Table 53. Selected health conditions and risk factors, by age: United States, selected years 1988-1994 through 2015-2016
Excel version (with more data years and standard errors when available): https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2017.htm\#053.
[Data are based on interviews, physical examinations, and laboratory data of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

| Health condition | $\begin{gathered} 1988- \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1999- \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2001- \\ 2002 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2003- \\ 2004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2005- \\ 2006 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2007- \\ 2008 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011- \\ 2012 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2013- \\ 2014 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2015- \\ 2016 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diabetes ${ }^{1}$ | Percent of adults aged 20 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, age-adjusted ${ }^{2}$ | 8.8 | 9.0 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 11.9 | --- |
| Total, crude | 8.3 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.7 | --- |
| Hypercholesterolemia ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, age-adjusted ${ }^{4}$ | 22.8 | 25.5 | 24.6 | 27.9 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 27.2 | 28.2 | 27.4 | 26.9 |
| Total, crude | 21.5 | 24.5 | 24.2 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 28.8 | 28.6 | 30.4 | 29.3 | 29.6 |
| High total cholesterol ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, age-adjusted ${ }^{4}$ | 20.8 | 18.3 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 15.6 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 11.1 | 12.2 |
| Total, crude | 19.6 | 17.7 | 16.4 | 17.0 | 15.9 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 11.1 | 12.5 |
| Hypertension ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, age-adjusted ${ }^{4}$ | 25.5 | 30.0 | 29.7 | 32.1 | 30.5 | 31.2 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.8 | 30.2 |
| Total, crude | 24.1 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 32.5 | 31.7 | 32.6 | 31.9 | 32.5 | 33.5 | 33.2 |
| Uncontrolled high blood pressure among persons with hypertension ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, age-adjusted ${ }^{4}$ | 77.2 | 71.9 | 68.3 | 63.8 | 63.0 | 56.2 | 55.7 | 54.6 | 51.3 | 59.7 |
| Total, crude | 73.9 | 69.1 | 65.4 | 60.8 | 56.6 | 51.8 | 46.7 | 48.0 | 46.1 | 51.5 |
| Overweight or obesity ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, age-adjusted ${ }^{4}$ | 56.0 | 64.5 | 65.6 | 66.4 | 66.9 | 68.1 | 68.8 | 68.6 | 70.4 | 71.3 |
| Total, crude | 54.9 | 64.1 | 65.6 | 66.5 | 67.3 | 68.3 | 69.2 | 69.0 | 70.7 | 71.6 |
| Obesity ${ }^{9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, age-adjusted ${ }^{4}$ | 22.9 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 32.3 | 34.4 | 33.7 | 35.7 | 34.9 | 37.8 | 39.7 |
| Total, crude | 22.3 | 30.3 | 30.6 | 32.3 | 34.7 | 33.9 | 35.9 | 35.1 | 37.9 | 39.8 |
| Untreated dental caries ${ }^{10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, age-adjusted ${ }^{4}$ | 27.7 | 24.4 | 21.3 | 29.8 | 24.4 | 21.7 | --- | 25.5 | 31.5 | --- |
| Total, crude | 28.2 | 25.0 | 21.7 | 30.2 | 24.5 | 21.8 | --- | 25.5 | 31.3 | --- |
| Obesity ${ }^{11}$ |  |  |  | Perc | of pers | under | 20 |  |  |  |
| 2-5 years | 7.2 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 13.9 |
| 6-11 years | 11.3 | 15.1 | 16.3 | 18.8 | 15.1 | 19.6 | 18.0 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 18.4 |
| 12-19 years | 10.5 | 14.8 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 20.5 | 20.6 | 20.6 |
| Untreated dental caries ${ }^{10}$ <br> 5-19 years | 24.3 | 23.6 | 21.2 | 25.6 | 16.2 | 16.9 | 14.6 | 17.5 | 19.6 | --- |

Table 53. Selected health conditions and risk factors, by age: United States, selected years 1988-1994 through 2015-2016
Excel version (with more data years and standard errors when available): https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2017.htm\#053.
[Data are based on interviews, physical examinations, and laboratory data of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]
-- - Data not available.
${ }^{1}$ Includes physician-diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes. Estimates were obtained using fasting weights. Physician-diagnosed diabetes was obtained by self-report and excludes women who reported having diabetes only during pregnancy. Undiagnosed diabetes is defined as a fasting plasma glucose (FPG) of at least $126 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}$ or a hemoglobin A1c of at least $6.5 \%$ among those with no reported physician diagnosis. Pregnant women were excluded. Adjustments to FPG recommended by the National Health and Examination Nutrition Survey (NHANES) for trend analysis were incorporated into the data presented here. For more information, see https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/2005-2006/GLU_D.htm. See Appendix II, Diabetes. See related Table 40 in this report.
