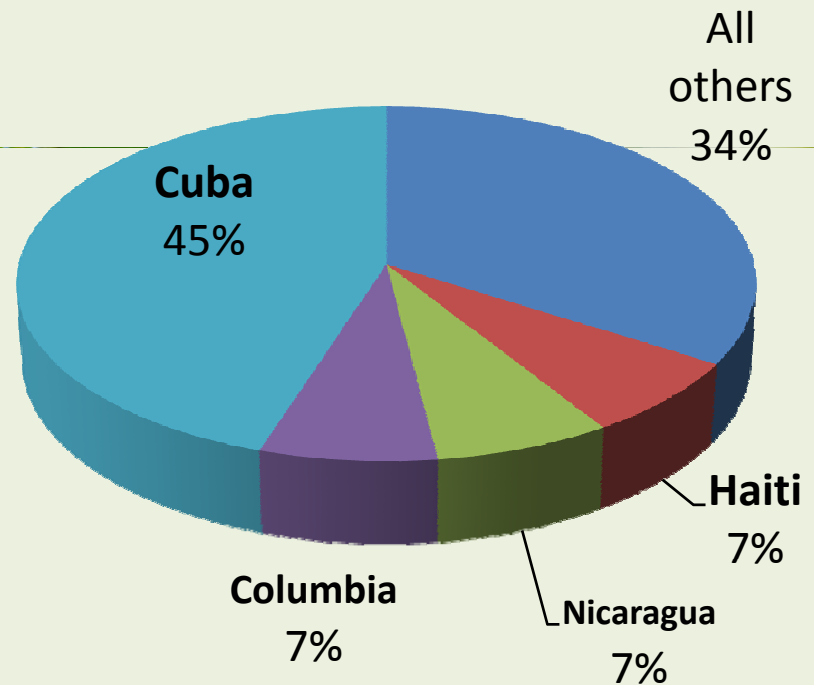
Other County Demographics

Socioeconomic Indicator	Percent
Percent of total population below poverty level	18.0%
Percent of families below poverty level	14.5%
Percent of population under age 18 below poverty level	23.2%
Percent of population under age 25 with a high school diploma	67.9%
Percent of population under age 5 that doesn't speak English	8.7%
Percent of population over age 5 who speak a language other than English at home	67.9%
Percent of population born outside the U.S.	50.9%
Percent of population with no health care coverage (White)	12.0%
Percent of population with no health coverage (Black)	34.7%
Percent of population with no health coverage (Hispanic)	32.9%

Source: Florida Department of Health, Florida CHARTS; U.S. Census 2000

Foreign-born Population 2005

- Just over half of Miami-Dade's population was born outside the U.S., with 93% from Latin America
- Largest groups shown at right by country of origin



Source: Miami-Dade County's Population at a Glance, Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, <http://www.miamidade.gov/planzone/library/narratives/PopulationGlance.pdf>



DISPARITIES IN DEATH RATES

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Race and Ethnicity

- Two categories in FloridaCHARTS:
 - Race: White, Non-White Black, Non-White Other
 - Ethnicity: Hispanic or Non-Hispanic
- Public cannot access or generate data for both (for example, Hispanic Whites vs. Non-Hispanic Whites)
- This causes great overlap in data for Whites and Hispanics shown on the following charts

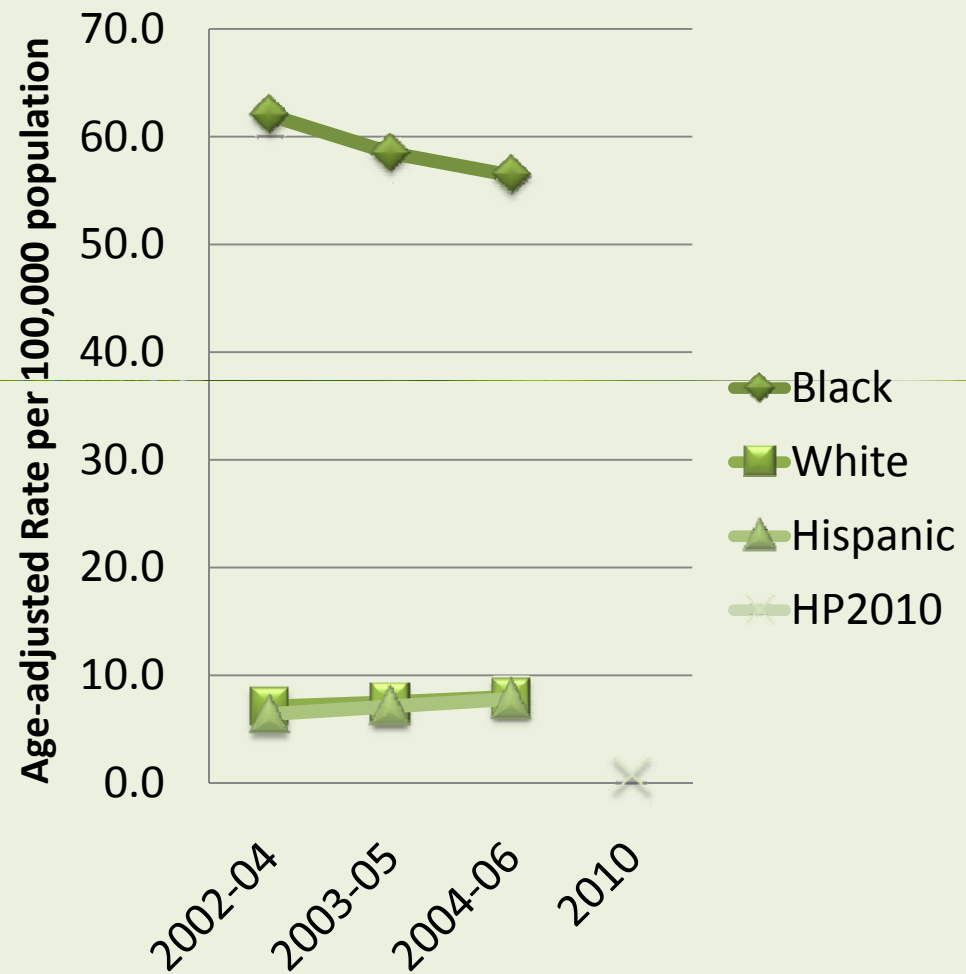
Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

Leading Health Disparities in Miami-Dade County

Black death rates are 7.8 times that of Whites and 8.4 times that of Hispanics.

Also, according to the Miami-Dade County Health Department's HIV/AIDS Reporting System, reported rates of HIV among Black adults 19+ was 3.7 times that of Whites and 3.3 times that of Hispanics.

