Joe Lombardo *Governor*



Richard Whitley

Director

Minority Health Report 2023

Office of Analytics &

Nevada Office of Minority Health and Equity (NOMHE)
6/30/2023



Department of Health and Human Services

Helping people. It's who we are and what we do.



2023 Minority Health Report

- The purpose and goal is to highlight and inform others about the existing health disparities found in Nevada's population by race/ethnicity and region
- Updated bi-annually by Office of Analytics with assistance from Nevada Office of Minority Health and Equity (NOMHE)
- Data (2021) collected from several different sources such as BRFSS, YRBS, Nevada Electronic Death Registry System, Nevada Central Cancer Registry, etc.
- Significant findings are given for each section, including new health indicators
- Report can be found on the Office of Analytics or NOMHE's website



Nevada Demographics



Nevada's Population

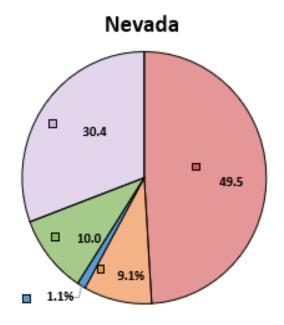
Between the years 2020 and 2021, Nevada's population decreased by 0.8% for a total population of 3,158,539 in 2021. Nevada's population is comprised of a white majority, with the rest of the population comprising 30.4% Hispanic, 10.0% Asian/Pacific Islander, 9.1% Black, and 1.1% American Indian/Alaska Native.

Population Distribution - Percentages by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada, 2021

Race/Ethnicity Group	Count	Percent of Total		
White – non-Hispanic	1,561,901	49.5%		
Black – non-Hispanic	287,628	9.1%		
AI/AN – non-Hispanic	35,507	1.1%		
API – non-Hispanic	314,472	10.0%		
Hispanic	959,029	30.4%		
Total	3,158,539	100.0%		

Source: Nevada State Demographer, vintage 2021, with group quarters.

AI/AN: American Indian/Alaska Native; API: Asian/Pacific Islander.



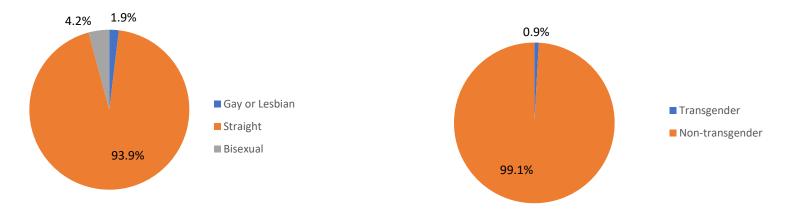


Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Population Distribution

In Nevada, majority of the population is straight (93.9%), 4.2% are bisexual, and 1.9% are gay/lesbian, based on the Nevada Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance (BRFSS).

Figure 117: Population Distribution – Percentages by Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, Nevada, 2021





2021 Key Findings



Key Findings

- Diseases of the heart were classified as the number one leading cause of death across all race/ethnicity groups, especially for Black-non-Hispanic and White
- COVID-19 was the leading cause of death for Asian/Pacific Islander-non-Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native-non-Hispanic, and Hispanic populations
- Death rates from diabetes were highest among Black-non-Hispanic population, at 44.8 per 100,000 population, compared to all other races/ethnicity groups
- A significantly larger portion of the bisexual population had thoughts of suicide and depression (15.4% and 52.2%, respectively) compared to the straight (3.6% and 14.9%, respectively) and gay/lesbian populations (1.4% and 20.8%, respectively)
- Hispanic population had a higher prevalence than any other race group of not being able to afford healthcare (20.6%)



Leading Causes of Death: Mortality Rates

In 2021, in Nevada, the top 10 leading cause of death among all races/origins:

