Table A1. Life Expectancy at Birth

	Total			Female			Male		
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic Black
2006	80.6	78.1	72.9	83.1	80.5	76.3	77.9	75.6	69.3
2019	81.8	78.8	74.9	84.4	81.3	78.2	79.0	76.3	71.5

Source: Authors' calculations and estimates from (Arias 2010, and Xu et al. 2021).
Data used to calculate life expectancy include death counts from death certificates from the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) and US Census counts.

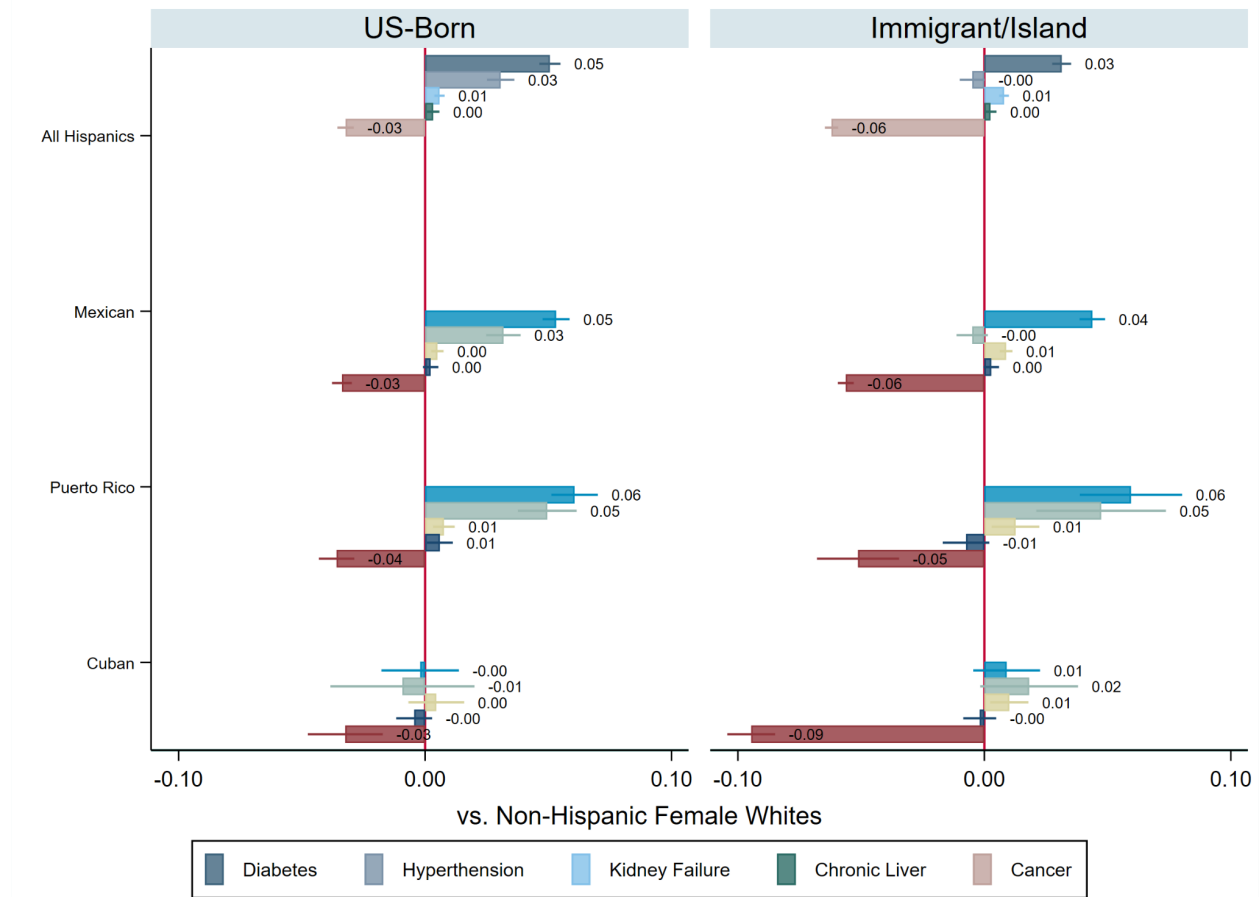**Figure A1. Unadjusted and Adjusted Death Rates**
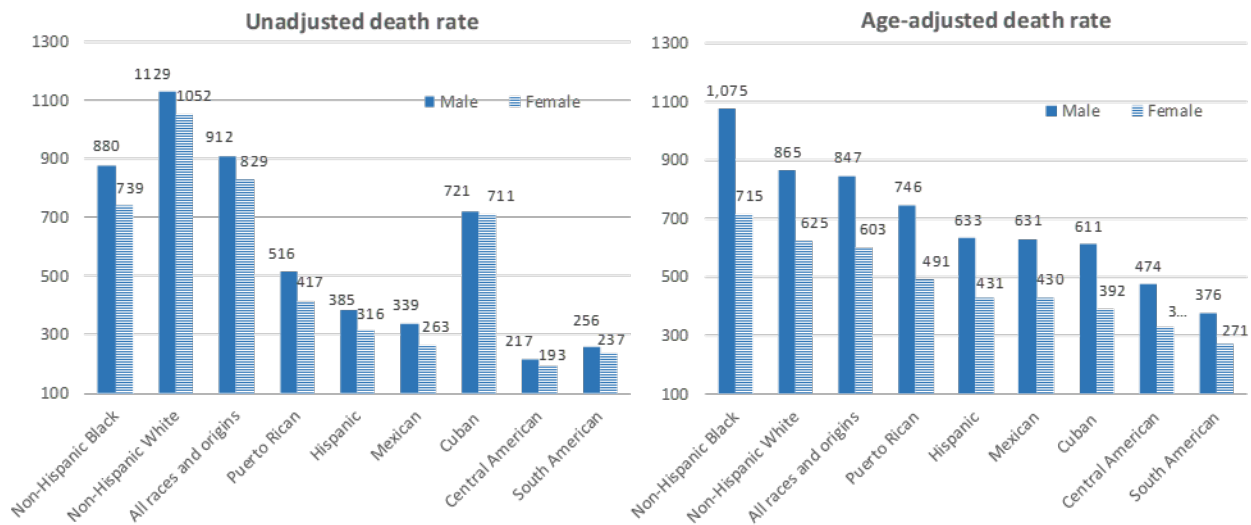
Source: Authors' calculations and estimates from (Xu et al. 2021). Death rates and life expectancy are estimated using the same datasets. Death counts are obtained from death certificates, and the US Census Bureau estimates census population estimates. Gender death rate differences are accentuated when the measure is age adjusted for all groups.