Deaths from HIV/AIDS

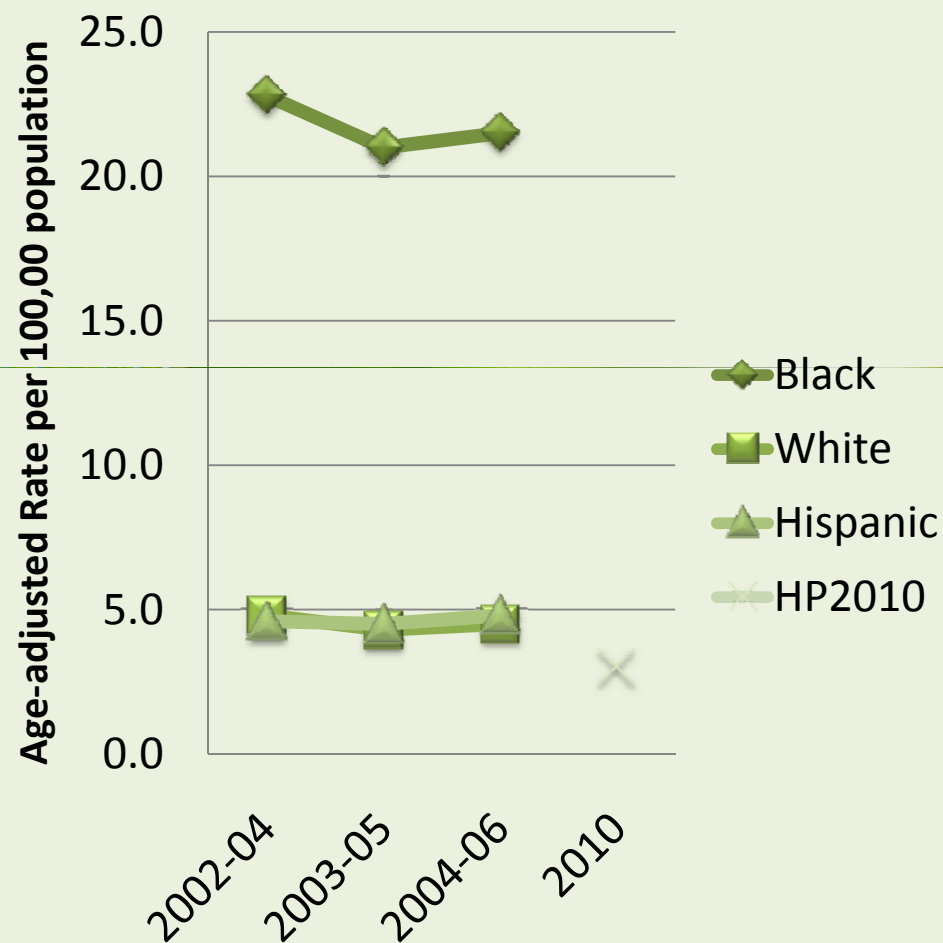


Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

Leading Health Disparities in Miami-Dade County

Black death rates are 4.7 times that of both Whites and Hispanics.

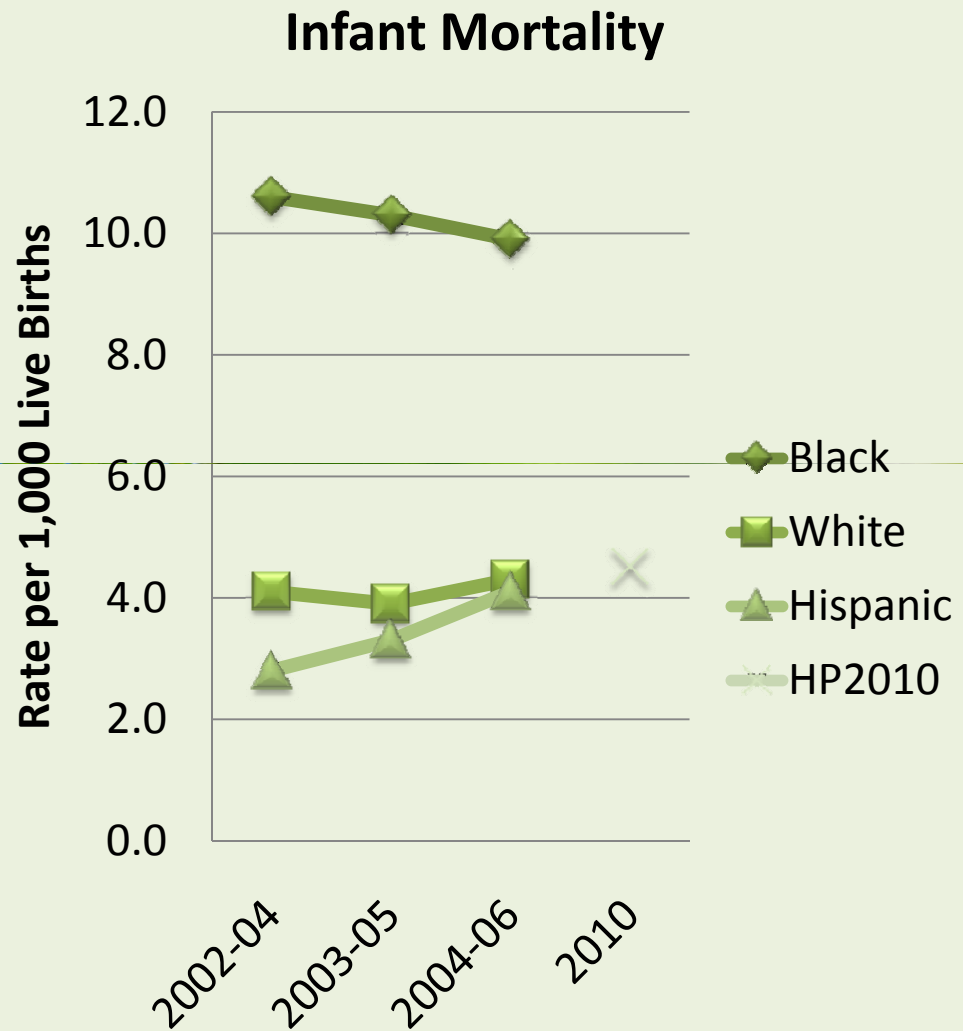
Deaths from Homicide



Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

Leading Health Disparities in Miami-Dade County

Black infant mortality (0-364 days) in Miami-Dade County is 2.5 times higher than that among Whites, and 3 times the rate of Hispanics.



