

## A couple of notes before we get started

The audience has been muted by default. Those connecting through the Zoom application may submit questions through Zoom's Q&A feature.

To hear the audio, please ensure your speakers or headset are turned on with the volume up.

Live captioning is available for this event. Please visit

**<https://www.streamtext.net/player?event=12053NCHSWebinarReportingontheNationHealthinHealth>**

Presentation slides and a recording of the webinar will be made available on the NCHS website.



## Reporting on the Nation's Health in *Health, United States*

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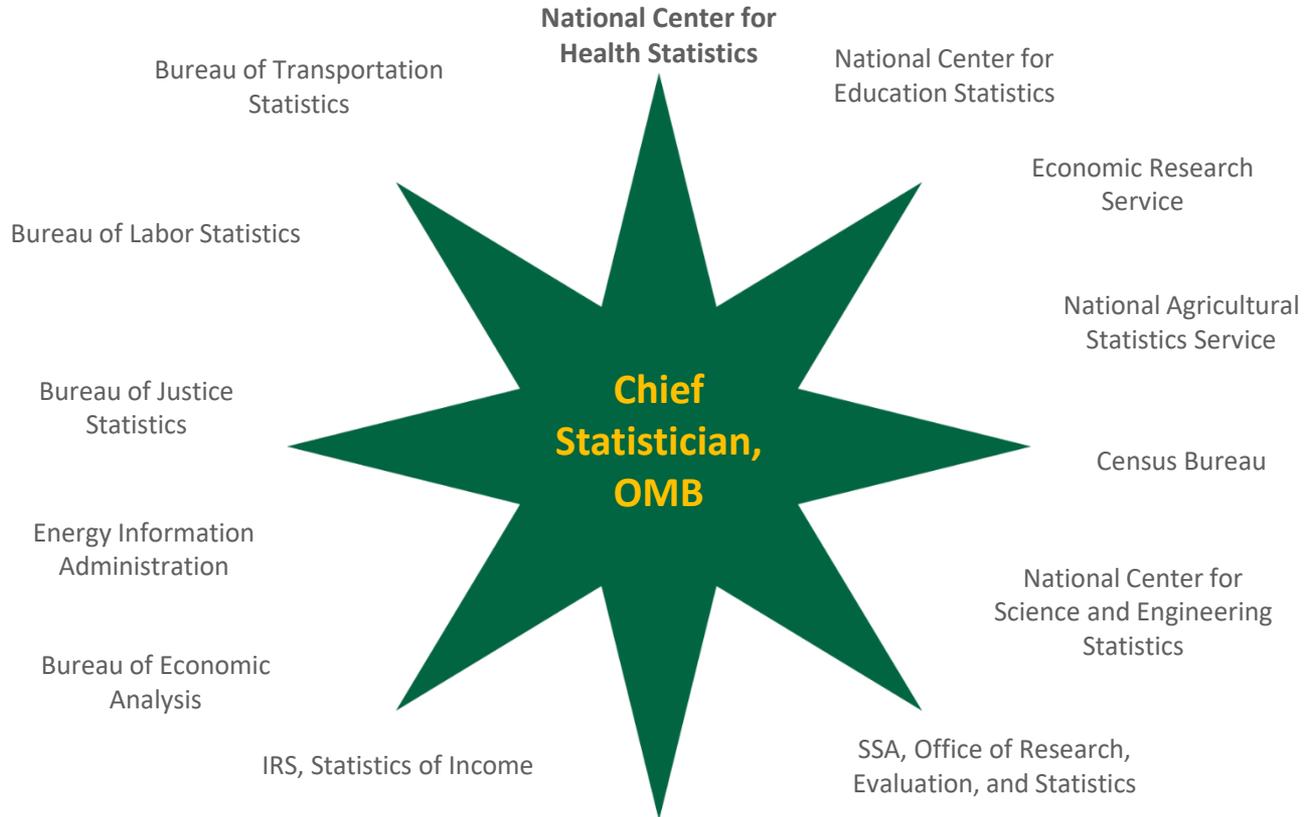
**NCHS Webinar**

**February 16, 2023**

# Outline

- What is *Health, United States*?
- New design for *Health, United States* products
- Examining health disparities with the new *Health, United States, 2020–2021: Annual Perspective*
- What's next for *Health, United States*?

# U.S. Principal Statistical Agencies



# NCHS Data Collections and *Health, United States*

National  
Vital  
Statistics  
System



National  
Survey of  
Family  
Growth



National  
Health  
Interview  
Survey



National  
Health and  
Nutrition  
Examination  
Survey



National  
Health Care  
Surveys



NCHS  
Data  
Linkage



Non-  
NCHS  
Data  
Sources



Programs like *Health, United States* bring reporting from these systems together with data from outside of NCHS for additional content and context.

# ***Health, United States: Program goals***

## **Educate and inform policymakers and the public about key health topics**

- Bring together health information from multiple data sources
- Focus on trends over time
- Examine health disparities between population subgroups

# *Health, United States: Reporting mandate*

- Published by the National Center for Health Statistics since 1975
- Congressionally mandated report from the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the President and Congress
- Covers four major subject areas
  - Health status and determinants
  - Healthcare utilization
  - Healthcare resources
  - Health expenditures and payers

# Health, United States: Redesign

*Health, United States* took a systematic approach to understand

- **Who** was using Health US
- **What** topics and analyses were most frequently used
- **Why** users chose these data



Web analytics



Web user  
survey



Literature  
review



Audience  
research



Stakeholder  
interviews

# Introducing the redesigned *Health, United States*

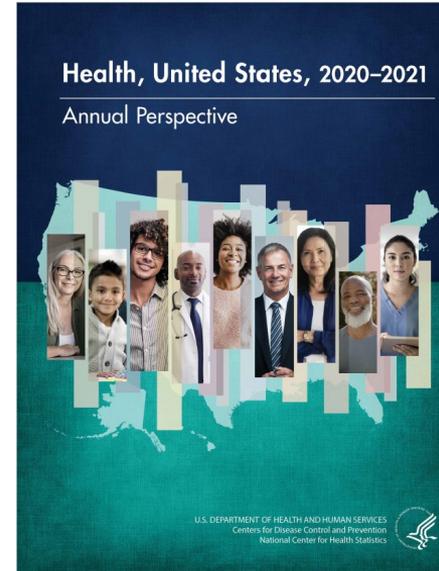
## Website



The screenshot shows the website's main navigation and content area. At the top, there is a banner with a collage of diverse people and the text "Health, United States" and "Health, United States now provides more timely digital content in addition to an annual report." Below this is a navigation bar with four buttons: "Annual Report", "Data Finder", "Sources and Definitions", and "Resource Library". A paragraph of text explains the program's purpose. Below that, a section titled "Explore Health, United States 2020–2021 by Topic:" features a grid of eight topic-based image tiles: Births, Deaths, Health risk factors, Chronic conditions, Infectious diseases, Health care use, Health care access, and Health expenditures. A "See full topic list" link is at the bottom left.