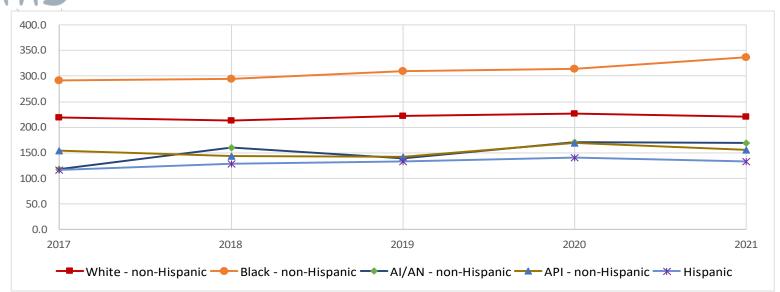
Table 2. Leading Causes of Death among All Races and Origins - Counts and Age-Adjusted Rates, 2021

Cause of Death	Count	%	Age-Adjusted Rate
Diseases of the heart	7,345	22.3%	211.7
			(167.3-189.3)
Malignant neoplasms	5,311	16.1%	147.6
			(123.2-144.1)
COVID-19	5,145	15.6%	145.1
			(87.6-104.9)
Non-transport accidents	1,595	4.8%	48.4
			(25.3-33.0)
Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	1,442	4.4%	42.3
			(20.8-29.5)
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1,426	4.3%	41.0
			(22.1-31.3)
Diabetes mellitus	866	2.6%	24.1
			(12.3-18.2)
Alzheimer's disease	804	2.4%	25.8
			(7.9-11.8)
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	683	2.1%	21.0
			(8.5-12.8)
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	632	1.9%	17.4
			(17.8-28.8)
	Diseases of the heart Malignant neoplasms COVID-19 Non-transport accidents Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) Chronic lower respiratory diseases Diabetes mellitus Alzheimer's disease Intentional self-harm (suicide)	Diseases of the heart 7,345 Malignant neoplasms 5,311 COVID-19 5,145 Non-transport accidents 1,595 Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) 1,442 Chronic lower respiratory diseases 1,426 Diabetes mellitus 866 Alzheimer's disease 804 Intentional self-harm (suicide) 683	Diseases of the heart 7,345 22.3% Malignant neoplasms 5,311 16.1% COVID-19 5,145 15.6% Non-transport accidents 1,595 4.8% Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) 1,442 4.4% Chronic lower respiratory diseases 1,426 4.3% Diabetes mellitus 866 2.6% Alzheimer's disease 804 2.4% Intentional self-harm (suicide) 683 2.1%



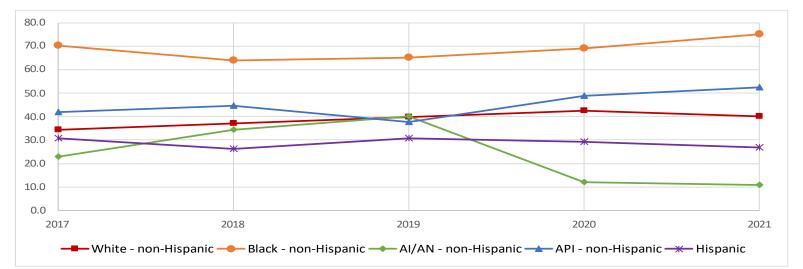
Mortality

Heart Disease Mortality - Counts and Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2017 - 2021



In 2021, Black-non-Hispanic population had significantly higher death rates for Heart disease and strokes (337.5 and 75.0 respectively).

Stroke Mortality - Counts and Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2017 - 2021





Alzheimer's disease by race/origin in Nevada

Alzheimer's disease was ranked as the eighth leading cause of death among Nevadans across all races and origins

- Whites (non-Hispanic) at 2.8%
- Asians/Pacific Islanders (non-Hispanic) at 2.0%
- Hispanics at 1.8%
- Blacks (non-Hispanic) at 1.7%



