

The Hispanic Community Health Study/ Study of Latinos

Roundtable 1: Population and Sample

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For the HCHS/SOL Investigators



COPLAS

I Scientific Workshop of Latin American Population Cohorts

Quinamávida Hotsprings Linares, Chile

April 5, 2018



Epidemiologic Research in Hispanic Populations Opportunities, Barriers and Solutions, NHLBI wor - Windows Internet Explorer

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Epidemiologic Research in Hispanic Populations Opportunities, Barriers and Solutions

Working Group, July 31-August 1, 2003, Bethesda, MD Summary and Recommendations

I. Objectives of the Work Group

The objectives of this work group were to identify research questions, barriers to research, and methodological solutions to research problems related to the study of cardiovascular, lung, blood and sleep disorders in Hispanics. The Hispanic population in the United States is increasing in size; is diverse in culture, backgrounds and countries of origin; is experiencing unique influences from social and behavioral acculturation to the U.S.; is reported nationally to have lower rates of heart disease; is reported to have increased prevalence of diabetes and asthma; and is generally poorer and less educated. Consequently, Hispanic populations provide a unique resource to study research questions not readily addressed by other populations in the U.S. The work group identified critical research questions in this growing segment of the U.S. population. Barriers to research in Hispanics were identified and solutions proposed.

II. Background on Hispanic Populations in the U.S.

The Hispanic population in the U.S. has grown considerably in recent years, and in 2000, persons of Hispanic origin comprised nearly 13% of the U.S. population. In 2003, the Hispanic population became the largest minority population in the U.S. There have been large increases in population from all of the primary countries of origin. In Mexican Americans, the population sizes in 1990 and 2000 were, respectively 13 and 21 million. There is a marked difference in the age distribution of those who were U.S. born vs those born outside of the U.S., with native born showing a much younger age distribution. Nearly 20% of the U.S. born Hispanics were less than 10 years of age, while about 2% of foreign born were in that group. Immigrants tend to be older and in the work force. By 2050, the Hispanic population is expected to triple, while the non-Hispanic white population is projected to increase by 8%.

The economic status of the Hispanic population is lower than that of non-Hispanic whites. For those age 65 or over, 21% of Hispanic men are in poverty as compared to 6% of non-Hispanic white men. For women age 65 or over, the percent in poverty is 26% for Hispanics and 12% for non-Hispanic whites. Measures of wealth accumulation show large average differences, with non-Hispanic white households (male or couple-headed) of over \$300,000 while those of Mexican origin show less than \$100,000. The percent of population (age 51-61) with no health insurance is less than 10% for non-Hispanic whites, but slightly more than 40% for those of Mexican origin.

This large population growth and economic disadvantage will have important implications for Hispanic health and for health care services. While emigrants who leave their country tend to be healthier than those who remain behind, it is critical to understand how this healthier status can be maintained, how new immigrants can adopt the healthy, rather than the unhealthy, behaviors of their new country, and how they can successfully negotiate the health care system and utilize the health care services available to them.

http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/indexpro.htm

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The Health of Hispanics in the Southwestern United States: an Epidemiologic Paradox

**KYRIAKOS S. MARKIDES, PhD
JEANNINE COREIL, PhD**

I. Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey: Methodological Considerations

JANE L. DELGADO, PhD, CLIFFORD L. JOHNSON, MSPH, ILA ROY, MSW, AND FERNANDO M. TREVIÑO, PhD, MPH

Abstract: The Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HHANES) was the first special population survey undertaken by the National Center for Health Statistics. The HHANES was designed to assess the health and nutritional status and needs of Mexican Americans, mainland Puerto Ricans and Cuban Americans. Data were collected using five data collection techniques: direct physical examinations, diagnostic testing, anthropometry, laboratory analyses, and interviews. Unlike other surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, the HHANES was not de-

signed as a national survey. The HHANES was a survey of three Hispanic subgroups of the population in selected areas of the United States with a survey universe that included approximately 76 percent of the 1980 Hispanic-origin population in the United States. This article discusses statistical issues that should be addressed by researchers when analyzing HHANES data. Specifically, analysts need to account for the complex sample design, nonresponse bias, potential non-coverage bias, and the regional nature of the HHANES sample. [*Am J Public Health* 1990; 80(Suppl):6-10.]