Presents *Health, United States* analyses and data by topic

## Annual Perspective

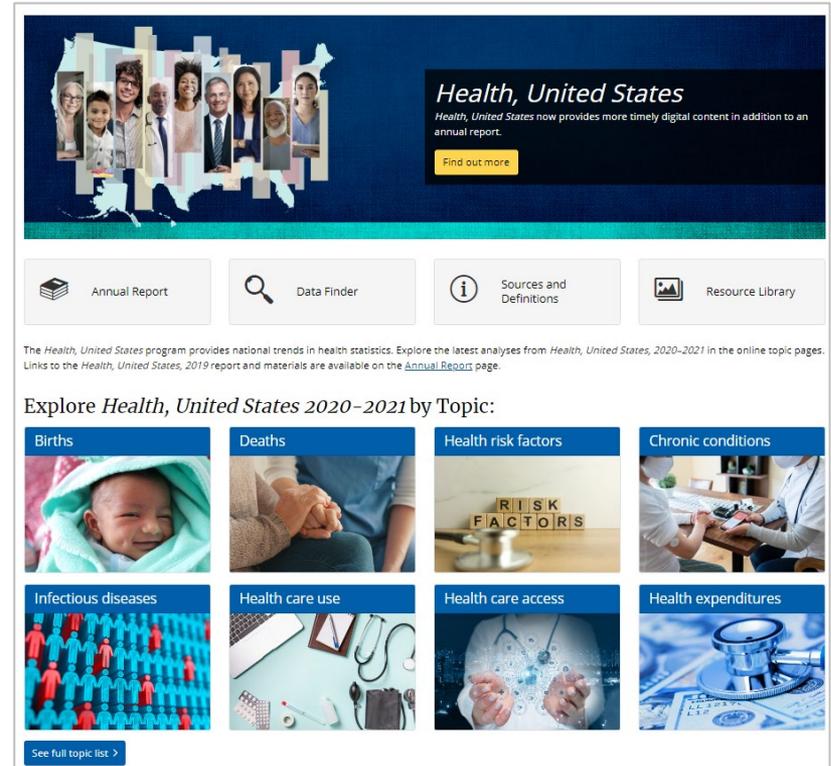


The cover features a dark blue background with a map of the United States in the center, filled with a collage of diverse people. The text "Health, United States, 2020–2021" and "Annual Perspective" is prominently displayed at the top. At the bottom right, the logo for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics is visible.

Integrates *Health, United States* analyses to explore a single theme

# *Health, United States*: Included in the 2020–2021 edition

- **23 topic pages** with key findings, featured charts, and data downloads
- **43 updated trend tables** available for download in the Data Finder
- **96 Sources and Definitions pages** describing data sources, methods, and terms used in *Health, United States*



The screenshot shows the homepage of the *Health, United States* website. At the top, there is a banner with a collage of diverse people and the text: "Health, United States" and "Health, United States now provides more timely digital content in addition to an annual report." Below the banner is a navigation bar with four main sections: "Annual Report", "Data Finder", "Sources and Definitions", and "Resource Library". Below the navigation bar, there is a paragraph of text: "The Health, United States program provides national trends in health statistics. Explore the latest analyses from Health, United States, 2020–2021 in the online topic pages. Links to the Health, United States, 2019 report and materials are available on the Annual Report page." Below this text is a section titled "Explore Health, United States 2020–2021 by Topic:" followed by a grid of eight topic cards: "Births", "Deaths", "Health risk factors", "Chronic conditions", "Infectious diseases", "Health care use", "Health care access", and "Health expenditures". Each card has a representative image. At the bottom left of the grid is a button that says "See full topic list >".

# New: Find analyses by health topic

Health, United States

About Health United States

Annual Report +

Topics

Data Finder

Sources and Definitions

Resource Library +

## Health, United States, 2020–2021

### Topics

Found 23 items.

Found 3 items out of 23 total items.

**Cancer Deaths**  
Learn how cancer deaths changed from 2009 to 2019. Featured charts include analyses by sex and race and Hispanic origin. Data from the National Vital Statistics System.

**History of Cancer**  
Learn how history of cancer changed from 2009 to 2019. Featured charts include analyses by sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin. Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

**Mammography**  
Learn how mammography changed from 2008 to 2019. Featured charts include analyses by age and race and Hispanic origin. Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

## Topic Pages

- Search or filter for topics of interest

# New: National trends and trends by selected groups

## Health, United States, 2020–2021

### Cancer Deaths

Cancer has been one of the top two leading causes of death for more than 75 years (1,2). Deaths from cancer have decreased over the past 3 decades (Table ScltMort 1), reflecting factors such as the decrease in cigarette smoking and increased use of cancer screening tests (3).

FEATURED CHARTS   EXPLORE DATA   DEFINITIONS   REFERENCES

2009	2019	Trend: 2009–2019
<b>173.5</b> Age-adjusted cancer deaths per 100,000 population	<b>146.2</b> Age-adjusted cancer deaths per 100,000 population	

Age-adjusted cancer deaths per 100,000 population decreased from 173.5 in 2009 to 155.8 in 2016, and then decreased at a faster rate to 146.2 in 2019. A total of 599,601 people died of cancer in 2019. See [Featured Charts](#) for additional analysis.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. See [Sources and Definitions, National Vital Statistics System \(NVSS\) and Health, United States, 2020–2021 Table ScltMort 1](#).

NOTES:

[Top of Page](#)

### Featured Charts

Over the past decade, males were 1.4 times more likely to die from cancer than females.

Over the past decade, males were 1.4 times more likely to die from cancer than females.

**Figure 1. Cancer death rates, by sex: United States, 2009–2019**

Year	Male (per 100,000)	Total (per 100,000)	Female (per 100,000)
2009	210.9	173.5	147.4
2016	172.9	155.8	134.0
2019	146.2	146.2	126.2

NOTE: APC is annual percent change.  
SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. See [Sources and Definitions, National Vital Statistics System \(NVSS\) and Health, United States, 2020–2021 Table ScltMort 1](#).

- Among males, age-adjusted cancer deaths per 100,000 population decreased from 210.9 in 2009 to 172.9 in 2016,
- and then decreased at a faster rate to 146.2 in 2019.
- Among females, age-adjusted cancer deaths per 100,000 population decreased from 147.4 in 2009 to 134.0 in 2016,
- and then decreased at a faster rate to 126.2 in 2019.

# New: Links to data tables and definitions

**Health, United States, 2020–2021**

National Vital Statistics System (NVSS)

[Print](#)

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

**Overview**

NVSS collects and publishes official national statistics on births, deaths, and, before 1996, marriages and divorces occurring in the United States, based on U.S. standard certificates. The vital statistics files—Birth, Mortality Multiple Cause-of-Death, and Compressed Mortality—are detailed as follows.

**Coverage**

NVSS collects and presents U.S. resident data for the aggregate of 50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia (D.C.), as well as for each state, D.C., and the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands.

**Methodology**

NCHS Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, United States, New York City, and the District of Columbia (D.C.), as well as for each state, D.C., and the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands.

