Data Brief 480. Long COVID in Adults: United States, 2022

Data table for Figure 1. Percentage of adults who ever had Long COVID or currently have Long COVID, by sex: United States, 2022

Long COVID and sex	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Ever Long COVID		
Total..............................	6.9 (6.6–7.3)	0.19
Men	5.2 (4.8–5.8)	0.25
Women..........................	8.5 (8.0–9.1)	0.29
Current Long COVID		
Total..............................	3.4 (3.1–3.6)	0.13
Men	2.3 (2.0–2.6)	0.16
Women..........................	4.4 (4.0–4.8)	0.21

NOTES: Ever Long COVID was based on a "yes" response to the survey question, "Did you have any symptoms lasting 3 months or longer that you did not have prior to having COVID-19?" among those who reported receiving either a positive test or a doctor's diagnosis of COVID-19 and were symptomatic. Current Long COVID was based on meeting the definition of ever Long COVID plus the presence of symptoms at the time of interview. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2022.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

Data table for Figure 2. Percentage of adults who ever had Long COVID or currently have Long COVID, by age group: United States, 2022

Long COVID and age group	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Ever Long COVID		
18–34.	6.9 (6.2–7.6)	0.37
35–49.	8.9 (8.1–9.8)	0.41
50–64.	7.6 (6.8–8.4)	0.39
65 and older.	4.1 (3.7–4.6)	0.24
Current Long COVID		
18–34.	2.7 (2.3–3.3)	0.24
35–49.	4.7 (4.1–5.4)	0.32
50–64.	3.8 (3.3–4.3)	0.27
65 and older.	2.3 (2.0–2.7)	0.18

NOTES: Ever Long COVID was based on a "yes" response to the survey question, "Did you have any symptoms lasting 3 months or longer that you did not have prior to having COVID-19?" among those who reported receiving either a positive test or a doctor's diagnosis of COVID-19 and were symptomatic. Current Long COVID was based on meeting the definition of ever Long COVID plus the presence of symptoms at the time of interview. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2022.

Data table for Figure 3. Percentage of adults who ever had Long COVID or currently have Long COVID, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2022

Long COVID and race and Hispanic origin	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Ever Long COVID		
Asian, non-Hispanic.	2.6 (1.8–3.5)	0.42
Black, non-Hispanic.	5.4 (4.4–6.4)	0.50
White, non-Hispanic	7.1 (6.7–7.6)	0.23
Hispanic[1]	8.3 (7.3–9.5)	0.54
Current Long COVID		
Asian, non-Hispanic.	1.1 (0.6–1.8)	0.28
Black, non-Hispanic.	2.4 (1.8–3.1)	0.31
White, non-Hispanic	3.7 (3.4–4.1)	0.17
Hispanic[1]	3.4 (2.7–4.2)	0.35

[1]People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTES: Ever Long COVID was based on a "yes" response to the survey question, "Did you have any symptoms lasting 3 months or longer that you did not have prior to having COVID-19?" among those who reported receiving either a positive test or a doctor's diagnosis of COVID-19 and were symptomatic. Current Long COVID was based on meeting the definition of ever Long COVID plus the presence of symptoms at the time of interview. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2022.

Data table for Figure 4. Percentage of adults who ever had Long COVID or currently have Long COVID, by family income as a percentage of the federal poverty level: United States, 2022

Long COVID and family income	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Ever Long COVID		
Less than 100% FPL	7.1 (6.0–8.4)	0.60
100%–199% FPL	7.1 (6.2–8.1)	0.49
200%–399% FPL	7.8 (7.1–8.6)	0.40
400% or more FPL	6.2 (5.7–6.8)	0.27
Current Long COVID		
Less than 100% FPL	3.5 (2.7–4.3)	0.40
100%–199% FPL	3.5 (2.9–4.2)	0.33
200%–399% FPL	3.7 (3.2–4.3)	0.26
400% or more FPL	3.1 (2.7–3.5)	0.19

NOTES: Ever Long COVID was based on a "yes" response to the survey question, "Did you have any symptoms lasting 3 months or longer that you did not have prior to having COVID-19?" among those who reported receiving either a positive test or a doctor's diagnosis of COVID-19 and were symptomatic. Current Long COVID was based on meeting the definition of ever Long COVID plus the presence of symptoms at the time of interview. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys. FPL is federal poverty level. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2022.

Data table for Figure 5. Percentage of adults who ever had Long COVID or currently have Long COVID, by urbanization level: United States, 2022

Long COVID and urbanization level	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Ever Long COVID		
Large central metropolitan.	6.3 (5.6–7.0)	0.35
Large fringe metropolitan.	6.6 (5.9–7.3)	0.34
Medium and small metropolitan.	7.6 (6.9–8.4)	0.37
Nonmetropolitan	7.7 (6.7–8.7)	0.48
Current Long COVID		
Large central metropolitan.	2.6 (2.2–3.1)	0.22
Large fringe metropolitan.	3.3 (2.8–3.8)	0.25
Medium and small metropolitan.	3.9 (3.4–4.4)	0.27
Nonmetropolitan	4.1 (3.5–4.9)	0.35

NOTES: Ever Long COVID was based on a "yes" response to the survey question, "Did you have any symptoms lasting 3 months or longer that you did not have prior to having COVID-19?" among those who reported receiving either a positive test or a doctor's diagnosis of COVID-19 and were symptomatic. Current Long COVID was based on meeting the definition of ever Long COVID plus the presence of symptoms at the time of interview. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2022.