

Early Release of Selected Estimates Based on Data From the January-September 2002 National Health Interview Survey

(Released 3/19/03)

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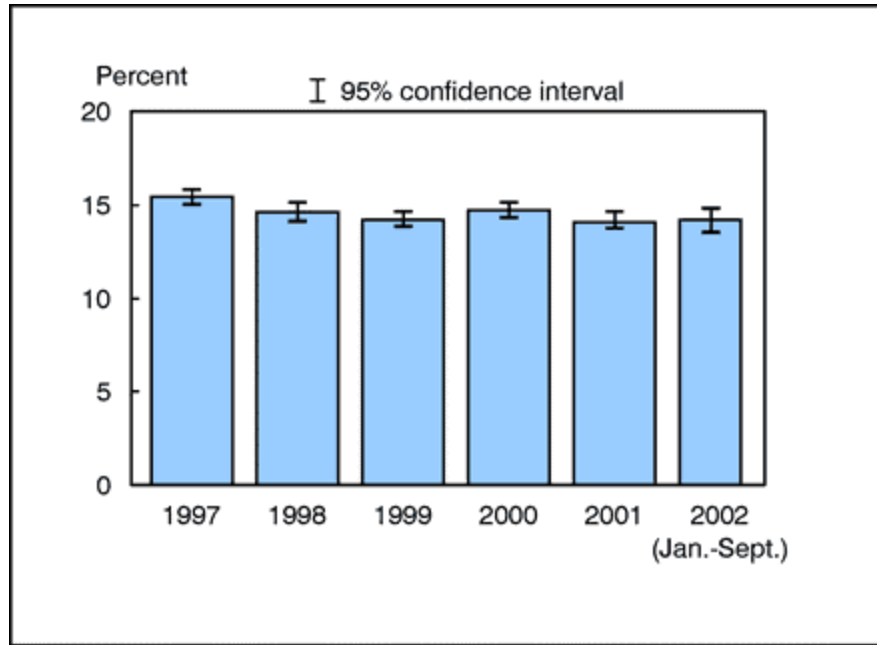
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References

Figure 1.1. Percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage: United States, 1997-2002



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children’s Health Insurance Program, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents).

The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons without health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

- From January through September 2002, the total percent of uninsured persons was 14.4% (95% CI = 13.9% - 14.9%), which is not statistically different from 14.1% in 2001.
- The annual percent of persons without health insurance decreased over the period 1997-2001, from 15.4% in 1997 to 14.1% in 2001.
- The total percent of uninsured persons was 14.3% in quarter 1, 14.0% in quarter 2, and 14.9% in quarter 3. However, the differences were not statistically significant.

Table 1.1. Number and percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–2002

| Age group | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 Jan.-Sept. |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Number in millions | | | | | | |
| All ages | 41.0 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 40.4 | 39.1 | 40.1 |
| Under 65 years | 40.7 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 39.9 | 38.7 | 39.6 |
| 18-64 years | 30.8 | 30.0 | 29.8 | 31.2 | 30.9 | 32.3 |
| Under 18 years | 9.9 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 7.4 |
| Percent (95% confidence interval) | | | | | | |
| All ages | 15.4(15.0-15.8) | 14.6(14.1-15.1) | 14.2(13.8-14.6) | 14.7(14.3-15.1) | 14.1(13.7-14.6) | 14.4(13.9-14.9) |
| Under 65 years | | | | | | |
| Crude | 17.4(16.9-17.9) | 16.5(16.0-17.0) | 16.0(15.5-16.5) | 16.6(16.1-17.1) | 15.9(15.0-16.7) | 16.1(15.6-16.7) |
| Age-adjusted | 17.2(16.8-17.7) | 16.4(15.9-16.9) | 16.0(15.5-16.5) | 16.6(16.1-17.1) | 16.0(15.5-16.5) | 16.3(15.7-16.8) |
| 18-64 years | 18.9(18.4-19.4) | 18.2(17.7-18.7) | 17.8(17.3-18.3) | 18.4(17.9-18.9) | 18.1(17.5-18.6) | 18.7(18.1-19.3) |
| Under 18 years | 13.9(13.2-14.6) | 12.7(12.0-13.4) | 11.8(11.2-12.4) | 12.2(11.6-12.8) | 10.8(10.1-11.5) | 10.1(9.5-10.8) |

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons without health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files.

The number of uninsured was calculated as the percent of uninsured multiplied by the total weighted population including persons with unknown coverage. The age-specific numbers of uninsured may not add to their respective totals due to rounding error. Age-adjusted estimates for persons under 65 years old for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

■ From January through September 2002, the percent of uninsured persons was 16.1% (39.6 million) for persons under age 65 years, 18.7% (32.3 million) for persons aged 18-64 years, and 10.1% (7.4 million) for children under age 18 years.

■ For children under age 18 years, the percent uninsured decreased from 13.9% in 1997 to 10.8% in 2001 and 10.1% in January-September 2002 (with a small, insignificant increase in 2000). In 2002, the percent uninsured was 10.0% in quarter 1, 9.7% in quarter 2, and 10.7% in quarter 3. The differences were not statistically significant.

Table 1.2. Percent of persons under age 65 years with public health plan and private health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–2002

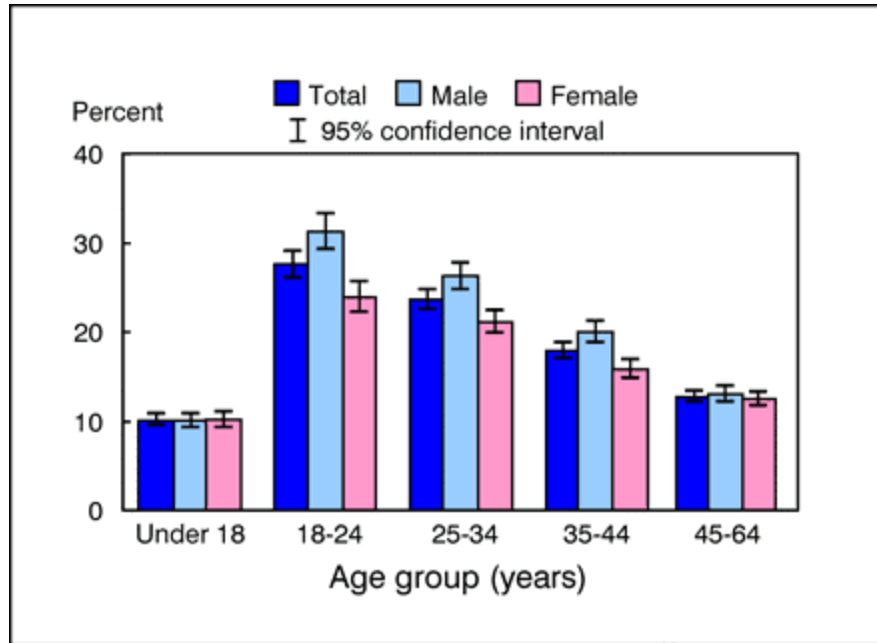
| Type of coverage and age group | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 Jan.–Sept. |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Percent (95% confidence interval) | | | | | | |
| Public | | | | | | |
| Under 65 years | 13.6(13.1-14.1) | 12.7(12.2-13.2) | 12.4(12.0-12.9) | 12.9(12.4-13.4) | 13.6(13.1-14.1) | 15.4(14.7-16.0) |
| 18-64 years | 10.2(9.8-10.6) | 9.5(9.1-9.9) | 9.0(8.6-9.3) | 9.0(8.7-9.4) | 9.4(9.0-9.8) | 10.3(9.8-10.8) |
| Under 18 years | 21.5(20.5-22.4) | 20.0(19.0-20.9) | 20.5(19.5-21.4) | 21.8(20.8-22.8) | 23.4(22.4-24.3) | 27.2(26.0-28.5) |
| Private | | | | | | |
| Under 65 years | 70.8(70.1-71.5) | 72.0(71.3-72.7) | 73.1(72.3-73.8) | 72.0(71.4-72.7) | 71.9(71.2-72.6) | 70.1(69.2-71.0) |
| 18-64 years | 72.8(72.2-73.4) | 73.5(72.9-74.1) | 74.8(74.1-75.4) | 74.0(73.4-74.6) | 73.9(73.3-74.6) | 72.6(71.9-73.4) |
| Under 18 years | 66.2(65.1-67.3) | 68.5(67.4-69.5) | 69.1(68.0-70.2) | 67.5(66.4-68.5) | 67.1(66.0-68.2) | 64.2(62.9-65.5) |

NOTES: The category "public coverage" includes Medicare (disability), Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, and military plans. The category "private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of service such as accidents or dental care. A small number of persons were covered by both public and private plans and are included in both categories. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on type of coverage were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons having public or private coverage are within 0.1 percentage point of those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

- From January through September 2002, 15.4% of persons under age 65 years were covered by public plans, and 70.1% were covered by private health insurance plans.
- From 1999 through September 2002, the percent of persons under age 65 years covered by public health plans increased from 12.4% to 15.4%, whereas the percent covered by private health insurance decreased from 73.1% to 70.1%.
- For children under age 18 years, the percent of those with public coverage significantly increased to 27.2% in January-September 2002 from 23.4% in 2001. In contrast, the percent of children covered by private health insurance plans decreased from 67.1% in 2001 to 64.2% in January-September 2002.

Figure 1.2. Percent of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2002

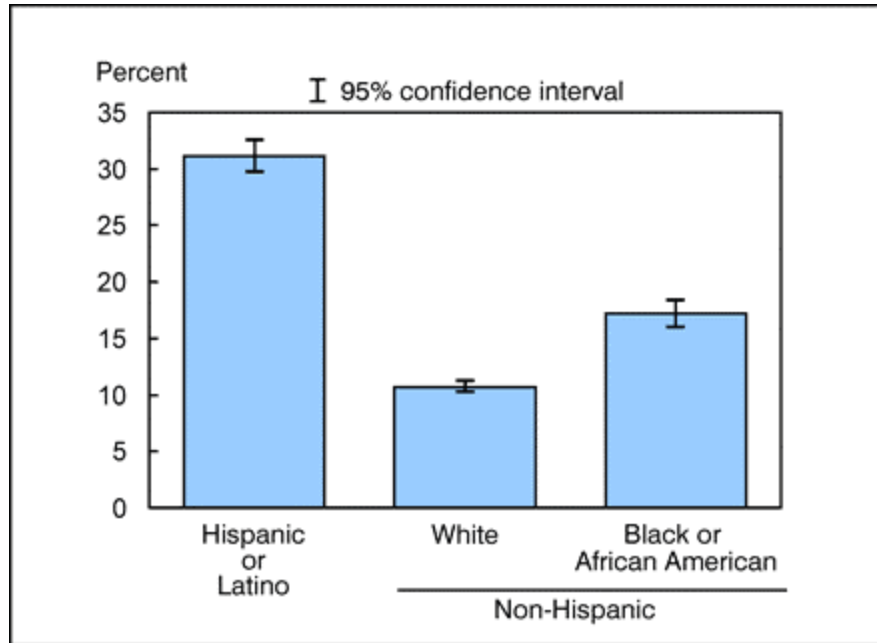


NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 863 persons with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of persons uninsured was highest among persons aged 18-24 years (27.6%) and lowest among persons under age 18 years (10.1%) and 45-64 years (12.7%). Starting at age 18 years, younger adults were more likely than older adults to lack health insurance coverage.
- Among adults in age groups 18-24 years, 25-34 years, and 35-44 years, men were more likely than women to lack health insurance coverage.

Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2002



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 863 persons with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of uninsured was 31.1% for Hispanic or Latino persons, 10.7% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 17.2% for black or African American non-Hispanic persons.
- Hispanic or Latino persons were most likely to be uninsured, followed by black or African American non-Hispanic persons and white non-Hispanic persons.

Data tables for figures 1.1-1.3:

Data table for figure 1.1. Percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage: United States, 1997-2002

| Year | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1997 | 15.4 | 15.0-15.8 |
| 1998 | 14.6 | 14.1-15.1 |
| 1999 | 14.2 | 13.8-14.6 |
| 2000 | 14.7 | 14.3-15.1 |
| 2001 | 14.1 | 13.7-14.6 |
| 2002 (January-September) | 14.4 | 13.9-14.9 |
| Quarter 1 | 14.3 | 13.5-15.1 |
| Quarter 2 | 14.0 | 13.0-15.0 |
| Quarter 3 | 14.9 | 14.0-15.7 |

Data table for figure 1.2. Percent of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Less than 18 years | | |
| Total | 10.1 | 9.5-10.8 |
| Men | 10.1 | 9.3-10.8 |
| Women | 10.2 | 9.3-11.0 |
| 18-24 years | | |
| Total | 27.6 | 26.1-29.1 |
| Men | 31.3 | 29.3-33.3 |
| Women | 23.9 | 22.2-25.6 |
| 25-34 years | | |
| Total | 23.6 | 22.5-24.8 |
| Men | 26.3 | 24.8-27.7 |
| Women | 21.1 | 19.9-22.4 |
| 35-44 years | | |
| Total | 17.9 | 17.0-18.8 |
| Men | 20.0 | 18.8-21.2 |
| Women | 15.8 | 14.8-16.9 |
| 45-64 years | | |
| Total | 12.7 | 12.1-13.4 |
| Men | 13.0 | 12.1-13.9 |
| Women | 12.5 | 11.7-13.3 |
| Age-adjusted¹ | | |
| Total | 16.3 | 15.7-16.8 |
| Men | 17.5 | 16.9-18.1 |
| Women | 15.0 | 14.5-15.6 |

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are for persons under 65 years and are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years.