**On This Page**

- Overview
- Coverage
- Methodology
- Birth File
- Mortality Multiple Cause-of-Death File

**Table S1c1Mort. Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1950–2019**

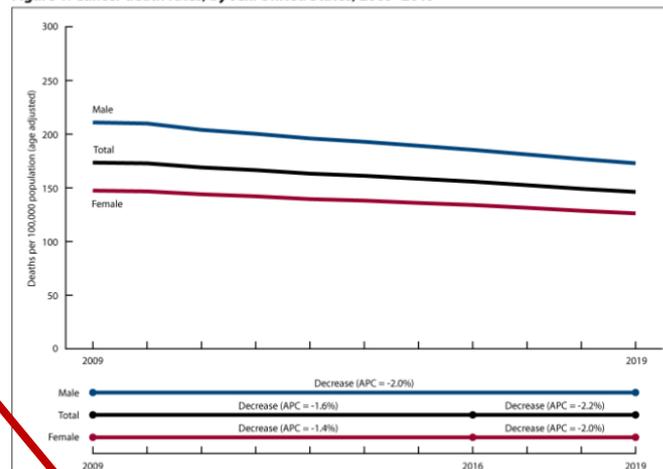
Excel version (with more data years and standard errors when available): <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2020-2021.htm#Table-S1c1Mort>  
 (Data are based on death certificates)

Sex and cause of death <sup>1</sup>	1950 <sup>2,3</sup>	1960 <sup>2,3</sup>	1970 <sup>3</sup>	1980 <sup>3</sup>	1990 <sup>3</sup>	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2005 <sup>4</sup>	2009 <sup>4</sup>	2018 <sup>4</sup>	2019 <sup>4</sup>
All people										
Age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 population <sup>4</sup>										
All causes.....	1,446.0	1,339.2	1,222.6	1,039.1	938.7	869.0	815.0	749.6	723.6	715.2
Diseases of heart.....	588.8	559.0	492.7	412.1	321.8	257.6	216.8	182.8	163.6	161.5
Ischemic heart disease.....	...	...	...	345.2	249.6	186.8	148.2	117.7	90.9	88.0
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	180.7	177.9	147.7	96.2	65.3	60.9	48.0	39.6	37.1	37.0
Malignant neoplasms.....	193.9	193.9	198.6	207.9	216.0	199.6	185.1	173.5	149.1	146.2
Trachea, bronchus, and lung.....	15.0	24.1	37.1	49.9	59.3	56.1	52.7	48.4	34.8	33.4
Colon, rectum, and anus.....	...	30.3	28.9	27.4	24.5	20.8	17.7	16.0	13.4	13.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases <sup>5</sup> .....	...	...	...	28.3	37.2	44.2	43.9	42.7	39.7	38.2
Influenza and pneumonia <sup>6</sup> .....	48.1	53.7	41.7	31.4	36.8	23.7	21.0	16.5	14.9	12.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis.....	11.3	13.3	17.8	15.1	11.1	9.5	8.9	9.1	11.1	11.3
Diabetes mellitus <sup>7</sup> .....	23.1	22.5	24.3	18.1	20.7	25.0	24.9	21.0	21.4	21.6
Alzheimer's disease <sup>8</sup> .....	...	...	...	...	...	18.1	24.0	24.2	30.5	29.8
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease.....	...	...	...	...	10.2	5.2	4.2	3.0	1.5	1.4
Unintentional injuries.....	78.0	62.3	60.1	46.4	36.3	34.9	39.5	37.5	48.0	49.3
Motor vehicle-related injuries.....	24.6	23.1	27.6	22.3	18.5	15.4	15.2	11.6	11.7	11.5
Poisoning.....	2.5	1.7	2.8	1.9	2.3	4.5	8.0	10.3	19.3	20.2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis <sup>9</sup> .....	...	...	...	...	9.1	9.3	13.5	14.7	15.1	12.9
Suicide <sup>10</sup> .....	13.2	12.5	13.1	12.2	12.5	10.4	10.9	11.8	14.2	13.9
Homicide <sup>10</sup> .....	5.1	5.0	8.8	10.4	9.4	5.9	6.1	5.5	5.9	6.0

## Featured Charts

Over the past decade, males were 1.4 times more likely to die from cancer than females.

**Figure 1. Cancer death rates, by sex: United States, 2009–2019**



[View Table](#)

NOTE: APC is annual percent change.  
 National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Health, United States, 2020–2021, Table S1c1Mort.

- From 2009 to 2019, the age-adjusted cancer death rate was higher for males than for females.
- Among males, age-adjusted cancer deaths per 100,000 population decreased from 210.9 in 2009 to 172.9 in 2019.
- Among females, age-adjusted cancer deaths per 100,000 population decreased from 147.4 in 2009 to 134.0 in 2016, and then decreased at a faster rate to 126.2 in 2019.

# New: Browse 5 years of *Health, United States* tables

*Health, United States* – Data Finder

[Print](#)

The *Health, United States* Data Finder provides detailed trend tables and charts for recent editions of *Health, United States*. These trend tables and charts cover a number of subjects and population groups. Use the dropdown filters to select *Health, United States* data by edition year, subject, and population subgroup.

[View Suggested Citation](#)

Clear search terms    Reset to default view

All Health U.S. Editions	All Subjects	All Population Subgroups
2020-2021	Abortion	Adults
2019	Alcohol use	American Indian or Alaska Native
2018	Allergy	Asian
2017	Alzheimer's disease	Asian or Pacific Islander
2016	Asthma	Black or African American
	Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	Children and adolescents
	Beds	Education
	Births	Female
	Brain diseases	Functional limitation status
	Breastfeeding	Health insurance status
	Cancer	Hispanic or Latino
	Cancer screening	Infants
	Cholesterol	Male
	Chronic conditions	Marital status
	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan
	Cigarette smoking	Multiple race
	Colorectal cancer tests and procedures	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
	Contraception	Older adults
	Deaths	Poverty status

2020-2021	Table BedComSt	Community States, selected years	
2020-2021	Table Brth	Crude birth mother: United States, selected years	
2020-2021	Table CanBrTest	Use of mammography: United States, selected years	
2020-2021	Table CanHst	Respondent characteristics: United States, selected years	
2020-2021	Table DentAd	Dental visits characteristics: United States, selected years	
2020-2021	Table DentCh	Dental visits characteristics: United States, selected years	
2020-2021	Table DentSt	Active dentists, by state: United States, selected years 2001-2020	
2020-2021	Table DocSt	Active physicians and physicians in patient care, by state: United States, selected years 1975-2019	<a href="#">[PDF - 261 KB]</a>

## Data Finder

- Search all report editions since 2016
- Filter by 90+ health topics and 20+ population subgroups
- Trends tables available in Excel and PDF formats

# New: Infographics

The screenshot shows the CDC website's navigation menu on the left, including links for Home, About Health United States, Annual Report, Topics, Data Finder, Sources and Definitions, Resource Library, Webinars, and Infographics. The main content area features a header for 'Health, United States, 2020-2021' and a section for 'Infographic Gallery'. Below this, there are three infographic thumbnails: 'ACCESS TO DENTAL CARE', 'PATTERNS IN HOSPITAL USE', and 'MALES DIE YOUNGER THAN FEMALES'. A 'Twitter Graphics' section is also visible, showing a mobile-optimized infographic titled 'Substance use is more common in males'. This infographic is divided into three panels: 'HEAVY ALCOHOL USE' (2x as likely in males as females from 2015 to 2019), 'SMOKING' (15.5% of men compared with 13.0% of women in 2019), and 'ILLICIT DRUG USE' (1.5x as likely in males as females from 2015 to 2019). The infographic includes the CDC logo and the URL www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/report.htm.

