

Issues in Developing Multidimensional Indices of State-level Health Inequalities: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Supplemental tables

Table I–1a. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for healthy behavior in the 20 most populous states, by sex: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–1b. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for healthy behavior in the 20 most populous states, by race and Hispanic origin: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–1c. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for healthy behavior in the 20 most populous states, by educational attainment: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–1d. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for healthy behavior in the 20 most populous states, by urbanicity: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–1e. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for healthy behavior in the 20 most populous states, by disability status: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–2a. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for access to medical care in the 20 most populous states, by sex: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–2b. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for access to medical care in the 20 most populous states, by race and Hispanic origin: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–2c. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for access to medical care in the 20 most populous states, by educational attainment: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–2d. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for access to medical care in the 20 most populous states, by urbanicity: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–2e. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for access to medical care in the 20 most populous states, by disability status: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–3a. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for general physical health status and mental health in the 20 most populous states, by sex: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–3b. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for general physical health status and mental health in the 20 most populous states, by race and Hispanic origin: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–3c. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for general physical health status and mental health in the 20 most populous states, by educational attainment: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–3d. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for general physical health status and mental health in the 20 most populous states, by urbanicity: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–3e. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for general physical health status and mental health in the 20 most populous states, by disability status: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–4a. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for absence of multiple chronic conditions in the 20 most populous states, by sex: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–4b. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for absence of multiple chronic conditions in the 20 most populous states, by race and Hispanic origin: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I-4c. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for absence of multiple chronic conditions in the 20 most populous states, by educational attainment: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I-4d. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for absence of multiple chronic conditions in the 20 most populous states, by urbanicity: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I-4e. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for absence of multiple chronic conditions in the 20 most populous states, by disability status: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I-5. Percentage of U.S. adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for healthy behavior, access to medical care, general physical health status and mental health, and absence of multiple chronic conditions, by specified demographic and socioeconomic attribute: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Table I–1a. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for healthy behavior in the 20 most populous states, by sex: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Men	Women	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)					
Arizona	15.1 (10.1–21.4)	16.1 (9.3–25.0)	14.3 (8.1–22.9)	¹ 16.1 (11.1–22.5)	15.1 (9.5–18.9)
California	18.3 (16.5–20.2)	18.8 (16.2–21.6)	17.9 (15.7–20.2)	¹ 18.8 (16.6–21.6)	18.3 (16.1–20.1)
Florida	14.1 (11.9–16.6)	15.5 (12.4–18.9)	12.9 (10.0–16.3)	¹ 15.5 (12.9–19.0)	14.1 (12.0–16.4)
Georgia	13.5 (10.7–16.7)	18.7 (13.6–24.7)	8.9 (6.2–12.2)	¹ 18.7 (13.1–23.8)	13.5 (10.9–16.5)
Illinois	18.5 (15.2–22.2)	19.5 (15.2–24.5)	17.4 (12.9–22.7)	¹ 19.5 (14.9–23.0)	18.5 (14.2–20.8)
Indiana	10.3 (7.2–14.1)	15.9 (10.5–22.5)	4.6 (2.3–8.0)	¹ 15.9 (8.6–20.4)	10.3 (6.6–12.5)
Maryland	17.5 (13.7–21.8)	20.8 (14.8–28.0)	14.7 (10.0–20.6)	¹ 20.8 (15.8–29.4)	17.5 (14.2–22.5)
Massachusetts	20.2 (16.7–24.2)	19.2 (13.5–26.1)	21.0 (16.1–26.6)	² 21.0 (18.0–26.3)	20.3 (16.7–24.1)
Michigan	16.7 (14.2–19.6)	18.4 (14.7–22.7)	14.7 (10.7–19.6)	¹ 18.4 (16.0–23.5)	16.7 (14.6–20.3)
Missouri	13.4 (9.9–17.6)	17.2 (10.2–26.4)	10.0 (6.3–14.9)	¹ 17.2 (9.9–23.8)	13.4 (8.8–17.3)
New Jersey	15.3 (11.4–19.9)	17.0 (11.5–23.8)	13.7 (9.8–18.6)	¹ 17.0 (12.6–23.3)	15.3 (11.8–20.1)
New York	14.3 (11.7–17.3)	17.0 (13.2–21.4)	11.8 (8.8–15.5)	¹ 17.0 (12.1–19.4)	14.3 (11.0–16.0)
North Carolina	16.1 (13.1–19.5)	16.1 (11.9–21.2)	16.1 (12.2–20.5)	¹ 16.1 (14.1–21.3)	16.1 (13.5–19.9)
Ohio	17.0 (13.4–21.1)	16.1 (12.2–20.6)	17.7 (13.2–23.1)	² 17.7 (14.9–24.0)	16.9 (14.1–22.1)
Pennsylvania	18.6 (15.8–21.6)	20.6 (16.5–25.2)	16.5 (12.8–20.8)	¹ 20.6 (16.7–26.3)	18.6 (15.5–21.4)
Tennessee	14.5 (10.5–19.4)	18.1 (12.3–25.3)	11.0 (7.0–16.2)	¹ 18.1 (11.2–24.1)	14.5 (9.8–18.7)
Texas	17.7 (15.4–20.3)	21.0 (17.7–24.5)	14.6 (12.0–17.6)	¹ 21.0 (17.3–23.9)	17.8 (15.3–20.0)
Virginia	17.0 (12.7–22.1)	20.7 (14.0–28.7)	13.8 (9.4–19.2)	¹ 20.7 (14.5–28.4)	17.0 (12.8–22.6)
Washington	17.6 (14.0–21.6)	18.3 (13.9–23.4)	16.7 (12.0–22.4)	¹ 18.3 (15.0–24.4)	17.6 (14.0–22.1)
Wisconsin	16.9 (13.4–20.9)	18.2 (13.4–23.9)	15.6 (9.9–22.9)	¹ 18.2 (14.6–24.7)	16.9 (13.1–20.9)

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by men.

²Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by women.

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I-1b. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for healthy behavior in the 20 most populous states, by race and Hispanic origin: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic of other race(s)	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
				Percent (CI)			
Arizona	15.1 (10.1–21.4)	9.2 (3.9–17.7)*	17.1 (11.2–24.6)	16.1 (4.1–38.1)*	18.7 (6.9–37.1)*	⁴ 18.7 (12.6–32.1)	15.1 (9.5–18.9)
California	18.3 (16.5–20.2)	11.8 (9.9–14.1)	22.8 (19.7–26.0)	23.9 (17.7–31.1)	14.9 (11.7–18.5)	³ 23.9 (20.9–30.4)	18.3 (16.2–20.1)
Florida	14.1 (11.9–16.6)	11.7 (8.6–15.5)	14.6 (11.4–18.3)	17.2 (11.8–23.7)	9.4 (3.0–20.9)*	³ 17.2 (14.5–23.9)	14.1 (12.0–16.4)
Georgia	13.5 (10.7–16.7)	8.0 (0.9–26.2)*	14.9 (11.5–18.9)	11.4 (6.9–17.5)	12.5 (3.9–27.7)*	² 14.9 (12.5–24.3)	13.5 (10.9–16.5)
Illinois	18.5 (15.2–22.2)	13.1 (7.6–20.4)	20.0 (15.8–24.7)	17.8 (11.7–25.3)	12.5 (3.6–28.7)*	² 20.0 (16.2–26.6)	18.5 (14.2–20.8)
Indiana	10.3 (7.2–14.1)	25.4 (3.2–65.6)*	9.6 (6.3–13.9)	10.0 (2.8–23.4)*	13.3 (0.7–48.4)*	¹ 25.4 (9.5–38.4)	10.3 (6.5–12.4)
Maryland	17.5 (13.7–21.8)	13.7 (4.2–30.2)*	17.1 (12.4–22.7)	21.2 (13.0–31.4)	8.0 (1.1–25.2)*	³ 21.2 (16.9–34.8)	17.5 (14.2–22.5)
Massachusetts	20.2 (16.7–24.2)	7.4 (2.6–16.0)*	21.5 (17.2–26.4)	18.1 (6.5–36.5)*	20.1 (6.2–42.7)*	² 21.5 (18.8–38.2)	20.3 (16.7–24.2)
Michigan	16.7 (14.2–19.6)	17.2 (6.5–34.1)*	15.5 (12.6–18.9)	22.4 (14.2–32.4)	25.7 (11.4–45.3)*	⁴ 25.7 (18.9–42.1)	16.7 (14.6–20.3)
Missouri	13.4 (9.9–17.6)	3.4 (0.0–30.1)*	14.6 (10.5–19.4)	7.0 (2.4–15.2)*	11.5 (1.9–32.9)*	² 14.6 (10.3–29.5)	13.4 (8.8–17.4)
New Jersey	15.3 (11.4–19.9)	7.2 (2.4–15.8)*	16.6 (11.8–22.4)	19.2 (8.7–34.2)*	13.1 (5.4–25.2)*	³ 19.2 (14.3–33.1)	15.3 (11.8–20.1)
New York	14.3 (11.7–17.3)	8.6 (5.3–12.9)	16.5 (13.1–20.5)	13.8 (7.8–22.0)	8.0 (3.1–16.2)*	² 16.5 (12.7–19.7)	14.3 (11.0–16.0)
North Carolina	16.1 (13.1–19.5)	11.6 (4.3–23.6)*	16.6 (12.8–21.0)	15.3 (9.2–23.3)	17.0 (5.3–36.9)*	⁴ 17.0 (14.9–36.7)	16.1 (13.4–19.9)
Ohio	17.0 (13.4–21.1)	12.4 (1.5–38.3)*	16.9 (13.1–21.3)	15.3 (8.7–24.2)	31.2 (13.1–54.7)*	⁴ 31.2 (18.0–62.5)	16.9 (14.1–22.1)
Pennsylvania	18.6 (15.8–21.6)	10.4 (3.6–22.4)*	19.8 (16.7–23.1)	10.6 (5.8–17.6)	34.3 (11.2–64.8)*	⁴ 34.3 (18.1–56.1)	18.6 (15.5–21.3)
Tennessee	14.5 (10.5–19.4)	6.0 (0.1–32.4)*	14.0 (9.3–20.0)	18.3 (10.7–28.2)	15.4 (1.4–48.7)*	³ 18.3 (12.4–43.3)	14.5 (9.8–18.7)
Texas	17.7 (15.4–20.3)	10.0 (7.6–12.9)	22.1 (18.6–25.9)	17.4 (12.3–23.6)	16.2 (9.5–25.2)	² 22.1 (18.5–25.9)	17.7 (15.3–19.9)
Virginia	17.0 (12.7–22.1)	14.3 (4.1–32.5)*	17.9 (12.0–25.3)	14.2 (8.5–21.7)	16.2 (6.6–31.0)*	² 17.9 (15.3–44.1)	17.0 (12.7–22.7)
Washington	17.6 (14.0–21.6)	15.5 (5.8–31.1)*	17.6 (13.5–22.4)	20.8 (6.2–44.5)*	18.2 (7.4–34.5)*	³ 20.8 (16.9–44.2)	17.5 (14.0–22.1)
Wisconsin	16.9 (13.4–20.9)	22.2 (6.1–48.5)*	17.3 (13.5–21.7)	8.0 (0.3–35.0)*	6.7 (0.5–26.0)*	¹ 22.2 (14.9–44.0)	16.9 (13.1–21.0)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions" (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN "proc crosstab" with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the Hispanic subgroup.

²Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the non-Hispanic white subgroup.

³Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the non-Hispanic black subgroup.

⁴Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the subgroup of non-Hispanic adults of other race(s).

