A Demographic and Health Snapshot of the U.S. Hispanic/Latino Population

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A Demographic and Health Snapshot of the US
Hispanic/Latino Population

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE

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Introduction

The attached set of data charts have been provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The charts are designed to provide a "snapshot" of the demographic and health characteristics of the Hispanic population and Hispanic subgroups at the beginning of the new century. They are divided into 3 main sections:

- Demographic data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census
- Data on health access and utilization, health status, chronic conditions, and risk factors from the National Health Interview Survey and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.
- Natality and mortality data from the National Vital Statistics System

The charts include data for the U.S. and/or for selected States. State data are presented either for (a) the 10 States with the largest number of Hispanic residents, (b) the 10 States with the highest proportion of the population that is Hispanic, or (c) the 11 States that are either (a) or (b) (called "selected States") in the charts. Where possible the data are shown for the Hispanic population compared with the non-Hispanic white population and for specified Hispanic subgroups. The mortality charts also show data for Puerto Rico (island).

Healthy People 2010 and the Leading Health Indicators — Some of the charts are based on measures identified through the Healthy People 2010 process. Healthy People 2010 is a comprehensive, nationwide health promotion and disease prevention agenda launched by the Department of Health and Human Services in January 2000. Healthy People 2010 contains 467 objectives designed to serve as a road map for improving the health of all people in the United States by the year 2010.

Healthy People 2010 builds on similar initiatives pursued over the past two decades. Two overarching goals--increase quality and years of healthy life, and eliminate health disparities--served as a guide for developing objectives that will actually measure progress. The objectives are organized in 28 focus areas, each representing an important public health area. Each objective has a target for improvements to be achieved by the year 2010. The Year 2010 target is shown on charts that are Healthy People 2010 measures.

A limited set of the objectives, known as the Leading Health Indicators, are intended to help everyone more easily understand the importance of health promotion and disease prevention and to encourage wide participation in improving health in the next decade. These Indicators were chosen based on their ability to motivate action, the availability of data to measure their progress, and their relevance as broad public health issues. Measures that are Leading Health Indicators are noted on the charts as "LHI measure".

Website: http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/

Data sources

The data presented in the charts were obtained from the following U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Census Bureau data systems.

National Vital Statistics System - Mortality (NVSS)

The NVSS mortality data are based on 100 percent of the death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Demographic information is provided by the funeral director and is based on information supplied by an informant. Medical certification of cause of death is provided by the physician, medical examiner, or coroner. Reported data include only deaths to U.S. residents occurring in the U.S.- deaths to nonresidents of the United States or deaths to residents occurring outside of U.S. are not included.

This system is sponsored by CDC's National Center for Health Statistics.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm

National Vital Statistics System - Natality (NVSS)

The NVSS natality data are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Demographic information is provided by each mother. Medical and health information is generally based on hospital and other records. Reported data include only births to U.S. residents occurring in the U.S.- births to nonresidents of the United States or births to residents occurring outside of U.S. are not included.

This system is sponsored by CDC's National Center for Health Statistics.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm

National Vital Statistics System - Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set

National linked files of live births and infant deaths are data sets for research on infant mortality. To create these data sets, death certificates are linked with corresponding birth certificates for infants who die in the U.S. before their first birthday. Linked data files include all variables on the national natality file, including race and ethnicity data, as well as variables on the national mortality file, including cause of death and age at death. Each year, 97-98 percent of infant death records are linked to their corresponding birth records. A record weight is added to the linked file to compensate for the infant death records that could not be linked to their corresponding birth certificates. The number of infant deaths in the linked file for the 50 States and the District of Columbia is weighted to equal the sum of the linked plus unlinked infant deaths by State of residence at birth and age at death. The addition of the weight greatly reduces the potential for bias in comparing infant mortality rates by characteristics.

This system is sponsored by CDC's National Center for Health Statistics.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/linked.htm

Census 2000 (decennial)

The decennial 2000 Census is a complete enumeration of the U.S. population taken by the Census Bureau in 2000. Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every ten years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives.

The Summary File presents 100-percent population and housing data for specified race and Hispanic origin categories. Data are shown for age, sex, households, household relationship, housing units, and tenure (whether the residence is owned or rented).

Website: http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html

Census 2000 Supplementary Survey

The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey is a Decennial Census program designed to demonstrate the feasibility of collecting long form type information at the same time as, but separate from, the Decennial Census. It used the questionnaire and methods developed for the American Community Survey to collect demographic, social, economic, and housing data from a national sample of 700,000 households. Group quarters were not included in the sample. The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey was conducted in 1,203 counties with monthly samples of about 58,000 housing units. The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey is designed to be used in combination with data from the ACS comparison site tests to produce annual estimates. Economic, demographic, and housing characteristics from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey are reported for the United States as a whole, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia, as well as large counties and cities.

Website: http://www.census.gov/c2ss/www/

Current Population Survey (CPS)

The CPS is a household sample survey of the civilian non-institutionalized population conducted monthly by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. CPS provides estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force, the population as a whole, and various other population subgroups.

The 2000 CPS sample is located in 75 sample areas, with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. In an average month during 2000, the number of housing units or living quarters eligible for interview was about 50,000; of these about 6 or 7 percent were, for various reasons, unavailable for interview. The estimation procedure inflates the sample by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, uses adjustments for non-response, and ratio adjustment. Sample weighting is based on the 1990 census adjusted for the estimated population undercount; therefore, estimates can be different from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and Census 2000.

Website: http://www.bls.gov

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

The NHIS is an annual household interview survey on the health of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The sampling plan follows a multistage area probability design that permits the representative sampling of households. NHIS data are collected annually from approximately 43,000 households including about 106,000 persons. Data from the NHIS are based on self reports of the household respondents.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm

This survey is sponsored by CDC's National Center for Health Statistics.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

The BRFSS is a state-based, ongoing data collection program designed to measure behavioral risk factors in the adult, non-institutionalized population 18 years of age or older. Every month, States select a random sample of adults for a telephone interview. This selection process results in a representative sample for each State so that statistical inferences can be made from the information collected. Data from the BRFSS are based on self reports of the household respondent.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/

This survey is sponsored by CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

Data issues

Age adjustment

The data for the mortality measures and most of the health measures are age adjusted. Age adjustment is the application of age-specific rates in a population of interest to a standardized age distribution in order to eliminate differences that result from age differences in the population composition. This adjustment is done when comparing two or more populations (such as race/ethnic groups) at one point in time or one population at two or more points in time.

Age-adjusted rates are useful for comparison purposes only, not to measure absolute magnitude. (To compare absolute magnitude, numbers or crude rates are used.) The actual numerical value of an age-adjusted rate is dependent on the standard population used and, therefore, has no intrinsic meaning. Because age-adjusted rates are adjusted to a predetermined standard, they should be viewed as constructs or indexes rather than as direct or actual measures. It is important to note that in order to compare age-adjusted rates they must be adjusted to the same standard population.

All data shown in the charts were age adjusted to the 2000 Standard Population. Details have been published in other reports:

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt06rv.pdf
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf

Cause-of-death classification and definitions

Cause-of-death data shown are classified according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), which was implemented for coding of mortality data in the United States in 1999.

Data reliability

The data shown in the charts meet basic standards of statistical reliability. If there are not a sufficient number of events to produce a reliable statistic, the figure is not shown. The general criteria for reliability is (a) at least 20 deaths for mortality data or (b) a relative standard error of <30% for the data derived from health surveys.

Race and ethnicity classification

The racial and ethnic categories used in the charts are based on those recommended by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Directive 15, adopted in 1977. The standards were revised in 1997 and are gradually being implemented by all Federal data systems. Along with some changes in terminology, the 1997 revision includes two major changes: (1) Agencies are now required to offer respondents the option of selecting one or more races and must tabulate multiple race when reporting data and (2) the Asian or Pacific Islander category is split into 2 categories - Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Death rates by race and Hispanic origin may be biased from misreporting of race and Hispanic origin in the numerator of the rates and misreporting and under-coverage in the denominator of the rates. Numerator information is from the death certificate as reported by the funeral director based on information from an informant, usually a family member, while denominator information, from surveys or the Census of Population, is either self-reported or is reported by a member of the household. Based on comparisons of death certificate information with that from independent sources such as the Current Population Survey, the quality of reporting of race and Hispanic origin on the death certificate is good for the white and African American populations; however, reporting of other groups may be seriously under-reported. Additional reporting problems, such as net census undercount affect population counts and estimates. As a consequence of the combined effect of numerator and denominator biases, it has been estimated that death rates for the white population are overestimated by about 1 percent and for the African American population by about 5 percent; and are underestimated for the American Indian or Alaska Native population by approximately 21 percent; Asian or Pacific Islanders, 11 percent; and Hispanics, 2 percent. (Rosenberg HM, Maurer JD, Sorlie PD, Johnson NJ, et al. Quality of death rates by race and Hispanic origin: A summary of current research, 1999. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(128). 1999).

It has also been hypothesized that death rates for Hispanics in the U.S. may be underestimated due to people with life-threatening illnesses returning the country of origin. This has been termed the "salmon bias" (Abraido-Lanza BP, Dohrenwend DS, Ng-Mak and Turner JB. The Latino mortality paradox: a test of the "salmon bias" and healthy migrant hypotheses.

Data for Hispanic subcategories based on the country of origin – Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican -- are included in most charts where data are available. For some charts, data are also shown for Hispanics from Central/South America. The category "Other Hispanic" shown in the charts includes people who are of Hispanic origin but either (a) are not from one of the specified countries shown in the chart or (b) the specified country of origin is unknown. The mortality data for Puerto Rico (island) shown on the charts are based on events occurring in Puerto Rico regardless of the place of residence or the race/ethnicity of the decedent.

Telephone coverage

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) obtains data from telephone-based surveys. Although 94 percent of U.S. households have telephones, coverage ranges from 87-98 percent across states and varies for subgroups as well. For example, persons living in the South, some minorities, and those in lower socioeconomic groups typically have lower telephone coverage.

For the BRFSS, no direct method of compensating for non-telephone coverage is employed; however, post-stratification weights are used, and may partially correct for any bias caused by non-telephone coverage. These weights adjust for differences in probability of selection and nonresponse, as well as non-coverage, and are used to derive representative population-based estimates of risk behavior prevalence.

The percent of households in 1998 with telephones from the Census Bureau for specified groups are shown below:

<u>U.S.</u>

Total	94.1
White, non-Hispanic	95.7
Black, non-Hispanic	88.5
Asian, non-Hispanic	95.3
American Indian, non-Hispanic	84.9
Hispanic	87.7
Household income <$10,000	82.7
Household income $10,000-$14,999	88.7

<u>States with largest # and/or % Hispanic</u>

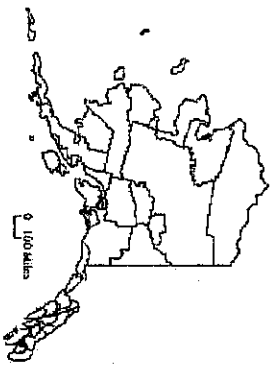|	
Arizona	92.9
California	95.1
Colorado	95.4
Florida	93.3
Illinois	92.3
Nevada	91.8
New Jersey	95.1
New Mexico	87.1
New York	95.1
Texas	91.6
Washington	95.5

Snapshots of U.S. Hispanic/Latino Population
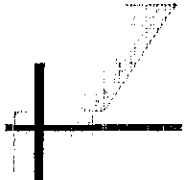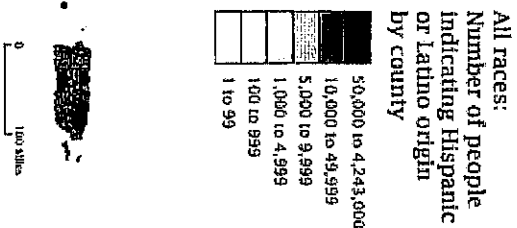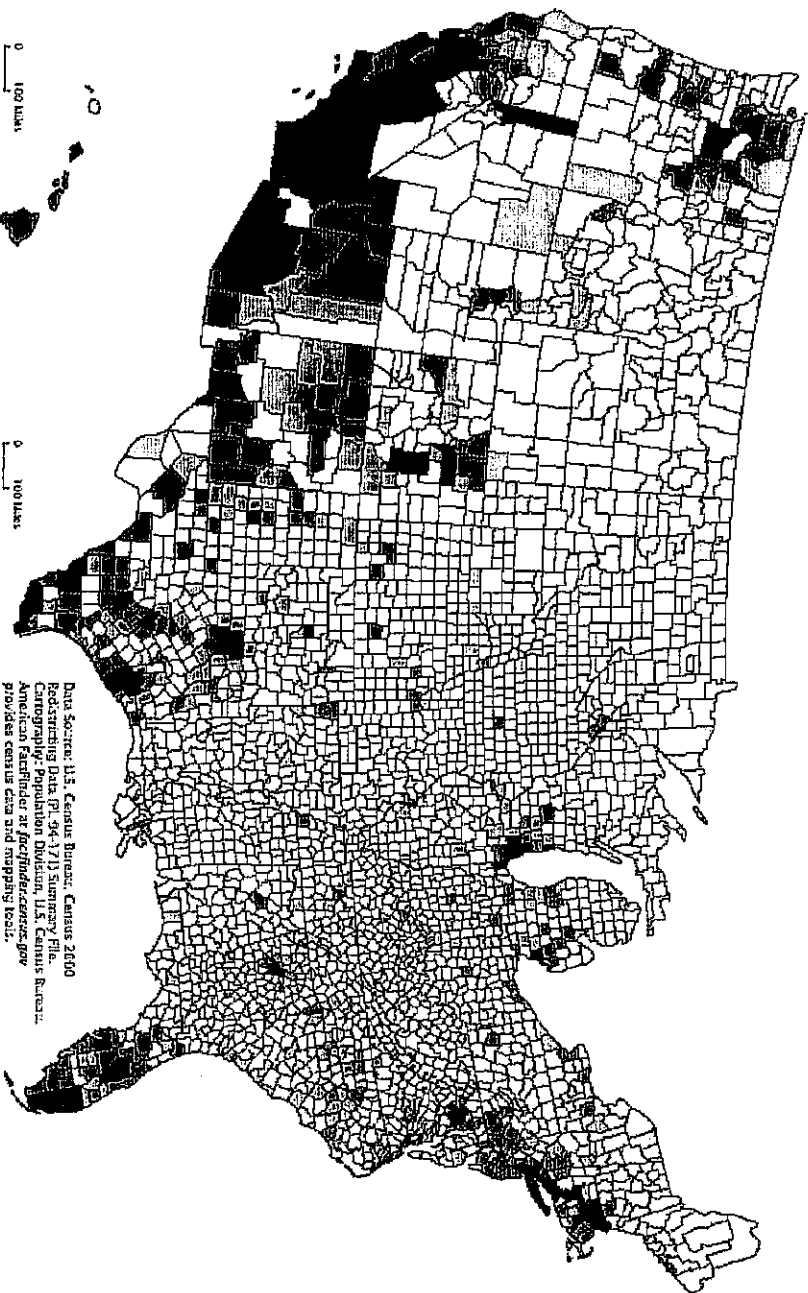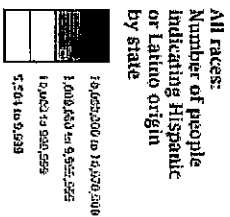
Demographic characteristics

Percent distribution of the population by specified race/ethnicity: United States, 2000

Percent

80

60

40

20

0

American Indian/
Alaska Native,
non-Hispanic

Asian/Native Hawaiian
and Other Pacific Islander,
non-Hispanic

Black/African American,
non-Hispanic

White, non-Hispanic
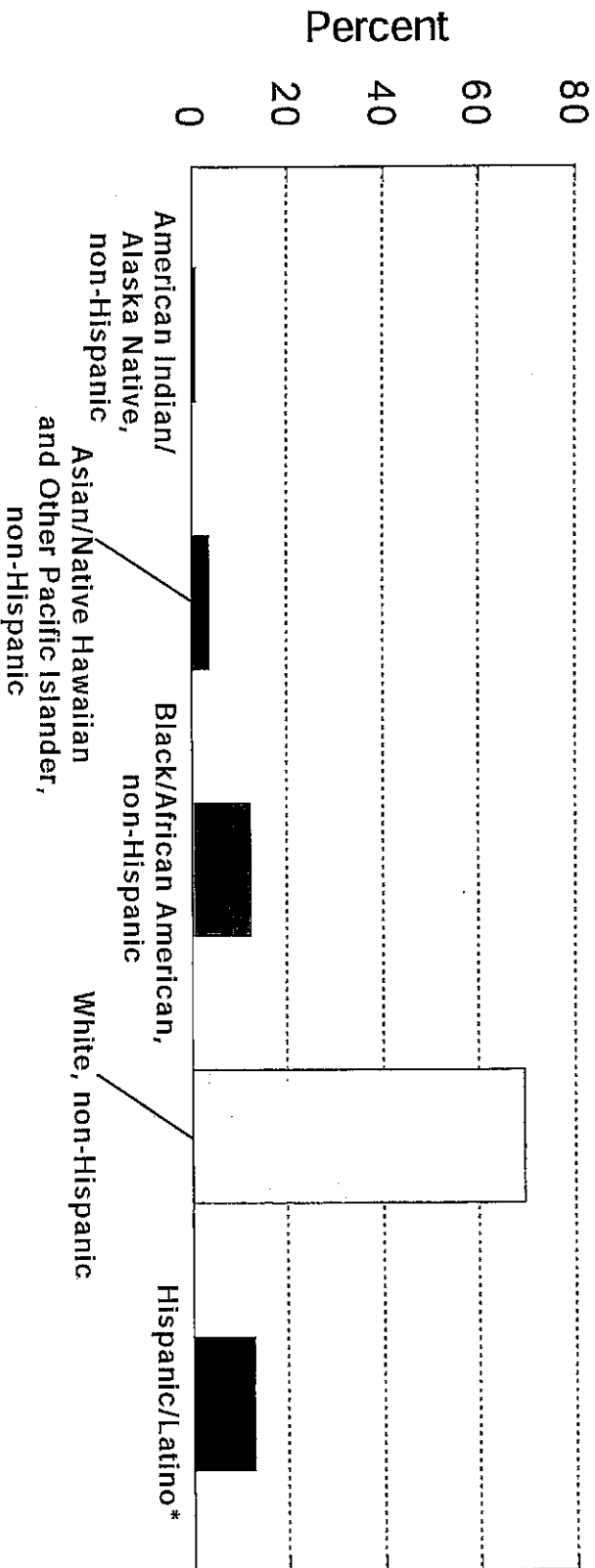
Hispanic/Latino*

*Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin may be any race.
Source: Census 2000 Summary File 1, U.S.Bureau of the Census.

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Number of People, 2000
Hispanic or Latino Origin
All Races

All races:
Number of people
indicating Hispanic
or Latino origin
by state

- 10,052,000 to 14,070,500
- 1,000,000 to 9,999,999
- 10,000 to 999,999
- 5,591 to 9,699

All races:
Number of people
indicating Hispanic
or Latino origin
by county

- 50,000 to 4,243,000
- 10,000 to 49,999
- 5,000 to 9,999
- 1,000 to 4,999
- 100 to 999
- 1 to 99

0 ____ 100 Miles

0 ____ 100 Miles

0 ____ 100 Miles

Number of Hispanic/Latino residents:
Ten States with largest
Hispanic/Latino populations, 2000

Million

California	
Texas	
New York	
Florida	
Illinois	
Arizona	
New Jersey	
New Mexico	
Colorado	
Washington	

0   5   10   15
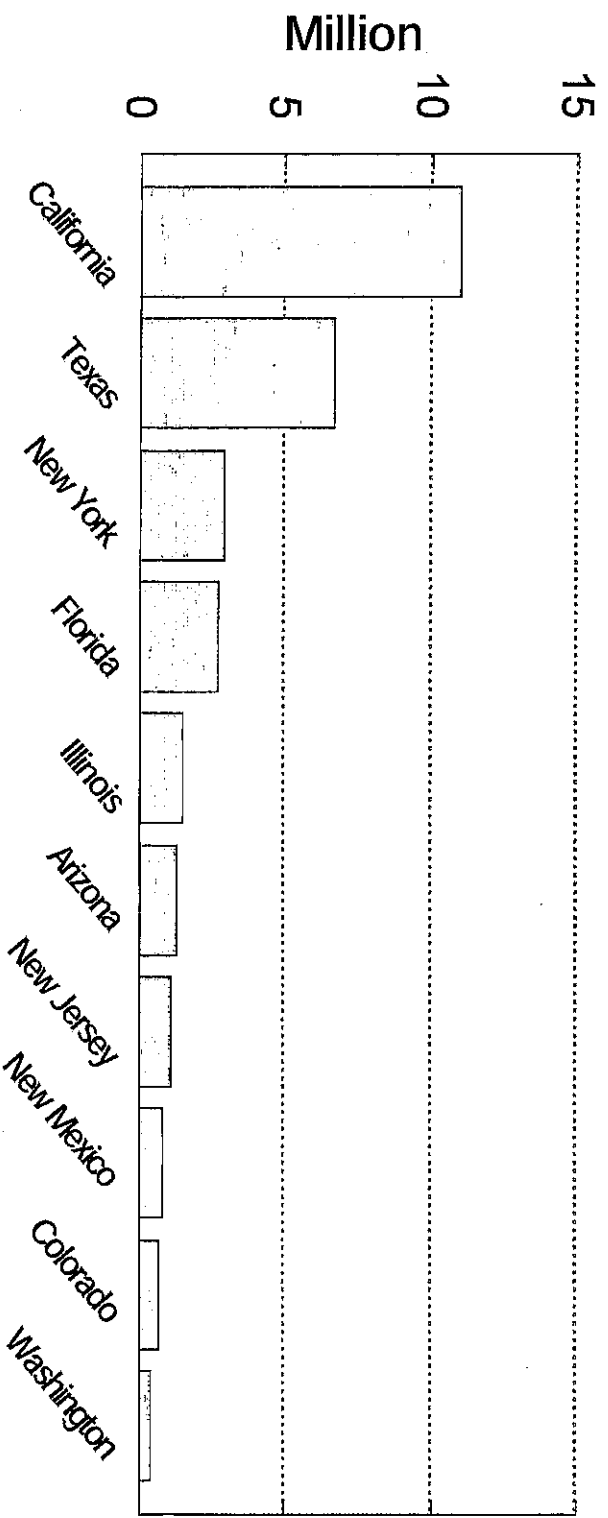
Change in number of Hispanic/Latino residents between 1990 and 2000: Ten States with largest change

Source: Census 2000 Summary File 1, U.S.Bureau of the Census.

