2017 Healthy Americas Survey
Key Findings Report

Healthy Americas Institute
National Alliance for Hispanic Health at the University of Southern California (USC)
Key Findings on Hispanic Health

- **Perception of Individual Health Status.**
  - **Role of Health Insurance:** Hispanics with health insurance are significantly more likely (53%) than uninsured Hispanics (37%) to report that their health is excellent or very good.
  - **Mental Health:** Hispanics are significantly less likely (48%) than non-Hispanic whites (59%) and non-Hispanic blacks (61%) to report their emotional and mental health is excellent or very good.

- **Perception of Social Support.**
  - **Receiving Needed Social Support:** When compared with non-Hispanic whites (76%), both Hispanics (63%) and non-Hispanic blacks (68%) are significantly less likely to report that they always or usually get the emotional support that they feel they need.
  - **Workplace:** Among those employed full or part-time, Hispanics (57%) are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic whites (44%) and non-Hispanic blacks (31%) to report that they always or usually get the emotional support that they feel they need from co-workers.

- **Perception of Ability to Have an Impact on Individual Health.**
  - **Ability to Have an Impact:** Hispanics were significantly less likely (39%) to report that they feel they have a great deal of control over their own health compared to non-Hispanic whites (54%) and non-Hispanic blacks (64%).
Key Findings on Hispanic Health

- **Effort to Improve Individual Health.**
  - **Overall Health:** Hispanics are as likely as non-Hispanic whites (69%) to report that they are putting a great deal or quite a bit of effort into maintaining or improving their own health with a greater number of non-Hispanic blacks (79%) reporting this effort for maintaining or improving health.
  - **Healthy Weight:** Hispanics (70%) and non-Hispanic blacks (66%) were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic whites (57%) to report they are putting a great deal or quite a bit of effort into working to reach or maintain a healthy weight.
  - **Stress:** Hispanics (62%) and non-Hispanic blacks (70%) were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic whites (50%) to report they are putting a great deal or quite a bit of effort into actively trying to reduce stress.
  - **Fruits and Vegetables:** Across all groups, individuals reported eating less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables a day with Hispanics reporting 2.81 servings a day. Hispanics are significantly more likely (41%) than non-Hispanic whites (30%) and non-Hispanic blacks (29%) to report that cost prevented them from buying fruits and vegetables in the past 12 months.
  - **Sugar Sweetened Beverages:** Hispanics (71%) are more likely than non-Hispanics whites (49%) and non-Hispanic blacks (68%) to report that they drink sodas sweetened with sugar once a month or more. Half of non-Hispanic whites (51%) report they do not drink sugar sweetened soda at all, a rate significantly higher than Hispanics (28%) and non-Hispanic blacks (32%).
Key Findings on Hispanic Health

- **Views of Factors that Have a Strong Effect on Health.**

  - **Physical Environment:** All groups were most likely to say that the physical environment, such as clean air or water, had a strong effect on health with non-Hispanic whites (89%) and non-Hispanic blacks (87%) being more likely than Hispanics (80%) to cite the environment as a factor.

  - **Education:** Hispanics (69%) and non-Hispanic blacks (70%) were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic whites (55%) to report education had a strong effect on health.

  - **Healthcare Access:** Two-thirds (67%) of Hispanics rated access to affordable healthcare as having a strong effect on health; however, this was significantly less than non-Hispanic whites (77%) and non-Hispanic blacks (76%).

  - **Race or Ethnicity:** Across groups, race or ethnicity was the factor least cited as having a strong effect on health; however, Hispanics (36%) and non-Hispanic blacks (42%) were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic whites (26%) to cite race or ethnicity as having a very strong effect.

  - **Cost of Healthcare:** Both Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic whites to report that cost prevented them from **getting prescription medicines** (Hispanics 31%, Non-Hispanic blacks 26%, and non-Hispanic whites 16%), **seeing a general doctor** (Hispanics 30%, Non-Hispanic blacks 24%, and non-Hispanic whites 15%), and **seeing a specialist** (Hispanics 29%, Non-Hispanic blacks 24%, and non-Hispanic whites 16%).

  - **Caregiving:** Across groups, more than half surveyed reported that in a typical month they help others with their daily needs who are not well or have health needs (Hispanics 53%, Non-Hispanic blacks 61%, and non-Hispanic whites 52%) and the majority reported the emotional impact of caregiving as positive (Hispanics 63%, Non-Hispanic blacks 54%, and non-Hispanic whites 58%).
Key Findings on Hispanic Health, cont.

