Table 1. Modeled estimates (with standard errors) of the percent distribution of personal telephone status for adults aged 18 and over, by state: United States, 2024

Geographic area	Wireless-only adults	Wireless-mostly adults	Dual users	Landline-mostly adults	Landline-only adults	Phoneless adults	Total
Alabama	82.5 (1.8)	8.7 (1.3)	4.3 (0.7)	1.6 (0.4)	2.0 (0.3)	1.0	100.0
Alaska	79.5 (2.7)	14.4 (2.4)	3.5 (0.7)	0.6 (0.3)	1.3 (0.3)	0.6	100.0
Arizona	75.0 (2.0)	17.0 (1.7)	3.4 (0.5)	1.9 (0.4)	1.5 (0.2)	1.2	100.0
Arkansas	81.4 (2.0)	10.2 (1.4)	2.9 (0.6)	2.9 (0.5)	1.3 (0.2)	1.3	100.0
California	80.7 (0.8)	11.9 (0.7)	3.4 (0.3)	1.5 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)	1.2	100.0
Colorado	83.2 (1.4)	9.2 (1.0)	3.7 (0.5)	1.9 (0.3)	1.0 (0.2)	1.1	100.0
Connecticut	67.1 (2.2)	19.8 (1.9)	6.7 (0.9)	3.1 (0.5)	2.2 (0.3)	1.1	100.0
Delaware	67.6 (2.7)	18.1 (2.2)	6.3 (0.9)	4.7 (0.7)	2.4 (0.4)	0.8	100.0
District of Columbia	71.1 (2.3)	19.2 (2.0)	3.8 (0.9)	3.0 (0.7)	2.1 (0.5)	0.8	100.0
Florida	80.4 (1.0)	12.5 (0.8)	3.0 (0.3)	1.5 (0.2)	1.5 (0.2)	1.0	100.0
Georgia	81.2 (1.3)	12.0 (1.2)	2.8 (0.4)	2.2 (0.4)	0.9 (0.2)	0.9	100.0
Hawaii	65.6 (3.0)	23.0 (2.6)	5.1 (0.9)	1.9 (0.5)	3.1 (0.6)	1.4	100.0
Idaho	84.5 (1.8)	9.3 (1.5)	3.1 (0.6)	1.3 (0.4)	1.0 (0.2)	0.9	100.0
Illinois	79.7 (1.2)	11.3 (1.0)	4.3 (0.5)	2.0 (0.3)	1.7 (0.2)	1.0	100.0
Indiana	80.9 (1.7)	9.7 (1.2)	3.8 (0.6)	2.9 (0.4)	1.5 (0.2)	1.2	100.0
Iowa	80.5 (1.9)	9.6 (1.4)	4.2 (0.7)	3.0 (0.5)	1.5 (0.3)	1.2	100.0
Kansas	85.2 (1.6)	7.2 (1.2)	3.4 (0.6)	1.6 (0.4)	1.5 (0.3)	1.1	100.0
Kentucky	76.6 (2.0)	10.4 (1.2)	4.8 (0.6)	4.2 (0.6)	2.7 (0.3)	1.3	100.0
Louisiana	81.0 (1.6)	11.4 (1.3)	2.7 (0.5)	2.1 (0.4)	1.6 (0.3)	1.2	100.0
Maine	70.3 (2.8)	14.1 (2.0)	6.1 (0.9)	5.7 (0.9)	3.0 (0.4)	0.7	100.0
Maryland	65.8 (2.0)	22.3 (1.8)	7.7 (0.9)	1.6 (0.4)	1.8 (0.3)	0.8	100.0
Massachusetts	63.1 (1.8)	22.4 (1.5)	7.8 (0.8)	3.4 (0.4)	2.4 (0.3)	0.9	100.0
Michigan	79.1 (1.3)	9.5 (1.0)	4.3 (0.5)	4.5 (0.5)	1.7 (0.2)	1.0	100.0
Minnesota	76.8 (1.6)	12.1 (1.3)	4.8 (0.6)	3.5 (0.5)	1.8 (0.3)	0.9	100.0