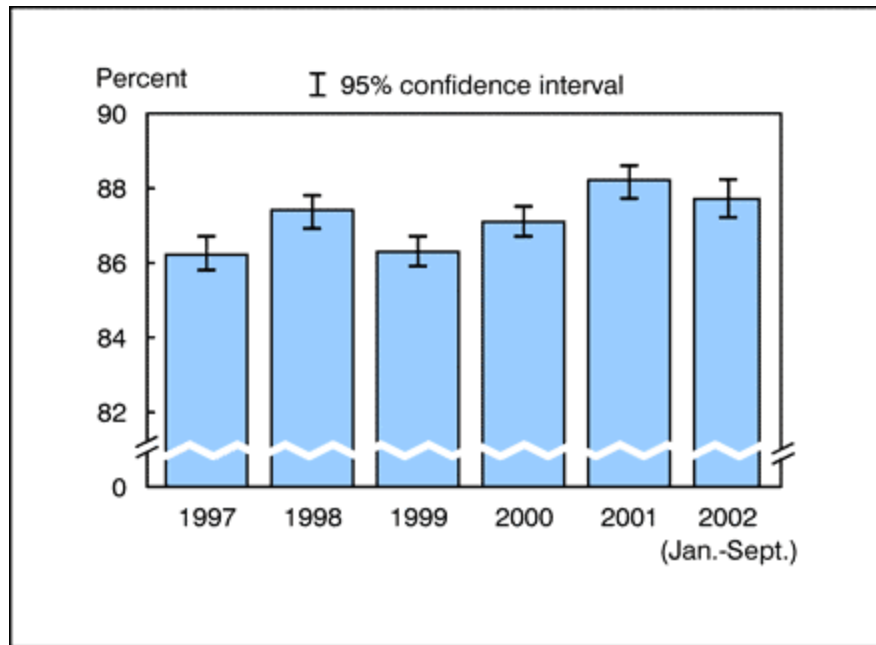
Data table for figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002

| Race/ethnicity | Percent (95% confidence interval) | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | Age-sex-adjusted¹ | Age-adjusted² |
| Hispanic or Latino | 31.1 (29.7-32.5) | 33.6 (32.1-35.1) |
| White non-Hispanic | 10.7 (10.2-11.2) | 12.3 (11.8-12.9) |
| Black or African American non-Hispanic | 17.2 (16.0-18.3) | 18.8 (17.6-20.1) |

¹Estimates are for persons of all ages and are adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are for persons under 65 years and are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years.

Figure 2.1. Percent of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2002

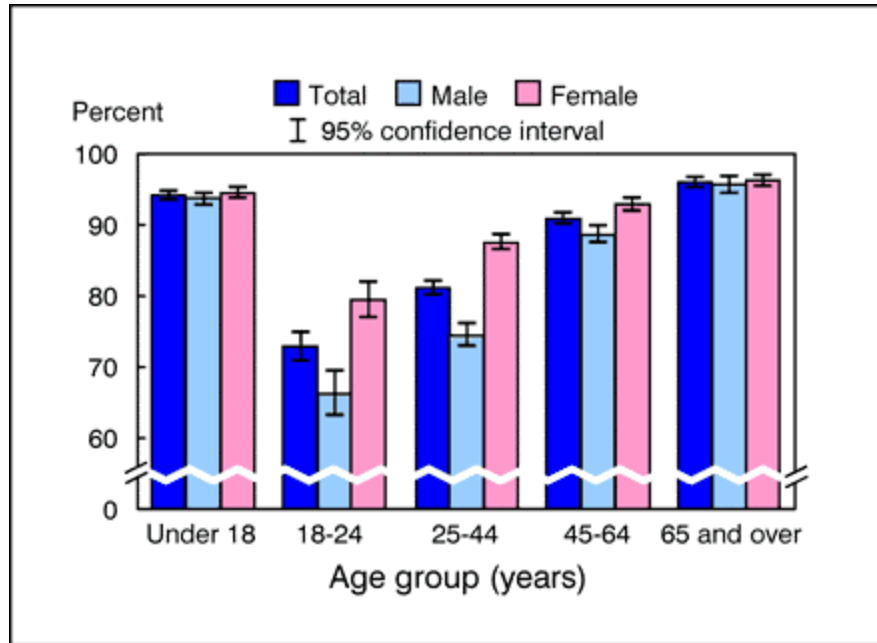


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 0.6% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

- From January through September 2002, 87.7% (95% CI = 87.2% - 88.2%) of persons had a usual place to go for medical care.
- The annual percent of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care was 86.2% in 1997, 87.4% in 1998, 86.3% in 1999, 87.1 in 2000, and 88.2% in 2001.

Figure 2.2. Percent of persons with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2002

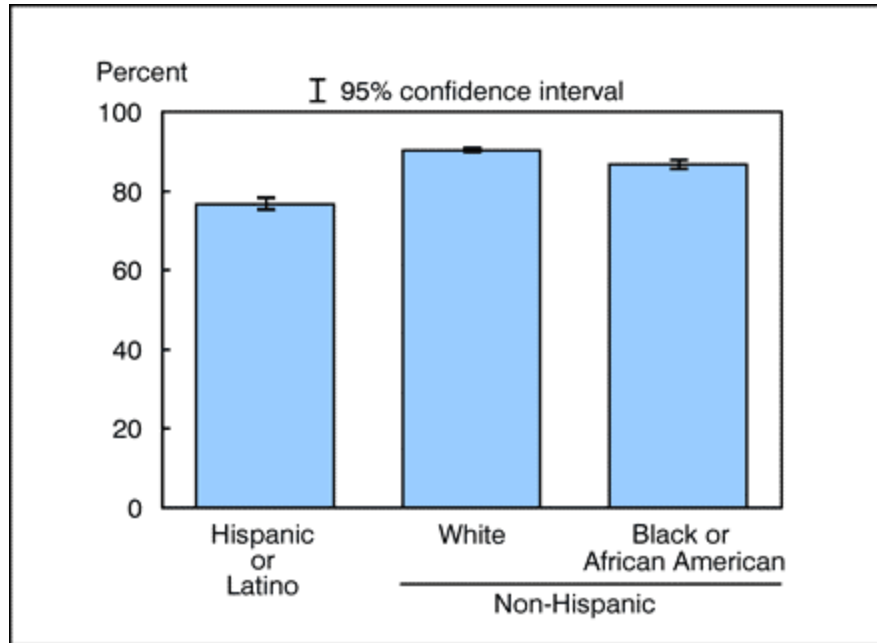


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 192 persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- Of the five age groups, persons aged 18-24 years were least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care. Children under age 18 years were more likely than adults aged 18-64 years to have a usual place to go for medical care.
- For adults aged 18-64 years, men were less likely than women to have a usual place to go for medical care.
- Among those aged 18 years and over, the percent of persons having a usual place to go for medical care increased with age.

Figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 192 persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of persons with a usual place to go for medical care was 76.7% for Hispanic or Latino persons, 90.2% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 86.6% for black or African American non-Hispanic persons.
- Hispanic or Latino persons were less likely than white non-Hispanic and black or African American non-Hispanic persons to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Data tables for figures 2.1-2.3:

Data table for figure 2.1. Percent of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2002

| Year | Percent (95% Confidence Interval) | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Crude ¹ | Age-adjusted ² |
| 1997 | 86.2 (85.8-86.7) | 86.3 (85.9-86.7) |
| 1998 | 87.4 (86.9-87.8) | 87.4 (87.0-87.9) |
| 1999 | 86.3 (85.9-86.7) | 86.4 (86.0-86.8) |
| 2000 | 87.1 (86.7-87.5) | 87.1 (86.7-87.6) |
| 2001 | 88.2 (87.7-88.6) | 88.2 (87.8-88.6) |
| 2002 (January-September) | 87.7 (87.2-88.2) | 87.7 (87.2-88.2) |

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Data table for figure 2.2. Percent of persons with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Under 18 years | | |
| Total | 94.1 | 93.5-94.7 |
| Men | 93.7 | 92.8-94.5 |
| Women | 94.5 | 93.7-95.3 |
| 18-24 years | | |
| Total | 72.9 | 70.8-74.9 |
| Men | 66.3 | 63.2-69.4 |
| Women | 79.4 | 77.0-81.9 |
| 25-44 years | | |
| Total | 81.1 | 80.2-82.1 |
| Men | 74.5 | 72.9-76.1 |
| Women | 87.5 | 86.5-88.6 |
| 45-64 years | | |
| Total | 90.8 | 90.1-91.6 |
| Men | 88.6 | 87.5-89.8 |
| Women | 92.9 | 92.0-93.8 |
| 65 years and over | | |
| Total | 96.0 | 95.3-96.6 |
| Men | 95.7 | 94.5-96.8 |
| Women | 96.2 | 95.4-96.9 |
| Age-adjusted¹ | | |
| Total | 87.7 | 87.2-88.2 |
| Men | 84.5 | 83.7-85.2 |
| Women | 90.8 | 90.3-91.3 |

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

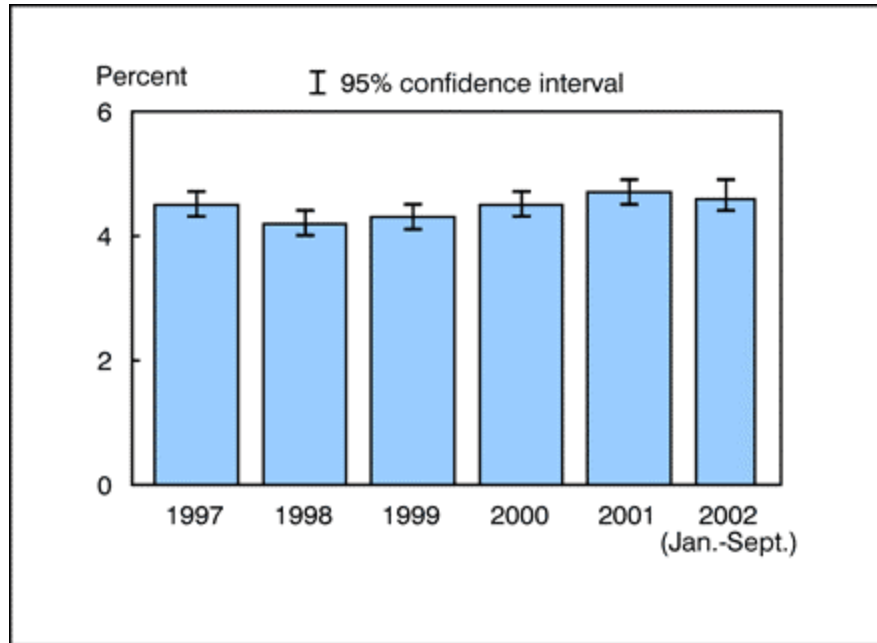
Data table for figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002

| Race/ethnicity | Percent (95% confidence interval) | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Age-sex-adjusted ¹ | Age-adjusted ² |
| Hispanic or Latino | 76.7 (75.1-78.2) | 76.6 (75.1-78.2) |
| White non-Hispanic | 90.2 (89.7-90.7) | 90.2 (89.7-90.8) |
| Black or African American non-Hispanic | 86.6 (85.4-87.8) | 86.9 (85.7-88.1) |

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

²Estimates for the Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 3.1. Percent of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers: United States, 1997-2002



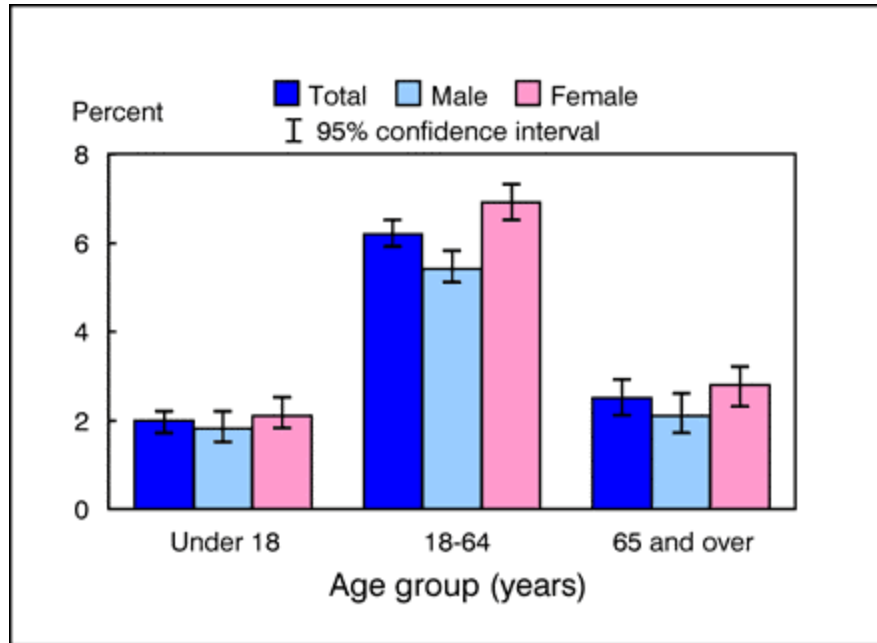
NOTES: The analysis excluded persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care (about 0.5% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

■ From January through September 2002, 4.6% (95% CI = 4.4% - 4.9%) of the population was unable to obtain needed medical care during the year preceding the interview due to financial barriers.