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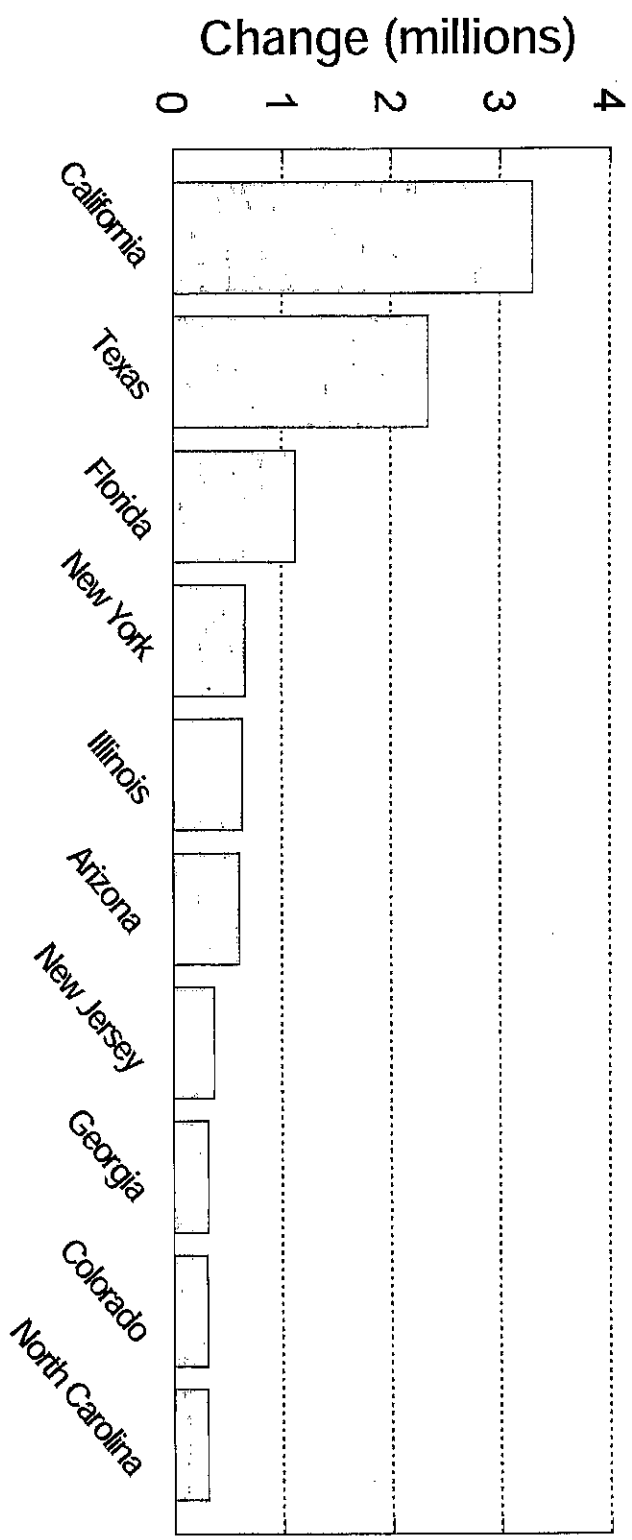
Percent of Population, 2000
Hispanic or Latino Origin
All Races
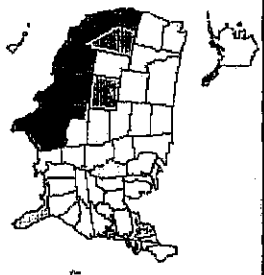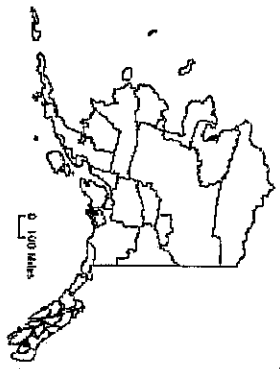
All races: Hispanic or Latino population as a percent of total population by state

25.0 to 98.8
12.5 to 24.9
5.0 to 12.4
0.7 to 4.9

This map is one of a series of 14 "Percent of Population" maps with comparable categories for counties. Breaks defining map categories differ by small amounts among maps in the series to include the U.S. percent for the specific group mapped.
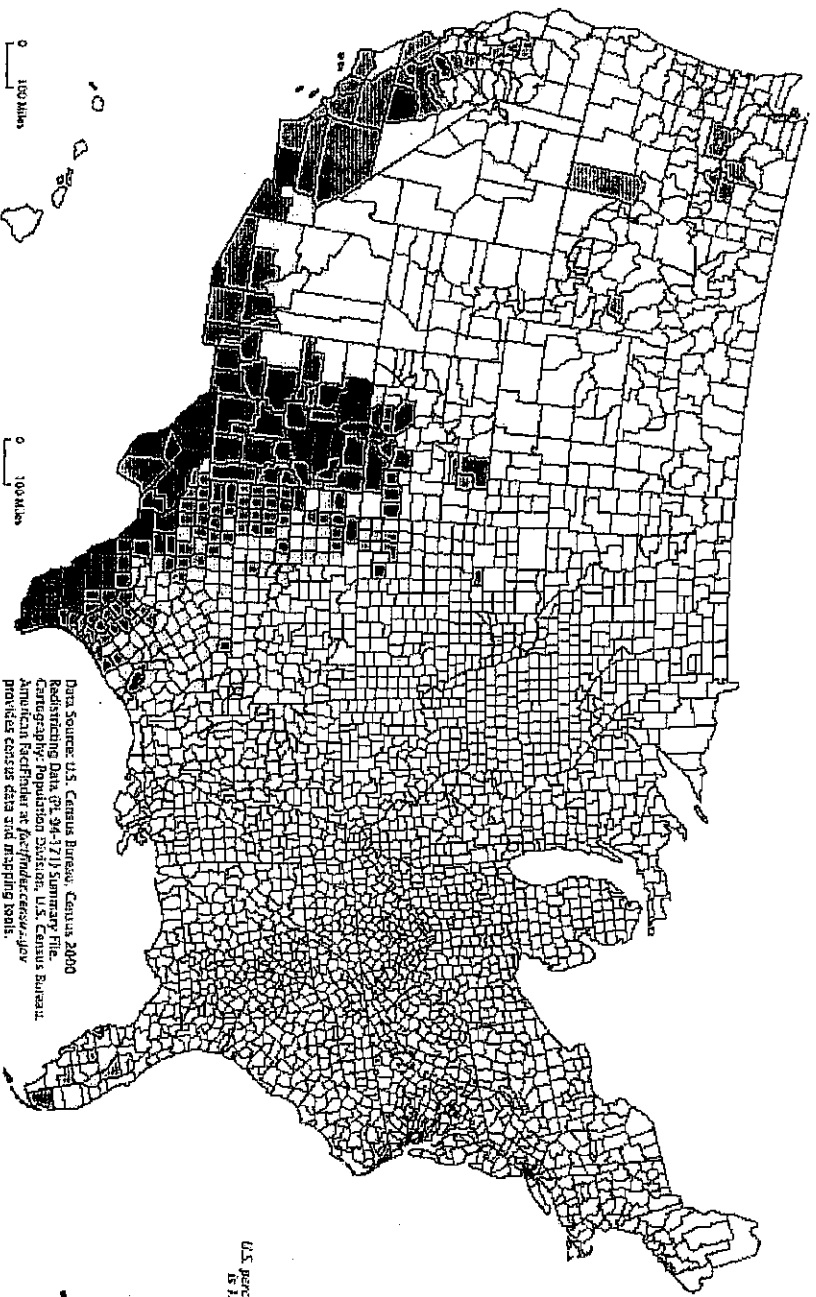
All races: Hispanic or Latino population as a percent of total population by county

U.S. percent is 12.5

95.0 to 99.7
70.0 to 94.9
50.0 to 69.9
25.0 to 49.9
12.5 to 24.9
5.0 to 12.4
1.0 to 4.9
0.1 to 0.9

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) Summary File. Cartography: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. American FactFinder at factfinder.census.gov provides census data and mapping tools.
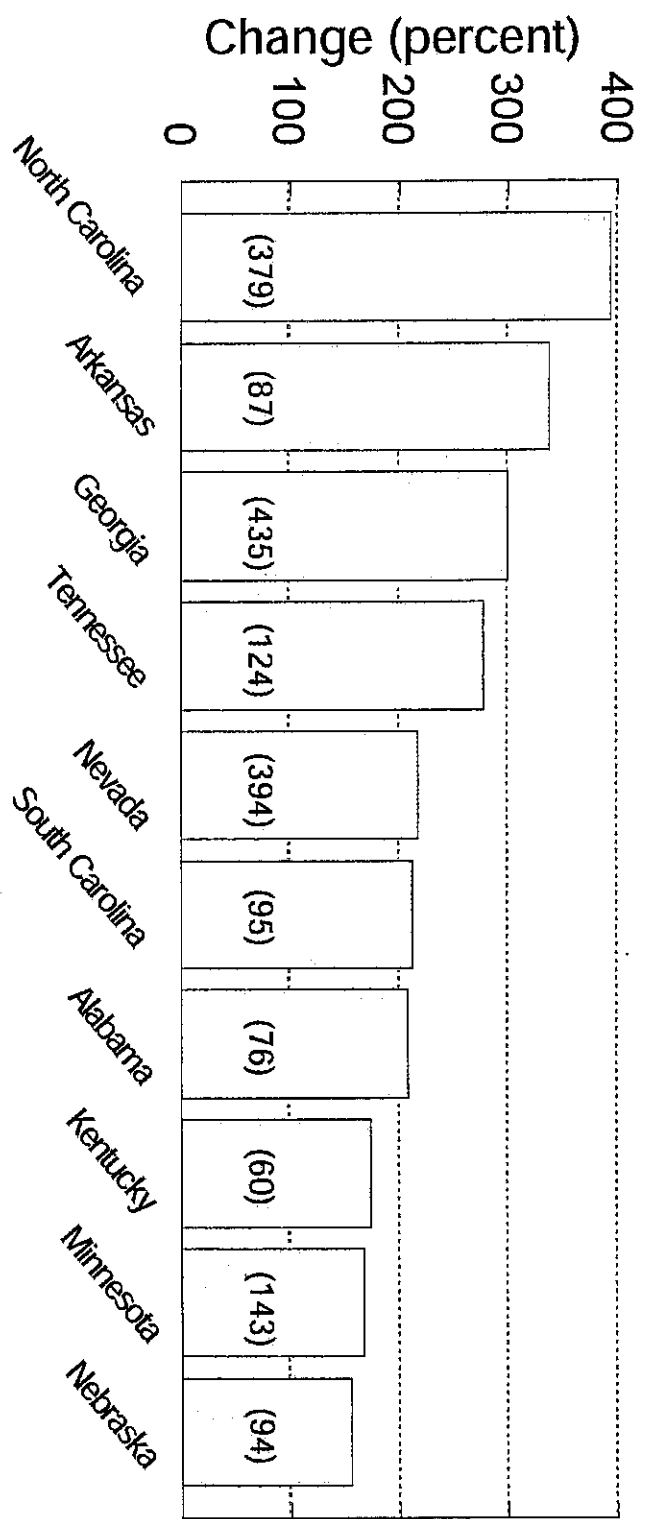
0   100 Miles

0   100 Miles

0   100 Miles

Percent of population that is Hispanic/Latino: United States and ten States with largest proportion of Hispanic/Latino residents, 2000
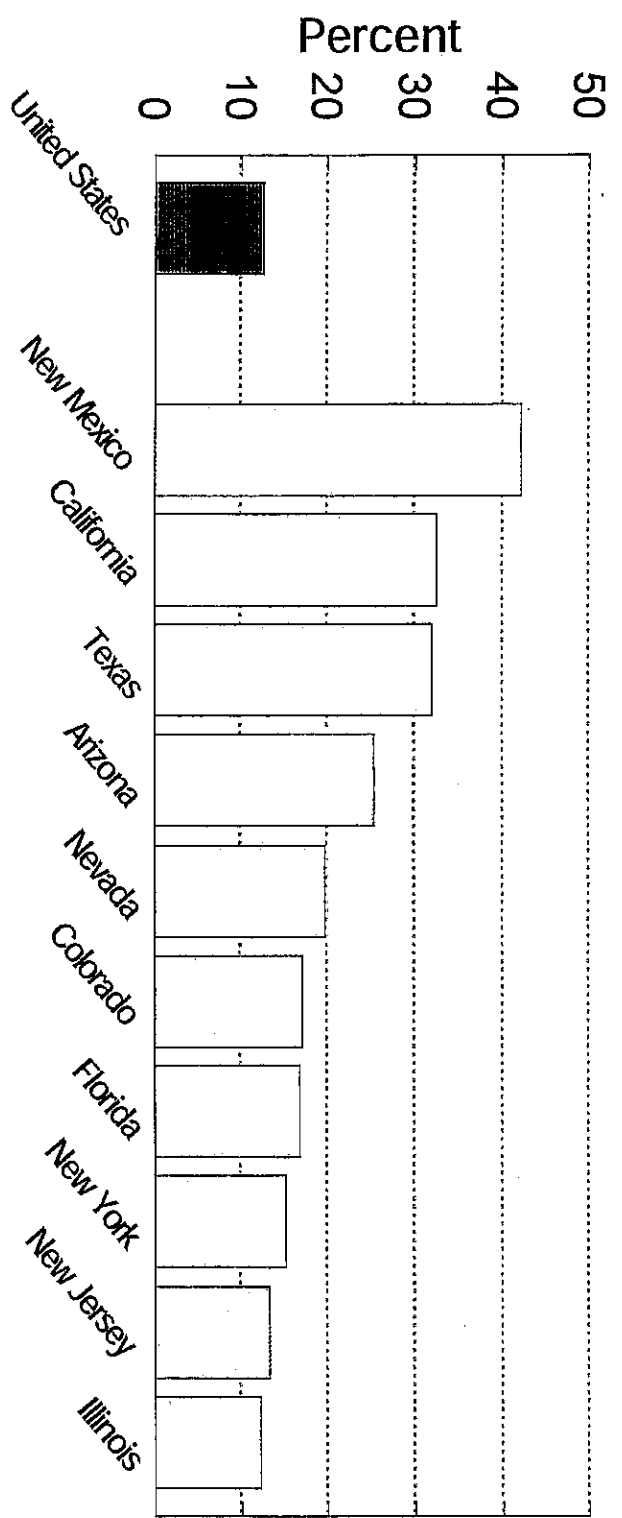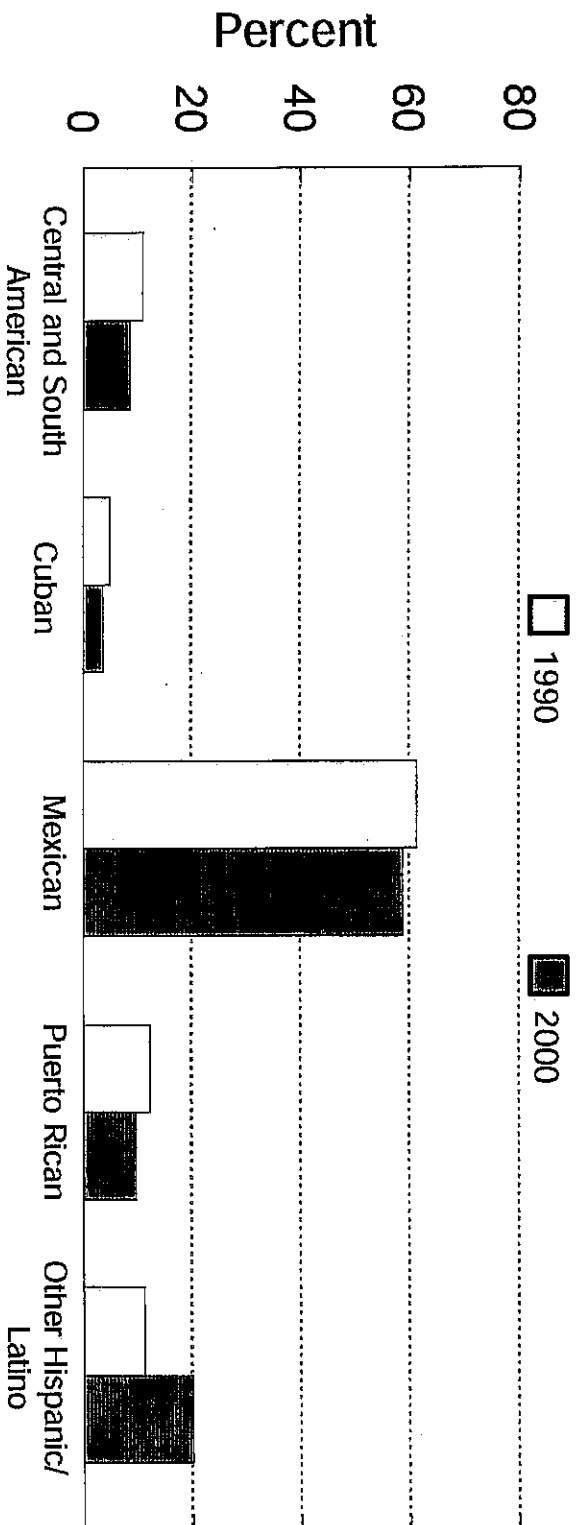
Change in proportion of Hispanic/Latino residents between 1990 and 2000: Ten States with largest change

Change (percent)

| State	Change
North Carolina	(379)
Arkansas	(87)
Georgia	(435)
Tennessee	(124)
Nevada	(394)
South Carolina	(95)
Alabama	(76)
Kentucky	(60)
Minnesota	(143)
Nebraska	(94)

Note: Figures in parentheses represent the number of Hispanic residents in thousands in 2000.
Source: Census 2000 Summary File 1, U.S.Bureau of the Census.

Percent distribution of the Hispanic/Latino population by specified origin: United States, 1990 and 2000

Percent

□ 1990
■ 2000

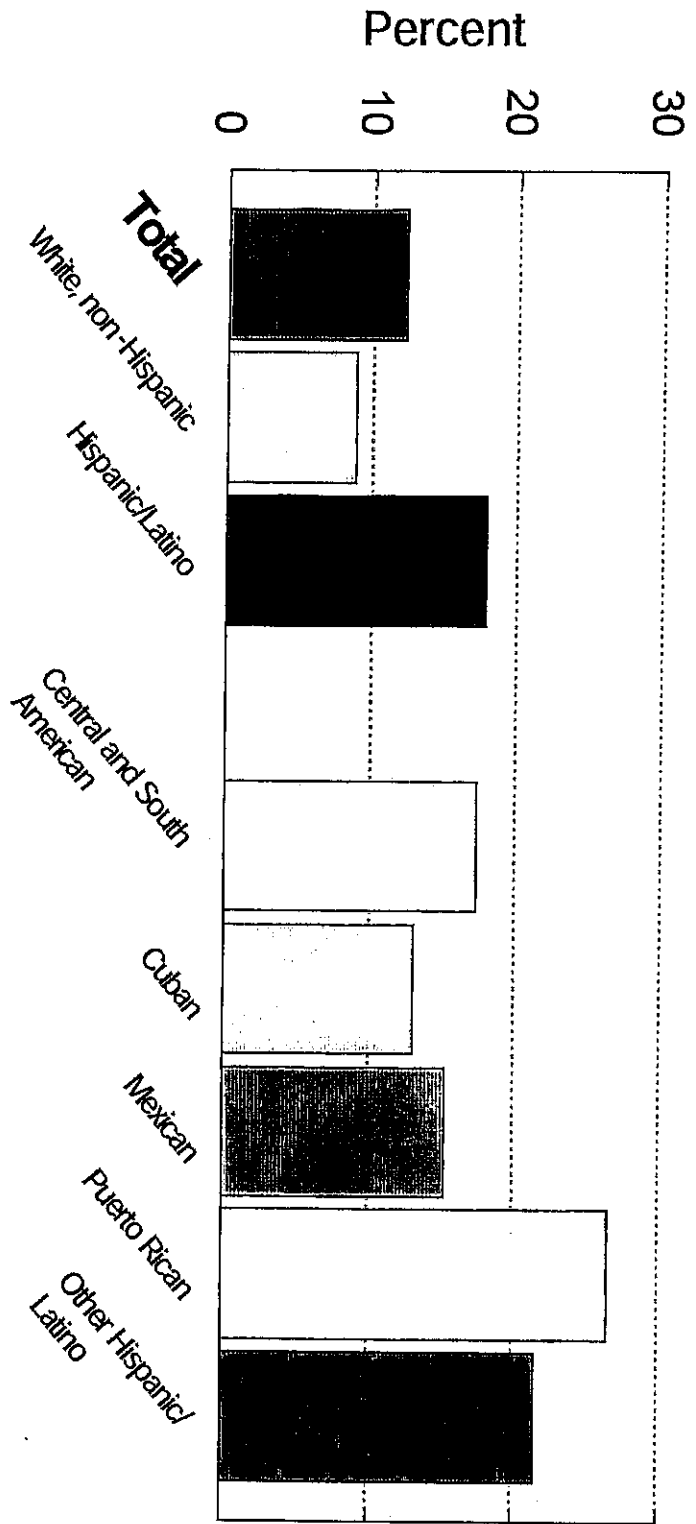Categories: Central and South American, Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Other Hispanic/Latino

Source: 1990 Census Summary File 3, Census 2000 Summary File 1, U.S.Bureau of the Census.

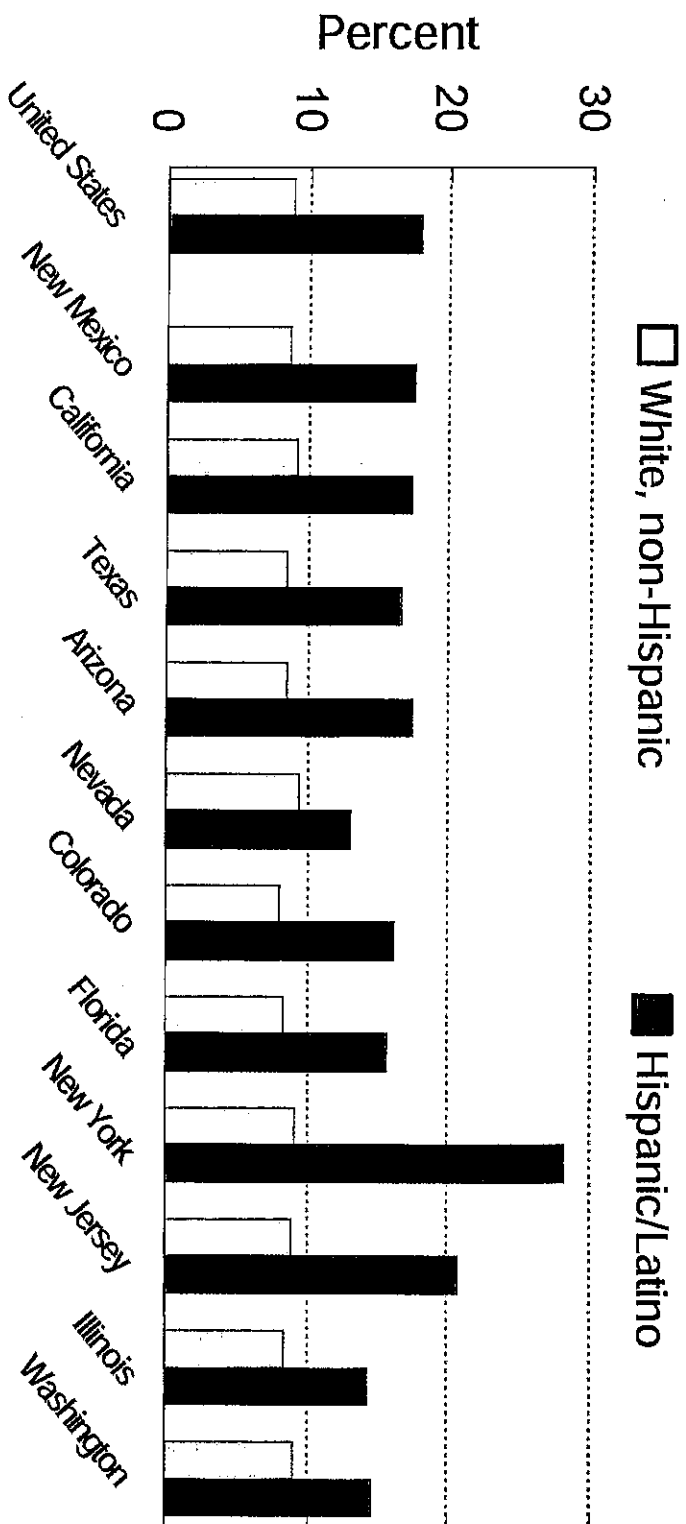Percent of population that is Hispanic/Latino by specified origin: United States and selected States, 2000
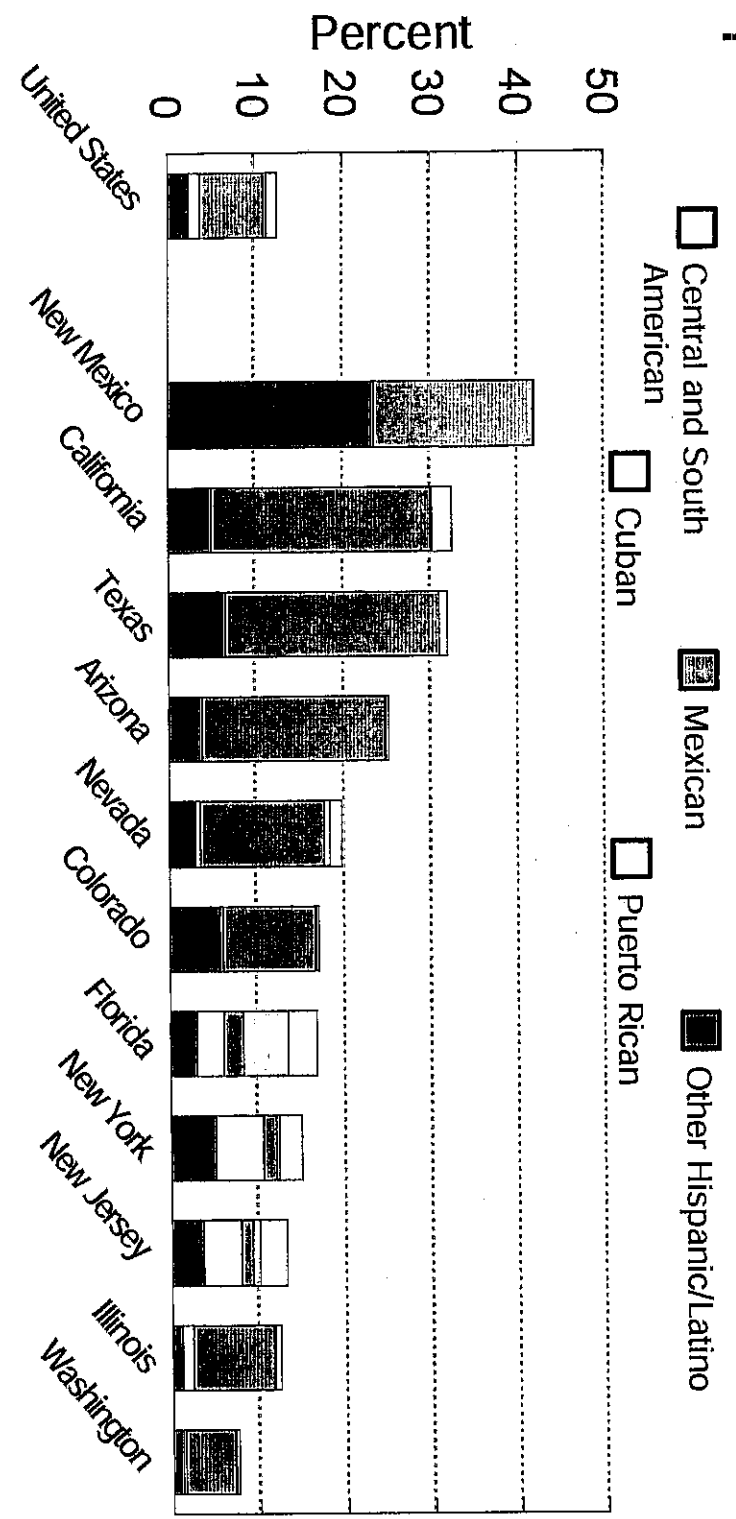
Source: Census 2000 Summary File 1, U.S.Bureau of the Census.