Primary Goals

Estudio de la Salud de la Comunidad Hispana
ESTUDIO DE LOS LATINOS

Hispanic Community Health Study
STUDY OF LATINOS

¡Ayúdenos a entender la salud de nuestra gente!

Si tiene de 18 a 74 años de edad y es hispano/latino, usted puede ser parte de este histórico estudio.



SOL
STUDY OF LATINOS

Help us understand the health of our community!

If you are Hispanic/Latino between 18-74 years old, you can be part of this historical study.

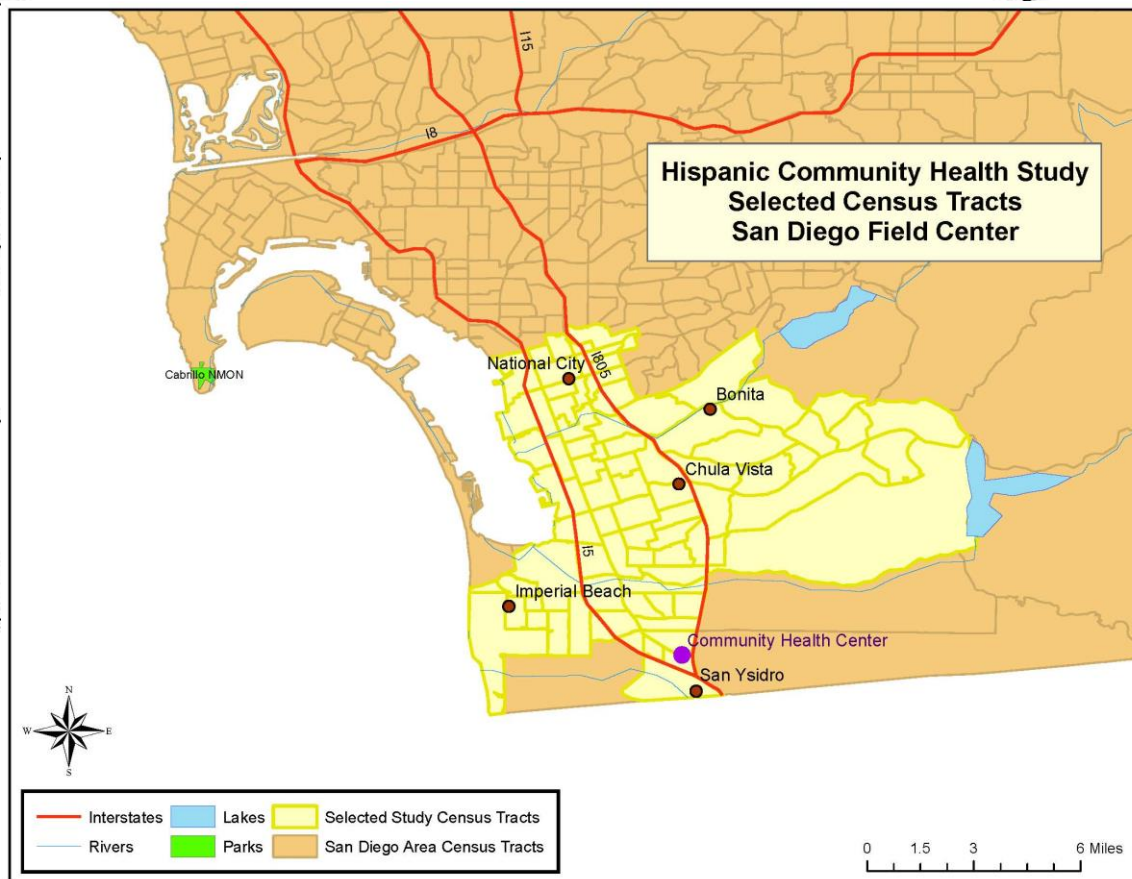
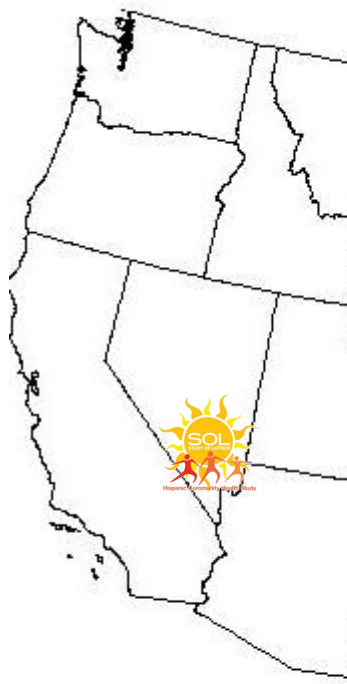
- To identify the **prevalence of cardiovascular and pulmonary disease and other conditions** in U.S. Hispanic/Latino groups of **diverse backgrounds**
- To identify the **prevalence of factors that protect from or increase the risk for cardiovascular and pulmonary disease and other conditions** in ***diverse*** U.S. Hispanic/Latino groups
- To identify **all-cause mortality**, and the **incidence of fatal and non-fatal cardiovascular and pulmonary events** in ***diverse*** U.S. Hispanic/Latino groups