■ From 1998 through 2001, an increasing trend has occurred in the annual percent of persons who experienced this lack of access to medical care (4.2% in 1998, 4.3% in 1999, 4.5% in 2000, and 4.7% in 2001).

Figure 3.2. Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002



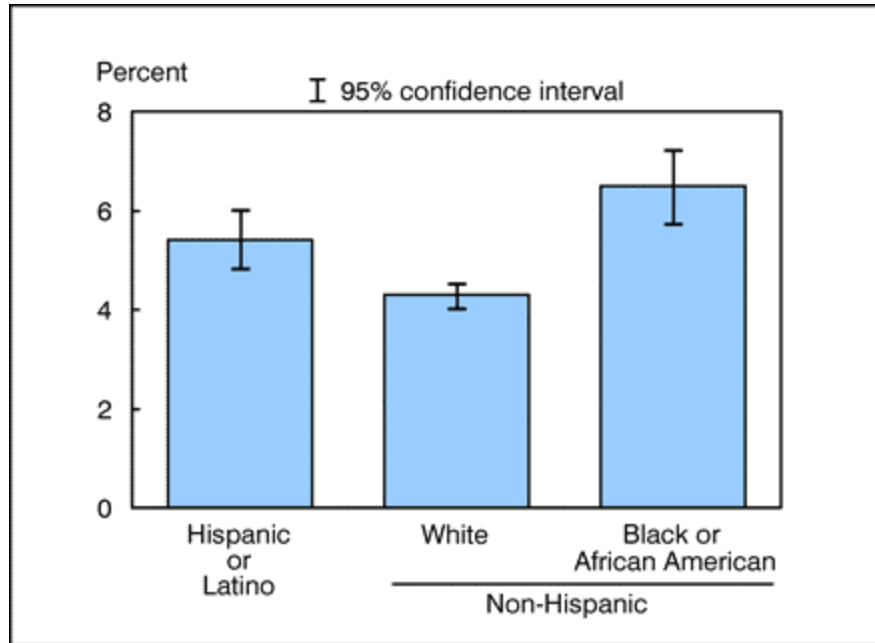
NOTES: The analysis excluded 340 persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

■ For both sexes combined, the percent of persons who were unable to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months was 2.0% for those aged under 18 years, 6.2% for those aged 18-64 years, and 2.5% those aged 65 years and over.

■ For age groups 18-64 years and 65 years and over, women were more likely than men to have experienced this lack of access to medical care during the past 12 months.

Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2002



NOTES: The analysis excluded 340 persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: under than 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- After adjusting for age and sex, 5.4% of Hispanic or Latino persons, 4.3% of white non-Hispanic persons, and 6.5% of black or African American non-Hispanic persons were unable to obtain needed medical care during the year preceding the interview due to financial barriers.
- Hispanic or Latino persons and black or African American non-Hispanic persons were more likely than white non-Hispanic persons to experience this lack of access to medical care.

Data tables for figures 3.1-3.3:

Data table for figure 3.1. Percent of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers: United States, 1997–2002

| Year | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1997 | 4.5 | 4.3-4.7 |
| 1998 | 4.2 | 4.0-4.4 |
| 1999 | 4.3 | 4.1-4.5 |
| 2000 | 4.5 | 4.3-4.7 |
| 2001 | 4.7 | 4.5-4.9 |
| 2002 (January-September) | 4.6 | 4.4-4.9 |

Data table for figure 3.2. Percent of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by age group and sex, United States, January-September 2002

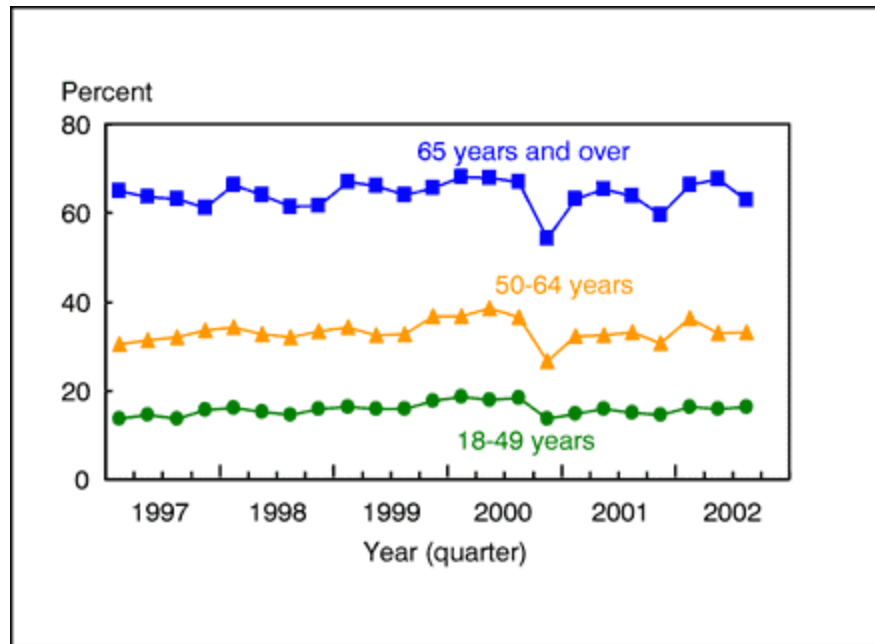
| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Under 18 years | | |
| Total | 2.0 | 1.7-2.2 |
| Male | 1.8 | 1.5-2.2 |
| Female | 2.1 | 1.8-2.5 |
| 18-64 years | | |
| Total | 6.2 | 5.9-6.5 |
| Male | 5.4 | 5.1-5.8 |
| Female | 6.9 | 6.5-7.3 |
| 65 years and over | | |
| Total | 2.5 | 2.1-2.9 |
| Male | 2.1 | 1.7-2.6 |
| Female | 2.8 | 2.3-3.2 |

Data table for figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity, United States, January-September 2002

| Race/ethnicity | Percent ¹ | 95% confidence interval |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Hispanic or Latino | 5.4 | 4.8-6.0 |
| White non-Hispanic | 4.3 | 4.0-4.5 |
| Black or African American non-Hispanic | 6.5 | 5.7-7.2 |

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 4.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997–2002



NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu shot. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 1% of respondents).

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

■ Based on data obtained in the third quarter of 2002, the percent of persons who received an influenza vaccination during the past year was 62.9% for adults aged 65 years and over, 33.1% for adults aged 50-64 years, and 16.3% for adults aged 18-49 years.

■ For age groups 18-49 years and 65 years and over, the third quarter estimates in 2002 were similar to the third quarter estimate in 2001, but lower than that in 2000 (the delays in the availability of influenza vaccine occurred in the fall of 2000 and to a lesser extent in the fall of 2001)(3,4). For age group 50-64 years, the third quarter estimate was also similar to that in 2001. Although the third quarter estimate in 2002 was also lower than that in 2000, the difference was not statistically significant.

Table 4.1. Annual percent of adults aged 50 years and over who received an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 1997-2001

| Age and sex | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Percent (95% confidence interval) | | | | | |
| 50-64 years | | | | | |
| Total | 31.9(30.5-33.3) | 33.1(31.7-34.5) | 34.1(32.8-35.4) | 34.6(33.1-36.1) | 32.2(30.8-33.5) |
| Men | 28.0(26.1-29.9) | 29.0(27.0-31.0) | 30.5(28.6-32.4) | 31.8(29.8-33.8) | 30.2(28.3-32.2) |
| Women | 35.5(33.6-37.4) | 37.0(35.1-38.9) | 37.4(35.5-39.3) | 37.1(35.1-39.1) | 33.9(32.1-35.7) |
| 65 years and over | | | | | |
| Total, crude | 63.2(61.9-64.6) | 63.3(61.9-64.7) | 65.7(64.3-67.2) | 64.3(62.9-65.7) | 63.0(61.6-64.4) |
| Total, age adjusted | 63.1(61.7-64.4) | 63.3(61.9-64.6) | 65.1(63.6-66.5) | 64.0(62.6-65.4) | 63.1(61.7-64.5) |
| Men | 64.8(62.5-67.1) | 63.7(61.5-65.9) | 67.2(65.0-69.4) | 65.9(63.7-68.1) | 64.7(62.4-67.0) |
| Women | 62.1(60.5-63.7) | 63.0(61.2-64.8) | 64.6(62.7-66.5) | 63.2(61.5-64.9) | 61.7(59.9-63.4) |

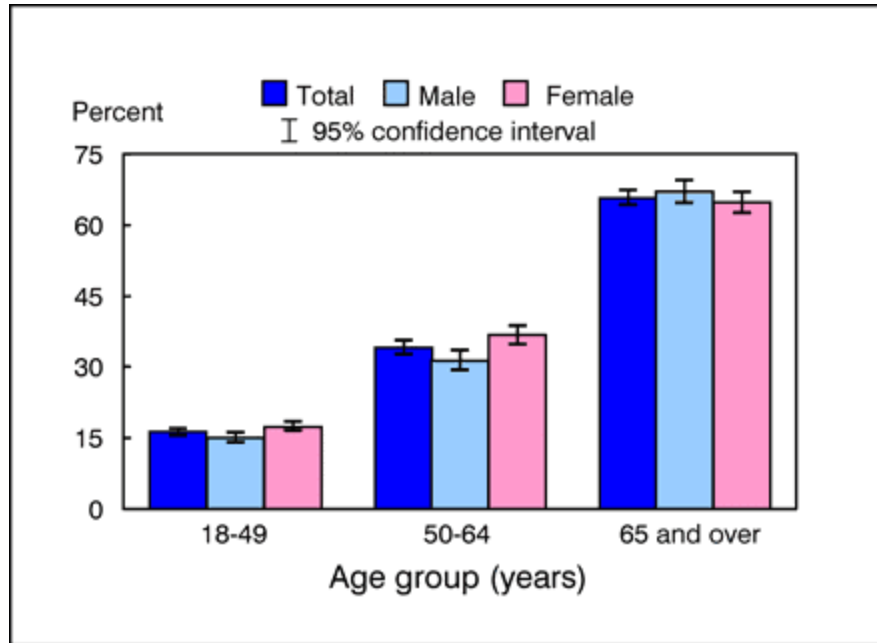
NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu shot. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 1% of respondents). Age-adjusted estimates for persons aged 65 years and over for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are based on the 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

■ For adults aged 50-64 years, the annual percent of persons who received an influenza vaccination had decreased from 34.6% in 2000 to 32.2% in 2001. The decrease mainly was seen among women.

■ For adults aged 65 years and over, the annual percent of persons who received an influenza vaccination continued to decline from 65.7% in 1999 to 64.3% in 2000 and 63.0% in 2001. This was due to the delay in influenza vaccine availability for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 influenza seasons.

Figure 4.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

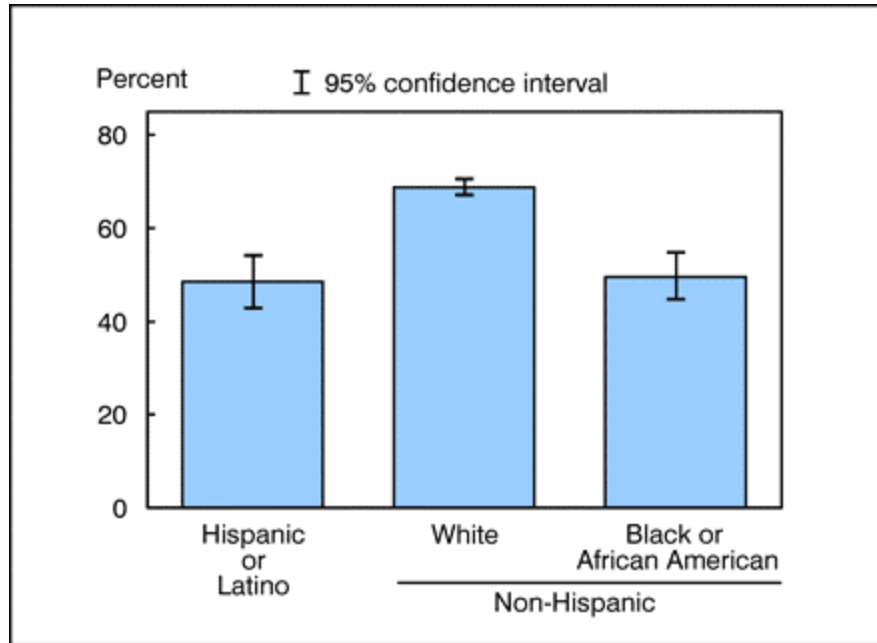


NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu shot. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The analysis excluded 327 adults with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of adults vaccinated against influenza during the past 12 months was highest among adults aged 65 years and over (65.7%), followed by adults aged 50-64 years (34.1%) and 18-49 years (16.3%).
- For age groups 18-49 years and 50-64 years, women were more likely than men to receive an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months.

Figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002



NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu shot. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The analysis excluded 86 adults aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For adults aged 65 years and over, the percent of persons receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 48.4% for Hispanic or Latino persons, 68.8% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 49.6% for black or African American non-Hispanic persons.
- Hispanic or Latino persons and black or African American non-Hispanic persons were less likely than white non-Hispanic persons to have received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months.

Data tables for figures 4.1-4.3:

Data table for figure 4.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997-2002

| Year/quarter | Percent (95% confidence interval) | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | 18-49 years | 50-64 years | 65 years and over |
| 1997 | | | |
| Quarter 1 | 13.6 (12.5-14.6) | 30.5 (27.8-33.2) | 65.0 (62.3-67.6) |
| Quarter 2 | 14.5 (13.4-15.5) | 31.3 (28.7-34.0) | 63.7 (61.1-66.2) |
| Quarter 3 | 13.6 (12.6-14.6) | 32.0 (29.3-34.6) | 63.1 (60.3-65.9) |
| Quarter 4 | 15.6 (14.5-16.7) | 33.6 (31.1-36.2) | 61.2 (58.7-63.8) |
| 1998 | | | |
| Quarter 1 | 16.1 (14.8-17.3) | 34.2 (31.3-37.1) | 66.3 (63.2-69.4) |
| Quarter 2 | 15.3 (14.1-16.5) | 32.8 (30.1-35.5) | 64.0 (61.3-66.8) |
| Quarter 3 | 14.5 (13.3-15.6) | 32.0 (29.3-34.6) | 61.3 (58.5-64.0) |
| Quarter 4 | 16.0 (14.8-17.2) | 33.5 (30.8-36.1) | 61.6 (58.7-64.5) |
| 1999 | | | |
| Quarter 1 | 16.3 (14.8-17.7) | 34.2 (31.1-37.3) | 67.0 (64.0-70.1) |
| Quarter 2 | 16.0 (14.7-17.3) | 32.6 (29.8-35.4) | 66.1 (63.4-68.8) |
| Quarter 3 | 15.8 (14.5-17.1) | 32.8 (30.1-35.5) | 64.1 (61.2-67.0) |
| Quarter 4 | 17.6 (16.2-18.9) | 36.7 (34.2-39.2) | 65.7 (62.7-68.6) |
| 2000 | | | |
| Quarter 1 | 18.7 (17.3-20.0) | 36.7 (33.8-39.5) | 68.1 (65.2-70.9) |
| Quarter 2 | 18.0 (16.7-19.4) | 38.5 (35.7-41.4) | 68.0 (65.5-70.6) |
| Quarter 3 | 18.3 (17.0-19.5) | 36.6 (33.7-39.5) | 67.0 (64.3-69.7) |
| Quarter 4 | 13.6 (12.4-14.8) | 26.6 (24.2-29.0) | 54.2 (51.5-57.0) |
| 2001 | | | |
| Quarter 1 | 14.8 (13.5-16.1) | 32.3 (29.6-35.0) | 63.3 (60.2-66.3) |
| Quarter 2 | 15.9 (14.7-17.1) | 32.5 (30.0-35.0) | 65.4 (62.8-68.0) |
| Quarter 3 | 15.0 (14.0-16.0) | 33.2 (30.6-35.7) | 63.8 (60.9-66.6) |
| Quarter 4 | 14.6 (13.5-15.8) | 30.6 (28.0-33.1) | 59.5 (56.6-62.3) |
| 2002 | | | |
| Quarter 1 | 16.4 (15.2-17.7) | 36.3 (33.6-38.9) | 66.4 (63.6-69.2) |
| Quarter 2 | 16.0 (14.8-17.2) | 33.0 (30.5-35.5) | 67.6 (65.1-70.1) |
| Quarter 3 | 16.3 (15.0-17.6) | 33.1 (30.6-35.6) | 62.9 (60.3-65.6) |

Data table for figure 4.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 18-49 years | | |
| Total | 16.3 | 15.5-17.0 |
| Men | 15.1 | 14.0-16.1 |
| Women | 17.4 | 16.4-18.4 |
| 50-64 years | | |
| Total | 34.1 | 32.6-35.5 |
| Men | 31.3 | 29.2-33.4 |
| Women | 36.7 | 34.7-38.7 |
| 65 years and over | | |
| Total | 65.7 | 64.1-67.2 |
| Men | 67.0 | 64.5-69.4 |
| Women | 64.7 | 62.5-66.8 |
| Age-adjusted¹ | | |
| Total | 65.9 | 64.3-67.4 |
| Men | 67.8 | 65.4-70.1 |
| Women | 64.6 | 62.5-66.7 |

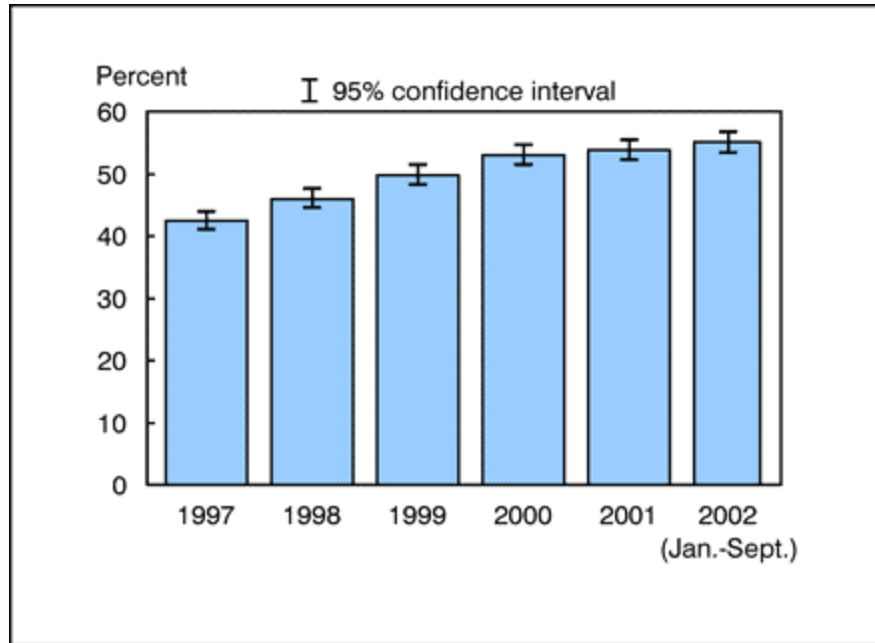
¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

Data table for figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002

| Race/ethnicity | Percent (95% confidence interval) | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | Crude | Age-adjusted¹ |
| Hispanic or Latino | 48.4 (42.8-54.0) | 50.7 (45.2-56.2) |
| White non-Hispanic | 68.8 (67.1-70.5) | 68.9 (67.2-70.6) |
| Black or African American non-Hispanic | 49.6 (44.7-54.6) | 50.1 (45.2-55.0) |

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

Figure 5.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997-2002



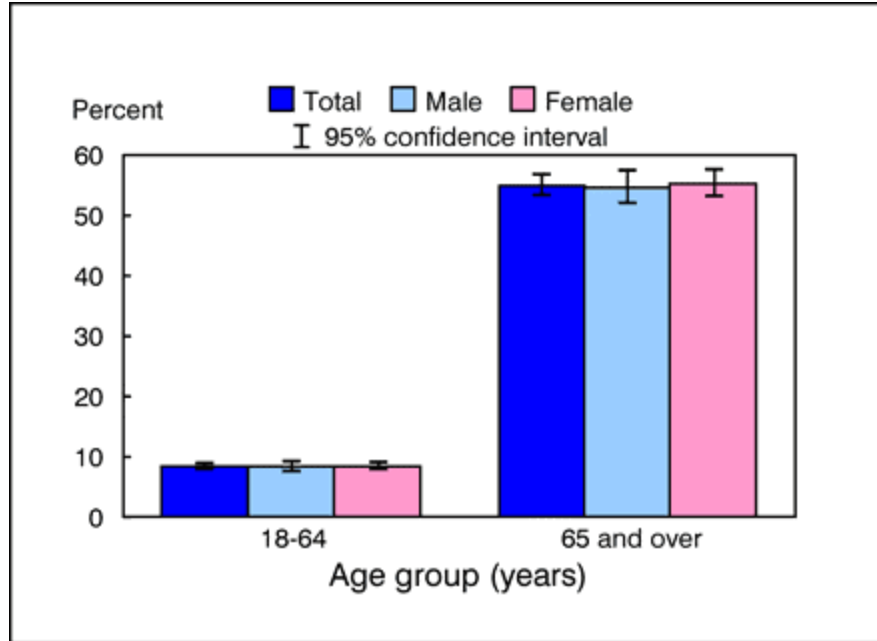
NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 3% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

■ From January through September 2002, the percent of adults aged 65 years and over who reported ever receiving a pneumococcal vaccination was 55.0% (95% CI = 53.3%-56.7%).

■ There has been an increasing trend in the annual percent of adults aged 65 years and over who have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: 42.4% in 1997, 46.0% in 1998, 49.7% in 1999, 52.9% in 2000, and 53.8% in 2001.

Figure 5.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

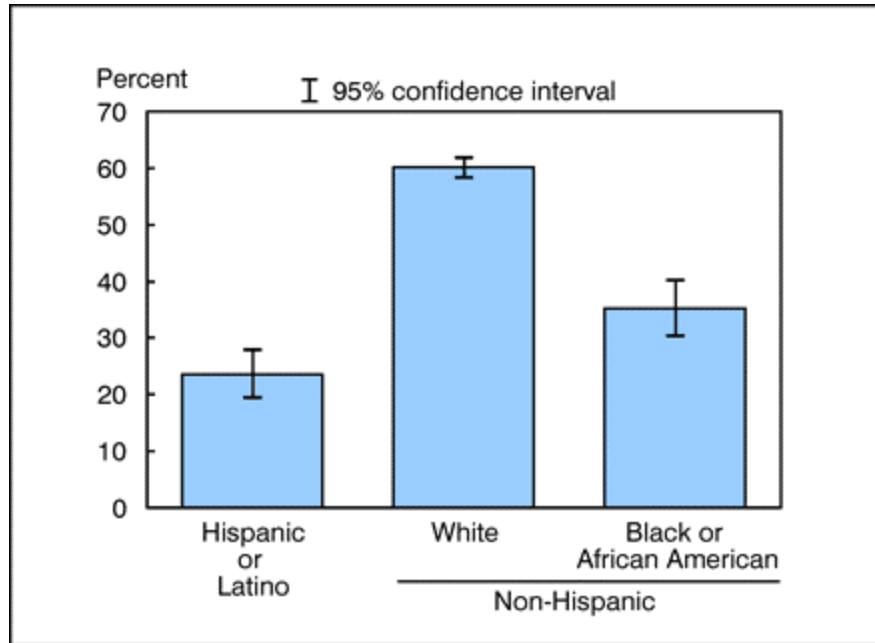


NOTES: The analysis excluded 732 adults with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. For persons aged 18-64 years, pneumococcal vaccination is only recommended for those who have selected chronic illnesses or immunosuppression.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The percent of adults who have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 55.0% for persons aged 65 years and over and 8.4% for persons aged 18-64 years.
- There was no significant difference between men and women in pneumococcal vaccination status.

Figure 5.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002



NOTES: The analysis excluded 174 adults aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

■ The percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received a pneumococcal vaccination was 23.6% for Hispanic or Latino persons, 60.1% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 35.2% for black or African American non-Hispanic persons.

■ White non-Hispanic persons were more likely than Hispanic or Latino persons and black or African American non-Hispanic persons to have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination.

