

National Latinx Heritage Month

History

President Lyndon Johnson implemented the observance as Hispanic Heritage Week in 1968. U.S. Rep. Esteban E. Torres of Pico Rivera proposed the observance be expanded to cover its current 30-day period, starting on September 15 and ending on October 15. President Ronald Reagan implemented the expansion to Hispanic Heritage Month. It was enacted into law on August 17, 1988, on the approval of Public Law 100-402. <https://www.hispanicheritagemoth.gov/>

Who are Latinx?



Difference between Hispanic and Latinx *

“Hispanic” is the oldest term used to refer to the largest and one of the most diverse growing minorities in the U.S. The word is often associated with the origins of Spanish colonialism in America and can exclude indigenous, Brazilian and other non-Spanish-speaking groups.

“Latino” is thought to be more inclusive in terms of geography as it doesn’t relate to language and embraces the whole region. However, the androcentric nature of this Spanish-language term, i.e. the use of masculine form as universal, excludes an entire group of identities

“Latinx” a newer term that has recently gained popularity among scholars, activists and millennials that is inclusive of gender-expansive and gender non-conforming individuals. Additionally, “Latinx” challenges the binary nature of the Spanish-language term Latino(a). The powerful “X” has opened the door to a variety of identities, and it is also used in the term “Chicanx(o/a)” to highlight the broad indigenous heritage of many groups.

There are 33 countries and 15 territories in Latin America and the Caribbean today, according to the United Nations.

Caribbean

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Cuba
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Grenada
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- Saint Lucia
- St. Vincent & Grenadines
- Saint Kitts & Nevis
- Trinidad and Tobago

Central America

- Belize
- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Nicaragua
- Panama

North America

- Mexico

South America

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Guyana
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname
- Venezuela
- Uruguay

Territories

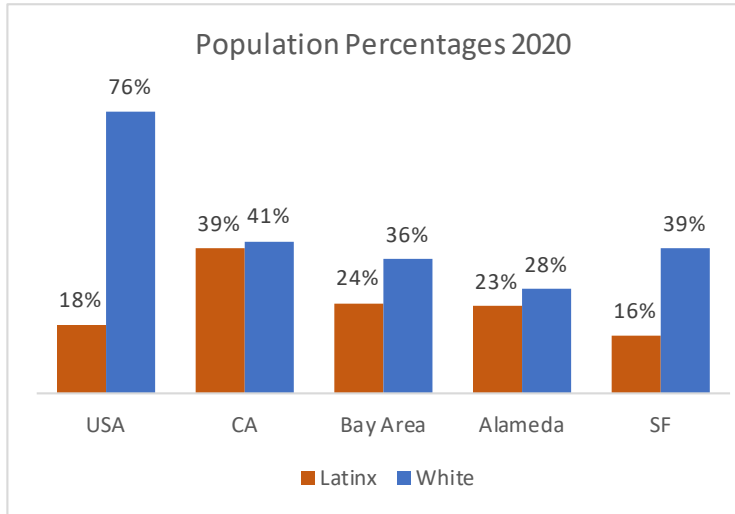
- Anguilla
- Aruba
- British Virgin Islands
- Cayman Islands
- Curacao
- Falkland Islands
- French Guiana
- Guadeloupe
- Martinique
- Montserrat
- Puerto Rico
- Sint Maarten
- Turks and Caicos
- US Virgin Islands

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Latinx in the US

Demographics

According to the 2019 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate, there are 60.5 million Latinx living in the United States. This group represents 18.4% of the U.S. total population. In 2019, among Latinx subgroups, Mexicans ranked as the largest at 61.4%, followed by Puerto Ricans (9.6%), Central Americans (9.8%), South Americans (6.4%), and Cubans (3.9%). In 2019, states with the largest Latinx populations were California, Texas, Florida, New York, Arizona, Illinois, New Jersey, Colorado, Georgia, New Mexico.



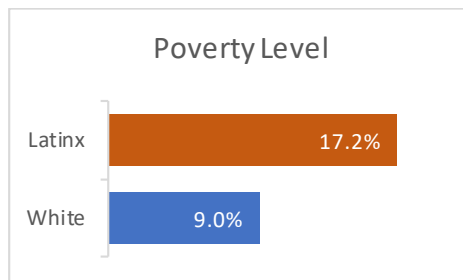
Changing Race/Ethnicity of Adolescents

Today, there are almost 42 million adolescents between the ages of 10 and 19 in the United States, and adolescents make up 12.9 percent of the population. As the U.S. population ages, adolescents will represent a smaller proportion of the total. By 2050, estimates show that adolescents will make up 11.3 percent of the population.