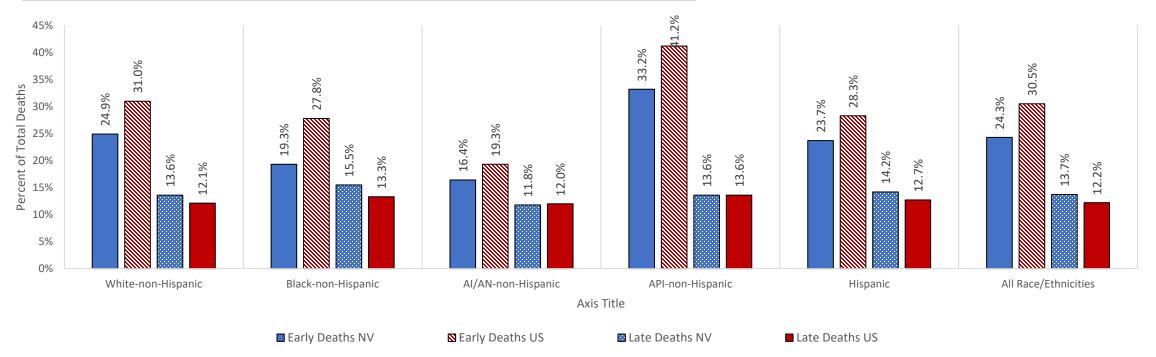
Nevada Health Status Indicators



Cancer

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Nevada and the United States. Cancer is typically diagnosed late in life with 80.8% of cases diagnosed in Nevada among those ages 55 years and older. Cancer deaths among those younger than 45 years of age is considered especially burdensome on social and economic aspects of society due to the loss of productive years of life.

Figure 29. Early vs Late Deaths* - Percent of Total Deaths, Nevada, and United States, 2019

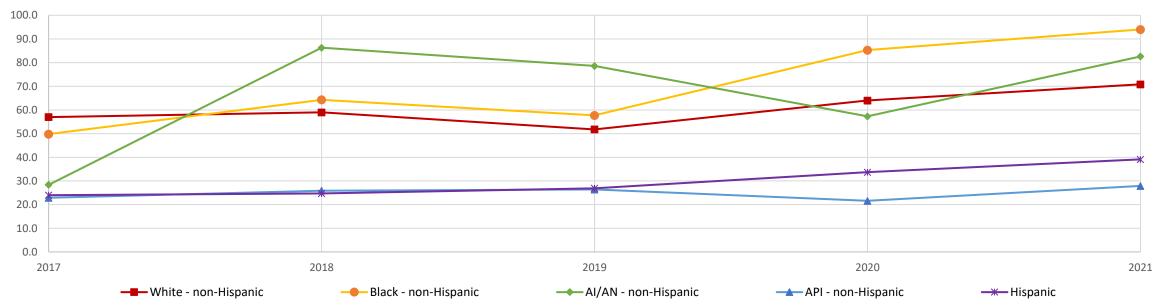




Unintentional Injuries

In 2021, White non-Hispanic, Black-non-Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native non-Hispanic populations had significantly higher accidental death rates (70.8, 94.0, and 82.6 per 100,000 population, respectively) than Asian/Pacific Islander-non-Hispanic population (27.9 per 100,000), and Hispanic populations (39.1 per 100,000) (Figure 39).

Figure 39. Accidental Deaths – Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, Nevada Residents, 2017-2021





Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)

Figure 44. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Mortality – Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2017-2021

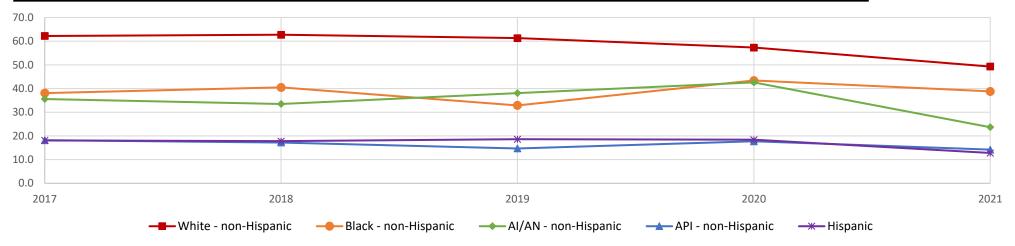
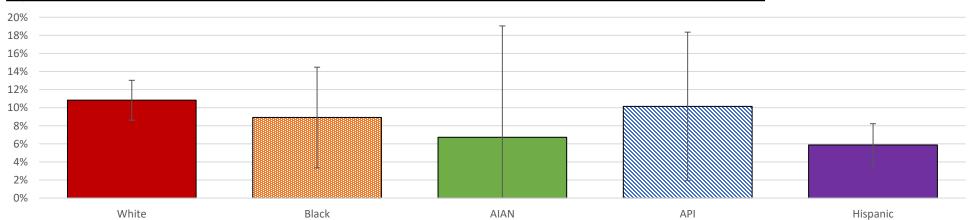