Data tables for figures 5.1-5.3:

Data table for figure 5.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997-2002

| Year | Percent (95% confidence interval) | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Crude ¹ | Age-adjusted ² |
| 1997 | 42.4 (40.9-43.9) | 42.6 (41.1-44.1) |
| 1998 | 46.0 (44.5-47.5) | 46.3 (44.8-47.8) |
| 1999 | 49.7 (48.1-51.3) | 49.9 (48.3-51.5) |
| 2000 | 52.9 (51.3-54.5) | 53.2 (51.6-54.8) |
| 2001 | 53.8 (52.2-55.4) | 54.0 (52.4-55.5) |
| 2002 (January-September) | 55.0 (53.3-56.7) | 55.3 (53.6-57.0) |

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

Data table for figure 5.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 18-64 years | | |
| Total | 8.4 | 7.9-8.9 |
| Men | 8.4 | 7.6-9.1 |
| Women | 8.4 | 7.8-9.0 |
| 65 years and over | | |
| Total | 55.0 | 53.3-56.7 |
| Men | 54.6 | 51.9-57.3 |
| Women | 55.3 | 53.1-57.5 |
| Age adjusted¹ | | |
| Total | 55.3 | 53.6-57.0 |
| Men | 55.7 | 53.1-58.2 |
| Women | 55.3 | 53.1-57.4 |

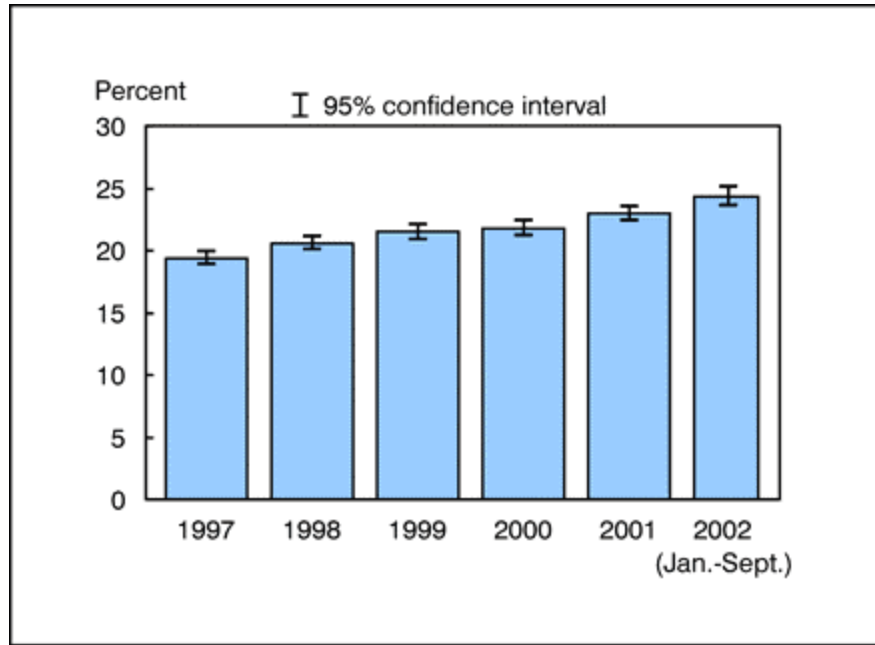
¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

Data table for figure 5.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002

| Race/ethnicity | Percent (95% confidence interval) | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Crude | Age-adjusted ¹ |
| Hispanic or Latino | 23.6 (19.4-27.8) | 25.2 (20.5-29.8) |
| White non-Hispanic | 60.1 (58.3-61.8) | 60.1 (58.4-61.9) |
| Black or African American non-Hispanic | 35.2 (30.3-40.1) | 35.4 (30.5-40.2) |

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997-2002

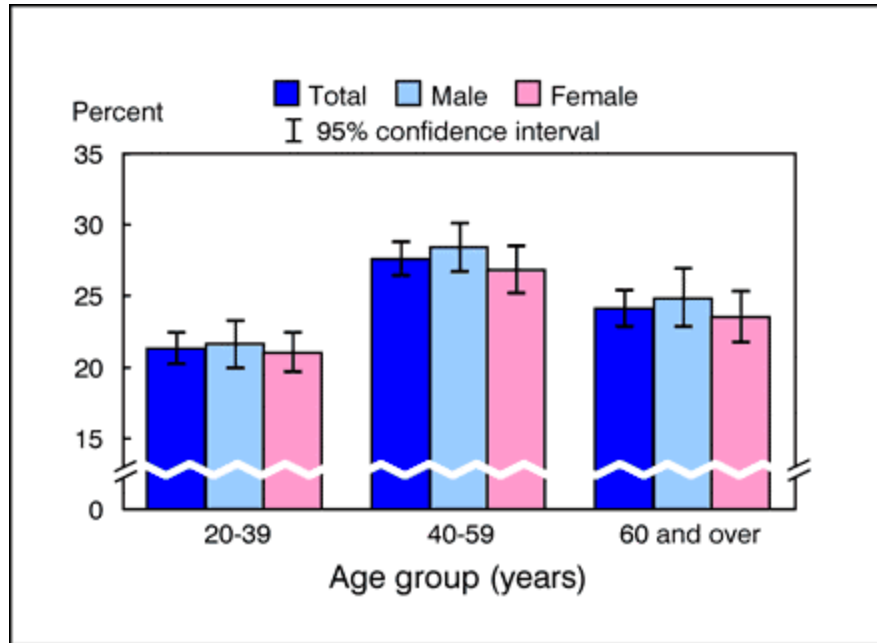


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded people with unknown height or weight (about 4% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

- From January through September 2002, 24.3% (95% CI = 23.6%-25.1%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and over were obese.
- The annual prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults aged 20 years and over has increased over time from 19.4% in 1997 to 20.6% in 1998, 21.5% in 1999, 21.8% in 2000, and 23.0% in 2001.

Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002



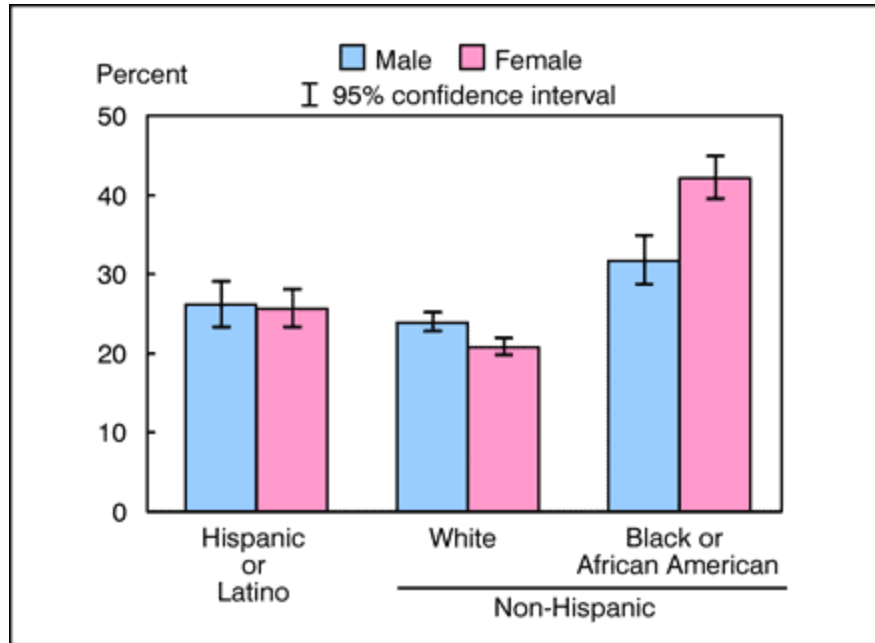
NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded 1,107 people with unknown height or weight.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

■ For both sexes combined, the prevalence of obesity was highest among adults aged 40-59 years (27.6%) and lowest among adults aged 20-39 years (21.3%). This pattern in obesity by age group was seen in both men and women.

■ There was no significant difference in the prevalence of obesity between women and men for all three age groups.

Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002



NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded 1,107 people with unknown height or weight. Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: 20-39 years, 40-59 years, and 60 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sex groups, black or African American non-Hispanic persons were more likely than Hispanic or Latino and white non-Hispanic persons to be obese.
- Among the three racial/ethnic groups, the age-adjusted prevalence of obesity was highest among black or African American non-Hispanic women (42.1%) and lowest among white non-Hispanic women (20.7%).

Data tables for figures 6.1-6.3:

Data for figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997–2002

| Year | Percent (95% Confidence Interval) | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Crude ¹ | Age-adjusted ² |
| 1997 | 19.4 (18.9-19.9) | 19.5 (18.9-20.0) |
| 1998 | 20.6 (20.1-21.1) | 20.6 (20.0-21.1) |
| 1999 | 21.5 (20.9-22.1) | 21.5 (20.9-22.1) |
| 2000 | 21.8 (21.2-22.4) | 21.8 (21.2-22.3) |
| 2001 | 23.0 (22.4-23.5) | 22.9 (22.3-23.5) |
| 2002 (January-September) | 24.3 (23.6-25.1) | 24.2 (23.5-25.0) |

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using seven age groups: 20-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, 60-69 years, 70-79 years, and 80 years and over.

Data table for figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

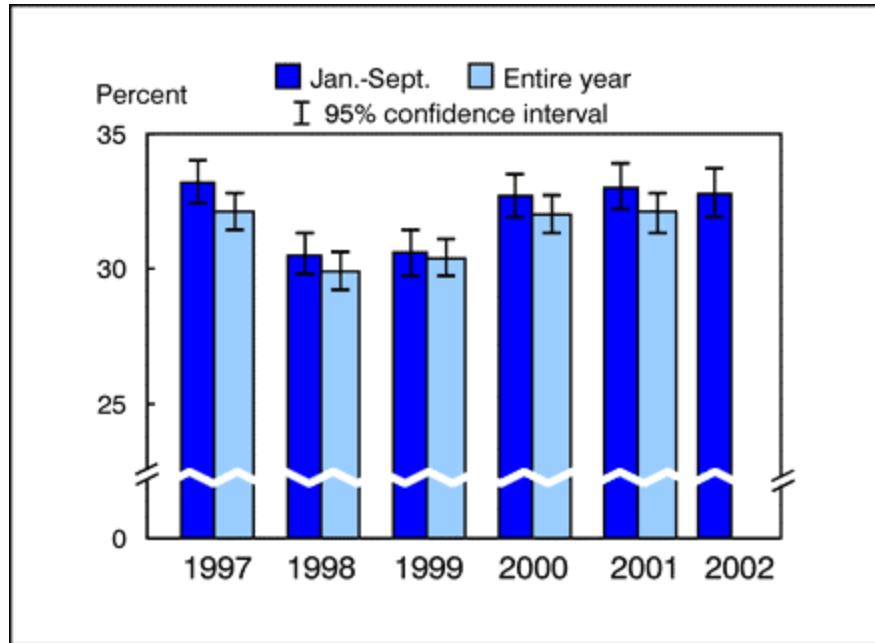
| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 20-39 years | | |
| Total | 21.3 | 20.2-22.4 |
| Men | 21.6 | 19.9-23.2 |
| Women | 21.0 | 19.6-22.4 |
| 40-59 years | | |
| Total | 27.6 | 26.4-28.8 |
| Men | 28.4 | 26.7-30.1 |
| Women | 26.8 | 25.2-28.5 |
| 60 years and over | | |
| Total | 24.1 | 22.8-25.4 |
| Men | 24.8 | 22.8-26.9 |
| Women | 23.5 | 21.7-25.3 |

Data table for figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002

| Sex and race/ethnicity | Percent ¹ | 95% confidence interval |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Men | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 26.1 | 23.2-29.0 |
| White non-Hispanic | 23.9 | 22.7-25.1 |
| Black or African American non-Hispanic | 31.7 | 28.6-34.8 |
| Women | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 25.6 | 23.2-28.0 |
| White non-Hispanic | 20.7 | 19.7-21.8 |
| Black or African American non-Hispanic | 42.1 | 39.4-44.8 |

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: 20-39 years, 40-59 years, and 60 years and over.

Figure 7.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997-2002



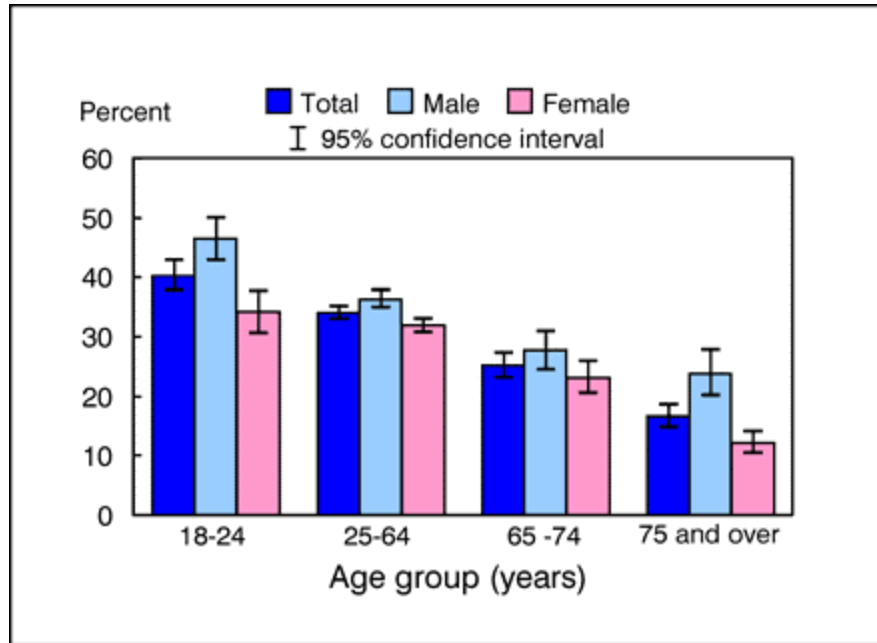
NOTES: This measure reflects a new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to 5 times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to 3 times per week. The analysis excluded persons with unknown physical activity participation (about 3% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

■ From January through September 2002, 32.8% (95% CI = 31.6%-33.7%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over regularly engaged in leisure-time physical activity. The estimates for January-September have been stable from 2000 through 2002 (32.7% in 2000, 33.0% in 2001, and 32.8% in 2002).