## Infographic Gallery

- Infographics presenting 3 health areas from the *Annual Perspective*
- Multi-panel and single panel graphics for sharing in varied settings

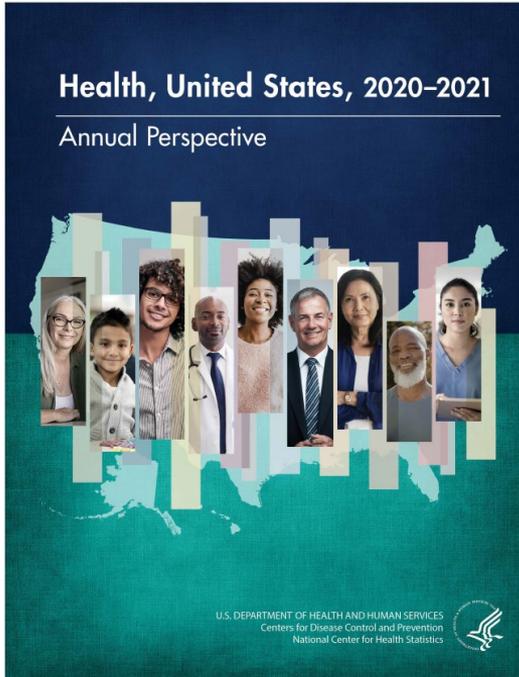
# Impact of the redesigned *Health, United States*

## Improvements for users include:

- **Findability:** topic-specific web pages provide more relevant search engine results
- **Accessibility:** web pages are more accessible than other file types, improving access to content for all users
- **Usability:** organizing by topic allows users to quickly navigate to data they need, topic pages allow for more trend analyses than prior reports

The screenshot displays the homepage of the redesigned *Health, United States* website. At the top, a banner features a collage of diverse people's faces and the text: "Health, United States" and "Health, United States now provides more timely digital content in addition to an annual report." A yellow button labeled "Find out more" is positioned below the text. Below the banner is a navigation bar with four icons: a book for "Annual Report", a magnifying glass for "Data Finder", an information icon for "Sources and Definitions", and a picture icon for "Resource Library". A paragraph of text below the navigation bar reads: "The *Health, United States* program provides national trends in health statistics. Explore the latest analyses from *Health, United States, 2020-2021* in the online topic pages. Links to the *Health, United States, 2019* report and materials are available on the [Annual Report](#) page." Below this text is a section titled "Explore *Health, United States 2020-2021* by Topic:" followed by a grid of eight topic cards: "Births" (baby in blanket), "Deaths" (hands being held), "Health risk factors" (RISK FACTORS blocks), "Chronic conditions" (doctor with patient), "Infectious diseases" (people icons), "Health care use" (stethoscope and medical supplies), "Health care access" (hands with stethoscope), and "Health expenditures" (stethoscope on money). A "See full topic list >" button is located at the bottom left of the grid.

# Health, United States, 2020–2021: Annual Perspective



- New *Health, United States* publication explores one theme across multiple health topics and data sources
  - Integrates selected analyses from the *Health, United States* topics presented in the online topic pages

# Health, United States, 2020–2021 Annual Perspective

## Focuses on Health Disparities

### Risk Factors and Mortality by Sex

Males die younger, have higher substance use, and fewer healthcare visits

### Mortality

Males were more likely than females to die from all causes and the five leading causes of death.

- While **all-cause mortality** decreased from 2009 to 2019, it remained one and four-tenths times as high in males as females (846.7 per 100,000 in males compared with 602.7 in females in 2019) (Table S1cMort [<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/contents/2020-2021.html#Table-S1cMort>], age-adjusted estimates). In 2019, this difference was largest in those aged 15–24 (two and six-tenths times as high) and 25–34 (two and two-tenths times as high) (66.67).
- For the **five leading causes of death**—heart disease, cancer, unintentional injuries, chronic lower respiratory diseases, and cerebrovascular diseases—death rates were higher in males than females in 2019 (Table LCCORace [<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/contents/2020-2021.html#Table-LCCORace>]; Table S1cMort [<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/contents/2020-2021.html#Table-S1cMort>]).

### AT A GLANCE

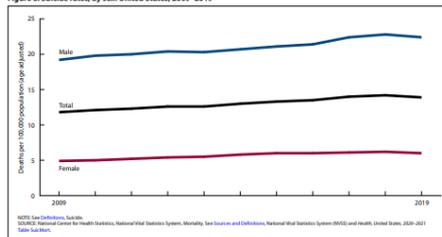
#### Background

Males have higher mortality and lower life expectancy than females (8). Males are more likely to engage in risky behavior, such as substance use (9), and less likely to take preventive health measures, such as wearing seatbelts (10). Substance use is related to injury deaths (69–72). Men are less likely to use healthcare services (73,74), which may affect their receipt of preventive and curative care.

#### Select findings

Males have higher substance use and lower use of health care than females. Despite a decrease in deaths for males and females, males continue to die at younger ages than females.

Figure 8. Suicide rates, by sex: United States, 2009–2019



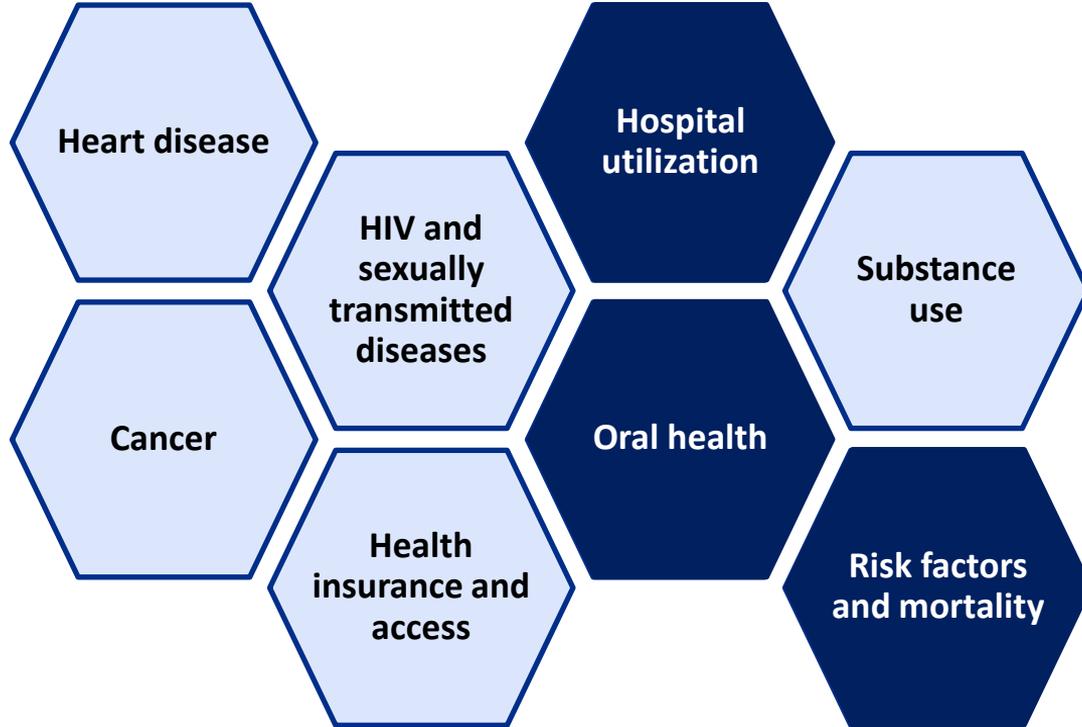
- The theme of the 2020–2021 edition is **health disparities**
- **Health disparities** are differences in health outcomes that are closely linked with sociodemographic, economic, or environmental disadvantage
  - The *2020–2021 Annual Perspective* examines disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, insurance status, poverty level, and education

