**Access to Health Care**
Blacks/African Americans had a high poverty rate (19.6%) compared to 10.0% statewide) and poor access to health care (21.9% lacked access to needed care compared to 15.9% statewide).

**Births**
Black/African American infants had the highest rates of low birth weight (11.4%) and preterm birth (13.0%) of all Utah infants. Statewide, the low birth weight rate was 6.8% and the preterm birth rate was 9.7%. The Black/African American infant death rate was 8.4 deaths/1,000 births. Although birth outcomes are still poor, these rates have improved since 2005, when the Black/African American infant mortality rate was 13.8/1,000 births and 14.7% of Black/African American infants had low birth weights.

**Physical Health**
Only 8.7% of Black/African American adults reported seven or more days per month of poor physical health in 2010, compared to 15.0% in 2005.

**Lung Cancer**
In 2005, the Black/African American lung cancer rate was 6.1/100,000 but in 2010, it rose to 14.1/100,000 and was higher than the statewide rate when controlling for age. (The age-adjusted Black/African American lung cancer rate was 46.3 vs. 29.7 statewide.) Black/African Americans had nearly double the adult smoking rate of the statewide population (20.0% compared to 10.8%).

**Breast Cancer**
The Black/African American breast cancer rate rose from 17.8/100,000 females in 2005 to 32.6/100,000 in 2010. Screening for breast cancer did not increase during this time period. Lifestyle choices that may protect against breast cancer include maintaining a healthy weight, being physically active and breastfeeding. Blacks/African Americans were less likely to continue breastfeeding 2-6 months postpartum than all Utahns.

**Prostate Cancer**
The Black/African American prostate cancer rate dropped from 72.5 new cases/100,000 males to 53.4/100,000.

**Obesity**
The majority of Utah adults were overweight (56.4%), but Blacks/African Americans had an even higher rate at 66.3%. Meanwhile, the proportion of Blacks/African Americans who were physically active dropped from 58.0% in 2005 to 45.5% in 2010.

**Infectious Diseases**
As with all Utahns, Blacks/African Americans have seen a rise in chlamydia rates since 2005. The gonorrhea rate for Blacks/African Americans has also risen.

**Mental Health**
Blacks/African Americans had lower rates of major depression (2.6% of adults) and suicide (6.6/100,000 people) than all Utahns (4.2% and 13.6/100,000). In 2010, only 16.5% of Black/African American adults reported seven or more days per month of poor mental health, compared to 28.0% in 2005.

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**Reproduction**
Unintended Pregnancy
Breastfeeding 2-6 Months
Postpartum
Tuberculosis
Chlamydia
Gonorrhea
Homicide
Lung Cancer Incidence

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**Better Than Statewide in 2010**
Activity Limitation
Major Depression
Suicide

**Greater Needs Than Statewide in 2010**
Unable to Access Health Care
Early Prenatal Care
Overweight or Obese
No Physical Activity
Cigarette Smoking
Knowledge of Stroke Symptoms
Low Birth Weight
Preterm Birth

Note: Fewer Blacks/African Americans reported high cholesterol than all Utahns, but this is likely due to the low rate of cholesterol screening.