

HISPANIC HEALTH BY THE NUMBERS

An inside look at the state of health care in Hispanic America.

Chronic diseases continue to have a strong effect on U.S. Hispanics, with diabetes and obesity topping other conditions as the major diseases within this sector of the population. A recent study carried out by the Institute for Hispanic Health and the National Council of La Raza,

with support from Boehringer Ingelheim, reveals these details and other key data that can help us better understand how the Latino community is performing across the country—when it comes to their health and their access to the healthcare system.

CHRONIC DISEASE

A MAJOR ISSUE FOR MORE THAN HALF OF LATINOS

The results of this research also reveal other relevant demographic and cultural information—data that can ultimately be used to further improve and promote positive change on behalf of Hispanic America. The key findings of the study are shown here.*

SURVEY KEY FACTS*

¡HOLA!

More than 3 in 4 Hispanic participants* speak Spanish at home and prefer to receive health care information *en español*.

1/5

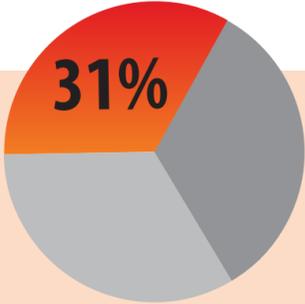
of Hispanics surveyed* have more than one chronic disease.

DIABETES IS THE LEADING CHRONIC DISEASE AMONG HISPANICS



6/10 OF HISPANICS

surveyed* have been diagnosed with a chronic disease.

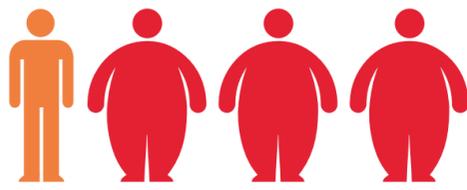


Nearly 1/3 of Latinos surveyed* have been diagnosed with diabetes in the U.S.

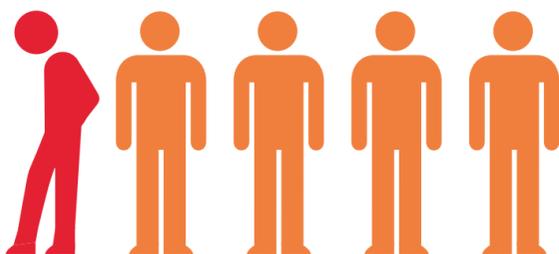
That's 15 million people living with this disease within the nation's largest ethnic minority group.

75%

OF RESPONDENTS* were either overweight or obese.



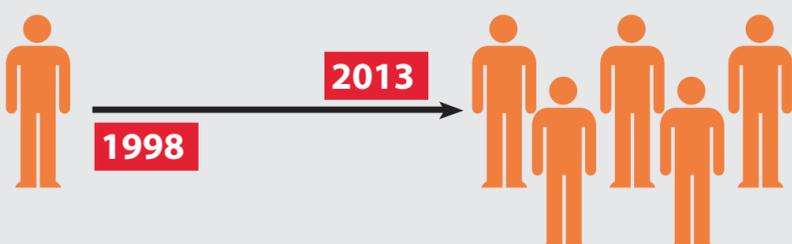
MORE THAN 1/2 were obese and overweight and felt their health was good or better.



1 out of 5 participants* have been diagnosed with depressive disorders (including depression, dysthymia, or minor depression).

By 2050, the U.S. Hispanic population is estimated to reach 132.8 million, constituting approximately 30% of the U.S. population by that date.†

30%



The Hispanic population has more than **DOUBLED** in size in the past 15 years.†

U.S. CENSUS KEY FACTS



Among Hispanic subgroups, Mexicans ranked as the largest at 63%. Following Mexicans were Puerto Ricans (9.2%), Cubans (3.5%), Salvadorans (3.3%), Dominicans (2.8%), and the remaining 18.2% were people of other Hispanic or Latino origins.†

*NCLR 2013 Hispanic Health by the Numbers. Chronic Disease Survey.
†2010 U.S. Census

If you'd like to review the results of this study in its entirety, please [click here](#)