Percent of households that are headed by females*
by race/ethnicity and specified origin:
United States, 2000

Percent

30

20

10

0

Total

White, non-Hispanic

Hispanic/Latino

Central and South American

Cuban

Mexican
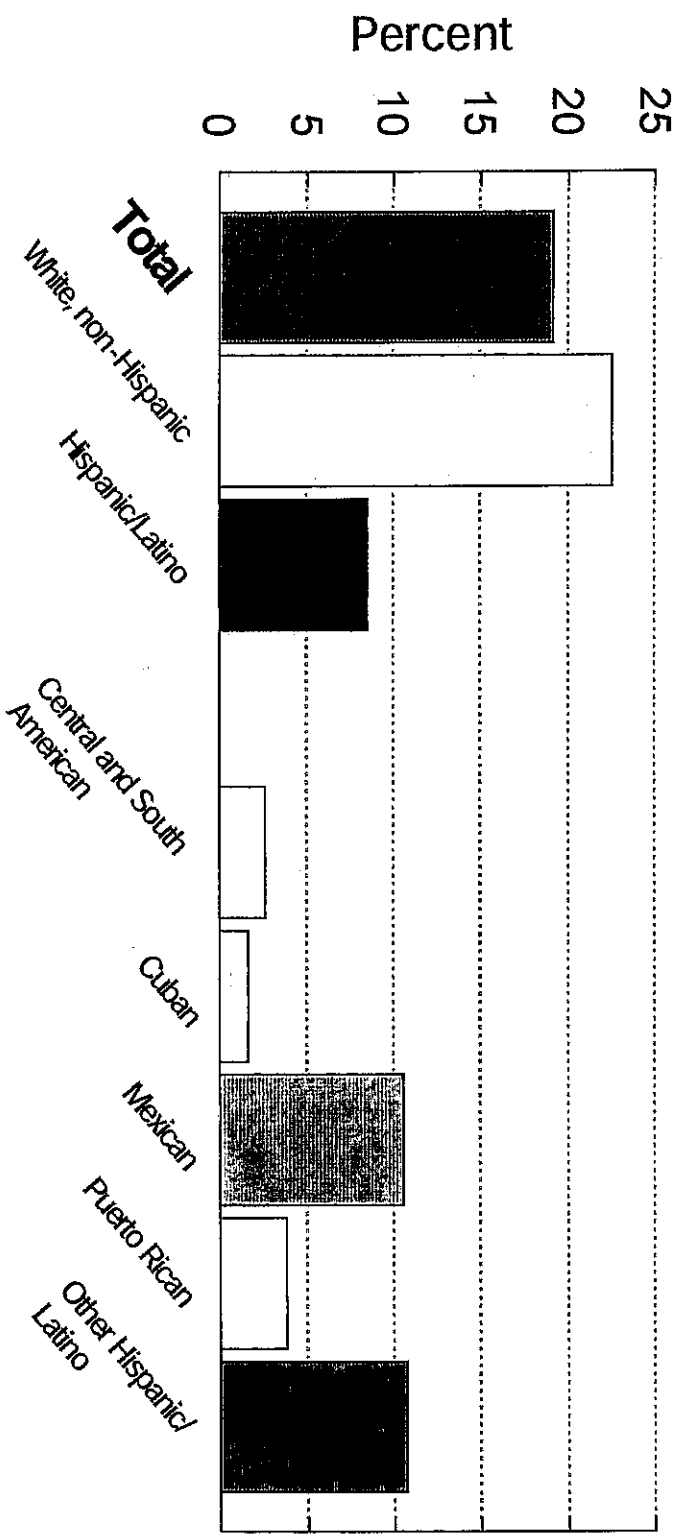
Puerto Rican

Other Hispanic/Latino

*No spouse present
Source: Census 2000 Summary File 2, U.S.Bureau of the Census.

Percent of households that are headed by females*
by race/ethnicity: United States
and selected States, 2000

Percent

☐ White, non-Hispanic   ■ Hispanic/Latino

United States, New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Florida, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington
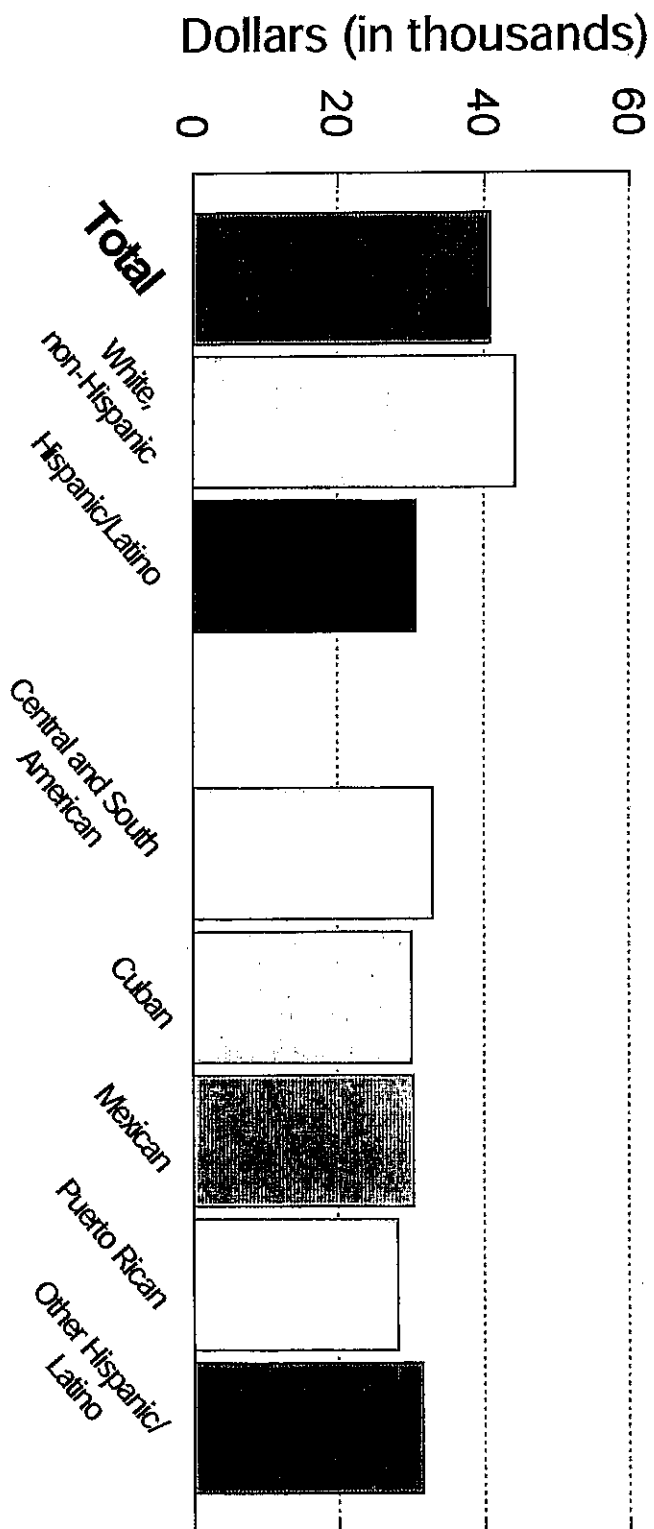
0, 10, 20, 30

*No spouse present
Source: Census 2000 Summary File 2, U.S.Bureau of the Census.

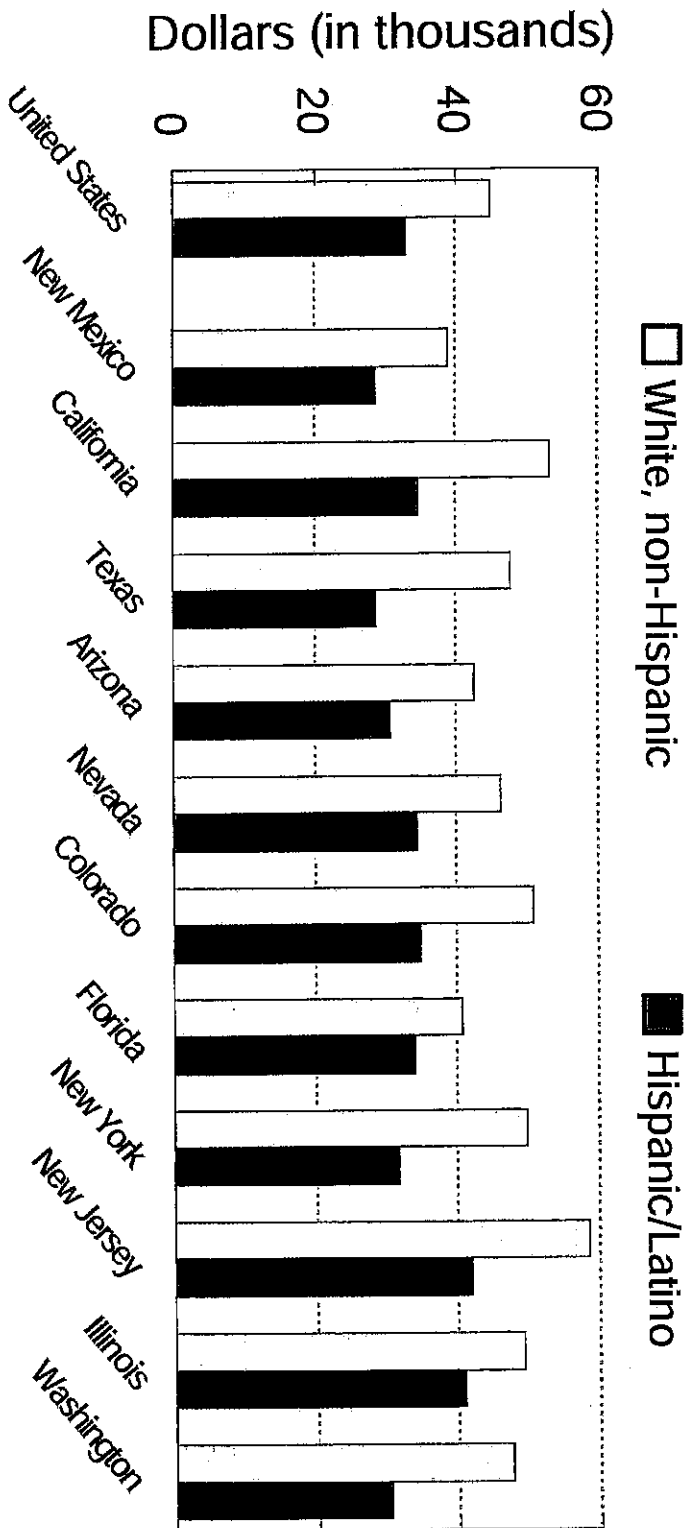Percent of population that lives in non-metropolitan areas by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 2000

Median household income by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 2000

Dollars (in thousands)

Median household income by race/ethnicity: United States and selected States, 2000

☐ White, non-Hispanic   ■ Hispanic/Latino

Dollars (in thousands)

Bar chart showing median household income for White, non-Hispanic and Hispanic/Latino populations across: United States, New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Florida, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington. X-axis values: 0, 20, 40, 60.

Percent of population below the federal poverty level by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 2000

Percent

Total
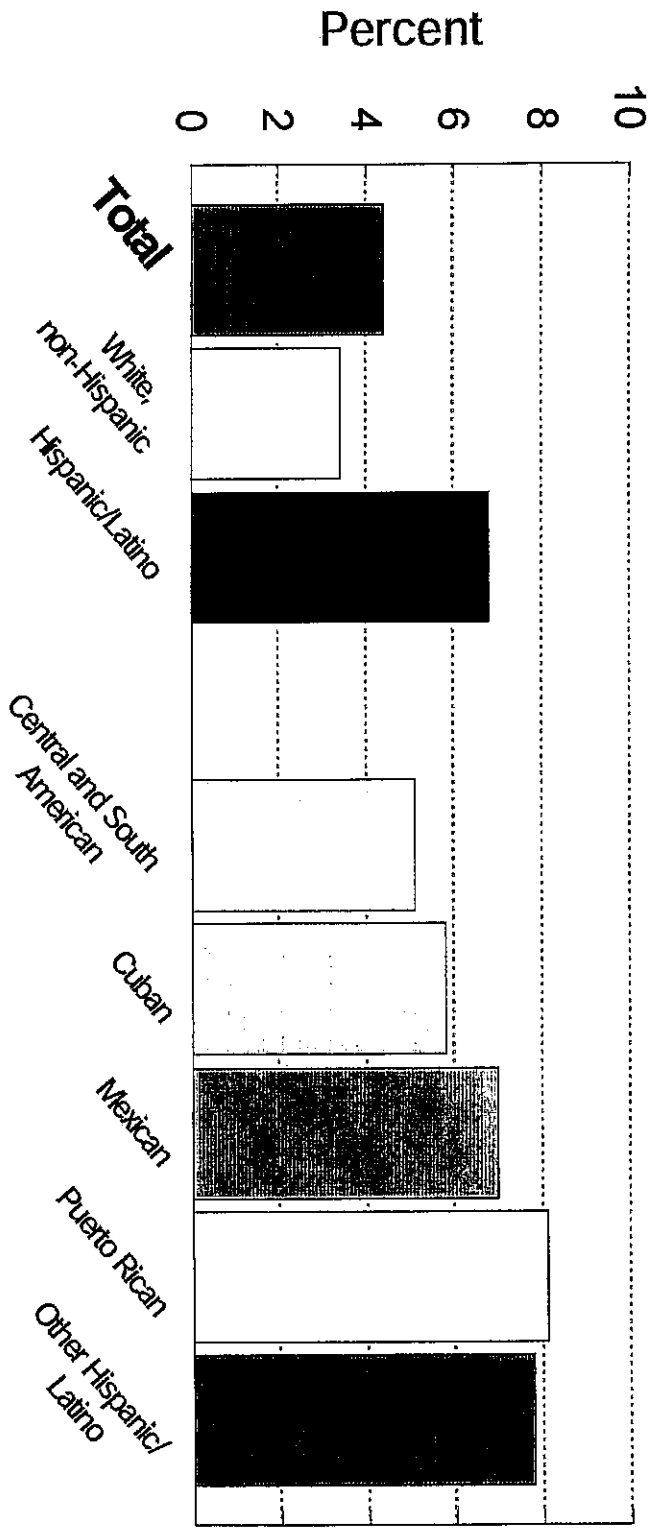White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic/Latino
Central and South American
Cuban
Mexican
Puerto Rican
Other Hispanic/ Latino

Percent of population below the federal poverty level by race/ethnicity: United States and selected States, 2000

☐ White, non-Hispanic   ■ Hispanic/Latino
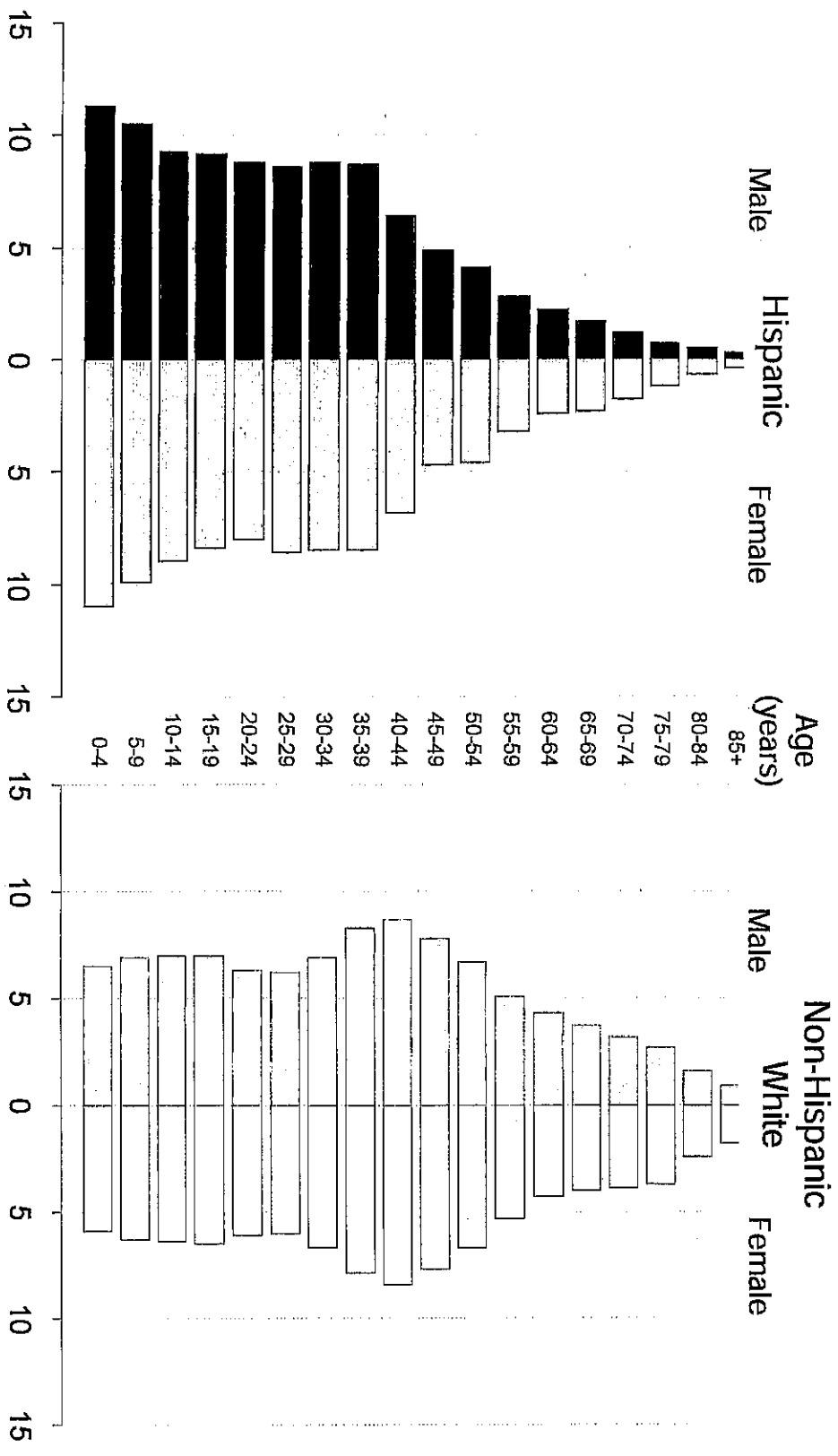
Percent

0	10	20	30	40

United States, New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Florida, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington

Percent of civilian labor force 16 and over who are unemployed by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 2000

Percent

|	
Total	
White, non-Hispanic	
Hispanic/Latino	
Central and South American	
Cuban	
Mexican	
Puerto Rican	
Other Hispanic/ Latino	

0　2　4　6　8　10

Source: Current Population Survey, March 2000, U.S.Bureau of the Census.

Percent distribution of the population by age, sex and race/ethnicity: United States, 2000
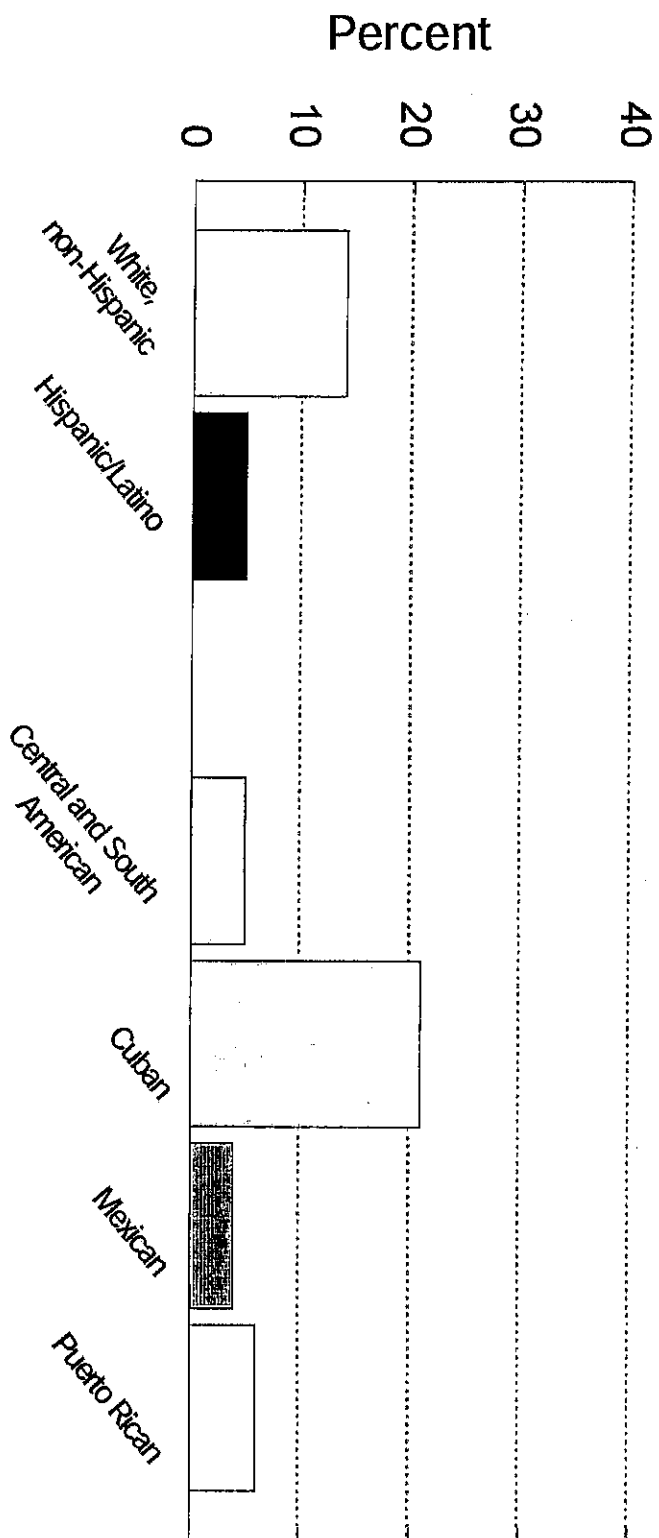
Percent of population under 18 years by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 2000
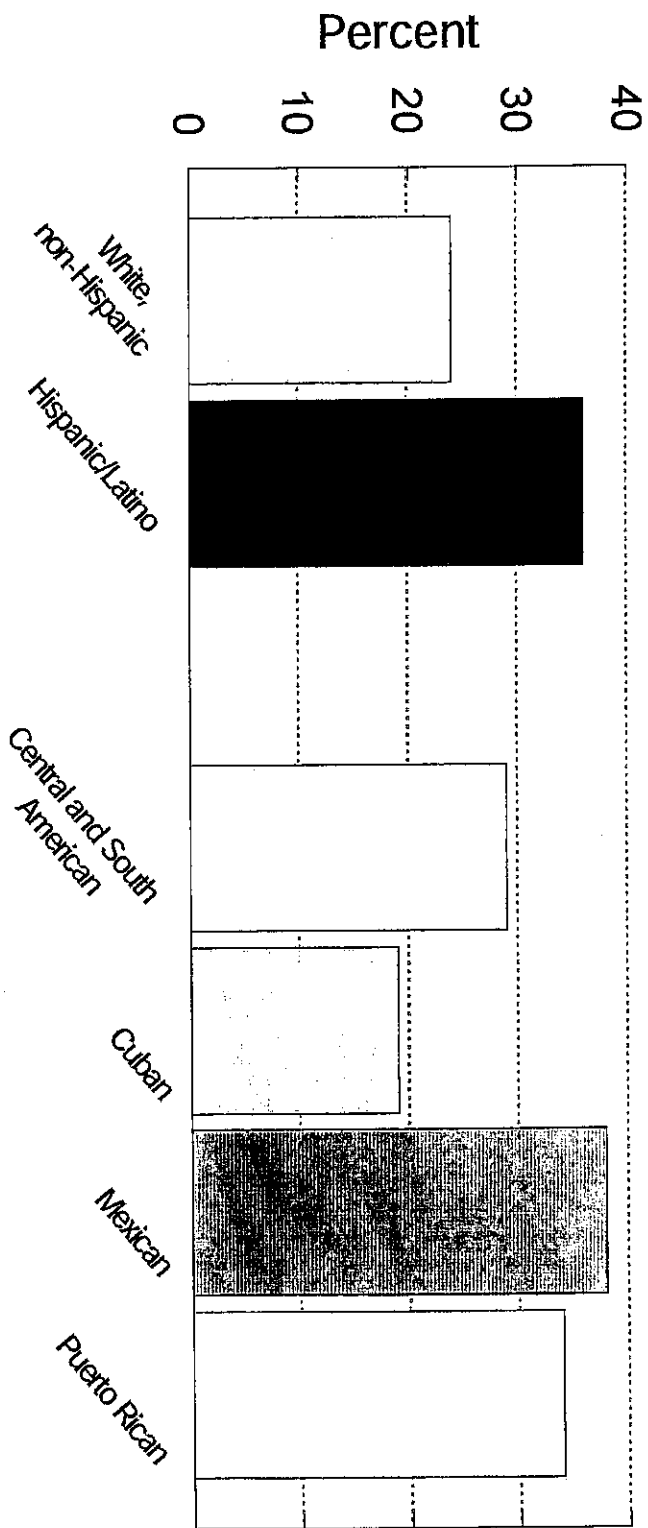
Percent