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I-1c. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for healthy behavior in the 20 most populous states, by educational attainment: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Less than high school education	High school diploma or GED	Some college education or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)							
Arizona	15.1 (10.1–21.4)	1.8 (0.1–8.2)*	5.3 (1.4–13.2)*	19.1 (11.2–29.2)	22.2 (15.5–30.1)	¹ 22.2 (16.1–27.3)	15.2 (9.6–19.0)
California	18.4 (16.6–20.3)	9.7 (7.2–12.8)	9.2 (6.5–12.5)	17.0 (13.9–20.6)	28.5 (25.4–31.8)	¹ 28.5 (24.2–31.7)	18.4 (16.3–20.2)
Florida	14.2 (11.9–16.6)	8.5 (5.0–13.4)	7.6 (5.1–10.9)	15.4 (11.9–19.5)	20.3 (16.1–24.9)	¹ 20.3 (15.7–23.8)	14.1 (12.0–16.4)
Georgia	13.5 (10.8–16.7)	3.7 (0.8–10.4)*	7.6 (3.9–13.0)	11.2 (7.0–16.7)	23.2 (16.8–30.7)	¹ 23.2 (17.2–28.6)	13.5 (10.9–16.5)
Illinois	18.5 (15.2–22.3)	6.1 (2.6–11.8)*	7.8 (4.2–13.0)	19.7 (14.8–25.5)	28.8 (22.2–36.2)	¹ 28.8 (21.2–36.4)	18.6 (14.3–20.9)
Indiana	10.3 (7.2–14.1)	6.2 (1.2–17.7)*	11.3 (5.6–19.8)	9.9 (5.2–16.7)	11.5 (6.1–19.3)	¹ 11.5 (9.1–18.0)	10.3 (6.6–12.4)
Maryland	17.4 (13.6–21.8)	17.6 (7.7–32.3)*	9.9 (4.8–17.6)	15.2 (7.4–26.5)	23.3 (16.6–31.1)	¹ 23.3 (19.2–35.7)	17.3 (14.0–22.4)
Massachusetts	20.4 (16.8–24.4)	0.5 (0.0–7.1)*	8.2 (3.3–16.2)*	23.3 (14.7–33.8)	28.1 (22.0–34.8)	¹ 28.1 (22.3–34.7)	20.2 (16.7–24.1)
Michigan	16.8 (14.2–19.6)	14.0 (5.9–26.3)*	12.1 (8.0–17.4)	15.5 (11.4–20.3)	25.5 (18.3–33.9)	¹ 25.5 (20.3–35.2)	16.8 (14.7–20.4)
Missouri	13.5 (10.0–17.7)	6.4 (1.6–16.4)*	5.3 (2.1–10.9)*	17.5 (10.8–26.1)	19.2 (11.4–29.2)	¹ 19.2 (13.8–26.7)	13.4 (8.8–17.3)
New Jersey	15.4 (11.5–20.0)	7.7 (1.5–21.6)*	8.4 (3.3–17.1)*	13.2 (7.5–20.9)	21.9 (16.0–29.0)	¹ 21.9 (16.1–29.9)	15.3 (11.9–20.2)
New York	14.4 (11.7–17.4)	6.1 (2.7–11.5)*	10.5 (6.6–15.6)	11.1 (6.8–16.8)	22.2 (16.8–28.5)	¹ 22.2 (16.1–26.3)	14.4 (10.9–15.9)
North Carolina	15.9 (13.0–19.2)	3.6 (0.9–9.5)*	10.1 (6.4–15.1)	14.0 (9.0–20.3)	28.8 (22.1–36.3)	¹ 28.8 (22.6–36.3)	16.0 (13.4–19.6)
Ohio	17.0 (13.4–21.2)	7.3 (0.6–27.1)*	10.7 (6.8–15.7)	12.1 (8.3–17.0)	34.6 (27.0–42.8)	¹ 34.6 (29.3–46.1)	16.8 (14.0–22.0)
Pennsylvania	18.7 (16.0–21.8)	6.8 (2.4–14.6)*	9.5 (6.1–14.0)	15.1 (11.1–19.9)	35.7 (29.5–42.2)	¹ 35.7 (29.0–42.8)	18.6 (15.5–21.2)
Tennessee	14.7 (10.6–19.5)	9.8 (3.0–22.1)*	8.2 (4.3–13.8)	13.0 (7.9–19.8)	26.2 (16.1–38.5)	¹ 26.2 (14.2–37.8)	14.6 (9.9–18.7)
Texas	17.8 (15.4–20.3)	3.7 (1.8–6.7)	10.5 (7.0–15.0)	15.1 (11.8–19.0)	32.4 (27.8–37.2)	¹ 32.4 (28.1–36.5)	17.8 (15.3–20.0)
Virginia	17.1 (12.8–22.2)	5.2 (1.1–14.3)*	7.6 (3.1–15.1)*	18.1 (12.8–24.5)	24.7 (18.6–31.8)	¹ 24.7 (19.5–33.9)	17.1 (12.9–22.8)
Washington	17.6 (14.0–21.7)	0.8 (0.0–7.1)*	16.0 (8.1–27.2)	15.5 (9.9–22.7)	25.9 (19.0–33.9)	¹ 25.9 (19.5–33.9)	17.6 (14.1–22.1)
Wisconsin	16.9 (13.4–20.9)	3.8 (0.3–15.3)*	9.4 (4.8–16.0)	19.8 (9.9–33.4)	23.2 (16.0–31.9)	¹ 23.2 (17.8–31.9)	16.9 (13.1–21.0)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions" (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN "proc crosstab" with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–1d. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for healthy behavior in the 20 most populous states, by urbanicity: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Counties in large MSAs	Counties in medium MSAs	Small MSA, μ SA, or noncore counties	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)						
Arizona	15.1 (10.1–21.4)	14.3 (8.7–21.7)	18.4 (11.1–27.8)	15.0 (2.4–41.7)*	² 18.4 (13.1–31.1)	15.2 (9.6–18.8)
California	18.3 (16.5–20.2)	18.5 (16.3–20.8)	17.1 (13.2–21.5)	20.2 (14.8–26.6)	³ 20.2 (18.2–26.9)	18.3 (16.1–20.1)
Florida	14.1 (11.9–16.6)	13.7 (11.3–16.4)	13.8 (10.2–18.1)	19.0 (9.3–32.5)	³ 19.0 (12.9–27.9)	14.1 (12.0–16.4)
Georgia	13.5 (10.7–16.7)	19.4 (15.4–24.1)	3.0 (0.5–9.7)*	6.4 (3.1–11.5)*	¹ 19.4 (16.0–33.8)	13.5 (10.8–16.3)
Illinois	18.5 (15.2–22.2)	19.1 (15.3–23.5)	17.8 (10.6–27.1)	16.2 (8.1–27.6)	¹ 19.1 (15.5–26.4)	18.5 (14.2–20.7)
Indiana	10.3 (7.2–14.1)	13.6 (7.7–21.5)	7.8 (1.0–25.4)*	7.8 (3.4–14.9)*	¹ 13.6 (9.0–17.8)	10.3 (6.5–12.4)
Maryland	17.5 (13.7–21.8)	18.3 (14.0–23.3)	13.8 (3.0–35.1)*	11.0 (2.3–29.1)*	¹ 18.3 (15.4–29.1)	17.5 (14.1–22.6)
Massachusetts	20.2 (16.7–24.2)	19.1 (14.9–24.0)	24.0 (16.4–32.9)	16.7 (6.5–32.5)*	² 24.0 (19.4–31.7)	20.2 (16.7–24.0)
Michigan	16.7 (14.2–19.6)	16.5 (13.1–20.4)	22.0 (14.4–31.4)	14.9 (10.4–20.4)	² 22.0 (17.4–35.6)	16.8 (14.6–20.4)
Missouri	13.4 (9.9–17.6)	16.4 (11.1–22.9)	16.0 (6.2–31.5)*	6.8 (3.4–11.9)	¹ 16.4 (11.0–21.8)	13.3 (8.8–17.4)
New Jersey	15.3 (11.4–19.9)	15.6 (11.3–20.8)	14.3 (6.6–25.8)*	4.2 (0.0–32.9)*	¹ 15.6 (13.0–30.8)	15.3 (11.9–20.1)
New York	14.3 (11.7–17.3)	12.2 (9.4–15.5)	25.4 (16.0–36.9)	15.9 (10.3–23.1)	² 25.4 (16.7–34.6)	14.3 (10.9–16.0)
North Carolina	16.1 (13.1–19.5)	21.8 (15.7–29.0)	16.6 (10.8–23.8)	11.1 (7.4–15.8)	¹ 21.8 (17.0–27.6)	16.1 (13.5–19.9)
Ohio	17.0 (13.4–21.1)	15.3 (10.8–20.7)	18.3 (12.1–25.9)	18.9 (11.8–28.0)	³ 18.9 (16.2–28.5)	17.0 (14.3–22.1)
Pennsylvania	18.6 (15.8–21.6)	20.1 (15.5–25.4)	16.7 (12.3–22.0)	17.2 (9.4–27.9)	¹ 20.1 (17.5–28.8)	18.6 (15.5–21.4)
Tennessee	14.5 (10.5–19.4)	16.6 (12.2–21.6)	19.9 (9.8–33.8)	6.6 (1.5–17.6)*	² 19.9 (12.7–33.9)	14.6 (9.9–18.6)
Texas	17.7 (15.4–20.3)	21.0 (18.0–24.2)	14.4 (9.3–20.9)	8.4 (3.8–15.7)*	¹ 21.0 (18.1–24.0)	17.7 (15.3–19.9)
Virginia	17.0 (12.7–22.1)	18.7 (14.0–24.2)	9.3 (0.1–50.2)*	14.8 (7.4–25.4)	¹ 18.7 (15.5–25.3)	17.0 (12.9–22.6)
Washington	17.6 (14.0–21.6)	17.7 (12.3–24.2)	17.4 (11.1–25.2)	17.4 (11.3–25.1)	¹ 17.7 (15.8–26.1)	17.6 (14.0–22.1)
Wisconsin	16.9 (13.4–20.9)	15.2 (9.0–23.4)	27.3 (17.2–39.5)	15.3 (11.1–20.3)	² 27.3 (15.8–40.7)	16.9 (13.1–21.0)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions" (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN "proc crosstab" with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults residing in counties that are part of large MSAs.

²Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults residing in counties that are part of medium MSAs.

³Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults residing in small MSA, μ SA, or noncore counties.

NOTES: MSA is metropolitan statistical area; μ SA is micropolitan statistical area. The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–1e. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for healthy behavior in the 20 most populous states, by disability status: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Adults with disabilities	Adults without disabilities	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)					
Arizona	14.2 (8.5–21.6)	10.3 (3.6–21.8) *	15.1 (8.5–24.1)	¹ 15.1 (8.1–21.1)	14.2 (7.4–18.8)
California	17.2 (14.9–19.7)	13.7 (9.7–18.5)	17.9 (15.3–20.7)	¹ 17.9 (15.1–20.4)	17.2 (14.6–19.5)
Florida	13.2 (10.2–16.8)	8.9 (4.5–15.3)	14.1 (10.6–18.3)	¹ 14.1 (11.1–18.7)	13.3 (10.6–17.1)
Georgia	13.0 (9.4–17.4)	8.8 (1.9–23.5) *	14.6 (10.0–20.3)	¹ 14.6 (10.4–20.7)	13.0 (8.8–17.6)
Illinois	17.1 (12.1–23.1)	15.4 (6.1–29.8) *	17.5 (12.2–24.0)	¹ 17.5 (13.2–25.6)	17.1 (12.1–22.2)
Indiana	11.8 (7.6–17.3)	5.1 (0.9–15.1) *	13.2 (8.3–19.7)	¹ 13.2 (8.3–17.2)	11.8 (7.5–14.8)
Maryland	20.1 (14.8–26.4)	9.9 (1.8–27.7) *	21.9 (15.7–29.1)	¹ 21.9 (17.0–30.7)	20.0 (15.4–27.1)
Massachusetts	20.7 (14.8–27.8)	19.5 (5.0–44.3) *	20.9 (14.4–28.7)	¹ 20.9 (16.9–42.1)	20.7 (15.2–28.8)
Michigan	16.1 (12.7–19.9)	13.6 (6.8–23.4)	16.8 (12.9–21.4)	¹ 16.8 (14.3–24.9)	16.1 (13.2–21.1)
Missouri	13.7 (8.1–21.3)	2.5 (0.1–12.2) *	15.8 (9.4–24.2)	¹ 15.8 (7.6–22.8)	13.7 (6.0–19.8)
New Jersey	16.0 (10.9–22.3)	12.8 (4.0–28.4) *	16.4 (11.2–22.9)	¹ 16.4 (11.2–24.3)	16.0 (10.5–22.2)
New York	12.2 (9.4–15.4)	7.1 (3.0–13.8) *	13.4 (10.2–17.2)	¹ 13.4 (9.3–16.7)	12.2 (8.3–14.7)
North Carolina	15.2 (11.5–19.6)	4.4 (1.2–10.9) *	18.4 (13.2–24.6)	¹ 18.4 (13.8–23.6)	15.3 (11.5–19.6)
Ohio	17.8 (13.4–22.8)	11.3 (2.9–27.4) *	19.7 (15.2–24.8)	¹ 19.7 (16.3–25.6)	17.7 (14.0–23.5)
Pennsylvania	21.0 (16.7–25.8)	8.9 (3.9–16.9) *	24.2 (19.0–30.0)	¹ 24.2 (17.1–28.8)	21.0 (15.4–25.0)
Tennessee	18.3 (11.5–26.9)	12.1 (4.4–25.0) *	21.4 (13.4–31.4)	¹ 21.4 (11.4–28.0)	18.4 (10.0–25.5)
Texas	17.8 (14.7–21.4)	7.9 (4.3–13.1)	20.6 (16.5–25.2)	¹ 20.6 (15.9–23.9)	17.9 (14.1–20.2)
Virginia	16.4 (11.6–22.2)	6.2 (1.4–16.9) *	19.0 (14.2–24.5)	¹ 19.0 (13.3–26.3)	16.3 (11.0–23.7)
Washington	17.5 (12.7–23.1)	12.8 (5.9–23.3) *	19.1 (13.5–25.7)	¹ 19.1 (13.4–23.9)	17.5 (12.1–22.0)
Wisconsin	17.5 (12.3–23.7)	11.6 (2.6–29.8) *	18.3 (12.5–25.3)	¹ 18.3 (13.5–26.8)	17.5 (12.6–23.4)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions" (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN "proc crosstab" with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable percentage achieved by adults without disabilities.

