A PORTRAIT OF THE HEALTH & EDUCATION OF OUR NATION'S

HISPANIC BOYS AND YOUNG MEN

12.5 MILLION U.S. LATINO MALES AGES 0–24 IN 2015 [1]

HEALTH

Latino boys begin life with a healthy start. However, health disparities begin to emerge in early childhood and become starker in middle childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood.

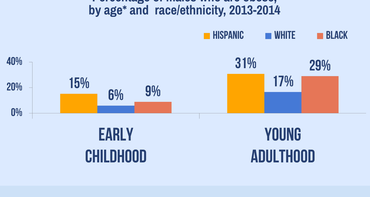
EDUCATION

Latino boys lag behind their white and black peers at the start of kindergarten, but they generally fare similarly to or better than black boys throughout the school and early adulthood years.

HEALTH AMONG LATINO MALES

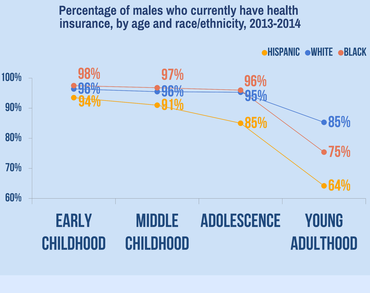
OBESITY

In early childhood, more than 1 in 7 Hispanic young boys are obese. This rate is double among young Hispanic male adults. [2]



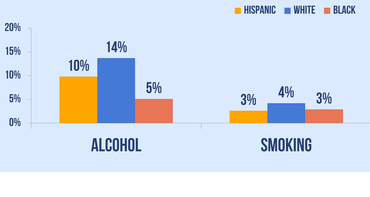
HEALTH INSURANCE

At every age, Hispanic males are less likely than white and black males to have health insurance coverage. [2]



ALCOHOL & SMOKING

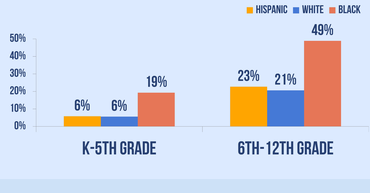
The majority of Hispanic males do not drink alcohol or smoke during adolescence. [3-4]



EDUCATION AMONG LATINO MALES

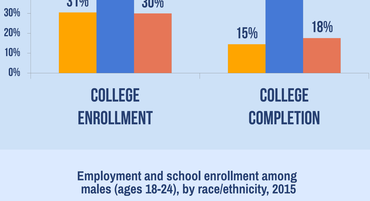
SUSPENSION OR EXPULSION

Hispanic and white boys are much less likely to be suspended or expelled than black boys (K-12th grade). [5]



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Young Hispanic men are less likely to be enrolled in and to complete college than their white peers. [6]



EMPLOYMENT

Young Hispanic men have strong connections to the labor market. They are as likely to be employed as their white peers, but more likely than their black peers. [6]

SOURCES

1 U.S. Census Bureau. (2015). Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2015.
2 National Health and Nutrition Examination Study, 2013-2014
3 Monitoring the Future, 2014
4 National Health Interview Survey, 2014
5 National Household Educational Surveys, 2012
6 Current Population Survey, 2015

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER ON HISPANIC CHILDREN & FAMILIES

NOTES

* Estimates for Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black males at each of the four developmental stages: 0-5 (early childhood), 6-12 (middle childhood), 13-17 (adolescence), and 18-24 (young adulthood).

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DESIGNED BY: CLAUDIA VEGA

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