■ The annual percents of adults aged 18 years and over who regularly engaged in leisure-time physical activity increased from 29.9% in 1998 to 32.1% in 2001.

Figure 7.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

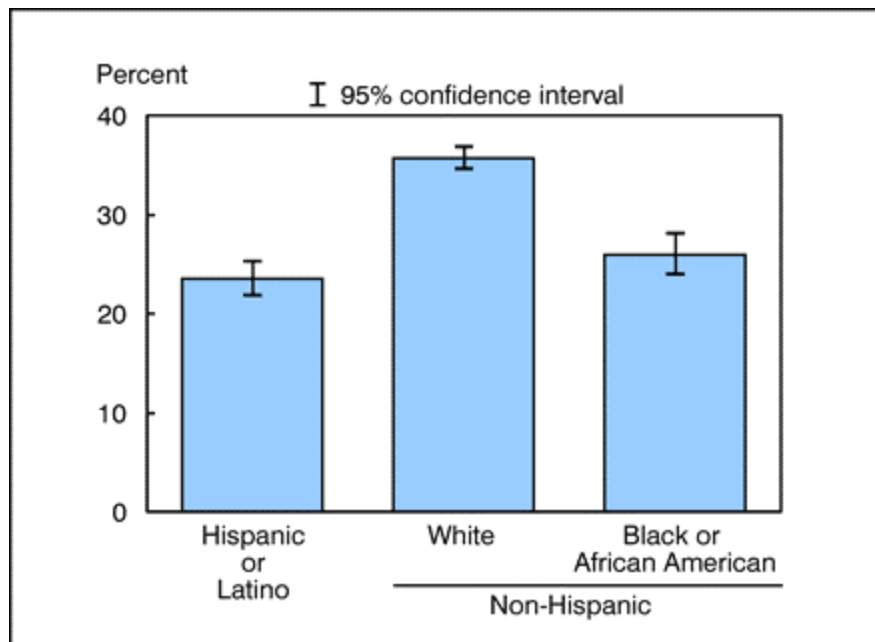


NOTES: This measure reflects a new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to 5 times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to 3 times per week. The analysis excluded 771 persons with unknown physical activity participation.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity decreased with age.
- For all the age groups, women were less likely than men to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity.

Figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002



NOTES: This measure reflects a new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to 5 times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to 3 times per week. The analysis excluded 771 persons with unknown physical activity participation. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted percent of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity was 23.5% for Hispanic or Latino adults, 35.7% for white non-Hispanic adults, and 25.9% for black or African American non-Hispanic adults.
- White non-Hispanic adults were more likely to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity than Hispanic or Latino and black or African American non-Hispanic adults.

Data tables for figures 7.1-7.3:

Data table for figure 7.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997–2002

| Year | Percent (95% Confidence Interval) | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Crude ¹ | Age-adjusted ² |
| 1997 | | |
| January-September | 33.2 (32.4-34.0) | - |
| Annual | 32.1 (31.4-32.8) | 31.9 (31.2-32.5) |
| 1998 | | |
| January-September | 30.5 (29.8-31.3) | - |
| Annual | 29.9 (29.2-30.6) | 29.7 (29.0-30.4) |
| 1999 | | |
| January-September | 30.6 (29.7-31.4) | - |
| Annual | 30.4 (29.7-31.1) | 30.2 (29.5-30.9) |
| 2000 | | |
| January-September | 32.7 (31.9-33.5) | - |
| Annual | 32.0 (31.3-32.7) | 31.9 (31.2-32.6) |
| 2001 | | |
| January-September | 33.0 (32.2-33.9) | - |
| Annual | 32.1 (31.3-32.8) | 32.0 (31.2-32.7) |
| 2002 | | |
| January-September | 32.8 (31.9-33.7) | - |

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Data table for figure 7.2. Percent of adults aged 18 and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 18-24 years | | |
| Total | 40.3 | 37.8-42.8 |
| Men | 46.5 | 42.9-50.0 |
| Women | 34.1 | 30.6-37.6 |
| 25-64 years | | |
| Total | 34.0 | 32.9-35.1 |
| Men | 36.3 | 34.8-37.8 |
| Women | 31.9 | 30.7-33.0 |
| 65-74 years | | |
| Total | 25.2 | 23.1-27.3 |
| Men | 27.7 | 24.5-30.9 |
| Women | 23.1 | 20.4-25.8 |
| 75 years and over | | |
| Total | 16.7 | 14.8-18.6 |
| Men | 23.7 | 20.1-27.3 |
| Women | 12.2 | 10.4-14.1 |
| Age-adjusted¹ | | |
| Total | 32.7 | 31.9-33.6 |
| Men | 35.9 | 34.6-37.2 |
| Women | 29.8 | 28.8-30.8 |

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

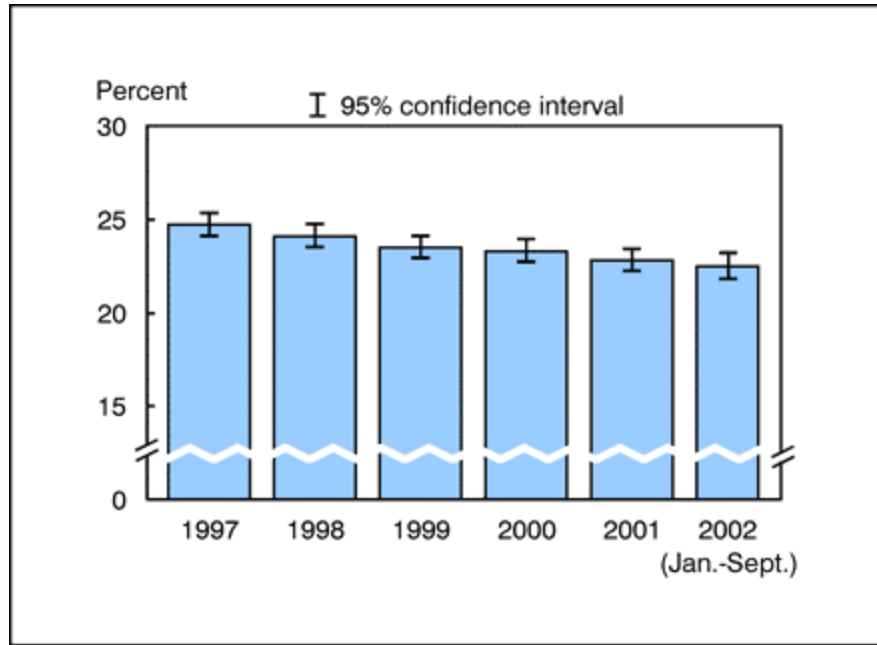
Data table for figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002

| Race/ethnicity | Percent (95% confidence interval) | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | Age-sex-adjusted¹ | Age-adjusted² |
| Hispanic or Latino | 23.5 (21.8-25.2) | 23.5 (21.8-25.2) |
| White non-Hispanic | 35.7 (34.6-36.8) | 35.7 (34.6-36.8) |
| Black or African American non-Hispanic | 25.9 (23.9-28.0) | 25.4 (23.4-27.5) |

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

²Estimates for the Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997-2002

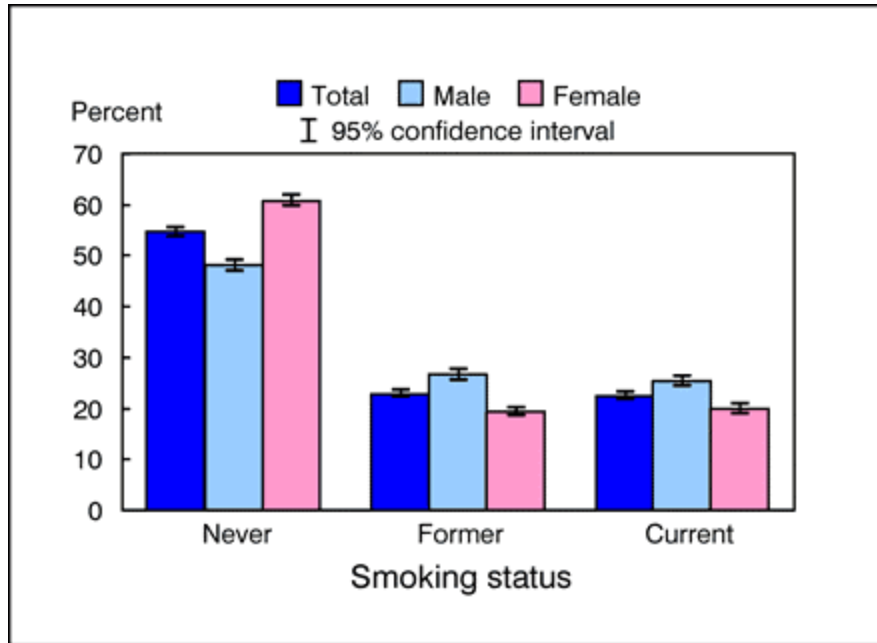


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded people with unknown smoking status (about 1% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

- From January through September 2002, 22.5% (95% CI = 21.8% - 23.2%) of adults aged 18 years and over were current smokers, continuing a decline in the prevalence of current smoking among adults in the United States.
- The prevalence of current smoking among U.S. adults has declined over time from 24.7% in 1997 to 24.1% in 1998, 23.5% in 1999, 23.3% in 2000, and 22.8% in 2001.

Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January–September 2002



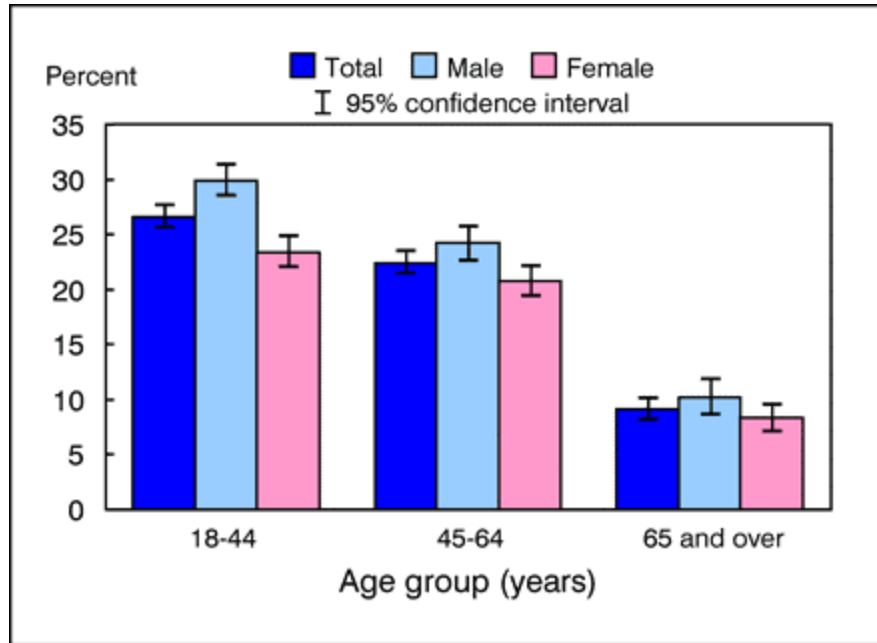
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 239 people with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

■ The percent of current smokers was higher for men (25.3%) than for women (19.9%).

■ The percent of former smokers was higher for men than for women, and, therefore, the percent of those who had never smoked was higher for women than for men.

Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002



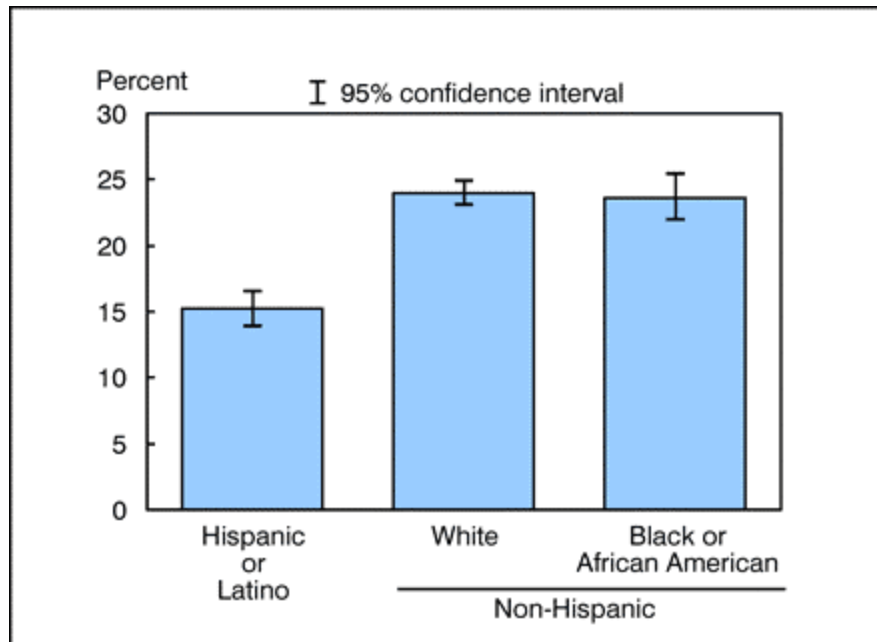
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 239 people with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of current smoking was lower among adults aged 65 years and over (9.1%), compared with adults aged 18-44 years (26.6%) and 45-64 years (22.4%). This pattern in current smoking by age group was seen in both men and women.

