

10. HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Measure Definition: *“Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?” [Yes]*

Why is health care coverage important to public health?

Having health care coverage encourages individuals to seek and obtain needed health care. Individuals with health care coverage are more likely than those without health care coverage to have a regular and accessible source of health care. Due to the high cost of health care, persons who do not have health care coverage are less likely to get timely medical care compared to those with health care coverage. Not receiving timely medical care can result in more severe health problems and unnecessary high-cost health care such as hospitalizations and emergency department visits.

Risk factors for no health care coverage

Analysis of national data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey for 1994 and 1995 combined showed a correlation between a lack of health care coverage and increased reporting of fair to poor health, current cigarette smoking, and physical inactivity.²³ This study showed that in Utah, significantly more adults without health care coverage were current smokers and/or were physically inactive during the previous 12 months. Higher levels of cigarette smoking and physical inactivity are both important risk factors for many chronic diseases.

Delayed access to care can have a significant effect on clinical outcomes. Results of a Massachusetts study showed that patients who were poor or uninsured were significantly more likely to report delays in getting care than people with health care insurance.²⁴ Additionally, delayed access to care for conditions that eventually lead to hospitalization were associated with longer hospital stays and potentially poorer health outcomes. Therefore, it is essential that the percentage of adults without health care coverage be decreased so that delays in access to care can be reduced. Population factors that affect access to health care include uninsured rate, poverty rate, unemployment rate, percent minority population, percent metropolitan population, percent employed in service and trade industries, percent employed in firms with fewer than 100 employees, generosity/inclusiveness of public insurance programs, overall HMO penetration, Medicaid managed care penetration, and percent of population underserved by primary care physicians.²⁵

Health care coverage in Utah

Utah had a significantly lower percentage of uninsured adults compared to the U.S. (age-adjusted rates 13.4% and 15.5% respectively). Approximately 14.8% of Utah adults, or 245,000 persons 18 or older, reported they were uninsured at some time between 2001–2005. This percentage of uninsured adults has remained relatively constant from 2001–2005. The small area with the highest age-adjusted percentage of uninsured adults was Glendale, with 31%, or approximately 5,900 uninsured adults and the small area with the lowest percentage of uninsured adults was Woods Cross/North Salt Lake, with 5.1%, or approximately 800 uninsured adults. There were 17 small areas that had a significantly higher percentage of uninsured adults compared to the state rate. These were Juab/Millard/Sanpete Counties and Sevier/Piute/Wayne Counties, which comprise all of the Central Utah health district; Glendale, Rose Park, South Salt Lake, West Valley East, Downtown Salt Lake, and Kearns in the Salt Lake Valley health district; Grand/San Juan Counties and Carbon/Emery Counties, which

Utah Objective: No objective listed.

HP2010 Objective (related) 1-1: Increase the proportion of persons under age 65 years with health insurance to 100% (age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 standard population).

10. HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Health care coverage in Utah (continued)

comprise all of the Southeastern Utah health district; Other Southwest District, Other Washington County, and St. George, which comprise most of the Southwest Utah health district; TriCounty health district; North Orem in the Utah County health district; Wasatch County health district; and Downtown Ogden in the Weber-Morgan health district.

From 2001–2005, significantly more women had health care coverage compared to men (86.2% for women and 83.2% for men). Significantly more adults with a higher income (\$25,000 or more: 91.2%) had health care coverage compared to adults with lower incomes of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (70.7%) or less than \$15,000 (65.2%). Additionally, significantly more White, non-Hispanic (87.6%) and non-White, non-Hispanic (79.4%) adults had health care coverage compared to Hispanic adults (60.6%). Generally, the percentage of adults with health care coverage increased with age from 74.7% for adults aged 18–24 to 98.2% for adults 65 and over; the differences between consecutive age groups were not significant.

The 2003 and 2004 BRFSS included a question about veteran status and showed that approximately 10.0% of Utah adults were veterans. Interestingly, 8.5% of Utah’s veterans reported that they did not have health care coverage, and 14.3% of veterans reported receiving all or some of their health care from Veterans Affairs (VA) facilities in the last 12 months.

Figure 10.A: Health Care Coverage by Income, Utah Adults, 2001-2005

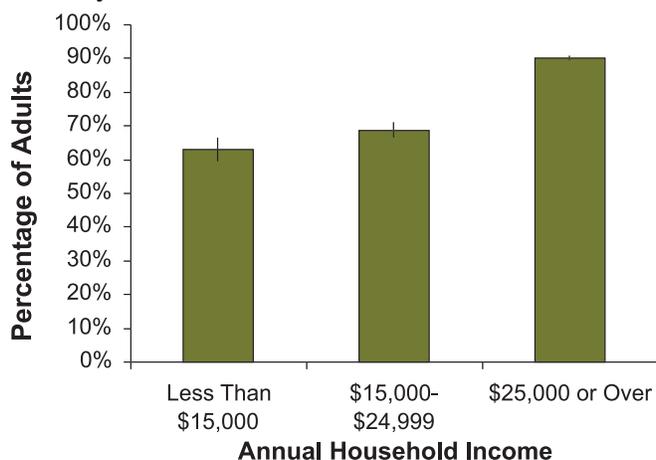
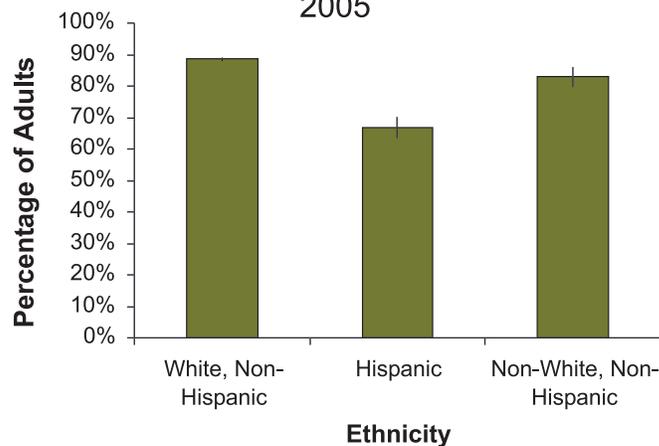


