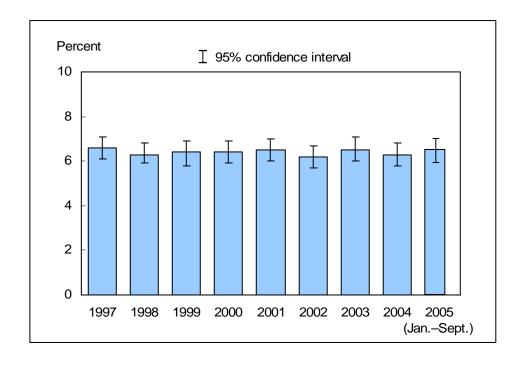


Figure 12.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons: United States, 1997–2005



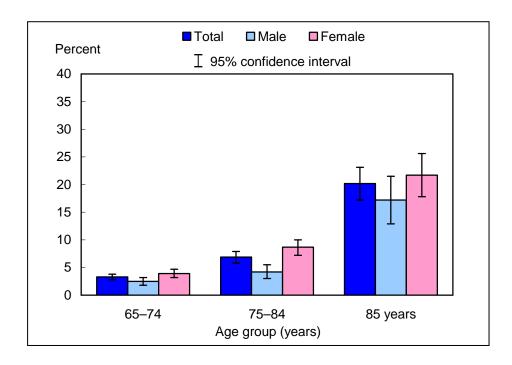
NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded persons with unknown information on personal care needs (about 0.01% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–2005 NHIS. The estimate for 2005 was based on data collected from January through September. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For the period January through September 2005, 6.5% (95% confidence interval = 5.9–7.0%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons. This estimate was not significantly different from the 2004 estimate of 6.3%.
- The annual percentage of adults who needed help with personal care from other persons was 6.6% in 1997, 6.3% in 1998, 6.4% in 1999, 6.4% in 2000, 6.5% in 2001, 6.2% in 2002, 6.5% in 2003, and 6.3% in 2004.



Figure 12.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2005



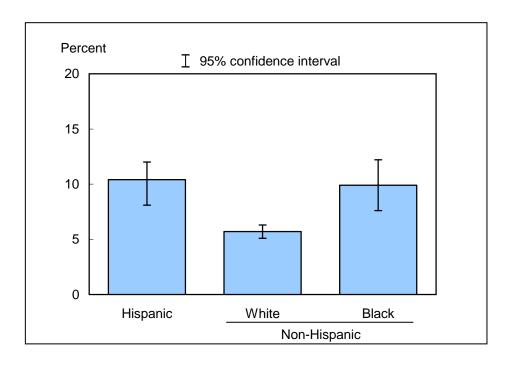
NOTE: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded one person (0.0%) with unknown information on personal care needs.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, adults aged 85 years and over (20.2%) were more than six times as likely as adults aged 65–74 years (3.3%) to need help with personal care from other persons.
- For the age groups 65–74 years and 75–84 years, the percentage of women who needed help with personal care from other persons was higher than that of men.



Figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2005



NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded one person (0.0%) with unknown information on personal care needs. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons who needed help with personal care from other persons was 10.4% for Hispanic persons, 5.7% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 9.9% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The percentage of those who needed help with personal care from other persons was higher for non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons than for non-Hispanic white persons.



Data tables for figures 12.1-12.3:

Data table for figure 12.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	6.6	6.1-7.1
1998	6.3	5.9-6.8
1999	6.4	5.8-6.9
2000	6.4	5.9-6.9
2001	6.5	6.0-7.0
2002	6.2	5.7-6.7
2003	6.5	6.0-7.1
2004	6.3	5.8-6.8
January-September 2005	6.5	5.9-7.0

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



Data table for figure 12.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65-74 years		
Total	3.3	2.8-3.8
Male	2.5	1.8-3.2
Female	3.9	3.2-4.7
75-84 years		
Total	6.9	5.8-7.9
Male	4.2	3.0-5.5
Female	8.7	7.2-10.2
85 years and over		
Total	20.2	17.2-23.1
Male	17.2	12.9-21.5
Female	21.7	17.8-25.6
65 years and over: crude ¹		
Total	6.5	5.9-7.0
Male	4.4	3.7-5.1
Female	8.0	7.2-8.9
65 years and over: age-adjusted ²		
Total	6.6	6.1-7.2
Male	4.9	4.1-5.7
Female	7.8	7.0-8.6

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

²Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over.



Data table for figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race/ethnicity: United States, January—September 2005

Race/ethnicity	Percent 1	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	10.4	8.1-12.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	5.7	5.1-6.3
Black, single race	9.9	7.6-12.2

¹Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.