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–2a. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for access to medical care in the 20 most populous states, by sex: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Men	Women	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
			Percent (CI)		
Arizona	55.9 (46.9–64.7)	56.2 (47.3–64.8)	55.7 (42.5–68.3)	¹ 56.2 (50.0–66.6)	55.9 (47.9–63.0)
California	65.1 (62.9–67.2)	68.4 (65.3–71.3)	62.0 (59.1–64.8)	¹ 68.4 (64.8–70.4)	65.1 (62.0–66.4)
Florida	60.5 (57.0–63.9)	57.9 (52.9–62.8)	62.9 (58.5–67.0)	² 62.9 (58.7–65.8)	60.5 (57.0–63.5)
Georgia	61.2 (55.4–66.7)	62.1 (55.8–68.0)	60.4 (53.0–67.5)	¹ 62.1 (57.3–68.2)	61.2 (55.9–66.2)
Illinois	61.8 (58.1–65.4)	63.0 (57.5–68.2)	60.7 (55.1–66.1)	¹ 63.0 (59.9–69.1)	61.8 (58.8–66.0)
Indiana	63.1 (56.7–69.1)	65.0 (57.4–72.2)	61.0 (53.0–68.6)	¹ 65.0 (60.2–72.1)	63.1 (57.7–69.7)
Maryland	72.4 (67.2–77.1)	74.9 (67.2–81.5)	70.3 (64.1–76.0)	¹ 74.9 (68.5–82.2)	72.4 (66.9–76.6)
Massachusetts	74.4 (69.1–79.3)	77.7 (70.0–84.2)	72.1 (64.1–79.1)	¹ 77.7 (71.9–85.2)	74.4 (68.5–79.0)
Michigan	62.4 (57.8–66.9)	64.7 (58.3–70.7)	59.8 (54.0–65.5)	¹ 64.7 (58.7–68.8)	62.4 (57.7–66.1)
Missouri	68.1 (62.4–73.4)	70.2 (62.5–77.1)	66.3 (58.9–73.1)	¹ 70.2 (64.1–76.6)	68.1 (62.6–72.7)
New Jersey	72.5 (67.5–77.1)	74.9 (68.8–80.4)	70.3 (62.8–77.1)	¹ 74.9 (70.2–80.7)	72.5 (67.8–77.5)
New York	74.5 (70.6–78.2)	76.3 (71.1–80.9)	72.9 (68.5–77.0)	¹ 76.3 (72.4–80.6)	74.5 (71.5–78.1)
North Carolina	63.0 (57.8–67.9)	64.3 (57.2–71.0)	61.8 (55.8–67.5)	¹ 64.3 (58.5–70.4)	63.0 (57.2–67.6)
Ohio	64.7 (60.8–68.5)	66.5 (60.9–71.7)	63.2 (57.7–68.4)	¹ 66.5 (63.3–73.1)	64.7 (61.5–68.8)
Pennsylvania	67.0 (63.1–70.7)	65.0 (58.7–70.8)	69.1 (64.7–73.2)	² 69.1 (64.6–72.8)	67.0 (62.6–69.6)
Tennessee	65.3 (61.0–69.4)	65.8 (55.9–74.8)	64.8 (55.6–73.2)	¹ 65.8 (62.3–74.8)	65.3 (60.4–68.3)
Texas	58.2 (54.5–61.7)	57.3 (52.0–62.4)	59.0 (55.4–62.6)	² 59.0 (56.2–62.7)	58.1 (55.4–61.4)
Virginia	64.4 (59.8–68.8)	65.9 (58.8–72.5)	63.0 (57.4–68.4)	¹ 65.9 (61.3–73.7)	64.4 (59.7–68.9)
Washington	60.1 (54.3–65.8)	65.2 (59.2–70.9)	54.4 (44.9–63.7)	¹ 65.2 (57.5–71.2)	60.1 (53.7–65.0)
Wisconsin	70.9 (63.5–77.6)	62.9 (53.3–71.8)	79.6 (73.7–84.6)	² 79.6 (74.2–84.4)	71.1 (64.0–76.4)

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by men.

²Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by women.

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–2b. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for access to medical care in the 20 most populous states, by race and Hispanic origin: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic of other race(s)	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)							
Arizona	55.9 (46.9–64.7)	46.8 (33.1–60.7)	56.4 (46.5–66.0)	56.0 (34.2–76.3)*	84.0 (64.3–95.4)*	⁴ 84.0 (59.9–94.3)	55.9 (47.9–63.0)
California	65.1 (62.9–67.2)	54.9 (51.3–58.4)	68.7 (65.4–71.8)	62.9 (54.9–70.4)	73.3 (69.1–77.3)	⁴ 73.3 (68.7–76.7)	65.1 (62.0–66.4)
Florida	60.5 (57.0–63.9)	54.6 (49.0–60.1)	62.0 (57.5–66.3)	63.3 (56.7–69.7)	65.2 (51.0–77.7)	⁴ 65.2 (60.6–77.6)	60.5 (57.0–63.5)
Georgia	61.2 (55.4–66.7)	48.4 (29.5–67.6)*	66.2 (59.0–72.8)	52.2 (44.9–59.4)	63.6 (43.9–80.4)*	² 66.2 (61.1–81.2)	61.2 (55.8–66.1)
Illinois	61.8 (58.1–65.4)	59.1 (48.9–68.8)	63.0 (58.0–67.8)	55.9 (46.6–65.0)	64.0 (51.3–75.4)	⁴ 64.0 (61.0–73.9)	61.8 (58.8–66.0)
Indiana	63.1 (56.7–69.1)	75.5 (49.5–92.4)*	63.1 (56.1–69.8)	63.1 (48.6–76.0)	35.3 (8.6–71.5)*	¹ 75.5 (63.0–88.3)	63.1 (57.7–69.7)
Maryland	72.4 (67.2–77.1)	35.6 (18.7–55.5)*	75.6 (68.8–81.6)	78.5 (70.1–85.4)	49.1 (27.5–71.0)*	³ 78.5 (72.8–85.6)	72.4 (66.9–76.5)
Massachusetts	74.4 (69.1–79.3)	67.2 (52.0–80.2)	75.8 (69.5–81.3)	62.0 (43.1–78.6)*	74.2 (49.6–91.0)*	² 75.8 (72.0–93.1)	74.4 (68.5–79.0)
Michigan	62.4 (57.8–66.9)	39.1 (20.3–60.6)*	64.6 (59.9–69.1)	57.1 (43.3–70.2)	60.6 (40.6–78.2)*	² 64.6 (60.6–72.7)	62.5 (57.6–66.1)
Missouri	68.1 (62.4–73.4)	21.5 (4.3–52.2)*	70.1 (64.5–75.3)	64.1 (51.1–75.6)	64.8 (42.3–83.3)*	² 70.1 (65.5–83.3)	68.1 (62.6–72.7)
New Jersey	72.5 (67.5–77.1)	59.6 (47.5–70.9)	74.8 (68.8–80.2)	65.9 (53.8–76.7)	82.5 (69.6–91.6)	⁴ 82.5 (74.1–91.3)	72.5 (67.7–77.5)
New York	74.5 (70.6–78.2)	72.0 (65.0–78.3)	74.5 (68.5–79.9)	74.9 (68.1–81.0)	77.7 (68.9–85.1)	⁴ 77.7 (74.0–84.3)	74.6 (71.4–78.1)
North Carolina	63.0 (57.8–67.9)	34.6 (20.1–51.6)*	65.3 (58.8–71.5)	60.6 (52.4–68.3)	70.4 (46.8–88.0)*	⁴ 70.4 (61.8–89.3)	63.0 (57.2–67.6)
Ohio	64.7 (60.8–68.5)	47.3 (22.1–73.6)*	66.7 (62.7–70.5)	54.1 (44.6–63.3)	60.1 (36.8–80.4)*	² 66.7 (63.9–86.9)	64.7 (61.5–68.8)
Pennsylvania	67.0 (63.1–70.7)	53.9 (42.8–64.7)	69.0 (64.3–73.5)	58.4 (49.0–67.5)	71.5 (50.2–87.5)*	⁴ 71.5 (65.3–90.5)	66.9 (62.6–69.6)
Tennessee	65.3 (61.0–69.4)	81.4 (53.5–96.3)*	66.3 (61.1–71.2)	56.2 (46.9–65.1)	73.4 (38.3–94.7)*	¹ 81.4 (65.4–100)	65.3 (60.4–68.3)
Texas	58.2 (54.5–61.7)	47.3 (42.6–52.1)	65.9 (60.8–70.7)	50.2 (43.1–57.4)	56.9 (43.2–69.8)	² 65.9 (62.8–71.4)	58.2 (55.4–61.5)
Virginia	64.4 (59.8–68.8)	52.1 (31.9–71.7)*	65.6 (59.3–71.5)	59.2 (50.1–67.8)	70.6 (56.1–82.5)	⁴ 70.6 (63.6–85.0)	64.4 (59.6–68.9)
Washington	60.1 (54.3–65.8)	58.4 (44.4–71.5)	59.9 (52.5–67.1)	47.0 (20.8–74.4)*	65.5 (52.3–77.1)	⁴ 65.5 (57.9–84.9)	60.1 (53.7–65.1)
Wisconsin	70.9 (63.5–77.6)	33.3 (8.3–68.3)*	73.2 (65.9–79.8)	57.6 (28.8–83.0)*	50.4 (25.4–75.3)*	² 73.2 (66.9–81.1)	71.0 (63.9–76.3)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the Hispanic subgroup.

²Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the non-Hispanic white subgroup.

³Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the non-Hispanic black subgroup.

⁴Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the subgroup of non-Hispanic adults of other race(s).