Figure 10.B: Health Care Coverage by Ethnicity, Utah Adults, 2001-2005

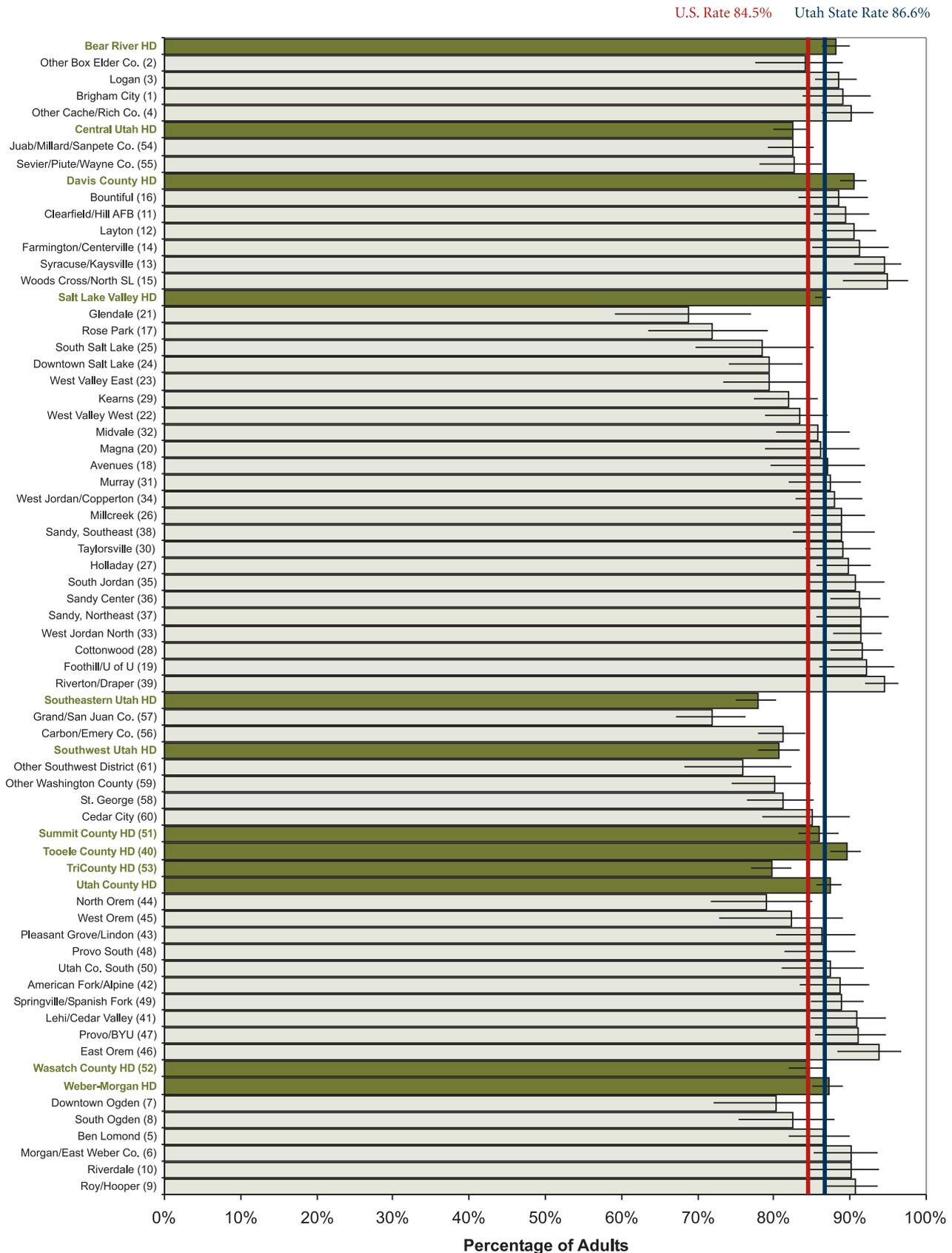


Prevention/Resources

The Utah Medicaid Program pays bills for people who qualify for a category of Medicaid (including children, adults, and families), who have a low income or cannot afford the cost of health care, or who have resources (assets) under the federal limit for the category of Medicaid. Information on Medicaid can be found at <http://health.utah.gov/medicaid/> or call 1-800-662-9651. Federally Qualified Health Centers are clinics that offer low-cost medical care regardless of whether the patient qualifies for Medicaid or has health insurance. A list of these clinics can be found at <http://health.utah.gov/medicaid/pdfs/resources.pdf>. The Primary Care Network (PCN) is health care coverage for adults who qualify. Uninsured adults aged 19–64 may qualify for coverage. Go to <http://health.utah.gov/pcn/> for more information or call 1-888-222-2542.

10. HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Figure 10.1: Percentage of Adults Reporting Health Care Coverage by Local Health District and Small Area, Utah Adults Aged 18+, 2001–2005 (Age-adjusted)



10. HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

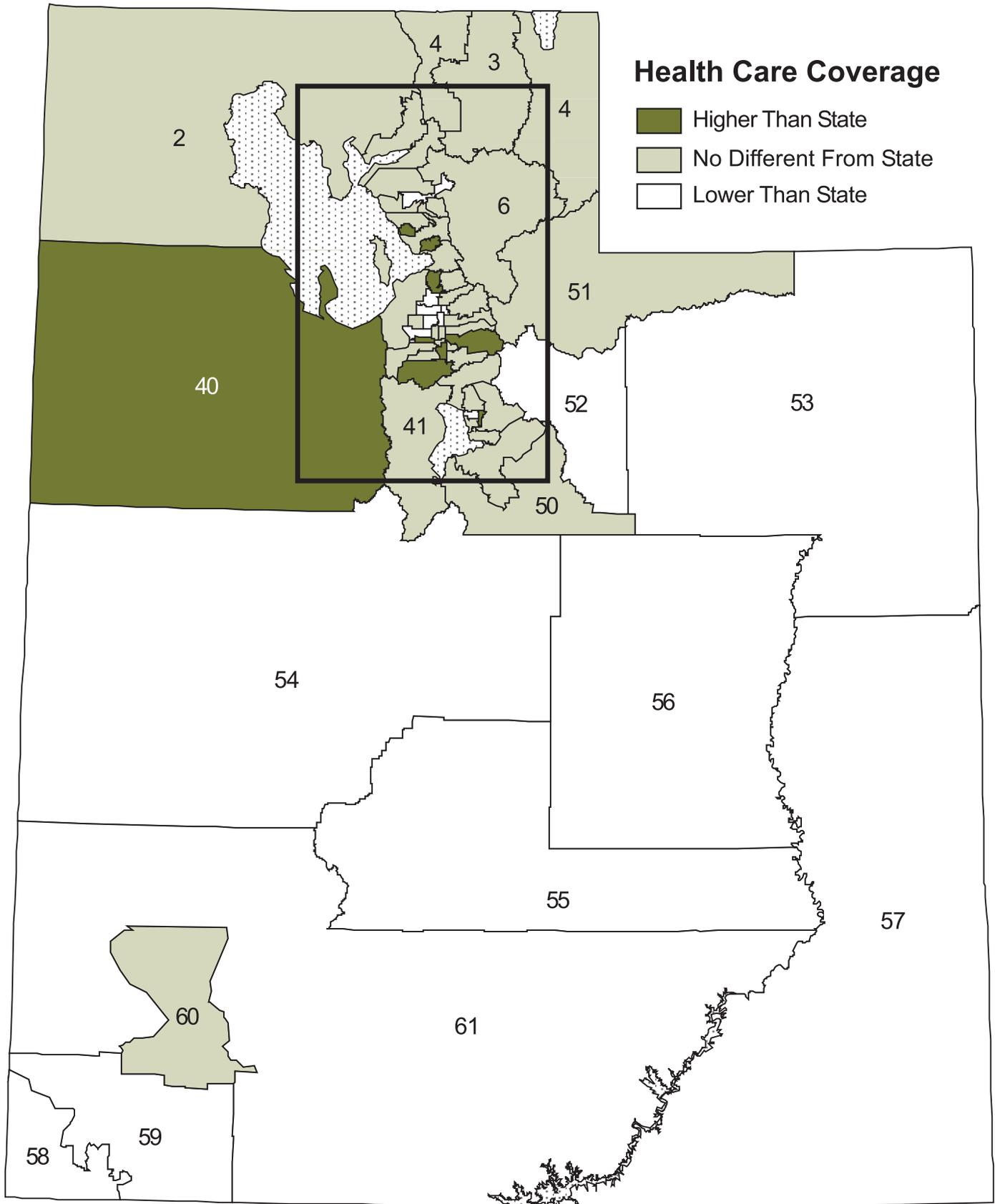
Table 10: Health Care Coverage by Health District, Small Area, Utah, and U.S., 2001-2005