- **Views of Community Health.**
  - **Community Health Rating:** A majority of all groups reported that their community was healthy or very healthy and has stayed the same over the past five years.
  - **Priorities.** When asked to rate community priorities, a large majority of Hispanics rated equal opportunity to be healthy (73%), healthy foods at affordable prices (68%), and safe outdoor places to walk and be active (69%) top priorities; similar to non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks.
  - **Housing:** Hispanics (74%) and non-Hispanic blacks (88%) were significantly more likely than non-Hispanics whites (63%) to rate availability of decent housing as a top community priority.
  - **Transportation:** Hispanics (63%) and non-Hispanic blacks (59%) were significantly more likely than non-Hispanics whites (45%) to rate the availability of bike lanes, sidewalks, and public transportation as a top community priority.
  - **Youth Smoking:** Both Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic whites to report that they support banning smoking tobacco in outdoor public places, increasing the price of tobacco cigarettes, and increasing the age of purchase from 18 to 21 years.
  - **Sugar Sweetened Beverages:** Hispanics (50%) are significantly more likely that non-Hispanics whites (39%) and non-Hispanic blacks (33%) to report that they support cities enacting taxes on sugar sweetened beverages.
  - **Role of Government:** Hispanics (63%) and non-Hispanic blacks (70%) were significantly more likely than non-Hispanics whites (53%) to say that the government should do more to make sure that Americans are healthier, even if it costs the taxpayers more.
View of Overall Health

There is no significant difference between Hispanics and others in how positively they view their overall health. Among Hispanics, those with health insurance are significantly more likely to say that their health is excellent or very good.

Percent of Respondents Saying Their Health is Excellent or Very Good

- Hispanic: 46%
- Non-Hispanic white: 50%
- Non-Hispanic black: 43%

Percent of Hispanics Saying their Health is Excellent or Very Good, by Health Insurance Status

- Insured: 53%
- Uninsured: 37%

Note: *Statistically Significant Difference
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Positive Self-Perception of Mental & Emotional Health

Hispanics are less likely than non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks to have a positive self-perception of their mental and emotional health. There are no significant differences by health insurance status.

Percent of Respondents Saying their Emotional and Mental Health is Excellent or Very Good vs. Good, Fair, or Poor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic black</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic white</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Statistically Different from Hispanics


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**Needed Social & Emotional Support**

Non-Hispanic whites are more likely than Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks to say they always or usually get all the social and emotional support that they need.

**Frequency With Which Respondents Get Needed Social and Emotional Support**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic white</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Always/Usually</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely/Never</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistically Significantly Different from Non-Hispanic whites


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Receive Social and Emotional Support

Non-Hispanic whites are more likely than non-Hispanic blacks or Hispanics to say they receive social and emotional support from close friends.

Always/Usually Receive Social Support From...

- **Hispanic** (n=290): 65%
- **Non-Hispanic white** (n=282): 76%
- **Non-Hispanic black** (n=255): 75%

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Among those who receive social support and who are employed either full or part-time, Hispanics receive more social support from co-workers than either non-Hispanic whites or non-Hispanic blacks.

Among Those Who Receive Social Support and are Employed, Frequency of Receiving Support from Co-workers

- **Always/Usually**
  - Hispanic (n=181): 57%
  - Non-Hispanic white (n=150): 44%
  - Non-Hispanic black (n=135): 40%

- **Sometimes**
  - Hispanic (n=181): 31%
  - Non-Hispanic white (n=150): 25%
  - Non-Hispanic black (n=135): 18%

- **Rarely/Never**
  - Hispanic (n=181): 29%
  - Non-Hispanic white (n=150): 21%
  - Non-Hispanic black (n=135): 21%

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Control Over Own Health

Just over a third of Hispanics feel they have a "great deal" of control over their own health, compared to more than half of non-Hispanic whites and almost two-thirds of non-Hispanic blacks.

Great Deal of Control Over Their Own Health

- Hispanic: 39%
- Non-Hispanic white: 54%
- Non-Hispanic black: 64%

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Great Deal/Quite a Bit of Effort Put Into…

There are a number of health behaviors toward which non-Hispanic blacks or non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics put more effort than non-Hispanic whites, including general health improvement, reaching a healthy weight, and practicing prayer or meditation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Behavior</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic white</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining or Improving Own health</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>79%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercising During Leisure Time</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limiting the Size of Food Portions</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working to Reach or Maintain a Healthy Weight</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>57%*</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actively Trying to Reduce Stress</td>
<td>62%**</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>70%**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praying or Meditating</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>66%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting Screenings or Preventative Care</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>68%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaking Up About Concerns When Going to the Doctor, Even When Not Asked</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>74%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Statistically Different from Hispanics **Statistically Significantly Different from Non-Hispanic whites
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Effort to Maintain Healthy Weight

Among respondents, Hispanics are the most likely to say they put a great deal or quite a bit of effort into reaching or maintaining a healthy weight.

