Diabetes

TOTAL

37.3 million people
(11.3% of the US)

Diagnosed: 28.7 million
Undiagnosed: 8.5 million


Key Diabetes Factors among Hispanics

Diabetes incidence rate

1.6X times higher among Hispanics.

Between 2018-19, 11.8% of Hispanics 18 years or older were diagnosed with diabetes, compared with 7.4% for non-Hispanic whites.¹

Greater morbidity and mortality.

Hispanics are 1.3 times more likely to die from diabetes than non-Hispanic whites,² and twice as likely as non-Hispanic white diabetics to be admitted to a hospital for a lower extremity amputation (25.4 v. 12.5 per 1,000).³

Age-Adjusted Percentage of Population with Diagnosed Diabetes, by Race, U.S., 2019

12.1% Black
11.8% Hispanic
9.5% Asian
7.4% White

Age-Adjusted Percentage of Population with Diagnosed Diabetes, Hispanics, U.S., 2019
- Cuban: 6.5%
- Mexican/Mexican American: 14.4%
- Puerto Rican: 12.4%
- All Hispanic: 8.3%

Age-Adjusted Percentage of Population with Diagnosed Diabetes, by Hispanic Origin and Sex, U.S., 2017 - 2018
- Male
  - Cuban: 7.3%
  - Mexican: 16.2%
  - Puerto Rican: 13.0%
- Female
  - Cuban: 6.0%
  - Mexican: 12.8%
  - Puerto Rican: 11.9%


Age-Adjusted Incidence of Diagnosed Diabetes per 1,000 Population Aged 18 Years or Older, by Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2018-2019

- **Black**: 6.6
- **Hispanic**: 7.9
- **White**: 5.5


Median Age at Diabetes Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2011-2018

- **Mexican American**: 45 years old
- **White**: 52 years old
- **Black**: 48 years old