Table A2. Leading Causes of Death- Age Adjusted Death Rates

| | Unadjusted Rates | | | | | Age Adjusted Rates | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | All | Non-Hispanic white | Non-Hispanic black | Hispanics | Total | Non-Hispanic white | Non-Hispanic black | Hispanics |
| Heart disease | 265.0 | 338.1 | 269.7 | 96.3 | 213.4 | 216.3 | 286.9 | 156.4 |
| Cancer | 182.7 | 233.6 | 171.4 | 71.1 | 146.2 | 152.0 | 173.1 | 105.6 |
| Stroke | 45.7 | 56.2 | 48.6 | 19.7 | 37 | 35.7 | 53.1 | 32.8 |
| Diabetes | 26.7 | 29.0 | 37.5 | 16.8 | 21.6 | 19.1 | 38.8 | 25.6 |
| Alzheimer | 37.0 | 5.9 | 22.4 | 13.6 | 29.8 | 31.5 | 27.7 | 25.3 |
| Chronic lower respiratory disease | 47.8 | 69.0 | 27.8 | 9.4 | 38.2 | 43.7 | 13.9 | 16.1 |
| Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer | 42.6 | 57.7 | 36.2 | 9.4 | 33.4 | 36.6 | 36.1 | 14.9 |
| Chronic liver and cirrhosis | 13.5 | 16.2 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 7.7 | 14.6 |
| Drug induced deaths | 22.7 | 26.8 | 27 | 12.9 | 22.8 | 27.4 | 26.1 | 13.4 |
| Kidney disease | 15.7 | 17.8 | 23.7 | 7.4 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 25.4 | 11.8 |
| Suicide | 14.5 | 19 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 13.9 | 17.7 | 7.5 | 7.3 |

Source: Authors' calculations. Mortality rates by cause-of-death are calculated using mortality data from the NVSS in 2019 and population from the 2019 ACS. Death rates are calculated as the total number of deaths per 100,000 population by country of origin, disease, and age.

