

**Ten Year Perspective on Obesity and Smoking
Disparity by State and Race/Ethnicity**

November 2009

www.americashealthrankings.org/spotlight.aspx

Background

disparity, \noun: markedly distinct in quality or character

Disparity in health is often discussed in terms of outcomes, such as cardiovascular deaths, cancer cases and AIDS/HIV infection rates. But disparity goes far beyond that realm and is abundant in behaviors such as smoking and obesity. In fact, some of these disparities in behavior have become a part of our lore; the tough cowboy and the desperado smoke, the jolly person is rotund and the powerful “throw their weight around.” Many of these behaviors are embedded in our day-to-day habits and are difficult to alter.

A very common way to think about disparities is to look at the differences by race and ethnicity. This is often driven by the fact that much of the data collected about behaviors includes race and ethnicity categories. But disparities exist across many additional dimensions including income, location (such as rural, suburban and urban), gender and education levels; careful analysis by these multiple dimensions can add additional insight into the extent of the disparities.

This synopsis report looks at the prevalence of smoking and the prevalence of obesity among adults as measured by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at three points in time - current, five years ago and ten years ago. The BRFSS is the world’s largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States annually since 1984. Since the early 1990’s, all states have participated in the survey. Data are collected by each state in a form and structure developed by CDC in conjunction with the states and usually available in late spring after the collection year.

Introduction

Prevalence of smoking is defined by CDC as individuals who currently smoke and who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life.

Obesity is defined as individuals with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30.0 or greater. BMI is equal to your weight in pounds divided by your height in inches squared and then multiplied by 703. CDC has a calculator for BMI at <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/index.html>. Weight status is determined per the table below.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

BMI	Weight Status	Examples (adults)		
		5’ 6”	5’ 10”	6’ 2”
Below 18.5	Underweight	Under 115 lbs	Under 129 lbs	Under 144 lbs
18.5 to 24.9	Normal	115 to 154 lbs	129 to 174 lbs	144 to 194 lbs
25.0 to 29.9	Overweight	155 to 185 lbs	175 to 208 lbs	195 to 233 lbs
30.0 and above	Obese	Over 186 lbs	Over 208 lbs	Over 233 lbs

Methodology

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

To be able to make reliable estimates of self-reported behaviors by race/ethnicity within each state, three years of data were combined to make a single estimate. Accordingly, the current estimate of either the prevalence of obesity or smoking utilizes the BRFSS data from 2006 through 2008. The estimate for five years ago uses 2001 through 2003 data and the estimate for ten years ago uses the data from 1996 through 1998. All observations with less than 100 data points in the three-year span are marked as Not Available.

All estimates are weighted using the final weight as presented in the BRFSS dataset which adjusts for under- and over-representation in the sample. Hispanic category includes all races. Non-Hispanics from races other than white and black were excluded from the analysis.

Tables

The tables presented below are:

- Prevalence of Smoking: current status
- Prevalence of Smoking: 5 years ago
- Prevalence of Smoking: 10 years ago
- Prevalence of Obesity: current status
- Prevalence of Obesity: 5 years ago
- Prevalence of Obesity: 10 years ago

Discussion

Prevalence of Smoking

In the United States, Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites experienced an 18.3 percent and 17.7 percent decline in the prevalence of smoking in the last ten years, respectively. This is compared to only a 7.0 percent decline in non-Hispanic blacks, a substantive difference.

Non-Hispanic whites in the District of Columbia experienced the largest ten-year decrease at 47.1 percent, declining from 18.7 percent to 9.9 percent of the population smoking. Other large decreases in non-Hispanic white smoking occurred in Utah (32.9 percent decline from 14.0 percent to 9.4 percent of

the population), Nevada (29.6 percent decline from 30.4 percent to 21.4 percent of the population), Virginia (29.1 percent decline from 25.1 percent to 17.8 percent of the population) and Hawaii (29.1 percent decline from 19.6 percent to 13.9 percent of the population). In Oklahoma, the prevalence of smoking among non-Hispanic whites increased by 3.0 percent from 23.4 percent to 24.1 percent of the population. Very small improvements in the prevalence of smoking among non-Hispanic whites in the last ten years were experienced by West Virginia (2.9 percent decline from 27.2 percent to 26.4 percent), Mississippi (3.2 percent decline from 25.0 percent to 24.2 percent of the population) and Alabama (7.1 percent decline from 25.4 percent to 23.6 percent of the population).