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I-2c. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for access to medical care in the 20 most populous states, by educational attainment: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Less than high school education	High school diploma or GED	Some college education or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)							
Arizona	55.9 (46.9–64.7)	29.7 (19.5–41.5)	54.6 (40.8–67.9)	54.3 (41.2–66.9)	69.3 (57.9–79.1)	¹ 69.3 (58.4–78.6)	56.0 (47.9–63.0)
California	65.1 (63.0–67.3)	46.0 (41.7–50.4)	64.1 (59.7–68.3)	65.8 (62.1–69.4)	74.2 (70.7–77.4)	¹ 74.2 (71.2–77.5)	65.1 (62.1–66.5)
Florida	60.4 (56.9–63.9)	37.9 (30.2–46.1)	58.5 (52.6–64.1)	58.9 (53.9–63.9)	71.2 (65.9–76.1)	¹ 71.2 (65.7–75.3)	60.4 (57.0–63.5)
Georgia	61.3 (55.6–66.8)	37.9 (27.8–48.8)	51.7 (44.9–58.4)	59.8 (50.0–69.1)	77.5 (69.3–84.4)	¹ 77.5 (69.2–84.4)	61.3 (56.0–66.1)
Illinois	61.9 (58.2–65.6)	51.9 (41.7–62.0)	59.3 (51.9–66.4)	56.6 (50.9–62.1)	72.1 (65.8–77.9)	¹ 72.1 (67.1–78.7)	61.9 (59.0–66.1)
Indiana	63.0 (56.7–69.1)	46.5 (30.1–63.4)*	62.0 (52.3–71.1)	58.5 (49.0–67.5)	81.9 (73.1–88.7)	¹ 81.9 (75.2–89.9)	63.0 (57.6–69.7)
Maryland	72.3 (67.1–77.2)	46.8 (32.9–61.1)	69.8 (57.2–80.5)	70.0 (57.8–80.5)	81.7 (75.3–87.1)	¹ 81.7 (74.9–86.6)	72.2 (66.7–76.2)
Massachusetts	74.3 (69.0–79.2)	76.2 (63.2–86.4)	60.0 (46.1–72.8)	70.5 (58.4–80.8)	82.3 (76.2–87.4)	¹ 82.3 (78.3–89.7)	74.2 (68.2–78.7)
Michigan	62.5 (57.9–66.9)	49.3 (32.7–66.0)*	57.4 (48.3–66.2)	60.7 (53.5–67.5)	76.7 (70.0–82.6)	¹ 76.7 (69.9–81.5)	62.6 (57.9–66.4)
Missouri	68.1 (62.6–73.3)	37.5 (22.3–54.8)*	64.2 (56.0–71.8)	70.3 (62.2–77.6)	79.8 (70.1–87.5)	¹ 79.8 (70.6–86.4)	68.0 (62.7–72.7)
New Jersey	72.2 (67.2–76.9)	56.2 (43.5–68.4)	65.4 (55.3–74.6)	71.9 (61.5–80.9)	79.1 (72.0–85.1)	¹ 79.1 (72.9–85.0)	72.2 (67.4–77.2)
New York	74.6 (70.5–78.3)	60.1 (49.5–70.0)	74.8 (68.9–80.1)	72.6 (66.1–78.5)	79.9 (74.3–84.8)	¹ 79.9 (75.9–84.7)	74.6 (71.5–78.2)
North Carolina	63.2 (58.0–68.1)	35.7 (27.2–44.9)	60.7 (54.0–67.2)	64.1 (55.8–71.8)	77.1 (68.5–84.2)	¹ 77.1 (71.6–85.5)	63.2 (57.3–67.9)
Ohio	64.9 (60.9–68.6)	43.3 (32.0–55.2)	57.9 (51.9–63.8)	68.3 (59.9–75.8)	79.8 (73.9–84.8)	¹ 79.8 (73.3–84.5)	64.8 (61.6–68.8)
Pennsylvania	67.4 (63.6–71.0)	51.9 (42.8–60.9)	61.1 (53.6–68.3)	68.3 (62.1–74.0)	78.7 (72.9–83.9)	¹ 78.7 (71.4–82.7)	67.4 (62.9–69.9)
Tennessee	65.6 (61.2–69.7)	48.6 (33.4–64.1)*	65.5 (55.4–74.7)	62.8 (54.4–70.7)	77.2 (69.1–83.9)	¹ 77.2 (69.3–81.5)	65.6 (61.1–68.2)
Texas	58.4 (54.8–61.9)	39.3 (32.9–45.9)	57.3 (51.6–62.9)	56.9 (52.1–61.7)	70.6 (64.8–75.9)	¹ 70.6 (64.0–75.2)	58.4 (55.7–61.7)
Virginia	64.3 (59.7–68.7)	45.0 (33.3–57.1)	52.9 (41.0–64.6)	60.5 (53.1–67.6)	78.3 (72.0–83.8)	¹ 78.3 (71.6–83.7)	64.3 (59.5–69.0)
Washington	60.0 (54.1–65.6)	46.2 (29.3–63.9)*	50.9 (36.6–65.2)	55.7 (46.4–64.6)	73.9 (65.3–81.3)	¹ 73.9 (65.1–80.3)	59.9 (53.6–64.8)
Wisconsin	70.9 (63.5–77.6)	57.9 (37.1–76.9)*	68.4 (58.3–77.4)	70.7 (58.0–81.4)	76.0 (63.8–85.7)	¹ 76.0 (68.7–83.6)	70.9 (63.9–76.1)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–2d. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for access to medical care in the 20 most populous states, by urbanicity: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Counties in large MSAs	Counties in medium MSAs	Small MSA, μ SA, or noncore counties	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)						
Arizona	55.9 (46.9–64.7)	54.5 (45.4–63.3)	66.0 (52.1–78.2)	51.8 (20.6–82.0)*	² 66.0 (57.7–79.7)	55.9 (47.9–63.0)
California	65.1 (62.9–67.2)	65.7 (63.1–68.2)	64.5 (59.5–69.2)	60.1 (52.1–67.8)	¹ 65.7 (63.0–69.0)	65.1 (62.0–66.4)
Florida	60.5 (57.0–63.9)	62.1 (58.1–66.0)	57.0 (48.8–65.0)	59.0 (47.3–70.0)	¹ 62.1 (59.0–66.1)	60.5 (57.1–63.6)
Georgia	61.2 (55.4–66.7)	63.9 (55.8–71.3)	47.2 (26.2–68.9)*	60.1 (51.4–68.3)	¹ 63.9 (58.9–77.2)	61.2 (55.8–66.1)
Illinois	61.8 (58.1–65.4)	65.5 (60.6–70.1)	58.9 (48.3–69.0)	48.2 (40.2–56.3)	¹ 65.5 (61.2–70.7)	61.8 (58.8–66.0)
Indiana	63.1 (56.7–69.1)	54.9 (45.6–64.1)	74.6 (65.3–82.4)	66.3 (56.0–75.6)	² 74.6 (70.7–89.3)	63.1 (57.8–69.8)
Maryland	72.4 (67.2–77.1)	72.2 (66.5–77.3)	71.2 (48.2–88.3)*	75.3 (50.8–91.7)*	³ 75.3 (69.6–100)	72.3 (67.0–76.4)
Massachusetts	74.4 (69.1–79.3)	75.0 (69.1–80.3)	75.9 (63.0–86.1)	61.1 (34.3–83.8)*	² 75.9 (71.1–86.8)	74.4 (68.4–78.9)
Michigan	62.4 (57.8–66.9)	65.3 (58.8–71.4)	55.9 (43.1–68.2)	59.2 (52.4–65.8)	¹ 65.3 (59.9–71.0)	62.4 (57.6–66.0)
Missouri	68.1 (62.4–73.4)	70.9 (62.7–78.2)	76.6 (60.3–88.6)	59.8 (51.8–67.5)	² 76.6 (71.9–100)	68.0 (62.5–72.5)
New Jersey	72.5 (67.5–77.1)	72.4 (67.1–77.3)	75.1 (57.1–88.4)*	59.8 (28.5–86.0)*	² 75.1 (71.9–91.0)	72.5 (67.8–77.4)
New York	74.5 (70.6–78.2)	76.8 (72.8–80.5)	69.7 (54.1–82.6)	68.3 (56.3–78.8)	¹ 76.8 (74.2–81.3)	74.5 (71.6–78.1)
North Carolina	63.0 (57.8–67.9)	70.5 (62.9–77.4)	62.2 (54.7–69.2)	57.9 (47.1–68.1)	¹ 70.5 (64.7–78.0)	63.0 (57.3–67.6)
Ohio	64.7 (60.8–68.5)	63.8 (59.0–68.3)	66.9 (57.7–75.3)	63.9 (55.2–72.0)	² 66.9 (63.5–73.7)	64.7 (61.5–68.8)
Pennsylvania	67.0 (63.1–70.7)	67.0 (61.7–72.0)	66.8 (60.8–72.4)	67.2 (52.6–79.7)	³ 67.2 (64.3–79.1)	67.0 (62.6–69.6)
Tennessee	65.3 (61.0–69.4)	69.8 (64.0–75.1)	59.2 (48.5–69.3)	59.0 (47.0–70.2)	¹ 69.8 (64.0–72.8)	65.3 (60.4–68.2)
Texas	58.2 (54.5–61.7)	58.5 (53.9–63.0)	54.6 (49.0–60.1)	59.4 (50.1–68.2)	³ 59.4 (56.7–68.1)	58.1 (55.4–61.5)
Virginia	64.4 (59.8–68.8)	68.0 (62.7–72.9)	54.1 (34.7–72.5)*	55.9 (47.2–64.4)	¹ 68.0 (62.3–73.6)	64.4 (59.6–68.9)
Washington	60.1 (54.3–65.8)	58.5 (50.7–66.0)	65.8 (56.8–74.0)	59.0 (38.0–77.9)*	² 65.8 (60.4–71.3)	60.1 (53.7–65.2)
Wisconsin	70.9 (63.5–77.6)	68.1 (58.3–76.9)	74.7 (54.1–89.5)*	71.3 (58.1–82.2)	² 74.7 (67.9–91.2)	71.0 (63.9–76.5)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults residing in counties that are part of large MSAs.

²Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults residing in counties that are part of medium MSAs.

³Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults residing in small MSA, μ SA, or noncore counties.

NOTES: MSA is metropolitan statistical area; μ SA is micropolitan statistical area. The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–2e. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for access to medical care in the 20 most populous states, by disability status: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Adults with disabilities	Adults without disabilities	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)					
Arizona	53.4 (44.1–62.6)	43.4 (29.2–58.3)	56.0 (45.3–66.3)	¹ 56.0 (48.2–66.3)	53.4 (45.4–62.3)
California	64.9 (61.9–67.7)	38.7 (32.5–45.2)	69.6 (66.4–72.6)	¹ 69.6 (65.9–72.0)	64.8 (61.1–66.8)
Florida	61.2 (56.7–65.6)	43.6 (34.0–53.6)	64.6 (59.6–69.5)	¹ 64.6 (59.1–68.8)	61.2 (56.5–65.0)
Georgia	58.5 (50.4–66.3)	35.3 (26.8–44.5)	67.3 (58.9–75.0)	¹ 67.3 (58.6–73.4)	58.5 (49.2–64.7)
Illinois	61.3 (56.8–65.8)	37.1 (27.2–47.9)	66.8 (61.5–71.7)	¹ 66.8 (61.8–73.6)	61.4 (57.4–67.5)
Indiana	66.5 (60.4–72.3)	29.5 (14.3–49.0)*	74.1 (67.5–79.9)	¹ 74.1 (69.2–80.2)	66.3 (60.8–73.0)
Maryland	76.5 (69.9–82.3)	45.3 (23.3–68.8)*	81.8 (75.2–87.2)	¹ 81.8 (73.6–85.7)	76.1 (67.2–79.9)
Massachusetts	78.3 (72.0–83.7)	50.6 (32.4–68.7)*	82.7 (76.1–88.0)	¹ 82.7 (76.9–88.9)	78.2 (72.5–84.2)
Michigan	63.8 (57.7–69.6)	54.8 (41.8–67.3)	66.5 (60.6–72.0)	¹ 66.5 (61.1–72.2)	63.8 (58.0–69.4)
Missouri	69.5 (59.7–78.1)	32.4 (14.7–54.6)*	76.3 (65.8–84.9)	¹ 76.3 (65.9–82.4)	69.2 (60.1–75.3)
New Jersey	72.0 (65.2–78.1)	52.7 (37.3–67.6)*	74.5 (67.6–80.6)	¹ 74.5 (70.5–82.2)	71.9 (68.2–79.6)
New York	74.4 (68.9–79.4)	54.3 (42.3–66.0)	79.2 (74.1–83.6)	¹ 79.2 (75.2–83.0)	74.4 (70.4–79.6)
North Carolina	61.2 (53.9–68.2)	39.9 (29.6–51.0)	67.3 (60.2–74.0)	¹ 67.3 (60.5–74.8)	61.3 (53.4–67.0)
Ohio	63.4 (57.7–68.8)	48.3 (36.5–60.2)	68.0 (61.7–73.9)	¹ 68.0 (61.6–72.9)	63.4 (57.7–68.1)
Pennsylvania	67.7 (62.3–72.7)	55.2 (41.1–68.7)	70.9 (65.2–76.1)	¹ 70.9 (65.9–75.6)	67.6 (61.7–71.8)
Tennessee	63.9 (57.6–69.8)	44.8 (34.1–55.9)	72.8 (65.4–79.4)	¹ 72.8 (62.9–77.9)	63.8 (56.8–68.1)
Texas	59.3 (55.6–63.0)	42.5 (35.6–49.6)	63.9 (59.7–67.9)	¹ 63.9 (58.2–66.8)	59.4 (54.7–62.1)
Virginia	65.4 (60.0–70.6)	34.4 (21.9–48.7)	73.4 (67.6–78.6)	¹ 73.4 (67.9–79.6)	65.3 (60.4–72.1)
Washington	57.5 (50.8–64.0)	35.9 (24.4–48.7)	65.1 (57.9–71.9)	¹ 65.1 (57.4–73.2)	57.5 (50.9–65.3)
Wisconsin	68.3 (57.3–78.1)	58.1 (35.6–78.3)*	69.7 (58.7–79.3)	¹ 69.7 (59.6–80.6)	68.4 (57.3–78.9)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable percentage achieved by adults without disabilities.