Figure A2

Difference in the Likelihood of Ever Being Diagnosed with Condition relative to Non-Hispanic White (Females only)
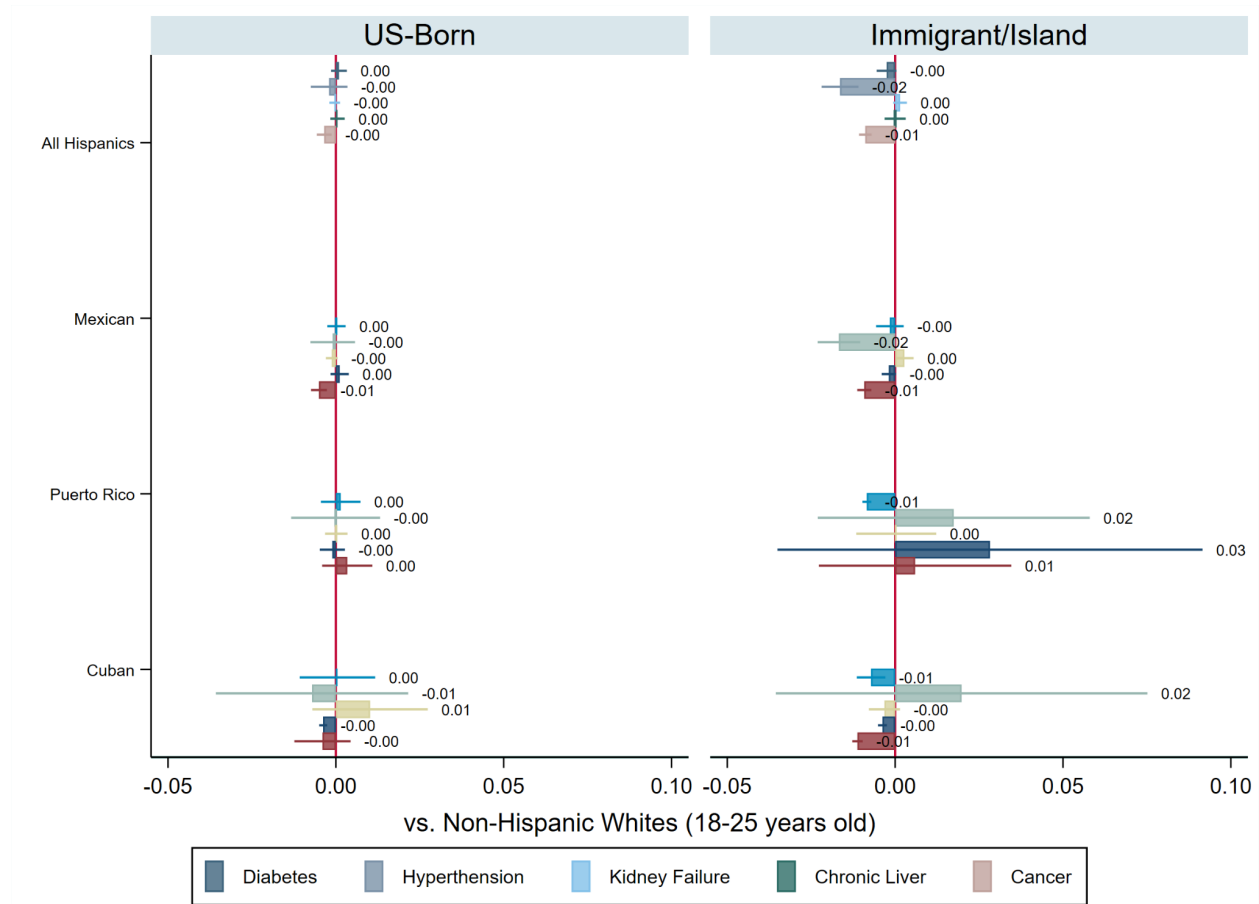

Note: Authors' calculations using 2006-2019 NHIS-IPUMS data. The results are the estimated differences in the likelihood of ever being diagnosed with a condition between the identified group and fenale non-Hispanic Whites after controlling by age and survey year fixed effects. Estimated average diagnostic rates for diabetes (14.24 percent), hypertension (46.72 percent), kidney failure (3.53 percent), chronic liver condition (2.08 percent), and cancer (9.1 percent) are the baseline averages. Values result from linear regressions of ever being diagnosed with the corresponding condition controlled by age and gender with non-Hispanic whites as the reference group. Lines represent the confidence intervals. Individuals are classified within the country's ancestry/origin group they self-identified. All Hispanics aggregate all individuals who self-identified as Hispanics in the survey.

