



INTERACT
FOR HEALTH

COMMUNITY HEALTH STATUS SURVEY

SEPTEMBER 2017

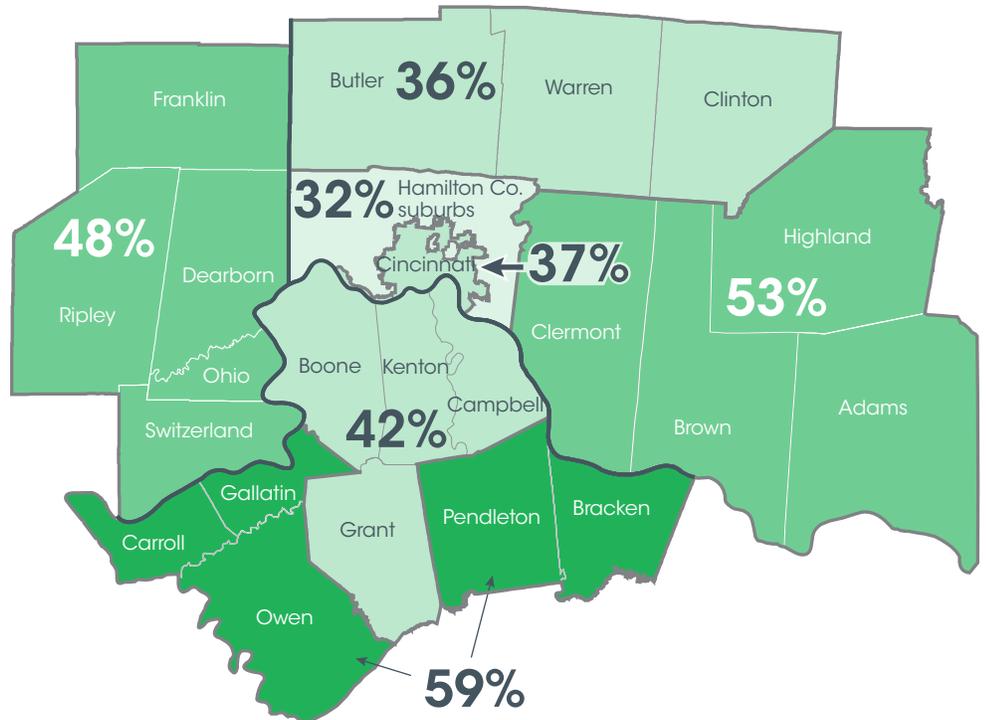


4 in 10 adults drink 7 or more sugary beverages each week

According to the 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, almost half of all added sugar consumed in the nation comes from beverages.¹ Sugar adds calories to a person's diet without providing nutrients needed to be healthy. The Guidelines recommend limiting added sugars to 10% of daily calories. If people consume more than that, they may not get the nutrients they need from fruits, grains, vegetables, protein and dairy products.

Studies have shown that drinking one or more sugary beverage per day – equivalent to seven or more each week – can increase the risk of obesity,² diabetes³ and heart disease.^{4,5}

Percentage of adults who reported drinking seven or more sugary beverages or sodas each week, by region



¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. 8th Edition. December 2015. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/21N65zL>.

² Mozaffarian, D., Hao, T., Rimm, E.B., Willett, W.C., & Hu, F.B. (2011). Changes in diet and lifestyle and long-term weight gain in women and men. *N Engl J Med*, 364, 2392-2404.

³ Malik, V.S., Popkin, B.M., Bray, G.A., Despres, J.P., Willett, W.C., & Hu, F.B. (2010). Sugar-sweetened beverages and risk of metabolic syndrome and type 2 diabetes: A meta-analysis. *Diabetes Care*, 33, 2477-2483.

⁴ de Koning, L., Malik, V.S., Kelllogg, M.D., Rimm, E.B., Willett, S.C., & Hu, F.B. (2012). Sweetened beverage consumption, incident coronary heart disease, and biomarkers of risk in men. *Circulation*, 125, 1735-1741.

While most people know that soda has added sugar, other drinks such as sweet tea, sports drinks and fruit drinks also contain added sugar. The 2017 **Community Health Status Survey (CHSS)** asked Greater Cincinnati and Northern

Kentucky adults how many sodas and other sugar-sweetened drinks they consume each week.