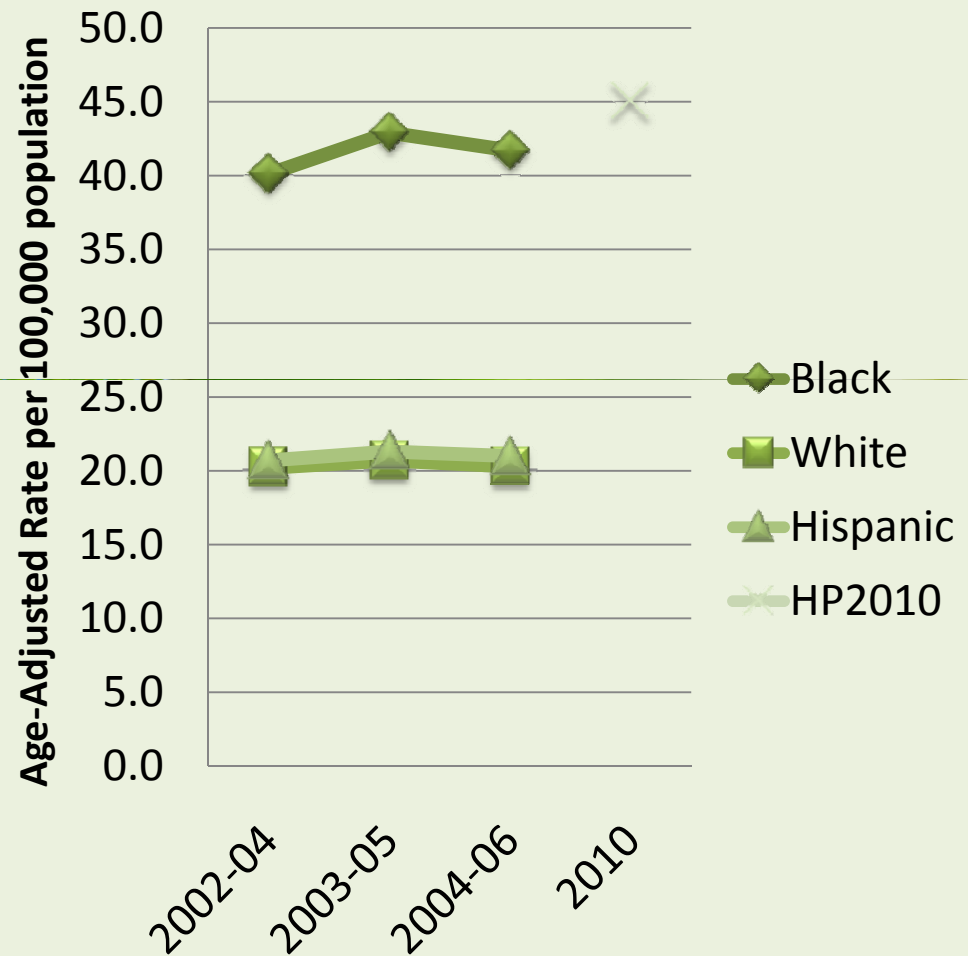
Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

Leading Health Disparities in Miami-Dade County

Death rates for Blacks are about twice the rate among Whites and Hispanics.

Data from the 2002 BRFSS show Black adults are 40% more likely than Whites and 44% more likely than Hispanics to report that a doctor told them they have diabetes.

Deaths from Diabetes



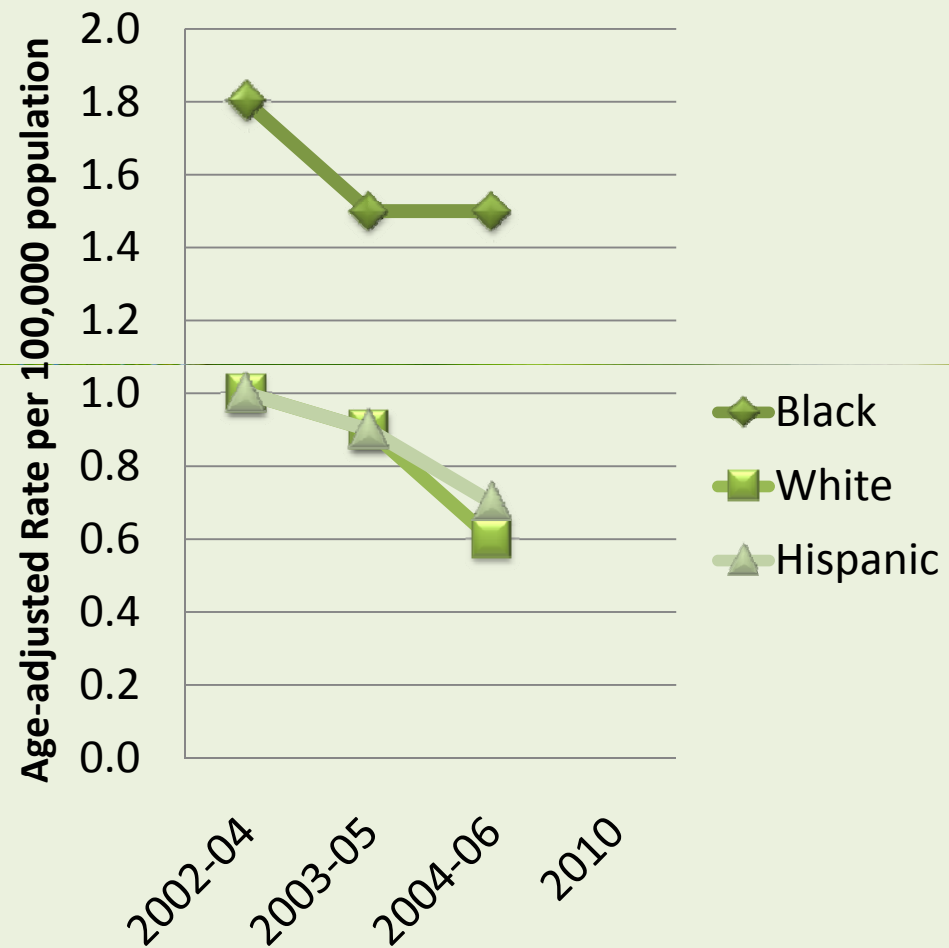
Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

Leading Health Disparities in Miami-Dade County

Although the actual numbers are low, Black death rates are more than twice the rate among Whites and Hispanics.

Data from the 2002 BRFSS show that Black adults were twice as likely as Hispanics to report being told by a doctor that they have asthma, although Whites were 33% more likely to say the same than Blacks.

