

**Data Brief 372. Health of American Indian and Alaska Native Adults, by Urbanization Level: United States 2014–2018**

**Data table for Figure 1. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over in fair or poor health status, by selected race and urbanization level: United States 2014–2018**

Sociodemographic characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
American Indian and Alaska Native adults		
Total	20.6 (18.8–22.4)	0.90
Large MSA	19.0 (16.4–21.8)	1.35
Medium and small MSA	22.8 (19.5–26.4)	1.72
Rural	20.7 (17.8–23.9)	1.54
U.S. adults		
Total	12.1 (11.8–12.3)	0.12
Large MSA	11.1 (10.8–11.4)	0.15
Medium and small MSA	12.4 (11.9–12.8)	0.22
Rural	15.6 (14.8–16.4)	0.41

NOTES: MSA is Metropolitan Statistical Area. Respondents were asked to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. When the sample adult is not the family respondent, this information is reported by a proxy. Classification of sample adults' county of residence was based on the 2013 NCHS Urban–Rural Classification Scheme for Counties. Estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. Crude estimates of American Indian and Alaska Native adults in fair and poor health were 20.5% for total, 18.2% in large MSAs, 22.8% in medium and small MSAs, and 22.0% in rural counties. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2014–2018.

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**Data table for Figure 2. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with a disability, by selected race and urbanization level: United States 2014–2018**

Sociodemographic characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
American Indian and Alaska Native adults		
Total	16.3 (13.9–18.8)	1.22
Large MSA	18.9 (15.1–23.2)	2.00
Medium and small MSA	16.0 (12.3–20.4)	2.00
Rural	12.9 (9.7–16.7)	1.71
U.S. adults		
Total	8.9 (8.6–9.1)	0.13
Large MSA	7.9 (7.6–8.3)	0.17
Medium and small MSA	9.5 (9.0–10.0)	0.25
Rural	11.5 (10.7–12.2)	0.37

NOTES: MSA is Metropolitan Statistical Area. Classification of sample adults' county of residence was based on the 2013 NCHS Urban–Rural Classification Scheme for Counties. Disability is defined by the reported level of difficulty in six domains of functioning: seeing (even if wearing glasses), hearing (even if wearing hearing aids), mobility (walking or climbing stairs), communication (understanding or being understood by others), cognition (remembering or concentrating), and self-care (such as washing all over or dressing). Adults who respond "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all/unable to do" to at least one domain are classified as having a disability. Estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. Crude estimates of American Indian and Alaska Native adults with a disability were 15.6% for total, 17.4% in large MSAs, 14.8% in medium and small MSAs, and 13.6% in rural counties. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2014–2018.

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**Data table for Figure 3. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with multiple chronic conditions, by selected race and urbanization level: United States 2014–2018**

Sociodemographic characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
American Indian and Alaska Native adults		
Total	31.9 (30.2–33.7)	0.90
Large MSA	28.6 (25.7–31.6)	1.47
Medium and small MSA	33.2 (30.3–36.3)	1.51
Rural	35.5 (32.6–38.5)	1.49
U.S. adults		
Total	24.2 (24.0–24.5)	0.13
Large MSA	22.6 (22.2–22.9)	0.17
Medium and small MSA	25.4 (24.8–25.9)	0.27
Rural	28.9 (28.1–29.7)	0.39

NOTES: MSA is Metropolitan Statistical Area. Classification of sample adults' county of residence was based on the 2013 NCHS Urban–Rural Classification Scheme for Counties. Multiple chronic conditions include two or more of the following conditions: hypertension, cancer, stroke, coronary heart disease, diabetes, arthritis, hepatitis, current asthma, weak or failing kidneys, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. Crude percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native adults with multiple chronic conditions were 31.8% for total, 27.3% in large MSAs, 32.9% in medium and small MSAs, and 38.4% in rural counties. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2014–2018.

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**Data table for Figure 4. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with diagnosed hypertension, by selected race and urbanization level: United States 2014–2018**

Sociodemographic characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
American Indian and Alaska Native adults		
Total	33.7 (31.8–35.7)	0.97
Large MSA	31.6 (28.5–34.7)	1.55
Medium and small MSA	35.7 (32.1–39.5)	1.85
Rural	35.0 (31.9–38.2)	1.58
U.S. adults		
Total	28.7 (28.4–29.0)	0.15
Large MSA	27.5 (27.1–27.9)	0.19
Medium and small MSA	29.5 (28.9–30.1)	0.30
Rural	32.6 (31.8–33.5)	0.45

NOTES: MSA is Metropolitan Statistical Area. Hypertension is based on ever having been told by a doctor or other health care professional to have hypertension. Classification of sample adults' county of residence was based on the 2013 NCHS Urban–Rural Classification Scheme for Counties. Estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. Crude percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native adults with diagnosed hypertension were 33.5% for total, 30.3% in large MSAs, 35.3% in medium and small MSAs, and 37.1% in rural counties. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2014–2018.

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**Data table for Figure 5. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 and over with diagnosed diabetes, by selected race and urbanization level: United States 2014–2018**

Sociodemographic characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
American Indian and Alaska Native adults		
Total	15.0 (13.0–17.2)	1.05
Large MSA	13.7 (11.2–16.4)	1.28
Medium and small MSA	13.5 (10.5–17.0)	1.60
Rural	18.9 (14.6–23.9)	2.28
U.S. adults		
Total	8.6 (8.5–8.8)	0.09
Large MSA	8.3 (8.0–8.5)	0.12
Medium and small MSA	8.6 (8.3–8.9)	0.16
Rural	10.4 (9.8–11.0)	0.29

NOTES: MSA is Metropolitan Statistical Area. Diabetes is based on ever having been told by a doctor or other health care professional to have diabetes. Women were asked to exclude diagnoses received only during pregnancy. Classification of sample adults' county of residence was based on the 2013 NCHS Urban–Rural Classification Scheme for Counties. Estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 18–44, 45–64, 65–74, and 75 and over. Crude percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native adults diagnosed with diabetes was 15.0% for total, 12.9% in large MSAs, 14.1% in medium and small MSAs, and 19.9% in rural counties. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2014–2018.