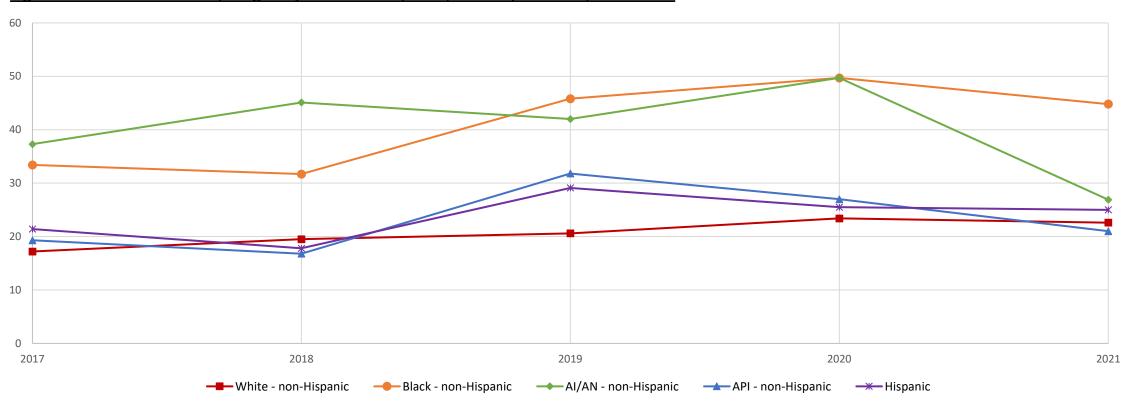
Figure 46. Nevada Adults Who Have Been Told They Have Asthma – Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, 2021





Diabetes

Figure 48. Diabetes Mortality – Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2017-2021





Homicide and Suicide

Figure 52. Homicide—Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2017-2021

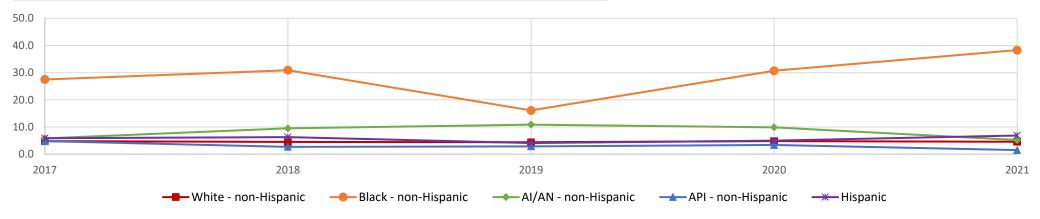
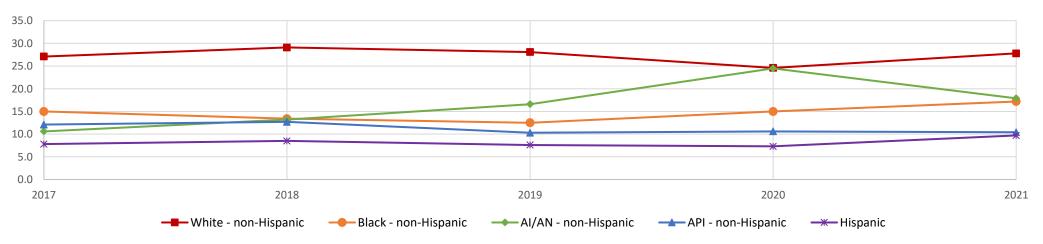