Deaths from Asthma

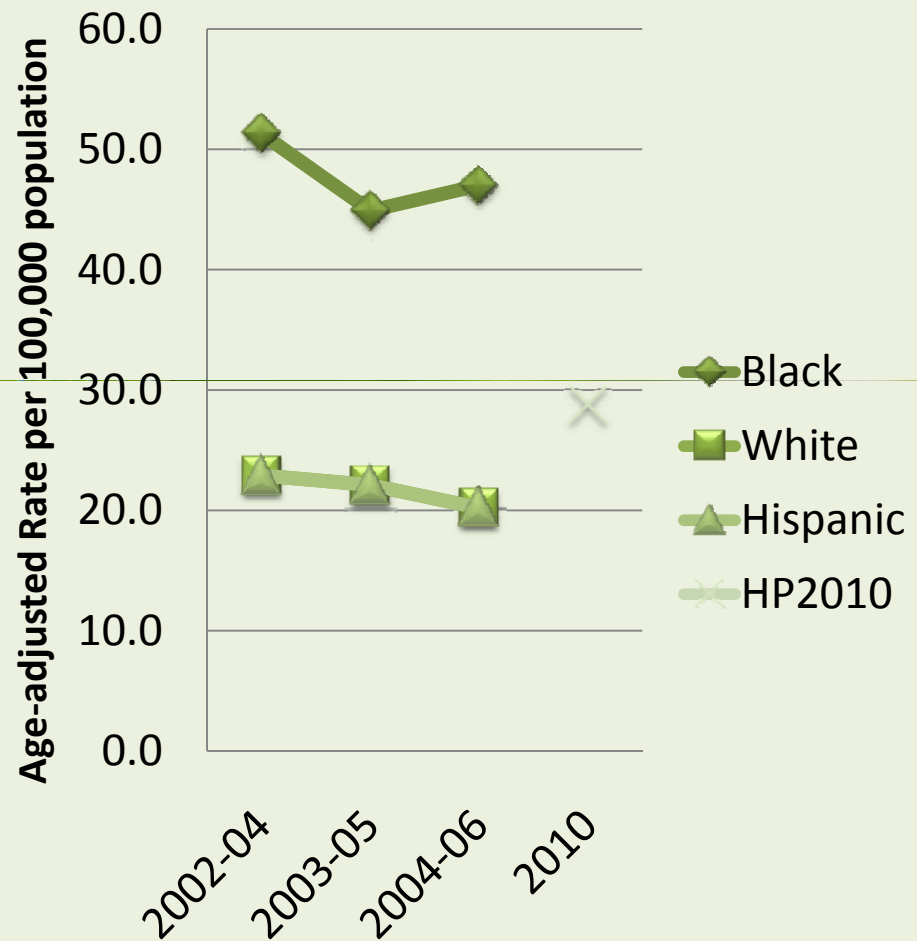


Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

Leading Health Disparities in Miami-Dade County

Death rates for Black men are more than twice (2.4 times) the rate for White and Hispanic men.

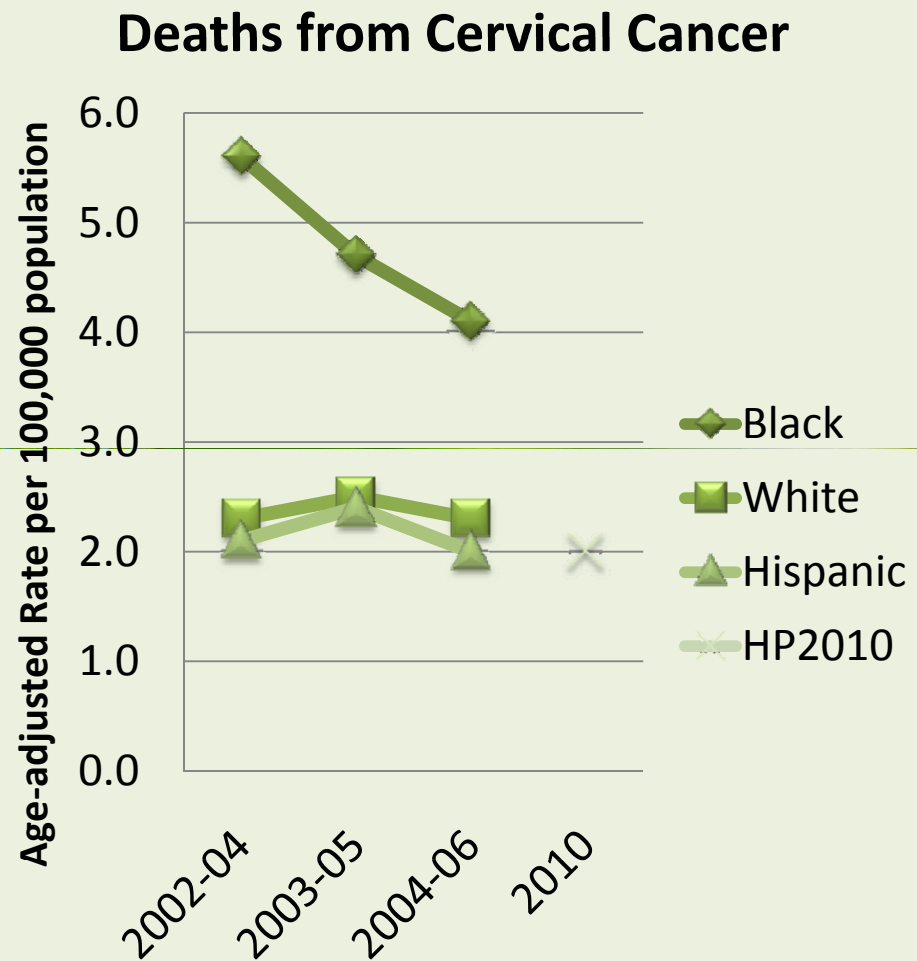
Deaths from Prostate Cancer



Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

Leading Health Disparities in Miami-Dade County

Death rates for Black women are more than twice (2.1 times) that of White women, and 2.3 times higher than rates for Hispanic women.

