

Geographic Variation in Cardiovascular Health Among American Adults

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Supplementary Methods

Adults ≥ 18 years of age and only non-pregnant females were included in the study sample. The state-level data on healthcare and demographic characteristics which included age (18-44, 45-64, ≥ 65 years), sex (males/females), race (non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic Blacks, Hispanics, and others), annual household income ($< \$15,000$, $\$15,000$ - $\$25,000$, $\$25,000$ - $\$35,000$, $\$35,000$ - $\$50,000$, $> \$50,000$), health insurance status (yes/no), and education level (less than high school, high school, more than high school), were also obtained. The questions from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), which were used to define the CVHI metrics, are described in **Supplementary Table 1**. Hypertension was defined as a “yes” response to the question, “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or another health professional that you have high blood pressure?” Individuals with current insulin use or self-reported history of diabetes outside of pregnancy or were defined as having diabetes. Obesity was determined using body-mass index computed from self-reported height and weight. The respondents who reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke were determined as current smokers. Cardiac disease was defined as individuals who reported having coronary heart disease or myocardial infarction. Those who reported having a stroke were ascertained as individuals with stroke.

Covariates

The covariates used in the statistical models were defined as follows: sex (binary categories: male [reference], female), race (ordinal categories: non-Hispanic Whites [reference], non-Hispanic Blacks, Hispanics, others), education (ordinal categories: less than high school, high school, more than high school [reference]), annual household income (ordinal categories:

<\$15,000, \$15,000-\$25,000, \$25,000-\$35,000, \$35,000-\$50,000, >\$50,000 [reference]), health insurance status (binary categories: yes [reference], no).

Model Fit

The tests of model effects for trend analyses of CVHI are shown in the table below:

Effect	F Value	Pr>F
Model	405.03	<.0001
Intercept	5633.41	<.0001
Year	21.06	<.0001
Sex	547.19	<.0001
Race	50.79	<.0001
Education	558.33	<.0001
Annual Household Income	338.51	<.0001
Health Insurance	131.56	<.0001
R ² =0.14		

Supplementary Table 1. Calculation of Cardiovascular Health Index

Cardiovascular Health Index Component	BRFSS Question	Criteria for Ideal Cardiovascular Health Components
Blood Pressure	Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or another health professional that you have high blood pressure?	Never been told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure
Glucose	Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?	Never been told by doctor that they have diabetes
Cholesterol	Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance reported in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked? Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?	Individual had previously had their cholesterol checked and never been told by a health professional they have high cholesterol
Body Mass Index	About how much do you weigh without shoes? About how tall are you without shoes?	Body mass index 18.5-24.9 kg/m ²
Smoking Status	Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	The participant had not smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime or reported smoking 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but not currently smoking
Physical Activity	During the past 30 days, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise? How many times per week or per month did you take part in this activity during the past month? And when you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it? Estimated Activity Intensity for First Activity (Calculated by BRFSS) How many times per week or per month did you take part in this activity during the past month? And when you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it? Estimated Activity Intensity for Second Activity (Calculated by BRFSS)	The participant did ≥150 minutes a week of moderate-intensity activity or, ≥75 minutes of vigorous-intensity activity, or an equivalent combination of physical activity
Healthy Diet	During the past month, not counting juice, how many times per day, week, or month did you eat fruit? Count fresh, frozen, or canned fruit. During the past month, how many times per day, week, or month did you eat orange-colored vegetables such as sweet potatoes, pumpkin, winter squash, or carrots? During the	Consuming 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day

	<p>past month, how many times per day, week, or month did you eat dark green vegetables, for example, broccoli or dark leafy greens including romaine, chard, collard greens, or spinach? Not counting what you just told me about, during the past month, about how many times per day, week, or month did you eat other vegetables?</p>	
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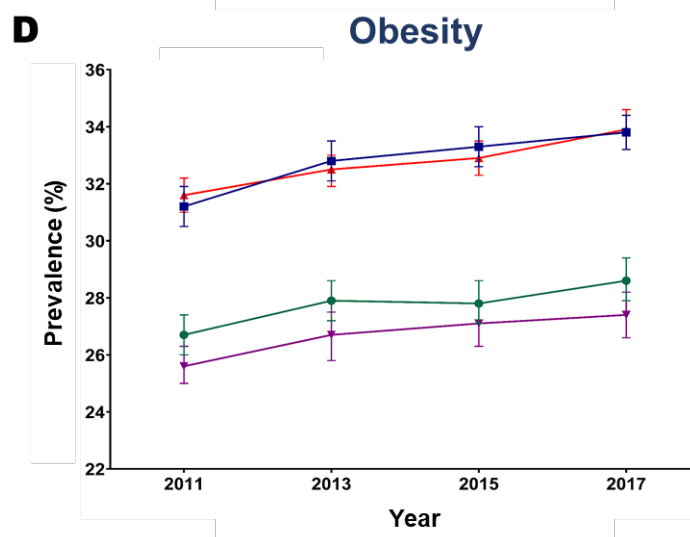
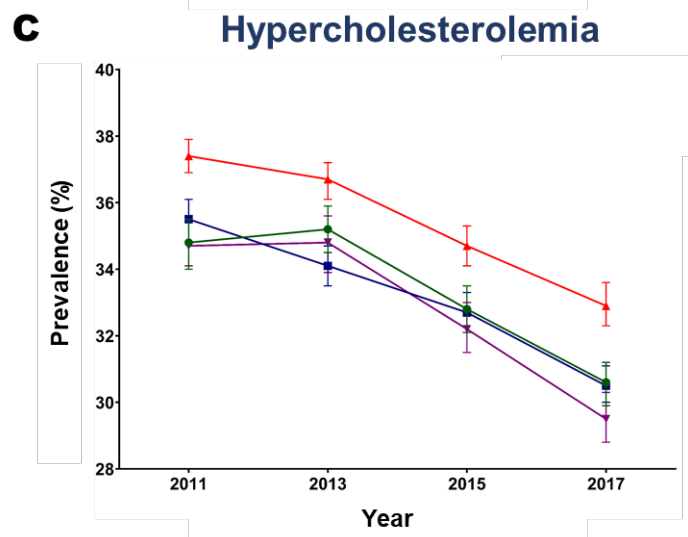
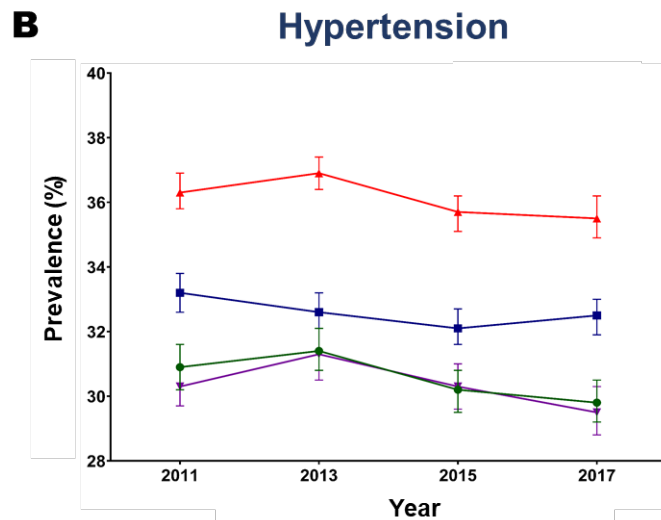
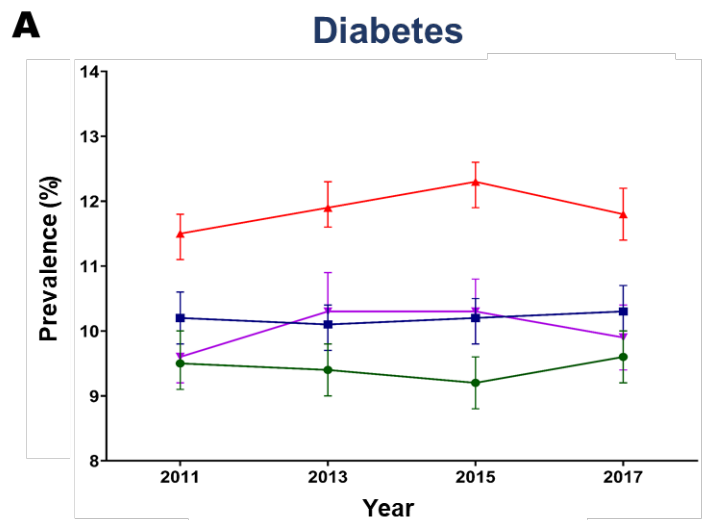
Supplementary Table 2. Baseline Characteristics of the BRFSS Study Population: 2011-2017

		Northeast	Midwest	South	West
		Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)
Age Groups	18-44 Years	36.5 (36.2-36.9)	35.8 (35.5-36.2)	38.0 (37.6-38.3)	39.0 (38.6-39.4)
	45-64 Years	40.1 (39.7-40.4)	40.6 (40.3-40.9)	38.9 (38.6-39.2)	38.8 (38.3-39.2)
	>64 Years	23.4 (23.1-23.7)	23.6 (23.4-23.8)	23.1 (22.9-23.3)	22.3 (21.9-22.6)
	Females	51.3 (50.9-51.7)	50.9 (50.6-51.2)	51.3 (51.0-51.6)	50.4 (50.0-50.9)
Race/Ethnicity	NH Whites	73.3 (72.9-73.6)	82.4 (82.1-82.7)	66.1 (65.8-66.4)	60.0 (59.5-60.4)
	NH Blacks	9.9 (9.6-10.1)	9.1 (8.8-9.3)	17.4 (17.2-17.7)	4.3 (4.1-4.5)
	Hispanics	10.3 (10.1-10.6)	5.1 (4.9-5.3)	12.2 (12.0-12.5)	22.7 (22.3-23.1)
	Others	6.5 (6.3-6.8)	3.5 (3.4-3.6)	4.2 (4.1-4.3)	13.0 (12.6-13.3)
Education	>High School	61.0 (60.6-61.3)	60.9 (60.6-61.2)	59.1 (58.8-59.4)	65.5 (65.1-65.9)
	High School	28.6 (28.2-28.9)	29.5 (29.2-29.8)	27.7 (27.5-28.0)	21.9 (21.6-22.3)
	<High School	10.5 (10.2-10.7)	9.6 (9.3-9.8)	13.2 (12.9-13.4)	12.6 (12.2-12.9)
	Health Insurance	92.5 (92.3-92.7)	91.7 (91.5-91.9)	86.9 (86.7-87.2)	90.1 (89.9-90.4)
Annual Household Income	<\$15,000	55.0 (54.6-55.4)	50.9 (50.5-51.2)	46.8 (46.5-47.1)	52.9 (52.4-53.3)
	\$15,000-\$25,000	12.7 (12.5-13.0)	15.0 (14.7-15.2)	14.1 (13.9-14.4)	13.0 (12.7-13.3)
	\$25,000-\$35,000	9.3 (9.1-9.6)	10.7 (10.5-10.9)	10.9 (10.7-11.1)	9.7 (9.5-10.0)
	\$35,000-\$50,000	14.4 (14.1-14.7)	15.3 (15.1-15.6)	17.5 (17.2-17.7)	13.4 (13.2-13.7)
	>\$50,000	8.5 (8.3-8.7)	8.1 (7.9-8.3)	10.7 (10.5-10.9)	10.9 (10.6-11.3)