Figure 54. Suicide— Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2017-2021





Influenza and Pneumonia

Figure 58. Influenza and Pneumonia Mortality – Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2017-2021

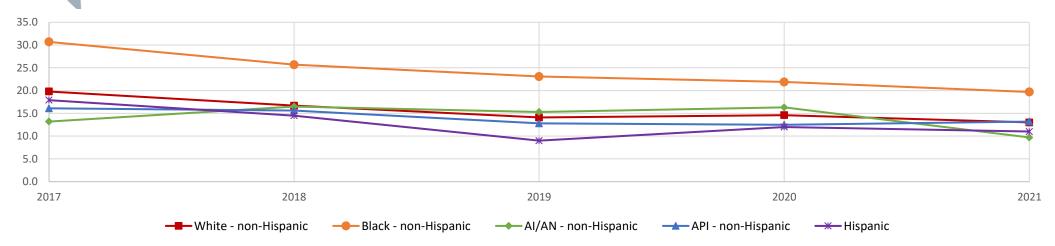
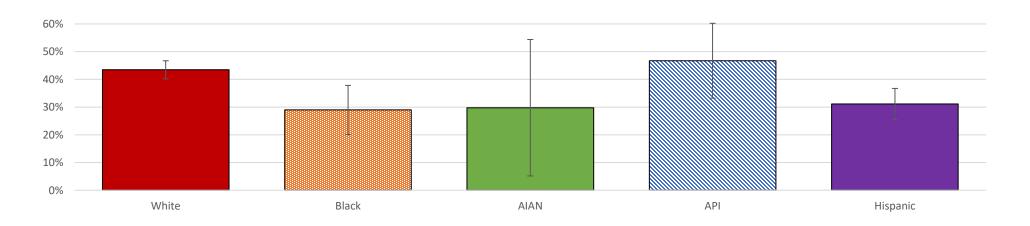


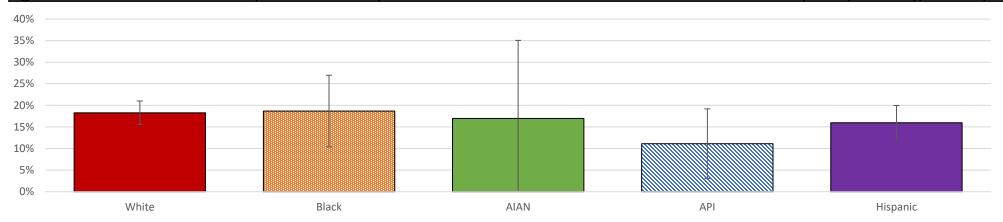
Figure 60. Adults who Received the Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months – Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada, 2021



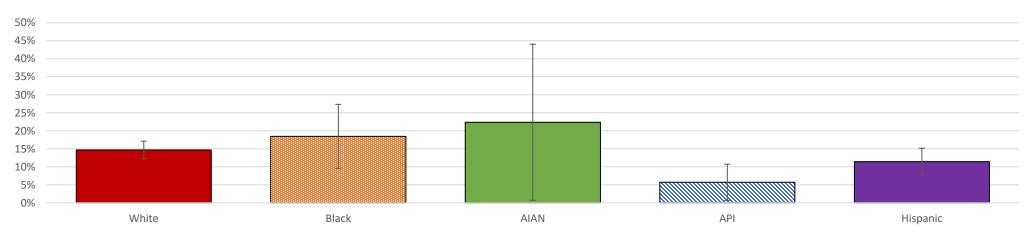


Mental Health

Figure 82. Nevada Adults Who Reported 14-30 Days of Poor Mental Health in the Last Month - Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada, 2021



