

**MOVING FORWARD IN 2016:  
Fifteen Years of Health Data for  
Hispanics/Latinos in Utah**

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UTAH DEPARTMENT OF  
**HEALTH**

Office of Health Disparities

*June 2016*

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## Overview

This *Moving Forward* profile presents data from the 2005, 2010, and 2015 editions of the Utah Health Status by Race and Ethnicity, published by the Utah Department of Health. There are four *Moving Forward* profiles which provide line graphs that illustrate specific health indicators and health risk factors for Asian, Black/African American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic/Latino.

These profiles can serve as a useful tool for agencies and organizations with an interest in reducing health disparities in Utah, so that they may make data-supported decisions on their priorities and future activities aimed at improving health status in Utah populations.

## Data Notes

The baselines for determining health status change were the point estimates for indicators reported in the 2005 edition of Health Status by Race and Ethnicity. The 2010 indicators were originally reported in Health Status by Race and Ethnicity 2010, and the 2015 indicators were reported in the 2015 edition of Health Status by Race and Ethnicity. It should be noted that throughout this profile, the years “2005,” “2010,” and “2015” refer to the publication dates of the Health Status by Race and Ethnicity report, and not necessarily the exact year that the presented data was collected. The actual years of data analysis vary depending on data availability. To find out the exact years of data collection for each indicator, refer to the *Health Status by Race and Ethnicity 2005, 2010 and 2015* reports (links provided in the last page).

The data sources are listed at the bottom of each graph. Indicators that were not included in the three reports and data that were collected or analyzed differently in the three reports could not be used for comparison and change over time.

## Disparity Gap

For the purpose of this report:

- "Disparity Gap" will be defined as the numerical difference between two values of the same indicator. The first value represents the overall population and the second value represents a specific minority group.
- The disparity gap increases (↑) when the difference between the overall population and the specific minority group for 2015 is higher than for 2005.
- The disparity gap decreases (↓) when the difference between the overall population and the specific minority group for 2015 is lower than for 2005.
- If the minority group is doing as well as the overall population, there is not disparity.

The improvement in a health indicator over the years does not imply closing the disparity gap. If the minority group is doing well and the overall population is doing equally well, the health status will improve; however, the disparity gap will persist.

## Hispanics/Latinos in Utah

### Population

Of Utah's 371,000 Hispanics/Latinos,<sup>1</sup> the largest groups are Mexican (275,095), Salvadoran (11,023), Peruvian (9,053), Guatemalan (7,400), and Puerto Rican (7,215).<sup>2</sup> Between 2000 and 2010, this population experienced a 78% growth rate, from 201,559 to 358,340.<sup>3</sup> The median age of Utah Hispanics/Latinos in 2014 was 23.6 years with a sex distribution of 51.6% males and 48.4 females.<sup>1</sup>

"Hispanic or Latino" (H/L) is a category that includes anyone who traces ancestry to Latin America, Spain, or Spanish "culture or origin."<sup>4</sup> About 40% of Hispanics/Latinos are foreign-born.<sup>5</sup> Hispanics/Latinos are more likely to speak a non-English language at home than any other Utah community, with Spanish being the most spoken language after English.<sup>5</sup> Many Brazilians consider themselves "Latino" (not necessarily "Hispanic") and Portuguese is the sixth-most spoken language in Utah.<sup>6</sup> Over 8% of Utah Hispanics/Latinos hold a bachelor's degree.<sup>7</sup>



### Health Status

Trend analysis over the past fifteen years indicates that health disparities are still prevalent in Utah's Hispanic/Latinos (H/L). Out of forty-three indicators analyzed for this report, only fifteen show no disparity between H/L and the overall Utah population. The other twenty-eight indicators still show persistent disparities among H/L. The disparity gap has been reduced in fourteen of those indicators, remains constant in one indicator and has increased in the other thirteen.

<sup>1</sup>US Census Bureau, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race Alone or in Combination, 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPA SR5H*. <sup>2</sup>US Census Bureau, *ACS 2009-2013 5-Year Estimates, Table B03001*. <sup>3</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 2 (SF2), Table DP-1; Census 2010 Summary File 2 (SF 2), Table DP-1*.

<sup>4</sup><http://www.census.gov/topics/population/hispanic-origin/about.html/>. <sup>5</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, *ACS 2011-2013 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201*. <sup>6</sup>US Census Bureau, *ACS 2009-2013 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001*. Portuguese is also spoken by non-Hispanic/Latinos from Portugal and former Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia. <sup>7</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, *ACS 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002*.

# Summary

Out of 43 indicators analyzed,  
28 show disparities among Utah's H/L

## No Disparity 15 indicators

Pap test  
Daily fruit consumption  
Chronic alcohol drinking  
Unintentional injury deaths  
Suicide  
Arthritis prevalence  
Asthma prevalence  
Coronary heart disease deaths  
Stroke deaths  
Lung cancer deaths  
Colorectal cancer incidence  
Breast cancer incidence  
Breast cancer deaths  
Prostate cancer incidence  
Prostate cancer deaths

## Disparity YES, but the disparity gap has DECREASED ↓ 14 indicators

Poor mental health  
Mammograms  
Prostate cancer screening  
Overweight or obese  
Early prenatal care  
Births to adolescents  
Infant mortality  
Cigarette smoking  
Binge alcohol drinking  
Tuberculosis  
Chlamydia  
Gonorrhea  
Diabetes deaths  
Lung cancer incidence

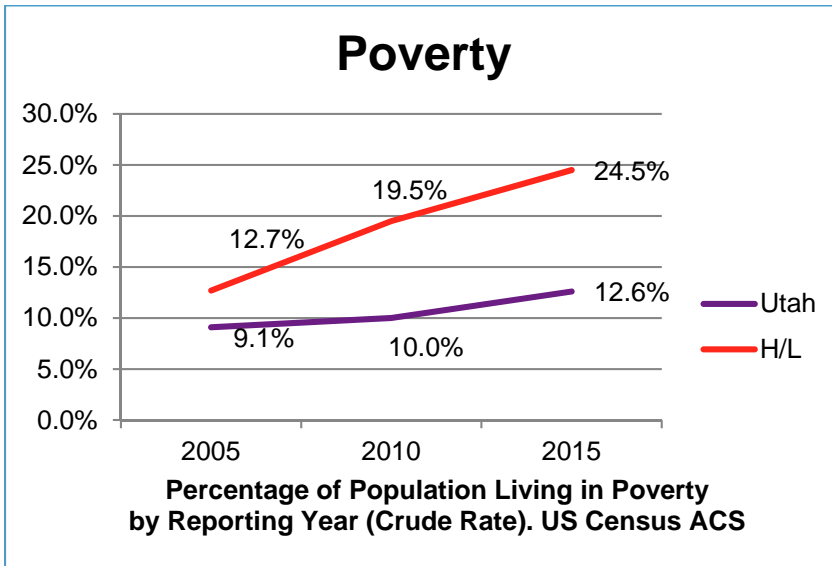
## Disparity YES and gap keeps CONSTANT = 1 indicator

Flu shots

## Disparity YES, and the disparity gap has INCREASED ↑ 13 indicators

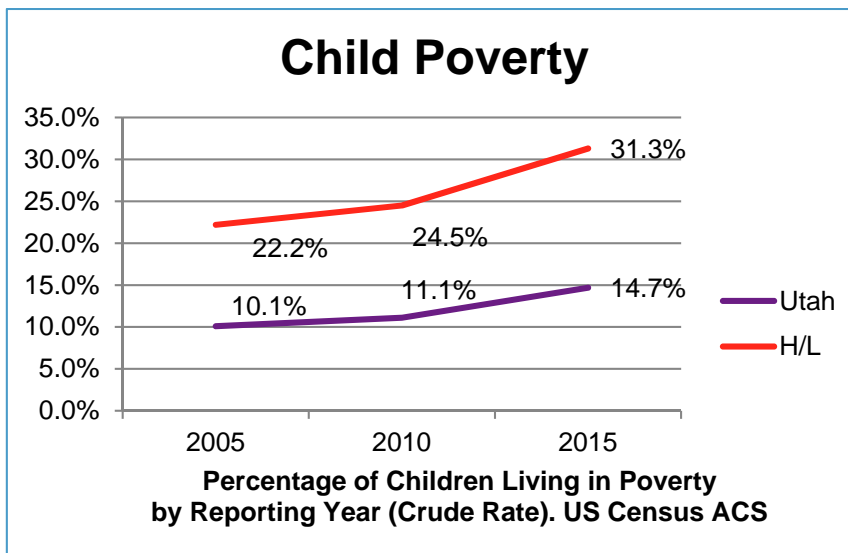
Poverty rate  
Child poverty rate  
No health insurance  
Poor health status  
Fair or poor health  
Routine medical checkup  
Cholesterol screening  
Colon cancer screening  
No physical activity  
Low birth weight  
Motor vehicle crash deaths  
Diabetes prevalence  
Colorectal cancer deaths

