| State | Health Uninsurance (Aged 19-64) (2017-2021) | Fair/Poor Health (Age 18+) (2021) | Poverty (Age 18+) (2021) | Food Insufficiency (Age 18+) (2020-2022)** | Housing Insecurity (Age 18+) (2020-2022)** |
|----------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|--|
| United States | 22.2% | 25.2% | 17.0% | 17.0% | 16.0% |
| Alabama | 37.6% | - | 24.1% | 22.6% | - |
| Alaska | - | - | 9.8% | 14.7% | 16.3% |
| Arizona | 21.2% | 23.0% | 16.8% | 13.7% | 11.5% |
| Arkansas | 31.9% | 21.9% | 18.5% | 20.5% | 16.8% |
| California | 14.5% | 27.0% | 15.1% | 16.1% | 14.3% |
| Colorado | 21.5% | 22.2% | 15.2% | 15.3% | 12.6% |
| Connecticut | - | 24.0% | 20.4% | 22.2% | 19.1% |
| Delaware | 22.5% | 24.8% | 21.7% | 19.4% | 18.5% |
| District of Columbia | 41.0% | - | 8.9% | 10.8% | 12.9% |
| Florida | 5.9% | 25.4%* | 16.0% | 16.2% | 16.3% |
| Georgia | 27.1% | 23.5% | 17.5% | 19.1% | 14.8% |
| Hawaii | 20.6% | 19.4% | 15.1% | 11.9% | 15.5% |
| Idaho | 22.1% | 20.6% | 14.7% | 14.7% | 11.2% |
| Illinois | 19.0% | 25.5% | 14.7% | 16.3% | 17.8% |
| Indiana | 29.1% | 20.3% | 17.5% | 16.3% | 16.7% |
| lowa | 25.6% | 23.8% | 20.9% | 17.6% | 10.7 % |
| Kansas | | | 18.4% | | |
| | 29.1% | 17.1% | | 18.5% | 14.9% |
| Kentucky | 25.6% | - | 23.1% | - | - |
| Louisiana | 32.5% | 20.0% | 22.9% | 17.9% | 16.9% |
| Maine | - | - | 10.9% | - | - |
| Maryland | 26.6% | 21.7% | 15.0% | 18.0% | 16.5% |
| Massachusetts | 4.9% | 26.3% | 24.7% | 17.1% | 20.6% |
| Michigan | 12.8% | 19.1% | 17.9% | 15.7% | 14.6% |
| Minnesota | 20.4% | 24.3% | 14.8% | 13.8% | - |
| Mississippi | 39.3% | - | 22.8% | - | - |
| Missouri | 27.5% | 20.0% | 19.2% | 14.7% | - |
| Montana | - | - | 13.2% | - | - |
| Nebraska | 30.6% | 22.2% | 18.9% | 19.4% | 13.6% |
| Nevada | 24.7% | 27.6% | 16.2% | 17.5% | 14.6% |
| New Hampshire | 16.7% | - | 13.9% | 18.3% | - |
| New Jersey | 22.1% | 24.8% | 18.8% | 18.4% | 20.2% |
| New Mexico | 14.0% | 24.1% | 20.1% | 14.3% | 14.1% |
| New York | 11.0% | 28.8% | 22.2% | 22.1% | 24.6% |
| North Carolina | 40.0% | 23.8% | 23.9% | 16.6% | 11.6% |
| North Dakota | | - | 13.8% | - | - |
| Ohio | 17.4% | 21.4% | 21.9% | 17.9% | - |
| Oklahoma | 35.0% | 23.4% | 20.9% | 17.9% | 15.2% |
| Oregon | 19.9% | 25.3% | 15.7% | 16.2% | 13.3% |
| Pennsylvania | 13.6% | 22.8% | 23.0% | 21.5% | 18.9% |
| Rhode Island | 10.4% | 26.7% | 23.0% | 23.9% | 19.2% |
| South Carolina | 35.0% | 19.4% | 19.3% | 19.0% | - |
| South Dakota | - | - | 23.1% | - | - |
| Tennessee | 39.0% | - | 20.0% | 16.8% | 13.7% |
| Texas | 35.7% | 25.8% | 19.2% | 17.5% | 16.6% |
| Utah | 28.5% | 21.8% | 12.2% | 12.3% | 11.2% |
| Vermont | - | - | 11.5% | - | |
| Virginia | 27.5% | 18.9% | 15.5% | 15.3% | 12.8% |
| Washington | 24.0% | 21.9% | 15.9% | 13.9% | 13.9% |
| West Virginia | Z4.U /0 | Z1.370 | 14.1% | 10.0/0 | 10.070 |
| Wisconsin | 21.1% | 23.2% | 17.6% | - 18.3% | - |
| Wyoming | 26.4% | 15.9% | 20.1% | 13.7% | - |
| vvyorning | 20.4/0 | 13.9 / | 20.1% | 13.7 /6 | |

^{*}The share of people reporting fair or poor health in Florida does not include 2021 data as Florida no longer participates in the National Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System after 2020.



^{**}Food insufficiency and housing insecurity data is from September 16, 2020 to December 19, 2022

Sources

Health uninsurance: NWLC calculations based on 2017-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimate accessed through Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Sophia Foster, Ronald Goeken, Jose Pacas, Megan Schouweiler and Matthew Sobek, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series USA (IPUMS USA): Version 11.0 (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2023), https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V11.0.

Poverty: NWLC calculations based on 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimate table C17001 available at https://data.census.gov/. Share with fair/poor health: NWLC calculations based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2017-2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [2017-2021]. Food Insufficiency and housing insecurity: Food insufficiency is defined as sometimes or often not having enough food to eat in the prior seven days.

Housing insecurity is defined as being behind on rent or mortgage payments. NWLC calculations based on weeks 15-52 of the U.S. Census Bureau, "Measuring Household Experiences During the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic, 2020-2023 Household Pulse Survey. "Weeks" is the term used by the Census Bureau to define separate data collections in all phases, but "weeks" may be shorter or longer than a 7-day period. Refer to each data collection for more information