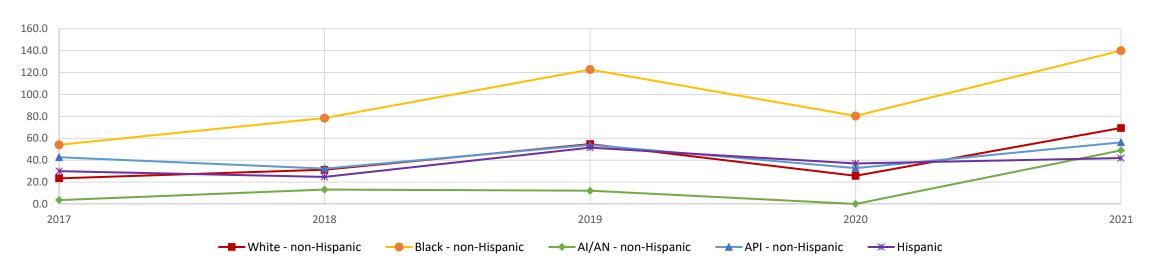
<u>Figure 84. Nevada Adults Who Reported Difficulty Concentrating, Remembering, or Making Decisions because of a Physical, Mental, or Emotional Condition - Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada, 2021</u>





Communicable Diseases

Figure 92. Vaccine Preventable* Disease Morbidity – Age-Adjusted Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2017-2021

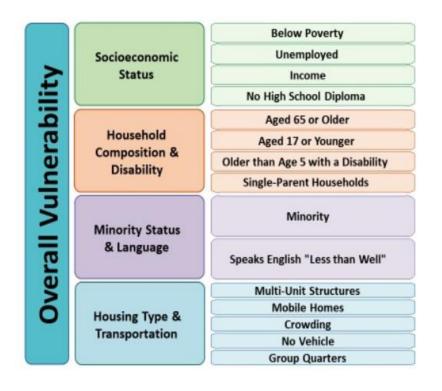




Social Vulnerability Index

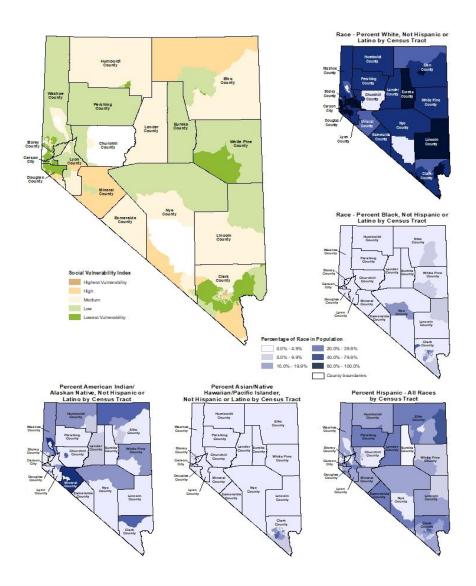


Vulnerability and Health Equity



The overall vulnerability of a community is determined by the level of vulnerability of a community for each of the previous indicators – socioeconomic status, household composition, minority status and language, and housing type and transportation. Overall, Nye County has the highest area of census tracts with the lowest vulnerability and Mineral County has the highest area of census tracts with the highest vulnerability.

Figure 108. Overall Vulnerability by Census Tract, 2020



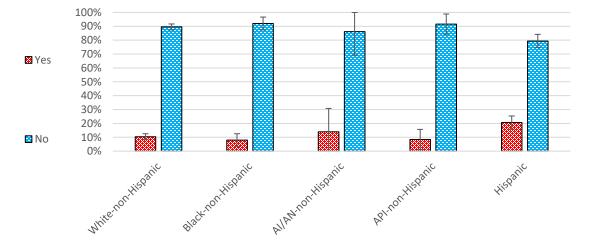


New Health Indicators



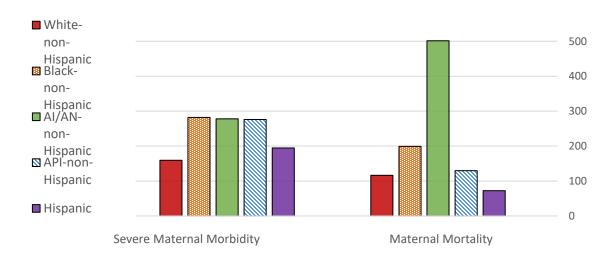
Access to Health Care

<u>Figure 12. Couldn't Afford to See a Doctor Last Year – Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada, 2021</u>