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–3a. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for general physical health status and mental health in the 20 most populous states, by sex: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Men	Women	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
		Percent (CI)			
Arizona	72.7 (63.9–80.4)	75.3 (65.7–83.4)	70.5 (59.4–80.0)	¹ 75.3 (69.0–84.2)	72.7 (65.7–79.9)
California	77.7 (75.9–79.5)	80.1 (77.2–82.8)	75.5 (73.1–77.9)	¹ 80.1 (77.6–82.6)	77.7 (75.7–79.1)
Florida	76.8 (73.6–79.8)	79.2 (75.1–82.9)	74.7 (70.5–78.6)	¹ 79.2 (76.0–83.5)	76.8 (74.3–79.6)
Georgia	74.4 (70.5–78.0)	74.6 (67.3–80.9)	74.2 (69.7–78.4)	¹ 74.6 (71.6–80.6)	74.4 (70.3–77.5)
Illinois	77.4 (73.5–81.0)	80.5 (75.3–85.1)	74.4 (69.9–78.6)	¹ 80.5 (75.8–85.4)	77.5 (74.2–81.7)
Indiana	73.8 (67.2–79.7)	81.2 (72.4–88.2)	66.0 (59.4–72.2)	¹ 81.2 (75.1–87.4)	73.8 (68.2–78.5)
Maryland	82.1 (76.7–86.7)	84.8 (77.0–90.8)	79.9 (73.2–85.5)	¹ 84.8 (78.5–91.4)	82.1 (77.2–86.5)
Massachusetts	85.4 (81.0–89.0)	92.0 (86.3–95.9)	80.4 (74.0–85.8)	¹ 92.0 (86.2–95.7)	85.3 (80.3–88.8)
Michigan	74.8 (71.2–78.2)	76.6 (71.2–81.4)	72.7 (65.9–78.8)	¹ 76.6 (71.4–80.3)	74.8 (70.4–77.6)
Missouri	78.2 (71.4–84.0)	82.5 (75.9–87.9)	74.5 (65.4–82.2)	¹ 82.5 (76.6–89.1)	78.2 (72.4–83.2)
New Jersey	83.4 (79.4–86.9)	83.3 (77.5–88.1)	83.4 (77.8–88.1)	² 83.4 (80.6–88.3)	83.4 (79.4–86.3)
New York	80.2 (77.4–82.9)	80.7 (76.2–84.7)	79.8 (75.8–83.4)	¹ 80.7 (77.6–84.0)	80.2 (76.7–82.3)
North Carolina	75.8 (72.0–79.4)	79.4 (73.5–84.5)	72.6 (67.5–77.4)	¹ 79.4 (73.4–84.0)	75.8 (72.1–80.0)
Ohio	74.7 (71.0–78.2)	76.8 (72.2–81.0)	72.9 (67.8–77.5)	¹ 76.8 (72.1–80.6)	74.8 (70.7–77.6)
Pennsylvania	76.2 (72.3–79.7)	73.7 (68.2–78.8)	78.7 (73.6–83.2)	² 78.7 (73.7–82.3)	76.2 (71.9–79.3)
Tennessee	70.9 (65.5–75.8)	69.5 (62.6–75.7)	72.3 (66.5–77.7)	² 72.3 (66.5–77.7)	70.9 (64.6–75.7)
Texas	77.5 (75.1–79.7)	79.6 (76.6–82.3)	75.5 (72.3–78.5)	¹ 79.6 (77.6–82.8)	77.5 (76.1–80.2)
Virginia	76.3 (69.8–82.0)	76.0 (66.5–84.0)	76.6 (70.0–82.3)	² 76.6 (72.1–83.5)	76.3 (69.6–81.7)
Washington	79.3 (74.4–83.7)	81.1 (75.5–85.9)	77.3 (70.1–83.4)	¹ 81.1 (76.1–86.4)	79.3 (74.8–83.4)
Wisconsin	82.0 (76.1–86.9)	83.6 (76.7–89.1)	80.2 (73.3–86.0)	¹ 83.6 (76.6–89.1)	81.9 (75.7–85.8)

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by men.

²Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by women.

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–3b. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for general physical health status and mental health in the 20 most populous states, by race and Hispanic origin: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic of other race(s)	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)							
Arizona	72.7 (63.9–80.4)	67.8 (54.0–79.7)	73.7 (65.0–81.3)	86.1 (66.9–96.4)*	74.8 (51.1–91.0)*	³ 86.1 (74.0–100)	72.8 (65.5–79.9)
California	77.7 (75.9–79.5)	70.3 (67.1–73.3)	82.1 (79.5–84.5)	73.4 (66.8–79.3)	79.8 (75.2–83.8)	² 82.1 (80.0–84.9)	77.7 (75.7–79.2)
Florida	76.8 (73.6–79.8)	77.6 (72.4–82.2)	77.1 (73.0–80.9)	73.3 (65.1–80.5)	80.4 (67.2–90.0)	⁴ 80.4 (76.2–92.1)	76.8 (74.3–79.6)
Georgia	74.4 (70.5–78.0)	76.9 (60.1–89.1)	78.3 (72.9–83.1)	63.2 (57.3–68.9)	90.3 (76.3–97.5)**	⁴ 90.3 (80.3–98.4)	74.3 (70.3–77.4)
Illinois	77.4 (73.5–81.0)	77.2 (66.9–85.5)	77.7 (72.7–82.1)	76.0 (68.2–82.7)	78.2 (63.8–88.9)	⁴ 78.2 (76.4–90.7)	77.4 (74.2–81.7)
Indiana	73.8 (67.2–79.7)	76.6 (44.5–95.3)*	74.1 (67.4–80.1)	68.7 (53.6–81.4)	78.6 (38.2–97.9)*	⁴ 78.6 (71.9–100)	73.8 (68.2–78.6)
Maryland	82.1 (76.7–86.7)	81.9 (65.8–92.6)**	83.1 (76.3–88.6)	80.7 (68.1–90.0)	78.8 (48.9–95.6)*	² 83.1 (80.6–100)	82.1 (77.2–86.5)
Massachusetts	85.4 (81.0–89.0)	58.6 (43.9–72.3)	88.7 (84.4–92.2)	70.7 (50.4–86.4)*	81.1 (60.5–93.8)*	² 88.7 (84.5–97.5)	85.3 (80.3–88.7)
Michigan	74.8 (71.2–78.2)	71.6 (53.8–85.5)*	77.6 (73.4–81.4)	59.8 (46.7–71.9)	60.3 (38.2–79.8)*	² 77.6 (73.4–85.2)	74.8 (70.4–77.7)
Missouri	78.2 (71.4–84.0)	77.1 (45.0–95.5)*	80.8 (73.8–86.6)	61.9 (47.4–75.0)	65.3 (37.9–86.8)*	² 80.8 (76.5–100)	78.1 (72.2–83.1)
New Jersey	83.4 (79.4–86.9)	69.6 (57.8–79.7)	87.5 (83.4–90.9)	70.4 (55.0–83.0)	82.5 (65.0–93.6)**	² 87.5 (84.7–94.4)	83.2 (79.2–86.2)
New York	80.2 (77.4–82.9)	66.6 (58.1–74.5)	83.7 (79.6–87.3)	78.5 (71.3–84.6)	77.5 (68.6–84.8)	² 83.7 (80.7–87.5)	80.2 (76.8–82.3)
North Carolina	75.8 (72.0–79.4)	72.1 (56.8–84.4)	78.4 (73.8–82.5)	67.9 (61.3–74.0)	74.3 (50.7–90.7)*	² 78.4 (74.6–92.9)	75.8 (72.1–79.9)
Ohio	74.7 (71.0–78.2)	63.1 (34.3–86.3)*	76.9 (72.7–80.7)	61.2 (52.2–69.6)	67.5 (40.5–88.0)*	² 76.9 (73.5–94.6)	74.6 (70.6–77.5)
Pennsylvania	76.2 (72.3–79.7)	63.5 (52.9–73.2)	78.6 (74.2–82.5)	67.9 (57.8–77.0)	67.4 (39.0–88.7)*	² 78.6 (74.7–95.3)	76.2 (71.8–79.3)
Tennessee	70.9 (65.5–75.8)	100.0 [†]	70.0 (63.7–75.8)	66.7 (56.5–76.0)	87.5 (54.6–99.2)*	¹ 100.0 (100–100)	70.8 (64.4–75.6)
Texas	77.5 (75.1–79.7)	70.0 (65.2–74.5)	84.1 (80.9–87.0)	69.1 (62.8–74.9)	70.3 (59.4–79.7)	² 84.1 (81.6–87.0)	77.5 (76.0–80.2)
Virginia	76.3 (69.8–82.0)	76.6 (53.4–91.9)*	75.6 (66.9–83.0)	76.4 (67.7–83.6)	82.2 (65.8–92.9)**	⁴ 82.2 (78.4–95.3)	76.3 (69.5–81.7)
Washington	79.3 (74.4–83.7)	77.6 (64.3–87.7)	79.7 (73.0–85.3)	68.4 (43.4–87.4)*	80.1 (64.3–91.1)**	⁴ 80.1 (77.2–95.2)	79.3 (74.7–83.4)
Wisconsin	82.0 (76.1–86.9)	91.2 (60.6–99.8)*	82.1 (75.8–87.3)	61.3 (28.6–87.9)*	83.3 (60.8–95.8)*	¹ 91.2 (80.4–100)	82.0 (75.6–85.9)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

** Complement of the estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

[†] Korn–Graubard confidence interval (CI) and statistical reliability could not be assessed due to the entire sample of Hispanic adults aged 45–64 in this state meeting the selected criteria for general physical health status and mental health.

^a CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^b CIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^c Defined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹ Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the Hispanic subgroup.

² Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the non-Hispanic white subgroup.

³ Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the non-Hispanic black subgroup.

⁴ Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the subgroup of non-Hispanic adults of other race(s).

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–3c. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for general physical health status and mental health in the 20 most populous states, by educational attainment: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Less than high school education	High school diploma or GED	Some college education or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)							
Arizona	72.7 (63.9–80.4)	45.3 (28.9–62.4)*	69.6 (55.8–81.3)	72.5 (62.8–80.9)	86.3 (76.3–93.3)	¹ 86.3 (80.2–94.1)	72.9 (66.1–80.1)
California	77.8 (76.0–79.6)	63.4 (59.0–67.6)	71.6 (66.8–76.1)	79.4 (76.3–82.2)	86.6 (83.8–89.1)	¹ 86.6 (84.3–89.2)	77.8 (75.7–79.2)
Florida	76.8 (73.5–79.8)	47.6 (39.0–56.3)	72.9 (67.8–77.6)	78.0 (72.4–82.9)	88.6 (84.6–91.9)	¹ 88.6 (85.5–91.9)	76.8 (74.2–79.7)
Georgia	74.2 (70.4–77.8)	57.2 (42.8–70.8)	61.0 (53.2–68.4)	74.6 (68.3–80.3)	89.5 (84.9–93.0)	¹ 89.5 (85.8–93.8)	74.1 (70.1–77.2)
Illinois	77.4 (73.5–81.0)	68.9 (57.0–79.3)	69.7 (62.6–76.2)	73.1 (66.2–79.2)	89.5 (84.6–93.3)	¹ 89.5 (84.6–93.7)	77.4 (74.1–81.6)
Indiana	73.8 (67.2–79.7)	60.5 (42.2–76.8)*	71.5 (63.2–78.9)	71.8 (59.7–81.9)	89.6 (81.8–94.8)	¹ 89.6 (85.6–97.3)	73.9 (68.3–78.6)
Maryland	82.4 (76.8–87.1)	48.3 (32.2–64.5)*	79.4 (68.4–88.0)	84.8 (74.4–92.1)	92.2 (87.2–95.7)	¹ 92.2 (87.4–95.1)	82.5 (77.8–86.9)
Massachusetts	85.3 (80.9–89.0)	64.2 (43.9–81.3)*	74.9 (64.4–83.6)	83.7 (74.9–90.4)	94.2 (88.3–97.7)**	¹ 94.2 (89.3–98.3)	85.1 (80.1–88.5)
Michigan	74.7 (71.1–78.1)	39.0 (27.9–51.0)	73.6 (65.5–80.6)	74.3 (68.7–79.3)	90.2 (84.1–94.6)	¹ 90.2 (86.0–95.0)	74.8 (70.4–77.5)
Missouri	78.1 (71.3–84.0)	54.2 (36.5–71.1)*	65.2 (55.2–74.3)	81.6 (74.2–87.6)	94.4 (86.9–98.3)**	¹ 94.4 (88.2–97.6)	78.0 (72.0–83.1)
New Jersey	83.5 (79.5–87.0)	64.2 (50.6–76.4)	75.6 (66.8–83.0)	84.9 (77.2–90.8)	90.3 (85.0–94.2)	¹ 90.3 (87.3–95.2)	83.4 (79.5–86.4)
New York	80.4 (77.6–83.0)	59.8 (51.6–67.5)	77.4 (71.7–82.4)	76.3 (70.2–81.7)	91.3 (87.1–94.4)	¹ 91.3 (87.3–94.6)	80.3 (76.8–82.3)
North Carolina	75.8 (72.0–79.3)	57.7 (41.2–73.1)*	68.0 (59.5–75.6)	74.2 (68.1–79.7)	92.7 (88.3–95.8)	¹ 92.7 (90.8–95.6)	75.8 (72.1–79.8)
Ohio	74.9 (71.2–78.4)	39.5 (29.2–50.6)	76.3 (70.7–81.2)	74.6 (68.3–80.3)	88.9 (83.8–92.9)	¹ 88.9 (85.3–93.9)	74.7 (70.3–77.6)
Pennsylvania	76.3 (72.5–79.9)	46.2 (34.5–58.2)	72.9 (65.4–79.5)	78.9 (72.5–84.3)	88.3 (82.6–92.6)	¹ 88.3 (84.4–92.6)	76.3 (72.0–79.5)
Tennessee	71.2 (66.0–76.0)	40.0 (27.0–54.0)	67.4 (55.4–78.0)	75.2 (67.1–82.2)	88.7 (81.9–93.7)	¹ 88.7 (81.2–92.7)	71.5 (65.5–76.0)
Texas	77.6 (75.2–79.8)	59.1 (52.9–65.0)	72.0 (66.4–77.0)	77.1 (72.8–81.0)	91.5 (88.9–93.6)	¹ 91.5 (90.1–94.4)	77.6 (76.1–80.3)
Virginia	76.2 (69.7–82.0)	43.0 (30.8–55.8)	64.1 (49.7–76.8)	78.3 (71.6–84.0)	89.7 (83.9–94.0)	¹ 89.7 (85.1–95.2)	75.9 (69.1–81.4)
Washington	79.2 (74.3–83.5)	53.9 (40.5–66.8)	82.1 (70.1–90.7)	74.0 (65.4–81.4)	90.6 (85.4–94.4)	¹ 90.6 (85.6–94.8)	79.1 (74.6–83.3)
Wisconsin	82.0 (76.1–86.9)	71.9 (54.7–85.4)*	80.5 (72.2–87.2)	79.5 (66.7–89.1)	87.5 (78.3–93.7)	¹ 87.5 (81.1–93.9)	82.0 (75.8–85.9)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions" (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