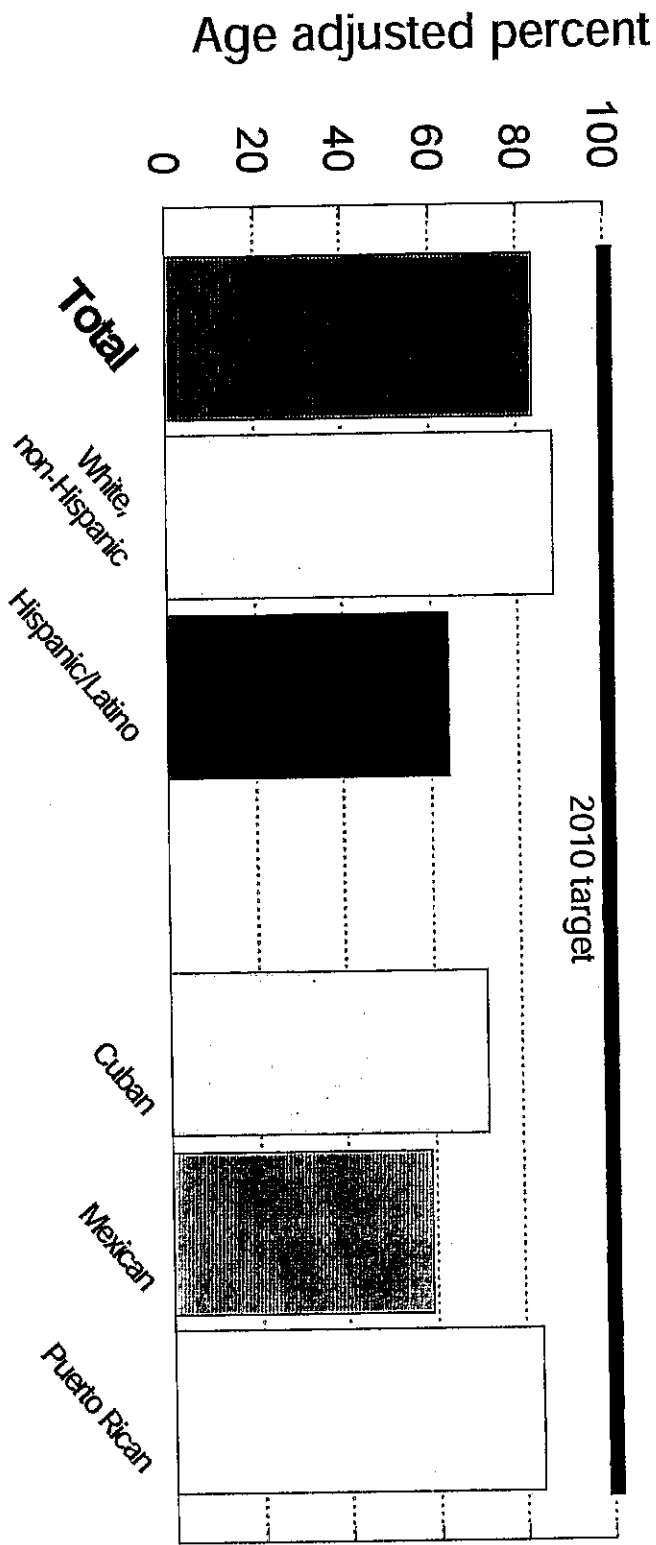Source: Current Population Survey, March 2000, U.S.Bureau of the Census.

Percent of population 65 years and over
by race/ethnicity and specified origin:
United States, 2000

Percent

Health access and utilization

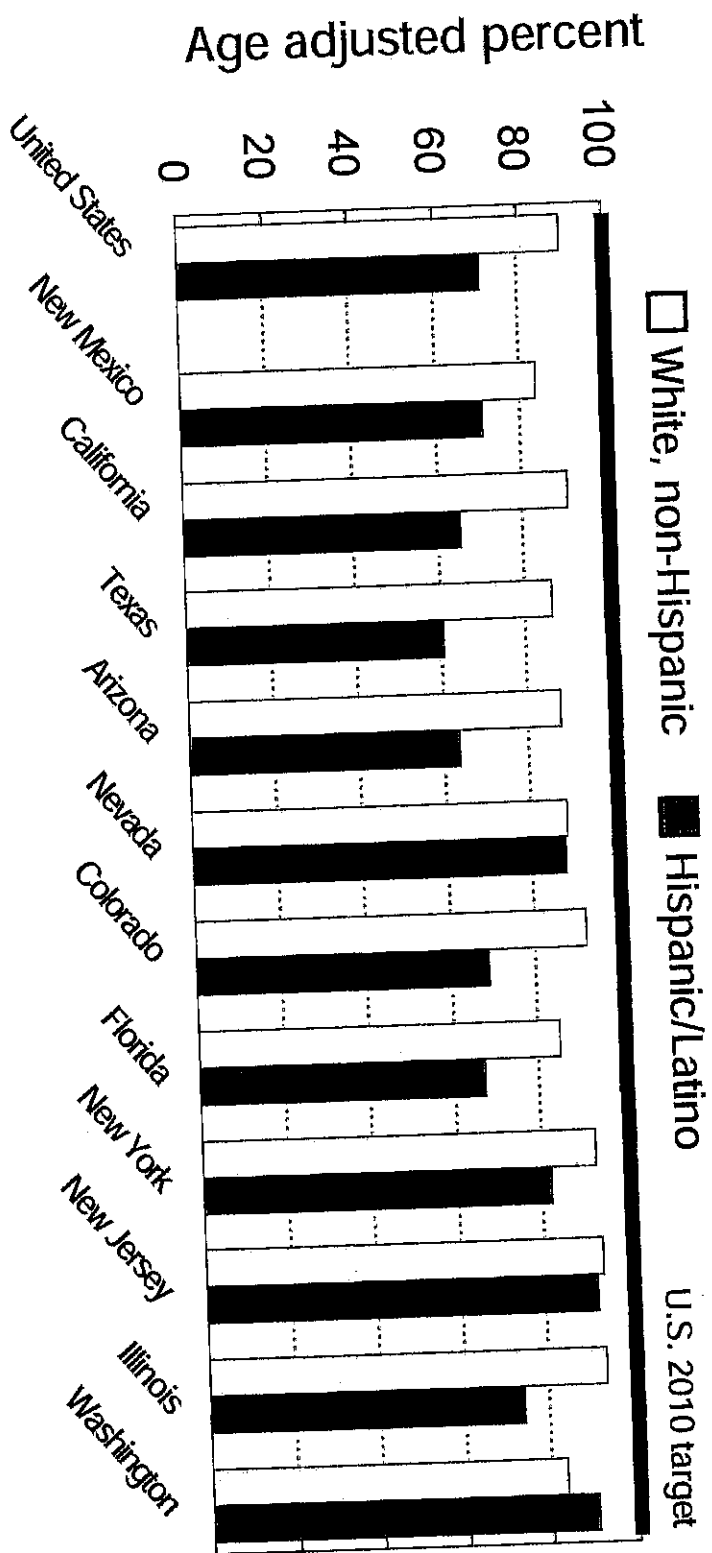# Percent of population under 65 years with health insurance by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 2000

Age adjusted percent

2010 target

Total
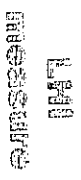White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic/Latino
Cuban
Mexican
Puerto Rican

Percents are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population.
Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

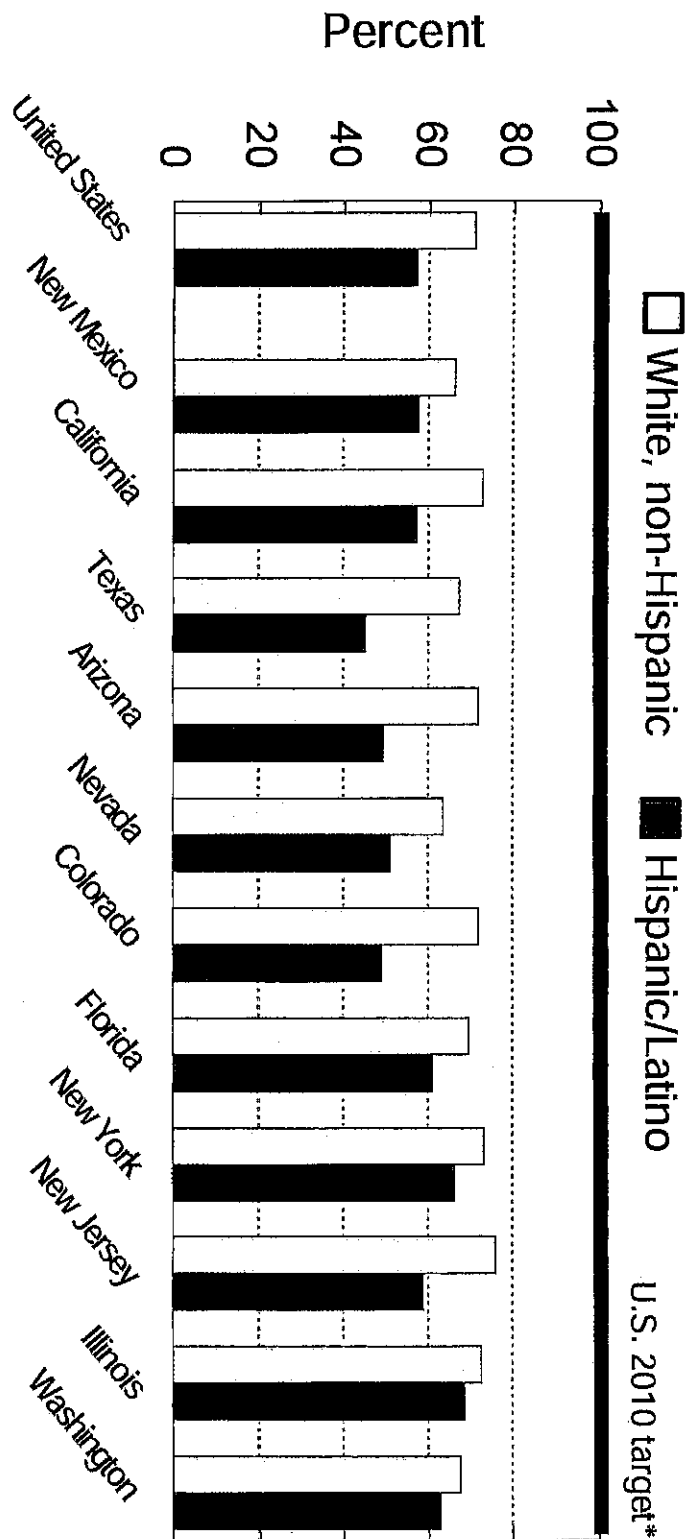# Percent of population under 65 years with health insurance by race/ethnicity: United States and selected States, 2000

□ White, non-Hispanic   ■ Hispanic/Latino   —— U.S. 2010 target

Age adjusted percent

States (left to right): United States, New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Florida, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington

measure

Percent of people 18 and older who visited a dentist or dental clinic within the past year by race/ethnicity: United States and selected States, 1999

□ White, non-Hispanic   ■ Hispanic/Latino   U.S. 2010 target*

Percent

States (left to right): United States, New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Florida, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington

*The 2010 target for the United States is for people ages 2 years and older.
Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, National Center for Chronic Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, CDC
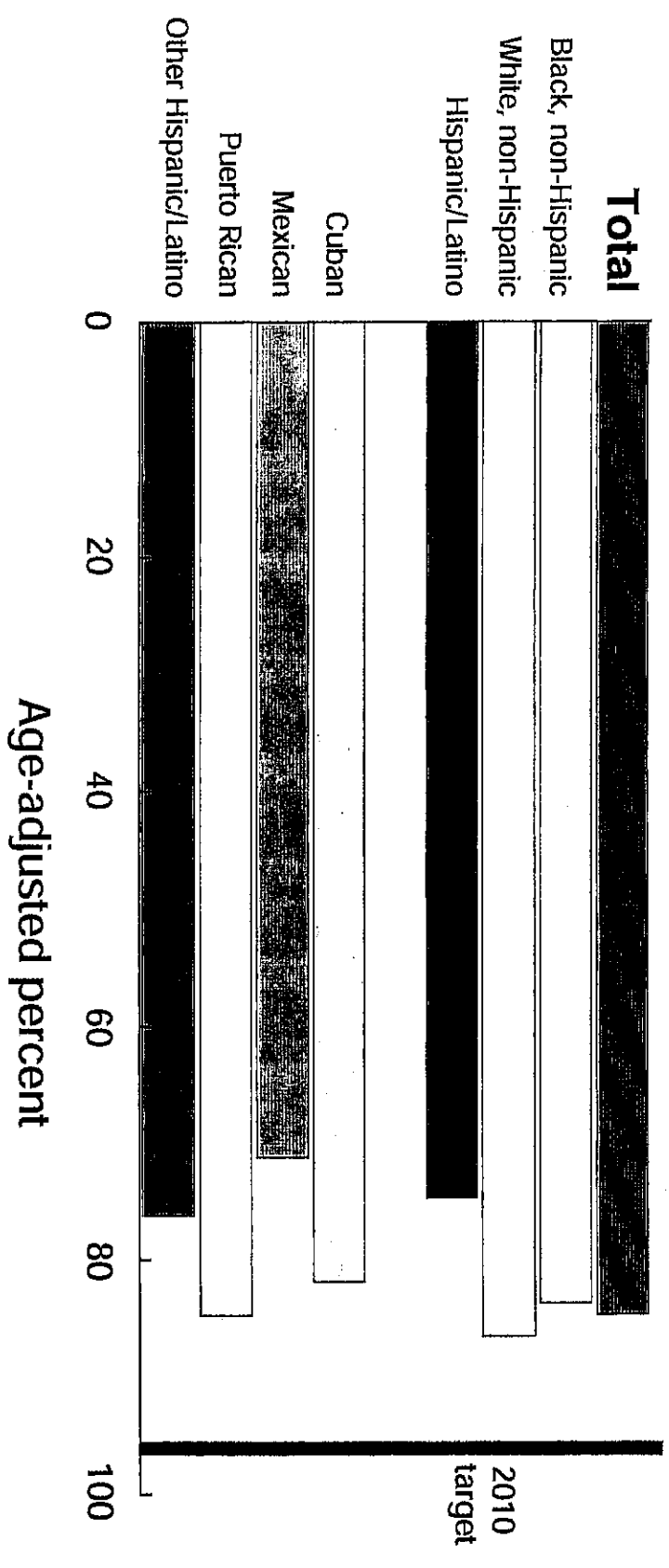
34

Percent of adults 18 years and older with a specific source of ongoing care by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 1997-2000

Age-adjusted percent

Total

Black, non-Hispanic

White, non-Hispanic

Hispanic/Latino

Cuban

Mexican

Puerto Rican

Other Hispanic/Latino

0   20   40   60   80   100

2010 target

Percent of adults 18 years and older with a specific source of ongoing care by race/ethnicity: United States and selected States, 1997-2000
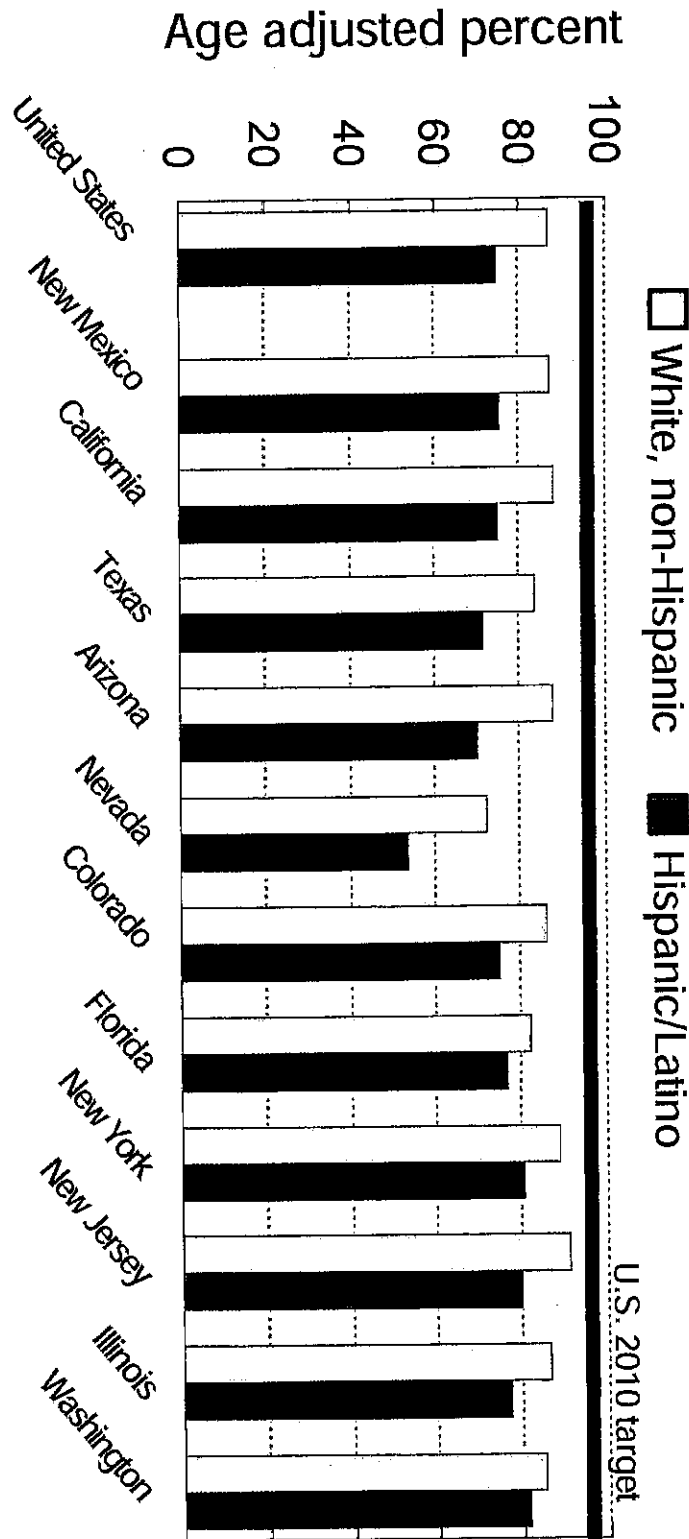
Age adjusted percent

☐ White, non-Hispanic   ■ Hispanic/Latino

U.S. 2010 target

States (from top to bottom): United States, New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Florida, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington
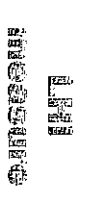
Health status

Percent distribution of the population according to self-assessed health status by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 1997-2000
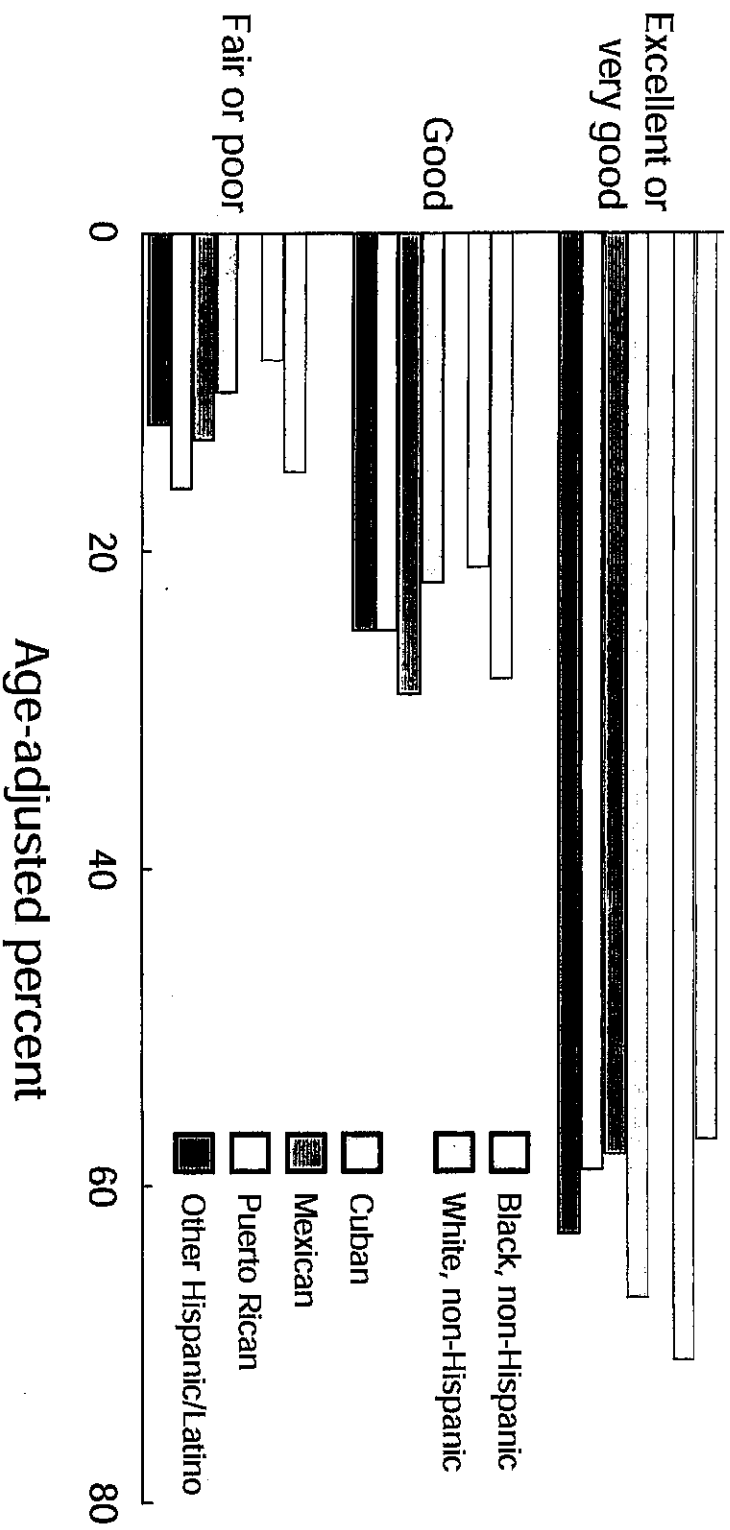
Excellent or very good

Good

Fair or poor

Age-adjusted percent

0   20   40   60   80

- ☐ Black, non-Hispanic
- ☐ White, non-Hispanic
- ☐ Cuban
- ▨ Mexican
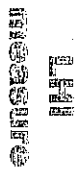- ☐ Puerto Rican
- ■ Other Hispanic/Latino

Data are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.
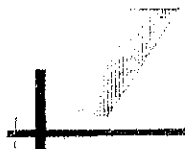Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

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Percent reporting 'fair or poor' health status by age, race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States 1997-2000

Age (years)

0-17
18-24
25-44
45-64
65+

Percent
0   5   10   15   20   25   30   35   40   45

Legend:
☐ Black, non-Hispanic
☐ White, non-Hispanic
☐ Cuban
▨ Mexican
☐ Puerto Rican
■ Other Hispanic/Latino

Percent reporting 'fair or poor' health status: United States and selected States, 1997-2000