Figure A3

Difference in the Likelihood of Ever Being Diagnosed with Condition relative to Non-Hispanic White (Males only)
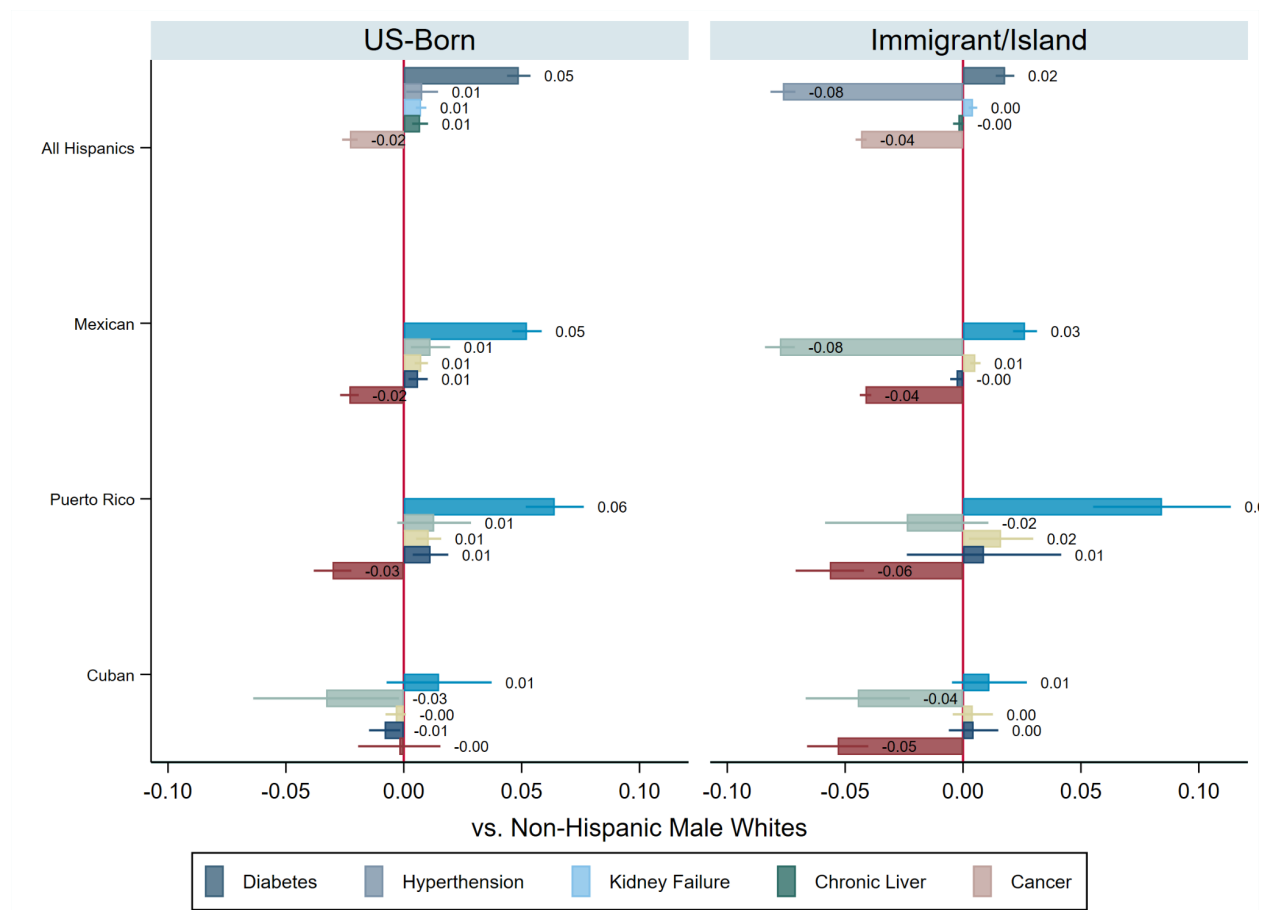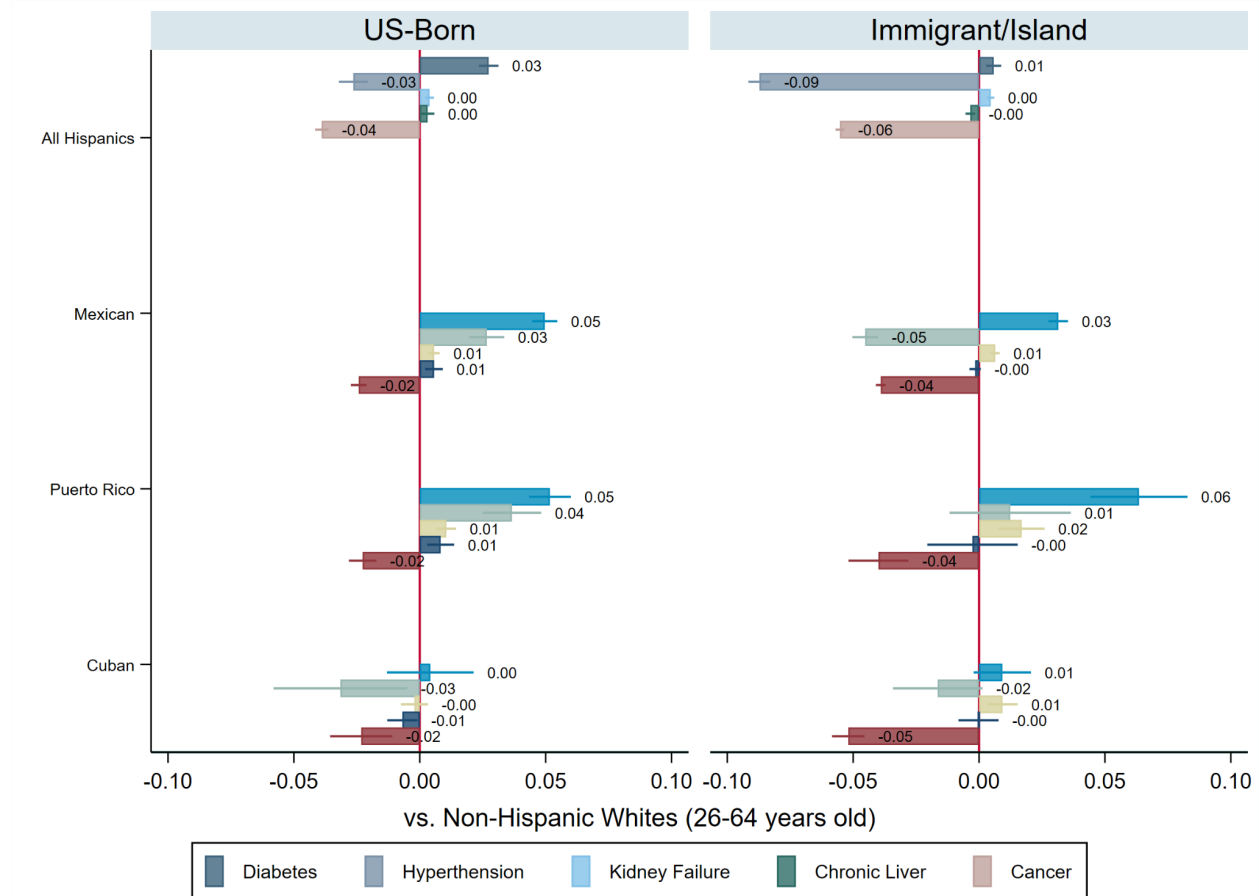