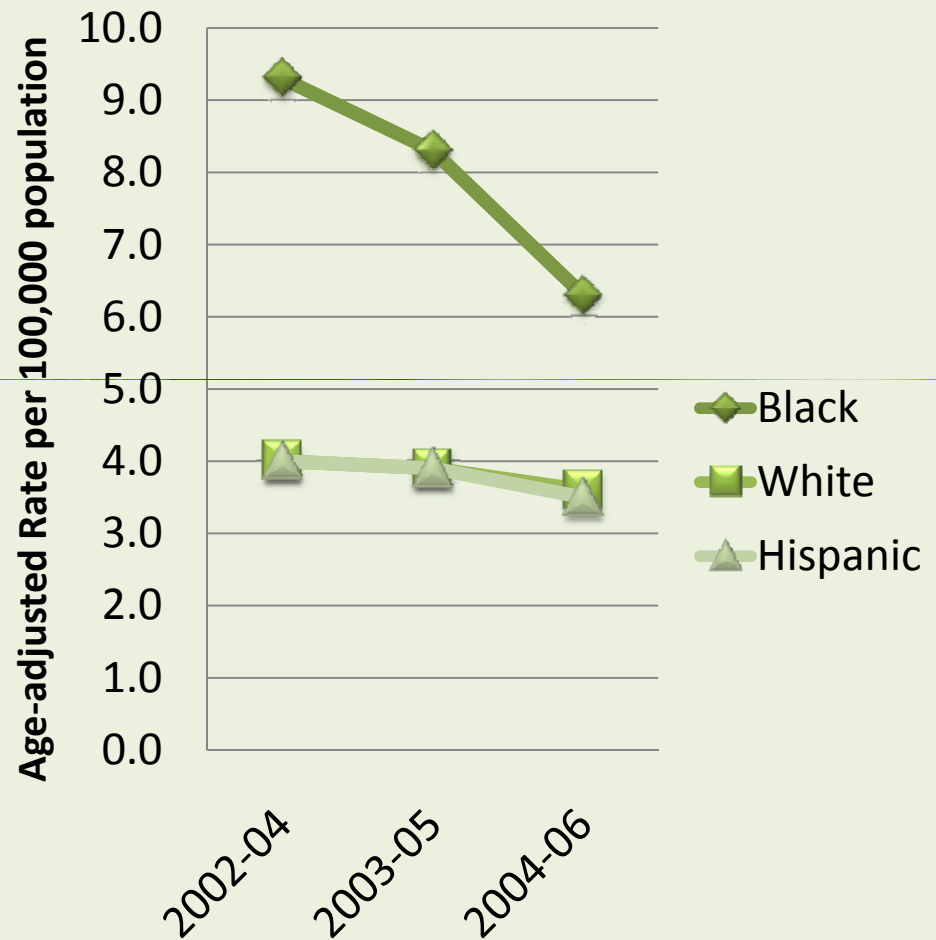


Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

Leading Health Disparities in Miami-Dade County

While the actual numbers are low, Black death rates from stomach cancer are just over twice (2.1 times) those of Whites and Hispanics.

Deaths from Stomach Cancer

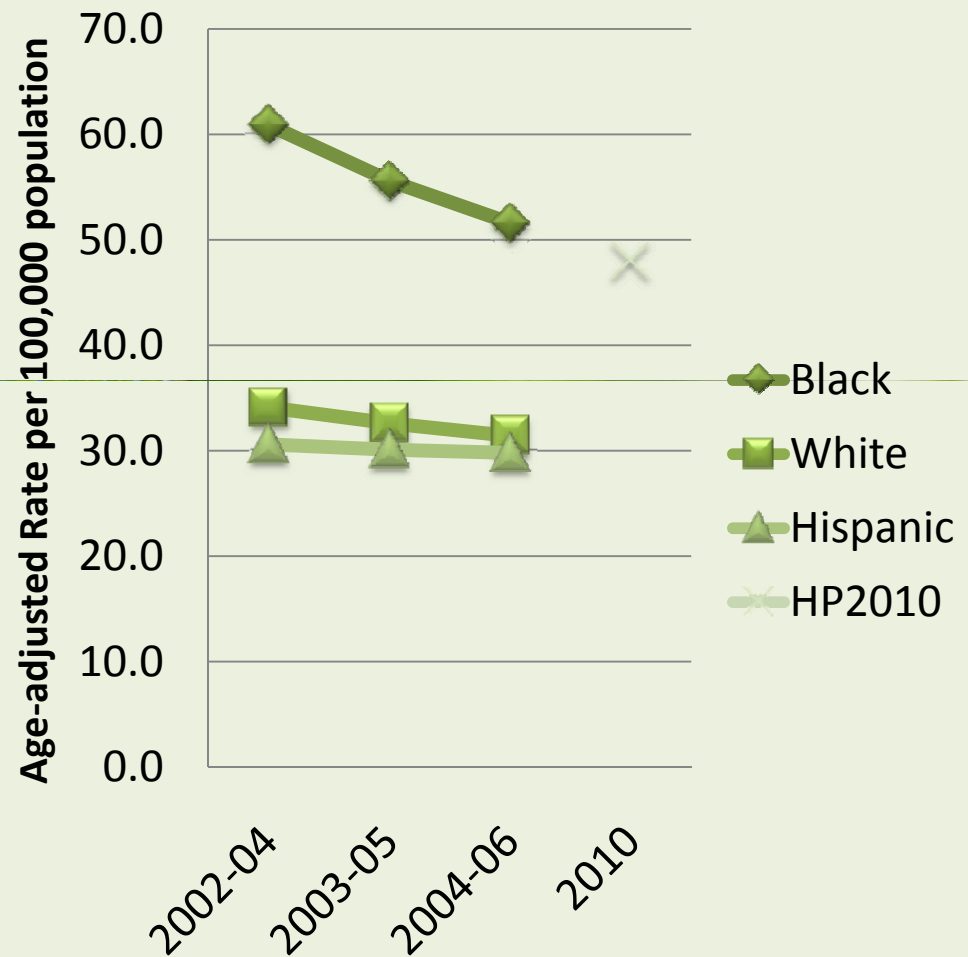


Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

Leading Health Disparities in Miami-Dade County

Death rates among Blacks are 75% higher than those of Whites, and 90% higher than those of Hispanics.