# *Health, United States, 2020–2021: Annual Perspective* Presents Trends through 2019

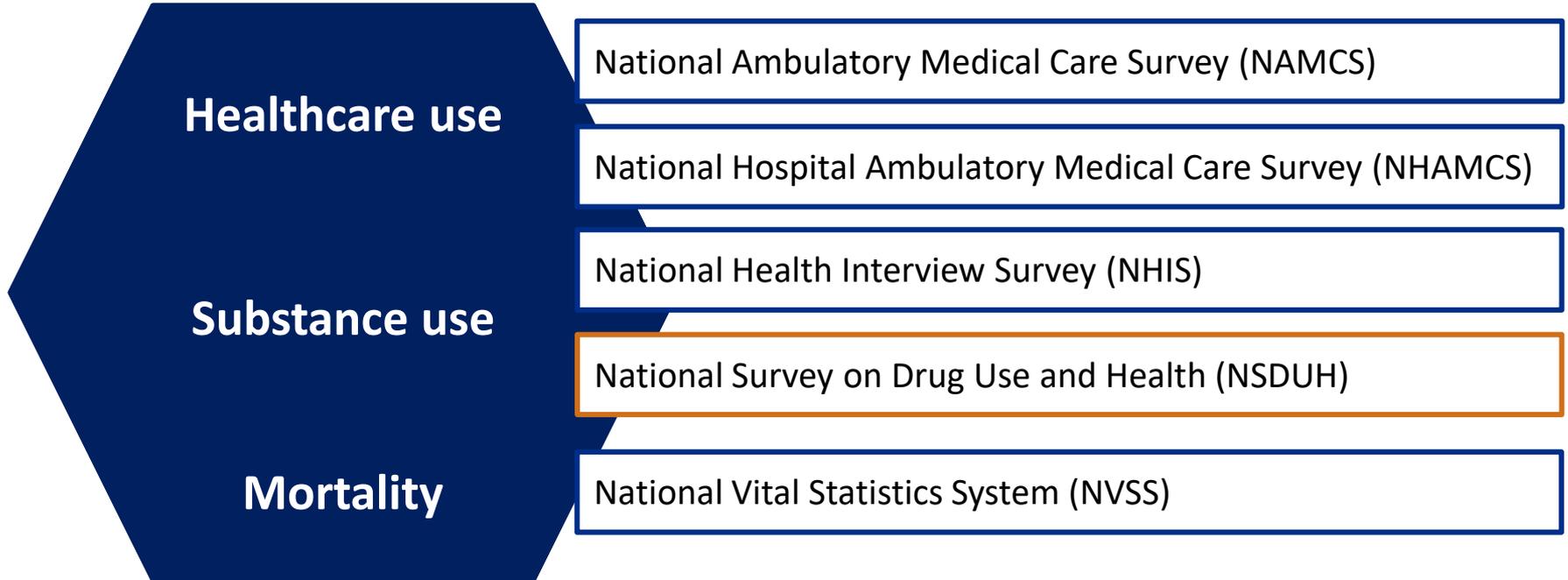
- The *2020–2021 Annual Perspective* draws from data sources collected through the end of 2019—before the COVID-19 pandemic
  - Trend data and analyses in *Health, United States, 2020–2021* provide national baselines for measuring the potential health impacts of COVID-19
  - Focus on health disparities in the *2020–2021 Annual Perspective* provides context about important differences in key health indicators and outcomes by a variety of demographic factors

# *Health, United States, 2020–2021: Annual Perspective*

## Health Areas Covered

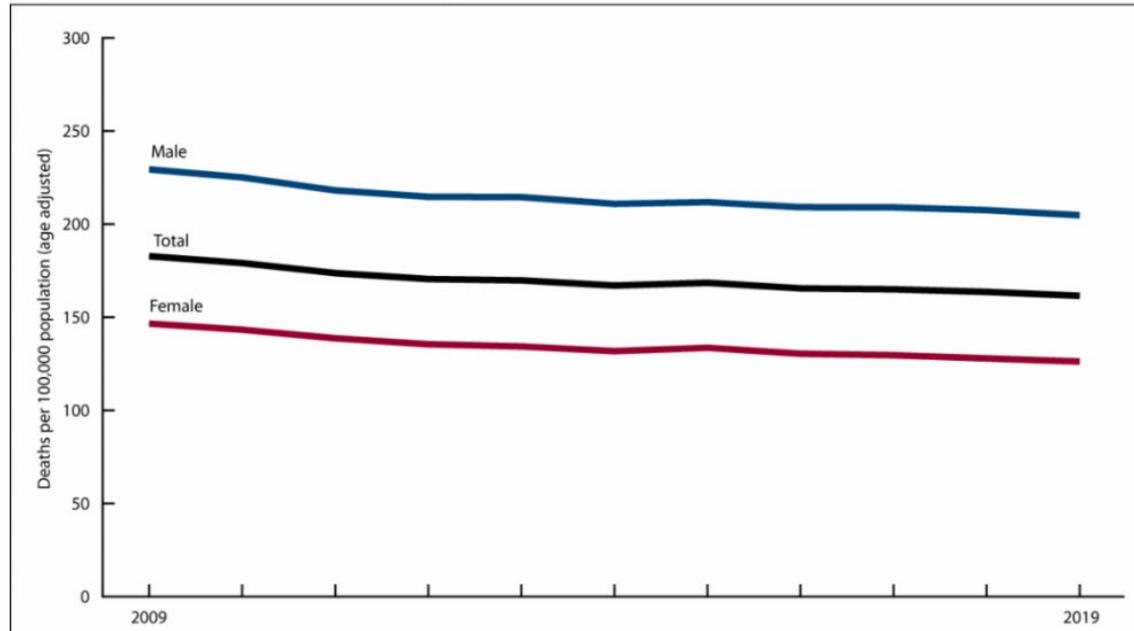


# Risk Factors and Mortality: Disparities by sex



# Males were more likely than females to die from leading causes

Figure 1. Heart disease death rates, by sex: United States, 2009–2019



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. See [Sources and Definitions](#), [National Vital Statistics System \(NVSS\)](#) and *Health, United States, 2020–2021* [Table SlctMort](#).

HEART DISEASE



CANCER



Males were **more likely** than females to die of the top two leading causes of death in 2019

# Males made fewer health care visits than females

## Males use less health care



Doctor visit rate was  
**27% LOWER**  
in males than  
females in 2018

Emergency department visit rate  
for adults aged 18–44 was  
**lower** in men than women in 2018