Note: Authors' calculations using 2006-2019 NHIS-IPUMS data. The results are the estimated differences in the likelihood of ever being diagnosed with a condition between the identified group and male non-Hispanic Whites after controlling by age and survey year fixed effects. Estimated average diagnostic rates for diabetes (14.24 percent), hypertension (46.72 percent), kidney failure (3.53 percent), chronic liver condition (2.08 percent), and cancer (9.1 percent) are the baseline averages. Values result from linear regressions of ever being diagnosed with the corresponding condition controlled by age and gender with non-Hispanic whites as the reference group. Lines represent the confidence intervals. Individuals are classified within the country's ancestry/origin group they self-identified. All Hispanics aggregate all individuals who self-identified as Hispanics in the survey.

Figure A4

Difference in the Likelihood of Ever Being Diagnosed with Condition relative to Non-Hispanic White (Ages 18-24)
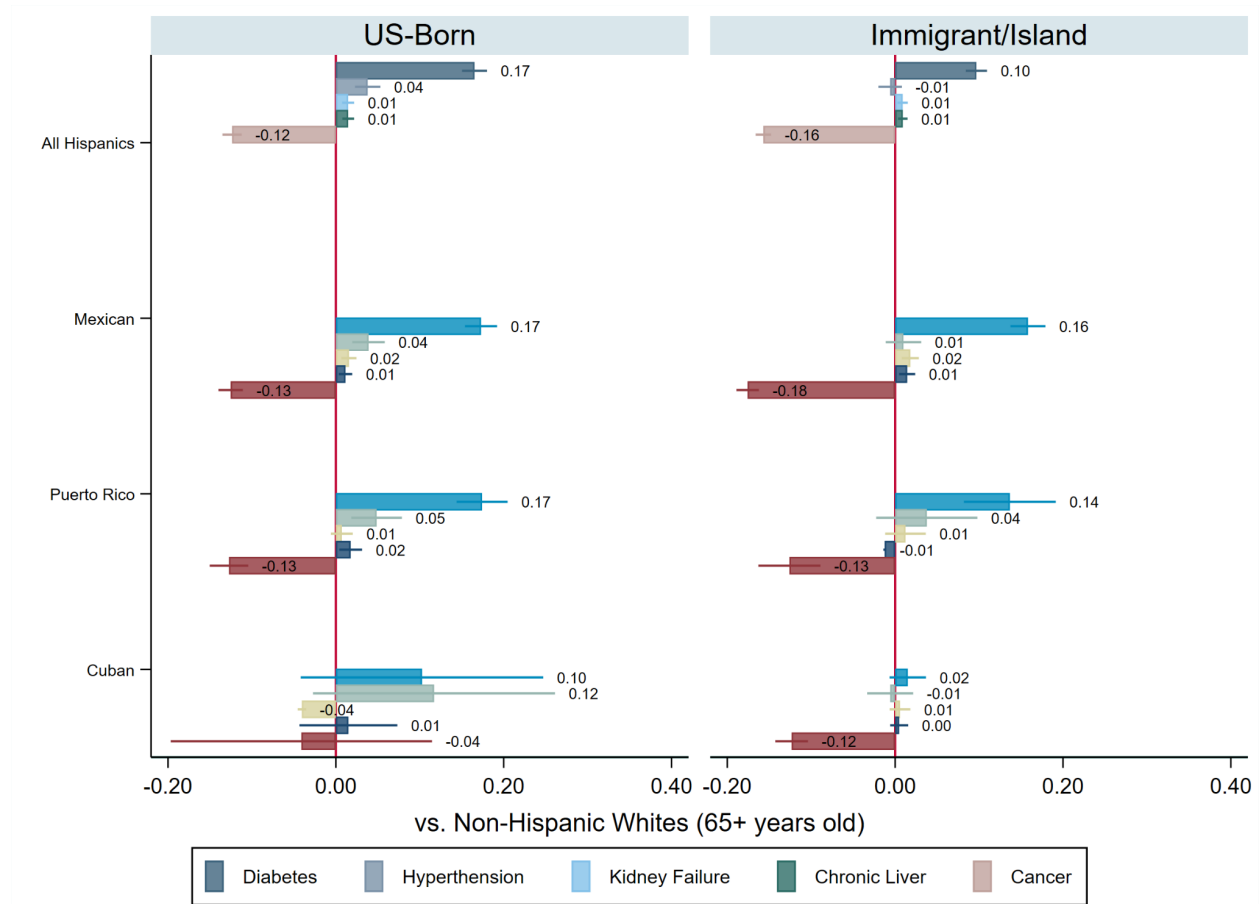