** Complement of the estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in "National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions" (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN "proc crosstab" with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–3d. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for general physical health status and mental health in the 20 most populous states, by urbanicity: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Counties in large MSAs	Counties in medium MSAs	Small MSA, μ SA, or noncore counties	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)						
Arizona	72.7 (63.9–80.4)	73.5 (65.3–80.7)	78.6 (65.5–88.5)	65.4 (32.5–90.0)*	² 78.6 (70.7–90.6)	72.8 (66.1–79.9)
California	77.7 (75.9–79.5)	77.8 (75.6–79.8)	77.9 (72.8–82.4)	76.9 (70.2–82.7)	² 77.9 (76.6–82.4)	77.7 (75.6–79.2)
Florida	76.8 (73.6–79.8)	79.4 (76.2–82.4)	72.2 (62.8–80.4)	70.0 (59.7–79.1)	¹ 79.4 (76.1–81.9)	76.8 (74.2–79.6)
Georgia	74.4 (70.5–78.0)	80.4 (74.2–85.7)	68.2 (56.5–78.4)	66.4 (60.6–71.8)	¹ 80.4 (74.4–85.1)	74.4 (70.3–77.5)
Illinois	77.4 (73.5–81.0)	77.5 (73.1–81.5)	74.9 (59.2–87.0)	78.8 (68.8–86.8)	³ 78.8 (76.7–87.9)	77.5 (74.2–81.7)
Indiana	73.8 (67.2–79.7)	69.3 (59.1–78.3)	82.5 (73.8–89.3)	74.5 (66.6–81.4)	² 82.5 (75.1–90.8)	73.9 (68.3–78.8)
Maryland	82.1 (76.7–86.7)	81.5 (75.4–86.6)	82.1 (60.0–95.0)*	89.1 (69.9–98.0)*	³ 89.1 (81.2–100)	82.1 (77.2–86.5)
Massachusetts	85.4 (81.0–89.0)	84.8 (79.9–88.9)	85.5 (73.1–93.7)**	91.0 (76.3–98.0)**	³ 91.0 (84.6–98.1)	85.4 (80.4–88.9)
Michigan	74.8 (71.2–78.2)	74.6 (70.0–78.8)	65.3 (50.3–78.3)	78.9 (72.8–84.2)	³ 78.9 (73.8–84.6)	74.7 (70.2–77.4)
Missouri	78.2 (71.4–84.0)	81.8 (75.2–87.2)	100.0 [†]	63.9 (55.8–71.4)	² 100.0 (100–100)	78.1 (72.1–83.1)
New Jersey	83.4 (79.4–86.9)	83.1 (78.8–86.8)	85.9 (72.8–94.3)**	79.8 (47.7–96.6)*	² 85.9 (81.1–91.7)	83.4 (79.4–86.4)
New York	80.2 (77.4–82.9)	79.6 (76.1–82.9)	85.6 (73.3–93.7)**	79.2 (73.0–84.5)	² 85.6 (79.2–93.5)	80.2 (76.7–82.3)
North Carolina	75.8 (72.0–79.4)	84.7 (78.8–89.4)	77.7 (68.0–85.5)	67.5 (62.0–72.6)	¹ 84.7 (81.1–90.2)	76.0 (72.3–80.1)
Ohio	74.7 (71.0–78.2)	74.2 (68.7–79.2)	79.5 (72.8–85.1)	69.3 (60.4–77.2)	² 79.5 (74.8–84.5)	74.7 (70.6–77.6)
Pennsylvania	76.2 (72.3–79.7)	73.3 (68.0–78.2)	81.7 (76.4–86.3)	73.7 (64.5–81.5)	² 81.7 (76.2–87.2)	76.1 (71.8–79.2)
Tennessee	70.9 (65.5–75.8)	77.3 (70.9–82.9)	67.6 (48.4–83.2)*	59.3 (45.7–71.9)	¹ 77.3 (71.0–84.2)	71.1 (64.9–75.8)
Texas	77.5 (75.1–79.7)	80.1 (77.5–82.5)	65.4 (60.0–70.5)	77.3 (69.8–83.7)	¹ 80.1 (78.7–83.3)	77.5 (76.0–80.2)
Virginia	76.3 (69.8–82.0)	80.1 (75.1–84.5)	58.5 (24.7–87.2)*	71.4 (52.3–86.1)*	¹ 80.1 (75.2–85.9)	76.3 (69.6–81.7)
Washington	79.3 (74.4–83.7)	81.9 (77.0–86.2)	77.9 (67.6–86.1)	73.0 (54.0–87.4)*	¹ 81.9 (78.1–89.8)	79.3 (74.7–83.5)
Wisconsin	82.0 (76.1–86.9)	76.5 (60.8–88.1)	88.5 (78.5–94.9)**	82.9 (75.5–88.9)	² 88.5 (85.1–96.9)	82.1 (76.0–86.0)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

** Complement of the estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

[†] Korn–Graubard confidence interval (CI) and statistical reliability could not be assessed due to the entire sample of those residing in medium MSAs in this state meeting the selected criteria for general physical health status and mental health.

^aCIs are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults residing in counties that are part of large MSAs.

²Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults residing in counties that are part of medium MSAs.

³Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults residing in small MSA, μ SA, or noncore counties.

NOTES: MSA is metropolitan statistical area; μ SA is micropolitan statistical area. The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–3e. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for general physical health status and mental health in the 20 most populous states, by disability status: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Adults with disabilities	Adults without disabilities	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
	Percent (CI)				
Arizona	66.9 (53.6–78.5)	30.8 (18.0–46.2)	75.4 (59.6–87.4)	¹ 75.4 (65.4–87.9)	66.3 (55.1–76.0)
California	77.8 (75.3–80.2)	37.6 (30.9–44.7)	84.9 (82.4–87.1)	¹ 84.9 (82.5–87.1)	77.6 (75.1–79.9)
Florida	75.6 (71.6–79.3)	29.4 (20.8–39.4)	84.6 (80.9–87.8)	¹ 84.6 (81.3–88.2)	75.7 (72.0–79.5)
Georgia	71.1 (65.9–75.9)	28.8 (17.3–42.7)	87.3 (81.9–91.5)	¹ 87.3 (82.5–92.1)	71.2 (65.4–76.1)
Illinois	77.1 (72.1–81.6)	36.1 (26.7–46.4)	86.5 (80.8–91.0)	¹ 86.5 (82.2–91.6)	77.3 (73.2–82.9)
Indiana	76.1 (66.8–83.9)	38.6 (19.0–61.3)*	83.6 (75.8–89.7)	¹ 83.6 (77.3–89.3)	75.8 (66.7–83.5)
Maryland	81.0 (74.1–86.8)	49.6 (26.9–72.3)*	86.9 (80.5–91.8)	¹ 86.9 (83.2–93.3)	81.1 (76.4–87.2)
Massachusetts	87.0 (82.0–91.0)	50.8 (33.3–68.2)*	92.5 (87.9–95.8)	¹ 92.5 (88.2–95.7)	86.7 (81.3–90.4)
Michigan	72.8 (67.6–77.6)	31.3 (19.2–45.7)	85.1 (79.5–89.6)	¹ 85.1 (80.9–90.0)	72.9 (67.4–78.0)
Missouri	81.6 (74.1–87.8)	35.5 (20.2–53.4)*	90.1 (83.1–94.8)	¹ 90.1 (83.5–95.1)	81.2 (71.1–86.0)
New Jersey	83.3 (77.9–87.8)	39.8 (24.5–56.7)*	88.8 (84.0–92.6)	¹ 88.8 (83.4–91.8)	83.0 (76.5–86.6)
New York	79.3 (75.3–82.9)	34.2 (25.2–44.2)	90.0 (87.0–92.6)	¹ 90.0 (87.3–92.8)	79.2 (74.3–82.1)
North Carolina	73.8 (68.7–78.4)	31.3 (18.5–46.5)	85.5 (80.7–89.6)	¹ 85.5 (81.7–91.5)	73.6 (68.4–78.4)
Ohio	72.6 (67.8–77.1)	31.1 (22.5–40.7)	85.0 (79.5–89.6)	¹ 85.0 (79.7–89.6)	72.5 (66.1–75.9)
Pennsylvania	77.0 (72.0–81.6)	33.6 (22.0–46.8)	88.0 (83.9–91.3)	¹ 88.0 (83.6–91.3)	76.6 (71.3–81.0)
Tennessee	67.0 (58.2–75.1)	37.6 (27.1–48.9)	81.0 (71.3–88.6)	¹ 81.0 (69.1–87.6)	67.1 (58.6–75.2)
Texas	78.0 (75.3–80.5)	36.5 (29.3–44.1)	89.3 (86.9–91.4)	¹ 89.3 (87.1–91.6)	78.0 (76.1–81.3)
Virginia	74.7 (67.6–81.0)	35.5 (23.3–49.3)	84.6 (78.6–89.5)	¹ 84.6 (79.1–90.5)	74.5 (67.5–80.8)
Washington	75.6 (69.6–80.9)	42.0 (28.9–56.0)	86.8 (81.4–91.1)	¹ 86.8 (81.5–90.1)	75.1 (70.4–81.8)
Wisconsin	85.1 (79.0–90.0)	45.2 (22.8–69.1)*	90.7 (84.5–95.0)	¹ 90.7 (84.5–95.4)	85.4 (79.4–90.3)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable percentage achieved by adults without disabilities.

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–4a. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for absence of multiple chronic conditions in the 20 most populous states, by sex: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Men	Women	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)					
Arizona	66.9 (61.2–72.2)	69.0 (61.9–75.4)	65.1 (57.4–72.4)	¹ 69.0 (64.1–76.5)	66.9 (60.9–71.3)
California	73.7 (71.8–75.6)	74.9 (72.0–77.5)	72.7 (70.1–75.2)	¹ 74.9 (72.8–78.0)	73.7 (71.8–75.4)
Florida	72.3 (69.5–75.1)	72.4 (68.2–76.3)	72.3 (68.8–75.6)	¹ 72.4 (70.2–76.6)	72.3 (69.6–74.8)
Georgia	63.5 (58.6–68.2)	67.6 (59.4–75.1)	59.7 (51.9–67.2)	¹ 67.6 (60.4–73.5)	63.5 (58.5–67.3)
Illinois	68.3 (64.7–71.7)	69.8 (64.6–74.8)	66.7 (61.8–71.2)	¹ 69.8 (65.8–75.5)	68.3 (64.7–72.1)
Indiana	65.6 (60.6–70.3)	69.6 (63.6–75.2)	61.3 (53.6–68.6)	¹ 69.6 (63.6–74.7)	65.6 (60.6–69.7)
Maryland	70.1 (64.1–75.6)	78.5 (69.5–85.8)	63.2 (56.5–69.7)	¹ 78.5 (70.7–85.3)	70.1 (65.2–76.3)
Massachusetts	71.0 (65.7–75.9)	72.2 (64.2–79.3)	70.1 (63.7–76.0)	¹ 72.2 (66.5–80.2)	71.0 (64.8–76.1)
Michigan	64.1 (60.1–67.9)	65.4 (60.1–70.5)	62.5 (56.0–68.7)	¹ 65.4 (61.5–70.5)	64.1 (60.3–68.0)
Missouri	66.3 (62.0–70.5)	66.4 (59.7–72.6)	66.3 (58.4–73.6)	¹ 66.4 (63.4–74.3)	66.3 (61.4–70.3)
New Jersey	79.2 (75.5–82.5)	73.8 (67.7–79.3)	83.9 (79.3–87.9)	² 83.9 (79.7–88.7)	79.2 (76.1–83.5)
New York	74.4 (71.7–77.0)	72.2 (68.0–76.1)	76.5 (72.8–80.0)	² 76.5 (73.2–79.6)	74.4 (71.9–76.9)
North Carolina	67.1 (63.1–70.8)	68.3 (62.3–73.9)	65.9 (60.6–71.0)	¹ 68.3 (64.1–73.5)	67.1 (62.7–70.2)
Ohio	60.2 (56.8–63.6)	62.4 (57.3–67.3)	58.3 (53.6–62.8)	¹ 62.4 (59.1–68.6)	60.2 (57.3–64.1)
Pennsylvania	67.4 (63.6–71.0)	69.8 (64.7–74.6)	64.9 (59.5–70.0)	¹ 69.8 (65.8–75.3)	67.4 (63.9–71.2)
Tennessee	61.6 (57.2–65.8)	59.3 (51.7–66.7)	63.8 (57.8–69.5)	² 63.8 (58.8–69.3)	61.6 (54.7–66.1)
Texas	69.5 (66.5–72.4)	70.9 (67.2–74.4)	68.2 (64.3–71.9)	¹ 70.9 (66.8–74.1)	69.5 (66.1–72.3)
Virginia	68.1 (63.7–72.3)	68.1 (60.5–75.1)	68.1 (63.2–72.8)	¹ 68.1 (65.5–75.6)	68.1 (63.4–72.4)
Washington	70.6 (65.2–75.6)	74.7 (68.5–80.2)	66.0 (58.1–73.3)	¹ 74.7 (69.6–80.7)	70.6 (66.2–74.6)
Wisconsin	73.3 (67.3–78.7)	71.1 (62.5–78.6)	75.6 (69.8–80.7)	² 75.6 (70.8–80.6)	73.3 (67.4–78.1)

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by men.

²Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by women.

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–4b. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for absence of multiple chronic conditions in the 20 most populous states, by race and Hispanic origin: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic of other race(s)	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
			Percent (CI)				
Arizona	66.9 (61.2–72.2)	67.8 (57.2–77.1)	67.4 (60.8–73.6)	69.0 (48.4–85.3)*	57.8 (29.9–82.5)*	³ 69.0 (64.9–88.0)	66.9 (60.9–71.3)
California	73.7 (71.8–75.6)	74.9 (71.4–78.1)	73.1 (69.8–76.2)	61.9 (54.2–69.1)	77.9 (73.4–82.0)	⁴ 77.9 (75.5–83.1)	73.7 (71.7–75.4)
Florida	72.3 (69.5–75.1)	78.7 (74.1–82.9)	71.2 (66.9–75.2)	64.7 (57.8–71.1)	78.8 (62.9–90.1)	⁴ 78.8 (74.6–89.3)	72.3 (69.5–74.8)
Georgia	63.5 (58.6–68.2)	80.6 (64.3–91.7)**	66.4 (59.8–72.6)	54.8 (46.8–62.6)	67.5 (50.0–82.0)*	¹ 80.6 (67.9–90.6)	63.5 (58.4–67.3)
Illinois	68.3 (64.7–71.7)	81.5 (72.8–88.4)	67.9 (63.4–72.2)	59.7 (50.9–68.1)	67.1 (54.2–78.4)	¹ 81.5 (72.5–87.6)	68.3 (64.7–72.2)
Indiana	65.6 (60.6–70.3)	61.6 (27.3–89.0)*	66.8 (61.1–72.1)	55.8 (41.2–69.7)	64.3 (24.9–92.8)*	² 66.8 (63.5–100)	65.6 (60.6–69.7)
Maryland	70.1 (64.1–75.6)	82.6 (66.2–93.2)**	70.8 (61.8–78.7)	67.4 (58.5–75.4)	61.3 (39.2–80.5)*	¹ 82.6 (71.5–93.1)	70.1 (65.1–76.3)
Massachusetts	71.0 (65.7–75.9)	56.5 (42.9–69.3)	73.0 (66.8–78.5)	54.4 (37.5–70.6)*	77.5 (57.0–91.4)*	⁴ 77.5 (68.9–92.9)	71.0 (64.9–76.1)
Michigan	64.1 (60.1–67.9)	59.1 (41.2–75.3)*	65.3 (60.6–69.7)	57.6 (45.2–69.2)	61.8 (41.4–79.6)*	² 65.3 (62.5–75.6)	64.1 (60.3–68.1)
Missouri	66.3 (62.0–70.5)	72.3 (41.0–92.9)*	66.6 (61.6–71.3)	64.2 (48.7–77.7)	63.1 (32.9–87.2)*	¹ 72.3 (68.0–100)	66.3 (61.4–70.3)
New Jersey	79.2 (75.5–82.5)	82.1 (71.9–89.7)	78.4 (73.6–82.7)	67.6 (57.7–76.4)	95.4 (85.8–99.2)**	⁴ 95.4 (88.1–100)	79.2 (76.1–83.5)
New York	74.4 (71.7–77.0)	71.8 (65.2–77.7)	75.3 (71.5–78.8)	72.8 (65.5–79.2)	74.2 (65.4–81.8)	² 75.3 (74.1–83.8)	74.4 (71.9–76.9)
North Carolina	67.1 (63.1–70.8)	74.0 (59.6–85.4)	69.6 (64.4–74.3)	57.2 (49.0–65.2)	62.6 (41.4–80.8)*	¹ 74.0 (66.8–87.7)	67.1 (62.7–70.2)
Ohio	60.2 (56.8–63.6)	66.6 (40.1–87.2)*	61.5 (57.7–65.1)	51.3 (41.4–61.1)	49.9 (29.5–70.4)*	¹ 66.6 (60.4–88.2)	60.2 (57.3–64.2)
Pennsylvania	67.4 (63.6–71.0)	63.9 (48.2–77.6)	67.4 (63.2–71.4)	65.3 (54.3–75.1)	84.5 (65.4–95.5)*	⁴ 84.5 (68.5–97.5)	67.4 (63.9–71.2)
Tennessee	61.6 (57.2–65.8)	85.2 (55.1–98.3)*	61.6 (56.0–67.0)	54.7 (45.6–63.6)	78.6 (46.5–96.1)*	¹ 85.2 (66.0–100)	61.6 (54.6–66.2)
Texas	69.5 (66.5–72.4)	72.1 (68.3–75.6)	70.3 (65.7–74.6)	58.7 (51.9–65.2)	72.2 (60.3–82.1)	⁴ 72.2 (70.2–81.1)	69.5 (66.1–72.4)
Virginia	68.1 (63.7–72.3)	69.2 (46.3–86.7)*	68.9 (62.9–74.4)	57.5 (47.6–67.1)	82.3 (69.1–91.5)	⁴ 82.3 (74.3–93.5)	68.1 (63.3–72.4)
Washington	70.6 (65.2–75.6)	77.8 (64.9–87.6)	69.0 (62.9–74.7)	76.4 (52.6–92.1)*	74.7 (59.6–86.5)	¹ 77.8 (74.9–98.8)	70.6 (66.1–74.6)
Wisconsin	73.3 (67.3–78.7)	92.7 (70.2–99.6)*	73.2 (66.6–79.1)	27.2 (6.8–58.8)*	82.5 (60.5–95.2)*	¹ 92.7 (79.3–100)	73.3 (67.4–78.1)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

** Complement of the estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the Hispanic subgroup.

²Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the non-Hispanic white subgroup.

³Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the non-Hispanic black subgroup.

⁴Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by the subgroup of non-Hispanic adults of other race(s).

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–4c. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for absence of multiple chronic conditions in the 20 most populous states, by educational attainment: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Less than high school education	High school diploma or GED	Some college education or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)							
Arizona	66.9 (61.2–72.2)	62.2 (47.4–75.5)	59.1 (45.2–71.9)	63.7 (55.8–71.1)	77.1 (66.8–85.5)	¹ 77.1 (69.3–86.4)	66.9 (60.9–71.3)
California	73.7 (71.7–75.6)	71.9 (67.2–76.2)	68.4 (63.9–72.7)	71.6 (68.0–75.0)	79.0 (75.9–81.8)	¹ 79.0 (75.7–81.3)	73.7 (71.7–75.4)
Florida	72.2 (69.4–75.0)	55.6 (45.1–65.8)	67.4 (62.3–72.1)	71.0 (65.6–76.0)	83.3 (79.1–87.0)	¹ 83.3 (79.5–87.0)	72.2 (69.5–74.7)
Georgia	63.4 (58.5–68.0)	60.0 (50.4–69.1)	54.7 (42.5–66.4)	56.7 (49.9–63.4)	76.8 (70.5–82.3)	¹ 76.8 (70.1–81.1)	63.4 (58.4–67.1)
Illinois	68.2 (64.6–71.6)	60.4 (48.2–71.7)	64.6 (57.1–71.6)	63.5 (57.1–69.5)	77.7 (71.6–83.1)	¹ 77.7 (72.9–84.5)	68.2 (64.7–72.1)
Indiana	65.6 (60.7–70.3)	53.7 (40.7–66.4)	67.7 (58.5–76.0)	59.7 (51.7–67.4)	78.6 (68.8–86.4)	¹ 78.6 (70.1–86.9)	65.6 (60.7–69.7)
Maryland	69.8 (63.8–75.3)	53.5 (32.0–74.1)*	62.9 (49.4–75.1)	68.7 (57.9–78.1)	79.2 (71.9–85.4)	¹ 79.2 (74.4–87.0)	69.8 (64.9–75.8)
Massachusetts	70.8 (65.5–75.8)	46.0 (32.9–59.4)	71.7 (61.2–80.7)	59.5 (48.0–70.2)	80.0 (73.3–85.6)	¹ 80.0 (73.2–85.5)	70.9 (64.8–76.0)
Michigan	63.9 (60.0–67.7)	47.0 (35.8–58.5)	64.0 (55.1–72.3)	60.5 (54.1–66.6)	75.0 (67.2–81.8)	¹ 75.0 (67.6–81.5)	63.9 (60.1–67.8)
Missouri	66.8 (62.0–71.3)	54.4 (40.7–67.7)	57.9 (49.0–66.5)	66.5 (57.0–75.1)	79.6 (72.0–85.9)	¹ 79.6 (71.6–85.7)	66.8 (61.5–70.7)
New Jersey	79.0 (75.3–82.4)	62.6 (49.3–74.7)	78.2 (69.6–85.4)	76.0 (66.8–83.7)	83.6 (77.6–88.6)	¹ 83.6 (81.8–91.5)	79.0 (75.8–83.4)
New York	74.5 (71.8–77.0)	58.2 (49.8–66.3)	72.1 (66.4–77.4)	71.1 (64.9–76.7)	83.4 (78.9–87.3)	¹ 83.4 (81.1–88.2)	74.5 (72.0–76.9)
North Carolina	67.0 (62.9–70.8)	53.4 (44.3–62.4)	65.7 (58.0–72.8)	60.6 (53.5–67.4)	80.5 (73.0–86.8)	¹ 80.5 (74.0–86.2)	67.0 (62.5–70.3)
Ohio	60.4 (57.0–63.7)	36.6 (27.3–46.7)	62.3 (56.3–68.1)	60.4 (53.9–66.6)	68.8 (62.3–74.7)	¹ 68.8 (63.3–75.2)	60.4 (57.4–64.3)
Pennsylvania	67.4 (63.7–71.0)	57.2 (44.3–69.3)	62.8 (56.7–68.6)	68.6 (62.2–74.6)	74.9 (67.9–81.0)	¹ 74.9 (68.9–80.2)	67.4 (64.1–71.3)
Tennessee	61.3 (56.9–65.5)	38.5 (27.1–50.9)	61.0 (52.7–68.8)	62.9 (51.9–73.1)	71.7 (63.4–79.1)	¹ 71.7 (62.6–77.2)	61.3 (54.3–65.9)
Texas	69.5 (66.4–72.4)	64.9 (59.1–70.3)	63.5 (59.0–67.7)	69.9 (63.9–75.4)	75.4 (70.3–80.1)	¹ 75.4 (70.9–79.8)	69.5 (65.9–72.3)
Virginia	68.0 (63.6–72.2)	55.6 (43.2–67.5)	59.8 (49.2–69.8)	69.0 (59.7–77.3)	75.1 (69.5–80.2)	¹ 75.1 (70.9–82.0)	68.0 (63.3–72.2)
Washington	70.5 (65.1–75.4)	64.8 (43.5–82.4)*	69.3 (58.3–78.9)	62.0 (54.5–69.1)	81.9 (75.6–87.2)	¹ 81.9 (76.1–87.2)	70.5 (66.1–74.5)
Wisconsin	73.3 (67.3–78.7)	72.4 (54.5–86.2)*	73.6 (64.4–81.6)	68.4 (54.4–80.3)	77.4 (65.6–86.6)	¹ 77.4 (72.5–87.5)	73.3 (67.4–78.1)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–4d. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for absence of multiple chronic conditions in the 20 most populous states, by urbanicity: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Counties in large MSAs	Counties in medium MSAs	Small MSA, μ SA, or noncore counties	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)						
Arizona	66.9 (61.2–72.2)	71.0 (64.0–77.3)	53.6 (37.4–69.2)*	65.5 (53.8–76.0)	¹ 71.0 (65.0–78.0)	66.9 (60.9–71.3)
California	73.7 (71.8–75.6)	74.9 (73.0–76.8)	72.2 (66.4–77.5)	65.0 (51.9–76.6)	¹ 74.9 (73.1–77.5)	73.7 (71.7–75.4)
Florida	72.3 (69.5–75.1)	75.3 (71.8–78.5)	69.4 (63.4–75.0)	55.8 (45.2–66.0)	¹ 75.3 (71.7–78.4)	72.3 (69.5–74.8)
Georgia	63.5 (58.6–68.2)	71.2 (64.8–77.1)	53.3 (41.8–64.5)	53.7 (46.4–60.9)	¹ 71.2 (63.9–76.6)	63.5 (58.4–67.3)
Illinois	68.3 (64.7–71.7)	69.7 (65.7–73.5)	66.6 (56.2–76.0)	63.2 (51.1–74.2)	¹ 69.7 (67.1–78.0)	68.3 (64.6–72.2)
Indiana	65.6 (60.6–70.3)	66.6 (60.2–72.6)	68.4 (56.3–78.9)	62.7 (49.3–74.9)	² 68.4 (63.4–81.1)	65.6 (60.6–69.6)
Maryland	70.1 (64.1–75.6)	69.8 (63.6–75.6)	74.7 (50.0–91.4)*	69.4 (38.1–91.3)*	² 74.7 (67.9–96.0)	70.1 (65.4–76.3)
Massachusetts	71.0 (65.7–75.9)	71.5 (65.1–77.3)	67.8 (55.1–78.9)	79.3 (63.0–90.7)**	³ 79.3 (70.8–86.5)	71.0 (64.8–76.2)
Michigan	64.1 (60.1–67.9)	63.4 (58.4–68.1)	60.9 (45.4–74.9)	66.8 (59.2–73.9)	³ 66.8 (62.6–74.3)	64.1 (60.3–68.0)
Missouri	66.3 (62.0–70.5)	70.5 (64.2–76.3)	70.6 (53.8–84.0)*	57.2 (49.2–64.9)	² 70.6 (69.2–100)	66.3 (61.6–70.2)
New Jersey	79.2 (75.5–82.5)	79.3 (75.5–82.7)	79.2 (63.8–90.2)	74.1 (41.2–94.4)*	¹ 79.3 (77.3–100)	79.2 (76.1–83.6)
New York	74.4 (71.7–77.0)	76.7 (73.5–79.7)	64.2 (52.6–74.8)	71.6 (65.1–77.6)	¹ 76.7 (74.0–79.8)	74.4 (71.9–76.9)
North Carolina	67.1 (63.1–70.8)	73.7 (66.2–80.2)	68.4 (59.8–76.1)	60.6 (55.2–65.9)	¹ 73.7 (68.5–80.2)	67.1 (62.7–70.2)
Ohio	60.2 (56.8–63.6)	59.6 (54.9–64.2)	68.1 (60.8–74.8)	50.4 (42.7–58.1)	² 68.1 (62.1–74.0)	60.2 (57.3–64.0)
Pennsylvania	67.4 (63.6–71.0)	69.6 (64.2–74.6)	68.7 (61.2–75.5)	55.5 (46.6–64.0)	¹ 69.6 (66.7–77.5)	67.4 (63.9–71.2)
Tennessee	61.6 (57.2–65.8)	64.8 (58.9–70.3)	60.1 (49.4–70.1)	55.2 (46.4–63.8)	¹ 64.8 (57.1–70.9)	61.6 (54.6–66.1)
Texas	69.5 (66.5–72.4)	72.2 (68.6–75.6)	61.0 (53.1–68.6)	66.3 (58.7–73.2)	¹ 72.2 (68.8–75.6)	69.5 (66.0–72.5)
Virginia	68.1 (63.7–72.3)	71.1 (66.3–75.5)	58.2 (40.8–74.2)*	62.0 (50.4–72.7)	¹ 71.1 (67.0–75.0)	68.1 (63.4–72.3)
Washington	70.6 (65.2–75.6)	73.8 (67.1–79.8)	69.3 (60.4–77.2)	62.5 (42.8–79.6)*	¹ 73.8 (68.9–81.4)	70.6 (66.1–74.6)
Wisconsin	73.3 (67.3–78.7)	75.7 (62.0–86.4)	75.6 (64.2–84.8)	71.7 (63.7–78.8)	¹ 75.7 (71.8–90.5)	73.3 (67.4–78.0)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

