

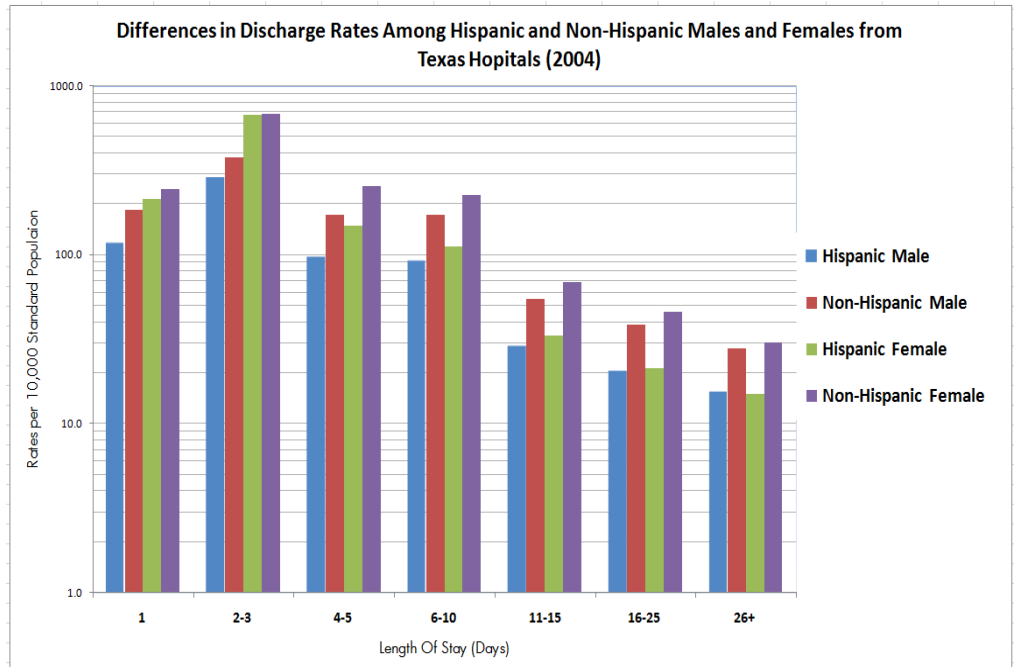
# Latino Hospital Utilization: Preliminary Study Data

La Fe Policy Research & Education Center

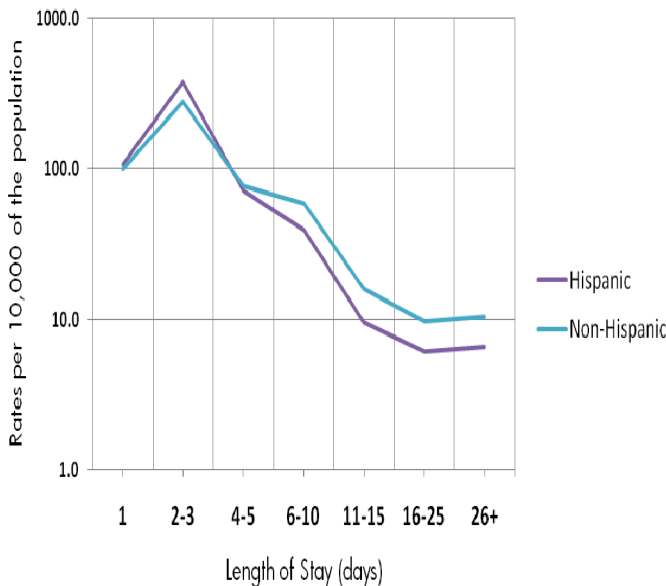
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## Length of Stay

Illustrates the differences in the rates of discharges from hospitals in the State of Texas during 2004. This graph exposes the differences of rates of discharge among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic males as well as the rate differences among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Females. During 2004, Hispanic males were 37% less likely than Non-Hispanic males to spend 1 day in a Texas Hospital. During the same year, there was a 12% difference in the rate of hospital utilization among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Females. The differences increased as the length of stay increased. For example, Hispanic males were 47% and 48%, respectively, less likely than Non-Hispanic males to spend between 6-10 days and 11-15 days in the hospital; for Hispanic females, 56% and 52%, respectively, were less likely than Non-Hispanic females



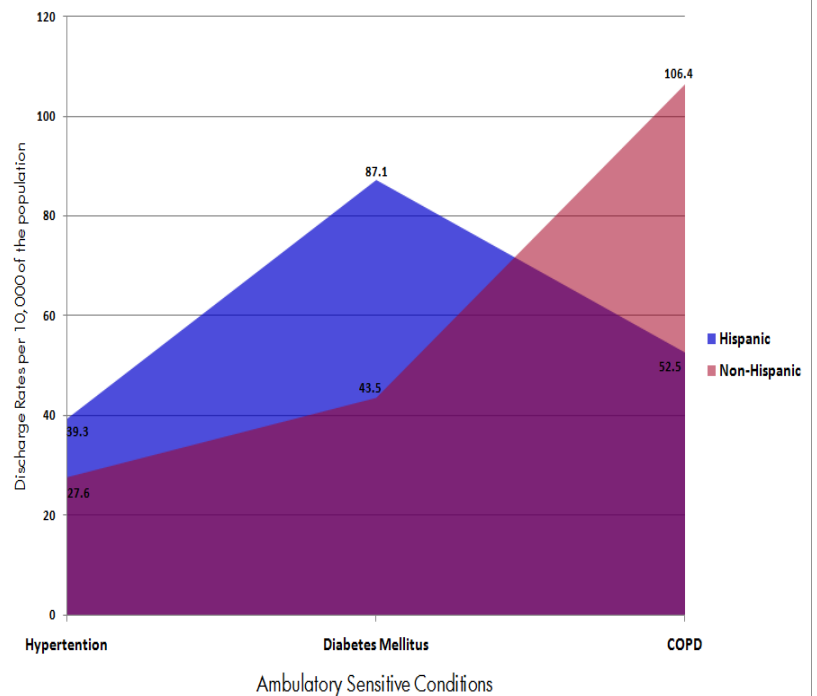
## Differences in Rates of Discharge from Texas Hospitals (2004) Among Adolescents Age 15-19



## Adolescents

Illustrates the differences in rates of discharge from hospitals in the State of Texas (2004) among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic adolescents ages 15-19. It is evident, from the following graph, that Hispanic adolescents (age 15-19) are 33% less likely than Non-Hispanic adolescents to stay longer than 6-10 days in a hospital.

## Differences in Rate of Discharges from Texas Hospitals (2004) due to Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions for Patients 65+ Years



## Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions

Illustrates the rates of discharge from Hospitals in the State of Texas (2004) for three ambulatory sensitive condition in patients age 65 years and older. Hispanic have twice the discharge rate for diabetes compared to Non-Hispanics, whereas, Non-Hispanics have twice the discharge rate for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)