State Rank*	State, Health District, or Small Area	2003 Population 18+	Number of Adults With Health Care Coverage	Crude Rate	Age-adjusted Rate	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower	Upper
	U.S.	217,803,051	184,261,381	84.6%	84.5%	84.4%	84.6%
	State of Utah	1,657,454	1,412,482	85.2%	86.6%	86.0%	87.2%
	Bear River HD	98,027	83,372	85.1%	88.2%	86.3%	89.9%
39	Brigham City (1)	14,566	12,448	85.5%	89.0%	83.7%	92.7%
33	Logan (3)	45,904	38,004	82.8%	88.5%	85.4%	90.9%
20	Other Box Elder Co. (2)	14,636	12,397	84.7%	84.1%	77.5%	89.0%
46	Other Cache/Rich Co. (4)	22,921	20,368	88.9%	90.2%	86.3%	93.1%
	Central Utah HD	47,558	39,193	82.4%	82.4%	79.9%	84.7%
16	Juab/Millard/Sanpete Co. (54)	31,637	25,974	82.1%	82.4%	79.3%	85.2%
18	Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co. (55)	15,921	13,205	82.9%	82.7%	78.2%	86.4%
	Davis County HD	175,027	156,754	89.6%	90.6%	88.7%	92.2%
34	Bountiful (16)	33,318	29,217	87.7%	88.5%	83.2%	92.3%
41	Clearfield/Hill AFB (11)	37,329	32,614	87.4%	89.5%	85.2%	92.6%
52	Farmington/Centerville (14)	19,034	17,304	90.9%	91.3%	85.0%	95.1%
47	Layton (12)	46,815	41,324	88.3%	90.4%	86.3%	93.4%
59	Syracuse/Kaysville (13)	24,542	23,045	93.9%	94.5%	90.6%	96.8%
61	Woods Cross/North SL (15)	13,989	13,183	94.2%	94.9%	89.1%	97.7%
	Salt Lake Valley HD	658,810	560,977	85.2%	86.5%	85.5%	87.4%
29	Avenues (18)	18,959	16,644	87.8%	87.0%	79.6%	92.0%
56	Cottonwood (28)	33,297	30,447	91.4%	91.6%	87.4%	94.4%
7	Downtown Salt Lake (24)	42,808	32,705	76.4%	79.4%	74.2%	83.8%
57	Foothill/U of U (19)	17,778	16,251	91.4%	92.2%	86.0%	95.8%
1	Glendale (21)	18,642	12,673	68.0%	68.8%	59.2%	77.0%
43	Holladay (27)	35,956	32,288	89.8%	89.7%	85.5%	92.8%
14	Kearns (29)	42,995	33,592	78.1%	81.9%	77.3%	85.8%
25	Magna (20)	15,623	13,067	83.6%	86.1%	78.8%	91.2%
23	Midvale (32)	21,672	17,697	81.7%	85.8%	80.3%	89.9%
37	Millcreek (26)	44,008	39,308	89.3%	88.9%	84.8%	92.0%
31	Murray (31)	24,072	20,950	87.0%	87.4%	81.9%	91.4%
60	Riverton/Draper (39)	41,391	38,688	93.5%	94.5%	91.9%	96.4%
3	Rose Park (17)	22,639	15,444	68.2%	72.0%	63.4%	79.2%
53	Sandy Center (36)	36,106	32,640	90.4%	91.3%	87.5%	94.0%
54	Sandy, Northeast (37)	18,245	16,548	90.7%	91.5%	85.7%	95.1%
38	Sandy, Southeast (38)	20,781	18,801	90.5%	88.9%	82.5%	93.2%
48	South Jordan (35)	20,931	18,775	89.7%	90.6%	84.6%	94.5%
5	South Salt Lake (25)	18,456	14,281	77.4%	78.5%	69.8%	85.2%
40	Taylorsville (30)	27,372	24,112	88.1%	89.1%	84.1%	92.6%
55	West Jordan North (33)	30,391	27,802	91.5%	91.5%	87.7%	94.2%
32	West Jordan/Copperton (34)	26,360	22,609	85.8%	87.9%	82.9%	91.6%
8	West Valley East (23)	35,527	27,793	78.2%	79.4%	73.4%	84.4%
19	West Valley West (22)	44,794	35,732	79.8%	83.3%	78.9%	87.0%
	Southeastern Utah HD	36,828	28,744	78.1%	77.9%	75.1%	80.4%
12	Carbon/Emery Co. (56)	21,451	17,571	81.9%	81.2%	78.0%	84.0%
2	Grand/San Juan Co. (57)	15,377	10,870	70.7%	72.0%	67.1%	76.4%
	Southwest Utah HD	116,150	93,965	80.9%	80.8%	77.9%	83.4%
22	Cedar City (60)	22,401	18,176	81.1%	85.0%	78.4%	89.9%
4	Other Southwest District (61)	15,384	12,183	79.2%	76.0%	68.3%	82.3%
10	Other Washington County (59)	32,503	25,843	79.5%	80.2%	74.4%	84.9%
13	St. George (58)	45,862	37,676	82.2%	81.3%	76.4%	85.3%
24	Summit County HD (51)	24,525	20,949	85.4%	86.0%	83.1%	88.5%
42	Tooele County HD (40)	32,458	28,813	88.8%	89.6%	87.5%	91.4%
9	TriCounty HD (53)	28,023	22,309	79.6%	79.8%	77.1%	82.3%
	Utah County HD	278,832	238,680	85.6%	87.4%	85.6%	89.0%
35	American Fork/Alpine (42)	26,819	23,322	87.0%	88.7%	83.4%	92.5%
58	East Orem (46)	14,955	14,131	94.5%	93.7%	88.3%	96.7%
50	Lehi/Cedar Valley (41)	18,752	16,916	90.2%	90.9%	84.9%	94.6%
6	North Orem (44)	25,965	20,100	77.4%	79.1%	71.6%	85.0%
26	Pleasant Grove/Lindon (43)	24,636	20,845	84.6%	86.3%	80.2%	90.7%
51	Provo/BYU (47)	39,401	35,193	89.3%	91.1%	85.3%	94.8%
28	Provo South (48)	48,138	40,195	83.5%	86.6%	81.4%	90.6%
36	Springville/Spanish Fork (49)	41,036	35,841	87.3%	88.9%	84.9%	91.9%
30	Utah Co. South (50)	17,363	14,578	84.0%	87.3%	81.0%	91.8%
15	West Orem (45)	21,774	17,600	80.8%	82.3%	72.8%	89.1%
21	Wasatch County HD (52)	12,514	10,488	83.8%	84.4%	82.0%	86.6%
	Weber-Morgan HD	148,702	128,107	86.2%	87.2%	85.1%	89.0%
27	Ben Lomond (5)	33,215	28,216	85.0%	86.4%	82.0%	89.9%
11	Downtown Ogden (7)	21,684	16,979	78.3%	80.3%	72.1%	86.5%
44	Morgan/East Weber Co. (6)	24,131	21,646	89.7%	90.1%	85.2%	93.6%
45	Riverdale (10)	15,522	13,796	88.9%	90.2%	84.7%	93.9%
49	Roy/Hooper (9)	27,898	25,066	89.9%	90.7%	86.6%	93.6%
17	South Ogden (8)	26,255	22,004	83.8%	82.5%	75.4%	87.9%

*State rank is by 61 small areas for age-adjusted rate; 1 is always the lowest rate in the state and 61 is always the highest rate in the state.

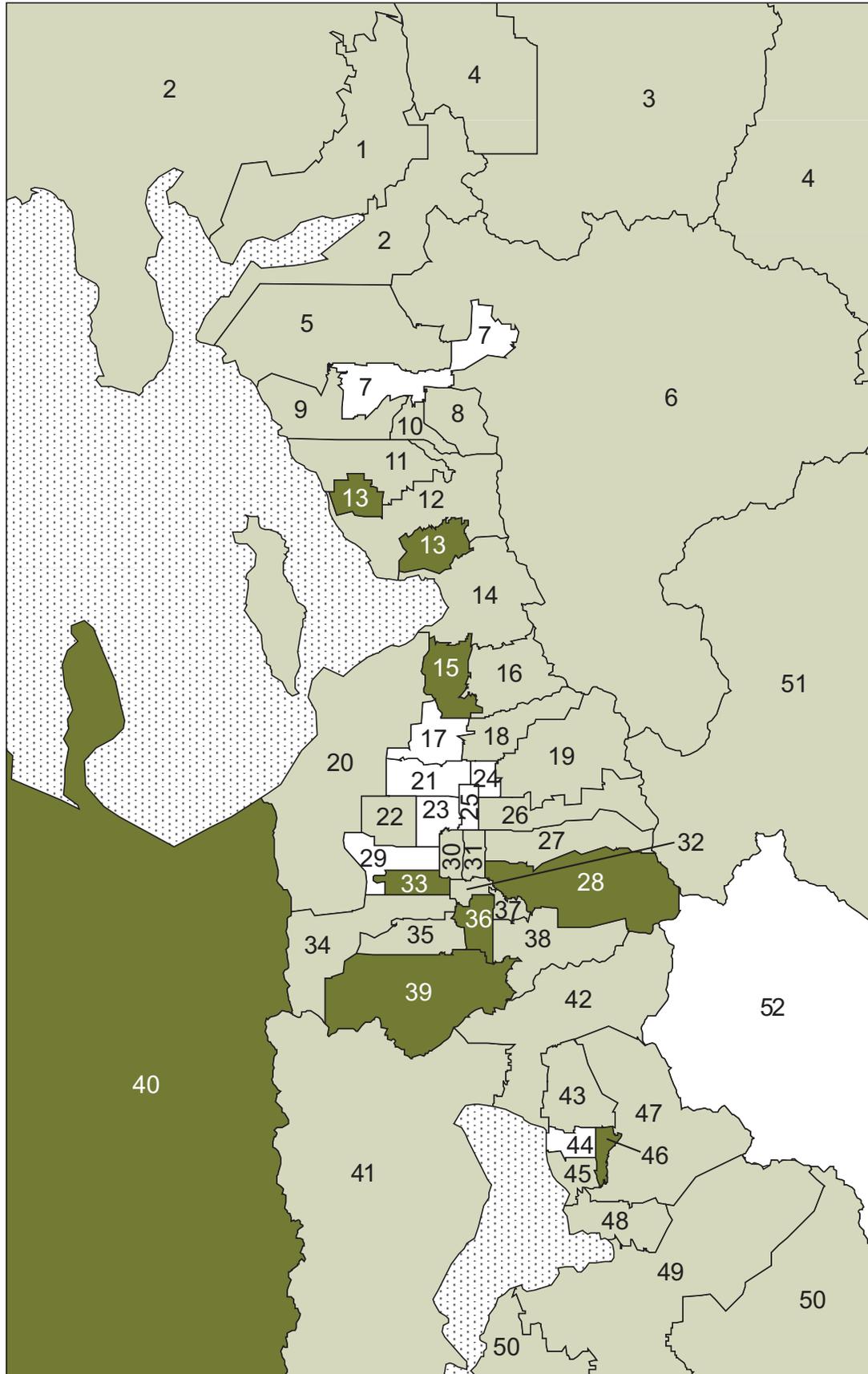
10. HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Figure 10.2: Health Care Coverage by Small Area, Utah Adults Aged 18+, 2001–2005 (Age-adjusted)



10. HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Figure 10.3: Health Care Coverage by Small Area, Wasatch Front Adults Aged 18+, 2001–2005 (Age-adjusted)



11. PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER

Definition Measure: *“Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider? If no, is there more than one, or is there no person who you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?” [Yes to having one or more than one personal doctor or health care provider]*

Why is having a primary care provider important to public health?

Individuals with a primary care provider are more likely to obtain preventive health care services, to have access to care, to receive continuous care, and to have lower rates of hospitalization, as well as lower health care costs.^{1,26} Preventive health care services may include: clinical breast exam, mammogram, prostate exam, colon cancer screening, Pap test, cholesterol screening, blood pressure screening, diabetes tests, and many more. Screenings are recommended in many cases to prevent a more serious diagnosis at a later date. According to Healthy People 2010 (HP2010), “Strong predictors of access to quality health care include having health insurance, a higher income level, and a regular primary care provider or other source of ongoing health care. Use of clinical preventive services, such as early prenatal care, can serve as indicators of access to quality health care services.”¹

Additionally HP2010 states that, “More than 40 million Americans do not have a particular health care provider’s office, clinic, health center, or other place where they usually go to seek health care or health-related advice. Even among privately insured persons, a significant number lacked a usual source of care or reported difficulty in accessing needed care due to financial constraints or insurance problems.”¹

According to BRFSS data 2001–2005, individuals are more likely to have a primary care provider if their activities are limited in any way because of physical, mental, or emotional problems. The survey also showed that persons who indicated that they had a primary care provider were more likely to report eating at least two fruits a day or three vegetables a day. In addition, persons who did not have a primary care provider were less likely to get recommended screenings, vaccinations, and prenatal care such as mammograms, Pap tests, prostate-specific antigen (PSA) tests, flu shots, clinical breast exams, and take folic acid daily supplements.

Risk factors for not having a primary care provider

According to BRFSS data 2001–2005, multiple factors influenced the likelihood of an individual having a primary care provider. Some of these factors included gender, age, household income, education, ethnicity, health insurance, and marital status. Males were less likely to have a primary care provider. Younger individuals were less likely to have a primary care provider as were those living in lower income households. Additionally, Hispanic persons and those with less education were less likely to have a primary care provider. Those without health care coverage were less likely to have a primary care provider. Those not married were significantly less likely to have a primary care provider. Finally, students were least likely of all occupations to have a primary care provider. There was no difference in perceived general health for those who did and did not have a primary care provider.

Primary care provider in Utah

The age-adjusted aggregated state rate for having a primary care provider from 2001–2005 was 76.4%. The related crude rate was 74.4%, meaning that approximately 425,000 adult Utahns did not have a primary care provider in 2003. However, the age-adjusted prevalence of having a primary care provider varied by local health district and ranged from a low of 71.0% to a high of 81.0% (see Figure 11.1). Central Utah had the

Utah Objective: Same as HP2010 objective.

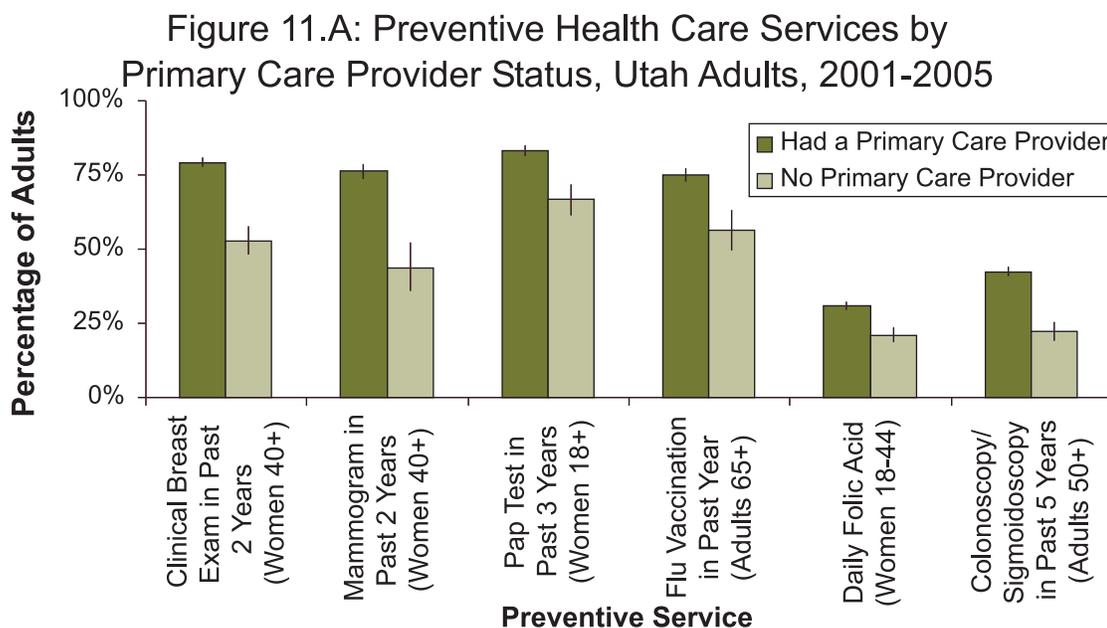
HP2010 Objective (related) 1-5: Increase the proportion of persons with a usual primary care provider to 85%.

11. PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER

Primary care provider in Utah (continued)

highest prevalence for having a primary care provider and Summit County had the lowest prevalence. Overall, the small area with the highest rate for having a primary care provider was East Orem with a rate of 92.7% and the small area with the lowest rate was South Salt Lake whose rate was 63.9%.

Statewide, persons with a primary care provider had significantly higher rates of preventive health care services than those without a personal health care provider.



Prevention/Resources

The Utah Department of Health has programs such as Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) for children 0–18, and the Primary Care Network (PCN) to pay health care costs for low-income children and adults and those with disabilities.

To contact Medicaid in the Salt Lake City area, call (801) 538-6155. In Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada, call toll-free 1-800-662-9651. From other states, call 1-801-538-6155. Call the Health Resource Line at 1-888-222-2542 for information on CHIP and PCN. Or visit the CHIP website at <http://www.utahchip.org/> and the PCN website at <http://health.utah.gov/pcn/>.

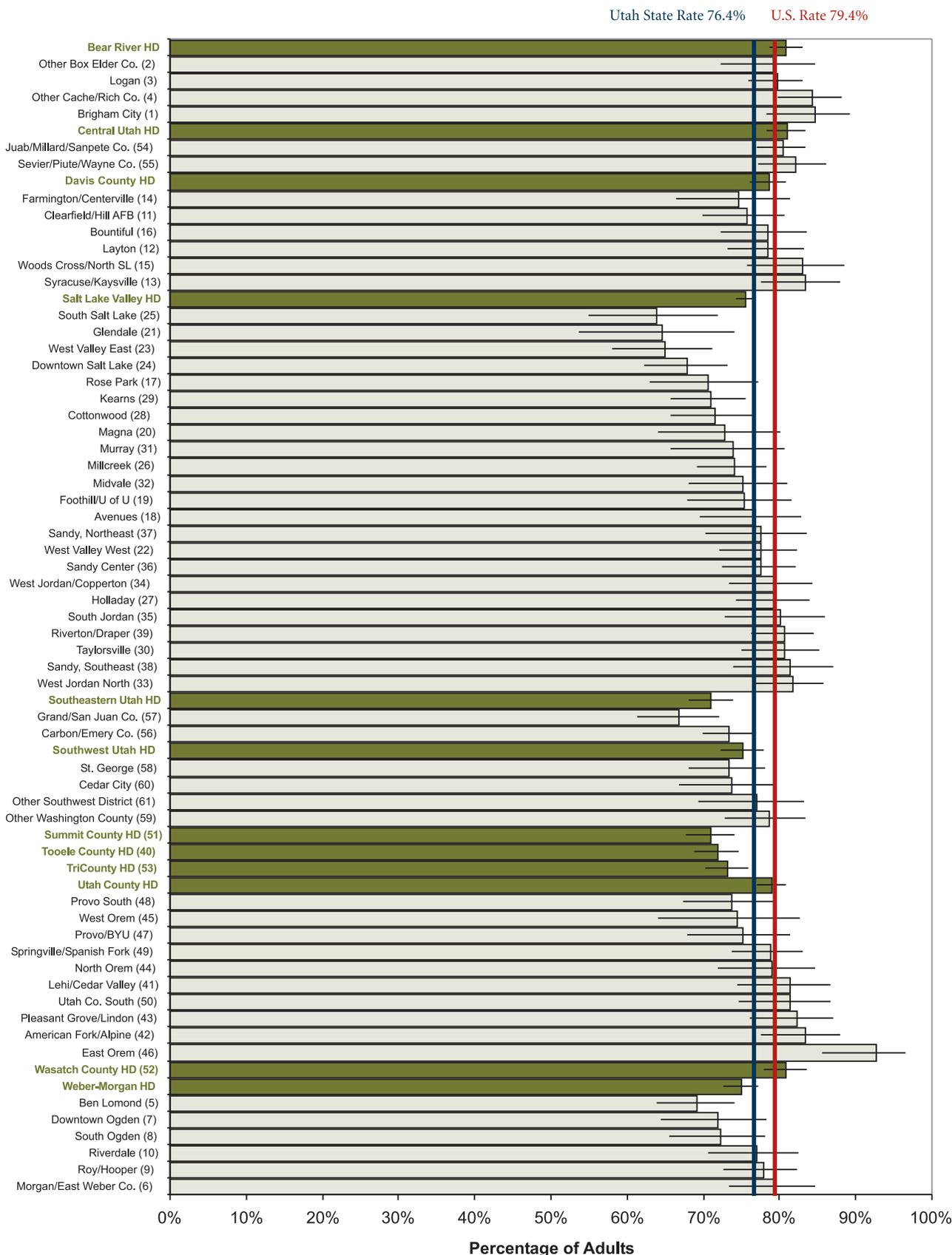
UPP (Utah’s Premium Partnership for Health Insurance) helps make health insurance more affordable for working individuals and families who do not currently have health insurance. Call 1-888-222-2542 or visit www.health.utah.gov/upp.

The Association for Utah Community Health (AUCH) is the primary care association for the state of Utah. AUCH members include Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) and other providers who strive to meet the needs of the medically underserved. AUCH and its member organizations are part of a statewide and national movement to reduce barriers to health care by enhancing primary care service delivery through prevention, health promotion, and community participation. Call (801) 974-5522 or visit www.auch.org.