# Socio-Demographics



Disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↑

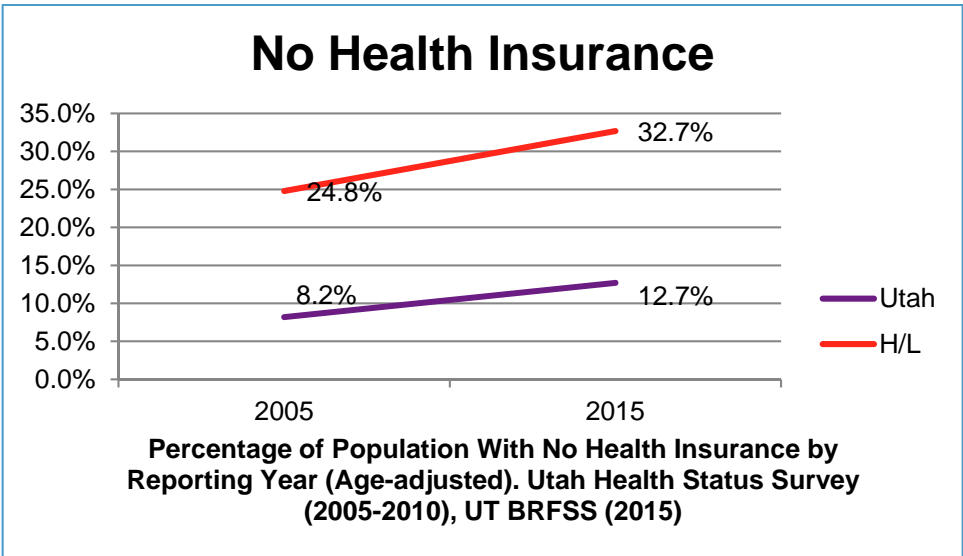
Rationale: Indicator has worsened in both populations but has worsened at a faster pace in H/L.



Disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↑

Rationale: Indicator has worsened in both populations but has worsened at a faster pace in H/L.

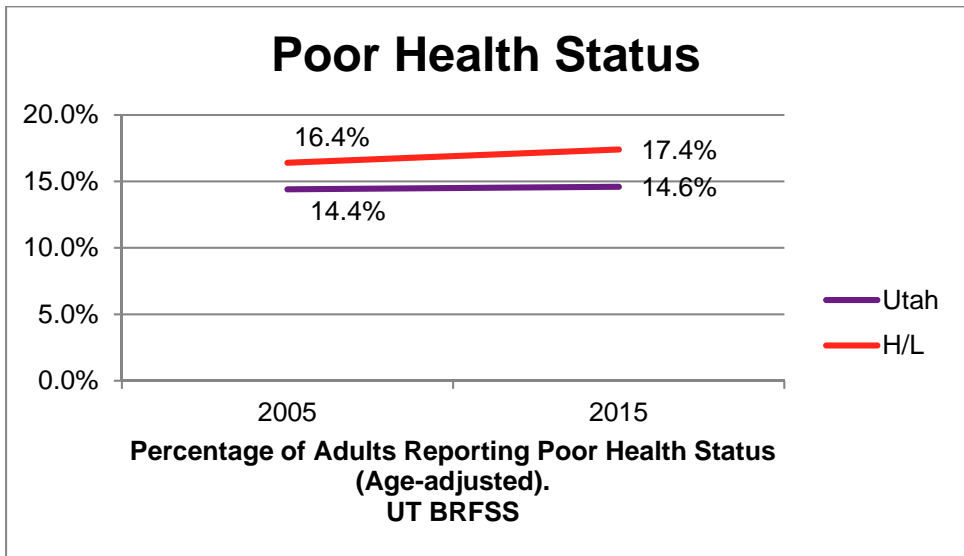
# Access to Health Care and Health Status



Disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↑

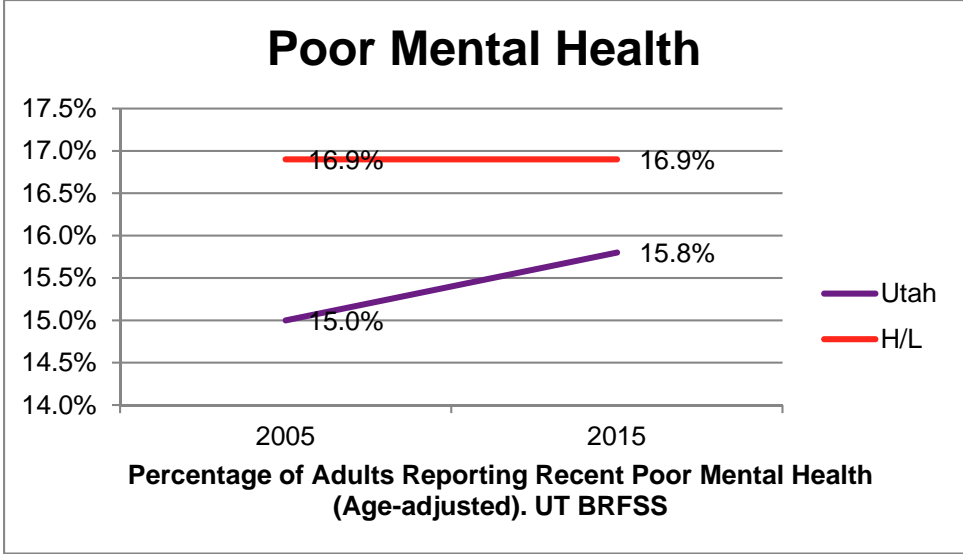
Rationale: Indicator has worsened in both populations but has worsened at a faster pace in H/L.

H/L in Utah have had a higher percentage of the population without health insurance since 2005. Note: BRFSS 2015 data is previous to ACA enrollment campaigns.



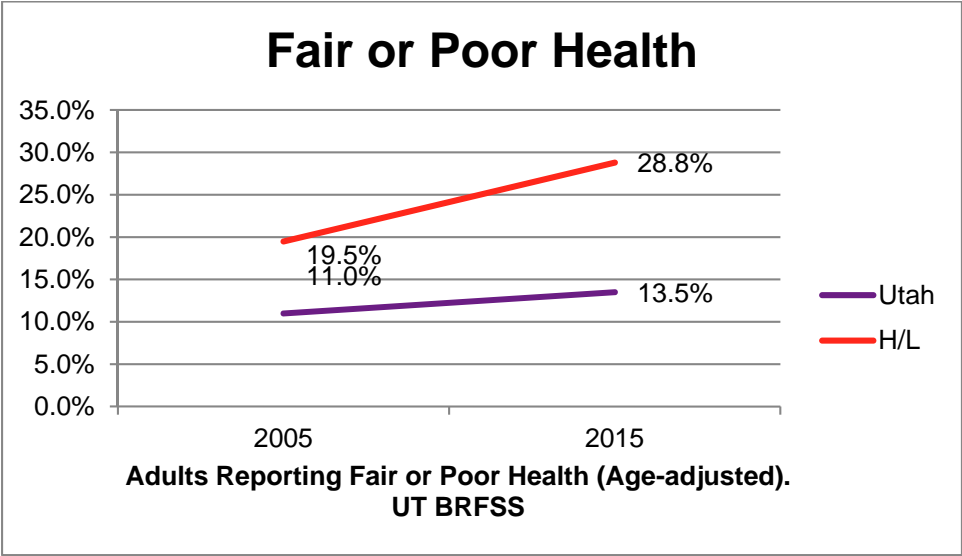
Disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↑

Rationale: Indicator has worsened in both populations but has worsened at a faster pace in H/L.



Health disparity: YES  
 Disparity Gap: ↓

Rationale: Although the indicator is still higher in H/L, the percentage has remained constant for the past fifteen years, while it has worsened in Utah's overall population.

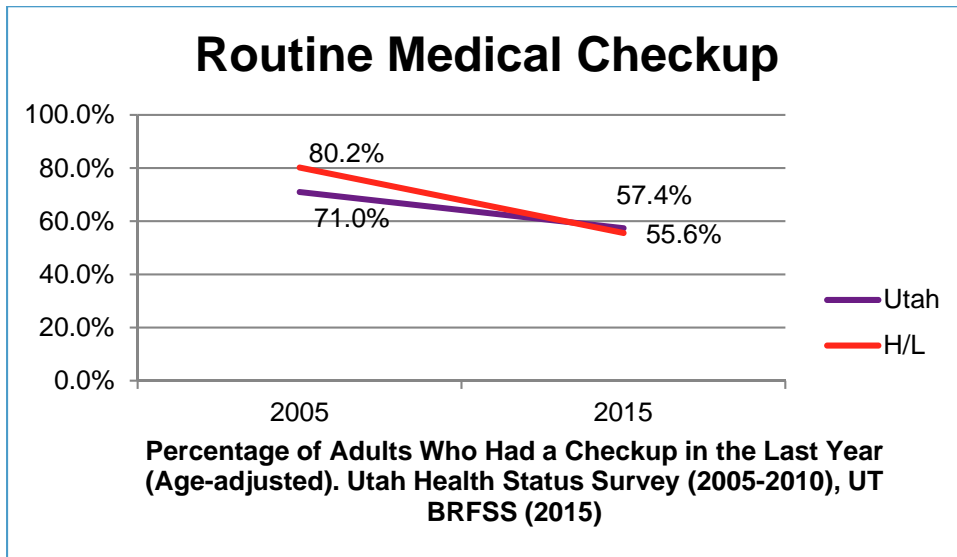


Disparity: YES  
 Disparity Gap: ↑

Rationale: Indicator has worsened in both populations but has worsened at a faster pace in H/L.