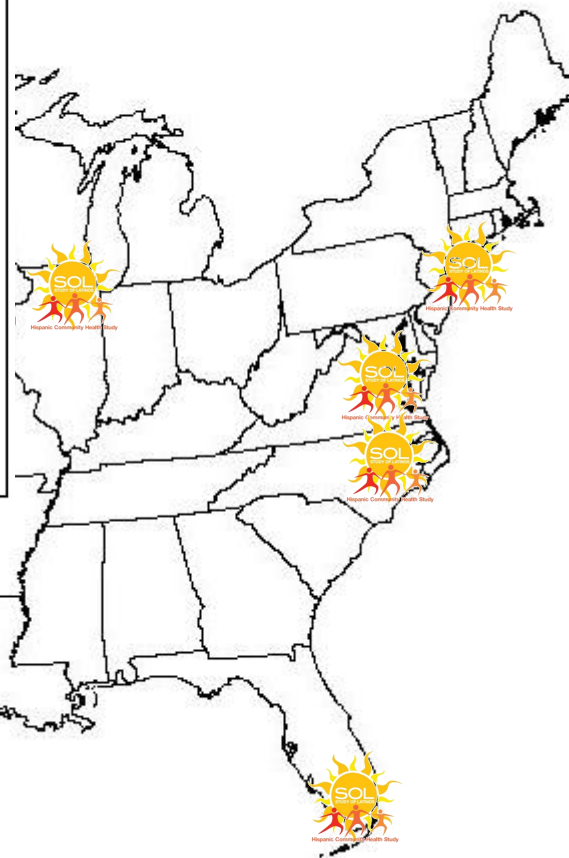
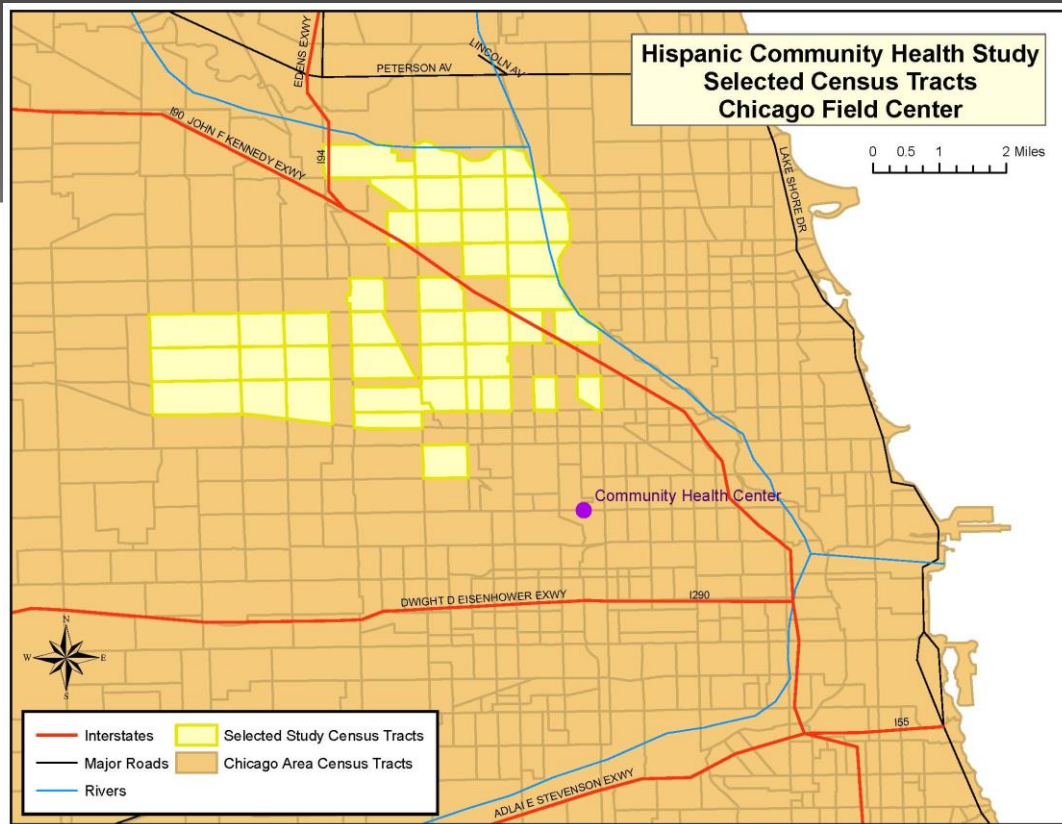
16,000 Participants in Four Field Centers