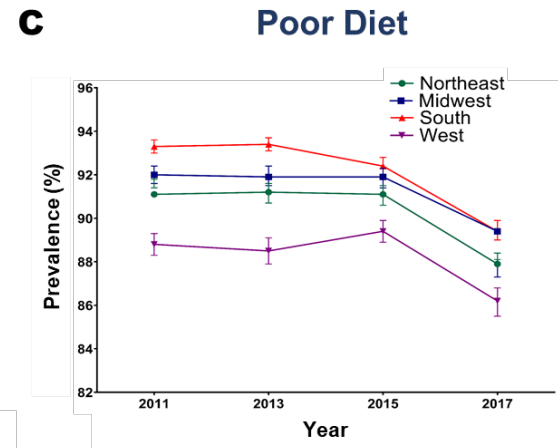
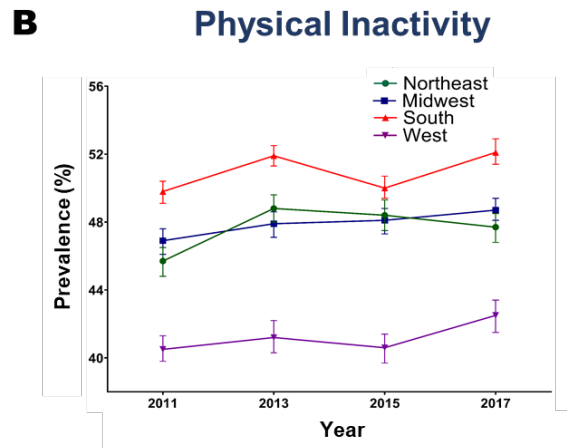
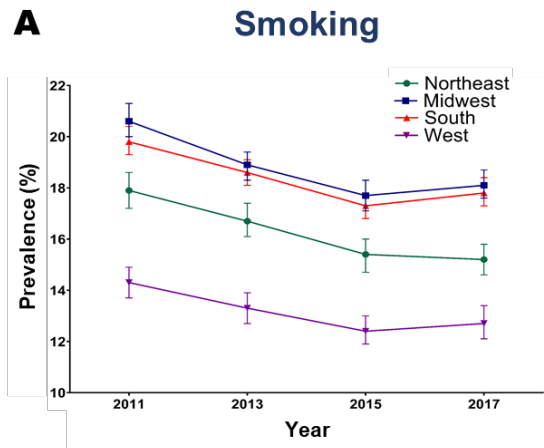
^a Age-standardized as per 2010 United States Census population proportions. CI: Confidence Intervals.

Supplementary Table 3. Relationship of Cardiovascular Health Index and Cardiovascular Mortality: Stratified by Region, Sex, and Race

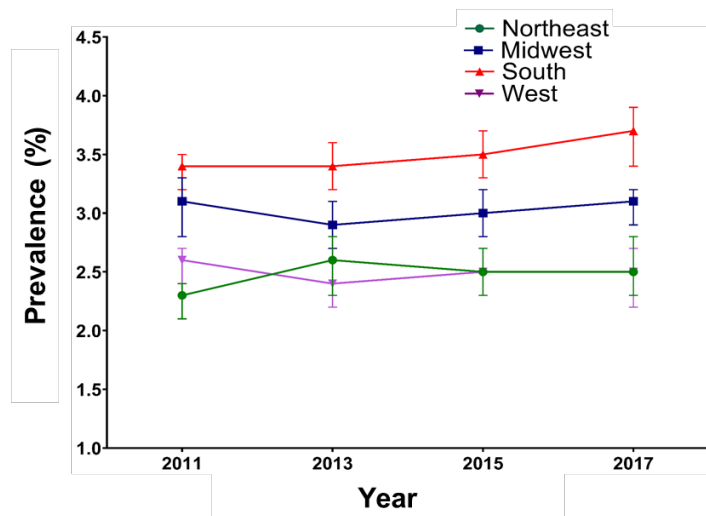
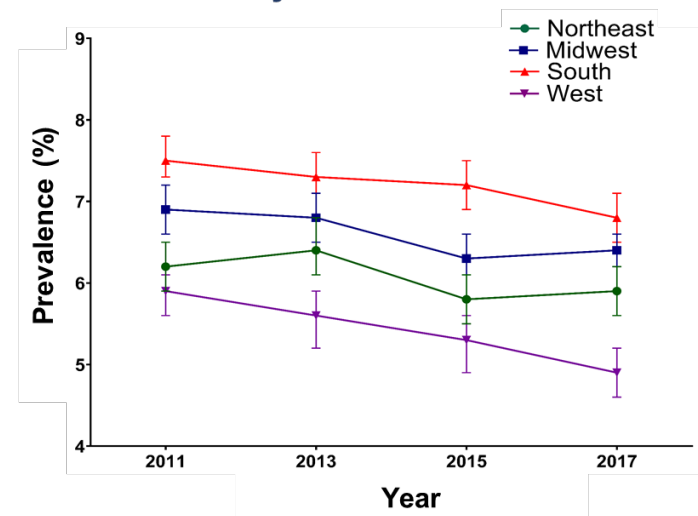
CVHI and Cardiovascular Mortality	Correlation Coefficient	P-Value
Northeast		
Overall	0.54	.14
Sex		
Males	0.55	.12
Females	0.56	.12
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic Whites	0.61	.08
Non-Hispanic Blacks	0.11	.78
Midwest		
Overall	0.88	<.001
Sex		
Males	0.84	<.001
Females	0.87	<.001
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic Whites	0.42	.17
Non-Hispanic Blacks	0.86	<.001
South		
Overall	0.70	.002
Sex		
Males	0.67	.003
Females	0.62	.009
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic Whites	0.80	<.001
Non-Hispanic Blacks	0.32	.21
West		
Overall	0.77	.002
Sex		
Males	0.70	.008
Females	0.62	.02
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic Whites	0.44	.14
Non-Hispanic Blacks	0.21	.49



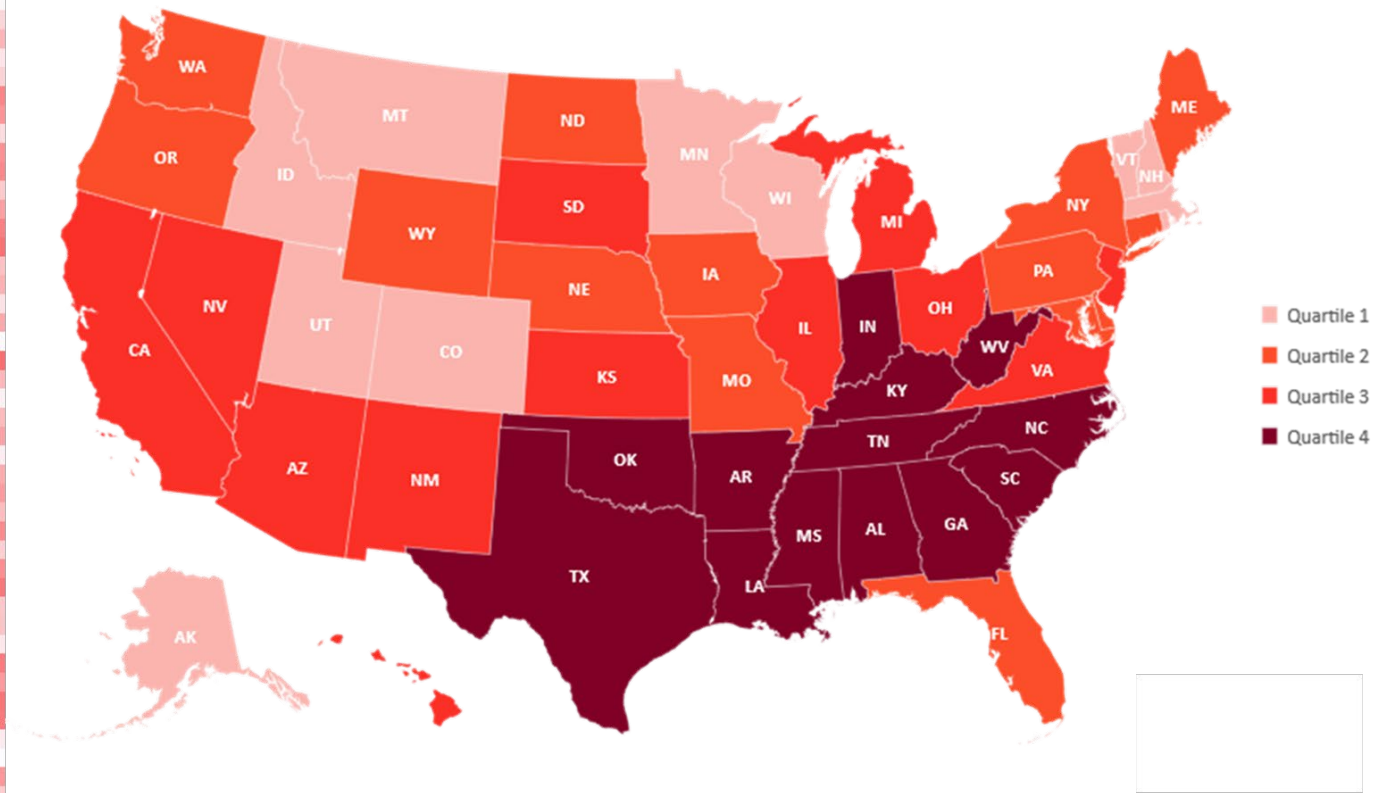
Supplementary Figure 1. Trends in Diabetes, Hypertension, Hypercholesterolemia, and Obesity



Supplementary Figure 2. Trends in Smoking, Physical Inactivity, and Poor Diet

A**Stroke****B****Coronary Heart Disease/
Myocardial Infarction****Supplementary Figure 3. Trends in Stroke and Coronary Heart Disease/Myocardial Infarction**