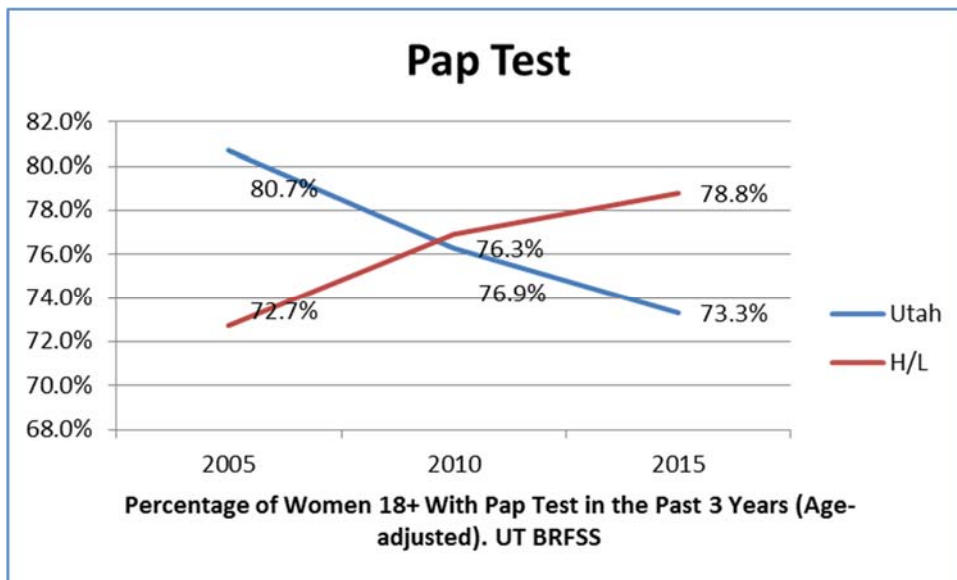


# Preventive Services



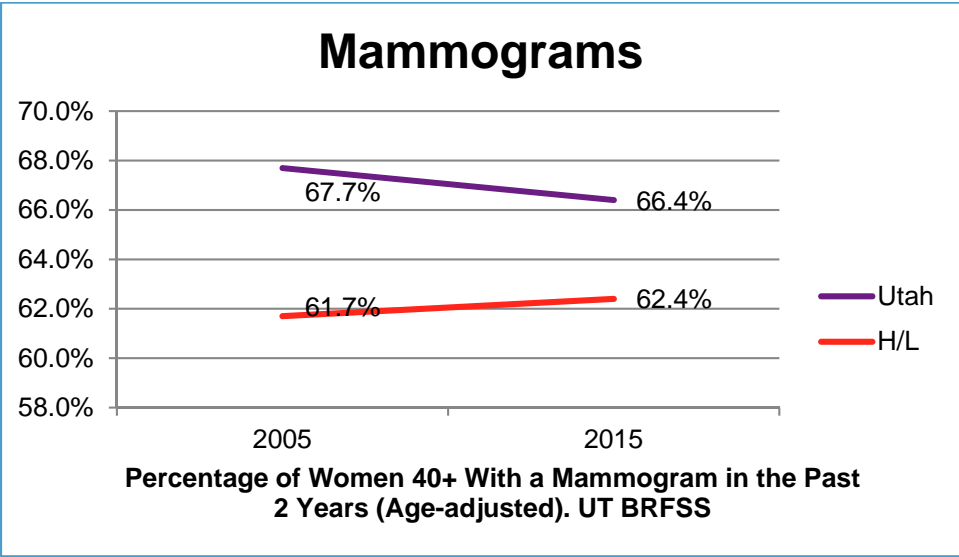
Disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↑

Rationale: Indicator has worsened in both populations but has worsened at a faster pace in H/L.



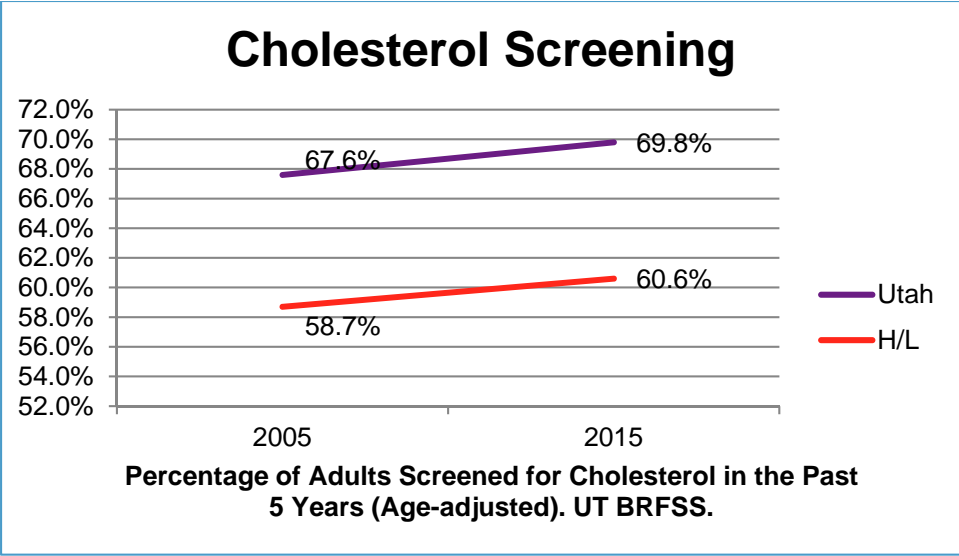
According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

The proportion of H/L women who had a Pap test within the past three years of being surveyed was lower than the overall state rate in 2005, but has steadily increased to a higher rate than the rate for all Utah women in 2015 (opposite the overall Utah trend).



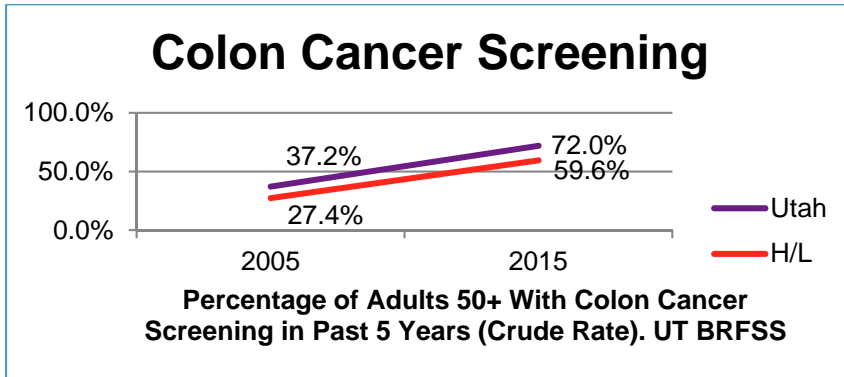
Health disparity: YES  
 Disparity Gap: ↓

Rationale: While the number of H/L women who had a mammogram has slightly increased, the overall number of women in Utah who had a mammogram has slightly decreased.



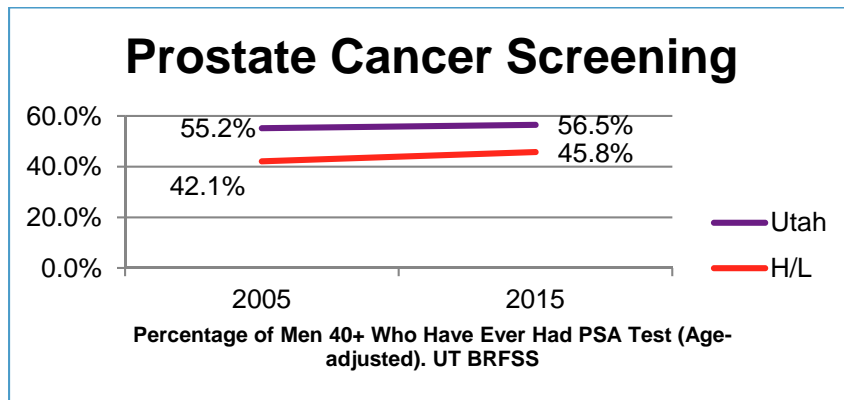
Health disparity: YES  
 Disparity Gap: ↑

Rationale: Indicator has improved in both populations but has improved at a slightly faster pace in Utah's overall population.



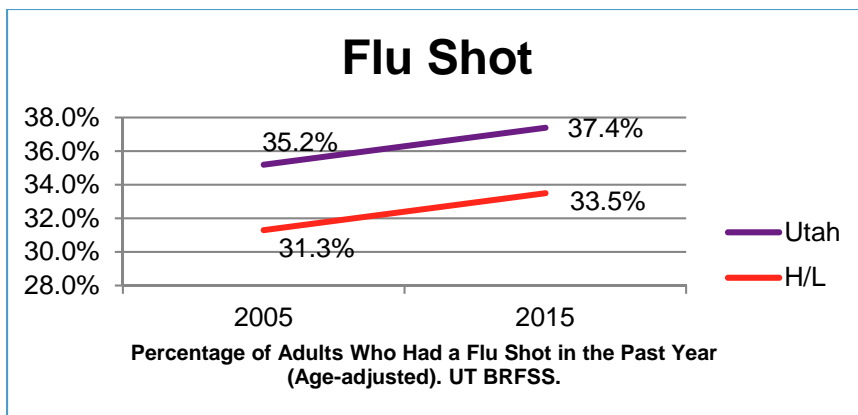
Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↑

Rationale: Indicator has improved in both populations but has improved at a slightly faster pace in Utah's overall population.



Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↓

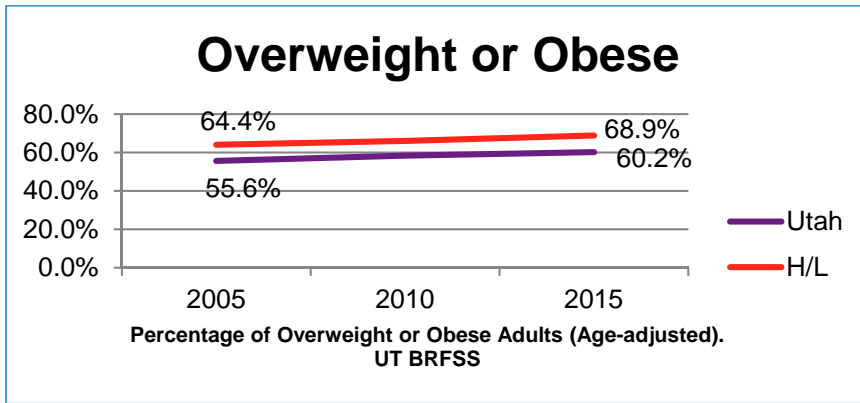
Rationale: This indicator has improved in both populations but has improved at a faster pace in H/L.



Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: =

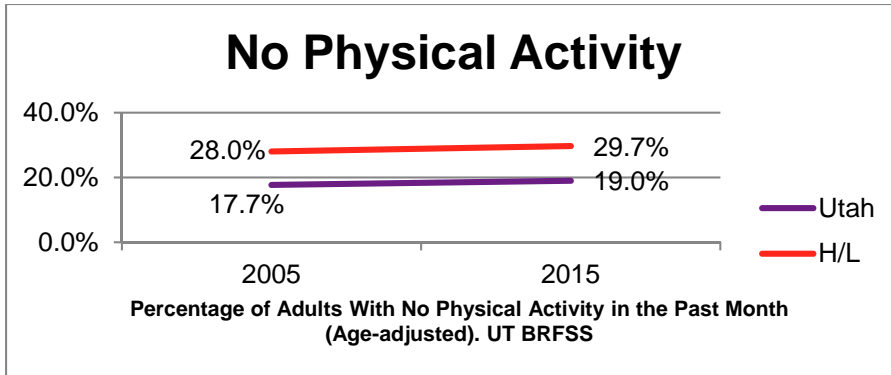
Rationale: This indicator has improved in both populations at the exact same pace and the disparity gap remains constant.

# Physical Activity and Nutrition



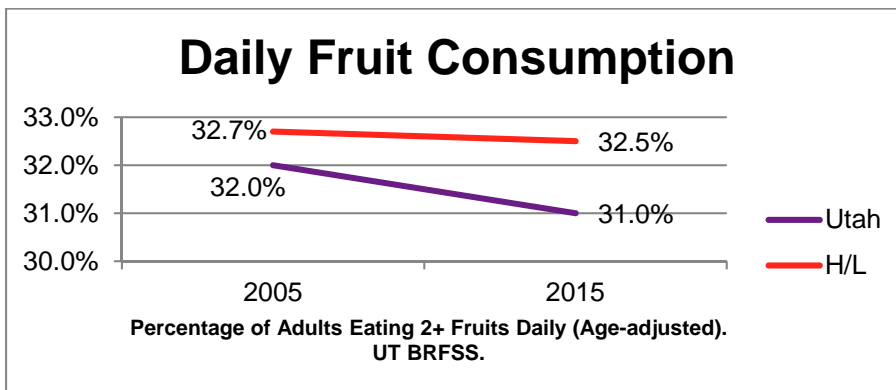
Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↓

Rationale: This indicator has worsened in both populations but has worsened slightly more in Utah's overall population.



Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↑

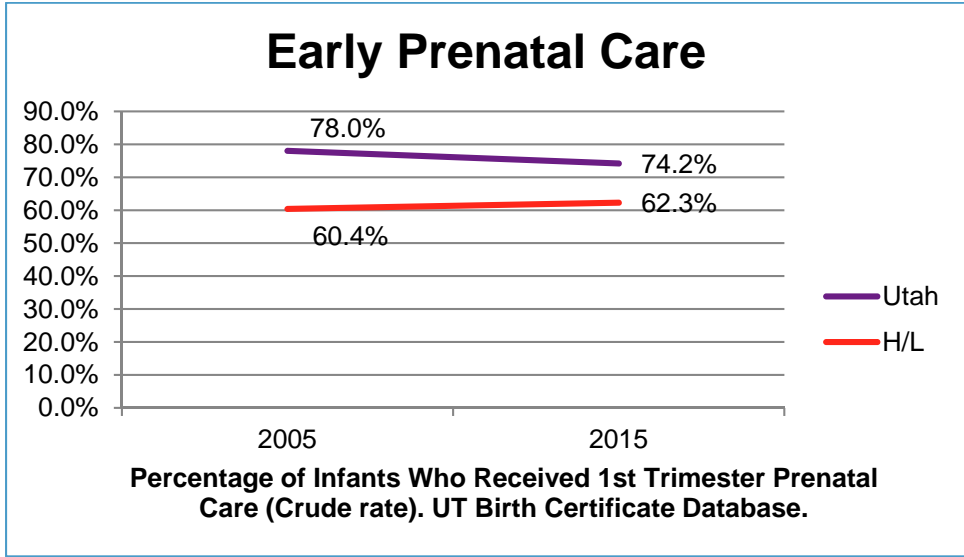
Rationale: Indicator has worsened in both populations but has worsened at a slightly faster pace in H/L.



According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

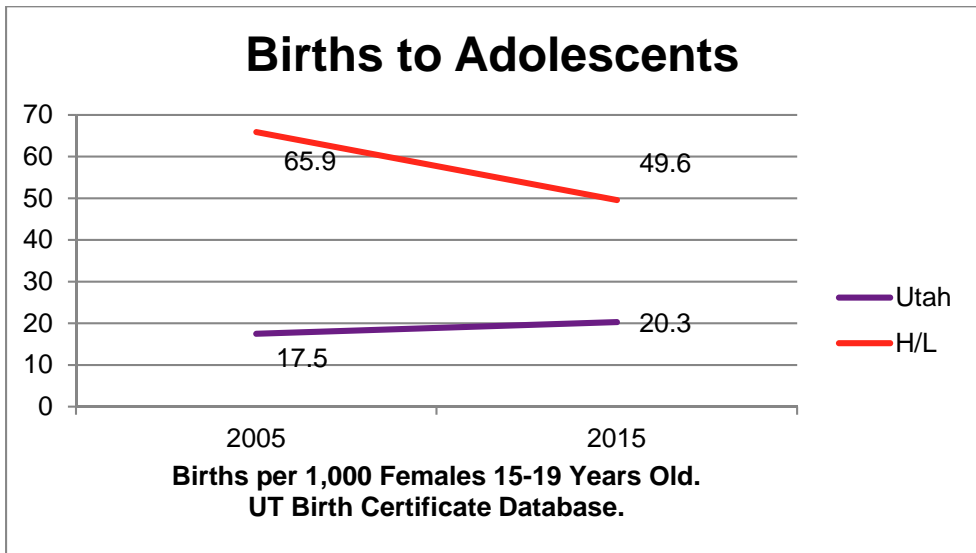
The daily fruit consumption rate for Hispanic/Latinos has been consistently higher than the overall Utah rate; however, it has been slightly declining since 2010 at a slower pace than Utah's rate overall.

# Health of Mothers and Infants



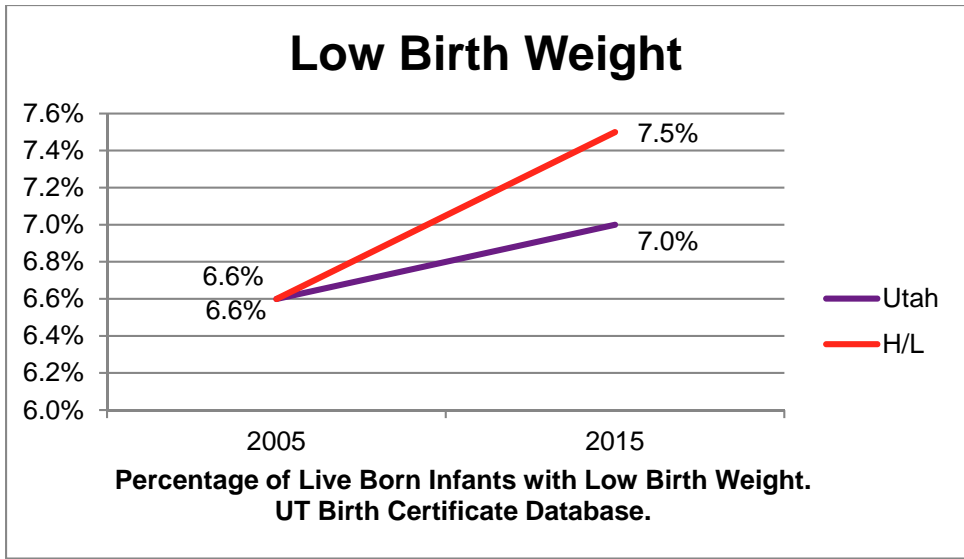
Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↓

Rationale: This indicator has worsened in Utah’s population overall; however, it has improved in H/L. Prenatal care during the first trimester is still lower in H/L than in Utah’s overall population.