In contrast, the changes in the prevalence of smoking among Hispanics are much more varied from state to state among the 45 states measured. The prevalence of smoking declined by more than 40 percent in Maryland (45.6 percent decline from 20.4 percent to 11.1 percent of the population), North Carolina (43.4 percent decline from 28.8 percent to 16.3 percent of the population), Washington (43.2 percent decline from 23.6 percent to 13.4 percent of the population) and Oklahoma (42.6 percent decline from 35.9 percent to 20.6 percent of the population). In 12 states, the prevalence of smoking increased among Hispanics, most notably in Ohio (103.8 percent increase from 15.8 percent to 32.2 percent of the population), Arkansas (15.0 percent increase from 18.7 percent to 21.5 percent of the population), Louisiana (13.6 percent increase from 22.8 percent to 25.9 percent of the population) and Minnesota (12.5 percent increase from 22.4 percent to 25.2 percent of the population).

The prevalence of smoking among non-Hispanic blacks are more varied from state to state among the 36 states measured with some states showing good signs of improvement and others showing areas of concern. Smoking among non-Hispanic blacks declined by over 25 percent in Delaware (33.3 percent decline from 25.5 percent to 17.0 percent of the population), Rhode Island (29.8 percent decline from 25.2 percent to 17.7 percent of the population) and Washington (27.6 percent decline from 30.1 percent to 21.8 percent of the population). Twelve of the 36 states measured experienced an increase in the prevalence of smoking among non-Hispanic blacks, most notably in Kansas (18.0 percent increase from 19.4 percent to 22.9 percent of the population), Nevada (16.8 percent increase from 20.8 percent to 24.3 percent of the population) and Arkansas (15.9 percent increase from 20.7 percent to 24.0 percent of the population).

Disparity exists in at least two dimensions among smoking in these three groups; one dimension is the absolute level of smoking and other dimension is the rate of improvement over the last ten years. The disparity in absolute levels is significant, but largely among states rather than among race/ethnic lines. The maximum smoking prevalence among non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics is 27.1 percent, 34.8 percent and 32.2 percent, respectively. The lowest smoking prevalence among non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics is 9.4 percent, 11.0 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively. The disparity in the rate of improvement is most stark. Hispanics have experienced a larger rate of decline in select states than either other group. They have also experienced the largest increase in smoking. The prevalence of smoking is increasing in more states for non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics than it is for non-Hispanic whites.

Prevalence of Obesity

In the United States, non-Hispanic whites experienced the largest increase in obesity in the last ten years among the three groups, a 54.4 percent increase from 16.0 percent to 24.7 percent of the population being obese. This compares to a 42.6 percent increase among non-Hispanic blacks (from 25.8 percent to 36.8 percent of the population) and 39.9 percent increase among Hispanics (from 20.3 percent to 28.4 percent of the population).

Non-Hispanic whites in Arizona experienced the largest ten-year increase in the prevalence of obesity at 109.3 percent, increasing from 10.7 percent to 22.4 percent of the population being obese. Other large increases in non-Hispanic white obesity occurred in Georgia (88.5 percent increase from 13.1 percent to 24.7 percent of the population), Kansas (76.2 percent increase from 15.1 percent to 26.6 percent of the population), South Carolina (74.0 percent increase from 15.0 percent to 26.1 percent of the population) and South Dakota (73.5 percent increase from 15.1 percent to 26.2 percent of the population). In every state, non-Hispanic whites experienced an increase in obesity in the last ten years. The lowest increases were in the District of Columbia (34.3 percent increase from 7.0 percent to 9.4 percent), Alaska (36.5 percent increase from 19.2 percent to 26.2 percent of the population) and Iowa (38.5 percent increase from 19.2 percent to 26.6 percent of the population).

Similar to the prevalence of smoking, the changes in the prevalence of obesity among Hispanics are much more varied from state to state among the 45 states measured. The prevalence of obesity among Hispanics actually declined in Montana (23.3 percent decline from 27.9 percent to 21.4 percent of the population), Indiana (14.7 percent decline from 26.6 percent to 22.7 percent of the population) and Ohio (10.9 percent decline from 27.4 percent to 24.4 percent of the population). In Tennessee, the prevalence of obesity among Hispanics increased by 155.6 percent from 16.0 percent to 40.9 percent of the population. Large increases in obesity among Hispanics occurred in Nevada (114.4 percent increase from 13.2 percent to 28.3 percent of the population), Minnesota (98.6 percent increase from 14.4 percent to 28.0 percent of the population) and Georgia (95.2 percent increase from 12.6 percent to 24.6 percent of the population).