Note: Authors' calculations using 2006-2019 NHIS-IPUMS data. The results are the estimated differences in the likelihood of ever being diagnosed with a condition between the identified group and non-Hispanic Whites (ages 18-24) after controlling by sex and survey year fixed effects. Estimated average diagnostic rates for diabetes (14.24 percent), hypertension (46.72 percent), kidney failure (3.53 percent), chronic liver condition (2.08 percent), and cancer (9.1 percent) are the baseline averages. Values result from linear regressions of ever being diagnosed with the corresponding condition controlled by age and gender with non-Hispanic whites as the reference group. Lines represent the confidence intervals. Individuals are classified within the country's ancestry/origin group they self-identified. All Hispanics aggregate all individuals who self-identified as Hispanics in the survey.

Figure A5

Difference in the Likelihood of Ever Being Diagnosed with Condition relative to Non-Hispanic White (Ages 25-64)

Note: Authors' calculations using 2006-2019 NHIS-IPUMS data. The results are the estimated differences in the likelihood of ever being diagnosed with a condition between the identified group and non-Hispanic Whites (ages 25-64) after controlling by sex and survey year fixed effects. Estimated average diagnostic rates for diabetes (14.24 percent), hypertension (46.72 percent), kidney failure (3.53 percent), chronic liver condition (2.08 percent), and cancer (9.1 percent) are the baseline averages. Values result from linear regressions of ever being diagnosed with the corresponding condition controlled by age and gender with non-Hispanic whites as the reference group. Lines represent the confidence intervals. Individuals are classified within the country's ancestry/origin group they self-identified. All Hispanics aggregate all individuals who self-identified as Hispanics in the survey.

Figure A6

Difference in the Likelihood of Ever Being Diagnosed with Condition relative to Non-Hispanic White (Ages 65+)

Note: Authors' calculations using 2006-2019 NHIS-IPUMS data. The results are the estimated differences in the likelihood of ever being diagnosed with a condition between the identified group and non-Hispanic Whites (ages 65+) after controlling by sex and survey year fixed effects. Estimated average diagnostic rates for diabetes (14.24 percent), hypertension (46.72 percent), kidney failure (3.53 percent), chronic liver condition (2.08 percent), and cancer (9.1 percent) are the baseline averages. Values result from linear regressions of ever being diagnosed with the corresponding condition controlled by age and gender with non-Hispanic whites as the reference group. Lines represent the confidence intervals. Individuals are classified within the country's ancestry/origin group they self-identified. All Hispanics aggregate all individuals who self-identified as Hispanics in the survey.
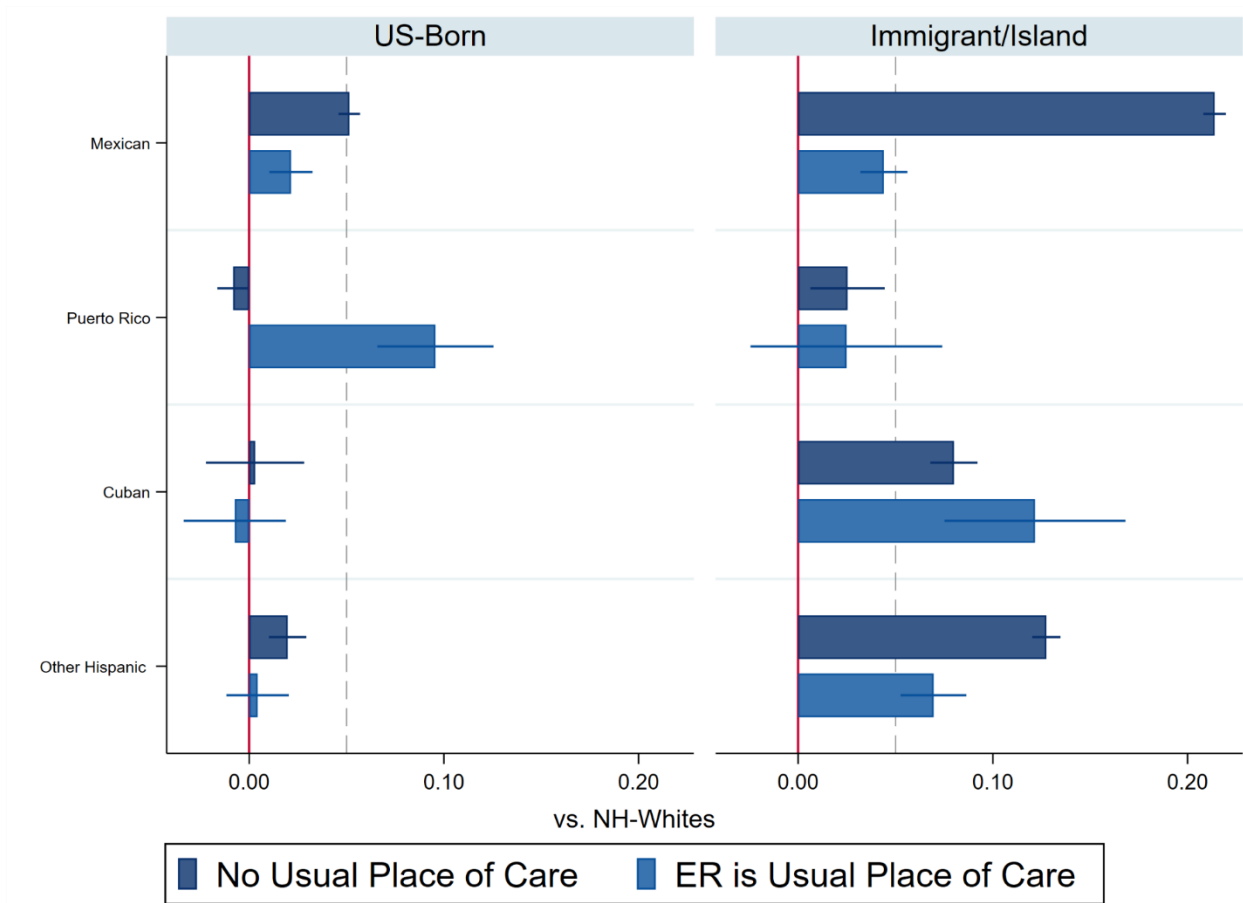
Figure A7