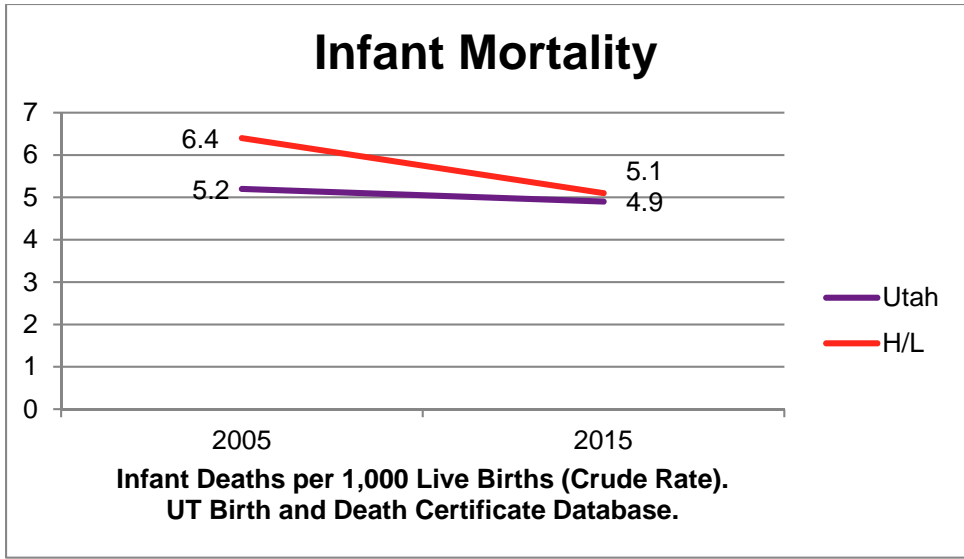
Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↓

Rationale: This indicator has worsened in Utah’s population overall; however, it has improved in H/L. Births to adolescents is still much higher in H/L than in Utah’s overall population.



Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↑

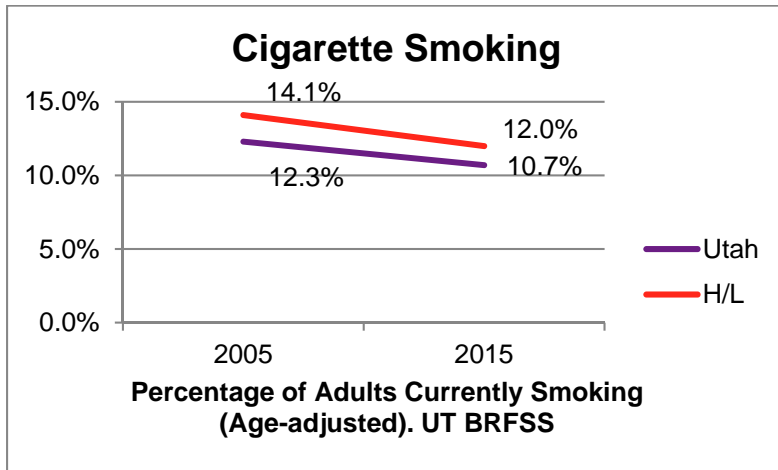
Rationale: Indicator has worsened in both populations but has worsened at a faster pace in H/L.



Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↓

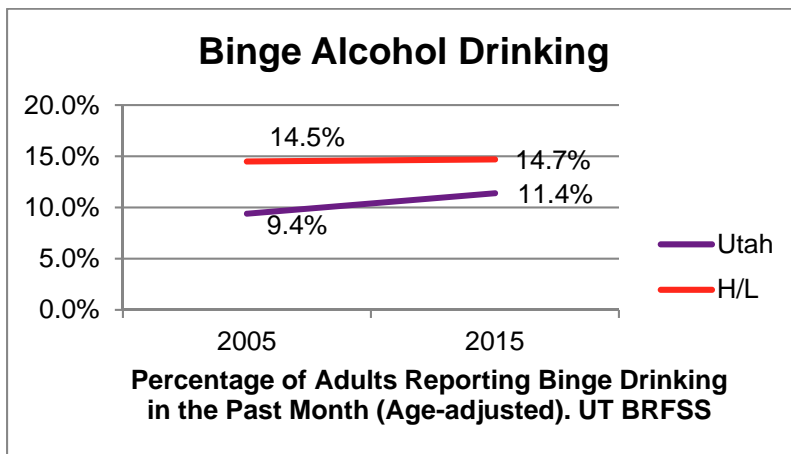
Rationale: This indicator has improved in both populations but it has improved at a faster pace in H/L.

# Risk Factors



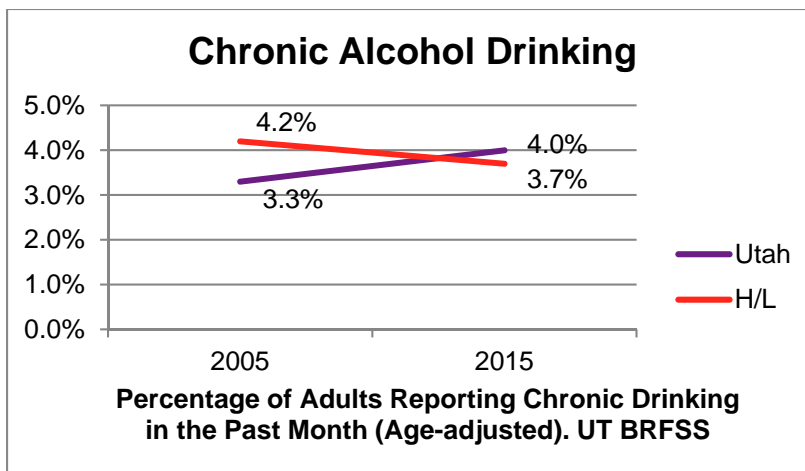
Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↓

Rationale: This indicator has improved in both populations but it has improved at a faster pace in H/L.



Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↓

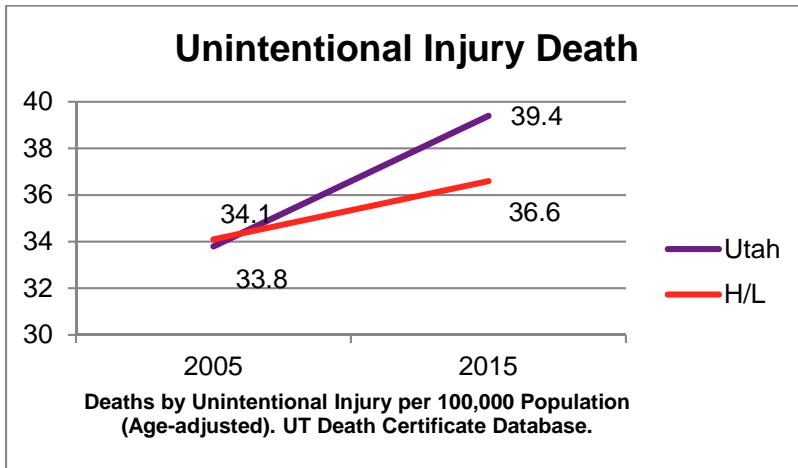
Rationale: This indicator has remained almost constant in H/L; however, it has worsened in Utah's overall population.



According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

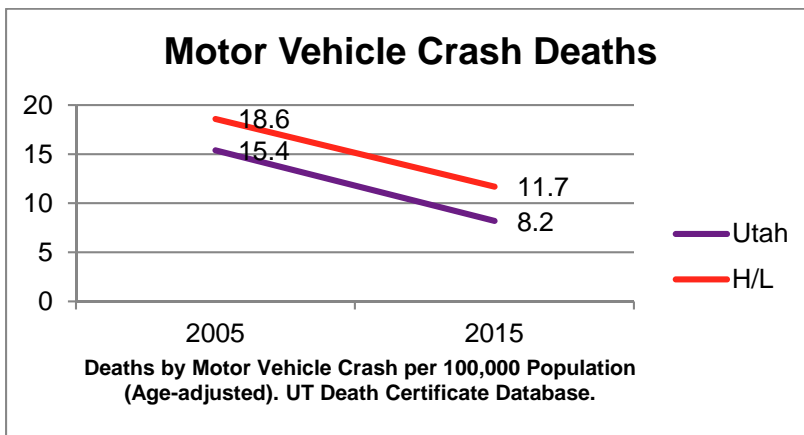
The proportion of H/L adults who reported chronic drinking was higher than the overall Utah rate in 2005, but has decreased slightly from 2005 to 2015 while the Utah rate increased during the same period.