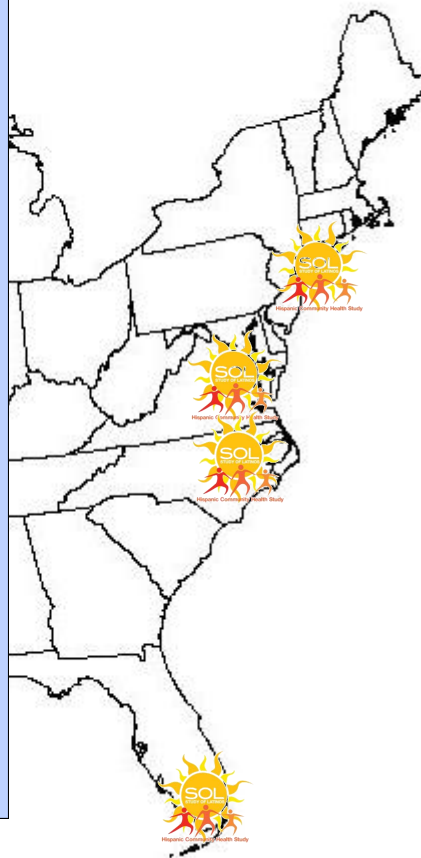
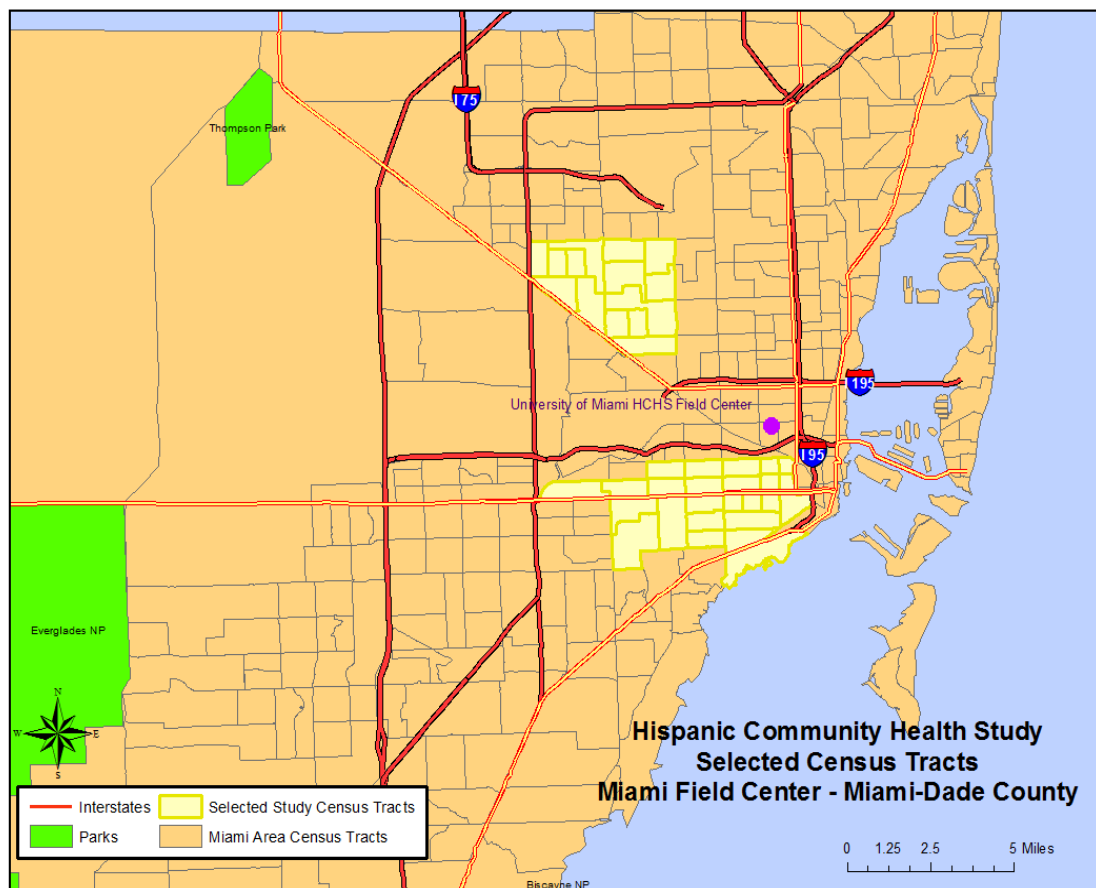
Community-based, multi-stage sampling
Representative of the local communities