Latinx	2016	23.5%
	2050	30.3%
White	2016	53.0%
	2050	40.8%

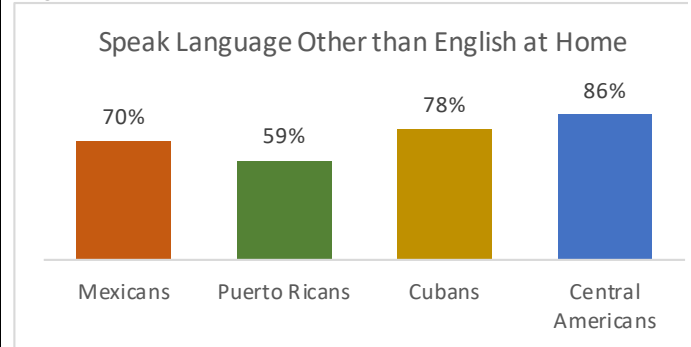
Median Annual Income 2019

Latinx \$55,658
White \$71,644



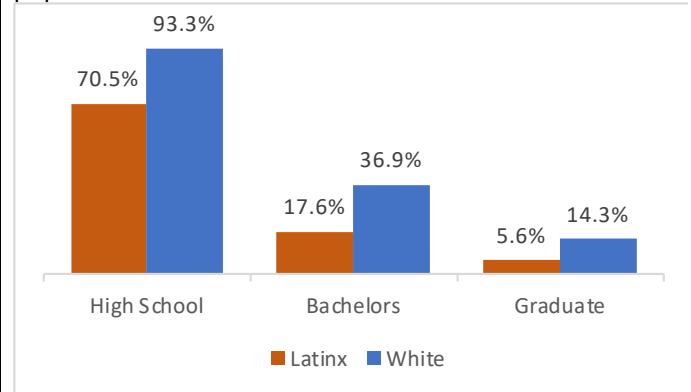
Rates of Limited English Proficiency

Language fluency varies among Latinx subgroups who reside within the mainland United States. Census 2019 data shows that 71.1% of Latinx speak a language other than English at home. 28.4% of Latinx state that they are not fluent in English.



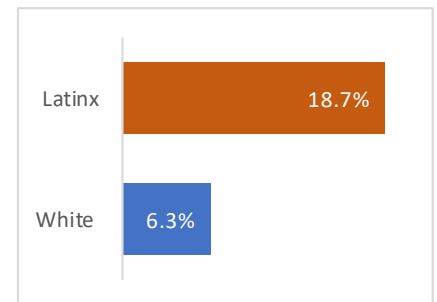
Education

According to a 2019 U.S. Census Bureau report, 70.5% of Latinx in comparison to 93.3% non-Hispanic whites had a high school diploma. 17.6% of Latinx in comparison to 36.9% of non-Hispanic whites had a bachelor's degree or higher. 5.6% of Latinx held a graduate or advanced professional degree, as compared to 14.3% of the non-Hispanic white population.



Uninsured Rate

In 2019, Latinx have the highest uninsured rates of any racial or ethnic group within the United States.



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Health Disparities

Latinx compared to Non-Hispanic Whites

INFANT MORTALITY

2.5x

Higher infant mortality for Puerto Ricans

80%

Receive late or no prenatal care for Latinx mothers

ASTHMA

3x

to have asthma for Puerto Rican children

40%

Higher to die from asthma for Latinx children

SUICIDE

2nd

Leading cause of death for Latinx, age 15 to 34

30%

Higher of suicide attempts for Latinx girls, grades 9 - 12

CANCER

2x

to have and die from liver cancer

2x

To be diagnosed with stomach cancer for Latinx women

40%

more likely to be diagnosed with cervical cancer



OBESITY

78.8%

of Latinx women are overweight or obese

1.8x

To be obese for Latinx children

50%

More likely to be obese for Latinx high school students

DIABETES

1.3x

to be diagnosed with diabetes

2x

to be hospitalized for end-stage renal disease

HEPATITIS

70%

More likely to die from viral hepatitis

40%

More likely to die from Hep C, despite having lower rates

HIV/AIDS

30%

Of all HIV among Latinx

4x

More likely to have HIV/AIDS for Latinx males

4x

To be diagnosed with HIV for Latinx females

UCSF BCH RESOURCES

[Latinx Center of Excellence](#)

[BCH Chicanx Latinx Campus Association](#)

[Chicanx Latinx Campus Association](#)

[Latino Center for Medical Center and Research](#)

[Latino Mental Health Research Program](#)

[Latino Medical Student Association \(LMSA\)](#)

[Society for Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science at UCSF](#)

[UC President's Chicano Latino Advisory Council](#)

[Voces Latinas, UCSF Nursing Student Association](#)

RESOURCES

[U.S. HHS Office of Minority Health](#)

[Pew Research Center](#)

[U.S. HHS Office of Population Affairs](#)

[National Research Center on Hispanic Children & Families](#)

[*Human Rights Campaign](#)