Amount of Effort Put Into Working to Reach or Maintain a Healthy Weight to Maintain or Improve Health

- **Great Deal/Quite a Bit**
  - Hispanic: 70%
  - Non-Hispanic white: 57%*
  - Non-Hispanic black: 66%

- **Some**
  - Hispanic: 18%
  - Non-Hispanic white: 30% *
  - Non-Hispanic black: 28% *

- **Very Little/None**
  - Hispanic: 12%
  - Non-Hispanic white: 13%
  - Non-Hispanic black: 6% *

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Effort to Reduce Stress

Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks put more effort into actively trying to reduce stress relative to non-Hispanic whites. Hispanics are more likely than blacks to say they put little to no effort into stress reduction.

Amount of Effort Put Into Actively Trying to Reduce Stress in order to Maintain or Improve Health

- **Great Deal/Quite a Bit**
  - Hispanic: 62%
  - Non-Hispanic white: 50%
  - Non-Hispanic black: 70%

- **Some**
  - Hispanic: 21%
  - Non-Hispanic white: 37%
  - Non-Hispanic black: 20%

- **Very Little/None**
  - Hispanic: 17%
  - Non-Hispanic white: 13%
  - Non-Hispanic black: 9%

*Statistically Different from Hispanics  **Statistically Significantly Different from Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Black

**Note:**

*Statistically Different from Hispanics  **Statistically Significantly Different from Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Black


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Fruit & Vegetable Servings

Hispanics eat about the same number of servings of fruits and vegetables per day as non-Hispanic whites but more, on average, than non-Hispanic blacks.

Mean Number of Servings of Fruits or Vegetables Per Day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Mean Servings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic white</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic black</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Cost of Fruits & Vegetables Prevented Purchase

Hispanics are the most likely to say that cost prevented them from buying fruits and vegetables in the past 12 months.

Hispanic

- Yes: 41%
- No: 59%

Non-Hispanic white

- Yes: 30%
- No: 70%

Non-Hispanic black

- Yes: 29%
- No: 71%

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Frequency of Drinking Regular Soda that Contains Sugar

Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks drink more sodas that contain sugar than non-Hispanic whites, with half of non-Hispanic whites saying they never drink these beverages. Almost three-fourths of Hispanics drink them at least once a month.

Frequency of Drinking Soda Sweetened with Sugar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic white</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly or More</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at All</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Rated as Having a Strong Effect on Health

The quality of the physical environment was the factor most frequently receiving the highest ratings (4 or 5 with 5 meaning a “very strong effect”) among all groups for the strength of its effect on people’s overall health. Hispanics were somewhat less likely than others to rate it that highly.

Physical Environment, Such as Clean Air or Water

- **80%** Hispanic
- **89%** Non-Hispanic white
- **87%** Non-Hispanic black

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Rated as Having a Strong Effect on Health

For education and race, both Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks were more likely than non-Hispanic whites to say these had a strong effect on health (4 or 5 with 5 meaning a “very strong effect”).

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Rated as Having a Strong Effect on Health

Just over two-thirds of Hispanics rated access to affordable health care at the top of the scale (4 or 5 with 5 meaning a “very strong effect”), in its effect on overall health. Access to affordable health care was given this high rating by over three-fourths of non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites.

Access to Affordable Healthcare

- **67%** Hispanic
- **77%** Non-Hispanic white
- **76%** Non-Hispanic black

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Duration of Health Insurance Coverage

Insured Non-Hispanic whites are the group most likely to have had health insurance for all of the past 12 months.

Duration of Health Insurance Coverage in Last 12 Months
Among Insured 18-64 Year-Old Respondents

- **Hispanic (n=168)**
  - 12 months: 76%
  - 6-11 months: 13%
  - 1-5 months: 9%

- **Non-Hispanic white (n=168)**
  - 12 months: 93%
  - 6-11 months: 5%
  - 1-5 months: 1%

- **Non-Hispanic black (n=157)**
  - 12 months: 85%
  - 6-11 months: 7%
  - 1-5 months: 6%

*Statistically Significantly Different from Non-Hispanic whites

**Note:**
- Insured Non-Hispanic whites are the group most likely to have had health insurance for all of the past 12 months.
- Duration of Health Insurance Coverage in Last 12 Months Among Insured 18-64 Year-Old Respondents
- **Hispanic (n=168)**
  - 12 months: 76%
  - 6-11 months: 13%
  - 1-5 months: 9%
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  - 12 months: 93%
  - 6-11 months: 5%
  - 1-5 months: 1%
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  - 12 months: 85%
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Foregoing Healthy Practices Due to Cost

About one third of Hispanics report foregoing seeing a general doctor, taking prescription medicines, or getting dental care (including checkups) in the past twelve months due to cost.

