

Health Status of Hispanic Adults in Michigan, 2014



- Hispanics make up the second largest racial/ethnic minority group in Michigan, comprising about 5 percent of the state population.¹
- Although the Hispanic population is growing, timely and accurate data for this population are limited. A statewide survey of Hispanic adults, the Hispanic Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (HBRFS), was conducted first in 2012 and again in 2014, to help describe the current health status of Hispanic adults in Michigan.
- Data from the 2014 HBRFS are presented in this data brief.

Hispanic Adults vs. All Adults in Michigan

For the **majority** of health indicators,

Hispanic adults reported doing **similar** to all adults in Michigan. A similar proportion of Hispanic adults reported^a cigarette smoking, adequate physical activity, high blood pressure, routine health checkup in the past year, breast and cervical cancer screenings, colorectal cancer screenings, and ever being told by a doctor to have asthma, cardiovascular disease, and depression.

For only **one** health indicator,

Hispanic adults were **better** compared to all adults in Michigan. A lower proportion of Hispanic adults reported ever being told by a doctor to have cancer compared to all adults[†].



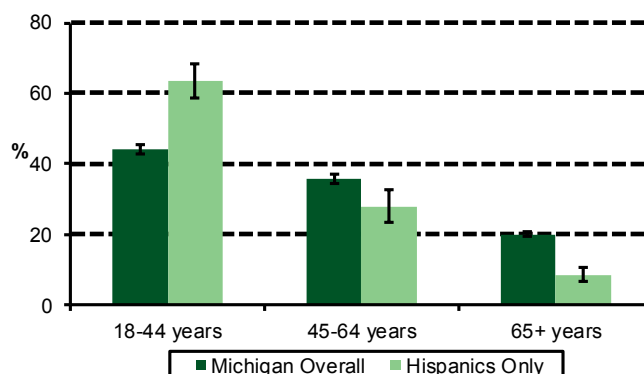
For **some** of the health indicators,

Hispanic adults were **worse** than all adults in Michigan. A higher proportion of Hispanic adults reported fair or poor general health, poor physical health, obesity (body mass index ≥ 30.0), no health insurance, no health care access due to cost, and ever being told by a doctor to have diabetes.

In 2014 (Figure 1),

- A higher proportion of Hispanic adults in Michigan were between the ages of 18 and 44 years (63.6%) compared to all Michigan adults (44.0%).
- A smaller proportion of Hispanic adults were 65 years or older (8.6%) compared to all adults statewide (20.1%).
- Due to these differences, age-adjusted estimates were reported for this data brief.

Figure 1: Age Group Comparison, Michigan Overall vs. Hispanic Adults Only, 2014



Despite these differences, cancer is still the leading cause of death among Hispanics in the US and the second leading cause of death among Hispanics in Michigan.^{2,15} Since the MiBRFS asks about chronic conditions that have been diagnosed by a health care provider, individuals with inadequate access to care may not be properly screened for cancer and therefore not be aware of medical conditions.



^a For a complete list of health indicators, reference the full report, "Health Risk Behaviors Among Hispanic Adults Within the State of Michigan" at www.michigan.gov/brfs and www.michigan.gov/minorityhealth. All of the estimates reported in the summary are age-adjusted.

The majority (71.9%) of Hispanics in Michigan reported being Mexican, Mexican American, or Chicano(a). A smaller proportion (12.2%) reported being Puerto Rican and 15.9% reported being Cuban or another Hispanic or Latino origin. **Health behaviors were found to vary by Hispanic subgroup.** Puerto Ricans were over two times more likely to report not exercising in the past month and being a current smoker compared to Mexicans in Michigan (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Selected Risk Factors by Hispanic Subgroup, Michigan, 2014