Deaths from Stroke

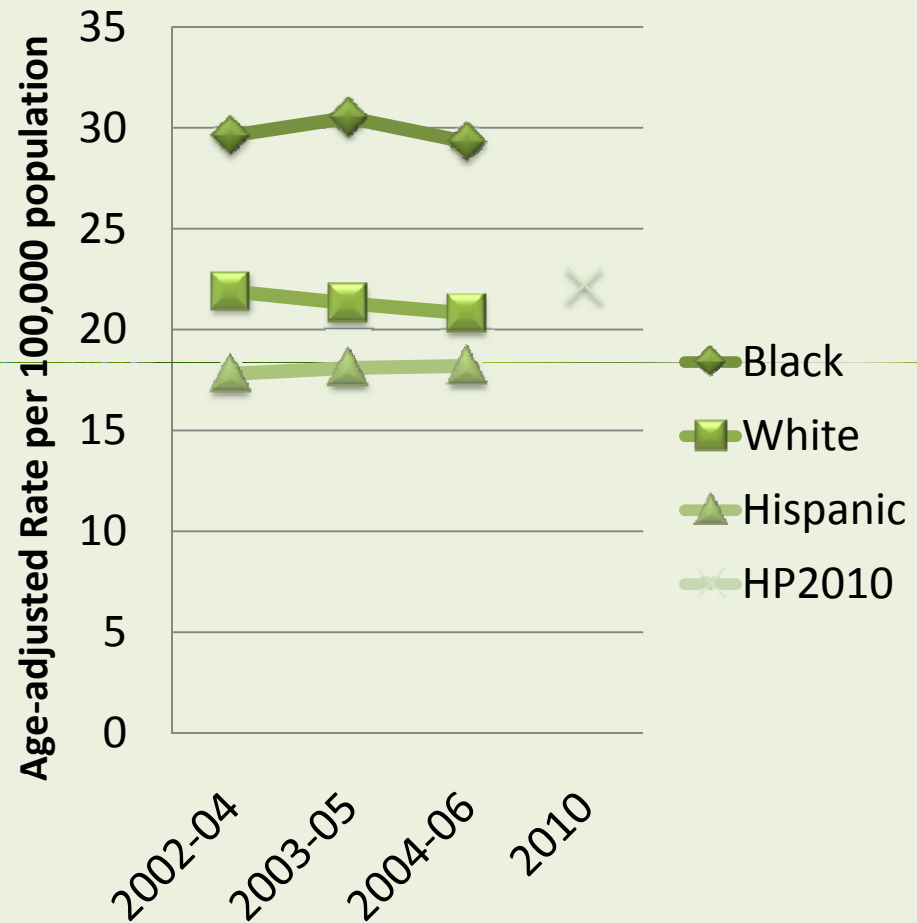


Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

Leading Health Disparities in Miami-Dade County

Death rates among Black women are 41% higher than among White women, and 64% higher than rates among Hispanic women.

Deaths from Breast Cancer

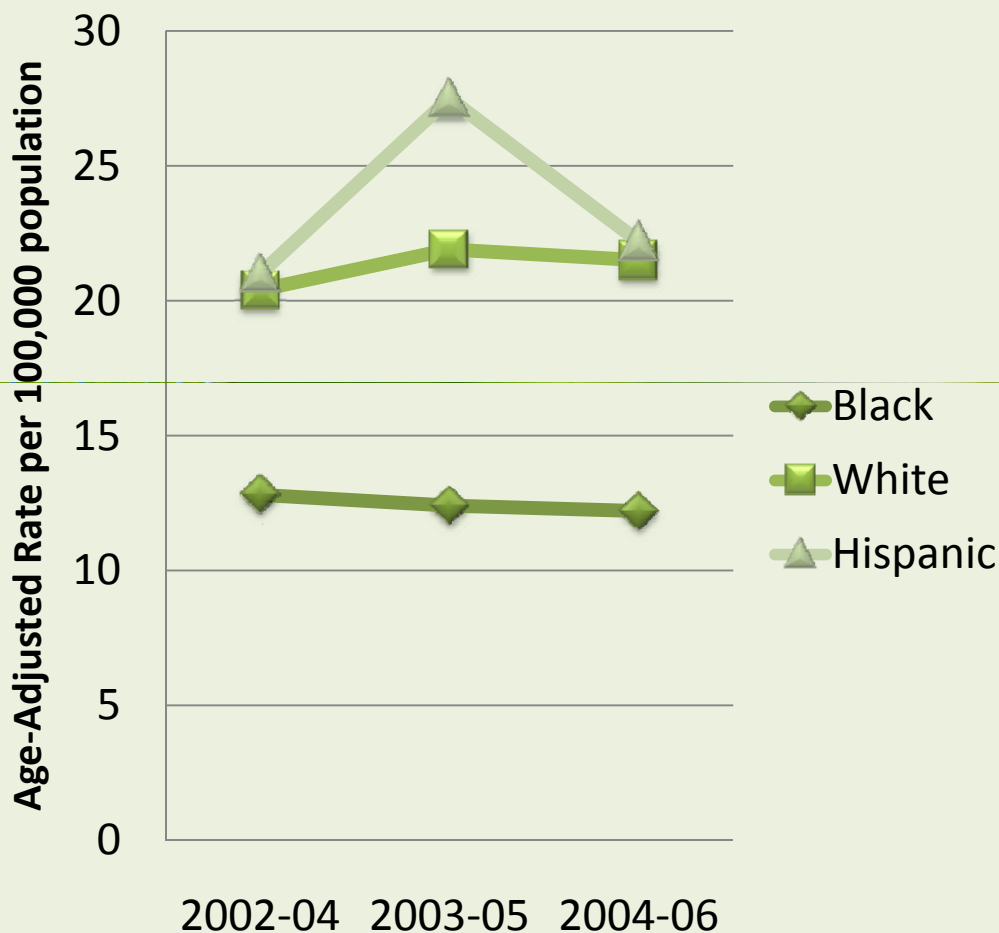


Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

Leading *Hispanic* Health Disparity in Miami-Dade County

Unlike all other causes of death in Miami-Dade, Blacks experience the lowest rates of death due to Alzheimer's, while Hispanics experience the highest, with rates that are 68% higher than those of Blacks.