# More males than females reported current use of alcohol, cigarettes, and illicit drugs

## Substance use is more common in males

### HEAVY ALCOHOL USE



**2x as likely**  
in males as females  
from 2015 to 2019

### SMOKING



**15.5% of men**  
compared with 13.0%  
of women in 2019

### ILLICIT DRUG USE



**1.5x as likely**  
in males as females  
from 2015 to 2019

# Males were more likely than females to die from suicide and homicide

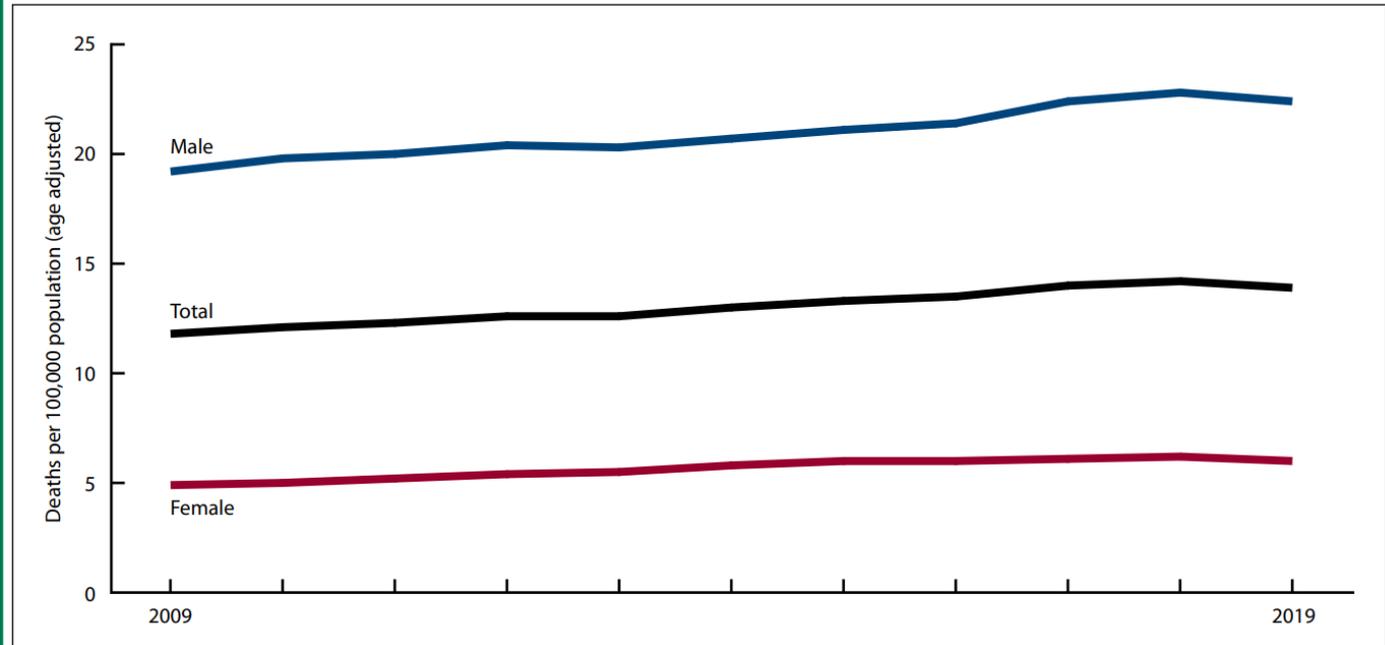
## SUICIDE AND HOMICIDE

Males died

**3x** to **4x**

as often as females  
from 2009 to 2019

Figure 8. Suicide rates, by sex: United States, 2009–2019



NOTE: See Definitions, Suicide. SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. See [Sources and Definitions, National Vital Statistics System \(NVSS\)](#), United States, 2020–2021 [Table SuicMort](#)

# Oral Health: Disparities by poverty level

**Dental visits**

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

**Unmet need for dental care**

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

**Dentists and expenditures**

National Health Expenditure Accounts (NHEA)

American Dental Association (ADA)

# National supply of dentists increased, but their distribution is unequal

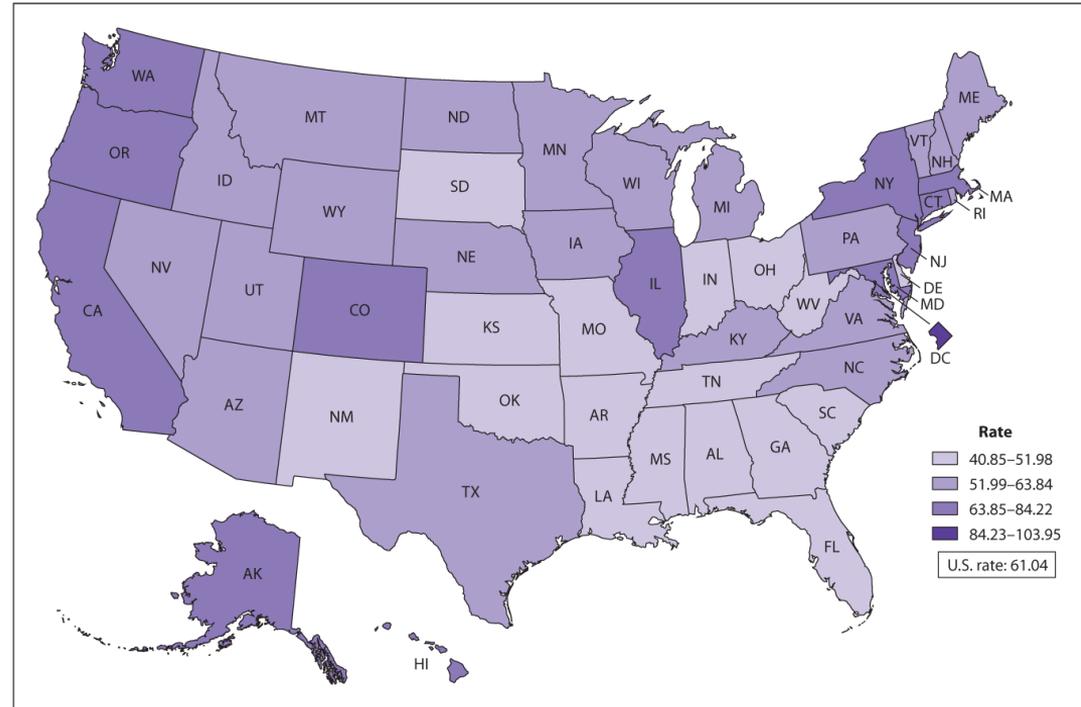


The national supply of dentists  
↑ **increased**  
from 2010 to 2020,  
but

**60 MILLION  
AMERICANS**

live in areas with a  
**shortage of dentists**

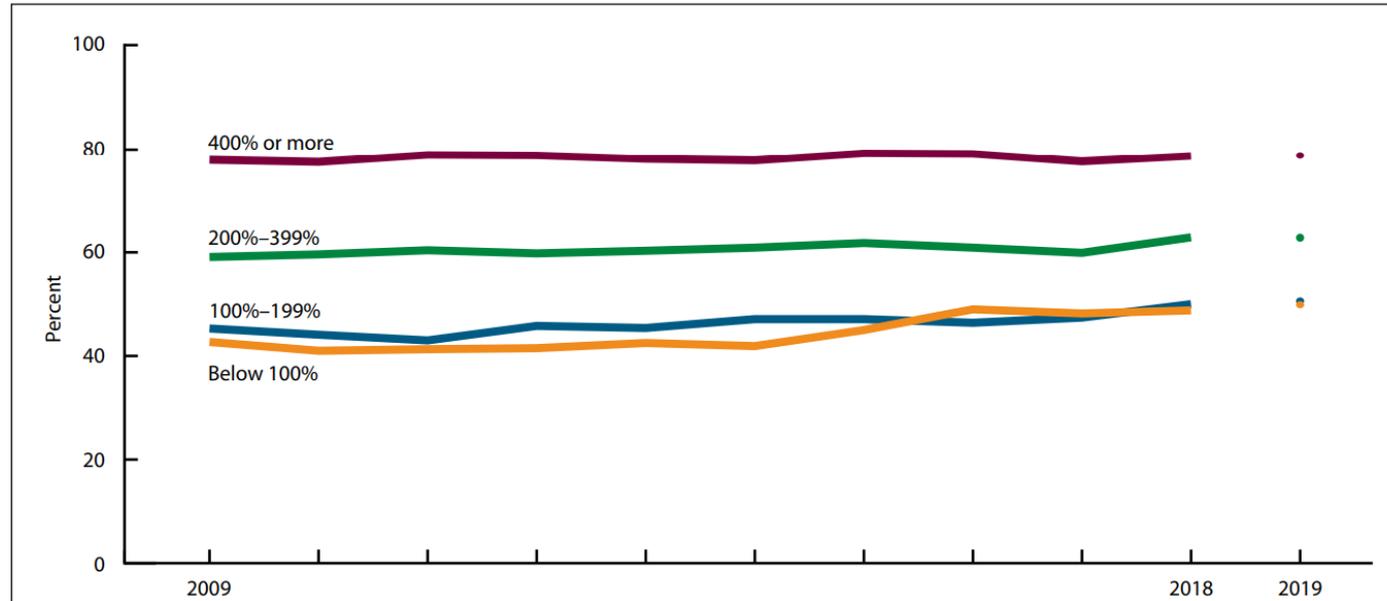
Figure. Number of dentists per 100,000 resident population, by state: United States, 2020



SOURCE: American Dental Association, Health Policy Institute. Supply of Dentists in the U.S.: 2001–2020. (Copyright 2021 American Dental Association. Reprinted with permission. All rights reserved.) See [Sources and Definitions, American Dental Association \(ADA\)](#) and [Health, United States, 2020–2021 Table DentSt](#).