Age adjusted percent

□ White, non-Hispanic   ■ Hispanic/Latino

United States, New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Florida, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington

Percent of the population with any activity limitation*
by race/ethnicity and specified origin:
United States, 1997-2000
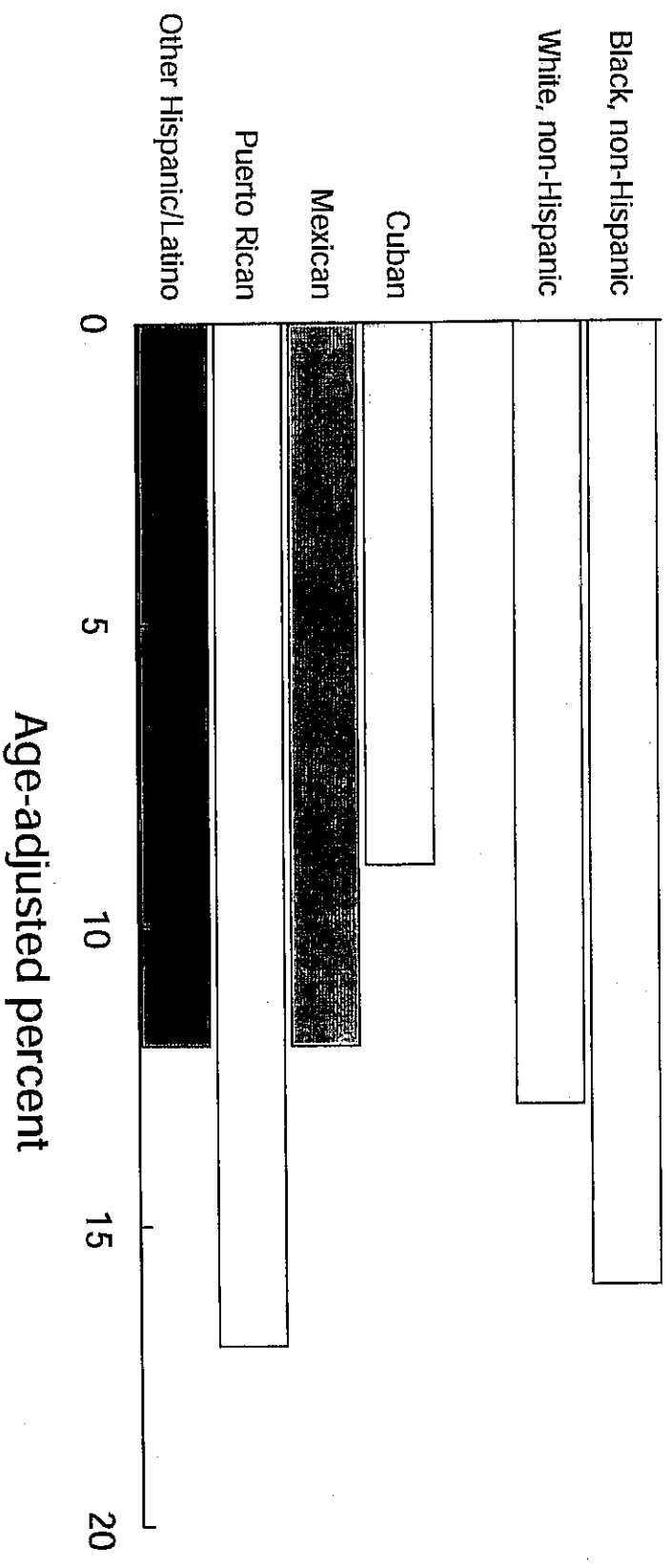
Categories (top to bottom): Black, non-Hispanic; White, non-Hispanic; Cuban; Mexican; Puerto Rican; Other Hispanic/Latino

X-axis: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20

Age-adjusted percent

*Long-term reduction in a person's capacity to perform the usual kind or amount of activities associated with his/her age group due to a chronic condition.
Data are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.
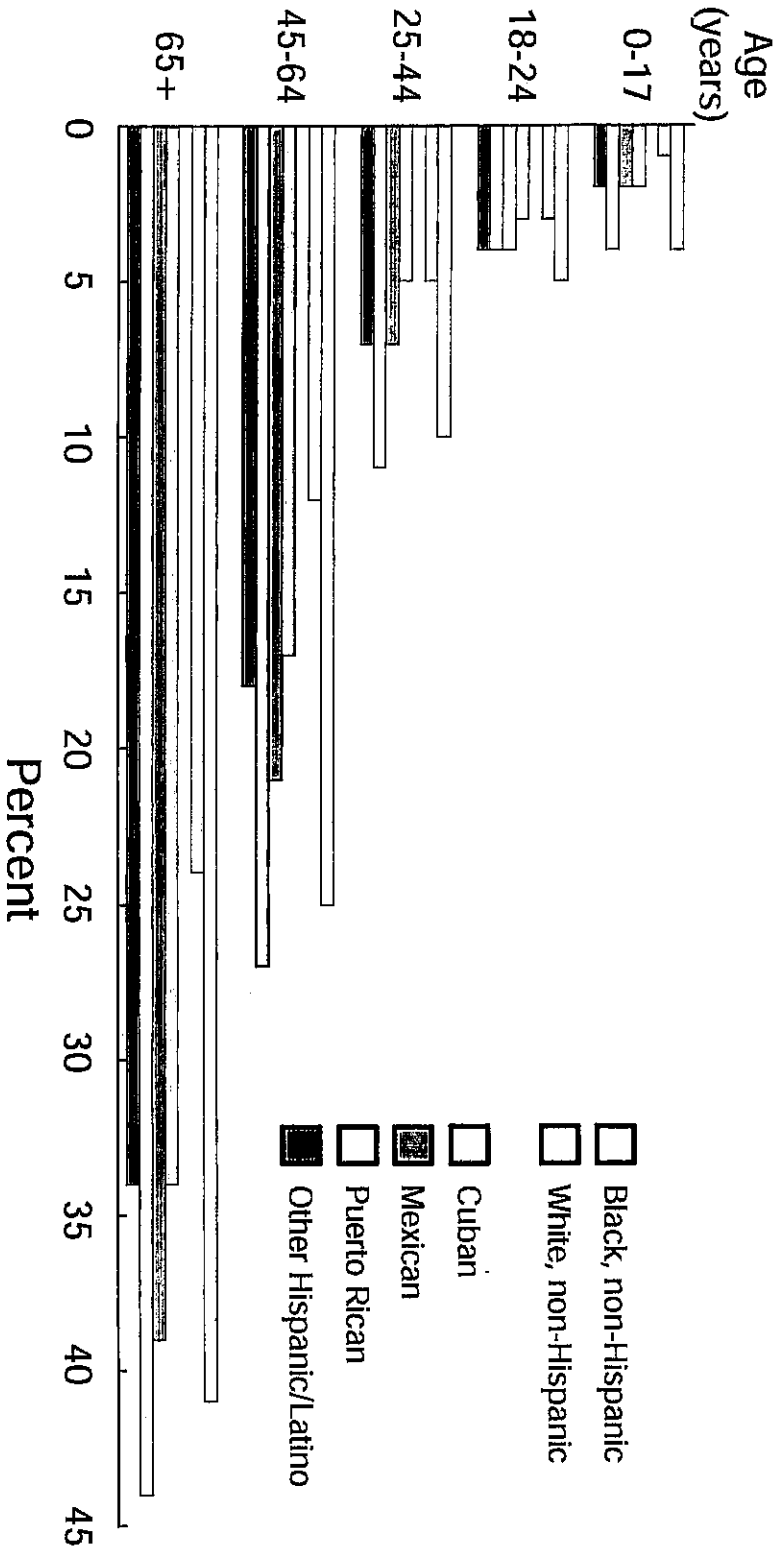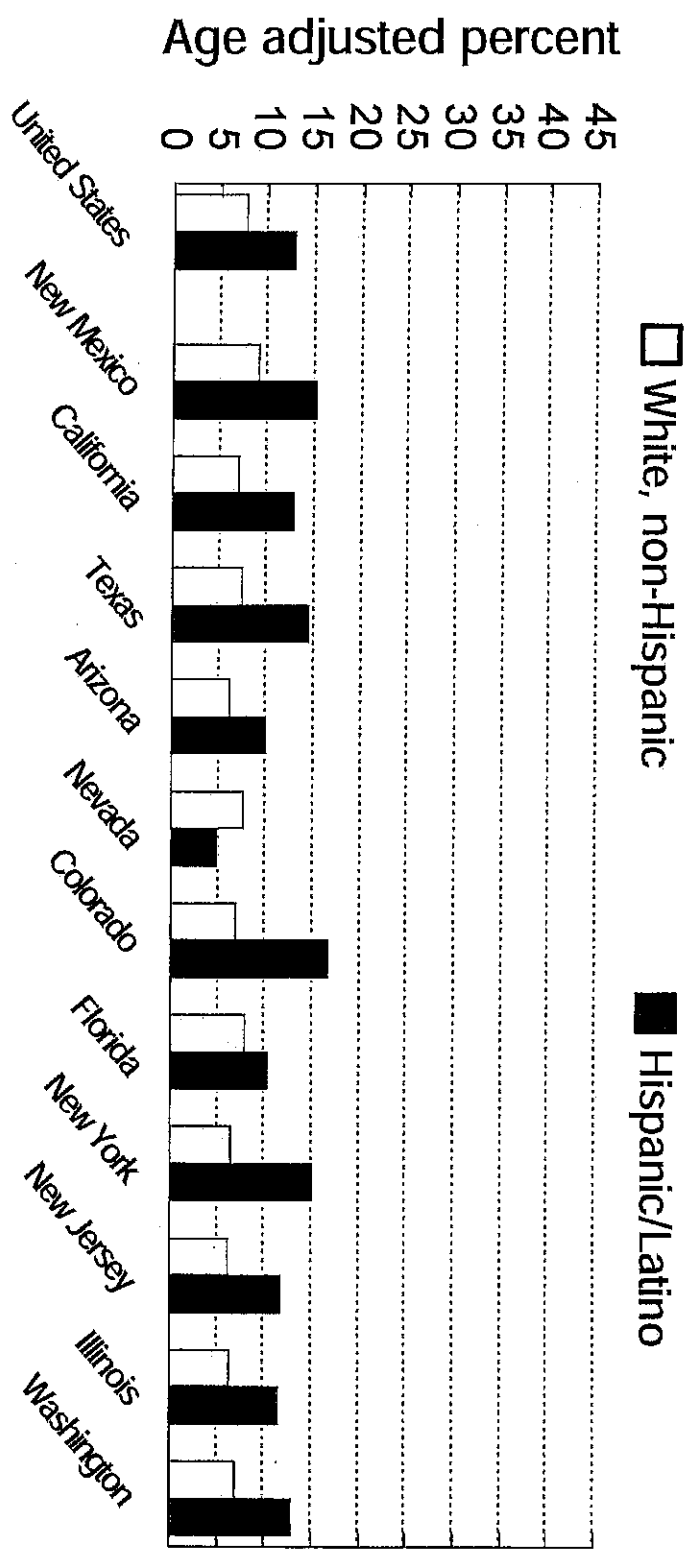Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

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Percent of the population with any activity limitation* by age, race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 1997-2000

Age (years)

Legend:
- Black, non-Hispanic
- White, non-Hispanic
- Cuban
- Mexican
- Puerto Rican
- Other Hispanic/Latino

*Long-term reduction in a person's capacity to perform the usual kind or amount of activities associated with his/her age group due to a chronic condition.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

Chronic conditions

Percent of children under 17 years with selected diagnosed conditions by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 1997-2000

Legend:
- Black, non-Hispanic
- White, non-Hispanic
- Cuban
- Mexican
- Puerto Rican
- Other Hispanic/Latino

Categories: Developmental delay, ADD*, Learning disability, Asthma

Age-adjusted percent (x-axis: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25)
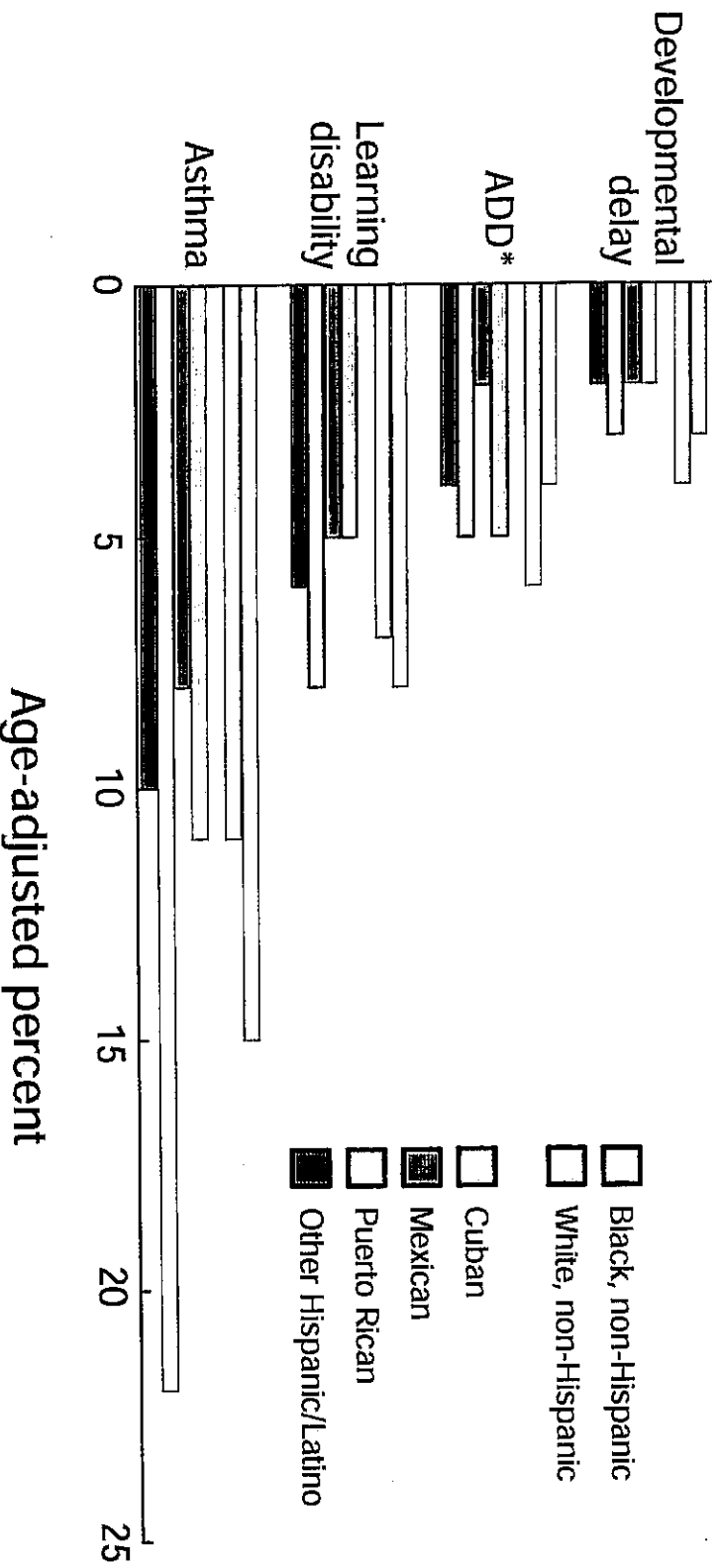
*Attention Deficit Disorder, also know as Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).
Data are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.
Source: National Health interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

Percent of adults 18 years and older with selected diagnosed chronic conditions by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 1997-2000

Diabetes

Heart disease

COPD**

Hypertension

Asthma

Age-adjusted percent

Legend:
- 2010 target*
- Black, non-Hispanic
- White, non-Hispanic
- Cuban
- Mexican
- Puerto Rican
- Other Hispanic/Latino
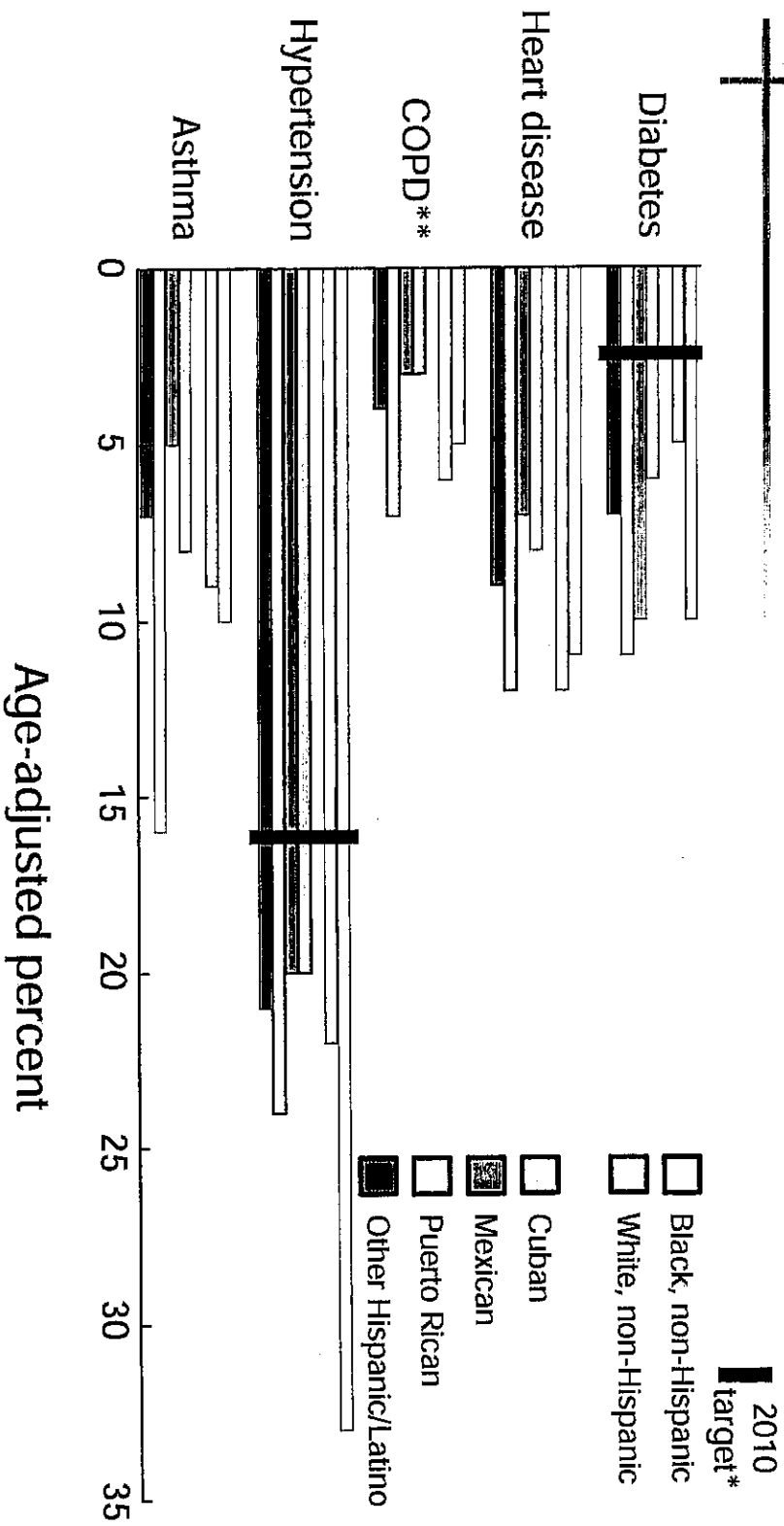
*2010 target for hypertension based on measured blood pressure. No 2010 targets were set for heart disease, COPD, and asthma prevalence.
**Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (also known as chronic lower respiratory diseases.)
Data are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.
Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

45

Percent of adults with diagnosed diabetes by age, race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 1997-2000

Age (years)

18-24
25-44
45-64
65+

Percent

Legend:
- White, non-Hispanic
- Black, non-Hispanic
- Cuban
- Mexican
- Puerto Rican
- Other Hispanic/Latino
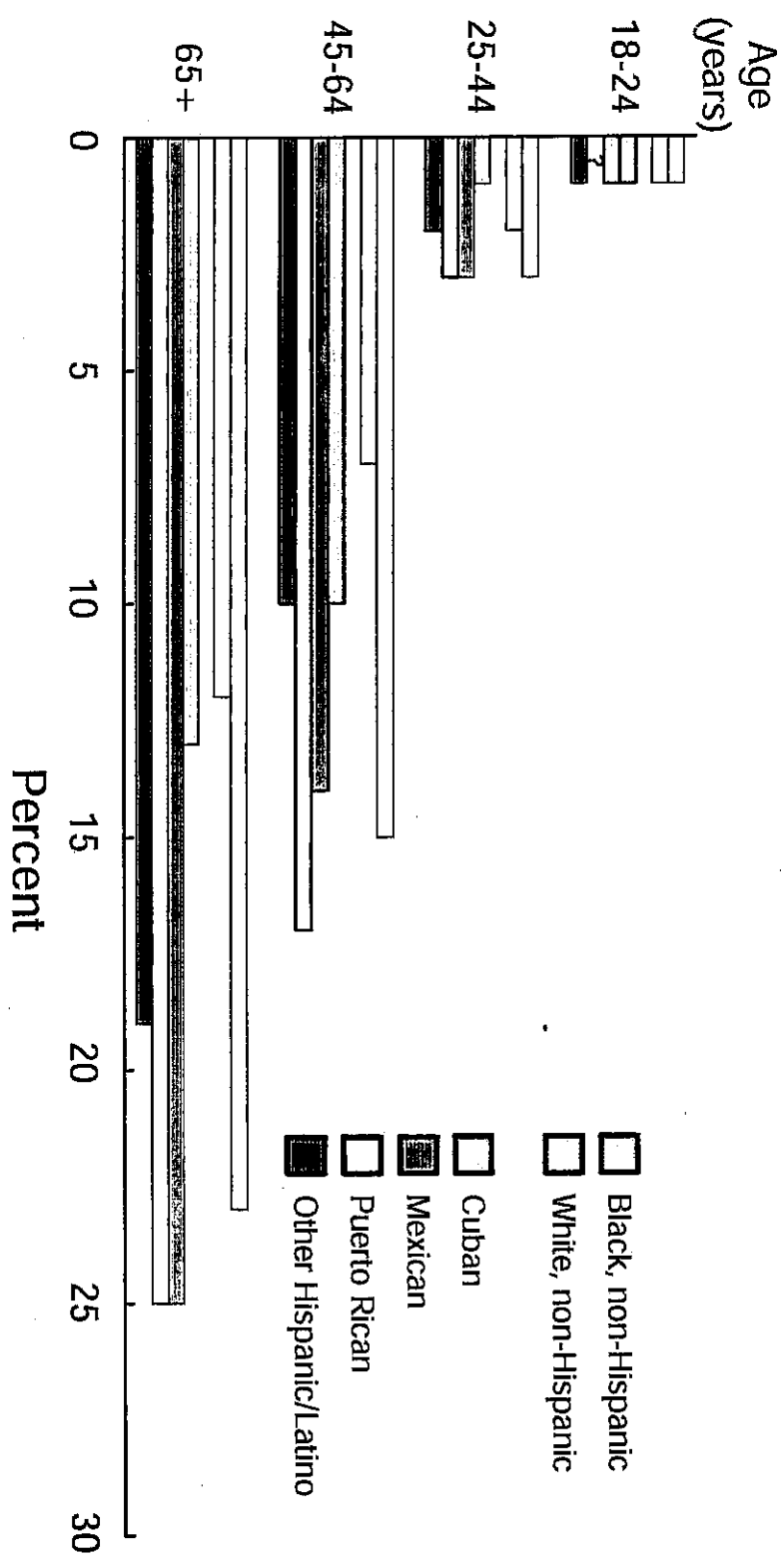
? Value is less than 1 percent.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