Mississippi	85.8 (1.6)	6.2 (1.1)	3.2 (0.6)	2.1 (0.4)	1.7 (0.3)	1.0	100.0
Missouri	79.9 (1.7)	10.9 (1.2)	4.3 (0.7)	2.0 (0.4)	1.8 (0.3)	1.1	100.0
Montana	73.1 (2.6)	15.1 (2.0)	4.9 (0.8)	3.4 (0.6)	2.7 (0.4)	0.8	100.0
Nebraska	81.3 (2.1)	8.9 (1.5)	4.6 (0.8)	2.5 (0.6)	1.5 (0.3)	1.2	100.0
Nevada	84.8 (1.5)	9.1 (1.1)	2.2 (0.5)	1.6 (0.3)	1.1 (0.2)	1.2	100.0
New Hampshire	65.3 (2.6)	19.1 (2.0)	7.5 (1.0)	4.0 (0.7)	2.6 (0.4)	1.5	100.0
New Jersey	64.2 (1.8)	22.7 (1.5)	7.9 (0.9)	2.4 (0.4)	1.9 (0.3)	0.9	100.0
New Mexico	82.4 (2.0)	7.1 (1.3)	6.3 (0.9)	0.8 (0.3)	2.3 (0.3)	1.0	100.0
New York	61.6 (1.2)	21.3 (1.1)	8.4 (0.6)	4.4 (0.4)	3.1 (0.3)	1.2	100.0
North Carolina	78.1 (1.4)	11.2 (1.0)	5.7 (0.6)	2.6 (0.3)	1.5 (0.2)	0.9	100.0
North Dakota	74.7 (2.6)	16.0 (2.2)	3.5 (0.7)	3.2 (0.7)	1.7 (0.3)	0.9	100.0
Ohio	78.1 (1.1)	10.2 (0.8)	5.2 (0.6)	3.4 (0.4)	2.1 (0.3)	1.0	100.0
Oklahoma	88.6 (1.3)	5.8 (1.0)	2.5 (0.5)	1.0 (0.3)	1.1 (0.2)	1.0	100.0
Oregon	82.8 (1.6)	8.0 (1.1)	4.1 (0.6)	2.9 (0.5)	1.6 (0.3)	0.7	100.0
Pennsylvania	67.9 (1.4)	14.5 (1.0)	8.1 (0.6)	5.6 (0.5)	2.9 (0.3)	1.0	100.0
Rhode Island	72.1 (2.4)	14.4 (1.9)	6.4 (0.9)	3.3 (0.7)	2.9 (0.4)	1.0	100.0
South Carolina	79.1 (1.6)	11.5 (1.3)	4.2 (0.6)	2.8 (0.5)	1.5 (0.2)	0.8	100.0
South Dakota	76.6 (2.5)	12.9 (2.0)	3.8 (0.7)	2.8 (0.6)	1.9 (0.3)	1.9	100.0
Tennessee	82.9 (1.4)	7.4 (0.9)	3.9 (0.5)	3.1 (0.5)	1.7 (0.2)	1.1	100.0
Texas	86.1 (0.8)	8.8 (0.6)	2.0 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	0.9 (0.1)	1.1	100.0
Utah	83.1 (1.7)	12.9 (1.5)	1.8 (0.5)	0.9 (0.3)	0.4 (0.2)	0.9	100.0
Vermont	64.7 (2.9)	15.9 (2.1)	8.8 (1.0)	5.7 (0.8)	3.8 (0.5)	1.2	100.0
Virginia	74.9 (1.6)	14.4 (1.2)	5.1 (0.6)	3.0 (0.4)	1.5 (0.2)	1.0	100.0
Washington	77.4 (1.4)	12.6 (1.1)	5.7 (0.6)	1.9 (0.3)	1.4 (0.2)	0.9	100.0
West Virginia	68.4 (2.9)	12.3 (2.0)	7.8 (1.1)	5.4 (0.9)	4.1 (0.5)	1.9	100.0
Wisconsin	75.5 (1.7)	11.2 (1.2)	5.4 (0.7)	4.5 (0.5)	2.3 (0.3)	1.2	100.0
Wyoming	79.3 (2.2)	10.7 (1.7)	4.6 (0.7)	2.5 (0.5)	1.9 (0.3)	1.0	100.0