# Adults with lower incomes were less likely to visit the dentist

**Figure 6. Dental visits in the past year among adults aged 18–64, by percentage of federal poverty level: United States, 2009–2019**



NOTES: In 2019, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) questionnaire was redesigned, and other changes were made to weighting and design methodology. Data for 2019 have not been fully evaluated for comparability with earlier years; therefore, trends through 2019 are not shown. For more information on the 2019 NHIS redesign and evaluation of the redesign on selected indicators, see: [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/2019\\_quest\\_redesign.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/2019_quest_redesign.htm). See [Definitions](#), Dental visit; Dentists, professionally active; Nonreceipt of needed dental care; Poverty level. SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. See [Sources and Definitions, National Health Interview Survey \(NHIS\)](#) and Health, United States, 2020–2021 [Table DentAd](#)

# The cost of dental care is one barrier to receiving needed care

## Income affects receipt of needed dental care

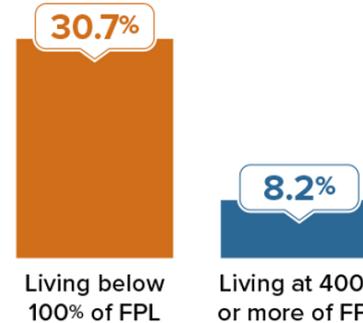
**High out-of-pocket costs** for dental care contributed to unmet need for dental care



The share of costs paid out of pocket was **5x as high** for dental care as for physician and clinical care in 2019

Adults with **lower incomes** were less likely to receive needed dental care because of cost

Unmet need for dental care in 2019 (adults aged 18–64)



FPL = Federal Poverty Level

# Hospital Utilization: Disparities by insurance coverage

**Hospitalization**

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

American Hospital Association (AHA)

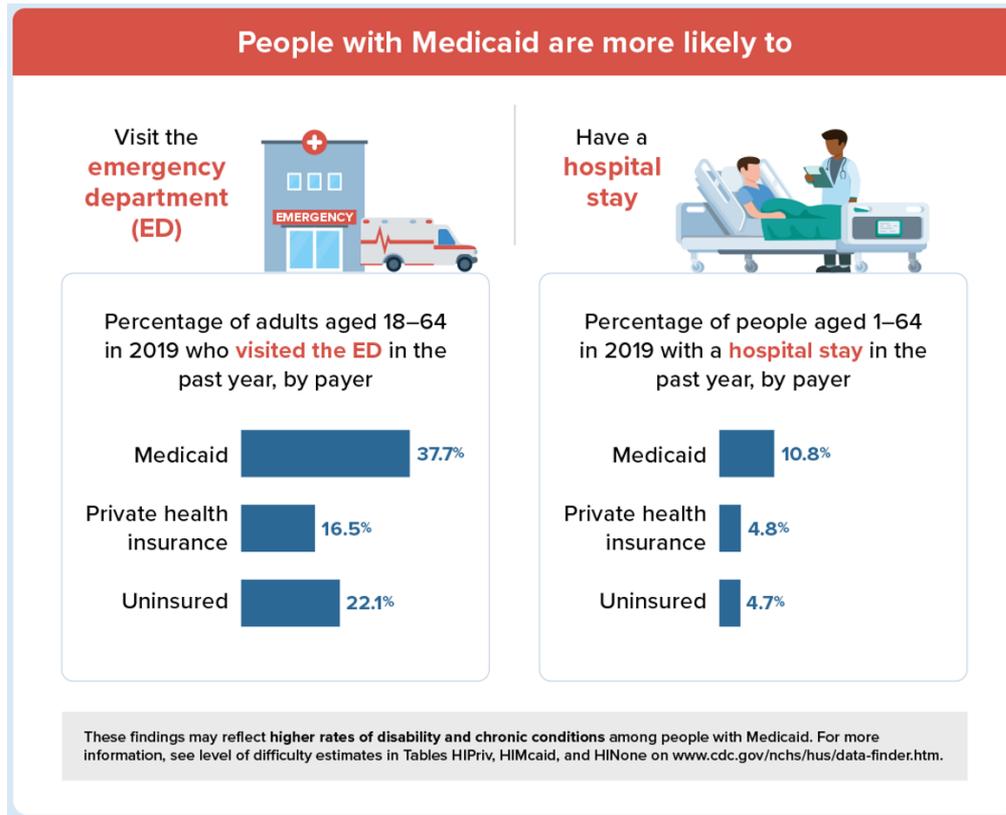
National Health Expenditure Accounts (NHEA)

**Emergency  
department visits**

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS)

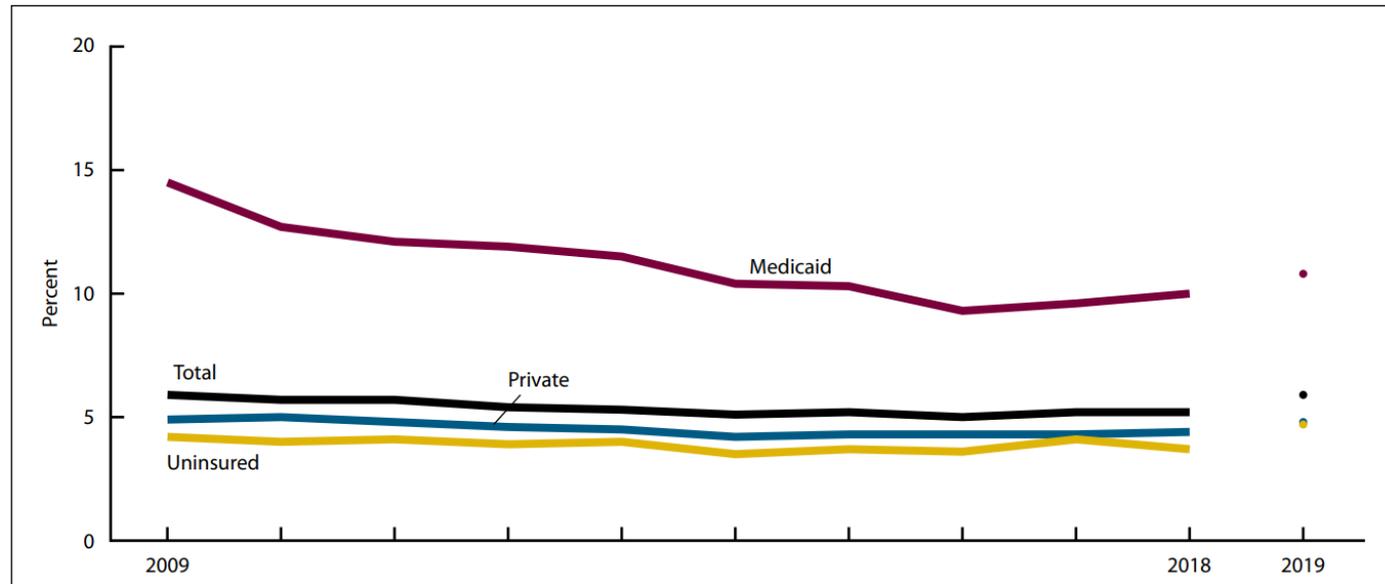
# People with Medicaid are more likely to visit the emergency department and to have a hospital stay



These findings may reflect **higher rates of disability and chronic conditions** among people with Medicaid.