Past Twelve Months: Needed the Following but Did Not Get it Because of Cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic white</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prescription medicines</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To see a general doctor</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalization</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Care</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To see a specialist</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To get medical tests, treatment, or follow-up care</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health care or counseling</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Helping Others with Daily Needs

There are no significant differences among groups in frequency of helping others who are not well or have health needs with daily activities. Just over half of all groups report helping others in this way.

How Often Respondents Help Others Who are Not Well or Have Special Needs with Daily Activities

- Hispanic
- Non-Hispanic white
- Non-Hispanic black

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic white</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Once a Month or More</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methodology: Dual-frame, bilingual telephone survey conducted September 15 – October 1, 2017 by SSRS, an independent research company, among a nationally representative sample of 869 respondents age 18 and older. Margin of error for total respondents (n=869) is +/-3.2% at the 95% confidence level. The margin of error for total non-Hispanic whites (n=288) is +/-5.8%, the margin of error for non-Hispanic blacks (n=271) is +/-5.9%, the margin of error for Hispanics (n=310) is +/-5.6%.
Emotional Impact from Caregiving

Among caregivers, emotional impact of giving care is described as positive by the majority of all three groups with no significant differences.

Among Caregivers, Type of Impact Caregiving has had Emotionally

- **Positive**
  - Hispanic (n=162): 63%
  - Non-Hispanic white (n=152): 58%
  - Non-Hispanic black (n=163): 54%

- **Negative**
  - Hispanic (n=162): 6%
  - Non-Hispanic white (n=152): 11%
  - Non-Hispanic black (n=163): 9%


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Community Health Rating

When asked to rate the health of their communities, the large majority of respondents say their communities are at least somewhat healthy; the groups are about equally likely to provide this rating.

Respondents Rating of the Health of their Communities

- **Healthy**
  - Hispanic: 60%
  - Non-Hispanic white: 64%
  - Non-Hispanic black: 62%

- **Neither Healthy Nor Unhealthy**
  - Hispanic: 17%
  - Non-Hispanic white: 17%
  - Non-Hispanic black: 14%

- **Unhealthy**
  - Hispanic: 21%
  - Non-Hispanic white: 15%
  - Non-Hispanic black: 21%


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Community Health Rating

A majority of all respondents feel that the overall health of community members has stayed the same in the past five years; there is no difference among groups.

What has Happened to the Overall Health of the People in Your Community Over the Past Five Years?

- Better: 15% Hispanic, 14% Non-Hispanic white, 16% Non-Hispanic black
- Worse: 22%, 27%, 26%
- Stayed the Same: 61%, 54%, 54%

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## Community Priorities

Two-Thirds of all respondents believe that access to safe outdoor spaces for physical activity is a top priority for communities. Non-Hispanic blacks are more likely than others to prioritize making sure everyone has an equal opportunity to be healthy and to see access to healthy foods at affordable prices as a top priority.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic white</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equal Opportunity to be Healthy</td>
<td>Top Priority</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Important, but not Top Priority</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not a Priority</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy Foods at Affordable Prices</td>
<td>Top Priority</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Important, but not Top Priority</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not a Priority</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Outdoor Places to Walk and be Active</td>
<td>Top Priority</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Important, but not Top Priority</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not a Priority</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decent Housing Available</td>
<td>Top Priority</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>63%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Important, but not Top Priority</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not a Priority</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike Lanes, Sidewalks, and Public Transportation Available</td>
<td>Top Priority</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>45%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Important, but not Top Priority</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not a Priority</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistically Different from Hispanics


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Community Priorities – Top Priorities

Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks are more likely than non-Hispanic whites to prioritize the availability of decent housing for everyone who needs it as well as the availability of transportation options other than cars.