Percent of adults with diagnosed hypertension by age, race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 1997-2000
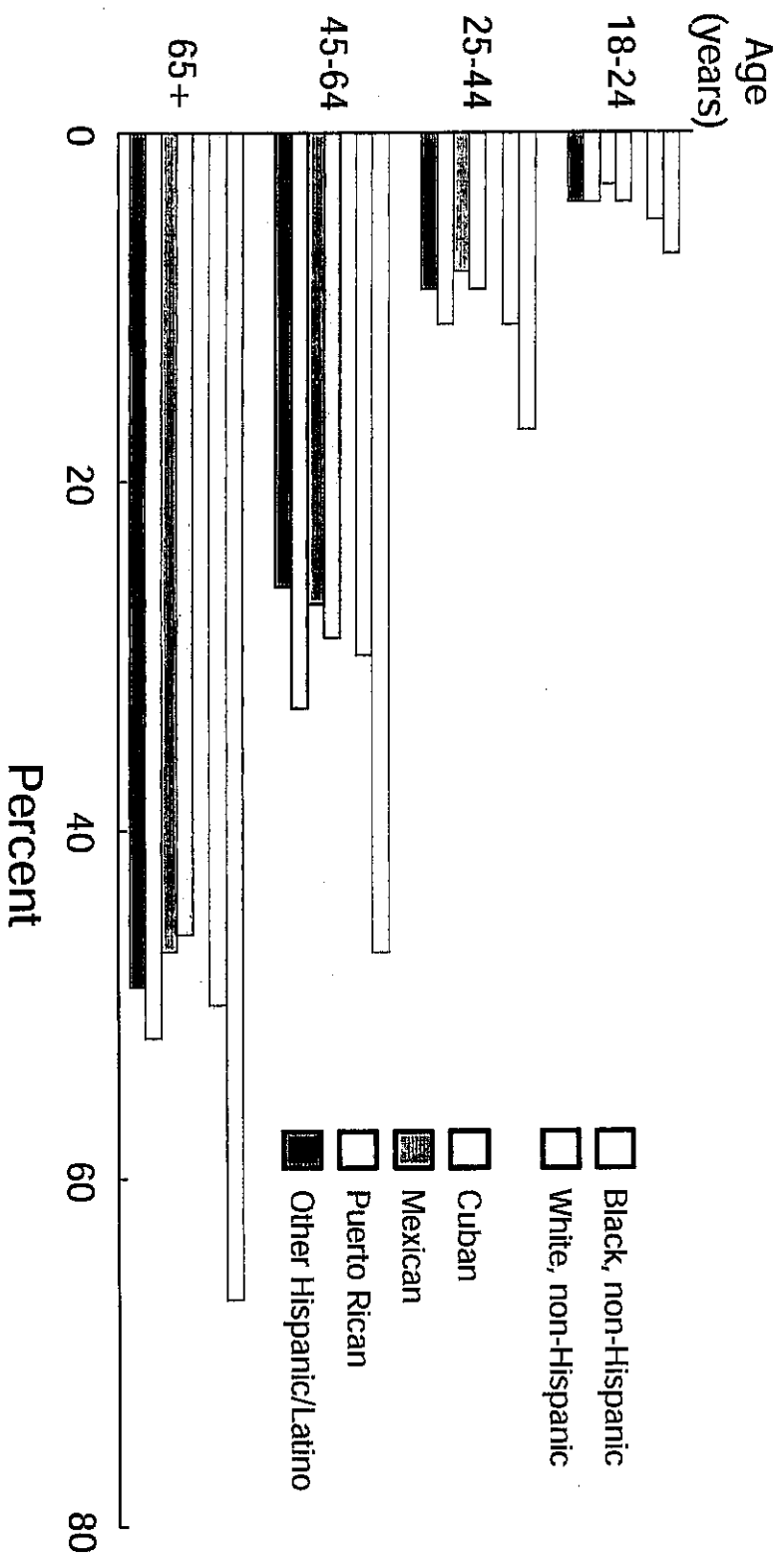
Age (years)

- 18-24
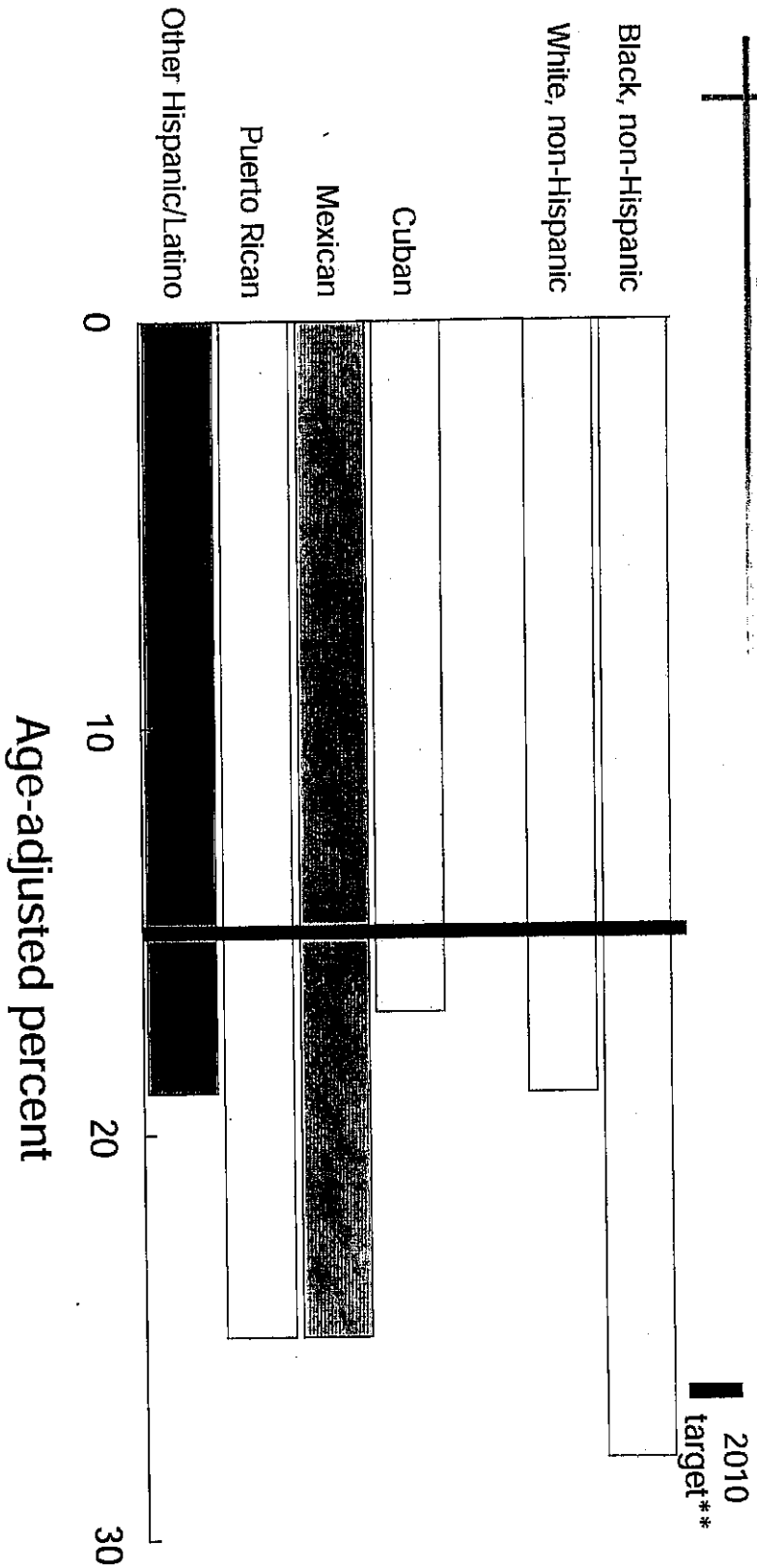- 25-44
- 45-64
- 65+

Percent

0 — 20 — 40 — 60 — 80

Legend:
- ☐ Black, non-Hispanic
- ☐ White, non-Hispanic
- ☐ Cuban
- ▨ Mexican
- ■ Puerto Rican
- ☐ Other Hispanic/Latino

Risk factors

Percent of adults 18 years and older who report being obese* by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 1997-2000

■ 2010 target**

Age-adjusted percent

Categories (top to bottom):
- Black, non-Hispanic
- White, non-Hispanic
- Cuban
- Mexican
- Puerto Rican
- Other Hispanic/Latino

X-axis: 0, 10, 20, 30

*Body mass index (BMI) at or above 30.0 kg/m².
**Target based on measured height and weight.
Data are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.
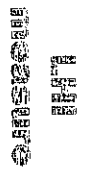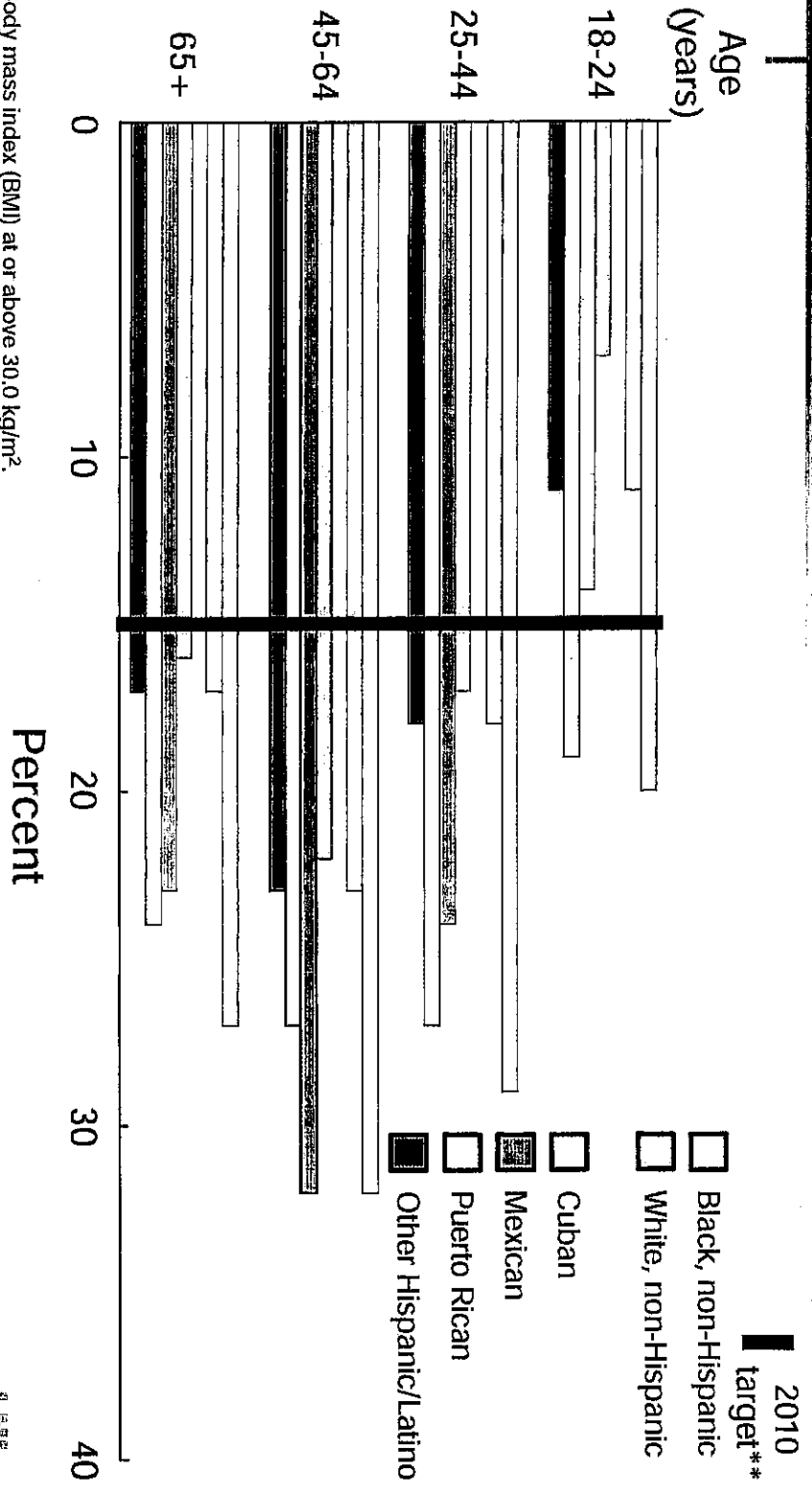Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

49

Percent of adults 18 years and older who report being obese* by age, race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 1997-2000

Age (years)

Percent

Legend:
- White, non-Hispanic
- Black, non-Hispanic
- Cuban
- Mexican
- Puerto Rican
- Other Hispanic/Latino
- 2010 target**

*Body mass index (BMI) at or above 30.0 kg/m².
**Target based on measured height and weight.
Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

Percent of adults 18 years and older who are current smokers by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 1997-2000

■ 2010 target
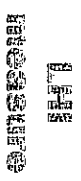

Total
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic/Latino
Cuban
Mexican
Puerto Rican
Other Hispanic/Latino

Age-adjusted percent

0   10   20   30

Percent of adults 18 years and older who are current smokers by race/ethnicity: United States and selected States, 1997-2000

Age adjusted percent

Legend:
- ☐ White, non-Hispanic
- ■ Hispanic/Latino
- ▬ U.S.
- 2010 target

States (top to bottom): United States, New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Florida, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington

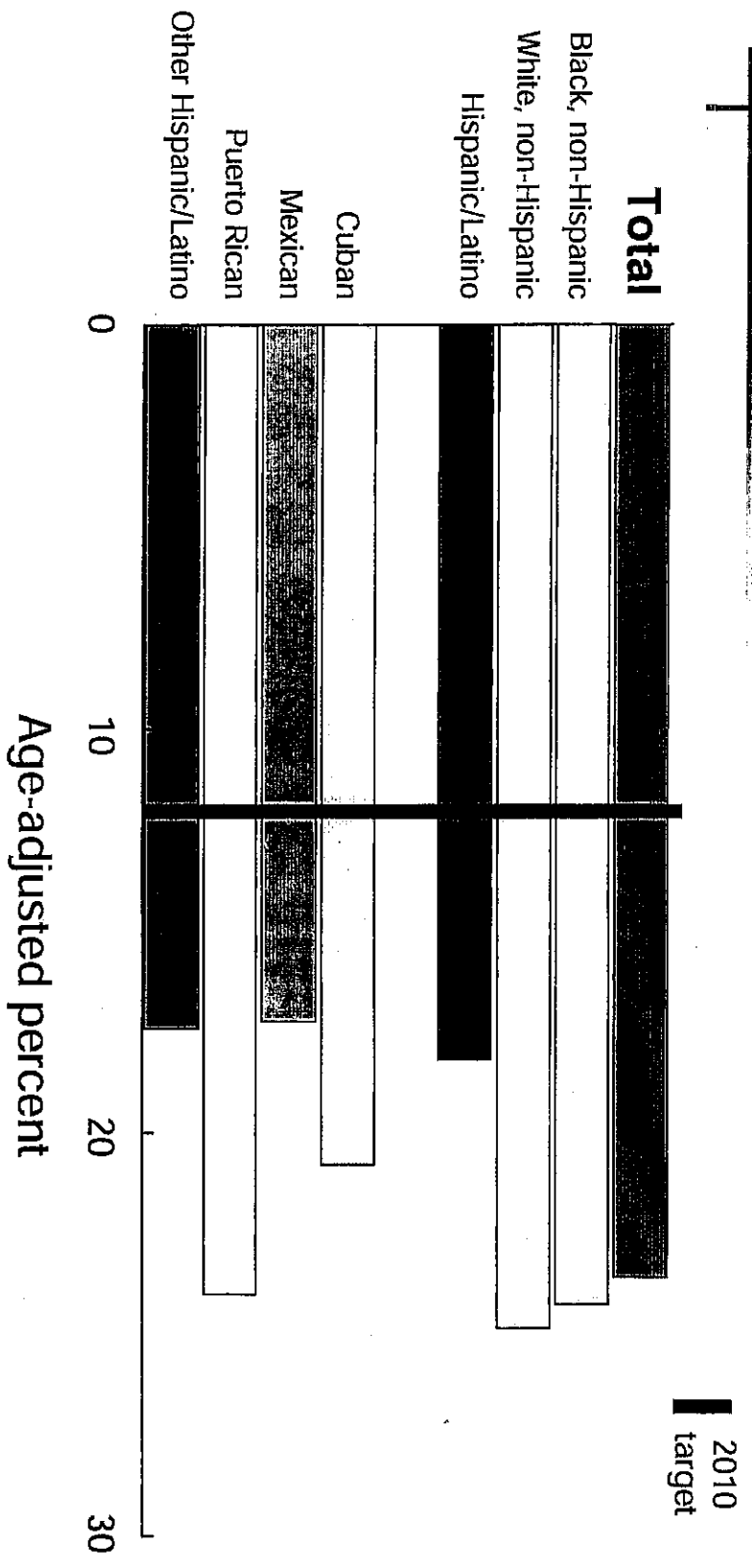# Percent of adults 18 years and older who are current smokers by age, race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 1997-2000
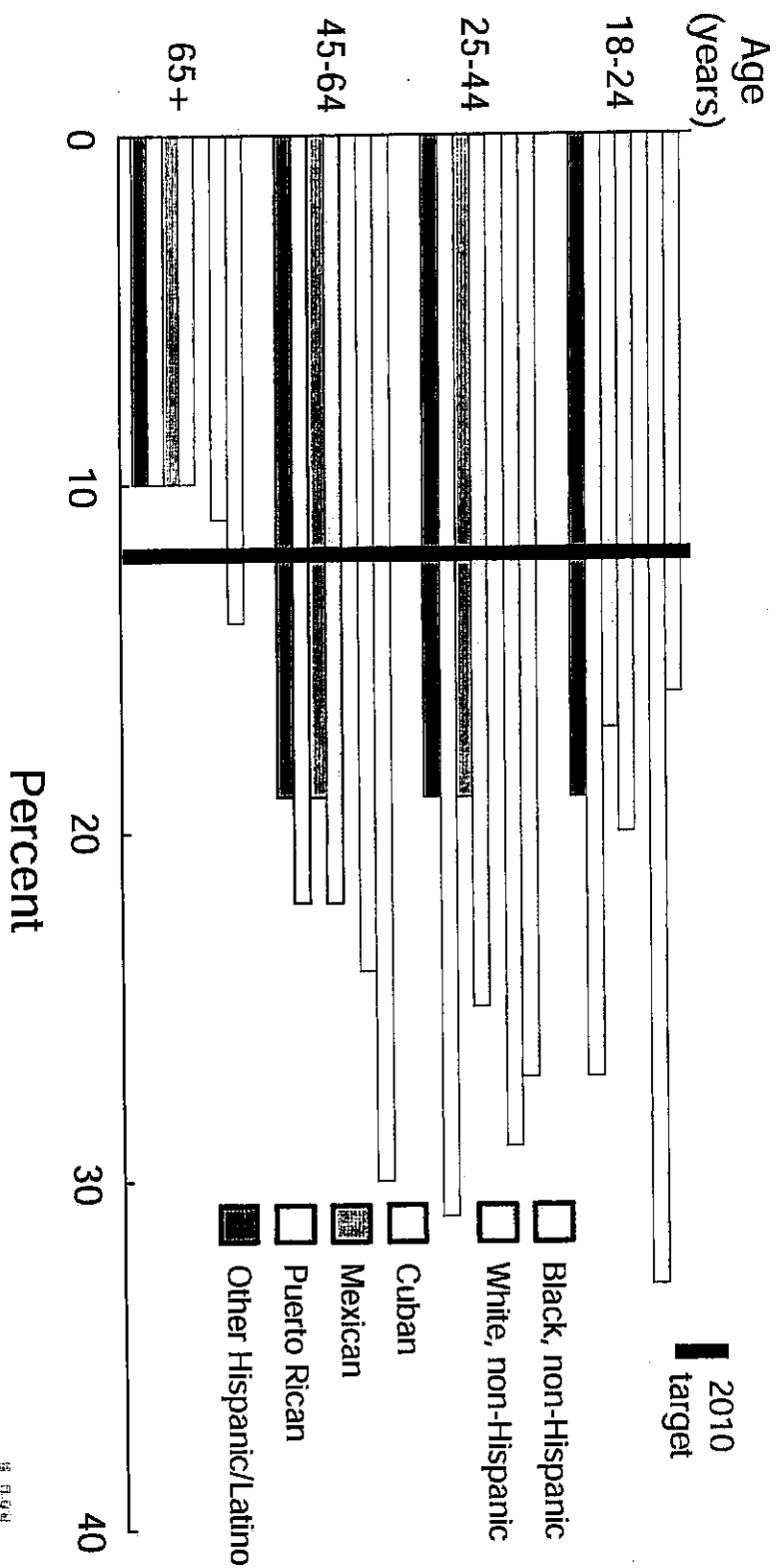
Age (years)
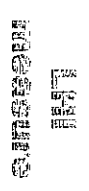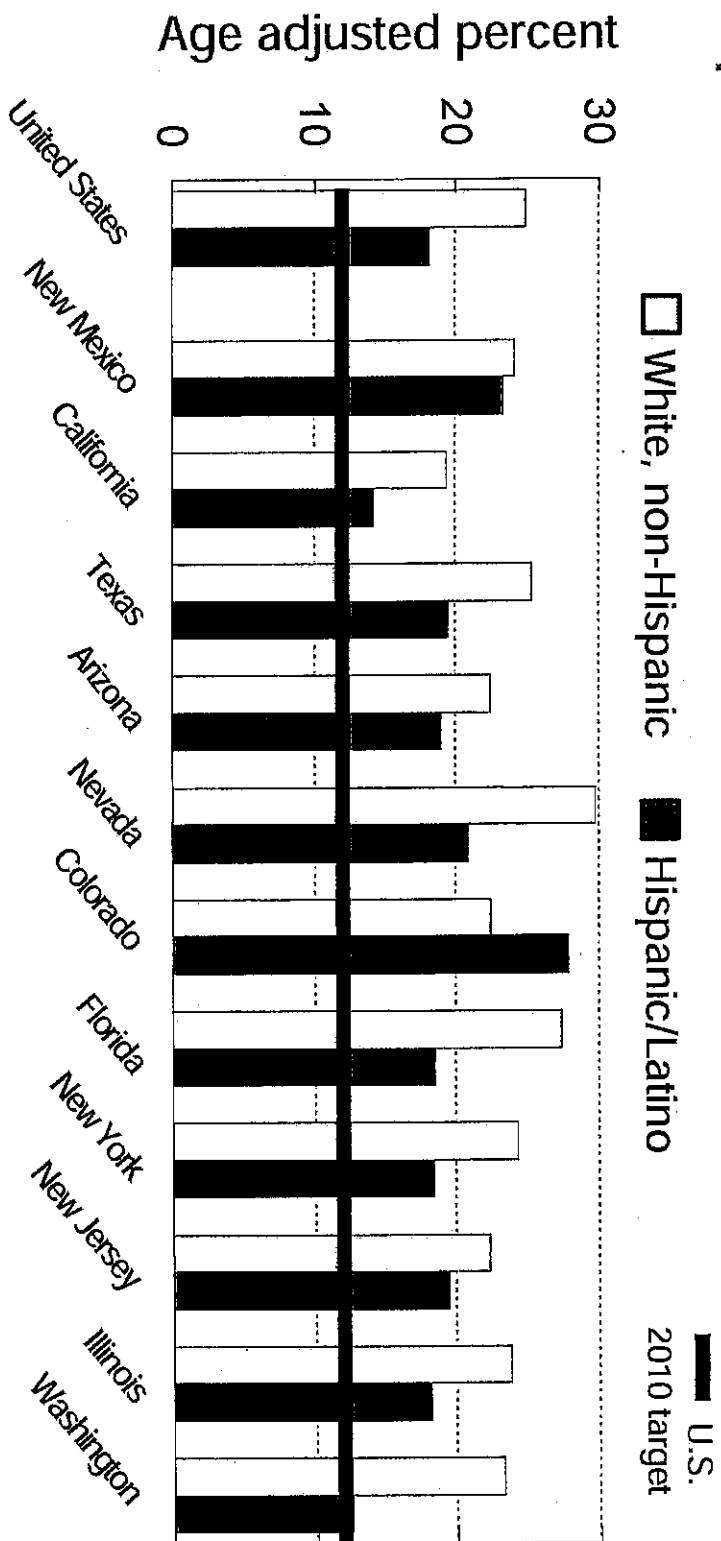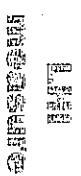
- 18-24
- 25-44
- 45-64
- 65+

Percent

0   10   20   30   40

Legend:
- 2010 target
- Black, non-Hispanic
- White, non-Hispanic
- Cuban
- Mexican
- Puerto Rican
- Other Hispanic/Latino
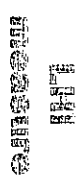
Births and deaths

Number of births and deaths by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States and Puerto Rico

	1999 Deaths	2000 Births
Non-Hispanic		
White	1,953,197	2,362,968
Black	281,979	604,346
Hispanic		
Puerto Rican	13,909	58,124
Mexican	57,425	581,915
Cuban	11,029	13,429
Other Hispanic	21,377	162,400
Puerto Rico (island)	30,696	59,333

Fertility rates* by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 2000

Birth per 1,000 women 15-44 years

Categories (top to bottom):
- Total
- Black, non-Hispanic
- White, non-Hispanic
- Hispanic/Latino
- Cuban
- Mexican
- Puerto Rican
- Other Hispanic/Latino