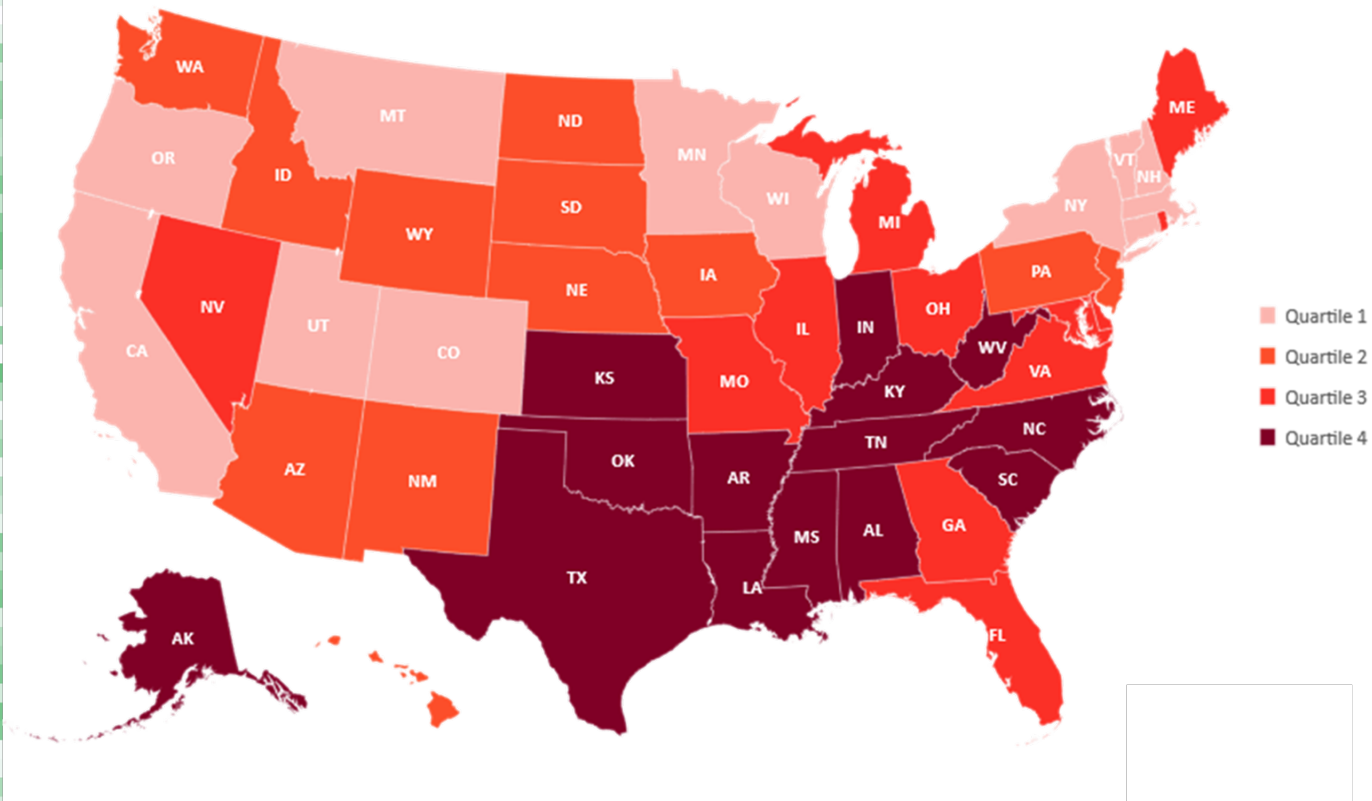
Diabetes	
Alabama	14.4 (13.3-15.6)
Alaska	7.8 (6.4-9.2)
Arizona	10.5 (9.8-11.2)
Arkansas	12.3 (10.7-13.8)
California	10.4 (9.4-11.4)
Colorado	7.7 (7.0-8.4)
Connecticut	9.2 (8.4-9.9)
Delaware	10.2 (9.0-11.4)
District of Columbia	8.8 (7.7-9.8)
Florida	9.2 (8.4-10.1)
Georgia	11.9 (10.8-13.1)
Hawaii	10.9 (9.8-11.9)
Idaho	8.9 (7.8-10.0)
Illinois	11.0 (9.9-12.1)
Indiana	11.7 (11.0-12.4)
Iowa	9.4 (8.6-10.2)
Kansas	10.7 (10.2-11.3)
Kentucky	12.3 (11.12-13.4)
Louisiana	13.8 (12.3-15.3)
Maine	9.8 (8.6-10.8)
Maryland	10.2 (9.4-11.1)
Massachusetts	8.8 (7.6-10.0)
Michigan	10.4 (9.7-11.2)
Minnesota	7.6 (7.0-8.2)
Mississippi	14.3 (12.9-15.7)
Missouri	10.1 (9.1-11.1)
Montana	7.9 (6.9-9.0)
Nebraska	10.1 (9.3-10.8)
Nevada	10.6 (9.0-12.2)
New Hampshire	8.0 (7.0-9.0)
New Jersey	10.4 (9.4-11.3)
New Mexico	10.8 (9.6-11.9)
New York	9.9 (9.1-10.7)
North Carolina	11.4 (10.1-12.6)
North Dakota	9.4 (8.5-10.3)
Ohio	11.0 (10.2-11.8)
Oklahoma	13.6 (12.3-14.8)
Oregon	9.6 (8.6-10.7)
Pennsylvania	9.7 (8.8-10.7)
Rhode Island	8.4 (7.3-9.5)
South Carolina	12.8 (11.9-13.6)
South Dakota	10.8 (9.2-12.4)
Tennessee	13.7 (12.4-15.0)
Texas	12.8 (11.4-14.2)
Utah	8.3 (7.5-9.0)
Vermont	7.6 (6.6-8.5)
Virginia	10.8 (10.0-11.7)
Washington	9.4 (8.7-10.1)
West Virginia	14.8 (13.6-16.0)
Wisconsin	8.9 (7.7-10.0)
Wyoming	9.0 (7.9-10.0)



PREVALENCE OF DIABETES: 2017

Supplementary Figure 4. Geographic Distribution of Prevalence of Diabetes: 2017

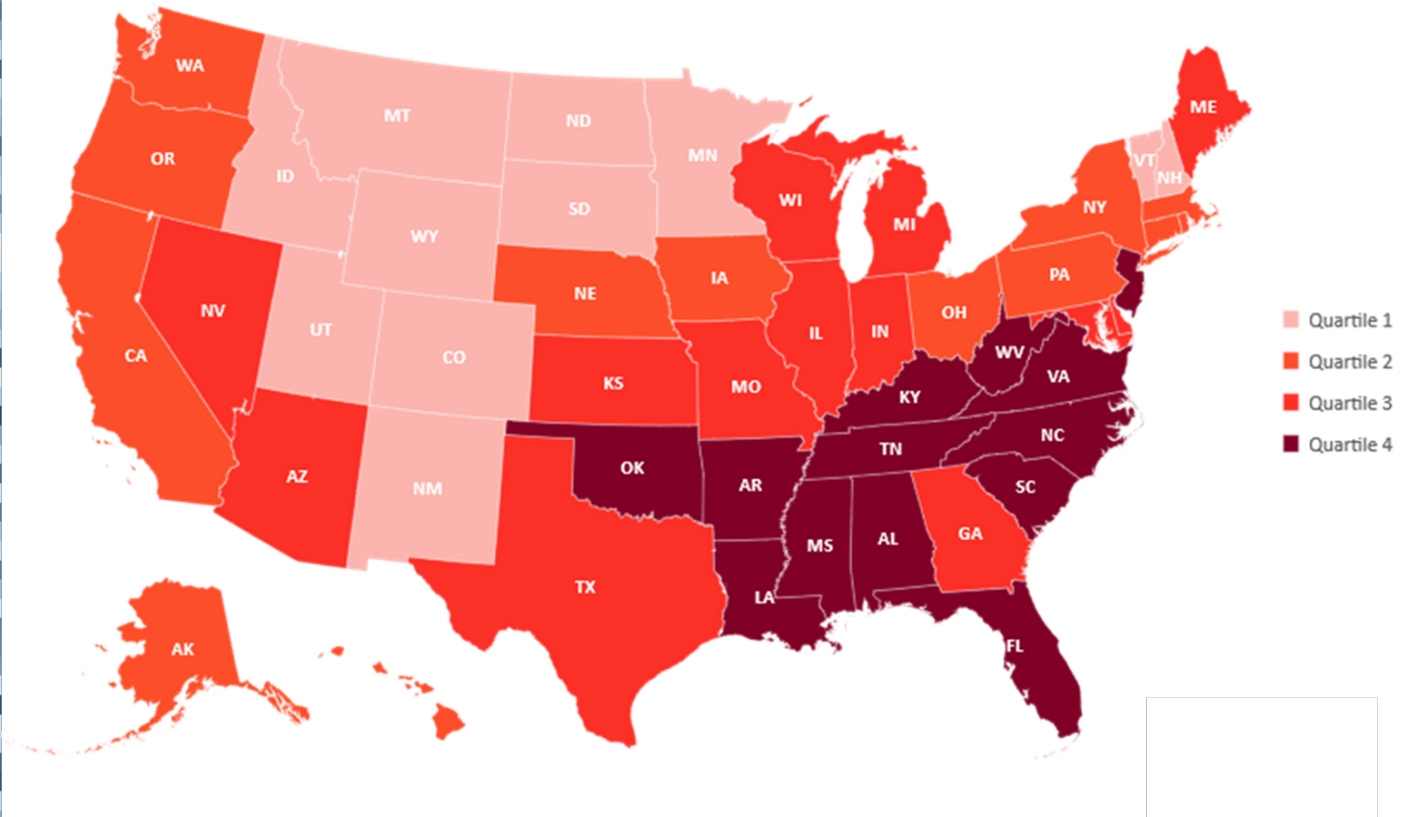
Hypertension	
Alabama	42.0 (40.1-43.8)
Alaska	34.4 (31.3-37.3)
Arizona	30.2 (29.2-31.2)
Arkansas	42.4 (39.4-45.4)
California	29.4 (28.0-30.8)
Colorado	26.2 (25.1-27.4)
Connecticut	29.3 (27.9-30.6)
Delaware	33.4 (31.0-35.8)
District of Columbia	29.9 (23.1-31.7)
Florida	32.6 (31.0-34.3)
Georgia	33.9 (32.2-35.6)
Hawaii	31.1 (29.5-32.6)
Idaho	31.0 (29.1-32.8)
Illinois	32.4 (30.7-34.0)
Indiana	36.2 (35.0-37.4)
Iowa	31.0 (29.7-32.4)
Kansas	34.4 (33.5-35.3)
Kentucky	40.3 (38.4-42.2)
Louisiana	39.7 (37.8-41.7)
Maine	31.8 (30.1-33.4)
Maryland	31.7 (30.4-33.0)
Massachusetts	27.4 (25.5-29.2)
Michigan	33.7 (32.5-35.0)
Minnesota	26.2 (25.3-27.2)
Mississippi	42.2 (40.0-44.4)
Missouri	32.3 (30.6-33.9)
Montana	27.6 (25.8-29.4)
Nebraska	31.3 (30.0-32.5)
Nevada	32.6 (30.2-35.0)
New Hampshire	28.2 (26.2-30.1)
New Jersey	31.4 (29.8-33.1)
New Mexico	30.9 (29.1-32.6)
New York	28.8 (27.6-30.0)
North Carolina	34.4 (32.5-36.3)
North Dakota	31.1 (29.5-32.6)
Ohio	34.2 (32.8-35.6)
Oklahoma	39.0 (37.2-40.7)
Oregon	29.8 (28.1-31.5)
Pennsylvania	31.5 (29.8-33.1)
Rhode Island	32.3 (30.3-34.3)
South Carolina	37.5 (36.1-39.0)
South Dakota	30.0 (27.8-32.2)
Tennessee	39.2 (37.1-41.3)
Texas	34.7 (32.7-36.7)
Utah	28.0 (26.8-29.2)
Vermont	28.5 (26.7-30.3)
Virginia	32.2 (30.7-33.7)
Washington	30.0 (28.8-31.1)
West Virginia	42.4 (40.5-44.3)
Wisconsin	29.6 (27.7-31.4)
Wyoming	30.7 (28.8-32.5)



