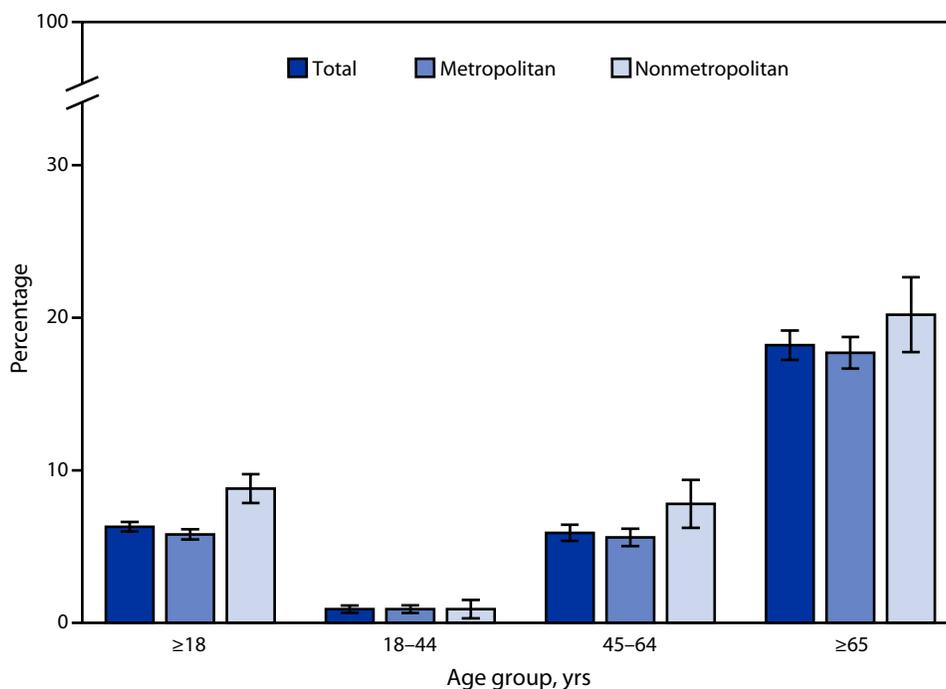


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage* of Adults Aged ≥ 18 Years with Diagnosed Heart Disease,[†] by Urbanization Level[§] and Age Group — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2020[¶]



* With 95% CIs indicated by error bars.

[†] Based on a composite of positive responses to at least one of three survey questions, “Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had coronary heart disease... angina pectoris... myocardial infarction?”

[§] Urbanization level is based on the Office of Management and Budget’s February 2013 delineation of metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), in which each MSA must have at least one urbanized area of $\geq 50,000$ inhabitants. Areas with $< 50,000$ inhabitants are grouped into the nonmetropolitan category.

[¶] Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population.

In 2020, 6.3% percent of adults aged ≥ 18 years had diagnosed heart disease. The prevalence of heart disease among adults aged ≥ 18 years was higher among those living in nonmetropolitan areas (8.8%) compared with those living in metropolitan areas (5.8%). Prevalence increased with age from 0.9% among adults aged 18–44 years to 5.9% among those aged 45–64 years and 18.2% among those aged ≥ 65 years. Among adults aged 45–64 years, those living in nonmetropolitan areas (7.8%) were more likely to have heart disease than those living in metropolitan areas (5.6%). There was no statistically significant difference by urbanization level for adults aged 18–44 or ≥ 65 years.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>

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