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In "QuickStats: Age-Adjusted Percentage of Adults Aged $\geq 18$ Years Who Were Never in Pain, in Pain Some Days, or in Pain Most Days or Every Day in the Past 6 Months, by Employment Status - National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2016," on page 796, the caption should have read as follows:
"In 2016, 38.1\% of adults aged $\geq 18$ years never had pain, $\mathbf{4 2 . 6} \%$ had pain on some days, and $19.4 \%$ had pain most days or every day in the past 6 months. A higher percentage of adults who were previously employed (29.8\%) had pain most days or every day compared with never employed adults ( $\mathbf{1 8 . 6 \%}$ ) and currently employed adults ( $15.1 \%$ ). Never employed adults (41.9\%) and currently employed adults ( $\mathbf{4 0 . 4 \%}$ ) were more likely to report never having had pain than previously employed adults (31.2\%)."

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In "QuickStats: Percentage of Adults Who Ever Used an E-cigarette and Percentage Who Currently Use E-cigarettes, by Age Group - National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2016," on page 892, the caption should have read as follows:
"Overall, $\mathbf{1 5 . 3 \%}$ of adults aged $\geq 18$ years had ever used an e-cigarette, and $3.2 \%$ currently used e-cigarettes in 2016. Adults aged 18-24 years were the most likely to have ever used an e-cigarette ( $\mathbf{2 3 . 8} \%$ ); the percentage declined steadily to $4.4 \%$ among adults aged $\geq 65$ years. Adults aged $18-24$ years ( $4.7 \%$ ) and $25-44$ years ( $4.2 \%$ ) were more likely to be current e-cigarette users than adults aged 45-64 years ( $\mathbf{2 . 8 \%}$ ) and those aged $\geq 65$ years ( $1.0 \%$ ). Across all age groups, fewer than one fourth of adults who had ever used an e-cigarette reported being a current user."

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In "QuickStats: Percentage of Children Aged 6-17 Years Who Wear Glasses or Contact Lenses, by Sex and Age Group National Health Interview Survey, 2016," on page 917, the caption should have read as follows:
"In 2016, the percentage of children aged 6-17 years who wear eyeglasses or contact lenses was higher among girls ( $\mathbf{3 5 . 9 \%}$ ) compared with boys ( $29.1 \%$ ). Girls aged $6-9$ years $\mathbf{( 2 0 . 8 \%})$ and $14-17$ years ( $\mathbf{5 1 . 4 \%}$ ) were more likely than boys of the same age group ( $\mathbf{1 5 . 4 \%}$ and $\mathbf{3 8 . 1} \%$, respectively) to wear eyeglasses or contact lenses. There was no statistically significant difference by sex for children aged 10-13 years ( $\mathbf{3 5 . 4 \%}$ among girls, $\mathbf{3 3 . 7 \%}$ among boys). Among both girls and boys, children aged 14-17 years were most likely to wear eyeglasses or contact lenses and children aged 6-9 years were least likely to wear eyeglasses or contact lenses."