PREVALENCE OF HYPERTENSION: 2017

Supplementary Figure 5. Geographic Distribution of Prevalence of Hypertension: 2017

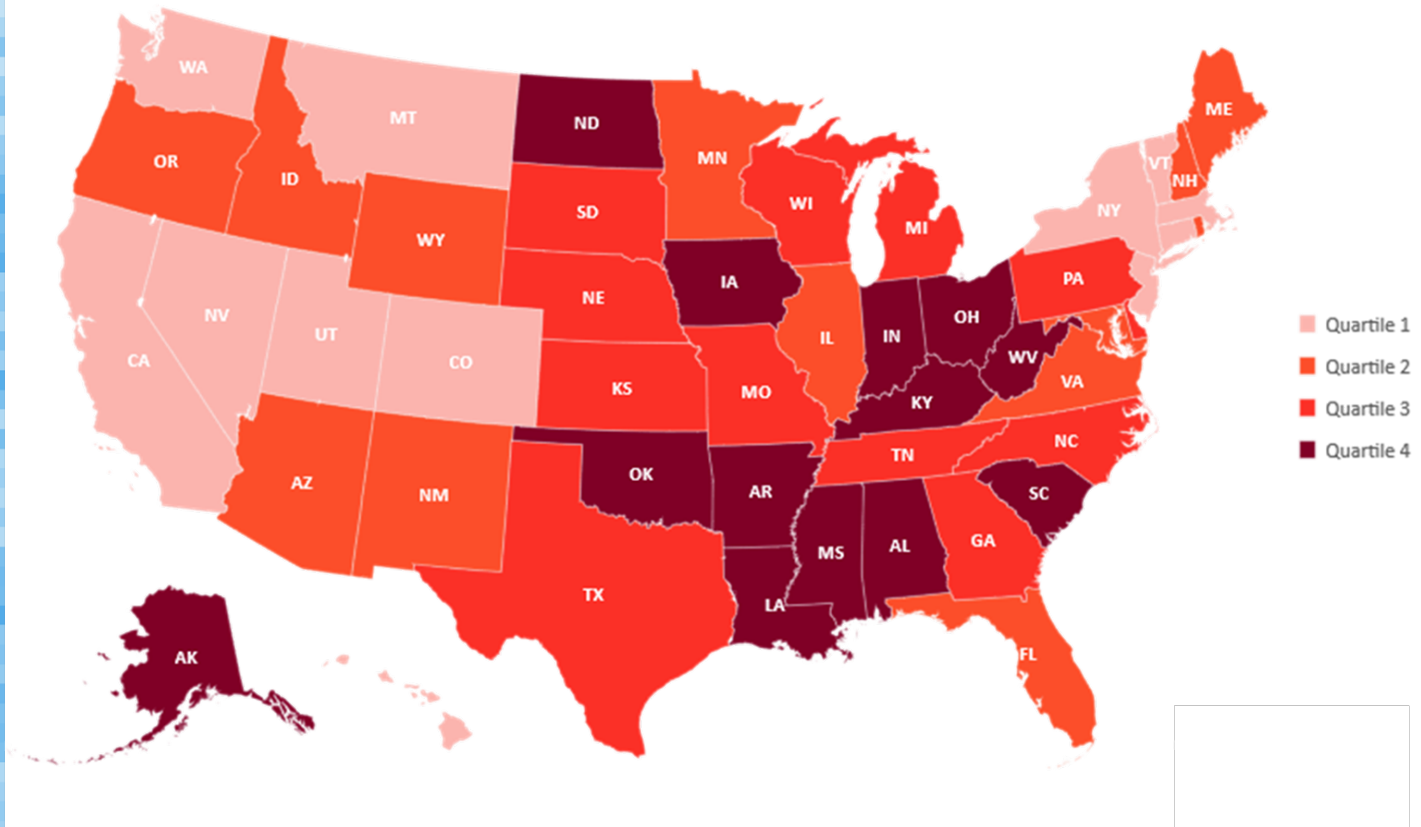
Hypercholesterolemia	
Alabama	34.1 (32.4-35.8)
Alaska	29.6 (26.9-32.2)
Arizona	31.3 (30.2-32.4)
Arkansas	33.2 (30.7-35.6)
California	29.4 (27.9-30.8)
Colorado	28.9 (27.7-30.0)
Connecticut	29.8 (28.4-31.2)
Delaware	32.5 (29.9-35.1)
District of Columbia	28.1 (26.2-30.0)
Florida	32.7 (31.0-34.5)
Georgia	30.6 (28.9-32.2)
Hawaii	30.2 (28.6-31.8)
Idaho	28.9 (26.9-30.8)
Illinois	30.6 (29.0-32.2)
Indiana	31.5 (30.4-32.6)
Iowa	29.7 (28.4-31.0)
Kansas	31.5 (30.6-32.3)
Kentucky	35.6 (33.8-37.5)
Louisiana	35.3 (33.3-37.2)
Maine	32.3 (30.6-34.0)
Maryland	31.0 (29.7-32.3)
Massachusetts	29.9 (27.9-31.8)
Michigan	31.9 (30.6-33.1)
Minnesota	26.4 (25.5-27.3)
Mississippi	35.6 (33.6-37.7)
Missouri	31.4 (29.7-33.1)
Montana	24.7 (23.0-26.5)
Nebraska	29.8 (28.6-31.1)
Nevada	32.4 (29.8-35.0)
New Hampshire	28.8 (26.9-30.7)
New Jersey	33.7 (32.0-35.4)
New Mexico	29.2 (27.4-31.0)
New York	30.5 (29.2-31.8)
North Carolina	33.0 (31.1-35.0)
North Dakota	29.2 (27.8-30.7)
Ohio	30.3 (29.0-31.7)
Oklahoma	34.8 (33.1-36.5)
Oregon	29.3 (27.5-31.0)
Pennsylvania	29.3 (27.7-30.9)
Rhode Island	29.7 (27.8-31.6)
South Carolina	33.4 (32.0-34.8)
South Dakota	26.3 (24.2-28.3)
Tennessee	33.7 (31.7-35.7)
Texas	32.6 (30.6-34.5)
Utah	28.2 (27.0-29.4)
Vermont	26.3 (24.7-28.0)
Virginia	32.9 (31.3-34.5)
Washington	29.9 (28.7-31.0)
West Virginia	35.3 (35.6-37.1)
Wisconsin	31.4 (29.5-33.4)
Wyoming	27.6 (25.9-29.3)



PREVALENCE OF HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA: 2017

Supplementary Figure 6. Geographic Distribution of Prevalence of Hypercholesterolemia: 2017

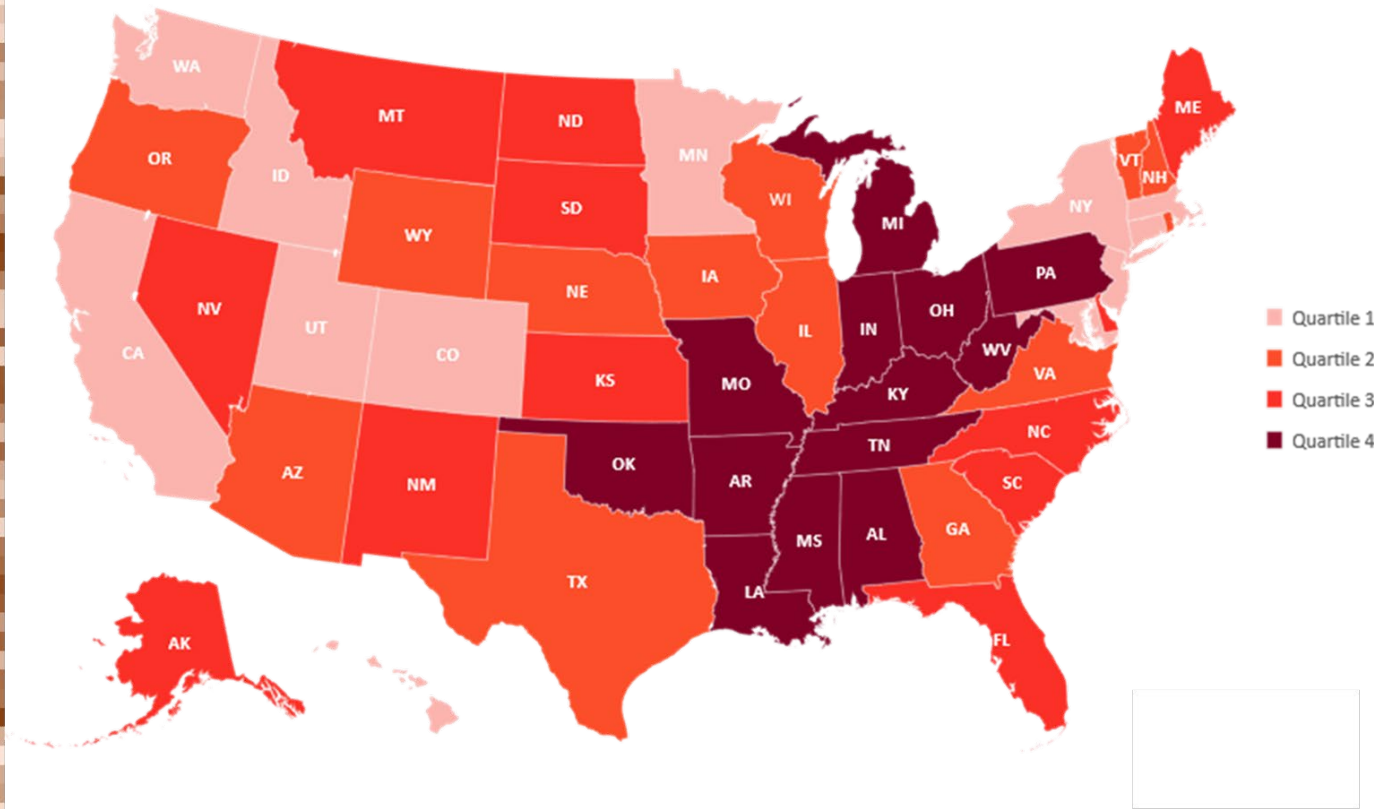
Obesity	
Alabama	38.8 (36.8-40.8)
Alaska	35.5 (32.2-38.9)
Arizona	31.3 (30.1-32.6)
Arkansas	38.4 (35.2-41.6)
California	26.0 (24.5-27.5)
Colorado	24.4 (23.1-25.7)
Connecticut	27.9 (26.3-29.4)
Delaware	32.9 (30.2-35.6)
District of Columbia	25.1 (23.01-27.1)
Florida	30.1 (28.2-32.0)
Georgia	32.7 (30.8-34.6)
Hawaii	26.3 (24.6-28.0)
Idaho	30.5 (28.3-32.7)
Illinois	32.0 (30.2-33.9)
Indiana	35.7 (34.3-37.0)
Iowa	38.8 (37.1-40.4)
Kansas	34.7 (33.7-35.8)
Kentucky	36.1 (34.1-38.2)
Louisiana	38.6 (36.3-40.8)
Maine	30.0 (28.1-31.8)
Maryland	32.1 (30.5-33.6)
Massachusetts	28.8 (24.7-29.0)
Michigan	34.1 (32.7-35.6)
Minnesota	29.9 (28.8-31.0)
Mississippi	39.0 (36.5-41.5)
Missouri	34.1 (32.2-36.0)
Montana	27.1 (25.1-29.1)
Nebraska	34.6 (33.2-36.1)
Nevada	27.4 (24.8-30.1)
New Hampshire	29.8 (27.3-32.2)
New Jersey	27.0 (25.3-28.7)
New Mexico	30.9 (28.8-32.9)
New York	26.7 (25.4-28.0)
North Carolina	34.1 (32.0-36.3)
North Dakota	35.5 (33.7-37.4)
Ohio	35.1 (33.5-36.7)
Oklahoma	39.6 (37.6-41.7)
Oregon	32.1 (30.1-34.1)
Pennsylvania	33.3 (31.4-35.2)
Rhode Island	31.3 (29.0-33.5)
South Carolina	36.3 (34.7-38.0)
South Dakota	33.9 (31.2-36.6)
Tennessee	35.0 (32.8-37.1)
Texas	34.0 (31.9-36.1)
Utah	27.4 (26.0-28.7)
Vermont	29.4 (27.2-31.6)
Virginia	31.0 (29.3-32.6)
Washington	29.4 (28.1-30.7)
West Virginia	41.3 (39.2-43.3)
Wisconsin	33.3 (31.1-35.5)
Wyoming	30.1 (28.0-32.1)