- For age groups 18-44 years and 45-64 years, men were more likely than women to be a current smoker.

Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002



NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 239 people with unknown smoking status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was 15.2% for Hispanic or Latino persons, 24.0% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 23.6% for black or African American non-Hispanic persons.
- White non-Hispanic adults and black or African American non-Hispanic adults were more likely than Hispanic or Latino adults to be current smokers.

Data tables for figures 8.1-8.4:

Data table for figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997-2002

| Year | Percent (95% confidence interval) | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Crude ¹ | Age adjusted ² |
| 1997 | 24.7 (24.1-25.3) | 24.6 (24.0-25.1) |
| 1998 | 24.1 (23.5-24.7) | 24.0 (25.1-26.8) |
| 1999 | 23.5 (22.9-24.1) | 23.3 (22.7-24.0) |
| 2000 | 23.3 (22.7-23.9) | 23.1 (22.5-23.7) |
| 2001 | 22.8 (22.2-23.4) | 22.7 (22.1-23.3) |
| 2002 (January-September) | 22.5 (21.8-23.2) | 22.3 (21.7-23.0) |

Data table for figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January-September 2002

| Smoking status and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Never | | |
| Both sexes | 54.7 | 53.8-55.5 |
| Men | 48.1 | 47.0-49.2 |
| Women | 60.7 | 59.7-61.8 |
| Former | | |
| Both sexes | 22.9 | 22.2-23.5 |
| Men | 26.6 | 25.6-27.7 |
| Women | 19.4 | 18.5-20.2 |
| Current | | |
| Both sexes | 22.5 | 21.8-23.2 |
| Men | 25.3 | 24.3-26.3 |
| Women | 19.9 | 19.0-20.8 |

Data table for figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 18-44 years | | |
| Total | 26.6 | 25.6-27.6 |
| Men | 29.9 | 28.5-31.3 |
| Women | 23.4 | 22.0-24.8 |
| 45-64 years | | |
| Total | 22.4 | 21.4-23.5 |
| Men | 24.2 | 22.6-25.7 |
| Women | 20.7 | 19.4-22.1 |
| 65 years and over | | |
| Total | 9.1 | 8.1-10.1 |
| Men | 10.2 | 8.6-11.8 |
| Women | 8.3 | 7.1-9.5 |
| Age adjusted¹ | | |
| Total | 22.3 | 21.7-23.0 |
| Men | 24.8 | 23.8-25.8 |
| Women | 20.0 | 19.1-20.9 |

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

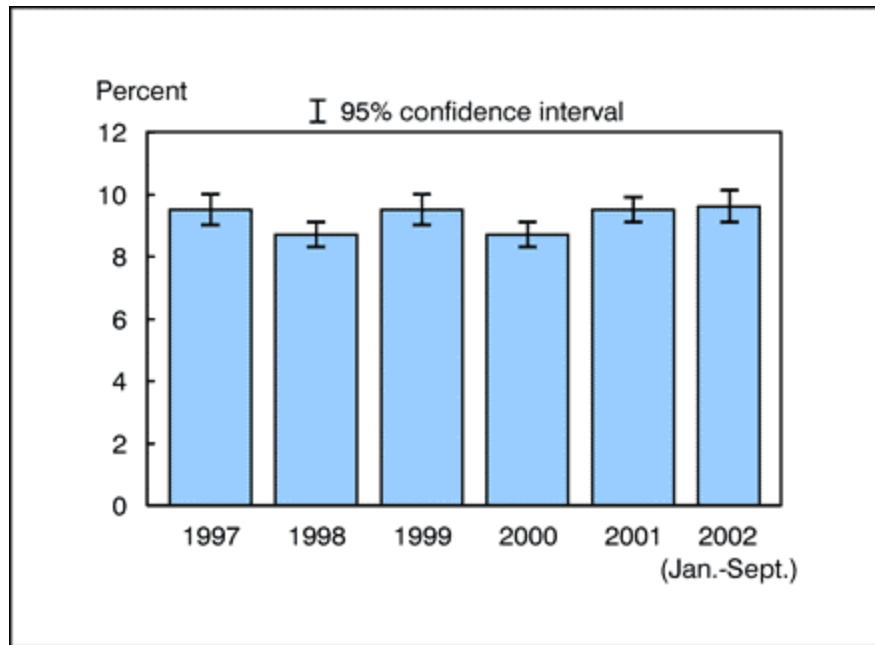
Data table for figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002

| Race/ethnicity | Percent (95% confidence interval) | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Age-sex-adjusted ¹ | Age-adjusted ² |
| Hispanic or Latino | 15.2 (13.9-16.5) | 15.2 (13.9-16.6) |
| White non-Hispanic | 24.0 (23.1-24.9) | 24.0 (23.1-24.9) |
| Black or African American non-Hispanic | 23.6 (21.9-25.4) | 23.3 (21.6-24.9) |

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption: United States, 1997-2002



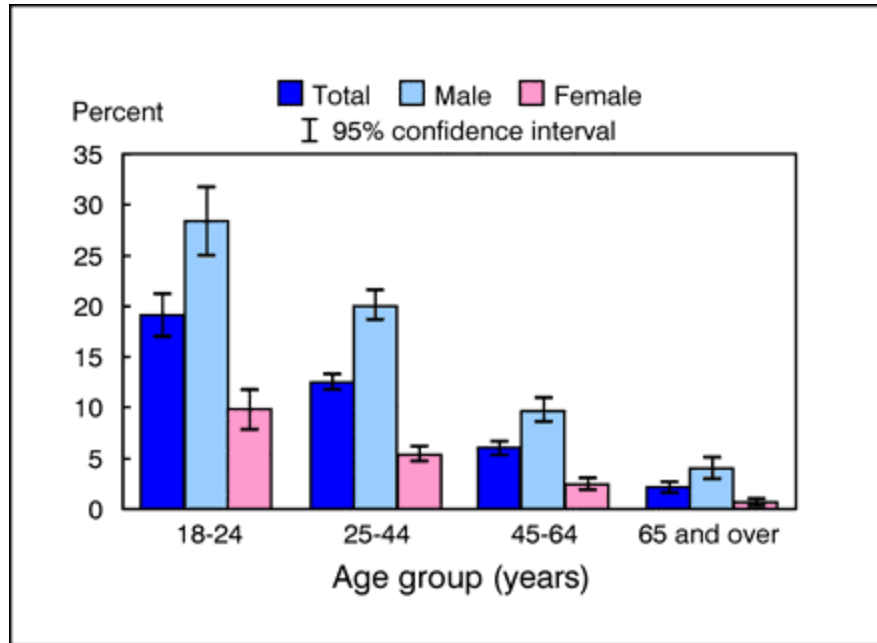
NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed greater than or equal to five drinks in one day at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption (about 2% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

■ From January through September 2002, the percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption during the past 12 months was 9.6% (95% CI = 9.1%-10.1%).

■ From 1997 through 2001, there was no significant trend in the annual estimates of excessive alcohol consumption among adults: 9.5% in 1997, 8.7% in 1998, 9.5% in 1999, 8.7% in 2000, and 9.5% in 2001.

Figure 9.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002



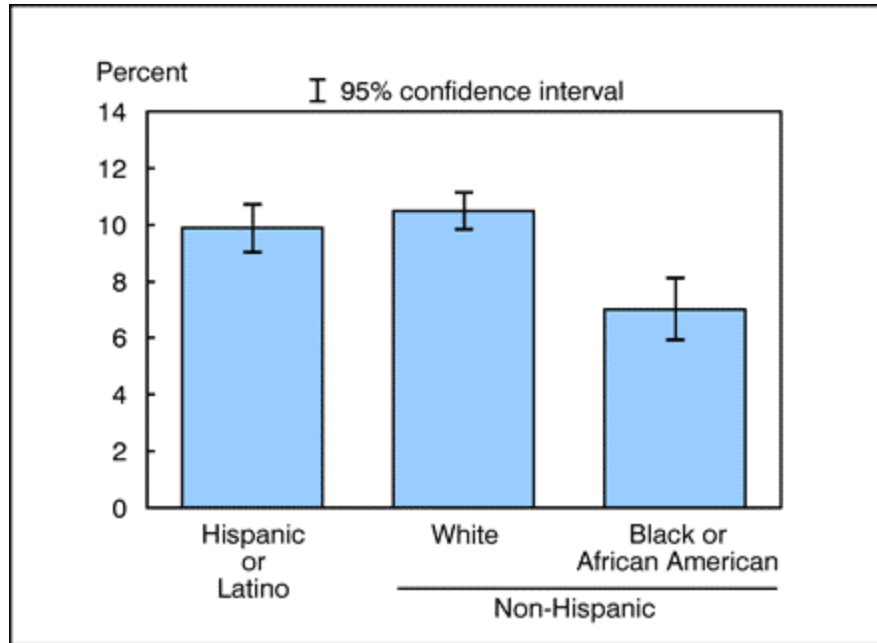
NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed greater than or equal to five drinks in one day at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 624 adults with unknown alcohol consumption.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

■ For both men and women, younger adults were more likely to drink excessively than older adults.

■ Men were more likely than women to drink excessively in all four age groups.

Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002



NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed greater than or equal to five drinks in one day at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 624 adults with unknown alcohol consumption. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption during the past 12 months was 10.5% for white non-Hispanic persons, 7.0% for black or African American non-Hispanic persons, and 9.9% for Hispanic or Latino persons.
- Black or African American non-Hispanic persons were less likely to drink excessively than white non-Hispanic persons and Hispanic or Latino persons.

Data tables for figures 9.1-9.3:

Data table for figure 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption: United States, 1997-2002

| Year | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1997 | 9.5 | 9.0-10.0 |
| 1998 | 8.7 | 8.3-9.1 |
| 1999 | 9.5 | 9.0-10.0 |
| 2000 | 8.7 | 8.3-9.1 |
| 2001 | 9.5 | 9.1-9.9 |
| 2002 (January-September) | 9.6 | 9.1-10.1 |

Data table for figure 9.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

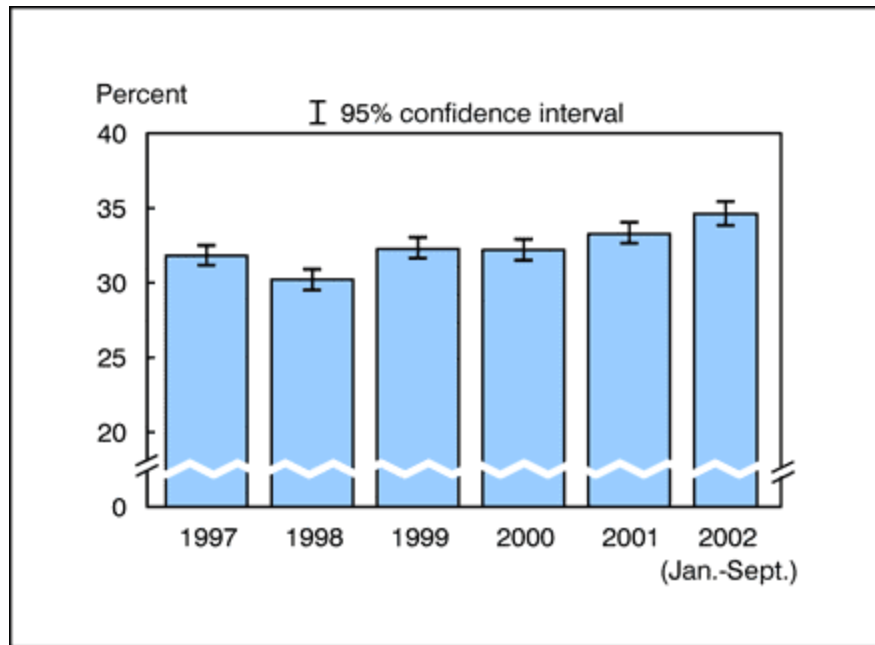
| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 18-24 years | | |
| Total | 19.1 | 17.0-21.2 |
| Men | 28.4 | 25.0-31.7 |
| Women | 9.8 | 7.8-11.7 |
| 25-44 years | | |
| Total | 12.5 | 11.7-13.3 |
| Men | 20.0 | 18.6-21.5 |
| Women | 5.4 | 4.7-6.1 |
| 45-64 years | | |
| Total | 6.0 | 5.3-6.6 |
| Men | 9.7 | 8.6-10.9 |
| Women | 2.4 | 1.9-3.0 |
| 65 years and over | | |
| Total | 2.1 | 1.6-2.6 |
| Men | 4.0 | 2.9-5.1 |
| Women | 0.7 | 0.3-1.0 |