# Injuries



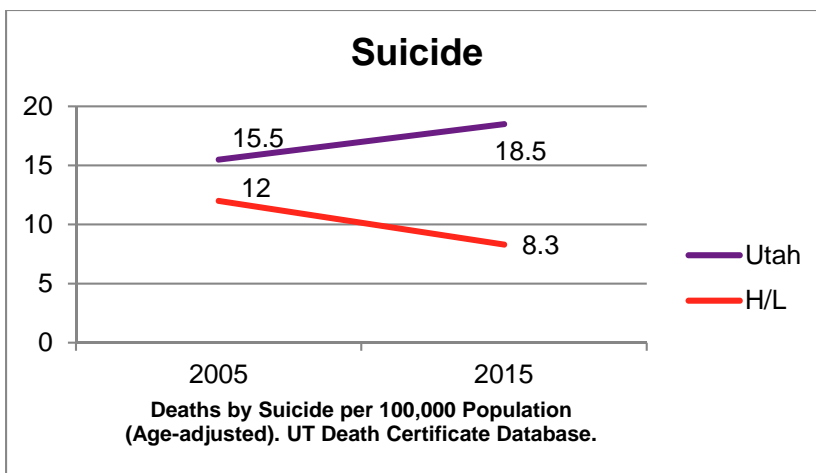
According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

Rationale: This indicator has worsened in both populations but at a faster pace in Utah's overall population.



Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↑

Rationale: Indicator has improved in both populations but at a faster pace in Utah's population overall.

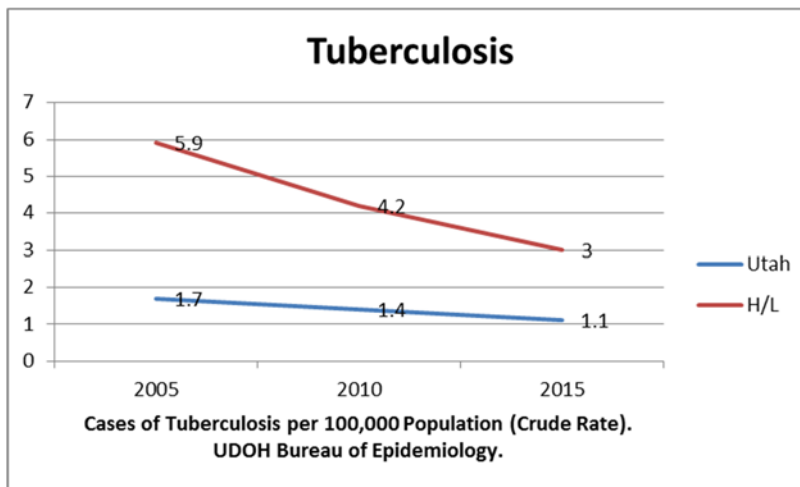


According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

Rationale: Hispanic/Latinos have consistently had a lower rate of suicide than the overall Utah rate. For the past fifteen years, the number of suicide death has been reduced in H/L while it has worsened in Utah's overall.

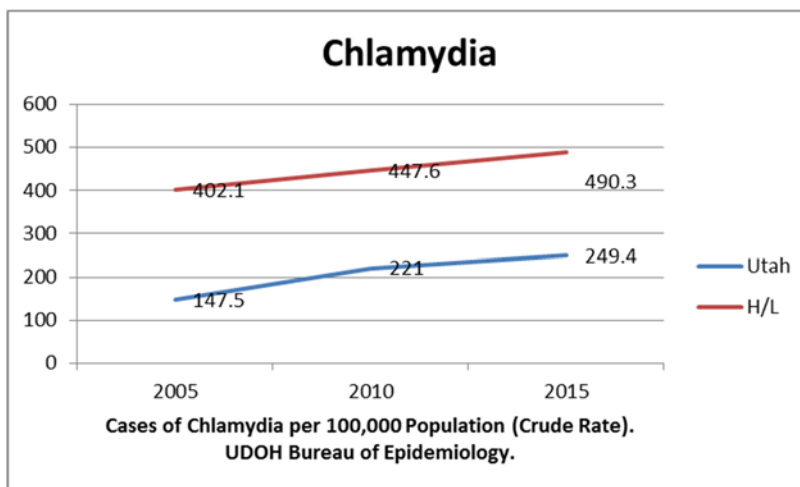


# Infectious Diseases



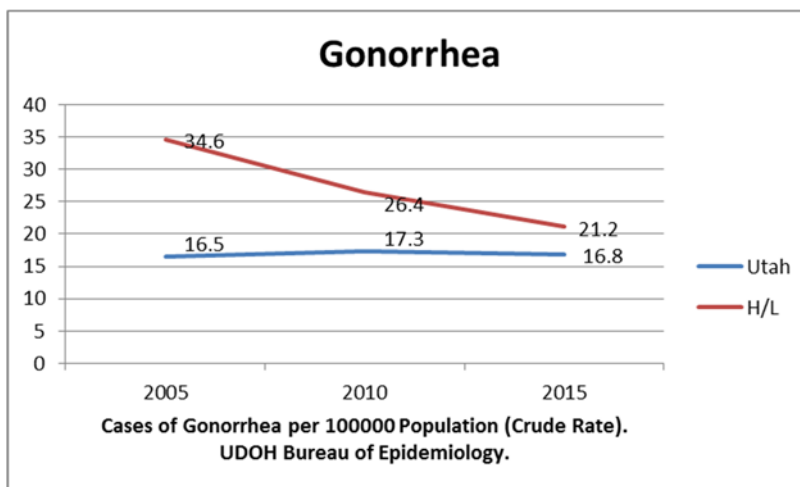
Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↓

Rationale: This indicator has improved in both populations but it has improved at a faster pace in H/L.



Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↓

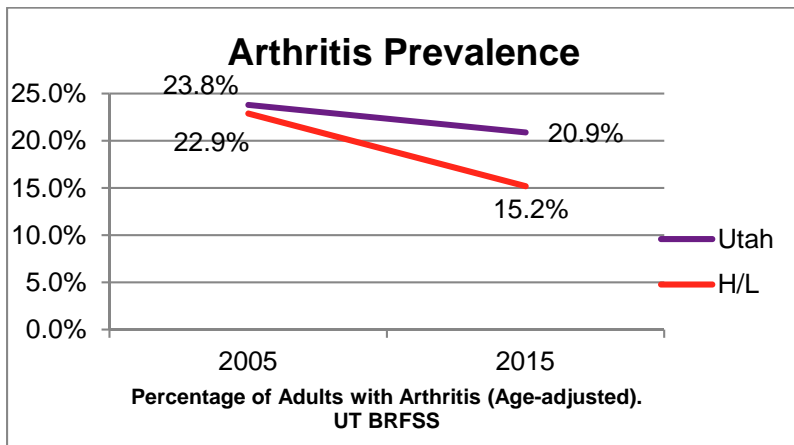
Rationale: This indicator has worsened in both populations but it has worsened at a faster pace in Utah's overall population.



Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↓

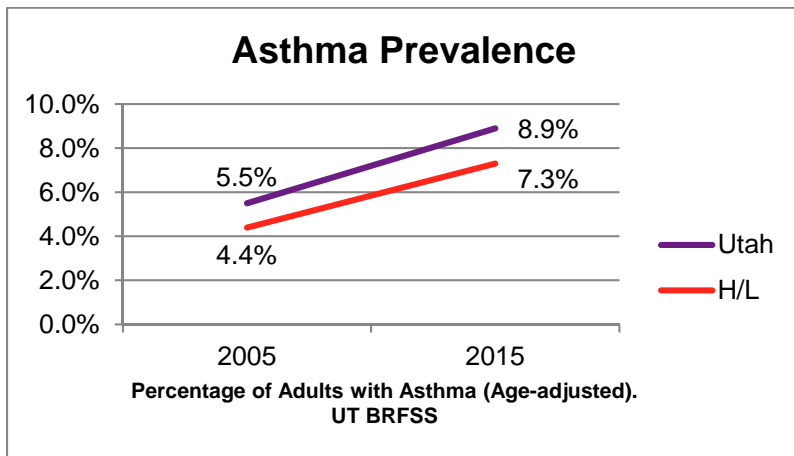
Rationale: The proportion of Hispanic/Latino adults with gonorrhea has been consistently higher than the overall Utah rate and has been steadily decreasing since 2005. At the same time, it has worsened in Utah's overall population.