The prevalence of obesity among non-Hispanic blacks vary from state to state among the 36 states measured, with some showing stability and others increasing. Obesity among non-Hispanic blacks declined in Rhode Island (9.2 percent decline from 30.5 percent to 27.7 percent of the population) and is stable in West Virginia (0.3 percent increase from 35.8 percent to 35.9 percent today of the population) and Nebraska (3.4 percent increase from 35.8 percent to 37.0 percent of the population). Obesity among non-Hispanic blacks increased the most rapidly among the states measured in Kansas (111.9 percent increase from 20.1 percent to 42.6 percent of the population), Georgia (75.6 percent increase from 21.3 percent to 37.4 percent of the population) and Ohio (75.2 percent increase from 24.6 percent to 43.1 percent of the population).

Disparity exists in at least two dimensions in these three groups; one dimension is the absolute level of obesity and other dimension is the rate of change over the last ten years. The absolute level of obesity is highest among non-Hispanic blacks with over 40 percent of non-Hispanic blacks now obese in Alabama, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee. Only among

Hispanics in Tennessee is the prevalence of obesity higher than 40 percent. Among non-Hispanic whites, the highest prevalence of obesity is in West Virginia (31.1 percent of the population) and in Kentucky (28.4 percent of the population).

The disparity in the rate of change is also notable. Overall, non-Hispanic whites are experiencing the most rapid increase in obesity (54.4 percent increase over ten years). However, pockets of very rapid growth exist among non-Hispanic blacks in Kansas (111.9 percent increase over ten years) and Hispanics in Tennessee (155.6 percent increase over ten years) and Nevada (114.4 percent increase over ten years).

Current Status: Prevalence of Smoking – by State and Race/Ethnicity

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
United States	19.5%	21.1%	16.1%
Alabama	23.6%	20.0%	23.1%
Alaska	19.0%	NA	21.9%
Arizona	18.0%	23.0%	16.2%
Arkansas	22.3%	24.0%	21.5%
California	14.7%	21.0%	13.5%
Colorado	16.5%	25.2%	21.5%
Connecticut	15.5%	19.4%	21.2%
Delaware	19.8%	17.0%	22.4%
District of Columbia	9.9%	23.0%	13.4%
Florida	21.2%	15.5%	15.5%
Georgia	20.1%	17.5%	17.3%
Hawaii	13.9%	11.0%	24.1%
Idaho	17.4%	NA	18.8%
Illinois	20.2%	24.1%	20.6%
Indiana	24.1%	27.8%	28.6%
Iowa	19.5%	34.8%	21.9%
Kansas	18.1%	22.9%	19.4%
Kentucky	27.1%	27.5%	25.7%
Louisiana	22.1%	21.8%	25.9%
Maine	19.4%	NA	24.4%
Maryland	17.0%	18.3%	11.1%
Massachusetts	16.8%	17.6%	17.7%
Michigan	20.4%	24.9%	25.6%
Minnesota	16.9%	21.8%	25.2%
Mississippi	24.2%	22.6%	24.7%
Missouri	23.6%	26.6%	27.8%
Montana	17.3%	NA	26.4%
Nebraska	18.5%	24.8%	17.4%
Nevada	21.4%	24.3%	20.0%
New Hampshire	18.3%	NA	22.7%
New Jersey	17.2%	19.6%	15.6%
New Mexico	19.2%	26.4%	21.1%
New York	18.8%	17.6%	17.4%
North Carolina	22.2%	22.4%	16.3%
North Dakota	18.1%	NA	17.0%
Ohio	20.8%	26.5%	32.2%
Oklahoma	24.1%	29.1%	20.6%
Oregon	16.9%	NA	13.3%
Pennsylvania	20.4%	26.7%	23.4%
Rhode Island	18.1%	17.7%	14.8%
South Carolina	22.2%	18.7%	19.6%
South Dakota	17.0%	NA	23.2%
Tennessee	23.9%	21.5%	19.1%
Texas	18.9%	22.6%	16.9%
Utah	9.4%	NA	15.2%
Vermont	17.0%	NA	25.4%
Virginia	17.8%	20.7%	14.4%
Washington	16.3%	21.8%	13.4%
West Virginia	26.4%	28.3%	21.3%
Wisconsin	19.3%	30.5%	21.2%
Wyoming	19.8%	NA	28.0%