Deaths from Alzheimer's Disease



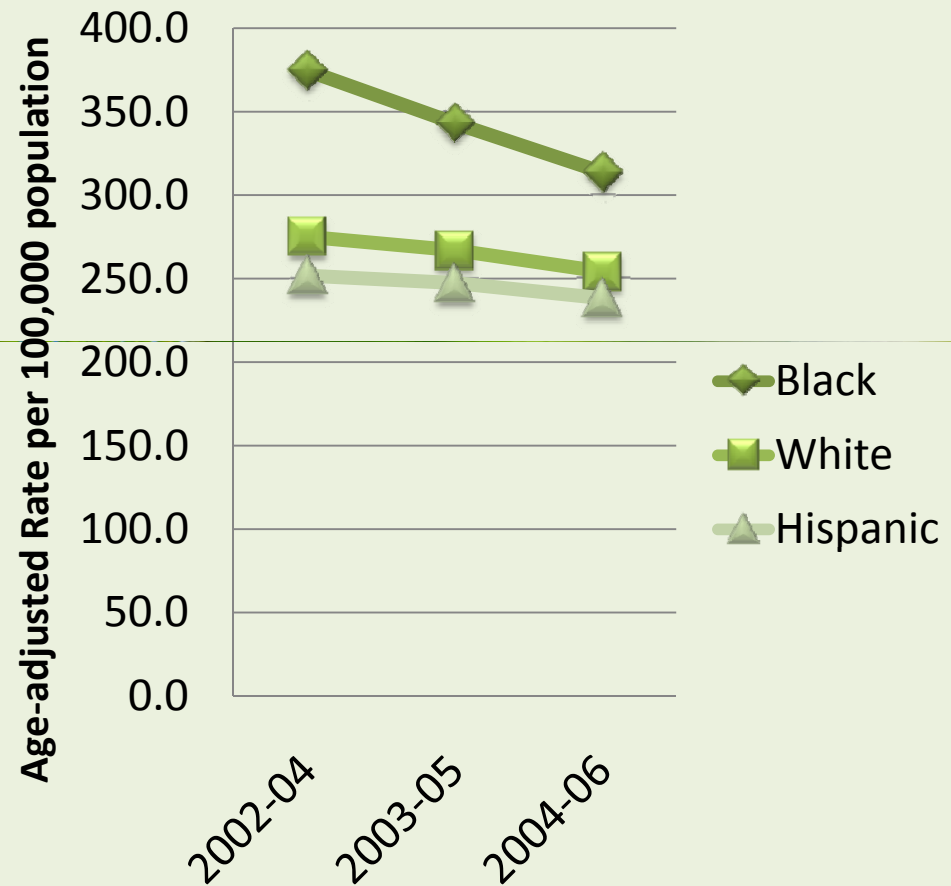
Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

Disparity in the Leading Cause of Death in Miami-Dade County

The death rate from major cardiovascular disease among Blacks is on average 31% higher than that of Whites, and 41% higher than that of Hispanics.

The disparity is smaller, but note the extremely high rates of death for all groups.

Deaths from Major Cardiovascular Diseases



Source: Florida Department of Health, FloridaCHARTS.com 2/08

2006 Death Rates for Selected Diseases

Disease	White Hispanic	White Non-Hispanic	Black
HIV/AIDS	8.1	11.2	54.6
Infant Mortality	4.2	6.9	11.5
Diabetes	21.3	18.6	38.3
Stroke	29.5	32.1	51.6
Asthma	0.4	0.1	1.4
Breast Cancer	18.2	23.2	28.8
Cervical Cancer	1.8	3.2	4.5
Prostate Cancer	19.1	15.7	58.1
Stomach Cancer	3.1	3.9	4.9
Homicide	5.4	5.0	23.6

Racial disparities are still significantly larger than ethnic disparities.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Death Rate Data Challenges

- Death rates = single cause of death, not contributing diseases and conditions
- Need data broken down to compare Hispanic Whites vs. Non-Hispanic Whites to identify smaller differences due to ethnicity
- Black Hispanics – unreliable statistics; data collection is affected by cultural interpretations of race (e.g., all Hispanics are White, even those with African and/or Indigenous ancestry)



PREVENTION QUALITY INDICATORS

What are PQIs?

- Hospital inpatient discharge data
- Preventable hospitalizations that can be avoided with good primary care (e.g., diabetes, asthma, hypertension)
- Can be used to show which hospitals or geographic areas serve high numbers of patients who are not engaged in effective chronic disease management

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/pqi_overview.htm

Cardiovascular-Related PQIs

	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate (per 100,00 age 18+)	508.2	790.0	378.3	869.9
Angina without Procedure Admission Rate (per 100,000 age 18+)	29.9	40.3	25.0	43.1
Hypertension Admission Rate (per 100,000 age 18+)	89.1	209.5	70.3	185.2

Source: Prevention Quality Indicators, Technical Specifications, Version 3.1
(March 12, 2007) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

Respiratory-Related PQIs

	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Admission Rate (per 100,00 age 18+)	253.7	167.3	189.1	307.1
Adult Asthma Admission Rate (per 100,00 age 18+)	155.6	246.3	115.8	270.4
Pediatric Asthma Admission Rate (per 100,000 age < 18)	187.1	365.0	143.5	224.8

Source: Prevention Quality Indicators, Technical Specifications, Version 3.1 (March 12, 2007) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

Diabetes-Related PQIs

	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Diabetes Short-term Complication Admission Rate (per 100,000 age 18+)	33.8	91.9	28.5	73.9
Diabetes Long-term Complication Admission Rate (per 100,000 age 18+)	100.2	199.8	74.3	197.7
Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate (per 100,000 age 18+)	45.6	94.0	37.8	84.9
Lower-Extremity Amputation Rate Among Patients with Diabetes (per 100,000 age 18+)	37.1	70.0	28.3	69.1

Source: Prevention Quality Indicators, Technical Specifications, Version 3.1 (March 12, 2007) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)



CANCER INCIDENCE & MORTALITY

Cancer Incidence and Mortality in Miami-Dade 2000-2003

	Incidence Number*	Incidence Rate**	Mortality Number*	Mortality Rate**
White	8,751	431.6	3,177	152.1
Black	1,515	416.9	649	193.9
Hispanic	5,846	388.7	2,019	134.3
Non-Hispanic	4,789	525.9	1,833	199.5
Total	10,635	439.1	3,826	157.8

*Average annual number for 4-year period 2000-2003

**Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 adjusted to US 2000 population

Hispanics have lowest rates of incidence and mortality from cancer.