Difference in the Likelihood of No usual place of care / ER as the usual place of care between Hispanic Groups and NH-Whites (by Place of Birth)

Source: Authors' calculations using 2006-2019 NHIS-IPUMS data. The results are the estimated differences in the likelihood of not having a usual place of care or using the ER as a usual place of care with respect to NHW after controlling by age, sex, and survey year fixed effect. The dependent variables means are 56.15% for No Usual Place of care and 3.89% for ER is Usual Place of Care.

Figure A8
Health care doctor and ER visits compared to Non-Hispanic White (Hispanic-type and Place of Birth)
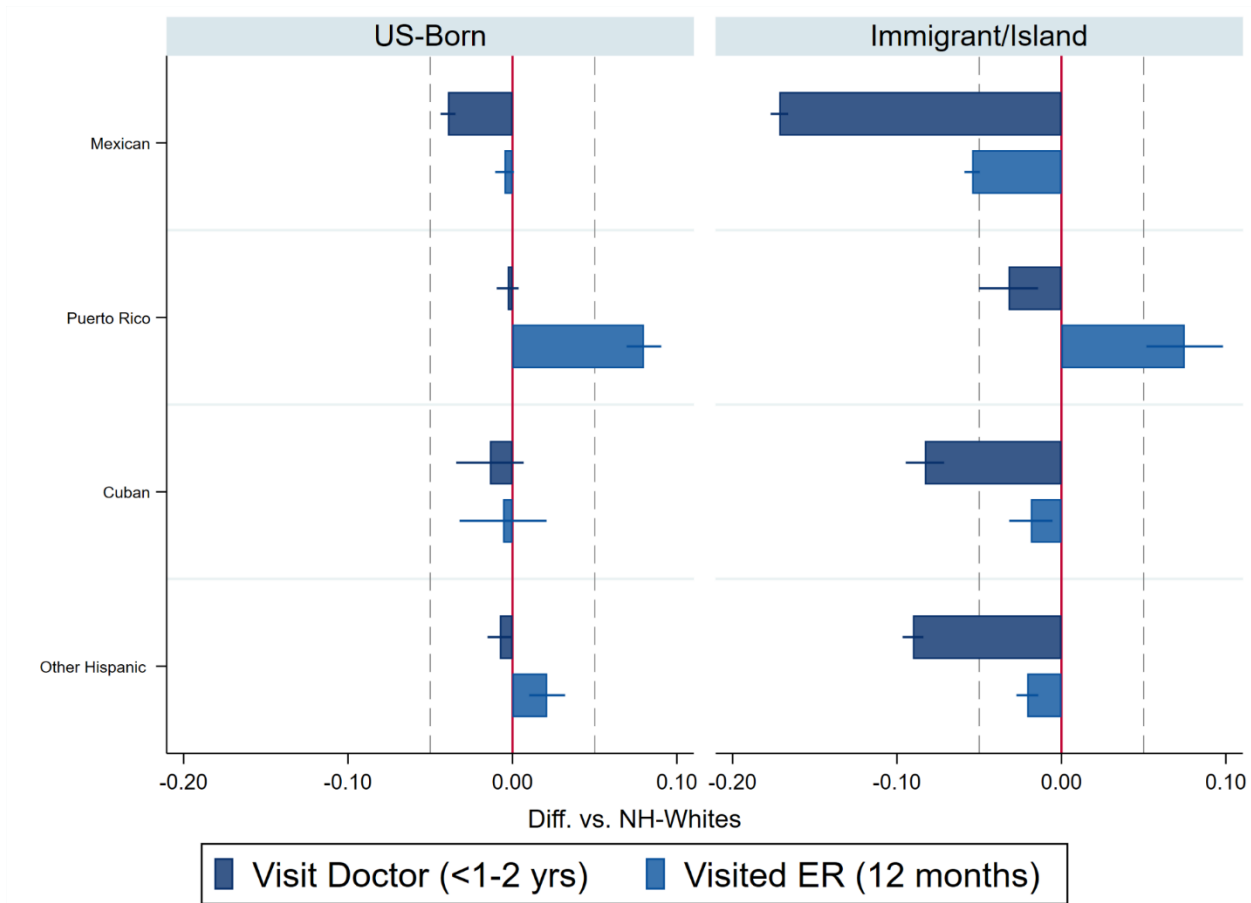
Source: Authors' calculations using 2006-2019 NHIS-IPUMS data. The results are the estimated differences in the likelihood of having visited a doctor in the past 1 or 2 years or having visited the ER in the last 12 months with respect to NHW after controlling by age, sex, and survey year fixed effect. Dependent variable means are 85.76% for Visit Doctor and 19.64% for ER visits.