NA=not available

Five years ago: Prevalence of Smoking – by State and Race/Ethnicity

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
United States	23.1%	22.8%	18.5%
Alabama	24.7%	21.9%	28.5%
Alaska	23.0%	28.5%	31.1%
Arizona	23.3%	20.1%	16.5%
Arkansas	25.6%	22.4%	22.4%
California	16.8%	23.5%	15.8%
Colorado	19.7%	21.6%	21.9%
Connecticut	19.3%	19.7%	21.0%
Delaware	24.2%	23.8%	21.6%
District of Columbia	14.5%	24.6%	22.0%
Florida	24.2%	18.3%	19.0%
Georgia	24.4%	20.0%	19.8%
Hawaii	18.7%	15.7%	20.5%
Idaho	19.0%	NA	22.5%
Illinois	23.4%	25.2%	20.0%
Indiana	26.7%	28.5%	26.7%
Iowa	21.9%	38.5%	28.4%
Kansas	21.2%	21.9%	21.8%
Kentucky	31.1%	34.7%	31.8%
Louisiana	26.1%	22.6%	23.0%
Maine	23.6%	NA	NA
Maryland	20.9%	22.8%	18.8%
Massachusetts	19.3%	18.7%	18.3%
Michigan	24.8%	27.9%	29.3%
Minnesota	21.2%	27.0%	29.5%
Mississippi	27.5%	22.4%	27.9%
Missouri	26.0%	28.0%	23.8%
Montana	19.6%	NA	27.1%
Nebraska	21.1%	25.4%	20.5%
Nevada	26.0%	24.9%	22.2%
New Hampshire	22.7%	NA	26.0%
New Jersey	20.9%	19.7%	17.6%
New Mexico	21.8%	22.2%	23.8%
New York	23.8%	19.9%	20.7%
North Carolina	26.5%	22.6%	21.9%
North Dakota	20.0%	NA	25.4%
Ohio	26.3%	25.3%	22.3%
Oklahoma	26.4%	24.6%	21.6%
Oregon	21.0%	NA	17.5%
Pennsylvania	23.5%	33.4%	30.3%
Rhode Island	22.8%	24.7%	15.0%
South Carolina	26.3%	23.2%	32.4%
South Dakota	21.0%	NA	27.6%
Tennessee	26.9%	21.6%	18.3%
Texas	23.8%	21.1%	19.8%
Utah	12.1%	NA	14.8%
Vermont	20.5%	NA	20.1%
Virginia	22.8%	20.8%	24.8%
Washington	20.6%	22.4%	18.7%
West Virginia	27.6%	25.6%	38.5%
Wisconsin	22.3%	28.1%	26.6%
Wyoming	22.2%	NA	30.3%

NA=not available

Ten years ago: Prevalence of Smoking – by State and Race/Ethnicity

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
United States	23.7%	22.7%	19.7%
Alabama	25.4%	19.0%	20.8%
Alaska	24.6%	NA	24.5%
Arizona	22.6%	NA	22.0%
Arkansas	27.3%	20.7%	18.7%
California	19.5%	23.5%	17.4%
Colorado	21.5%	33.0%	27.3%
Connecticut	20.6%	24.1%	31.4%
Delaware	25.2%	25.5%	23.7%
District of Columbia	18.7%	21.7%	13.8%
Florida	24.4%	15.6%	17.3%
Georgia	23.5%	18.1%	24.8%
Hawaii	19.6%	NA	22.8%
Idaho	20.2%	NA	17.6%
Illinois	23.9%	26.1%	20.3%
Indiana	26.8%	27.2%	29.7%
Iowa	23.1%	31.3%	25.3%
Kansas	22.0%	19.4%	22.4%
Kentucky	31.1%	28.9%	NA
Louisiana	27.0%	21.3%	22.8%
Maine	23.5%	NA	NA
Maryland	21.2%	22.2%	20.4%
Massachusetts	21.7%	21.1%	18.4%
Michigan	26.6%	24.2%	32.2%
Minnesota	19.8%	26.3%	22.4%
Mississippi	25.0%	20.0%	NA
Missouri	27.1%	28.2%	46.3%
Montana	20.2%	NA	25.1%
Nebraska	21.5%	28.9%	27.6%
Nevada	30.4%	20.8%	20.6%
New Hampshire	23.9%	NA	NA
New Jersey	21.4%	22.7%	22.8%
New Mexico	21.9%	NA	23.8%
New York	24.3%	20.6%	24.2%
North Carolina	25.5%	25.0%	28.8%
North Dakota	21.2%	NA	NA
Ohio	26.9%	25.0%	15.8%
Oklahoma	23.4%	25.1%	35.9%
Oregon	21.5%	NA	21.2%
Pennsylvania	23.5%	32.4%	23.7%
Rhode Island	23.2%	25.2%	17.9%
South Carolina	26.0%	19.7%	18.0%
South Dakota	22.3%	NA	31.8%
Tennessee	27.5%	23.9%	31.0%
Texas	23.3%	23.9%	19.6%
Utah	14.0%	NA	22.0%
Vermont	23.2%	NA	23.2%
Virginia	25.1%	22.0%	21.2%
Washington	22.7%	30.1%	23.6%
West Virginia	27.2%	30.2%	29.3%
Wisconsin	23.3%	26.8%	25.8%
Wyoming	23.5%	NA	25.2%

