By 2040, people of color will represent two-thirds of California’s population.
Latinos were the most likely to report being in fair or poor health.
Latinos were more likely to have incomes below the federal poverty level.
About one in eight Latinos reported they did not have health insurance.
Blacks had the shortest life expectancy.

Life Expectancy, by Race/Ethnicity
United States, 2017

Black: 75.1
White: 79.8
Native American: 80.2
Latino: 83.2
Asian: 86.3
California: 80.8

About one in five Latinos did not have a usual source of care.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Doctor's office / HMO / Kaiser</th>
<th>Community clinic / government clinic / community hospital</th>
<th>Emergency room / urgent care</th>
<th>Some other place / no one place</th>
<th>No usual source of care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>&lt;1%*</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>40%*</td>
<td>&lt;1%*</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>&lt;1%*</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>&lt;1%*</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>&lt;1%*</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>3%*</td>
<td>&lt;1%*</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>1%*</td>
<td>&lt;1%*</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>1% &lt;1%*</td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Statistically unstable.

Notes: Respondents who have a usual place to go when sick or need health advice. Source uses African American, American Indian / Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander and Two or More Races.

All races and ethnicities had more difficulty finding a specialist than a primary care doctor.

*Statistically unstable.

Notes: Adults only. Source uses African American. Estimates are not shown for American Indian / Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races because the results were statistically unstable.

Native Americans were less likely than other races to start prenatal care in the first trimester.
The infant mortality rate for Blacks was more than twice the rate for whites and Asians.
Black women’s mortality rates were as much as four times higher than white women’s.

Maternal Mortality, by Race/Ethnicity
California, 2000 to 2013

MATERIAL DEATHS PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS

Note: Maternal mortality refers to deaths 42 days or less postpartum. Three-year moving average is used.
About one in five multiracial, Black, Native American, and white adults reported they have been told they have a form of depression.

Notes: Adults who have ever been told they have a form of depression. Crude prevalence (not age-adjusted). Source uses Hispanic and American Indian or Alaskan Native. Prevalence estimates are not available for Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.

Hospital readmission rates were highest for Blacks.