PREVALENCE OF OBESITY: 2017

Supplementary Figure 7. Geographic Distribution of Prevalence of Obesity: 2017

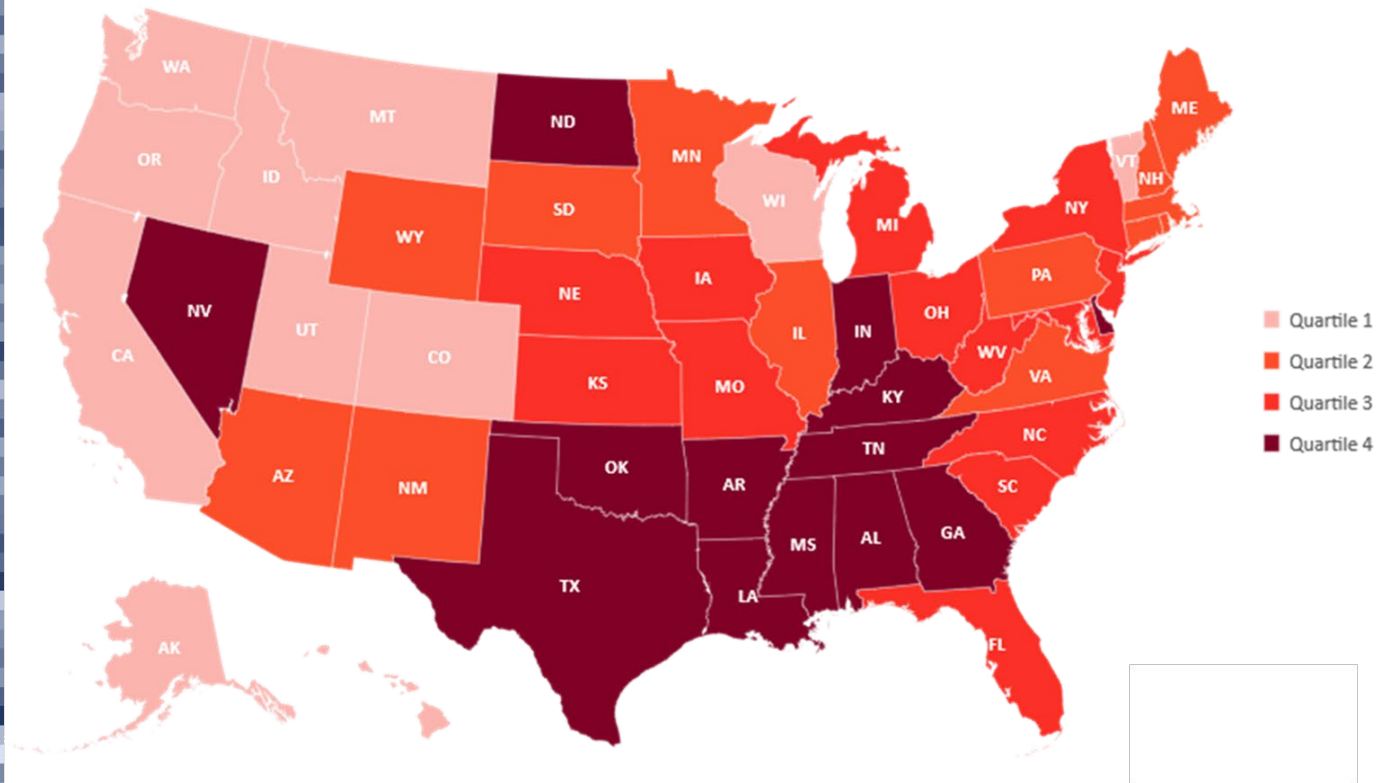
Smoking	
Alabama	21.3 (19.4-23.1)
Alaska	18.3 (15.2-21.0)
Arizona	15.7 (14.7-16.7)
Arkansas	22.7 (19.7-25.7)
California	11.0 (9.8-12.2)
Colorado	14.0 (12.9-15.1)
Connecticut	13.3 (12.0-15.6)
Delaware	16.9 (14.7-19.2)
District of Columbia	14.6 (13.0-16.3)
Florida	16.6 (15.1-18.2)
Georgia	16.5 (15.0-18.0)
Hawaii	13.0 (11.7-14.3)
Idaho	13.7 (12.0-15.5)
Illinois	15.2 (13.7-16.8)
Indiana	21.3 (20.0-22.5)
Iowa	16.4 (15.1-17.8)
Kansas	17.1 (16.2-18.0)
Kentucky	24.7 (22.8-22.7)
Louisiana	22.3 (20.2-24.2)
Maine	17.0 (15.5-18.6)
Maryland	14.0 (12.8-15.2)
Massachusetts	13.8 (12.1-15.5)
Michigan	19.4 (18.2-20.7)
Minnesota	13.7 (12.8-14.6)
Mississippi	20.6 (18.4-22.8)
Missouri	20.8 (19.1-22.6)
Montana	17.0 (15.1-19.0)
Nebraska	14.9 (13.8-16.1)
Nevada	18.6 (16.2-20.9)
New Hampshire	15.7 (13.5-17.8)
New Jersey	14.4 (13.0-15.8)
New Mexico	16.9 (15.1-18.6)
New York	13.6 (12.5-14.6)
North Carolina	17.2 (15.4-18.9)
North Dakota	18.4 (16.8-19.9)
Ohio	21.7 (20.2-23.1)
Oklahoma	20.3 (18.5-22.1)
Oregon	16.1 (14.5-17.8)
Pennsylvania	19.4 (17.7-21.0)
Rhode Island	15.0 (13.1-16.9)
South Carolina	18.4 (17.0-19.7)
South Dakota	18.2 (15.9-20.6)
Tennessee	22.8 (20.7-22.9)
Texas	15.4 (13.6-17.1)
Utah	8.3 (7.4-9.2)
Vermont	15.6 (13.7-17.4)
Virginia	16.1 (14.7-17.4)
Washington	12.7 (11.8-13.7)
West Virginia	26.5 (24.8-28.5)
Wisconsin	16.0 (14.3-17.7)
Wyoming	16.5 (15.6-19.3)



