

## Hispanic/Latino in Michigan: Health Snapshot

### Concerns:

Hispanics living in Michigan are **more likely to be obese** than White Michiganders, and report rarely or never receiving the social/emotional support they need. Hispanics have the second highest rate of HIV/AIDS in Michigan, and have a higher infant mortality rate than the average for Michigan. Nutritional knowledge and access, **diabetes, and asthma** are identified as leading health concerns in the community, especially for youth. **Neighborhood concerns such as safety, law enforcement, and toxic spaces** are indentified as key barriers to a healthier community. Access to culturally appropriate care and information due to language, culture, and economic status are also major concerns. **Depression and stress** have been identified as important issues that are largely unaddressed. The majority of Michigan's 90,000 migrant laborers and laborer families are Hispanic, and little is known about the health of this vulnerable sub-group.

### Doing better:

Hispanics are more likely than Whites to have had a routine checkup in the last year. As well, 18-64 year old Hispanics are more likely to have had an HIV test. **Hispanics have the second lowest overall mortality rate of any racial/ethnic group in the state.**

### Key social and environmental health determinants:

The median household income (2005-2007) was \$38,187 for this ethnic group. Among those 25 years and older, 65% are high school graduates, and 14% have a bachelor's or higher. 46.2% are cost-burdened renters (rent  $\geq$  30% of income). 29.1% are foreign born, and **58.1% speak a language other than English at home.** The Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint metropolitan area has a Hispanic/White tract dissimilarity index of 43.2, showing that Hispanic and White communities would need to exchange about 43% of their residents to achieve integration. **21.1% of non-elderly Latinos are uninsured**, 27.3% are covered by Medicaid, and 44.6% are covered through their employer. 16.4% of Hispanics report having no health care access in the last year due to cost.

### Looking Forward:

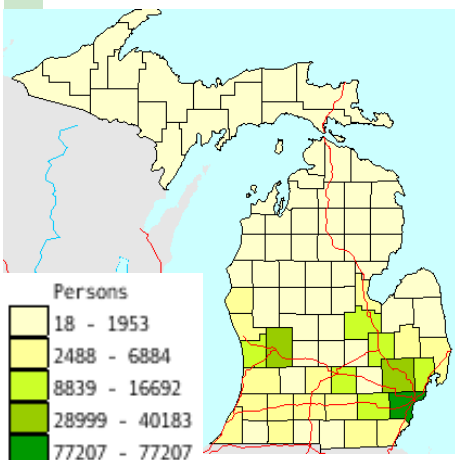
Keys for improving the health of Michigan Hispanics were solicited through a series of community conversations held across the state in the fall of 2009. Some of the priorities identified include:

- Increased cultural competency at both policy and provider levels.
- Making communities more conducive to healthy lifestyles, especially food availability and recreational opportunities for youth.
- Increased awareness of Hispanics in Michigan.
- More communication between the Hispanic community and state/local agencies and policy makers needed for sustainable change to both empower individuals through health education and increased services and to engage state leaders in an ongoing process that continually addresses and improves Hispanic health.

*Sources:* Michigan BRFSS, 06-08 bridged estimates; Michigan Vital Statistics 07 data; American Community Survey 05-07, US Census; US Census 08 population estimates; US 2000 Census; Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts 07; Racial Res. Segregation Measurement Proj., MSU, 2000. 2009 Community Conversations, MDCH. *Please contact the Health Disparities Reduction/Minority Health section at [colormehealthy@michigan.gov](mailto:colormehealthy@michigan.gov) for more information.*



Total Population: 394,829  
 % of MI population: 3.9  
 Age Distribution:  
 under 5: 5%  
 5-17: 25.6%  
 18-65: 59.7%  
 over 65: 4.3%



Hispanic Population, 2000