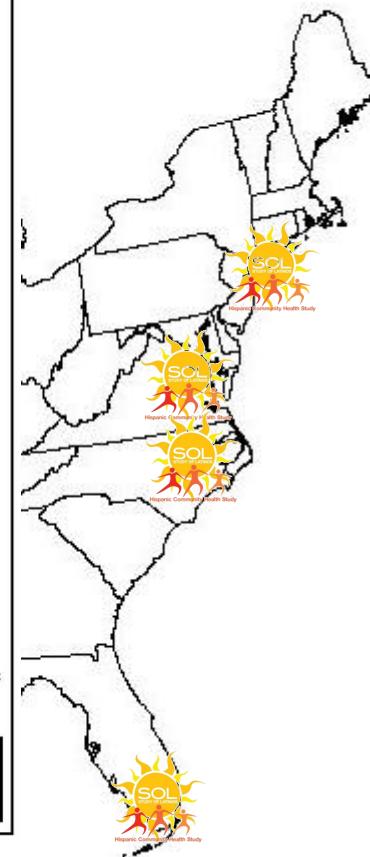
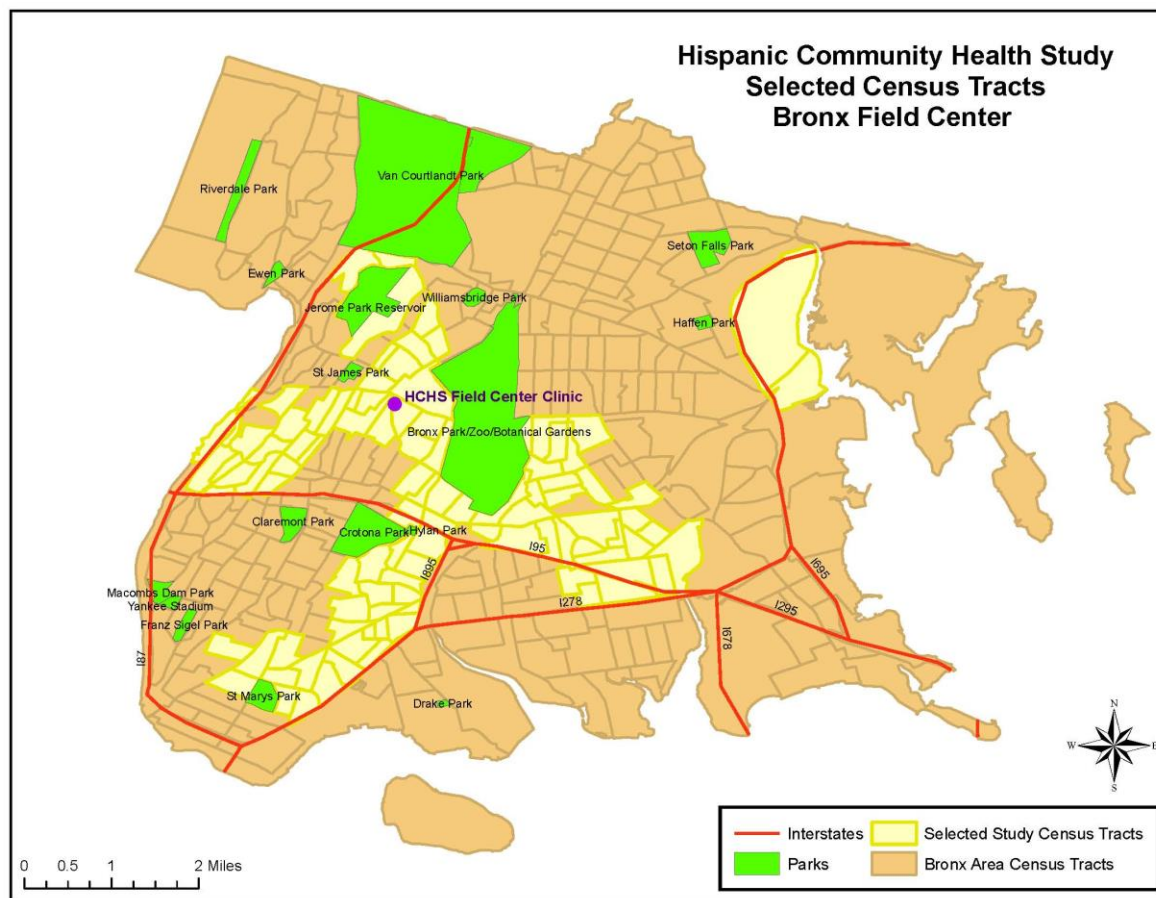
- **Ages: 18 -74 years**
 - ▣ 6,000 ages 18-44 years
 - ▣ 10,000 ages 45-74 years
- **Approximately 4,000 persons per Field Center who self-identify with any of the following Hispanic/Latino backgrounds:**
 - ▣ Mexican/Mexican-American
 - ▣ Puerto Rican
 - ▣ Cubans
 - ▣ Dominican
 - ▣ Central American
 - ▣ South American
 - ▣ Other Hispanics/Latinos











March 2008- June 2011
Total enrolled = 16,415



Hispanic/Latino Heritage

Mexican 39%

Puerto Rican 17%

Cuban 14%

Dominican 9%

Central American 11% (Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala)

South American 6% (Ecuador, Colombia, Perú)

Born in the U.S. and territories 21%

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