${ }^{2}$ Estimates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using three age groups: $20-44$ years, $45-64$ years, and 65 years and over. Age-adjusted estimates in this table may differ from other age-adjusted estimates based on the same data presented elsewhere if different age groups are used in the adjustment procedure. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
${ }^{3}$ Hypercholesterolemia is defined as measured serum total cholesterol greater than or equal to $240 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}(6.20 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{L})$ or reporting taking cholesterol-lowering medication. Respondents were asked, "Are you now following this advice [from a doctor or health professional] to take prescribed medicine [to lower your cholesterol]?" See Appendix II, Cholesterol. See related Table 55 in this report.
${ }^{4}$ Estimates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 20-34 years, $35-44$ years, $45-54$ years, $55-64$ years, and 65 years and over. Age-adjusted estimates in this table may differ from other age-adjusted estimates based on the same data and presented elsewhere if different age groups are used in the adjustment procedure. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.
${ }^{5}$ High total cholesterol is defined as measured serum total cholesterol greater than or equal to $240 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}(6.20 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{L})$, regardless of whether the respondent reported taking cholesterol-lowering medications. See Appendix II, Cholesterol. See related Table 55 in this report.
${ }^{6}$ Hypertension is defined as having measured high blood pressure or taking antihypertensive medication. High blood pressure is defined as having measured systolic pressure of at least 140 mm Hg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mm Hg . Those with high blood pressure may also be taking prescribed medicine for high blood pressure. For antihypertensive medication use, respondents were asked, "Are you now taking prescribed medicine for your high blood pressure?" Pregnant women were excluded. In 2017, a revised set of practice guidelines for defining high blood pressure was released but has not been widely adopted. Therefore, the high blood pressure cutoffs used to define hypertension and uncontrolled high blood pressure in Health, United States continue to use the original definition of $140 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{Hg} / 90 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{Hg}$. For more information, including a comparison of high blood pressure estimates based on the current and revised definitions, see Appendix II, Hypertension; Table VI. See related Table 54 in this report.
${ }^{7}$ Uncontrolled high blood pressure among persons with hypertension is defined as having measured high blood pressure among those with measured high blood pressure or reporting taking antihypertensive medication. High blood pressure is defined as having measured systolic pressure of at least 140 mm Hg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mm Hg . Pregnant women were excluded. In 2017, a revised set of practice guidelines for defining high blood pressure was released but has not been widely adopted. Therefore, the high blood pressure cutoffs used to define hypertension and uncontrolled high blood pressure in Health, United States continue to use the original definition of $140 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{Hg} / 90 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{Hg}$. For more information, including a comparison of high blood pressure estimates based on the current and revised definitions, see Appendix II, Hypertension; Table VI. See related Table 54 in this report.
${ }^{8}$ Overweight or obesity in adults is defined as body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25.0 based on the NHANES variable Body Mass Index. Pregnant women were excluded. See Appendix II, Body mass index (BMI). See related Table 58 in this report.
${ }^{9}$ Obesity in adults is defined as BMI greater than or equal to 30.0 , based on the NHANES variable Body Mass Index. Pregnant women were excluded. See Appendix II, Body mass index (BMI), See related Table 58 in this report.
${ }^{10}$ Untreated dental caries refers to decay on the crown or enamel surface of a tooth (i.e., coronal caries) that has not been treated or filled. The presence of caries was evaluated in primary and permanent teeth for persons aged 5 and over. The third molars were not included. Persons without at least one natural tooth (primary or permanent) were excluded. Over time, there have been changes in the NHANES oral health examination process, ages examined, and methodology. For more information, see Appendix II, Dental caries. See related Table 60 in this report.
${ }^{11}$ Obesity in youth is defined as BMI at or above the sex- and age-specific 95 th percentile of the 2000 CDC growth charts. See: Kuczmarski RJ, Ogden CL, Guo SS, Grummer-Strawn LM, Flegal KM, Mei Z, et al. 2000 CDC growth charts for the United States: Methods and development. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 11(246). 2002. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_11/sr11_246.pdf. Pregnant girls were excluded. See related Table 59 in this report.
NOTES: Standard errors are available in the spreadsheet version of this table. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.
SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. See Appendix I, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).