PREVALENCE OF SMOKING: 2017

Supplementary Figure 8. Geographic Distribution of Prevalence of Smoking: 2017

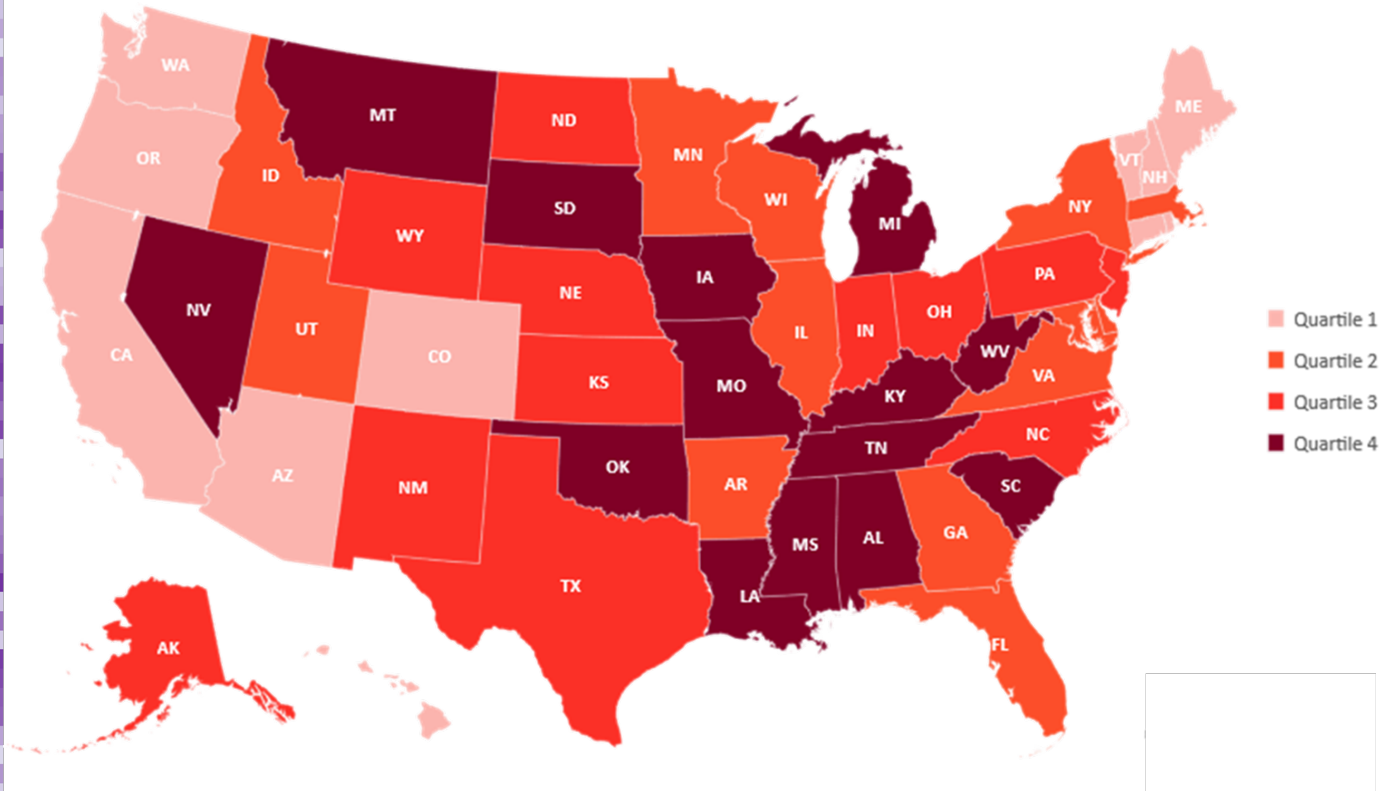
Physical Inactivity	
Alabama	55.7 (53.6-57.8)
Alaska	40.1 (36.6-43.5)
Arizona	46.5 (45.1-47.8)
Arkansas	54.8 (51.5-58.1)
California	41.6 (39.8-43.3)
Colorado	39.4 (37.9-40.9)
Connecticut	47.3 (45.6-49.1)
Delaware	51.4 (48.4-54.3)
District of Columbia	44.3 (41.8-46.7)
Florida	49.4 (47.3-51.4)
Georgia	51.9 (49.9-53.9)
Hawaii	43.6 (41.7-45.5)
Idaho	44.2 (41.8-46.6)
Illinois	46.8 (44.8-48.8)
Indiana	51.8 (50.4-53.2)
Iowa	49.1 (47.4-50.8)
Kansas	48.9 (47.8-50.0)
Kentucky	53.5 (51.4-55.7)
Louisiana	53.1 (50.8-55.5)
Maine	46.4 (44.3-48.4)
Maryland	48.6 (46.9-50.3)
Massachusetts	46.0 (43.6-48.4)
Michigan	49.6 (48.1-51.2)
Minnesota	46.9 (45.7-48.2)
Mississippi	54.8 (52.2-57.4)
Missouri	50.1 (48.0-52.1)
Montana	43.0 (40.7-45.3)
Nebraska	48.7 (47.2-50.3)
Nevada	52.1 (49.1-55.0)
New Hampshire	45.4 (42.7-48.0)
New Jersey	49.3 (47.4-51.3)
New Mexico	45.1 (42.9-47.3)
New York	49.3 (47.7-50.8)
North Carolina	49.8 (47.5-52.0)
North Dakota	53.5 (51.6-55.5)
Ohio	51.0 (49.3-52.7)
Oklahoma	55.8 (53.7-57.9)
Oregon	41.4 (39.3-43.6)
Pennsylvania	46.0 (44.0-48.0)
Rhode Island	47.9 (45.4-50.3)
South Carolina	50.0 (48.3-51.7)
South Dakota	46.8 (43.9-49.7)
Tennessee	52.0 (49.7-54.4)
Texas	56.4 (54.1-58.6)
Utah	43.0 (41.5-44.5)
Vermont	38.8 (36.5-41.1)
Virginia	47.9 (46.1-49.7)
Washington	40.7 (39.3-42.1)
West Virginia	50.0 (47.9-52.1)
Wisconsin	43.2 (40.9-45.5)
Wyoming	45.6 (43.3-47.9)



PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL INACTIVITY: 2017

Supplementary Figure 9. Geographic Distribution of Prevalence of Physical Inactivity: 2017

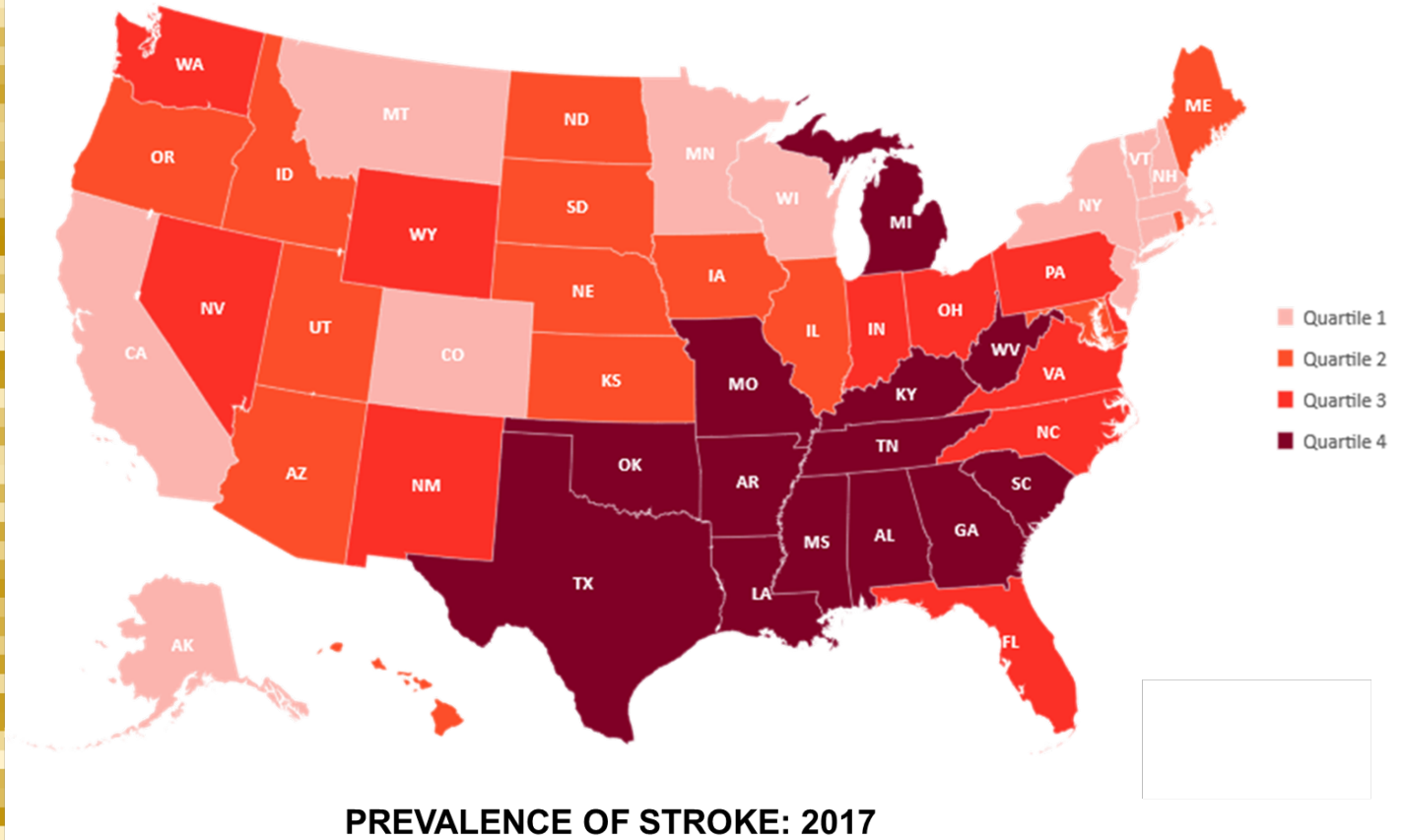
Poor Diet	
Alabama	92.5 (91.4-93.6)
Alaska	88.9 (86.7-91.0)
Arizona	86.6 (85.7-87.5)
Arkansas	87.6 (85.2-90.0)
California	85.9 (84.7-87.1)
Colorado	85.8 (84.8-86.9)
Connecticut	85.0 (83.7-86.2)
Delaware	87.1 (85.1-89.2)
District of Columbia	78.3 (76.3-80.2)
Florida	88.2 (87.0-89.4)
Georgia	88.1 (86.7-89.5)
Hawaii	85.3 (83.8-86.7)
Idaho	87.7 (86.0-89.3)
Illinois	87.8 (86.5-89.0)
Indiana	89.7 (88.8-90.6)
Iowa	90.2 (89.1-91.2)
Kansas	88.6 (87.9-89.3)
Kentucky	92.0 (90.7-93.2)
Louisiana	90.2 (88.8-91.7)
Maine	83.3 (81.7-84.9)
Maryland	86.7 (85.5-87.8)
Massachusetts	87.1 (85.5-88.7)
Michigan	90.6 (89.8-91.5)
Minnesota	86.8 (86.0-87.7)
Mississippi	92.0 (90.6-93.5)
Missouri	92.3 (91.2-93.4)
Montana	90.5 (89.0-92.0)
Nebraska	89.7 (88.7-90.6)
Nevada	91.6 (90.1-93.1)
New Hampshire	82.9 (81.1-84.7)
New Jersey	88.8 (87.7-90.0)
New Mexico	89.1 (87.6-90.5)
New York	88.3 (87.3-89.3)
North Carolina	88.8 (87.3-90.3)
North Dakota	89.0 (87.7-90.3)
Ohio	90.1 (89.1-91.1)
Oklahoma	93.6 (92.5-94.7)
Oregon	84.4 (82.8-85.9)
Pennsylvania	89.2 (88.1-90.4)
Rhode Island	83.9 (82.2-85.7)
South Carolina	92.2 (91.3-93.1)
South Dakota	91.3 (89.5-93.0)
Tennessee	90.2 (88.8-91.6)
Texas	90.1 (88.8-91.4)
Utah	87.3 (86.3-88.4)
Vermont	81.4 (79.4-83.4)
Virginia	87.9 (86.7-89.1)
Washington	83.6 (82.6-84.7)
West Virginia	95.0 (94.1-95.9)
Wisconsin	88.4 (86.8-89.9)
Wyoming	89.3 (87.9-90.8)