X-axis: 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120
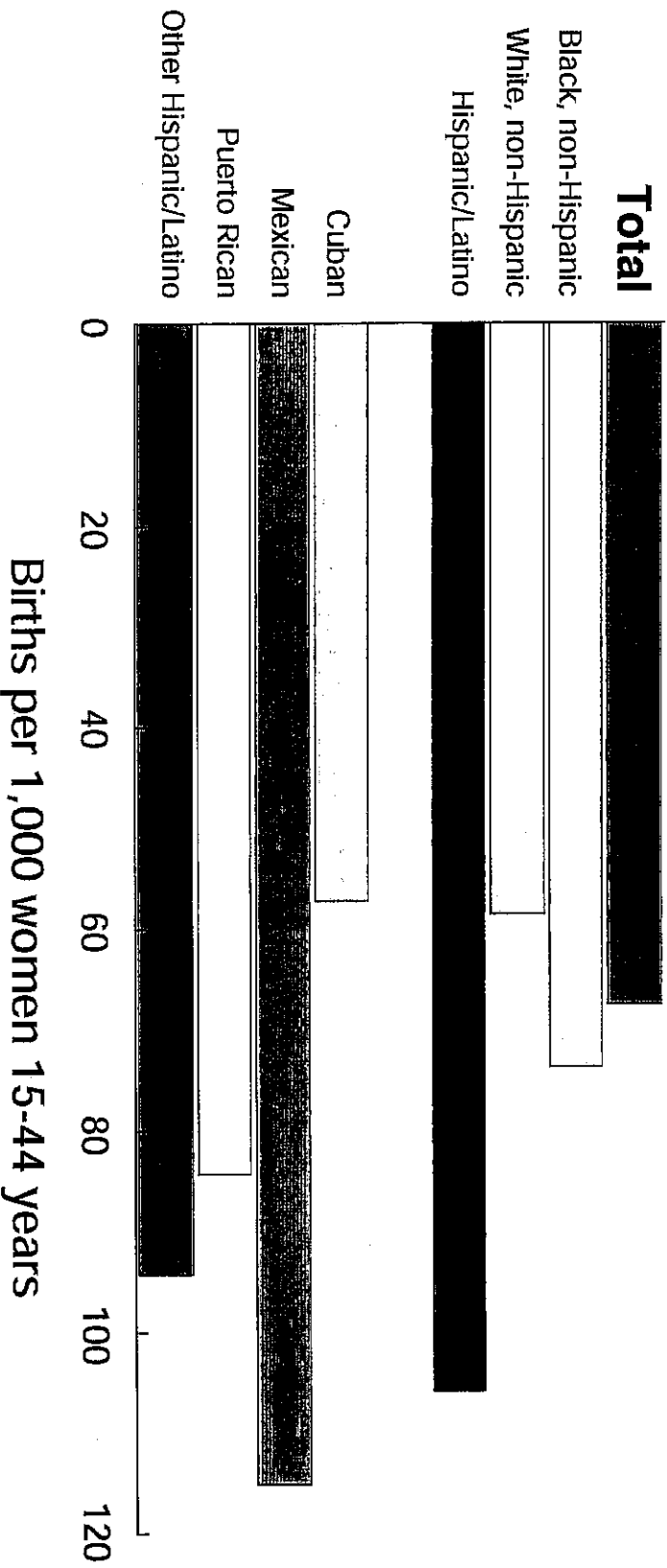
*Total live births, regardless of age of mother, divided by the number of women 15-44 years in specified groups.
Source: National Vital Statistics Surveillance System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

Percent of all births that are to mothers under 20 years by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 2000

Percent

Percent of all births that are to unmarried mothers by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 2000
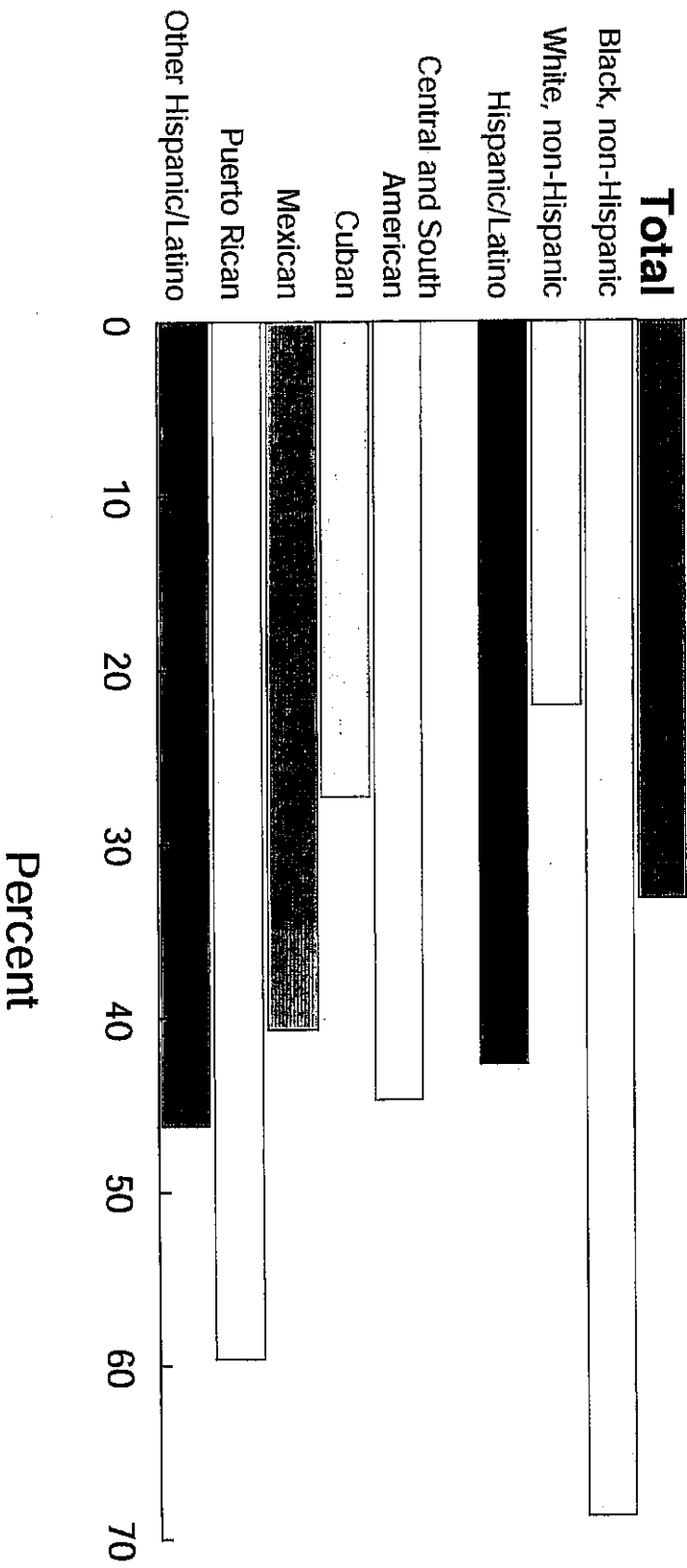
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Total								
Black, non-Hispanic								
White, non-Hispanic								
Hispanic/Latino								
Central and South American								
Cuban								
Mexican								
Puerto Rican								
Other Hispanic/Latino								

Percent

Percent of births to mothers who have completed 12 or more years of school by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 2000

Total

- Black, non-Hispanic
- White, non-Hispanic
- Hispanic/Latino
- Central and South American
- Cuban
- Mexican
- Puerto Rican
- Other Hispanic/Latino

Percent

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Percent of births to mothers with late* or no prenatal care by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 2000

Total

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Black, non-Hispanic								
White, non-Hispanic								
Hispanic/Latino								
Central and South American								
Cuban								
Mexican								
Puerto Rican								
Other Hispanic/Latino								

Percent

*Care beginning in 3rd trimester.
Source: National Vital Statistics Surveillance System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.
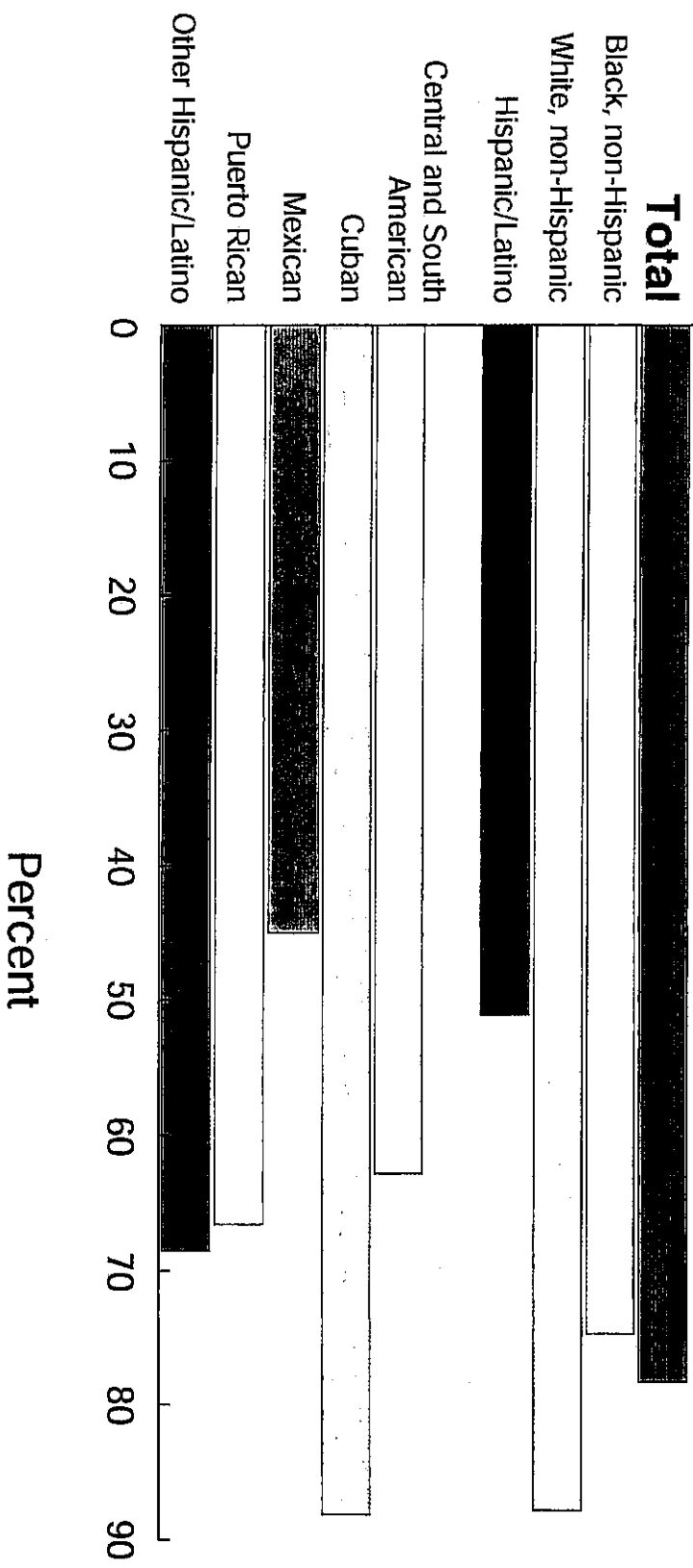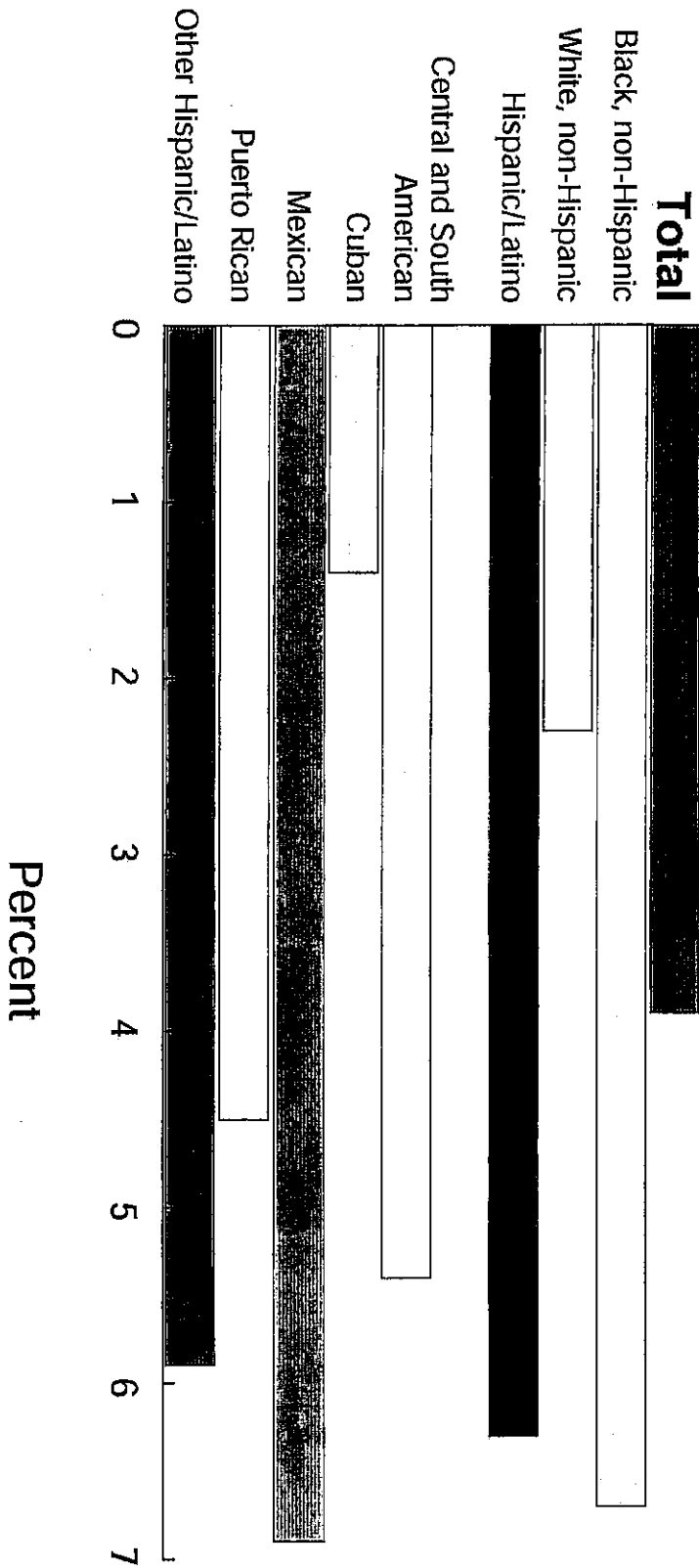
60

Percent of births to mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States, 2000
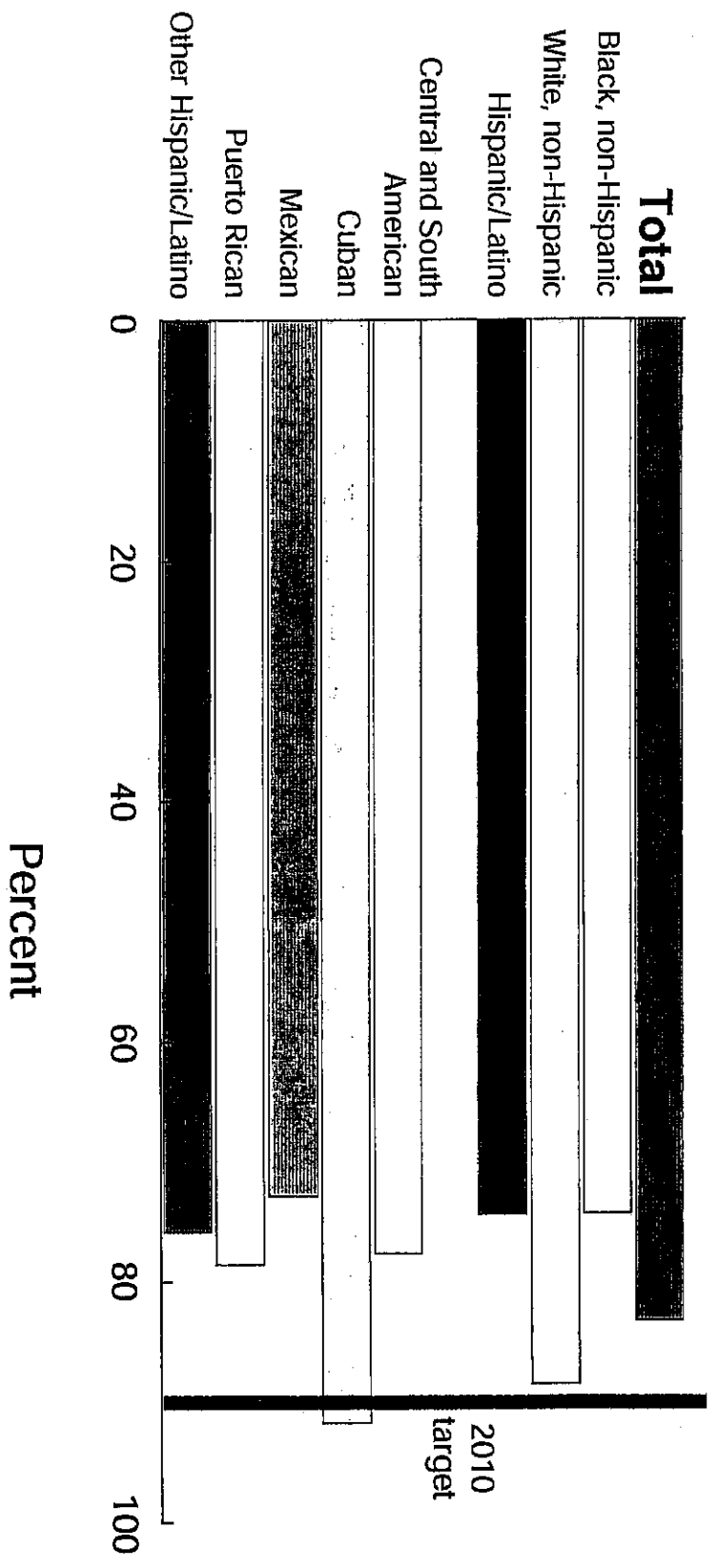
Total	
Black, non-Hispanic	
White, non-Hispanic	
Hispanic/Latino	
Central and South American	
Cuban	
Mexican	
Puerto Rican	
Other Hispanic/Latino	

2010 target

Percent (0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100)
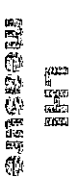
Percent of infants born with low birthweight*
by race/ethnicity and specified origin of mother:
United States, 2000

■ 2010
■ target

Total

Black, non-Hispanic

White, non-Hispanic

Hispanic/Latino

Central and South
American

Cuban

Mexican

Puerto Rican

Other Hispanic/Latino

Percent

0   5   10   15
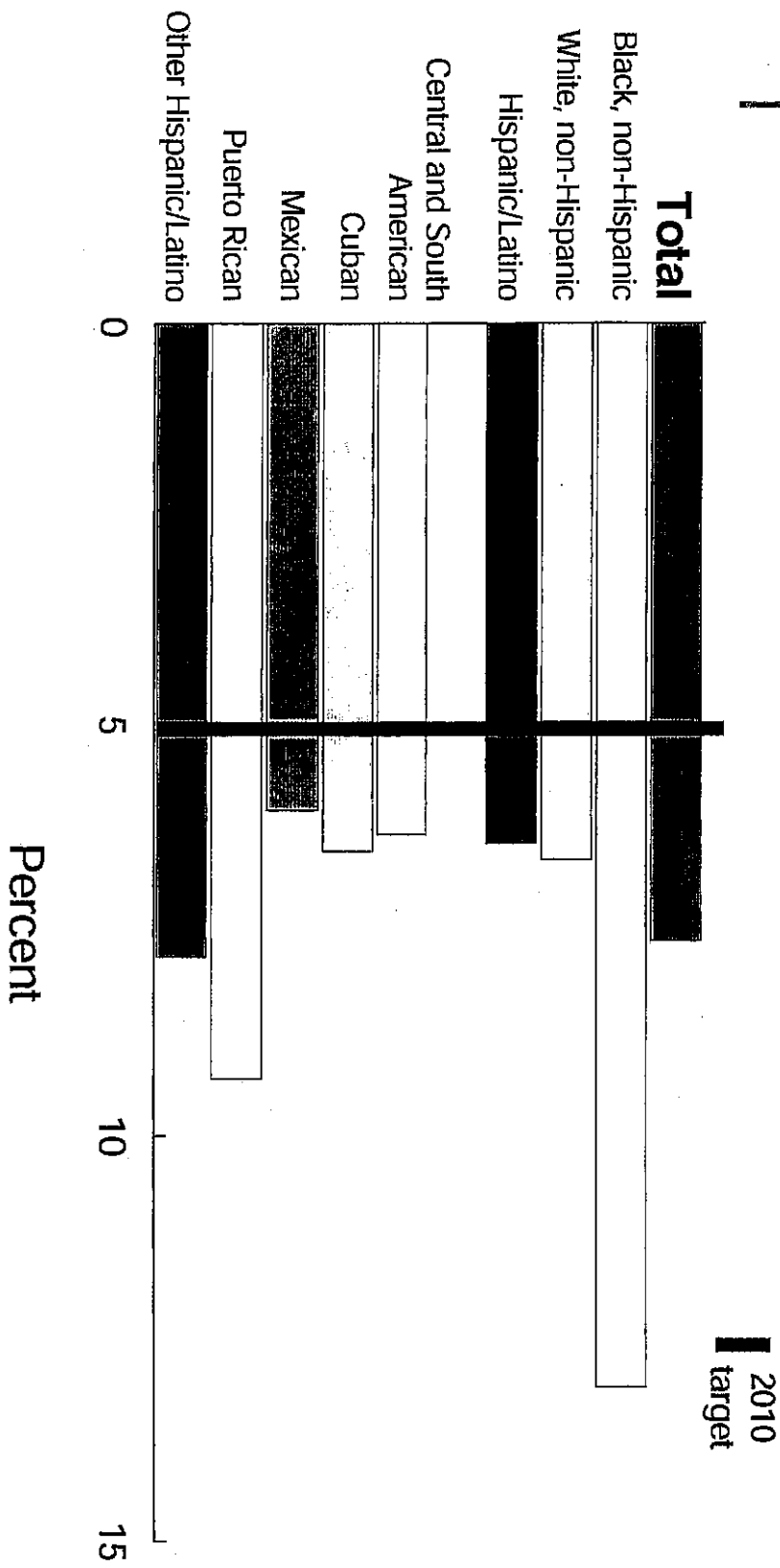
*Less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs. 8 oz.)
Source: National Vital Statistics Surveillance System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

Infant mortality* rate by race/ethnicity and specified origin of mother: United States, 1999

■ 2010 target

Total

Category
Black, non-Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic
Hispanic/Latino
Central and South American
Cuban
Mexican
Puerto Rican
Other Hispanic/Latino

Rate per 1,000 live births

0   5   10   15
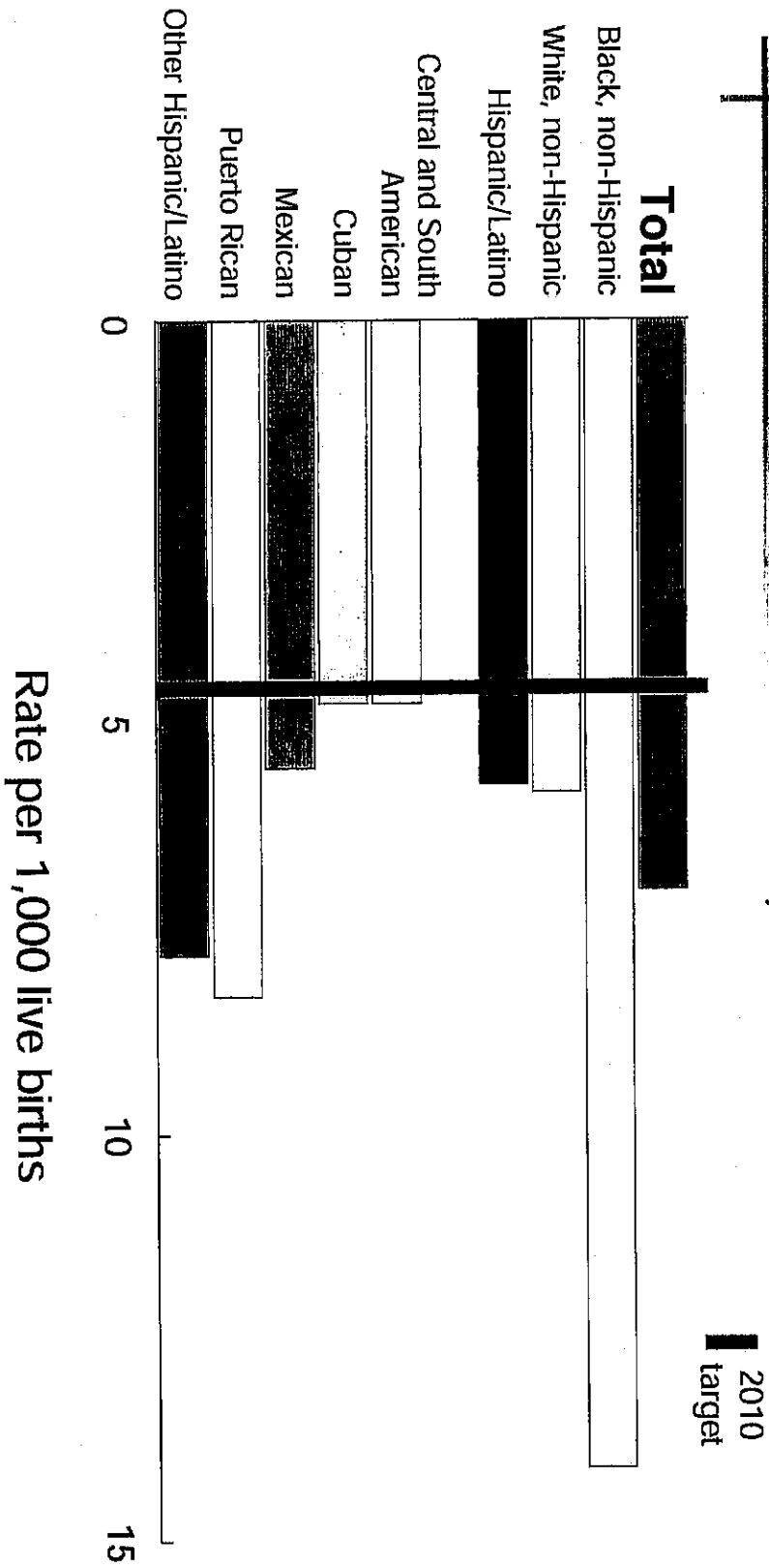
*Deaths to infants less than I year per 1,000 live births.
Source: National Vital Statistics System, Linked Birth and Infant Death File, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