 Maternal Mortality and Severe Maternal Morbidity

<u>Figure 81. Pregnancy-Associated Death (Maternal Mortality) and Severe</u> Maternal Morbidity Ratios, Nevada, 2020-2021





• COVID-19

Figure 94. COVID-19 Cases - by Race/Ethnicity and Region, Nevada Residents, 2021

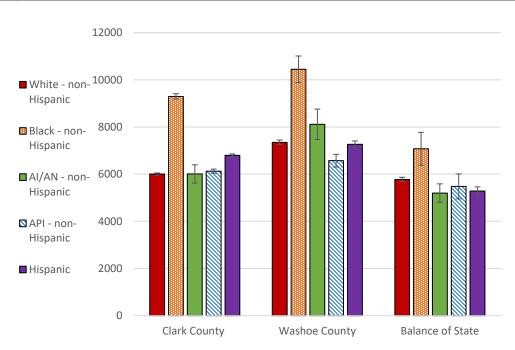
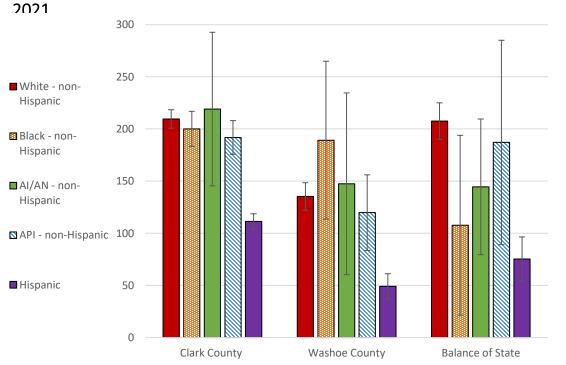


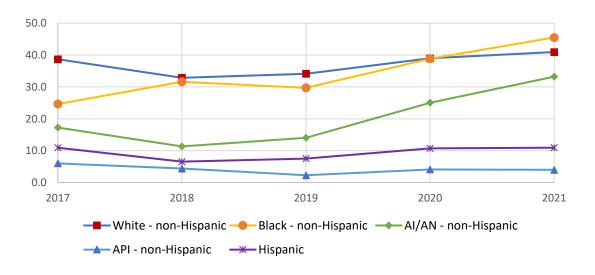
Figure 95. COVID-19 Mortality by Race/Ethnicity and Region, Nevada Residents,





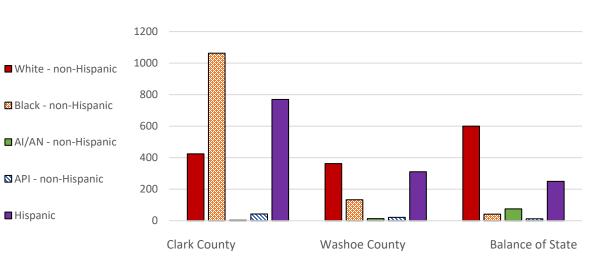
Drug Poisonings

Figure 96. Emergency Department Non-Fatal Opioid Poisoning Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Year, Nevada, 2017-2021



Juvenile Arrests and Detentions

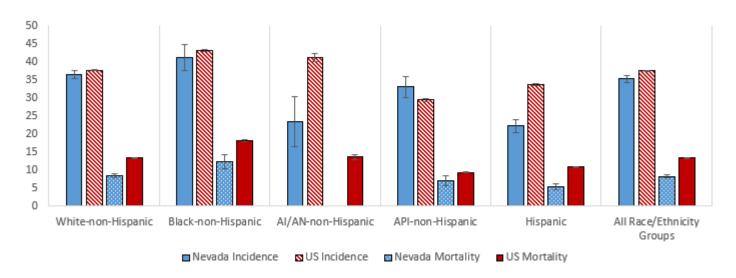
Figure 114: Arrest Counts by Region, and by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada, 2021





Colorectal Cancer

<u>Figure 38. Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada, and United States, 2015-2019</u>





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Thank You