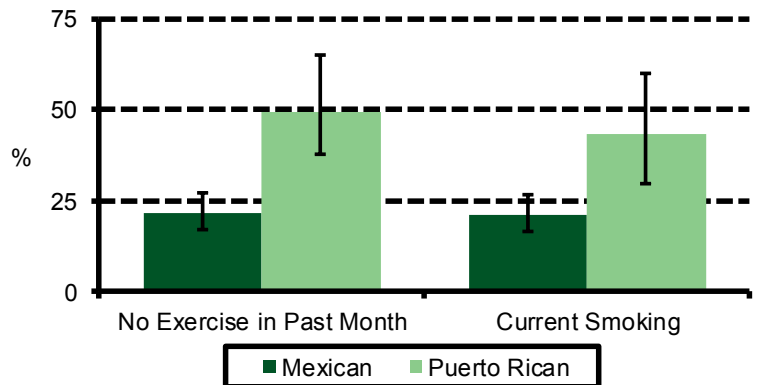
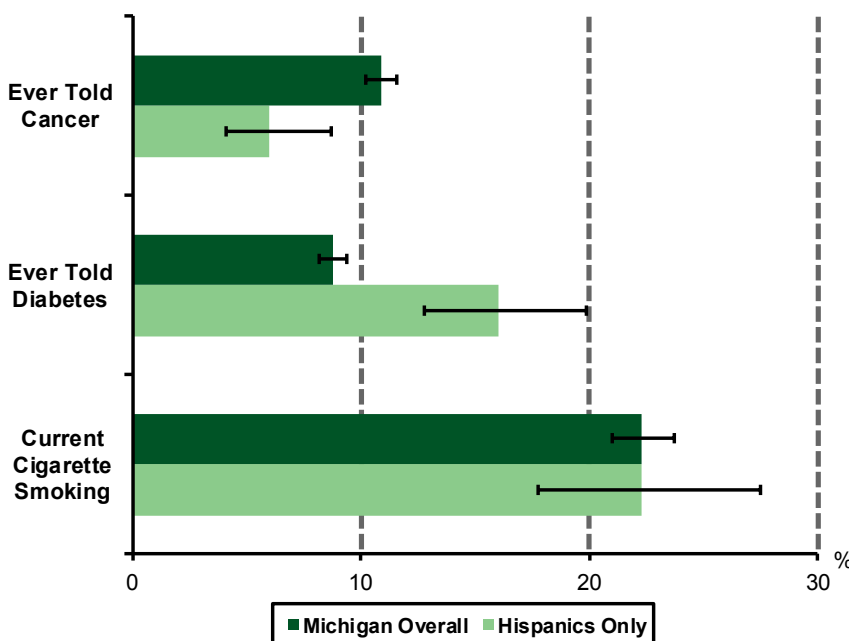


Figure 3: Selected Risk Factors, Michigan Overall vs. Hispanic Adults Only, 2014



In 2014 (Figure 3),

- A **smaller** proportion of Hispanic adults (6.0%) reported ever being told to have cancer compared to all Michigan adults (10.9%)[†].
- A **higher** proportion of Hispanic adults (16.0%) reported ever being told to have diabetes compared to all Michigan adults (8.8%).
- A **similar** proportion of Hispanic adults (22.3%) reported current cigarette smoking compared to all Michigan adults (22.3%).

† It's Important to Consider the Role of Health Care Access

- Even though Hispanic adults reported a lower cancer estimate than all Michigan adults, cancer is still the second leading cause of death among Hispanics in Michigan.²
- The HBRFS asks about chronic conditions, such as cancer, that have been diagnosed by a health care provider.
- Since Hispanics reported lower health care coverage, they may not be properly screened for conditions and therefore not aware of medical conditions.

Next Steps:

- These data provide important information to develop effective and culturally appropriate programs for Hispanics in Michigan.
- Depending on available funding, the HBRFS will be conducted again. Ongoing continuation of this survey allows for more precise health estimates and changes over time to be measured. The addition of variables such as place of birth and length of time lived in the US would add important information.

References: 1. Michigan Department of Health and Human Services. 2015. Michigan Population Trends by Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Origins, 1990-2014, Michigan Total. NCHS, CDC, MDHHS. Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services. <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/POP/HPTTST1.asp> (July 2016). 2. Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Vital Records & Health Statistics. Number of Hispanic Deaths by Sex and Underlying Cause of Death, Michigan 2014. <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/deaths/HispanicDeathsBySex.asp?ActiveGender=H>. (June 2016).

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