Source: Florida Cancer Data System, compiled by the Disparities & Community Outreach Core, University of Miami Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center 9/06

Preliminary Conclusions

- Health disparities in Miami-Dade County are primarily racial: mortality rates for a variety of diseases, preventable hospitalizations, and cancer incidence and mortality are highest among Blacks
- Hispanics may experience lower incidence and mortality rates as a group, but large numbers of Hispanics are affected by chronic diseases due to the extremely large Hispanic population in Miami-Dade
- Insufficient data exists at this time to identify potential disparities within racial and ethnic groups



DIVERSITY WITHIN RACE & ETHNICITY

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Personal Identity

- Difficult to obtain reliable estimates of specific ethnic populations in Miami-Dade County (e.g., African Americans).
- Birthplace is not the only indicator of one's ethnicity (e.g., parent's place of birth).
- People may more readily identify with their own or their family's national origins (e.g., Cuban or Haitian) than with a blanket term for their race (Black) or ethnicity (Hispanic).
- People of mixed race or ethnicity often can't or won't "choose only one."
- Not everyone who may visually appear to be of African or Indigenous heritage is willing to declare that part of their identity. *It is important to allow people to self-identify.*

Black Diversity in Miami-Dade

Ethnicity/Nativity	Percent
Non-Hispanic Black (including African-American)	18.4%
Haitian-born	3.4%
Hispanic Black	1.3%
Jamaican-born	1-2%
Other Caribbean-born	1-2%

Source: Miami-Dade County's Population at a Glance, Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, <http://www.miamidade.gov/planzone/library/narratives/PopulationGlance.pdf>

Granular Categories within Race

OMB Race Category: Black or African American

CDC granular categories included under Black or African American

- Black
- African American
- African
- Botswanan
- Ethiopian
- Liberian
- Namibian
- Nigerian
- Zairean
- Bahamian
- Barbadian
- Dominican
- Dominica Islander
- Haitian
- Jamaican
- Tabagoan
- Trinidadian
- West Indian

Data that allows people to self-identify their ethnicity or national origin more fully captures the cultural group to which one belongs.

Granular Categories within Ethnicity

OMB Race Category: Hispanic or Latino

CDC granular categories included under Hispanic or Latino

- Spaniard
- Andalusian
- Asturian
- Catalonian
- Belearic Islander
- Gallego
- Valencian
- Canarian
- Spanish Basque
- Mexican
- Mexican American
- Mexicano
- Chicano
- La Raza
- Mexican American Indian
- Central American
- Criollo
- Latin American
- Puerto Rican
- Cuban
- Costa Rican
- Guatemalan
- Honduran
- Nicaraguan
- Panamanian
- Salvadoran
- Central American Indian
- Canal Zone
- South American
- Argentinean
- Bolivian
- Chilean
- Colombian
- Ecuadorian
- Paraguayan
- Peruvian
- Uruguayan
- Venezuelan
- South American Indian
- Dominican

There are often subtle but important distinctions within ethnicity.

Hispanic Diversity in Miami-Dade*

Nationally

- 58% of Hispanics are Mexican-Americans (poor and working class, many undocumented, uninsured)
- 10% are Puerto Ricans (U.S. citizens, highly acculturated, poor and working class)

Miami-Dade County

- About 50% of local Hispanics are Cubans (affluent, well-established residents and citizens, highly acculturated locally)
- About 14% are Nicaraguan or Columbian
- 34% Other Hispanic
- Less than 1% Mexican-American

*Admittedly over-generalized for demonstration purposes.

Sources: Miami-Dade County's Population at a Glance, Miami-Dade County Department of Planning and Zoning, <http://www.miamidade.gov/planzone/library/narratives/PopulationGlance.pdf>; U.S. Census 2000, Statistical Portrait of the Nation's Hispanic Population, <http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/population/000434.html>

Latino Mortality Paradox

- Is the “Healthy Hispanics” phenomenon due to:
 - Socio-demographics (nativity, age, education, immigration, socioeconomic status)
 - Health behaviors
 - Acculturation
- Conclusion: this issue is complex and multidimensional, with insufficient evidence to explain better health outcomes at this time

Source: Ana F. Abraido-Lanza, The Latino Mortality Paradox Revisited: Is Acculturation Bad for Your Health?
www.minority.unc.edu/institute/2004/materials/slides/2004sphrimh-lanza-DIS.ppt

Theory: Healthcare in Miami-Dade

- Large Hispanic (Cuban) population
- Significant number of Hispanic doctors, healthcare providers and facilities
- Culturally and linguistically appropriate care readily available for many Hispanics
- Gradual, non-purposeful, organic transformation of the healthcare system
- Contributes to better health status and outcomes among local Hispanics

Culturally Appropriate Care

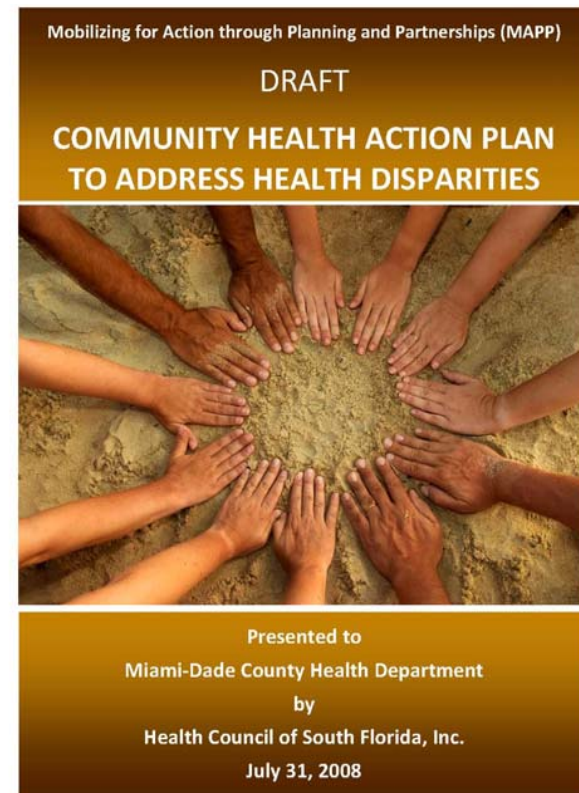
- Blacks (including African Americans, Haitians, and other West Indians) may be under-served by the local system
- Newer Hispanic populations (e.g., Central and South Americans) may be under-served by the local system
- Culturally specific programs are needed to serve these specific underserved populations

Conclusions

- Health disparities in Miami-Dade County are primarily racial
- More complex data and analyses are needed that consider other important variables:
 - More subtle distinctions within racial and ethnic groups (e.g., national origin)
 - Socioeconomic status, insurance status, acculturation
- More culturally appropriate approaches are needed to reduce disparities

Recent Efforts

- Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP)
- Community Health Action Plan to Address Health Disparities (draft)
- Black Community Health Forum (July 2008)



Other Community-based Initiatives

- Black Infant Health Practice Initiative (BIHPI)/Healthy Start Coalition of Miami-Dade
- Congregational Health Alliance Ministry Program (CHAMP)/Baptist Health South Florida (faith-based prevention efforts)
- Patne en Aksyon – University of Miami-Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center/Little Haiti Collaborative United Against Breast Cancer (community based participatory research)

Challenges

- Collecting data that adequately captures diversity within racial and ethnic groups
- Funding efforts to address health disparities
- Focusing on health disparities that are supported by local data
- Mobilizing non-minority providers in efforts to address minority health disparities



QUESTIONS?

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