

# Latino Health Inequities Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites

Racial and ethnic health inequities are undermining our communities and our health system. Latinos are more likely to suffer from certain health conditions, and they are more likely to get sicker, have serious complications, and even die from them. These are some of the more common health inequities that affect Latinos in the United States compared to non-Hispanic whites.

## LATINO HEALTH INEQUITIES: ADULTS



### asthma

**75%**

more likely to have asthma<sup>4</sup>  
(Puerto Ricans)

### tuberculosis

**x3.8** as likely to be newly diagnosed with tuberculosis<sup>5</sup>

### cervical cancer

**25%**

more likely to be newly diagnosed with cervical cancer<sup>3</sup>

**18%**

more likely to die from cervical cancer<sup>3</sup>

### liver disease

**35%**

more likely to have liver disease<sup>6</sup>

### obesity

**24%**

more likely to be obese<sup>7</sup>

### HIV

**x3**

as likely to be diagnosed with HIV<sup>1</sup>

**x2**

as likely to die from HIV<sup>2</sup>

### diabetes

**63%**

more likely to be diabetic<sup>8</sup>

**x2.5**

as likely to have undiagnosed diabetes<sup>8</sup>

**34%**

more likely to develop end-stage renal disease<sup>9</sup>

**33%**

more likely to die from diabetes<sup>2</sup>

## LATINO HEALTH INEQUITIES: CHILDREN

Compared to non-Hispanic white children, Latino children are more likely to suffer from the following:

### infant mortality

**47%**

more likely to die as an infant<sup>10</sup>  
(Puerto Ricans)

### asthma

**82%**

more likely to have asthma<sup>4</sup>  
(Puerto Ricans)

### obesity

**83%**

more likely to be obese<sup>7</sup>

### depression

**34%**

more likely to attempt suicide as a high-schooler<sup>11</sup>

**How do we reduce racial and ethnic health inequities? We must work together to improve our health care system to make it high-quality, comprehensive, affordable, and accessible for everyone.**

<sup>1</sup> CDC, *HIV Surveillance Report 28, Diagnoses of HIV Infection in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2016*

<sup>2</sup> CDC, *Deaths: Final Data for 2015. National Vital Statistics Reports 66, no.6*

<sup>3</sup> CDC, *U.S. States Cancer Statistics: Data Visualizations, Cervix—2015*

<sup>4</sup> CDC, *Current Asthma Prevalence Percents by Age, National Health Interview Survey 2016*

<sup>5</sup> CDC, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (March 2018), Tuberculosis—United States, 2017*

<sup>6</sup> CDC, *Summary Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey 2016*

<sup>7</sup> CDC, *National Center for Health Statistics Data Brief no. 288 (October 2017), Prevalence of Obesity among Adults and Youth: United States, 2015-2016*

<sup>8</sup> CDC, *National Diabetes Statistics Report, 2017*

<sup>9</sup> CDC, *U.S. Diabetes Surveillance System, Diabetes Related ESRD Incidence, 2014*

<sup>10</sup> CDC, *National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2016: Chartbook on Long-term Trends in Health*

<sup>11</sup> CDC, *Youth Risk Behavior Service—United States, 2017*