General Cancer Resource Guide - A comprehensive list of cancer resources is made available by the Huntsman Cancer Institute and the Utah Cancer Action Network and can be found at the following URL: <http://www.hci.utah.edu/pdf/brochures/cancerResourceGuide.pdf>.

11. PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER

Figure 11.1: Percentage of Adults Reporting a Primary Care Provider by Local Health District and Small Area, Utah Adults Aged 18+, 2001–2005 (Age-adjusted)



11. PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER

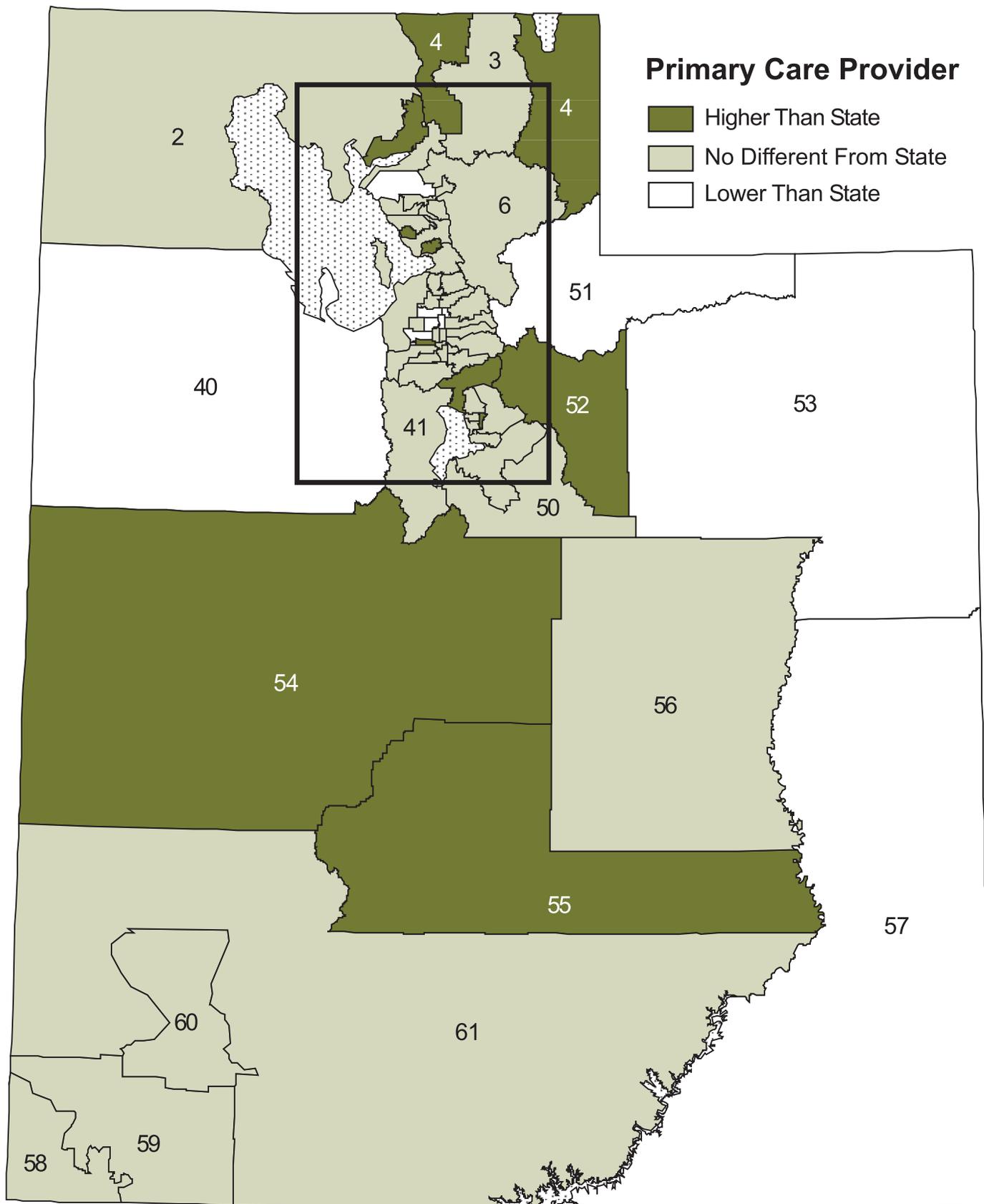
Table 11: Primary Care Provider by Health District, Small Area, Utah, and U.S., 2001-2005