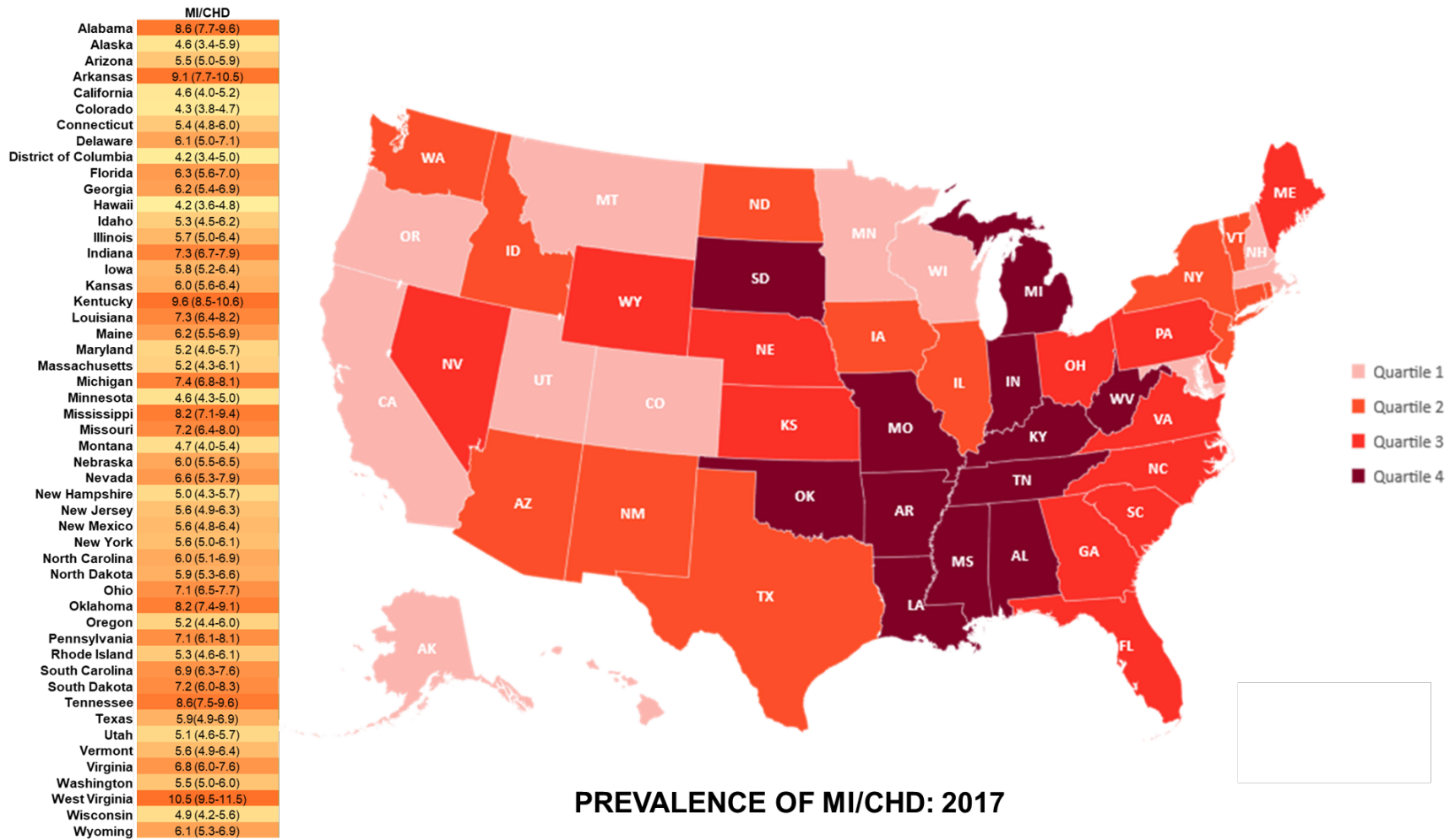
PREVALENCE OF POOR DIET: 2017

Supplementary Figure 10. Geographic Distribution of Prevalence of Poor Diet: 2017

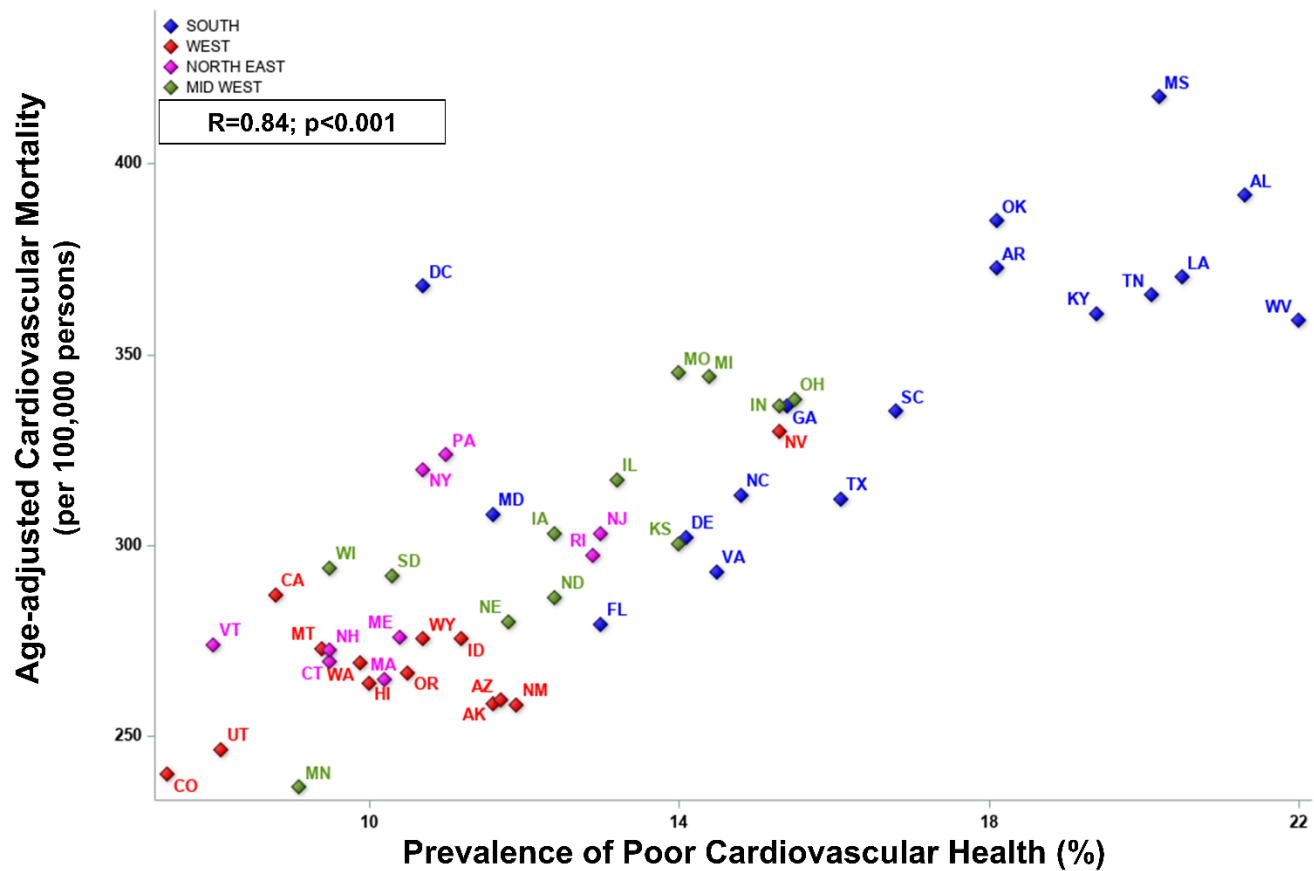
	Stroke
Alabama	4.5 (3.8-5.2)
Alaska	2.2 (1.4-3.1)
Arizona	2.7 (2.4-3.1)
Arkansas	5.4 (4.1-6.8)
California	2.2 (1.8-2.7)
Colorado	2.2 (1.8-2.6)
Connecticut	2.3 (1.9-2.7)
Delaware	2.9 (2.3-3.5)
District of Columbia	2.6 (2.0-3.2)
Florida	3.2 (2.7-3.8)
Georgia	3.6 (3.0-4.2)
Hawaii	2.7 (2.2-3.2)
Idaho	2.5 (2.0-3.1)
Illinois	2.8 (2.2-3.3)
Indiana	3.4 (3.0-3.8)
Iowa	2.6 (2.2-3.1)
Kansas	2.8 (2.5-3.1)
Kentucky	4.6 (3.8-5.4)
Louisiana	4.7 (3.9-5.5)
Maine	2.5 (2.0-3.0)
Maryland	2.8 (2.4-3.3)
Massachusetts	2.2 (1.6-2.7)
Michigan	3.6 (3.1-4.2)
Minnesota	2.0 (1.7-2.2)
Mississippi	4.6 (3.8-5.4)
Missouri	4.3 (3.6-5.0)
Montana	2.2 (1.7-2.7)
Nebraska	2.7 (2.3-3.1)
Nevada	3.3 (2.4-4.1)
New Hampshire	2.3 (1.8-2.9)
New Jersey	2.3 (1.9-2.6)
New Mexico	3.0 (2.4-3.6)
New York	2.3 (1.9-2.7)
North Carolina	3.4 (2.6-4.2)
North Dakota	2.6 (2.1-3.1)
Ohio	3.4 (2.9-3.9)
Oklahoma	4.3 (3.6-5.0)
Oregon	2.8 (2.2-3.3)
Pennsylvania	3.3 (2.7-4.0)
Rhode Island	2.7 (2.1-3.2)
South Carolina	3.7 (3.2-4.2)
South Dakota	2.4 (1.6-3.1)
Tennessee	4.0 (3.2-4.8)
Texas	3.7 (2.8-4.5)
Utah	2.5 (2.0-2.9)
Vermont	2.0 (1.6-2.4)
Virginia	3.0 (2.5-3.5)
Washington	2.9 (2.5-3.3)
West Virginia	4.6 (3.9-5.4)
Wisconsin	2.0 (1.5-2.5)
Wyoming	3.1 (2.5-3.7)