NA=not available

Current Status: Prevalence of Obesity – by State and Race/Ethnicity

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
United States	24.7%	36.8%	28.4%
Alabama	28.2%	41.1%	32.5%
Alaska	26.2%	NA	25.6%
Arizona	22.4%	32.9%	32.0%
Arkansas	27.7%	38.2%	25.8%
California	21.1%	36.7%	29.3%
Colorado	17.1%	26.7%	26.0%
Connecticut	20.7%	31.7%	24.1%
Delaware	25.5%	40.2%	28.2%
District of Columbia	9.4%	34.0%	19.7%
Florida	21.8%	35.9%	26.9%
Georgia	24.7%	37.4%	24.6%
Hawaii	18.3%	24.0%	28.3%
Idaho	24.6%	NA	25.8%
Illinois	24.5%	34.0%	30.1%
Indiana	27.2%	36.7%	22.7%
Iowa	26.6%	36.1%	26.6%
Kansas	26.6%	42.6%	31.2%
Kentucky	28.4%	40.5%	25.4%
Louisiana	26.1%	36.8%	25.1%
Maine	24.6%	NA	24.8%
Maryland	23.8%	35.2%	20.0%
Massachusetts	20.8%	30.1%	26.4%
Michigan	27.4%	38.0%	29.4%
Minnesota	25.4%	28.4%	28.0%
Mississippi	28.2%	41.0%	26.3%
Missouri	27.3%	37.2%	29.2%
Montana	21.9%	NA	21.4%
Nebraska	26.6%	37.0%	25.5%
Nevada	24.2%	27.4%	28.3%
New Hampshire	24.1%	NA	32.2%
New Jersey	23.0%	34.1%	24.3%
New Mexico	20.2%	39.2%	28.8%
New York	24.0%	31.4%	27.0%
North Carolina	25.9%	40.0%	25.3%
North Dakota	25.8%	NA	35.5%
Ohio	27.7%	43.1%	24.4%
Oklahoma	28.2%	33.4%	31.8%
Oregon	25.5%	NA	23.2%
Pennsylvania	25.9%	37.0%	31.0%
Rhode Island	21.1%	27.7%	25.6%
South Carolina	26.1%	40.1%	28.4%
South Dakota	26.2%	NA	27.7%
Tennessee	28.2%	40.3%	40.9%
Texas	24.7%	39.2%	31.8%
Utah	22.5%	NA	20.5%
Vermont	22.1%	NA	22.6%
Virginia	24.8%	35.9%	24.2%
Washington	25.2%	29.1%	29.5%
West Virginia	31.1%	35.9%	28.7%
Wisconsin	25.4%	37.9%	26.4%
Wyoming	23.6%	NA	28.9%

