Utah

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight
- Between females and males for less than a high school education
- Between college graduates and those with less than a high school education for cancer

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Hispanic and white for less than a high school education
- Between American Indian/Alaska Native and white for uninsured

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

11% ■ Excessive Drinking in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.7% to 14.8%
24% ▲ Multiple Chronic Conditions in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.6% to 5.7%
48% ■ Unemployment in Asian/Pacific Islander civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 6.4% to 3.3%
108% ▲ Child Poverty in Black children between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 18.4% to 38.2%
21% ■ Avoided Care Due to Cost in adults with less than a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 29.5% to 23.3%
16% ▲ Cancer in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.6% to 6.5%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Utah, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Utah’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.