# Chronic Diseases



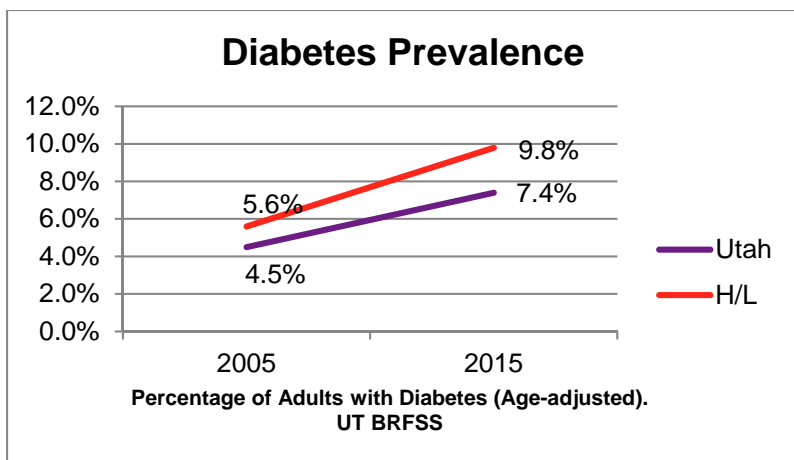
According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

Rationale: The proportion of H/L adults reporting a diagnosis of arthritis has been consistently lower than the overall Utah rate.



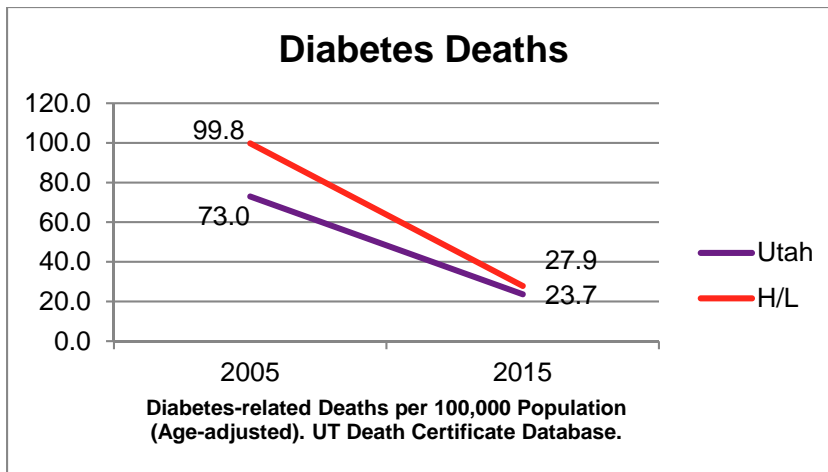
According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

Rationale: H/L have consistently had a lower rate of asthma than the overall Utah rate and the rate has steadily been increasing in both populations.



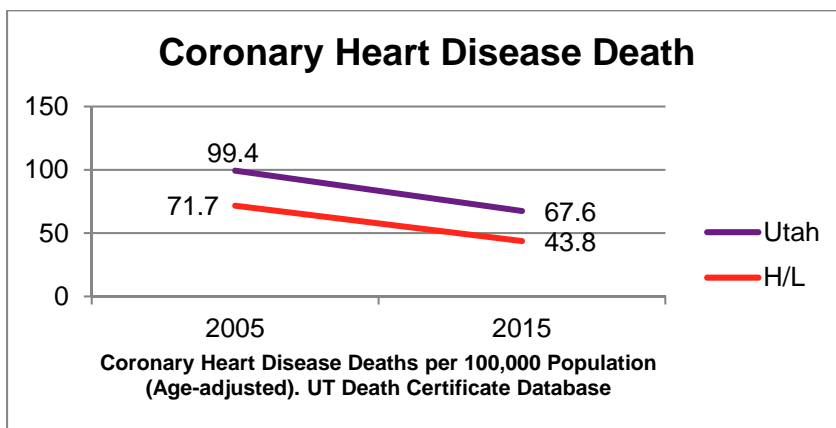
Health disparity: YES  
Disparity Gap: ↑

Rationale: Indicator has worsened in both populations but at a faster pace in the H/L population.



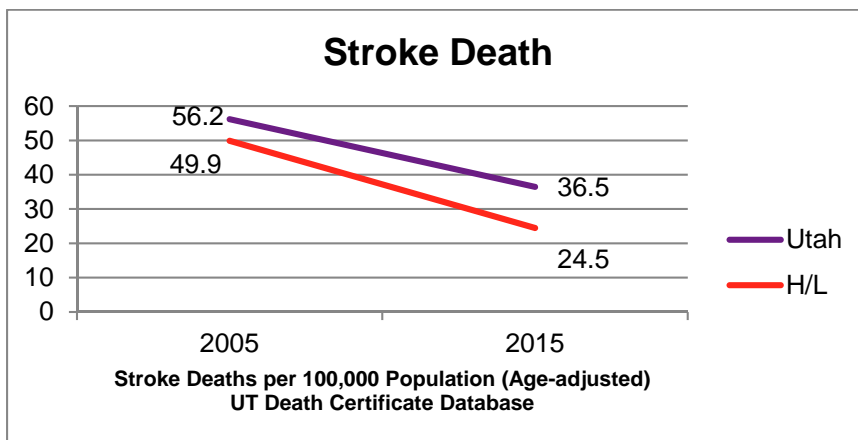
Health disparity: YES  
 Disparity Gap: ↓

Rationale: This indicator has improved in both populations but it has improved at a faster pace in H/L.



According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

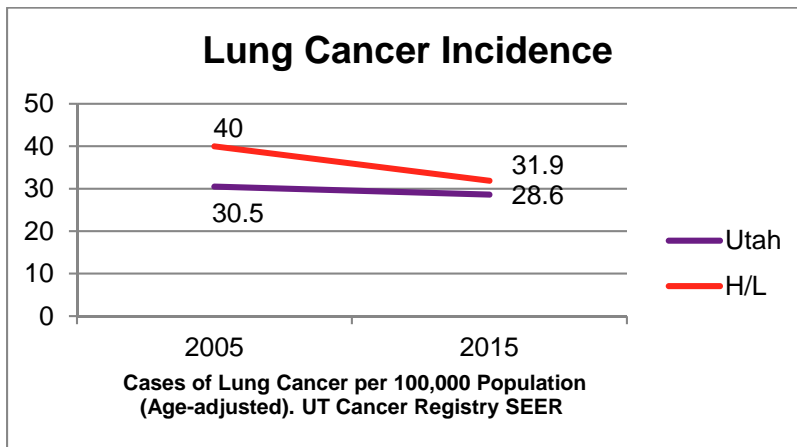
Rationale: H/L have consistently had a lower rate of coronary heart disease death than the Utah rate and this trend continues downward along with the Utah rate.



According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

Rationale: H/L have consistently had a lower rate of stroke death than the Utah rate and this trend continues downward along with the Utah rate.

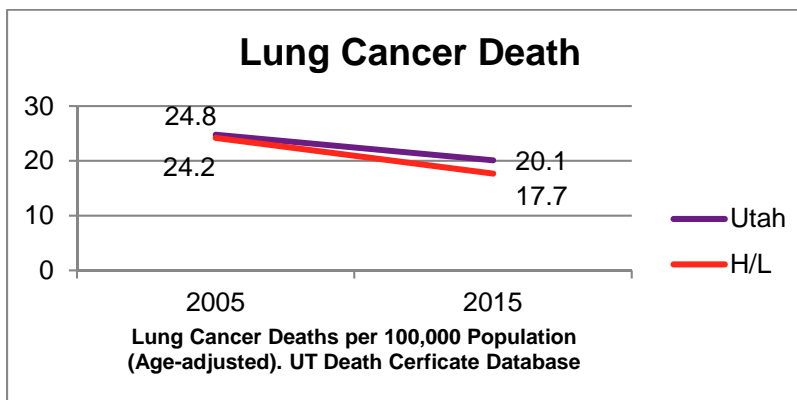
# Cancer



Health disparity: YES

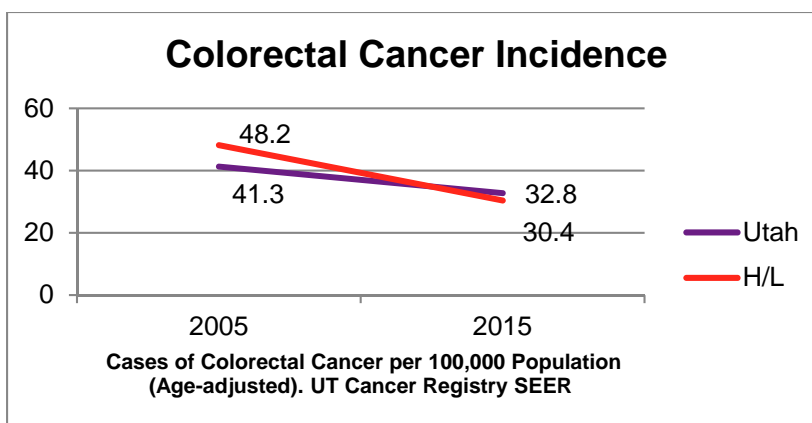
Disparity Gap: ↓

Rationale: This indicator has improved in both populations but it has improved at a faster pace in H/L.