See notes on next page.

NOTES: Small-area statistical modeling techniques were used to combine National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data collected from within specific geographies (states and some counties) with auxiliary data that are representative of those geographies to produce model-based estimates. Estimates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were modeled using the procedures described in previous National Health Statistics Reports (e.g., https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr039.pdf), with a few modifications.

• Models were based on three 12-month periods (2022-2024).

• LASSO regression models (least absolute shrinkage and selection operator) were used to select the best set of covariates for the models. Covariates for these adult models were allowed to differ from the covariates for models based on children.

• Potential covariates originally drawn from infoUSA.com were dropped in favor of additional covariates from the American Community Survey (ACS) on internet and smartphone use.

• ACS data (2022-2024) used as covariates corresponded to the same year as NHIS data. For example, data from the 2024 ACS were used as covariates in the model for direct estimates derived using data from the 2024 NHIS.

• The proportion of adults living in households with no telephone service ("phoneless adults") was not modeled. Other proportions were adjusted so that this estimate agreed with a modified 2024 ACS estimate for this proportion. The state-level ACS estimates for phoneless adults were adjusted to match the NHIS national estimate for phoneless adults.

• The variances for the direct estimates were computed using in-house rather than publicly available sample design variables.

In 2019, the NHIS underwent a questionnaire redesign to better meet the needs of data users. The redesigned NHIS classifies telephone status for adults rather than households. The modeled estimates reported here for 2024 are for adults aged 18 and over who are wireless-only, wireless-mostly, dual users, landline-mostly, and landline-only instead of adults aged 18 and over *living in households* that are wireless-only, wireless-mostly, dual-use, landline-mostly, or landline-only.

Small-area statistical modeling assumes that the design-based estimates of variance are stable and that the direct estimates are unbiased. Users are cautioned that the approach used to create the model-based estimates can produce substantially biased prevalence estimates and unstable variance estimates when the direct estimate from NHIS is based on small sample sizes, when that sample is drawn from only a few geographic areas, and when those few geographic areas are not representative of the state of interest.

SOURCES: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2022-2024; and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2022-2024.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Estimates were calculated by Shalima Zalsha of NORC at the University of Chicago, in collaboration with staff of the National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 2. Modeled estimates (with standard errors) of the percent distribution of household telephone status for children under age 18, by state: United States, 2024

Geographic area	Wireless-only	Wireless and landline	Landline-only	No telephone service	Total
Alabama	89.5 (2.4)	9.8 (2.3)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5	100.0
Alaska	86.2 (2.8)	13.2 (2.8)	0.0 (0.0)	0.6	100.0
Arizona	85.2 (2.4)	13.8 (2.4)	0.0 (0.0)	0.9	100.0
Arkansas	91.1 (2.1)	7.8 (2.0)	0.2 (0.1)	0.9	100.0
California	89.7 (1.0)	9.2 (1.0)	0.2 (0.0)	0.9	100.0
Colorado	90.7 (1.7)	8.3 (1.6)	0.0 (0.0)	1.0	100.0
Connecticut	80.6 (2.8)	18.8 (2.7)	0.2 (0.1)	0.5	100.0
Delaware	80.9 (3.6)	18.6 (3.6)	0.1 (0.1)	0.4	100.0
District of Columbia	81.4 (4.4)	18.1 (4.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.5	100.0
Florida	88.4 (1.5)	10.8 (1.4)	0.0 (0.0)	0.8	100.0
Georgia	88.4 (1.9)	10.9 (1.9)	0.0 (0.0)	0.7	100.0
Hawaii	77.9 (3.8)	21.8 (3.8)	0.1 (0.1)	0.2	100.0
Idaho	91.0 (2.4)	8.5 (2.4)	0.0 (0.0)	0.5	100.0
Illinois	90.1 (1.5)	9.1 (1.3)	0.1 (0.0)	0.8	100.0
Indiana	89.2 (2.1)	9.4 (1.9)	0.4 (0.1)	1.0	100.0
Iowa	89.0 (2.3)	9.8 (2.2)	0.2 (0.1)	1.0	100.0
Kansas	89.3 (2.5)	9.6 (2.5)	0.2 (0.1)	0.8	100.0
Kentucky	83.9 (2.6)	13.1 (2.4)	1.3 (0.2)	1.6	100.0
Louisiana	88.6 (2.0)	9.8 (1.9)	0.6 (0.1)	1.0	100.0
Maine	83.4 (3.3)	14.6 (3.3)	0.4 (0.1)	1.6	100.0
Maryland	77.4 (2.9)	21.9 (2.8)	0.0 (0.0)	0.7	100.0
Massachusetts	75.8 (2.9)	23.4 (2.8)	0.2 (0.1)	0.7	100.0
Michigan	89.2 (2.0)	9.3 (1.5)	0.4 (0.1)	1.1	100.0
Minnesota	86.3 (2.2)	12.7 (2.1)	0.0 (0.0)	1.0	100.0
Mississippi	90.7 (2.3)	8.0 (2.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.8	100.0
Missouri	91.2 (1.7)	7.2 (1.6)	0.1 (0.1)	1.4	100.0
Montana	87.6 (3.0)	11.3 (2.6)	0.7 (0.2)	0.5	100.0
Nebraska	92.8 (2.3)	6.1 (2.0)	0.4 (0.1)	0.7	100.0
Nevada	91.5 (1.8)	7.5 (1.8)	0.0 (0.0)	1.0	100.0
New Hampshire	78.4 (3.2)	20.4 (3.2)	0.2 (0.1)	1.1	100.0
New Jersey	74.0 (3.0)	25.2 (2.8)	0.2 (0.1)	0.6	100.0
New Mexico	87.9 (2.7)	11.0 (2.5)	0.4 (0.1)	0.7	100.0
New York	74.4 (1.9)	23.3 (1.8)	1.1 (0.1)	1.2	100.0
North Carolina	91.1 (1.4)	8.2 (1.3)	0.1 (0.0)	0.6	100.0
North Dakota	85.1 (3.1)	14.2 (3.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.6	100.0
Ohio	88.4 (1.6)	10.2 (1.5)	0.1 (0.1)	1.3	100.0
Oklahoma	95.0 (1.5)	4.6 (1.4)	0.1 (0.1)	0.4	100.0
Oregon	90.2 (2.2)	9.4 (2.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.4	100.0
Pennsylvania	80.4 (2.1)	16.0 (1.7)	2.3 (0.3)	1.3	100.0
Rhode Island	83.7 (3.3)	14.6 (3.0)	0.5 (0.1)	1.2	100.0
South Carolina	88.9 (2.0)	10.5 (1.9)	0.1 (0.1)	0.5	100.0
South Dakota	89.0 (2.8)	9.4 (2.6)	0.3 (0.1)	1.2	100.0
Tennessee	93.0 (1.6)	6.1 (1.4)	0.1 (0.0)	0.8	100.0
Texas	92.2 (1.0)	7.0 (0.9)	0.0 (0.0)	0.8	100.0
Utah	88.5 (2.0)	10.9 (2.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.6	100.0
Vermont	79.5 (3.5)	18.5 (3.3)	0.7 (0.2)	1.3	100.0
Virginia	86.3 (1.8)	12.7 (1.8)	0.0 (0.0)	1.0	100.0
Washington	85.8 (2.1)	13.5 (1.8)	0.0 (0.0)	0.7	100.0
West Virginia	81.5 (3.7)	15.3 (3.4)	1.8 (0.3)	1.4	100.0
Wisconsin	87.9 (2.2)	10.4 (1.7)	0.2 (0.1)	1.5	100.0
Wyoming	88.8 (2.4)	9.6 (2.2)	0.2 (0.1)	1.3	100.0