Supplementary Figure 11. Geographic Distribution of Prevalence of Stroke: 2017

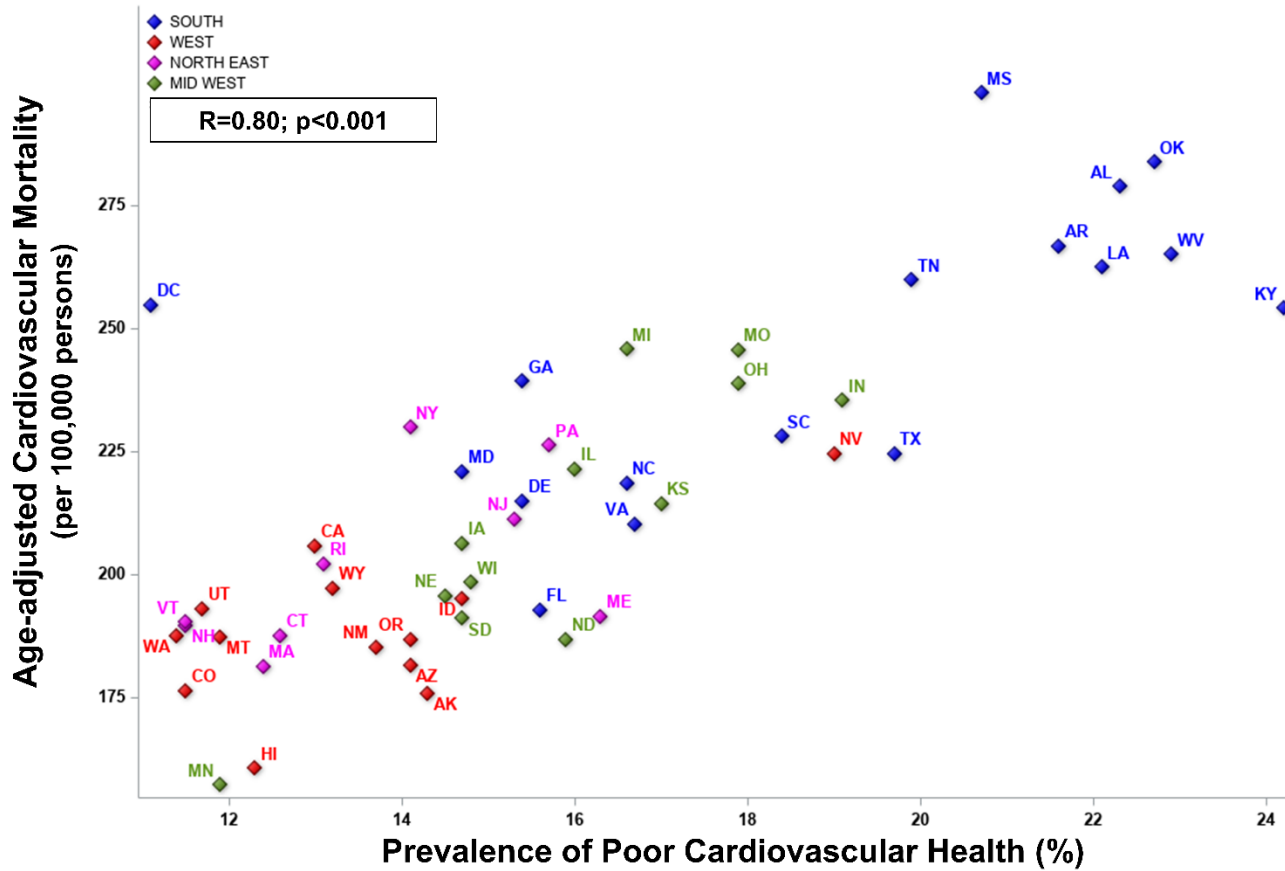


Supplementary Figure 12. Geographic Distribution of Prevalence of Myocardial Infarction/Coronary Heart Disease: 2017



Relationship of Cardiovascular Mortality and Prevalence of Poor Cardiovascular Health: Males

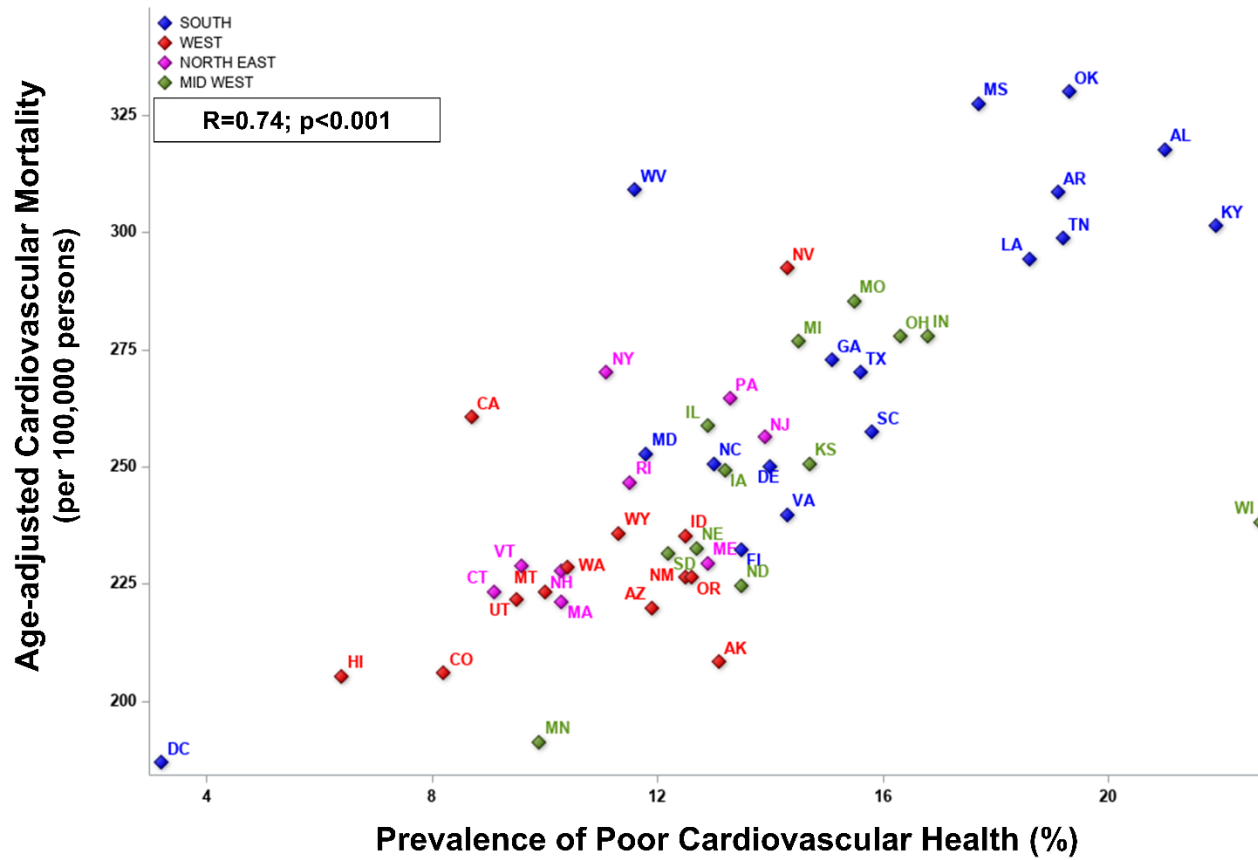
Supplementary Figure 13. Relationship of Cardiovascular Mortality and Prevalence of Poor Cardiovascular Health in Males



Relationship of Cardiovascular Mortality and Prevalence of Poor Cardiovascular Health: Females

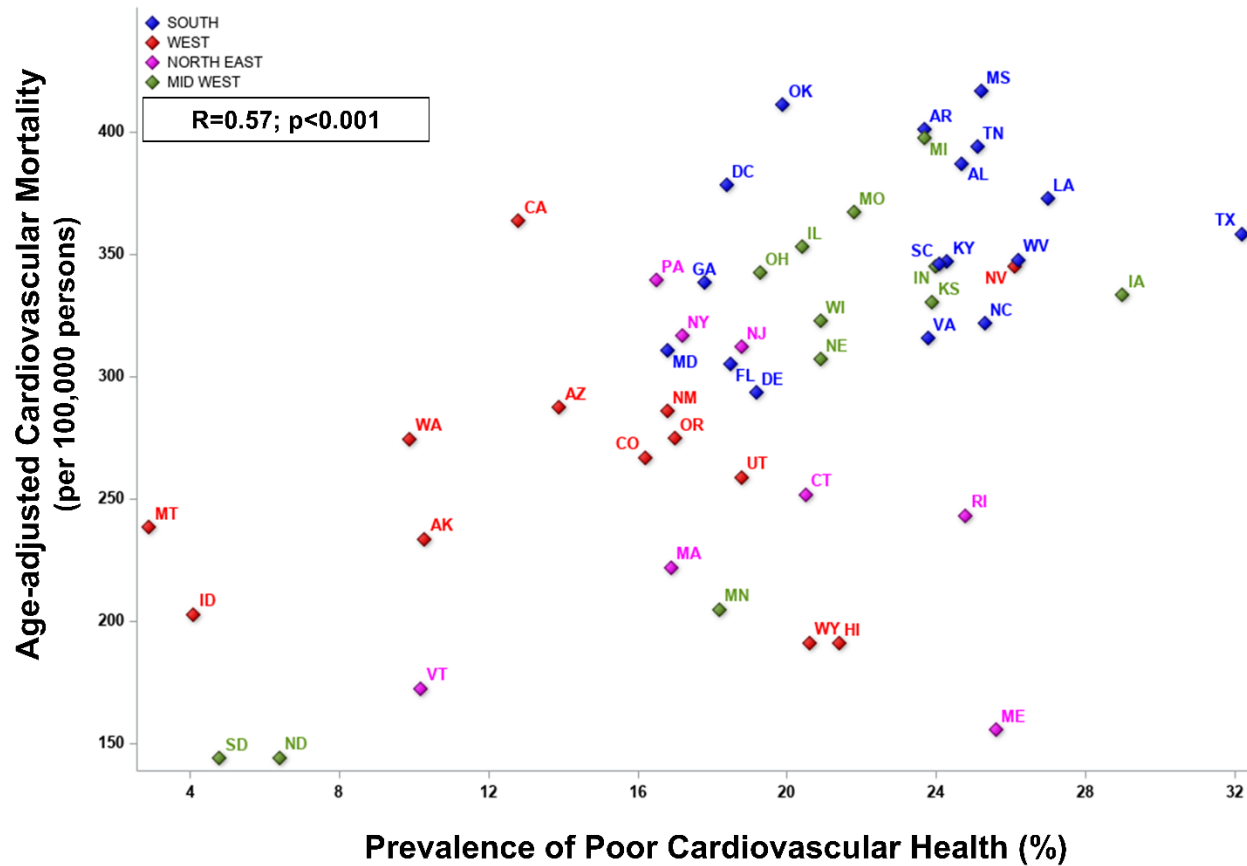
Supplementary Figure 14. Relationship of Cardiovascular Mortality and Prevalence of Poor Cardiovascular Health in

Females



Relationship of Cardiovascular Mortality and Prevalence of Poor Cardiovascular Health: Non-Hispanic Whites

Supplementary Figure 15. Relationship of Cardiovascular Mortality and Prevalence of Poor Cardiovascular Health in Non-Hispanic Whites



Relationship of Cardiovascular Mortality and Prevalence of Poor Cardiovascular Health: Non-Hispanic Blacks

Supplementary Figure 16. Relationship of Cardiovascular Mortality and Prevalence of Poor Cardiovascular Health in Non-Hispanic Blacks