Moving Forward in 2010
Utah Hispanics/Latinos

Access to Health Care
Hispanics had a high poverty rate (19.5% compared to 10.0% statewide) and poor access to health care (21.3% lacked access to needed care compared to 15.9% statewide).

Health Insurance Coverage
Hispanics were the least likely of all Utah racial/ethnic groups to have health insurance coverage. 35.7% reported being uninsured, compared to 11.1% of all Utahns. This rate has risen since 2005, when it was 25.8%.

Depression
Hispanics had a higher rate of major depression (8.2%) than all Utahns (4.2%).

Colon Cancer Screening
More Hispanic adults age 50+ obtained screenings to detect or prevent colon cancer than in the past (38.0% compared to 27.4% in 2005), but not as many as statewide (50.8%). The Hispanic colorectal cancer rate dropped from 14.7 new cases/100,000 people to 13.6/100,000.

Obesity
The majority of Utah adults were overweight (56.4%), but Hispanics had an even higher rate at 62.2%. Many Hispanics were physically inactive (31.1% vs. 18.6% statewide) and few Hispanics consumed the recommended daily servings of vegetables (14.2% vs. 22.7% statewide).

Cancer
The rates of all cancers measured have declined among Utah Hispanics, including lung (8.8 new cases/100,000 people vs. 10.5/100,000), breast (41.8/100,000 vs. 46.6/100,000) and prostate (33.9/100,000 vs. 36.7/100,000).

Births
More Hispanic infants were born to mothers with early prenatal care (63.4% vs. 60.4% in 2005), but still fewer than statewide (79.1%). Hispanic infant deaths dropped from 6.4/1,000 births to 5.1/1,000. However, 7.4% of Hispanic babies had low birth weights, compared to 6.6% in 2005.

Diabetes
The Hispanic diabetes death rate dropped from 24.3/100,000 people in 2005 to 20.8/100,000 in 2010. However, diabetes continued to be more prevalent among Hispanics than all Utahns when adjusting for age.

Heart Disease
Hispanics had a lower rate of heart disease death (27.6/100,000) than Utahns statewide (110.1/100,000). When adjusting for age, the Hispanic coronary heart disease and stroke death rates both declined.

Arthritis
Fewer Hispanic adults (11.0%) suffered from arthritis in 2010 than in 2005 (14.4%). Hispanics had a lower prevalence of arthritis than all Utahns (22.3%).

Infectious Diseases
Like all Utahns, Hispanics have seen a rise in chlamydia rates since 2005. However, this group has seen fewer new cases of gonorrhea (from 34.6/100,000 people to 26.4/100,000) and tuberculosis (from 5.9/100,000 to 4.2/100,000).

Better Than Statewide in 2010
- Smoking During Pregnancy
- Major Structural Birth Defects
- Poisoning Deaths
- Suicide
- Violent Deaths
- Activity Limitation
- Arthritis Prevalence
- Asthma Prevalence
- Heart Disease Deaths
- Coronary Heart Disease Deaths
- Breast Cancer Incidence
- Breast Cancer Deaths
- Prostate Cancer Incidence
- Gestational Diabetes
- Folic Acid Consumption
- Births to Adolescents
- Unintended Pregnancy
- Breastfeeding 2-6 Months Postpartum
- Postpartum Depression
- Homicide
- Fair or Poor Health
- Poor Physical Health Status
- Major Depression
- Diabetes Prevalence

Greater Needs Than Statewide in 2010
- No Health Insurance Coverage
- Unable to Access Health Care
- No Primary Care Provider
- Early Prenatal Care
- Colon Cancer Screening
- Prostate Cancer Screening
- Blood Cholesterol Screening
- Pneumonia Immunization
- Overweight or Obese
- Cigarette Smoking
- Binge Drinking
- Physical Activity
- Daily Vegetable Consumption
- Knowledge of Stroke Symptoms
- Knowledge of Heart Attack Symptoms
- Tuberculosis
- Gonorrhea
- Low Birth Weight
- Obesity in Pregnancy

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