NA=not available

Five years ago: Prevalence of Obesity – by State and Race/Ethnicity

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
United States	20.8%	32.9%	24.6%
Alabama	23.8%	36.3%	19.1%
Alaska	21.8%	29.6%	22.3%
Arizona	18.2%	24.2%	22.3%
Arkansas	22.4%	34.7%	23.9%
California	19.2%	34.5%	27.0%
Colorado	14.2%	27.2%	21.5%
Connecticut	17.4%	29.1%	21.8%
Delaware	20.8%	32.8%	20.9%
District of Columbia	7.5%	30.6%	11.3%
Florida	18.2%	28.9%	19.6%
Georgia	21.1%	31.3%	19.2%
Hawaii	14.8%	24.9%	19.8%
Idaho	20.6%	NA	27.2%
Illinois	21.0%	30.5%	26.8%
Indiana	24.1%	36.3%	26.3%
Iowa	23.0%	35.9%	21.7%
Kansas	22.0%	33.6%	22.0%
Kentucky	24.5%	34.5%	19.0%
Louisiana	21.6%	33.0%	21.4%
Maine	20.1%	NA	NA
Maryland	18.9%	27.4%	18.3%
Massachusetts	16.8%	27.1%	21.8%
Michigan	23.6%	35.2%	29.5%
Minnesota	21.7%	30.6%	23.9%
Mississippi	23.0%	36.4%	20.7%
Missouri	22.6%	30.9%	25.5%
Montana	17.6%	NA	30.1%
Nebraska	22.3%	31.2%	26.9%
Nevada	20.8%	26.0%	22.8%
New Hampshire	19.1%	NA	22.7%
New Jersey	18.4%	33.5%	19.5%
New Mexico	16.7%	23.9%	22.7%
New York	19.1%	31.4%	21.6%
North Carolina	20.7%	36.2%	19.8%
North Dakota	22.2%	NA	28.7%
Ohio	23.0%	29.5%	26.8%
Oklahoma	22.4%	28.4%	26.8%
Oregon	21.0%	NA	19.3%
Pennsylvania	22.5%	36.0%	22.9%
Rhode Island	17.7%	25.4%	21.8%
South Carolina	20.2%	36.5%	21.7%
South Dakota	21.0%	NA	23.6%
Tennessee	22.8%	33.6%	26.4%
Texas	22.1%	37.4%	28.8%
Utah	19.1%	NA	19.7%
Vermont	18.6%	NA	19.1%
Virginia	20.4%	34.9%	19.7%
Washington	20.6%	28.8%	21.8%
West Virginia	26.7%	29.2%	22.1%
Wisconsin	20.9%	34.5%	24.7%
Wyoming	19.4%	NA	24.0%

NA=not available

Ten years ago: Prevalence of Obesity – by State and Race/Ethnicity

	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
United States	16.0%	25.8%	20.3%
Alabama	17.6%	29.4%	22.0%
Alaska	19.2%	NA	14.7%
Arizona	10.7%	NA	22.5%
Arkansas	17.8%	26.2%	21.4%
California	14.1%	23.3%	21.2%
Colorado	11.6%	16.8%	16.4%
Connecticut	13.9%	26.3%	15.4%
Delaware	16.7%	24.8%	17.2%
District of Columbia	7.0%	23.7%	13.1%
Florida	14.9%	26.8%	20.9%
Georgia	13.1%	21.3%	12.6%
Hawaii	11.7%	NA	16.1%
Idaho	16.2%	NA	21.3%
Illinois	16.1%	29.0%	18.9%
Indiana	19.3%	28.1%	26.6%
Iowa	19.2%	32.0%	23.3%
Kansas	15.1%	20.1%	16.3%
Kentucky	19.9%	30.6%	NA
Louisiana	18.1%	26.7%	19.4%
Maine	16.5%	NA	NA
Maryland	15.9%	27.5%	16.2%
Massachusetts	13.7%	21.4%	18.1%
Michigan	18.8%	26.2%	24.6%
Minnesota	15.5%	22.9%	14.1%
Mississippi	17.4%	30.0%	NA
Missouri	18.6%	29.6%	16.0%
Montana	14.0%	NA	27.9%
Nebraska	16.8%	35.8%	17.7%
Nevada	14.5%	17.8%	13.2%
New Hampshire	14.8%	NA	NA
New Jersey	14.2%	23.2%	17.1%
New Mexico	12.7%	NA	17.1%
New York	15.0%	22.7%	16.0%
North Carolina	16.2%	28.6%	18.8%
North Dakota	18.0%	NA	NA
Ohio	18.2%	24.6%	27.4%
Oklahoma	16.5%	23.1%	18.1%
Oregon	18.0%	NA	20.3%
Pennsylvania	18.1%	23.2%	25.7%
Rhode Island	14.5%	30.5%	16.2%
South Carolina	15.0%	28.0%	21.7%
South Dakota	15.1%	NA	NA
Tennessee	17.0%	25.1%	16.0%
Texas	16.0%	26.9%	23.6%
Utah	14.9%	NA	17.2%
Vermont	15.2%	NA	13.7%
Virginia	15.4%	28.1%	12.9%
Washington	16.0%	27.4%	22.4%
West Virginia	21.2%	35.8%	22.2%
Wisconsin	17.3%	24.8%	20.7%
Wyoming	15.0%	NA	16.2%

NA=not available