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

See additional notes on next page.

NOTES: Small-area statistical modeling techniques were used to combine National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data collected from within specific geographies (states and some counties) with auxiliary data that are representative of those geographies to produce model-based estimates. Estimates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were modeled using the procedures described in previous National Health Statistics Reports (e.g., https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr039.pdf), with a few modifications.

• Models were based on three 12-month periods (2022-2024).

• LASSO regression models (least absolute shrinkage and selection operator) were used to select the best set of covariates for the models. Covariates for these models based on children were allowed to differ from the covariates for models based on adults.

• Potential covariates originally drawn from infoUSA.com were dropped in favor of additional covariates from the American Community Survey (ACS) on internet and smartphone use.

• ACS data (2022-2024) used as covariates corresponded to the same year as NHIS data. For example, data from the 2024 ACS were used as covariates in the model for direct estimates derived using data from the 2024 NHIS.

• The proportion of children living in households with no telephone service was not modeled. Other proportions were adjusted so that this estimate agreed with a modified 2024 ACS estimate for this proportion. The state-level ACS estimates for children living in households with no telephone service were adjusted to match the NHIS estimate at the national level.

• The variances for the direct estimates were computed using in-house rather than publicly available sample design variables.

In 2019, the NHIS underwent a questionnaire redesign to better meet the needs of data users. The modeled estimates reported here for 2024 are for children under age 18 *living in households* that are wireless-only, have both wireless and landline telephones, or are landline-only. As of 2019, it is no longer possible to identify children living in wireless-mostly or landline-mostly households.

Small-area statistical modeling assumes that the design-based estimates of variance are stable and that the direct estimates are unbiased. Users are cautioned that the approach used to create the model-based estimates can produce substantially biased prevalence estimates and unstable variance estimates when the direct estimate from NHIS is based on small sample sizes, when that sample is drawn from only a few geographic areas, and when those few geographic areas are not representative of the state of interest.

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