Total deaths by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States and Puerto Rico, 1999

United States

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 standard population

Data are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.
Death rates for Hispanic populations may be underestimated, see Data Issues.
Source: National Vital Statistics Surveillance System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

Assault (homicide)* deaths by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States and Puerto Rico, 1999

United States

- Black, non-Hispanic
- White, non-Hispanic
- Hispanic/Latino
  - Cuban
  - Mexican
  - Puerto Rican
  - Other Hispanic/Latino
- Puerto Rico (island)

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 standard population

■ U.S.
■ 2010 target

*Homicides are classified by ICD-10 codes: X85-Y09, Y87.1. Data are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.
Death rates for Hispanic populations may be underestimated, see Data Issues.
Source: National Vital Statistics Surveillance System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

Assault (homicide)* deaths by race/ethnicity: United States and selected States, 1999

□ White, non-Hispanic ■ Hispanic/Latino

▬ U.S. 2010 target

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population

0 5 10 15 20 25

United States
New Mexico
California
Texas
Arizona
Nevada
Colorado
Florida
New York
New Jersey
Illinois
Washington

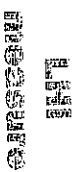*Homicides are classified by ICD-10 codes: X85-Y09, Y87.1. Data are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.
Death rates for Hispanic populations may be underestimated, see Data Issues.
Source: National Vital Statistics Surveillance System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.
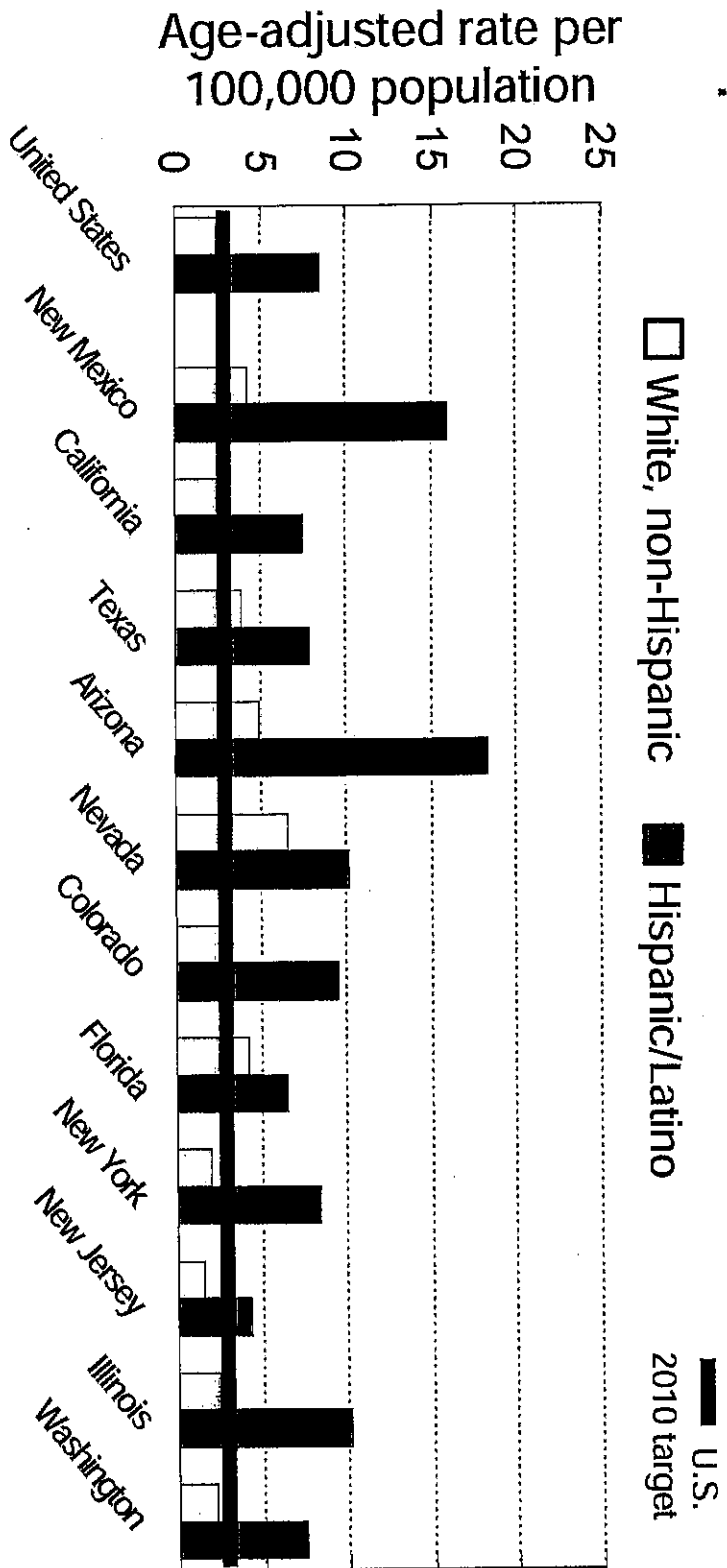
Motor vehicle accident* deaths by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States and Puerto Rico, 1999

■ U.S.
■ 2010 target

United States

- Black, non-Hispanic
- White, non-Hispanic
- Hispanic/Latino
- Cuban
- Mexican
- Puerto Rican
- Other Hispanic/Latino
- Puerto Rico (island)

0   10   20   30

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 standard population

*Motor vehicle accident deaths are classified by ICD-10 codes: V30-V39 (.4-.9), V40-V49 (.4-.9), V50-V59 (.4-.9), V60-V69 (.4-.9), V70-V79 (.4-.9), V81.1, V82.1, V83-V86 (.0-.3), V20-V28 (.3-.9), V29 (.4-.9), V12-V14 (.3-.9), V19 (.4-.6), V02-V04 (.1, .9), V09.2, V80 (.3-.5), V87 (.0-.8), V89.2. Data are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.
Death rates for Hispanic populations may be underestimated, see Data Issues.
Source: National Vital Statistics Surveillance System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.
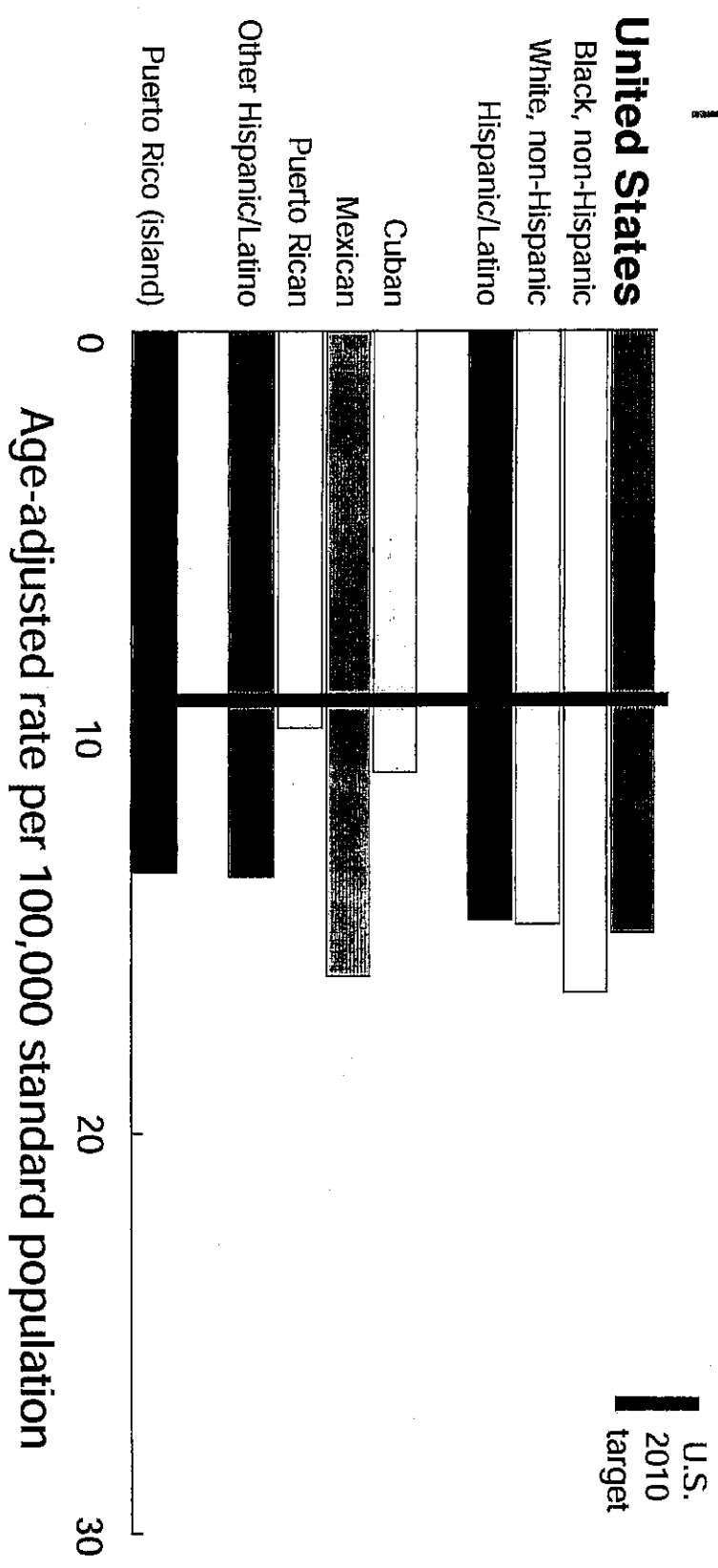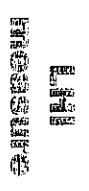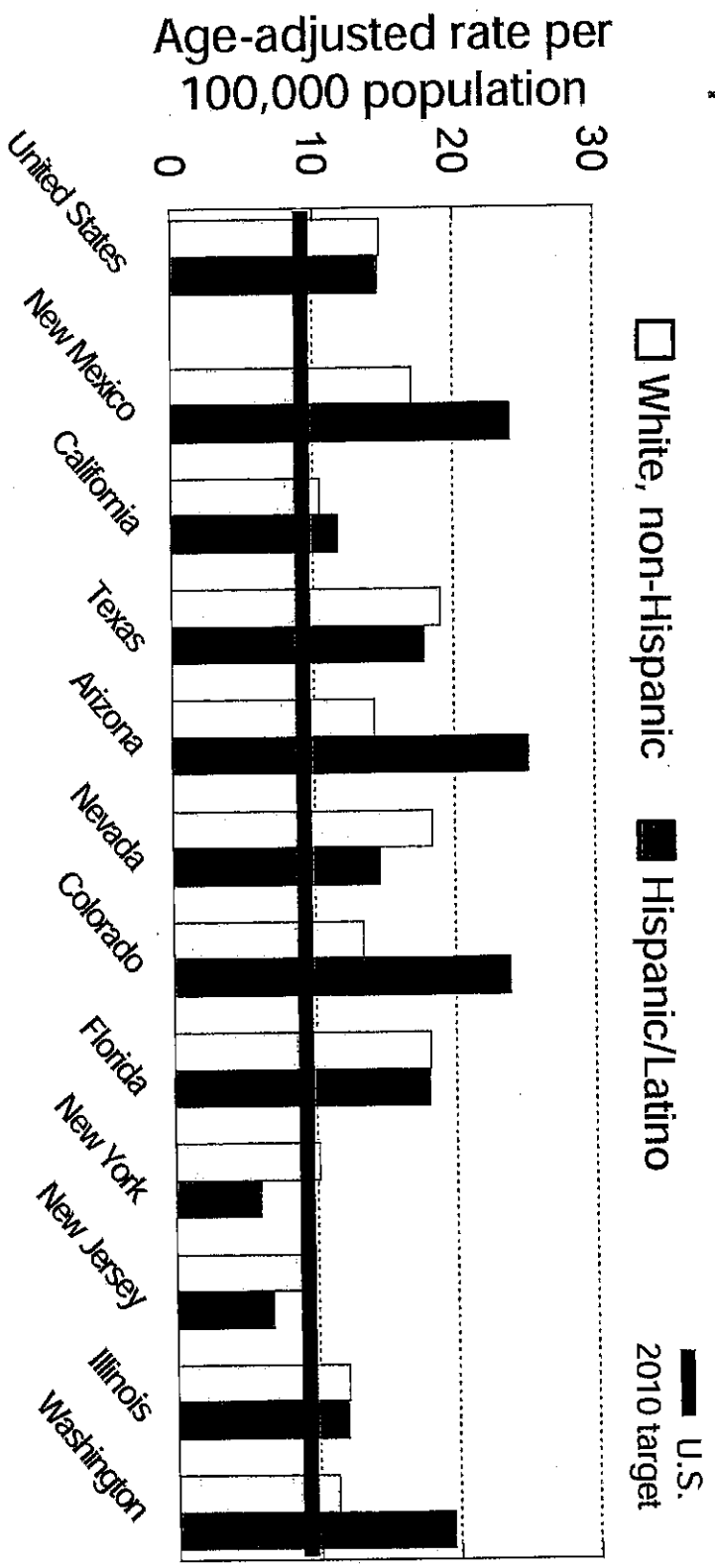
Motor vehicle accident* deaths
by race/ethnicity:
United States and selected States, 1999

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population

☐ White, non-Hispanic   ■ Hispanic/Latino

— U.S. 2010 target

United States, New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Florida, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington
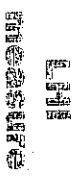
*Motor vehicle accident deaths are classified by ICD-10 codes: V30-V39 (.4-.9), V40-V49 (.4-.9), V50-V59 (.4-.9), V60-V69 (.4-.9), V70-V79 (.4-.9), V81.1, V82.1, V83-V86 (.0-.3), V20-V28 (.3-.9), V29 (.4-.9), V12-V14 (.3-.9), V19 (.4-.6), V02-V04 (.1,.9), V09.2, V80 (.3-.5), V87 (.0-.8), V89.2. Data are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.

Death rates for Hispanic populations may be underestimated, see Data Issues.

Source: National Vital Statistics Surveillance System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.
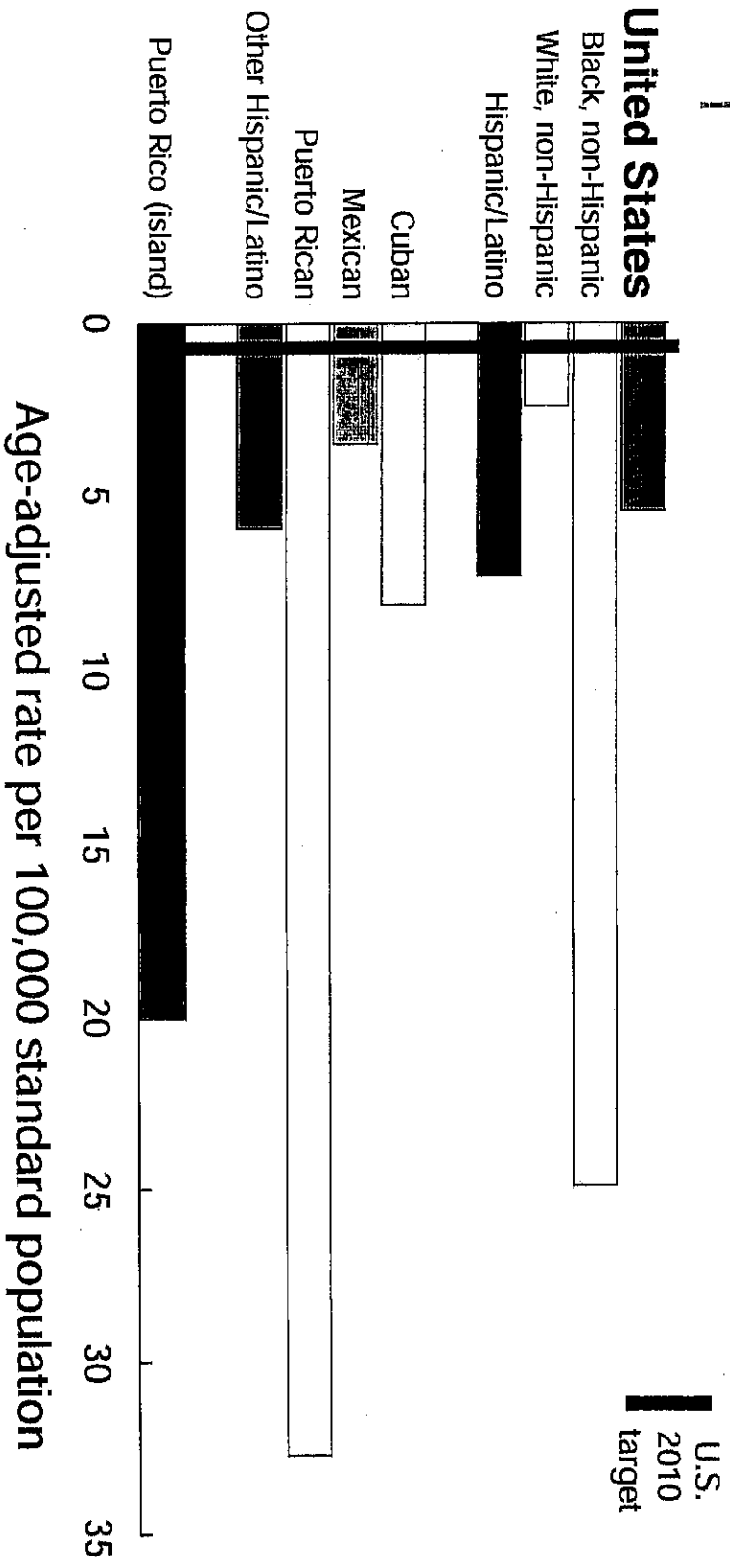
68

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)* deaths by race/ethnicity and specified origin: United States and Puerto Rico, 1999

Legend:
- ■ U.S. 2010 target

United States

Category	
Black, non-Hispanic	
White, non-Hispanic	
Hispanic/Latino	
Cuban	
Mexican	
Puerto Rican	
Other Hispanic/Latino	
Puerto Rico (island)	

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 standard population

(x-axis: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35)

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)* deaths
by race/ethnicity:
United States and selected States, 1999

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population

Legend:
- □ White, non-Hispanic
- ■ Hispanic/Latino
- ▬ U.S. 2010 target

States (x-axis): United States, New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Florida, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington

Y-axis: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35

*HIV deaths are classified by ICD-10 codes: I11, I20-I25. Data are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.
Death rates for Hispanic populations may be underestimated, see Data Issues.
Source: National Vital Statistics Surveillance System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.
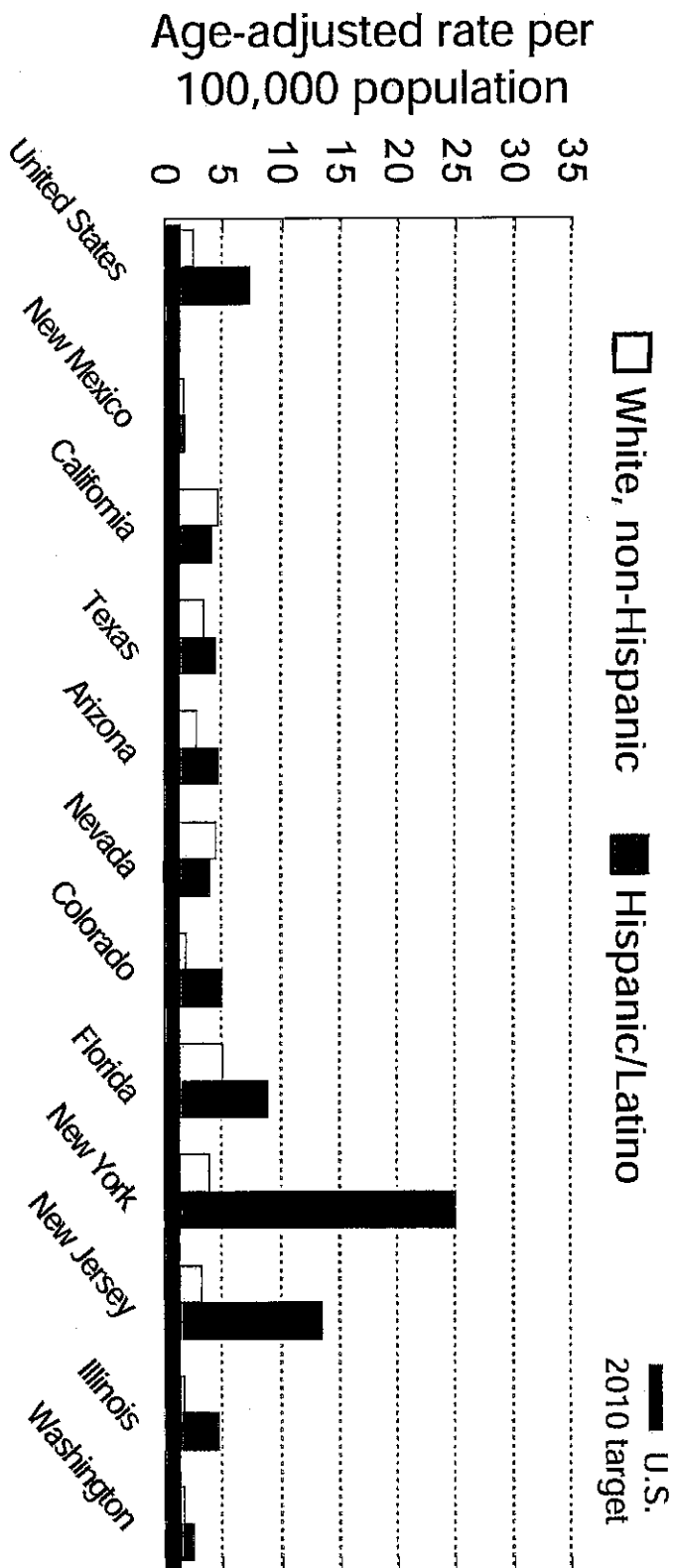
70

Leading causes of death for race and ethnic groups in the United States and in Puerto Rico, 1999

Cause of death (based on ICD-10)	Total	United States Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic Cuban	Hispanic Mexican	Hispanic Puerto Rican (mainland)	Hispanic Other Hispanic	Puerto Rico (island)
				Cause of death rank				
Diseases of heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	3	3	3	3	6	4	4	4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	4	4	6	4	9	7	6	6
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	5	5	4	6	3	3	3	5
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	6	7	5	5	5	5	5	3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7	6	10	7	10	9	7	7
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	8	8	14	8	15	14	13	12
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00-N07,N17-N19,N25-N27)	9	9	9	9	13	11	8	8
Septicemia (A40-A41)	10	11	11	11	14	12	9	9
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (X60-X84,Y87.0)	11	10	15	10	12	13	10	—
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73-K74)	12	12	13	12	7	8	8	13
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	13	14	—	13	—	15	14	15
Assault (homicide) (X85-Y09,Y87.1)	14	15	8	14	6	10	7	11
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	15	13	15	15	—	—	15	—
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20-B24)	—	—	7	—	—	3	—	10
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	14
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—

Rank is based on number of deaths.

— Not one of the 15 leading causes of death for this population.

Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population based on year 2000 standard.

Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race.

Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys.

Source: National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), CDC, NCHS.