# Trends in past year hospitalization varied by insurance status

**Figure 5. People aged 1–64 with at least one hospital stay in the past year, by health insurance status: United States, 2009–2019**



NOTES: Health insurance categories are mutually exclusive. Medicaid includes coverage by state-sponsored health plan or Children’s Health Insurance Program. In 2019, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) questionnaire was redesigned, and other changes were made to weighting and design methodology. Data for 2019 have not been fully evaluated for comparability with earlier years; therefore, trends through 2019 are not shown. For more information on the 2019 NHIS redesign and evaluation of the redesign on selected indicators, see: [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/2019\\_quest\\_redesign.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/2019_quest_redesign.htm). See [Definitions](#), Medicaid; Private health insurance; Uninsured. SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. See [Sources and Definitions, National Health Interview Survey \(NHIS\)](#) and Health, United States, 2020–2021 [Table HospStay](#).

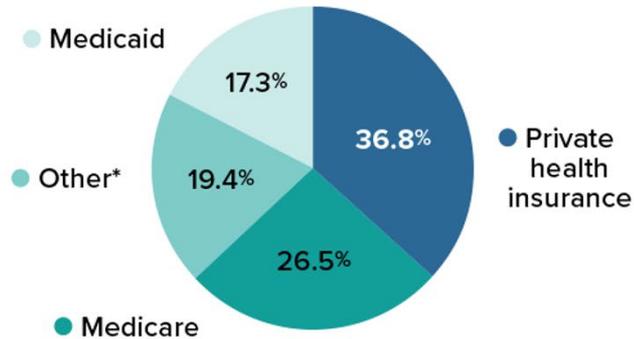
# Spending for hospital care represented the largest share of personal health care expenditures

## Private insurance pays the largest portion of hospital expenditures



For all ages, one-third of **personal healthcare spending** in 2019 was on hospital care

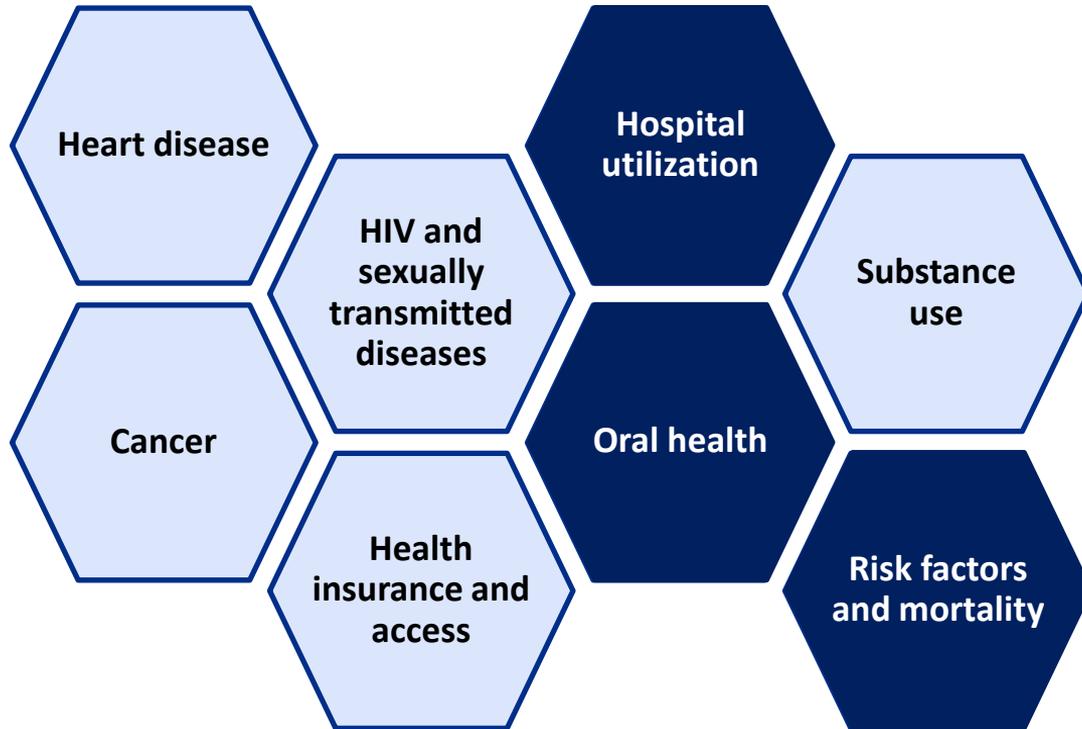
Percentage of hospital expenditures in 2019, by payer



\* Includes other payers and programs and self-pay.

# *Health, United States, 2020–2021: Annual Perspective*

## Additional Health Areas Covered



# *Health, United States: More to explore*

*Health, United States* is a suite of products for exploring trends in health data



**Topic pages** with key findings, featured charts, and trend analyses



**Trend tables** by demographic and socioeconomic populations



**Infographics** of disparities in related health measures



***Annual Perspective*** integrating selected analyses from the *Health, United States* topics presented online

# *Health, United States: What's next*

## **Website**

- More topic pages covering additional health topics
- Periodic updates of trend tables and topic pages

## ***Annual Perspective***

- Continue to refine a concise publication format
- Explore a new relevant theme across multiple topics and data sources

## *Health, United States:* Under development

- Machine-readable trend tables to increase usability
- Interactive data visualizations to allow users to create customized charts

## Takeaways: The redesigned *Health, United States*

- *Health, United States* now presents trend tables and analyses in a suite of products to enhance findability, accessibility, and usability
  - The redesign was informed by users to better meet their needs
- Integration of multiple topics and data sources in the *Annual Perspective* and other *Health, United States* products offers users more context for understanding trends

## Takeaways: *Health, United States, 2020–2021* findings

- Information presented in *Health, United States, 2020–2021* provides national trends from 2009 through 2019
  - Some trends showed improvement in the health of the nation, while others showed continuing challenges
  - These trends are the baseline for measuring the health impacts of COVID-19
- Disparities in health risk factors, access to health care, utilization of health care, and health outcomes persist
  - Additional analyses by sex, race and ethnicity, insurance status, poverty level, and education are available in the *2020–2021 Annual Perspective* and on *Health, United States* topic pages

# Thank you!

PHRDB Staff and Contractors	NCHS	Partners
<p>Shilpa Bengeri            La-Tonya Curl            Barnali Das            Sheila Franco            Renee Gindi            Nancy Han            Liz Heitz            Ji-Eun Kim            Florence Lee            Fen Li            Michelle Liu            Zakia Nelson (CTR)            Ashley Woodall</p>	<p>Division of Analysis and Epidemiology            Division of Health Care Statistics            Division of Health Examination and Nutrition Examination Statistics            Division of Health Interview Statistics            Division of Vital Statistics            Office of the Director            Office of Information Services            Office of Planning Budget and Legislation</p>	<p>American Dental Association            American Hospital Association            Bureau of Economic Analysis            Bureau of Labor Statistics            CDC, Division of Health Informatics and Surveillance            CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention            Centers for Medicare &amp; Medicaid Services            Health Resources and Services Administration            National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases            National Institutes of Health            Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</p>

# Questions?

- Please submit your questions via the Q&A feature in the Zoom application
- The facilitator will address questions as time allows. Questions not answered may be forwarded to [healthus@cdc.gov](mailto:healthus@cdc.gov)

[www.cdc.gov/nchs](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs)

[www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus)

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