RURAL ADULTS MORE LIKELY TO DRINK SUGARY DRINKS

Four in 10 adults in the region (40%) reported drinking seven or more sodas or sugar-sweetened drinks

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⁵ Fung, T.T., Malik, V., Rexrode, K.M., Manson, J.E., Willett, W.C., & Hu, F.B. (2009). Sweetened beverage consumption and risk of coronary heart disease in women. *Am J Clin Nutr*, 89, 1037-1042.

The 2017 Community Health Status Survey (CHSS) is a project of Interact for Health. The CHSS is conducted by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati. A total of 4,261 randomly selected adults residing in eight Ohio counties, nine Kentucky counties and five Indiana counties were interviewed by telephone between Aug. 10, 2016, and March 8, 2017. This included 1,906 landline interviews and 2,355 cell-phone interviews. The potential sampling error for the survey is ±1.5%. For more information, including other topics and the list of community partners, please visit our website at www.interactforhealth.org/community-health-status-survey. The complete survey dataset will be available at www.oasisdataarchive.org in 2018. If you have further questions, email Susan Sprigg at ssprigg@interactforhealth.org.

each week, an average of at least one per day. However, some adults in the region were more likely to report drinking sugary beverages.

Six in 10 adults in rural Kentucky counties⁶ (59%) and about half of adults in rural Ohio counties⁷ (53%) and rural Indiana counties⁸ (48%) reported drinking seven or more sodas or sugar-sweetened drinks each week. About 4 in 10 adults in urban Kentucky counties⁹ (42%), the city of Cincinnati (37%) and suburban Ohio counties (36%)¹⁰ reported this. In Hamilton County suburbs, 3 in 10 adults reported drinking seven or more sugary beverages each week (32%).

ADULTS WITH LESS INCOME, MEN, AFRICAN AMERICANS MORE LIKELY TO DRINK SUGARY BEVERAGES

Drinking sugar-sweetened beverages also varied by income, sex and race.

More than half (54%) of adults earning 200% or less of the Federal

⁶ Bracken, Carroll, Gallatin, Owen and Pendleton counties.

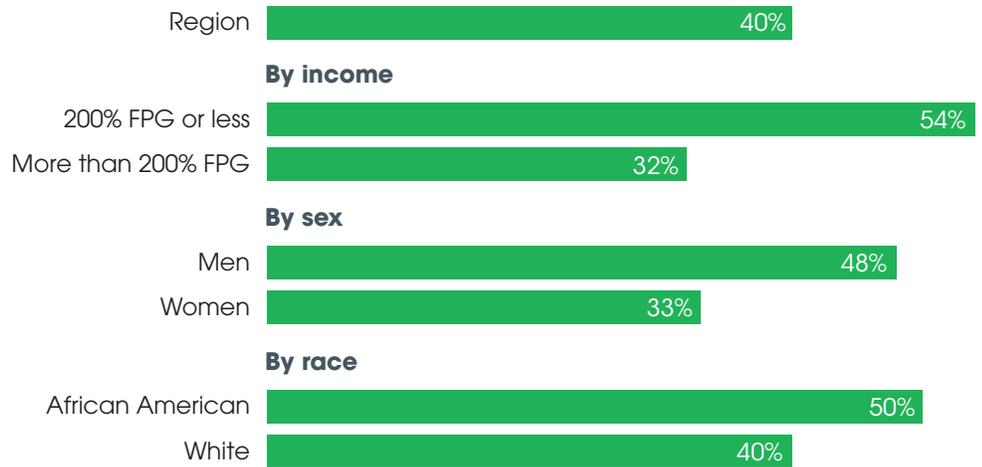
⁷ Adams, Brown, Clermont and Highland counties.

⁸ Dearborn, Franklin, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland counties.

⁹ Boone, Campbell Grant and Kenton counties.

¹⁰ Butler, Clinton and Warren counties.

Percentage of adults who reported drinking seven or more sugary beverages or sodas each week



Poverty Guidelines (FPG)¹¹ reported drinking seven or more sodas or sugar-sweetened drinks each week. This compares with about 3 in 10 adults earning more than 200% FPG (32%).

Drinking sugary beverages also varied by sex and race. Nearly 5 in 10 men (48%) reported drinking seven or more sugar-sweetened beverages each week, compared with more than 3 in 10 women (33%). Similarly, half of African American adults (50%) reported drinking seven or more sugary beverages each week, compared with 4 in 10 white adults (40%).

¹¹ In 2015, 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for a family of four was \$48,500.