Hispanic | Non-Hispanic white | Non-Hispanic black
--- | --- | ---
74% | 63% | 59%
88% | 63% | 45%

Note: *Statistically Significantly Different from Non-Hispanic whites
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## Percent of Respondents Who Agree Strongly or Somewhat That…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic white</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaping or using e-cigarettes should not be allowed in the same public places where smoking cigarettes is not allowed</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth under 18 should not be allowed to buy e-cigarettes</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>89%**</td>
<td>91%**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking tobacco cigarettes should be banned near schools</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking is bad for your heart</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking tobacco should be banned in outdoor public places</td>
<td>67%*</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>67%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The price of tobacco cigarettes should be increased because it will reduce smoking</td>
<td>64%*</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>56%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The legal age to buy tobacco cigarettes should be increased from 18 to 21</td>
<td>72%*</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: *Statistically Significantly Different from Non-Hispanic whites; **Statistically Different from Hispanics


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Percent of Respondents Who Agree Strongly or Somewhat That…

In general, Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks demonstrate a greater willingness than non-Hispanic whites to regulate tobacco use and use higher prices in an effort to reduce smoking.

- Smoking tobacco should be banned in outdoor public places
- The price of tobacco cigarettes should be increased because it will reduce smoking
- The legal age to buy tobacco cigarettes should be increased from 18 to 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smoking tobacco should be banned in outdoor public places</th>
<th>The price of tobacco cigarettes should be increased because it will reduce smoking</th>
<th>The legal age to buy tobacco cigarettes should be increased from 18 to 21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic: 67%</td>
<td>Hispanic: 64%</td>
<td>Hispanic: 72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic white: 57%</td>
<td>Non-Hispanic white: 48%</td>
<td>Non-Hispanic white: 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic black: 67%</td>
<td>Non-Hispanic black: 56%</td>
<td>Non-Hispanic black: 76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistically Significantly Different from Non-Hispanic whites

Note: *Statistically Significantly Different from Non-Hispanic whites


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Agreement With Sugary Drinks Tax

Half of Hispanics agree strongly or somewhat with the sugar-sweetened beverage tax where the purchase of a sweetened beverage has a state tax included in the price, a higher percent than among either non-Hispanic blacks or non-Hispanic whites, who tend to disagree with the tax.

Percent of Agreement with Tax on Sugar-Sweetened Beverages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreed</th>
<th>Disagreed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>Non-Hispanic white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistically Different from Hispanics

Note: *Statistically Different from Hispanics


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The Government and Health

The majority of all respondents said that the government taking a greater role in making sure Americans are healthier is more in line with their viewpoint than the government not being able to afford to do more. Of the three groups, non-Hispanic whites were the least likely to support more government action.

The Statement that Respondents Selected as Closest to their View

- **Hispanic**
- **Non-Hispanic white**
- **Non-Hispanic black**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic white</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The government should do more to make sure that Americans are healthier,</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>even if it costs the taxpayers more</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The government today can't afford to do more to make Americans be healthier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistically Significantly Different from Non-Hispanic whites


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Methodology Statement

- **Survey:** The Healthy Americas Survey is an initiative of the Healthy Americas Institute of the National Alliance for Hispanic Health at the University of Southern California (USC).

- **Fielding:** The Healthy Americas Survey was conducted for the National Alliance for Hispanic Health by telephone by SSRS, an independent research company via the SSRS Omnibus, a dual-frame bilingual telephone survey designed to meet the standards of quality associated with custom research studies. Interviews were conducted from September 15 – October 1, 2017 among a nationally representative sample of 869 respondents age 18 and older.

- **Margin of Error:** The margin of error for total respondents (n=869) is +/-3.2% at the 95% confidence level. The margin of error for total non-Hispanic whites (n=288) is +/-5.8%, the margin of error for non-Hispanic blacks (n=271) is +/-5.9%, the margin of error for Hispanics (n=310) is +/-5.6%.

- **Weighting:** Data were weighted to provide nationally representative and projectable estimates of the adult population 18 years of age and older. The population parameters included age (18-29; 30-49; 50-64; 65+), gender, Census region (Northeast, North-Central, South, West), Education (less than high school, high school graduate, some college, four-year college or more); race/ethnicity (white non-Hispanic; Black non-Hispanic; Hispanic); and phone-usage (cell phone only, landline only, both). Additionally, the weighting process takes into account the disproportionate probabilities of household and respondent selection due to the number of separate telephone landlines and cellphones answered by respondents and their households, as well as the probability associated with the random selection of an individual household member.

- **Support:** The 2017 Healthy Americas Survey is an initiative of the Healthy Americas Institute of the National Alliance for Hispanic Health at the University of Southern California (USC). The survey received support from the Healthy Americas Foundation. Support for this survey was also provided in part by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF). The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views of RWJF.
The Healthy Americas Survey is an initiative of the National Alliance for Hispanic Health’s Healthy Americas Institute at the University of Southern California (USC)