

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S 2015 RESOLUTION AGAINST THE US EMBARGO

- Cuba's Report on the UN's 2015 Resolution Against the US Embargo: <http://www.cubavsbloqueo.cu/en>
- Resolution 70/120: Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba. <http://www.un.org/en/ga/70/resolutions.shtml>

HEALTH OF HISPANIC/LATINO*[1] IMMIGRANTS IN THE USA

Social determinants of health

- Among Hispanic US residents:[2]
 - About 1 in 3 has not completed high school;
 - About 1 in 4 lives below the poverty line; and
 - About 1 in 3 does not speak English well.
- In 2010, a higher percentage of Hispanic workers were employed in high-risk occupations than white, non-Hispanic workers.[3]
- Whether Hispanic US residents were born in the US makes a difference. Compared with US-born Hispanic residents, foreign-born Hispanic residents have:[4]
 - about half as much heart disease;
 - 48% less cancer;
 - 29% less high blood pressure; and
 - 45% more high total cholesterol.
- Cancers related to infections (cervical, stomach, and liver) are more common among Hispanic US residents born in another country.

Health care access[4]

- Hispanic US residents are almost 3 times as likely to be uninsured as native-born white US citizens.
- Each year, an estimated 3.0 million (25.7%) Hispanic children lack health insurance coverage; 1.6 million (14.1%) have no usual place to go for health care during the past year, and 1.4 million (17.6%) experience unmet health care needs during the past year due to cost.
- Mexican-American children are most likely (30.4%) to lack health insurance coverage, followed by Central or South American children (23.8%) and other Hispanic children (18.6%).
- The percentage of children having a usual place to go for health care is highest for Cuban children (93.5%) and lowest for Mexican children (83.3%).
- The percentage of children who experience unmet medical needs due to cost in the past year is 18.3% for Mexican children, 16.3% for Puerto Rican children, 12.8% for Central or South American children, and 8.3% for Cuban children.

Maternal and child health

- Births per 1000 women 15–44 years: 72.9[5]
- Percent of births with low birth weight: 7.1%[5]
- Birth rates among Hispanic teenagers in 2010 were higher than rates among white, non-Hispanic teenagers/[3]
- In 2010, the birth rate for Hispanic adolescents (aged 15–19) years was approximately five times the rate for Asian/Pacific Islanders, twice the rate for non-Hispanic white adolescents, and somewhat higher than the rates for non-Hispanic black and American Indian/Alaska Native adolescents.[3]
- Infant deaths per 1000 live births: 5.25[6]

Oral Health

- Approximately 49% of Hispanic adults and 63% of Hispanic children had visited a dentist at least once in the previous year.[7]
- Mexican adults (44%) were least likely and Cuban adults (60%) were most likely to have used dental care.[7]
- Mexican children (60%) were least likely and Puerto Rican children (72%) were most likely to have visited a dentist in the past year.[7]
- Prevalence of unmet dental needs was highest among Mexican adults (12%) and lowest among Cuban adults (6%).[7]
- Mexican children (9%) were more likely than Puerto Rican children (5%) and other Hispanic children (6%) to experience unmet dental needs due to cost.[7]
- During 2009–2010, prevalence of periodontitis among Mexican adults aged 30 years and older was among the highest compared with white, non-Hispanic adults of the same the age group.[3]

Non-communicable chronic diseases and risk factors

Heart disease and cancer are the leading causes of death, accounting for about 2 of 5 deaths, which is about the same for white US residents.[4]

Other comparisons with non-Hispanic white US residents:[4]

- 35% less heart disease and 49% less cancer
- Lower death rate overall, but about a 50% higher death rate from diabetes or liver disease (Mexicans and Puerto Rican residents are about twice as likely to die from diabetes as white US residents. Mexican residents also are nearly twice as likely to die from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis as white US residents.)
- 24% more poorly controlled high blood pressure
- 23% more obesity
- 28% less colorectal screening
- Smoking overall among Hispanic US residents (14%) is less common than among white US residents (24%), but is high among Puerto Rican (26%) and Cuban men (22%).
- A lower percentage of Hispanic adults aged 50–75 years reported being up to date with colorectal cancer screening in 2010 than their non-Hispanic adult counterparts.[3]
- Colorectal cancer screening varies for Hispanic US residents aged 50–75 years. About 40% of Cubans get screened (29% of men and 49% of women); about 58% of Puerto Ricans get screened (54% of men and 61% of women).[4]
- Hispanic US residents are as likely as white US residents to have high blood pressure. But Hispanic women with high blood pressure are twice as likely as Hispanic men to get it under control.[4]

Facts & Figures

Non-communicable chronic diseases and risk factors

- Differences in selected chronic disease prevalence (%) [8]

	Non-Hispanic white US residents	Hispanic US residents
Heart disease	8	5
Cancer	4	2
High blood pressure	20	17
Poorly controlled high blood pressure	54	68

- The prevalence of obesity among female Mexican adults during 2007–2010 was higher than among female white, non-Hispanic adults during the same years (45% vs. 36%). [3]
- In 2010, the highest prevalence of diabetes was among Hispanic (10.3%) and non-Hispanic African American (10.6%) adults compared with white, non-Hispanic (6.0%) and Asian adults (8.9%). [3]
- Lower percentages of Mexican (31.8%) and non-Hispanic African-American (41.2%) adults with high blood pressure in 2010 had their blood pressure controlled compared with white, non-Hispanic adults (46.5%). [3]

Communicable diseases

- The estimated rate of new HIV infection among Hispanic US residents in the USA in 2010 was more than 3 times as high as that of white US residents (27.5 vs. 8.7 per 100,000 population). [9]
- At some point in their lives, an estimated 1 in 36 Hispanic men and 1 in 106 Hispanic women will be diagnosed with HIV. [9]
- In 2012, Hispanic US residents accounted for 22% (10,705) of the estimated 48,893 new diagnoses of HIV infection in the USA and 6 dependent areas. [9]
- In 2011, Hispanic US residents accounted for 20% (242,000) of the estimated 1.2 million people living with HIV infection in the USA. [9]
- In 2012, an estimated 5796 Hispanic US residents were diagnosed with HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS) in the USA and 6 dependent areas. [9]
- By the end of 2011, an estimated 122,848 Hispanic US residents who had ever been diagnosed with HIV infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS) had died in the USA and 6 dependent areas. In 2012, HIV was the seventh leading cause of death among Hispanic US residents aged 25–34 years in the USA and the ninth leading cause of death among Hispanic US residents aged 35–54 years. [9]
- In 2011, data from the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS) and the Medical Monitoring Project showed that 80.8% of Hispanic/Latino US residents with diagnosed HIV infection were linked to care, 53.6% were retained in care, 49.8% were prescribed antiretroviral therapy, and 41.3% had achieved viral suppression. [9]
- Among Hispanic US residents aged ≥6 months a smaller percentage were vaccinated against influenza during the 2010–2011 influenza season than white, non-Hispanic persons of the same age group. [3]

* Hispanic used throughout, following the definition of the US Office of Management and Budget for “Hispanic or Latino”: “a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.” Brazilian Americans not included. [1]

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