Table A3 Health Usage After Accounting for Health Insurance (Interactions)

VARIABLES	No Usual Place of Care		Usual Place: Emergency Room		Doctor Visit		ER visit	
	US Born	Foreing/Island Born	US Born	Foreing/Island Born	US Born	Foreing/Island Born	US Born	Foreing/Island Born
Mexican	0.014***	0.041***	0.022***	0.024***	-0.019***	-0.062***	0.012***	-0.023***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)
No Health Coverage	0.325***	0.324***	0.082***	0.082***	-0.182***	-0.180***	0.024***	0.025***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Unknown Coverage	0.110***	0.110***	0.027	0.026	-0.049***	-0.047***	-0.019	-0.018
Mexican	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.014)	(0.014)
x No Health Coverage	0.075***	0.085***	-0.029**	-0.025**	-0.025***	-0.078***	-0.046***	-0.085***
	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.014)	(0.012)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.005)
x Unknown Coverage	0.129**	0.112**	-0.071***	-0.013	-0.030	-0.062	-0.051	-0.022
	(0.052)	(0.051)	(0.021)	(0.046)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.035)	(0.045)
Puerto Rican	-0.024***	-0.004	0.060***	0.001	0.001	-0.011	0.089***	0.092***
	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.019)	(0.003)	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.014)
x No Health Coverage	0.096***	0.053	0.102***	0.065	-0.024*	-0.059*	-0.027*	-0.096***
	(0.016)	(0.033)	(0.038)	(0.068)	(0.014)	(0.032)	(0.015)	(0.029)
x Unknown Coverage	0.072	-0.161***	0.284	-0.058**	-0.123	-0.060	-0.060	-0.120

	(0.096)	(0.025)	(0.333)	(0.028)	(0.101)	(0.169)	(0.091)	(0.111)
Cuban	-0.017	-0.016***	-0.021***	0.021	0.005	-0.033***	0.007	-0.007
	(0.012)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.019)	(0.009)	(0.005)	(0.015)	(0.008)
x No Health Coverage	0.136***	0.272***	0.025	0.190***	-0.103***	-0.142***	-0.029	-0.070***
	(0.040)	(0.018)	(0.043)	(0.050)	(0.039)	(0.019)	(0.034)	(0.015)
x Unknown Coverage	-0.195***	0.149	0.000	-0.092***	0.079***	0.119***	-0.189***	0.090
	(0.026)	(0.145)	(0.000)	(0.028)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.021)	(0.172)
Other Hispanics	0.003	0.006*	0.004	0.030***	0.002	-0.018***	0.035***	-0.000
	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.004)
x No Health Coverage	0.052***	0.114***	-0.017	0.024	-0.007	-0.085***	-0.030**	-0.078***
	(0.015)	(0.008)	(0.023)	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.008)	(0.014)	(0.007)
x Unknown Coverage	0.096	0.093	-0.001	0.002	-0.014	-0.041	0.046	0.008
	(0.078)	(0.071)	(0.062)	(0.085)	(0.052)	(0.051)	(0.077)	(0.058)
Female	-0.067***	-0.070***	-0.016***	-0.017***	0.070***	0.076***	0.029***	0.029***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Age	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.000	-0.000	0.001***	0.001***	0.000***	0.000***
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Constant	0.248***	0.252***	0.034***	0.034***	0.865***	0.857***	0.166***	0.163***

	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Observations	455,604	468,290	36,787	38,160	452,904	465,383	453,818	466,433
R-squared	0.155	0.186	0.034	0.038	0.080	0.107	0.003	0.004

Source: Authors' calculations using 2006-2019 NHIS-IPUMS data. The results are the estimated differences in the likelihood of not having a usual place of care or using the ER as a usual place of care, having visited a doctor in the past 1 or 2 years or having visited the ER in the last 12 months with respect to NHW after controlling by age, sex, and survey year fixed effect. The dependent variables means are 56.15% for No Usual Place of care, 3.89% for ER is Usual Place of Care, 85.76% for Visit Doctor and 19.64% for ER visits.