Social Determinants of Latino Health Disparities In the 21st Century

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### Projected Hispanic Growth


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2060</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIAN</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHPI</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Under 18</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Minority</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The percentages for the total population or the population under 18 may not add to 100.0 due to rounding. Unless otherwise specified, race categories represent race alone. NHPI=Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, AIAN=American Indian and Alaska Native. Minority refers to everyone other than the non-Hispanic White alone population. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 National Projections.
Hispanic Population Distribution

Hispanic or Latino Population as a Percent of Total Population by County: 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1.

Hispanics/Latinos are a diverse population of individuals of mostly: Mexican (64%), Puerto Rican (9.4%), Cuban (3.7%), South (5.9%) and Central American (9%) origin.

A majority (52%) of the 24 million Latino children are now “second generation,” sons or daughters of at least one foreign-born parent.

3.1 million Latinos are age 65 and over (7% of older adults). By 2060, they are projected to increase to approximately 19 million accounting for 21% of elders in the U.S.
Chartbook on Health Care for Hispanics (2015) summarizes trends in health care disparities for Latinos over the last 30 years and the healthcare implications.

Six causes of death continue to account for >80% of mortality disparities among ethnic minorities when compared to Whites:

- Cancer
- Cardiovascular disease and stroke
- Chemical dependency (deaths due to cirrhosis)
- Diabetes
- Homicide and accidents (unintentional injuries)
- Infant mortality
Social Determinants of Latino Health Disparities
Social Determinants of Health

Social factors (income, education, housing, employment, environment)

Political factors (access, racism/discrimination, underrepresentation)

Cultural and psychological factors (health beliefs, cognitive and affective states, decisional factors)
Disparities: Number and percentage of access measures for which members of selected groups experienced better, same, or worse access to care compared with reference group, 2012

- Poor vs. High Income (n=19): 19% Better, 11% Same, 3% Worse
- Black vs. White (n=21): 10% Better, 14% Same, 3% Worse
- Hispanic vs. White (n=21): 14% Better, 4% Same, 3% Worse
- Asian vs. White (n=18): 9% Better, 6% Same, 3% Worse
- AI/AN vs. White (n=13): 9% Better, 4% Same, 3% Worse
Access Barriers and Disparities

Adults ages 18-64 who are Uninsured

Key: Q = quarter.

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2010-2014, Family Core Component.

Note: For this measure, lower rates are better. Data only available for 2014 quarters 1 and 2 White and Black are non-Hispanic. Hispanic includes all races.
Access Barriers and Disparities

People without a usual source of care due to financial or insurance

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2002-2012.
Denominator: Civilian noninstitutionalized population without a usual source of care.
Note: For this measure, lower rates are better.
Access Barriers and Disparities

Adults (18-64 years old) who needed care but sometimes or never got care

Data Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2002-2012.

Note: White and Black are non-Hispanic. Hispanic includes all races.
Quality of Care and Disparities

Disparities: Number and percentage of quality measures for which members of selected groups experienced better, same, or worse quality of care compared with reference group.
Adults who report poor communication with health providers

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2002-2012.
Denominator: Civilian noninstitutionalized population age 18 and over who had a doctor’s office or clinic visit in the last 12 months.
Note: For this measure, lower rates are better. White and Black are non-Hispanic. Hispanic includes all races. Patients who report that their health providers sometimes or never listened carefully, explained things clearly, showed respect for what they had to say, or spent enough time with them are considered to have poor communication.
Quality of Care and Disparities

Hospice patients who received help for anxiety or sadness

Children ages 0-17 with a well-child health care visit

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2000-2013.
Note: White and Black are non-Hispanic. Hispanic includes all races.
Latinos are the largest ethnic minority group, with most projected increase in children and older adults.

Disparities in the 6 main causes of death remain 30 years later.

Disparities in the main social determinants of health also remain and negatively influence health disparities.

Unless action is taken now, disparities will increase as the projected population increases.
Justice for future generations....