State Rank*	State, Health District, or Small Area	2003 Population 18+	Number of Adults		Age-adjusted Rate	95% Confidence Interval	
			Reporting Primary Care Provider	Crude Rate		Lower	Upper
	U.S.	217,803,051	173,262,327	79.6%	79.4%	79.3%	79.5%
	State of Utah	1,657,454	1,232,649	74.4%	76.4%	75.7%	77.1%
	Bear River HD	98,027	75,530	77.1%	80.9%	78.5%	83.0%
60	Brigham City (1)	14,566	12,069	82.9%	84.6%	78.3%	89.3%
44	Logan (3)	45,904	31,899	69.5%	79.7%	75.8%	83.1%
40	Other Box Elder Co. (2)	14,636	11,712	80.0%	79.2%	72.2%	84.7%
59	Other Cache/Rich Co. (4)	22,921	19,185	83.7%	84.4%	79.7%	88.1%
	Central Utah HD	47,558	38,403	80.8%	81.0%	78.3%	83.5%
46	Juab/Millard/Sanpete Co. (54)	31,637	25,411	80.3%	80.4%	77.0%	83.4%
54	Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co. (55)	15,921	12,976	81.5%	82.0%	77.2%	86.1%
	Davis County HD	175,027	134,771	77.0%	78.6%	76.2%	80.9%
35	Bountiful (16)	33,318	25,888	77.7%	78.4%	72.2%	83.5%
27	Clearfield/Hill AFB (11)	37,329	27,467	73.6%	75.7%	70.0%	80.6%
23	Farmington/Centerville (14)	19,034	14,232	74.8%	74.7%	66.5%	81.4%
36	Layton (12)	46,815	35,514	75.9%	78.5%	73.1%	83.1%
57	Syracuse/Kaysville (13)	24,542	19,997	81.5%	83.3%	77.5%	87.9%
56	Woods Cross/North SL (15)	13,989	11,586	82.8%	83.1%	75.8%	88.5%
	Salt Lake Valley HD	658,810	485,609	73.7%	75.6%	74.3%	76.7%
28	Avenues (18)	18,959	14,487	76.4%	76.8%	69.5%	82.8%
10	Cottonwood (28)	33,297	23,987	72.0%	71.6%	65.8%	76.8%
5	Downtown Salt Lake (24)	42,808	27,752	64.8%	67.9%	62.2%	73.1%
26	Foothill/U of U (19)	17,778	12,871	72.4%	75.4%	67.9%	81.6%
2	Glendale (21)	18,642	12,121	65.0%	64.6%	53.7%	74.1%
42	Holladay (27)	35,956	29,056	80.8%	79.5%	74.2%	83.9%
8	Kearns (29)	42,995	29,340	68.2%	70.9%	65.8%	75.6%
14	Magna (20)	15,623	10,744	68.8%	72.7%	64.0%	80.0%
24	Midvale (32)	21,672	15,450	71.3%	75.1%	68.0%	81.1%
21	Millcreek (26)	44,008	32,848	74.6%	74.0%	69.2%	78.4%
20	Murray (31)	24,072	18,037	74.9%	73.8%	65.7%	80.7%
47	Riverton/Draper (39)	41,391	32,107	77.6%	80.6%	76.2%	84.4%
7	Rose Park (17)	22,639	15,021	66.4%	70.6%	62.9%	77.2%
33	Sandy Center (36)	36,106	27,130	75.1%	77.6%	72.4%	82.1%
31	Sandy, Northeast (37)	18,245	13,988	76.7%	77.5%	70.2%	83.5%
51	Sandy, Southeast (38)	20,781	16,930	81.5%	81.3%	73.9%	87.1%
45	South Jordan (35)	20,931	16,684	79.7%	80.1%	72.8%	85.9%
1	South Salt Lake (25)	18,456	11,900	64.5%	63.9%	54.9%	72.0%
48	Taylorsville (30)	27,372	21,909	80.0%	80.7%	75.0%	85.3%
53	West Jordan North (33)	30,391	24,200	79.6%	81.8%	76.8%	85.8%
41	West Jordan/Copperton (34)	26,360	20,337	77.2%	79.4%	73.4%	84.3%
3	West Valley East (23)	35,527	22,439	63.2%	64.9%	58.0%	71.2%
32	West Valley West (22)	44,794	33,972	75.8%	77.6%	72.1%	82.2%
	Southeastern Utah HD	36,828	26,107	70.9%	71.1%	68.1%	73.9%
17	Carbon/Emery Co. (56)	21,451	15,751	73.4%	73.4%	69.9%	76.6%
4	Grand/San Juan Co. (57)	15,377	10,157	66.1%	66.9%	61.2%	72.1%
	Southwest Utah HD	116,150	87,124	75.0%	75.2%	72.2%	77.9%
18	Cedar City (60)	22,401	15,325	68.4%	73.7%	66.9%	79.6%
29	Other Southwest District (61)	15,384	12,215	79.4%	77.1%	69.4%	83.3%
37	Other Washington County (59)	32,503	25,479	78.4%	78.6%	72.9%	83.4%
16	St. George (58)	45,862	33,975	74.1%	73.4%	68.1%	78.0%
9	Summit County HD (51)	24,525	17,028	69.4%	71.0%	67.8%	74.0%
12	Tooele County HD (40)	32,458	22,867	70.5%	71.8%	68.9%	74.6%
15	TriCounty HD (53)	28,023	20,404	72.8%	73.2%	70.3%	75.8%
	Utah County HD	278,832	205,862	73.8%	79.0%	77.0%	80.9%
58	American Fork/Alpine (42)	26,819	21,667	80.8%	83.5%	77.6%	88.0%
61	East Orem (46)	14,955	13,815	92.4%	92.7%	85.6%	96.5%
50	Lehi/Cedar Valley (41)	18,752	15,191	81.0%	81.0%	74.4%	86.7%
39	North Orem (44)	25,965	19,331	74.5%	79.0%	71.9%	84.7%
55	Pleasant Grove/Lindon (43)	24,636	19,953	81.0%	82.2%	76.1%	87.1%
25	Provo/BYU (47)	39,401	25,622	65.0%	75.2%	67.9%	81.4%
19	Provo South (48)	48,138	26,765	55.6%	73.7%	67.3%	79.2%
38	Springville/Spanish Fork (49)	41,036	31,684	77.2%	78.8%	73.8%	83.1%
52	Utah Co. South (50)	17,363	13,753	79.2%	81.4%	74.7%	86.7%
22	West Orem (45)	21,774	15,531	71.3%	74.5%	64.0%	82.8%
49	Wasatch County HD (52)	12,514	10,027	80.1%	80.9%	77.9%	83.6%
	Weber-Morgan HD	148,702	109,222	73.5%	75.0%	72.6%	77.3%
6	Ben Lomond (5)	33,215	22,111	66.6%	69.2%	63.9%	74.2%
11	Downtown Ogden (7)	21,684	14,927	68.8%	71.8%	64.4%	78.2%
43	Morgan/East Weber Co. (6)	24,131	19,240	79.7%	79.5%	73.3%	84.6%
30	Riverdale (10)	15,522	11,991	77.3%	77.1%	70.7%	82.4%
34	Roy/Hooper (9)	27,898	21,183	75.9%	77.9%	72.7%	82.4%
13	South Ogden (8)	26,255	18,909	72.0%	72.2%	65.5%	78.1%

*State rank is by 61 small areas for age-adjusted rate; 1 is always the lowest rate in the state and 61 is always the highest rate in the state.

11. PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER

Figure 11.2: Primary Care Provider by Small Area, Utah Adults Aged 18+, 2001–2005 (Age-adjusted)



11. PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER

Figure 11.3: Primary Care Provider by Small Area, Wasatch Front Adults Aged 18+, 2001–2005 (Age-adjusted)

