

Data table for Figure 1. Percentage of adults who had Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, by sex: United States, 2021–2022

Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/ Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and sex	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Total	1.3 (1.2–1.4)	0.06
Men	0.9 (0.8–1.0)	0.07
Women	1.7 (1.5–1.8)	0.09

NOTES: Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome was based on a yes response to the following two survey questions, "Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) or Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (ME)?" and "Do you still have Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) or ME?" 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, 2021–2022.



Data table for Figure 2. Percentage of adults who had Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, by age: United States, 2021–2022

Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/ Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and age group	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
18–39	0.7 (0.5–0.8)	0.08
40–49	1.2 (0.9–1.4)	0.13
50–59	2.0 (1.7–2.3)	0.15
60–69	2.1 (1.8–2.5)	0.18
70 and older	1.4 (1.2–1.7)	0.13

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SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2021–2022.

Data table for Figure 3. Percentage of adults who had Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2021–2022

Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/ Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and race and Hispanic origin	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Asian, non-Hispanic	0.7 (0.4–1.1)	0.16
Black, non-Hispanic	1.2 (0.9–1.5)	0.15
White, non-Hispanic	1.5 (1.3–1.6)	0.07
Hispanic ¹	0.8 (0.6–1.1)	0.11

¹People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTES: Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome was based on a yes response to the following two survey questions, “Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) or Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (ME)?” and “Do you still have Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) or ME?” 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, 2021–2022.

Data table for Figure 4. Percentage of adults who had Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS), by family income: United States, 2021–2022

Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/ Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and family income	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Less than 100% FPL	2.0 (1.6–2.5)	0.22
100%–199% FPL	1.7 (1.4–2.0)	0.15
Greater than or equal to 200% FPL	1.1 (1.0–1.2)	0.06

NOTES: Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome was based on a yes response to the following two survey questions, “Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) or Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (ME)?” and “Do you still have Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) or ME?” 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, 2021–2022.

Data table for Figure 5. Percentage of adults who had Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, by urbanization level: United States, 2021–2022

Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/ Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and urbanization level	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Large central metropolitan	1.0 (0.8–1.2)	0.09
Large fringe metropolitan	1.1 (0.9–1.3)	0.10
Medium and small metropolitan	1.5 (1.2–1.7)	0.11
Nonmetropolitan	1.9 (1.6–2.4)	0.20

NOTES: Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome was based on a yes response to the following two survey questions, “Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) or Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (ME)?” and “Do you still have Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) or ME?” 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, 2021–2022.