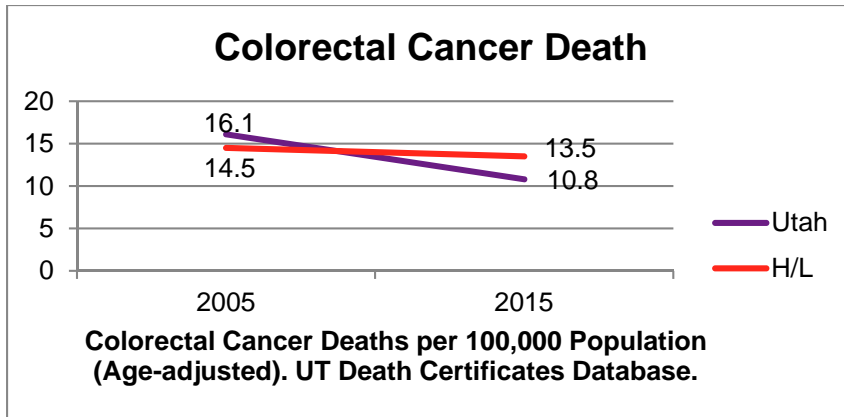
According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

Rationale: H/L have consistently had a lower lung cancer death rate than the overall Utah rate.



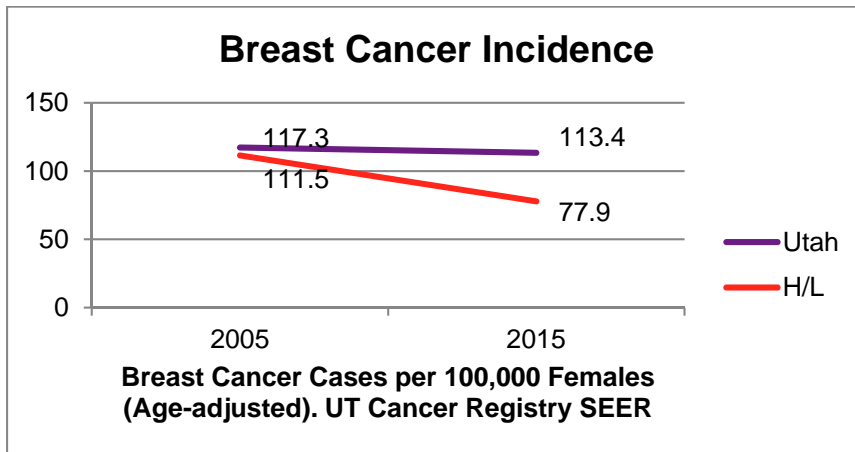
According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

Rationale: The indicator has improved in both populations but at a faster pace in H/L. Colorectal cancer incidence rates among H/L were higher than the Utah overall population in 2005 but have been decreasing since then.



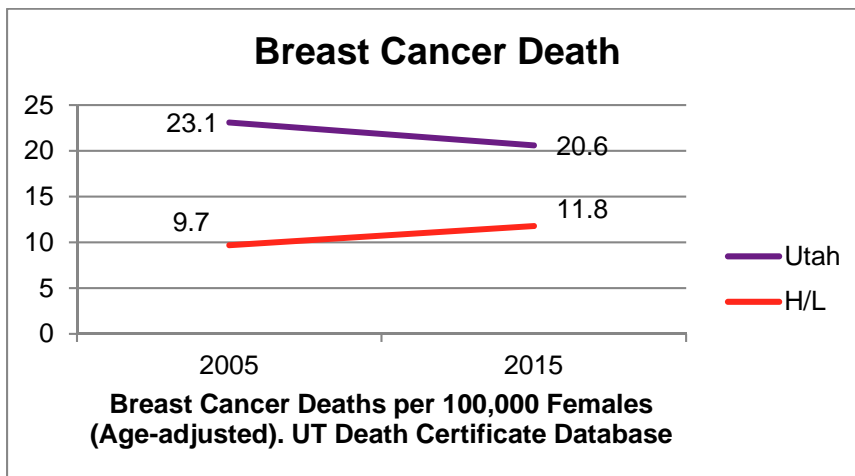
Health disparity: YES  
 Disparity Gap: ↑

Rationale: Colorectal cancer death rates among H/L were lower than the overall Utah rates in 2005 but increased higher than the Utah rate in 2015.

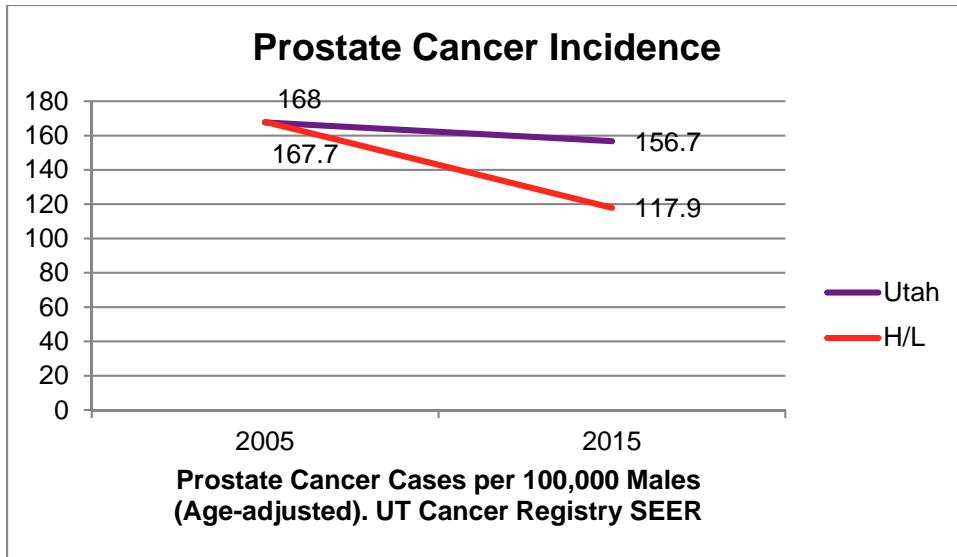


According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

Rationale: the breast cancer incidence rate among H/L Utahns has consistently been lower than the overall Utah rate and has been steadily decreasing since 2005. This indicator has improved in both populations.

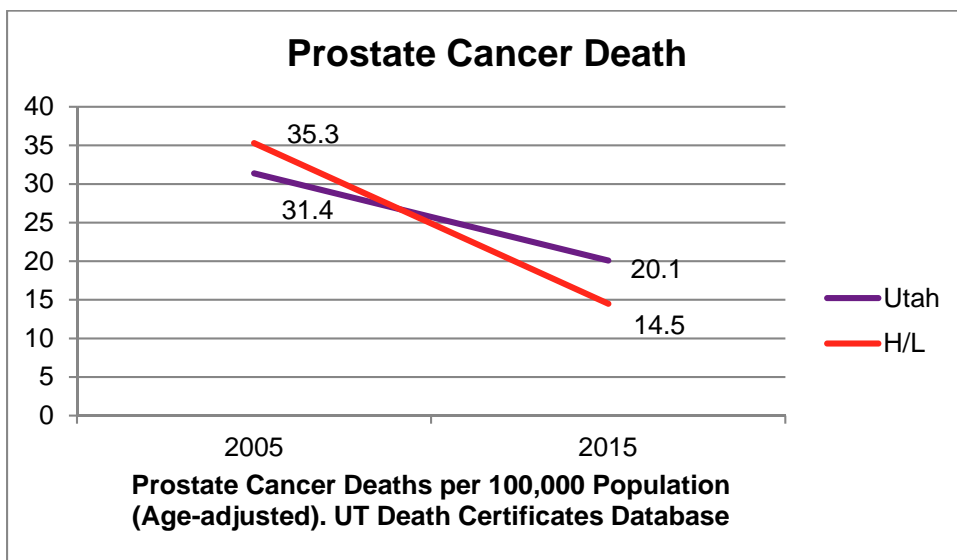


According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L; however, while the indicator has improved in Utah's overall population, it has worsened in the H/L population. The proportion of Hispanic/Latino women who die of breast cancer has consistently been lower than the Utah average but has increased since 2005.



According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

Rationale: The prostate cancer incidence rate among H/L was almost the same as the overall Utah rate in 2005. It has decreased in both populations since then but at a faster pace in H/L.



According to these data, there is not disparity in this indicator for H/L.

Rationale: The rate of prostate cancer death among H/L has steadily decreased since 2005 (when it was higher than the Utah rate) to below the overall Utah rate in 2015.

## **Acknowledgments**

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### **Collaborators**

Jake Fitisemanu, MPH, Office of Health Disparities

Tashelle Wright, Office of Health Disparities

Charla Haley, Office of Public Information and Marketing

The complete Health Status by Race and Ethnicity Reports cited throughout this report can be found at:

Utah Health Status by Race and Ethnicity: 2015 Report

<http://www.health.utah.gov/disparities/data/race-ethnicity-report/2015HealthStatusbyRace&Ethnicity.pdf>

Utah Health Status by Race and Ethnicity: 2010 Report

<http://www.health.utah.gov/disparities/data/race-ethnicity-report/healthstatus.pdf>

Utah Health Status by Race and Ethnicity: 2005 Report

[http://www.health.utah.gov/disparities/data/race-ethnicity-report/Race-Eth\\_Report.pdf](http://www.health.utah.gov/disparities/data/race-ethnicity-report/Race-Eth_Report.pdf)

For a demographic profile of this population visit:

<http://www.health.utah.gov/disparities/utah-minority-communities/hispanic-latino.html>