2021 Minority Health Report

Office of Analytics

Madison Lopey
About the Minority Health Report

• Updated bi-annually
• Can be found under the Office of Analytics Data and Reports page
• Data collected from several different sources
• The goal is to highlight existing health disparities in Nevada by race/ethnicity and by region
• Significant findings are given for each section
Key Findings, Overall

• In 2019, Hispanic populations had significantly lower death rates, at 134.2 per 100,000 population, than Black-non-Hispanic populations (311.4 per 100,000) and White-non-Hispanic populations (223.1 per 100,000) (Figure 12.).

• Hispanic populations in the Balance of State had significantly higher death rates from motor vehicle accidents, at 23.3 per 100,000 population, than Hispanic populations in Clark County (5.9 per 100,000) and Washoe County (5.4 per 100,000) (Figure 38.).

• Black non-Hispanic populations experienced a significant increase in diabetes death rates from 26.3 per 100,000 population in 2015 to 46.0 per 100,000 population in 2019 (Figure 44.)

• Black-non-Hispanic populations had significantly higher death rates from homicide for each year from 2015 to 2019 than any other race/ethnicity group (Figure 48.).

• White-non-Hispanic populations in the Balance of State (35.6%) had a significantly lower prevalence of ever getting tested for HIV than White-non-Hispanic populations in Clark County (40.7%) and Washoe County (40.8%) (Figure 66).
Additional demographics include level of education and annual household income.
Deaths

Table 1. Top Five Leading Causes of Death Comparison among Nevada Residents – Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>White Cause of Death</th>
<th>White Rate (95% CI)</th>
<th>Black Cause of Death</th>
<th>Black Rate (95% CI)</th>
<th>AI/AN Cause of Death</th>
<th>AI/AN Rate (95% CI)</th>
<th>API Cause of Death</th>
<th>API Rate (95% CI)</th>
<th>Hispanic Cause of Death</th>
<th>Hispanic Rate (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diseases of the heart</td>
<td>223.1 (217.0-229.2)</td>
<td>Diseases of the heart</td>
<td>311.4 (288.5-334.2)</td>
<td>Diseases of the heart</td>
<td>139.6 (100.9-178.3)</td>
<td>Diseases of the heart</td>
<td>143.3 (129.4-157.1)</td>
<td>Diseases of the heart</td>
<td>134.2 (122.5-145.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>170.1 (164.9-175.4)</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>185.2 (167.7-202.7)</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>123.3 (87.6-158.9)</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>119.9 (107.7-132.0)</td>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>109.0 (99.4-118.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chronic low respiratory</td>
<td>61.3 (58.1-64.5)</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)</td>
<td>65.5 (54.8-76.1)</td>
<td>Nontransport accidents</td>
<td>51.5 (27.7-75.2)</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)</td>
<td>37.7 (30.4-45.0)</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>29.1 (24.2-34.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)</td>
<td>39.9 (37.3-42.5)</td>
<td>Nontransport accidents</td>
<td>46.9 (38.7-55.2)</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>42.1 (20.8-63.5)</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>31.9 (25.3-38.5)</td>
<td>Nontransport accidents</td>
<td>17.9 (14.7-21.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nontransport accidents</td>
<td>41.0 (38.1-43.9)</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>46.0 (37.3-54.8)</td>
<td>Chronic low respiratory</td>
<td>38.2 (18.9-57.5)</td>
<td>Nontransport accidents</td>
<td>18.7 (13.7-23.7)</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)</td>
<td>30.6 (25.0-36.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Nevada Electronic Death Registry System.

Top 20 leading causes of death included for every race/ethnicity and Nevada overall.
Cardiovascular Disease

Includes Cardiovascular Disease risk factors such as high blood pressure, overweight or obese, and no physical activity.

Figure 12. Heart Disease Mortality – Counts and Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2015 – 2019

Figure 17. Stroke Mortality – Counts and Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2015 – 2019
Cancer

Data included for lung and bronchus, breast and prostate cancers as well as risk factors.
Unintentional Injuries

Accidental deaths includes poisoning, falls, and motor vehicle accidents.
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Figure 40. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Mortality – Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2015-2019

Figure 42. Nevada Adults Who Have Been Told They Have Asthma – Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, 2019
Diabetes

Figure 44. Diabetes Mortality – Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2015-2019

Figure 46. Adults Who Have Been Told They Have Diabetes – Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada, 2019
Homicide and Suicide

Figure 48. Homicide—Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2015-2019

Figure 51. Suicide—Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2015-2019

Includes information about high school students and risk factors.
Influenza and Pneumonia

Figure 55. Influenza and Pneumonia Mortality – Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2015-2019

Figure 57. Adults who Received the Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months – Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada, 2019
HIV/AIDS and STDs

Data available for males or females only, prevalence of HIV tests, and risk factors for high school students.
Maternal and Infant Health

Figure 74. Overall Birth Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, Nevada, 2015-2019

Additional data available for teen birth rates, low birthweight, very low birthweight, and infant mortality rates.
Also includes adults who experienced difficulty concentrating and high school students who experienced feeling sad or hopeless and who have ever lived with someone who was depressed, had mental illness, or was suicidal.
Communicable Diseases

Figure 95. Vaccine Preventable* Disease Morbidity – Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Region, 2015-2019, Aggregated

Morbidity rates for enteric and respiratory diseases included.
New sections

• Vulnerability and Health Equity

• Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Population Distribution

In Nevada, majority of the population (94.8%) are straight, 3.1% are bisexual, and only 2.1% are gay/lesbian.

Figure 101: Population Distribution – Percentages by Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, Nevada, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay or Lesbian</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight</td>
<td>2,555</td>
<td>94.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,694</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Nevada Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender Identity</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-transgender</td>
<td>2,684</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,694</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Nevada Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).
Questions?
Contact Information

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