** Complement of the estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults residing in counties that are part of large MSAs.

²Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults residing in counties that are part of medium MSAs.

³Most-favorable subgroup percentage achieved by adults residing in small MSA, μ SA, or noncore counties.

NOTES: MSA is metropolitan statistical area; μ SA is micropolitan statistical area. The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–4e. Percentage of adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for absence of multiple chronic conditions in the 20 most populous states, by disability status: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

State	Adults aged 45–64 ^a	Adults with disabilities	Adults without disabilities	Most-favorable subgroup percentage ^b	Average subgroup percentage ^c
Percent (CI)					
Arizona	65.2 (57.1–72.7)	37.6 (24.3–52.5)	72.2 (62.4–80.7)	¹ 72.2 (65.5–80.2)	65.2 (57.6–71.7)
California	74.5 (71.8–77.0)	43.3 (35.9–51.1)	80.1 (77.7–82.4)	¹ 80.1 (77.3–82.2)	74.5 (71.7–76.6)
Florida	73.2 (69.6–76.5)	35.0 (25.7–45.3)	80.5 (77.1–83.7)	¹ 80.5 (77.2–84.0)	73.2 (69.4–76.4)
Georgia	62.6 (56.6–68.3)	31.5 (22.3–41.9)	74.4 (68.0–80.0)	¹ 74.4 (66.8–80.2)	62.6 (56.1–67.7)
Illinois	67.3 (62.3–72.0)	25.7 (15.8–37.7)	76.6 (71.3–81.3)	¹ 76.6 (72.7–82.5)	67.3 (63.3–73.4)
Indiana	62.5 (56.1–68.6)	38.4 (18.8–61.3) *	67.6 (59.9–74.6)	¹ 67.6 (61.5–73.0)	62.5 (55.8–67.3)
Maryland	67.0 (57.8–75.3)	37.8 (19.3–59.2) *	72.4 (63.4–80.2)	¹ 72.4 (65.7–80.7)	67.0 (59.9–76.2)
Massachusetts	70.9 (64.2–77.0)	31.1 (17.4–47.8) *	77.3 (70.4–83.2)	¹ 77.3 (70.2–83.0)	70.9 (63.9–76.8)
Michigan	60.4 (55.2–65.4)	36.6 (24.7–49.8)	67.4 (61.8–72.7)	¹ 67.4 (63.1–73.4)	60.4 (55.5–65.8)
Missouri	67.6 (61.4–73.4)	42.1 (27.5–57.9) *	72.5 (65.8–78.6)	¹ 72.5 (65.9–77.6)	67.6 (60.6–72.0)
New Jersey	76.9 (71.5–81.7)	36.1 (23.1–50.8)	82.4 (76.7–87.3)	¹ 82.4 (77.9–88.5)	76.9 (72.4–82.5)
New York	74.6 (70.9–78.1)	47.7 (35.7–59.9)	81.1 (76.7–85.0)	¹ 81.1 (76.1–84.2)	74.6 (70.4–77.0)
North Carolina	66.6 (60.7–72.2)	39.0 (26.4–52.7)	74.5 (67.3–80.8)	¹ 74.5 (66.5–79.9)	66.6 (58.6–70.5)
Ohio	58.8 (54.1–63.4)	29.9 (20.7–40.3)	67.6 (62.3–72.5)	¹ 67.6 (62.3–72.4)	58.8 (53.3–62.6)
Pennsylvania	64.5 (58.9–69.9)	32.2 (21.1–45.0)	73.0 (67.4–78.2)	¹ 73.0 (67.6–77.6)	64.5 (59.2–69.7)
Tennessee	60.5 (54.1–66.5)	38.9 (28.6–49.9)	70.6 (62.3–78.1)	¹ 70.6 (60.7–77.6)	60.5 (54.1–67.8)
Texas	69.6 (65.4–73.6)	42.2 (33.8–50.9)	77.1 (72.7–81.0)	¹ 77.1 (72.4–81.1)	69.6 (65.1–73.6)
Virginia	67.7 (60.8–74.1)	38.2 (25.9–51.7)	75.4 (68.8–81.2)	¹ 75.4 (71.2–81.5)	67.7 (62.4–74.2)
Washington	66.1 (57.2–74.2)	34.1 (18.7–52.6) *	77.4 (70.8–83.1)	¹ 77.4 (70.2–81.6)	66.1 (58.1–71.9)
Wisconsin	74.2 (65.5–81.7)	39.1 (21.9–58.5) *	78.8 (70.4–85.8)	¹ 78.8 (71.1–84.4)	74.2 (66.5–80.2)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in “National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions” (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

^aConfidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for population and subgroup percentages calculated using SUDAAN “proc crosstab” with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method.

^bCIs for most-favorable and average subgroup percentages calculated from sets of 1,000 bootstrapped replicates of the sample adult weights.

^cDefined as the population-weighted arithmetic average of the subgroup percentages, which is used in calculating the summary health disparities indices and may differ from the population percentage shown in the first data column.

¹Most-favorable percentage achieved by adults without disabilities.

NOTE: The bootstrapped CI for the most-favorable subgroup percentage may differ from the Korn–Graubard CI shown for the percentage in the subgroup that achieved the most-favorable percentage.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.

Table I–5. Percentage of U.S. adults aged 45–64 meeting selected criteria for healthy behavior, access to medical care, general physical health status and mental health, and absence of multiple chronic conditions, by specified demographic and socioeconomic attribute: National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015

Characteristic	Adults meeting selected criteria			
	Healthy behavior	Access to medical care	General physical health status and mental health	Absence of multiple chronic conditions
	Percent (CI)			
Total	16.4 (15.8–17.0)	65.0 (64.2–65.8)	77.1 (76.4–77.8)	68.6 (67.9–69.3)
Sex				
Men	18.2 (17.3–19.0)	65.9 (64.8–67.1)	78.7 (77.8–79.6)	69.7 (68.8–70.7)
Women	14.7 (13.9–15.4)	64.1 (63.1–65.1)	75.6 (74.8–76.5)	67.6 (66.7–68.5)
Race and Hispanic origin				
Hispanic	11.5 (10.4–12.7)	53.7 (51.8–55.7)	71.5 (69.7–73.2)	73.7 (72.1–75.3)
Non-Hispanic:				
White	17.5 (16.8–18.3)	67.5 (66.5–68.5)	79.4 (78.6–80.2)	68.8 (67.9–69.6)
Black	15.3 (13.9–16.9)	60.0 (58.0–61.8)	69.3 (67.6–71.0)	59.4 (57.6–61.2)
Other race(s)	15.0 (13.2–17.1)	68.4 (65.7–71.0)	77.6 (75.2–80.0)	73.7 (71.2–76.0)
Educational attainment				
Less than high school education	6.7 (5.7–7.8)	46.5 (44.5–48.5)	55.0 (53.0–57.1)	58.6 (56.7–60.4)
High school diploma or GED	9.4 (8.6–10.3)	61.4 (60.0–62.8)	71.7 (70.3–73.0)	64.4 (63.0–65.7)
Some college education or associate's degree	15.2 (14.3–16.2)	63.6 (62.3–64.9)	77.0 (75.9–78.1)	66.3 (65.1–67.5)
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.5 (25.3–27.7)	76.0 (74.8–77.2)	89.5 (88.7–90.3)	77.7 (76.6–78.7)
Urbanicity ¹				
Counties in large MSAs	17.7 (16.9–18.6)	66.2 (65.1–67.3)	78.9 (78.0–79.7)	71.7 (70.8–72.6)
Counties in medium MSAs	16.5 (15.2–17.8)	65.0 (63.2–66.8)	77.3 (75.6–78.9)	67.6 (66.0–69.1)
Small MSA, μ SA, or noncore counties	13.0 (11.9–14.2)	62.0 (60.2–63.8)	72.7 (71.3–74.1)	62.2 (60.7–63.7)
Disability status				
Adults with disabilities	10.3 (8.9–11.8)	44.2 (42.1–46.4)	36.9 (34.8–39.1)	37.0 (34.8–39.2)
Adults without disabilities	17.7 (16.8–18.7)	70.1 (69.0–71.2)	86.5 (85.6–87.2)	75.8 (74.8–76.7)

¹Based on county of residence.

NOTES: MSA is metropolitan statistical area; μ SA is micropolitan statistical area. Confidence intervals (CIs) are 95% CIs for percentages calculated using SUDAAN "proc crosstab" with the Korn–Graubard adjustment to the Clopper–Pearson method. For percentages in the 20 most populous states, see Internet Tables I–1a through I–4e.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013–2015.