Data table for figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002

| Race/ethnicity | Percent ¹ | 95% confidence interval |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Hispanic or Latino | 9.9 | 9.0-10.7 |
| White non-Hispanic | 10.5 | 9.8-11.1 |
| Black or African American non-Hispanic | 7.0 | 5.9-8.1 |

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 10.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV: United States, 1997-2002

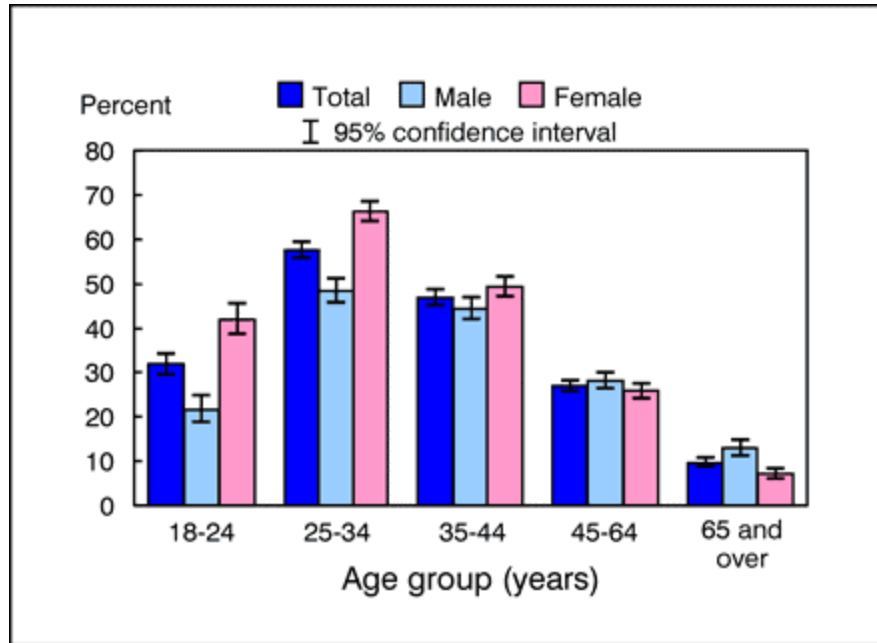


NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status (about 4% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

- From January through September 2002, 34.6% of U.S. adults had ever been tested for HIV (95% CI = 33.8% - 35.4%).
- The annual percent of adults who had ever had an HIV test increased from 31.8% in 1997 to 33.3% in 2001.

Figure 10.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2002

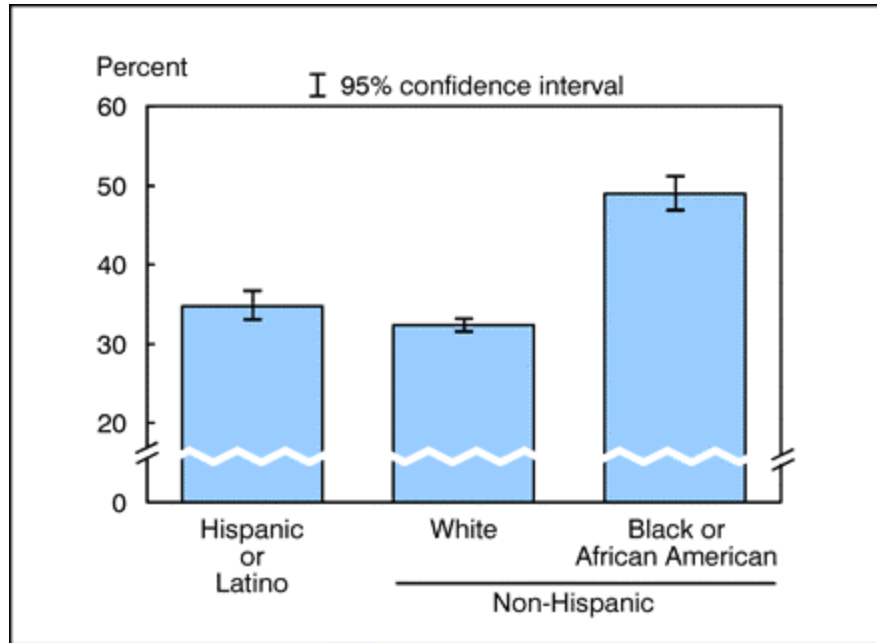


NOTES: The analysis excluded 912 adults with unknown HIV test status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of persons who ever had an HIV test was highest among adults aged 25-34 years (57.5%) and lowest among adults aged 65 years and over (9.6%).
- For age groups 18-24 years, 25-34 years, and 35-44 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test, whereas for adults aged 65 years and over, women were less likely than men to have ever had an HIV test.

Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002



NOTES: The analysis excluded 912 adults with unknown HIV test status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted percents of people who ever had an HIV test were 34.8% for Hispanic or Latino persons, 32.3% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 49.0% for black or African American non-Hispanic persons.
- Of the three racial/ethnic groups, black or African American non-Hispanic persons were most likely to have ever had an HIV test.

Data tables for figures 10.1-10.3:

Data table for figure 10.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV: United States, 1997-2002

| Year | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1997 | 31.8 | 31.1-32.5 |
| 1998 | 30.2 | 29.5-30.9 |
| 1999 | 32.3 | 31.6-33.0 |
| 2000 | 32.2 | 31.5-32.9 |
| 2001 | 33.3 | 32.6-34.0 |
| 2002 (January-September) | 34.6 | 33.8-35.4 |

Data table for figure 10.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

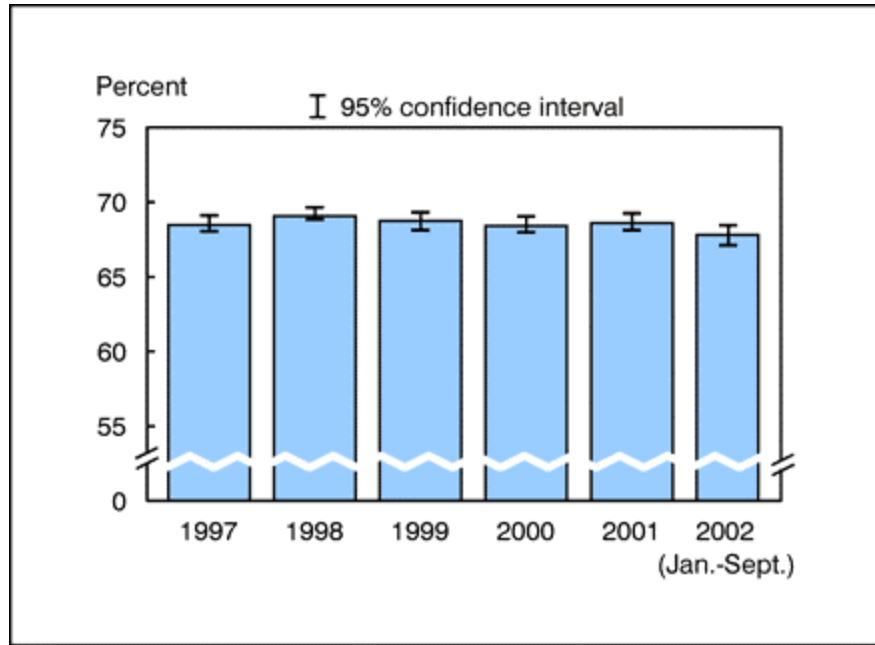
| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 18-24 years | | |
| Total | 31.8 | 29.5-34.1 |
| Men | 21.7 | 18.8-24.7 |
| Women | 42.0 | 38.5-45.4 |
| 25-34 years | | |
| Total | 57.5 | 55.7-59.3 |
| Men | 48.3 | 45.6-51.0 |
| Women | 66.2 | 63.9-68.5 |
| 35-44 years | | |
| Total | 46.8 | 45.1-48.5 |
| Men | 44.3 | 41.9-46.7 |
| Women | 49.2 | 47.0-51.4 |
| 45-64 years | | |
| Total | 26.9 | 25.6-28.1 |
| Men | 28.1 | 26.3-29.8 |
| Women | 25.8 | 24.1-27.4 |
| 65 years and over | | |
| Total | 9.6 | 8.7-10.6 |
| Men | 12.9 | 11.1-14.8 |
| Women | 7.2 | 6.1-8.3 |

Data table for figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002

| Race/ethnicity | Percent ¹ | 95% confidence interval |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Hispanic or Latino | 34.8 | 33.0-36.6 |
| White non-Hispanic | 32.3 | 31.5-33.1 |
| Black or African American non-Hispanic | 49.0 | 46.8-51.1 |

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 11.1. Percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good: United States, 1997-2002



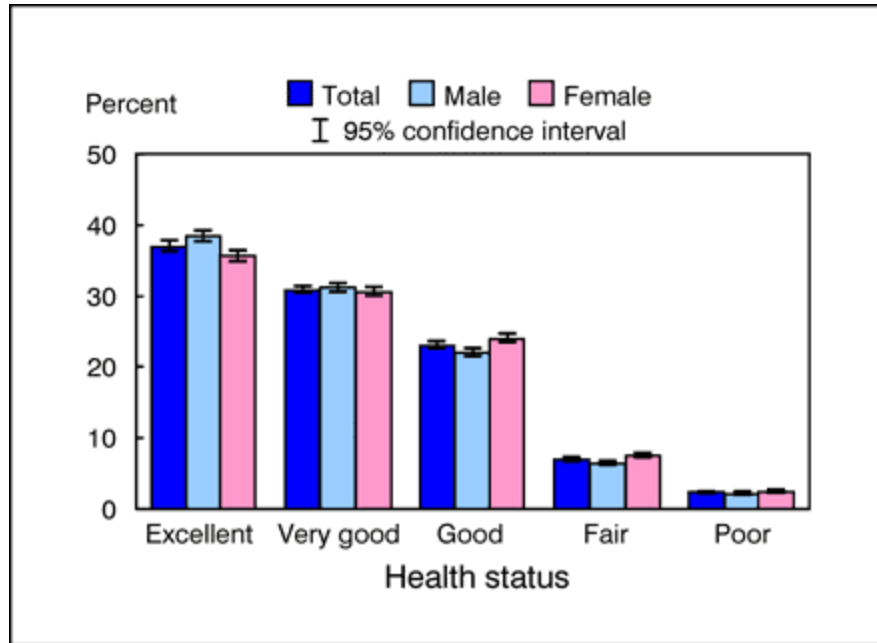
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.5% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

■ From January through September 2002, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 67.8% (95% CI = 67.1% - 68.4%).

■ From 1997 through 2001, the annual percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good has remained similar: 68.5% in 1997, 69.1% in 1998, 68.7% in 1999, 68.4% in 2000, and 68.6% in 2001.

Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January-September 2002

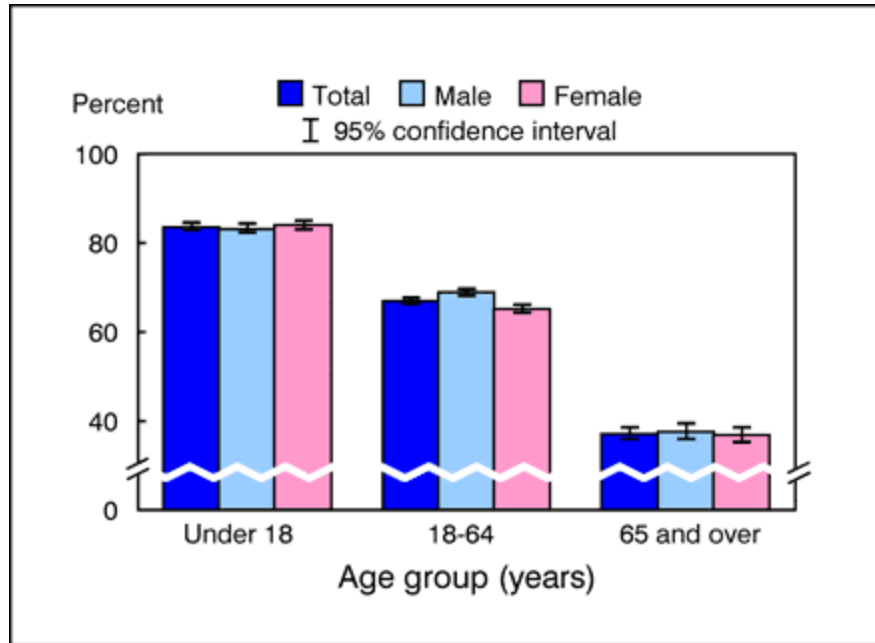


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 346 persons with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the health status of most persons was assessed as either excellent (36.9%) or very good (30.8%). The health status of a smaller percent of persons was assessed as good (23.0%), and that of even fewer was assessed as fair (7.0%) or poor (2.3%).
- Compared with men, the health status of women was less likely to be assessed as excellent (38.4% vs. 35.6%) and more likely to be assessed as fair (6.4% vs. 7.5%).

Figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

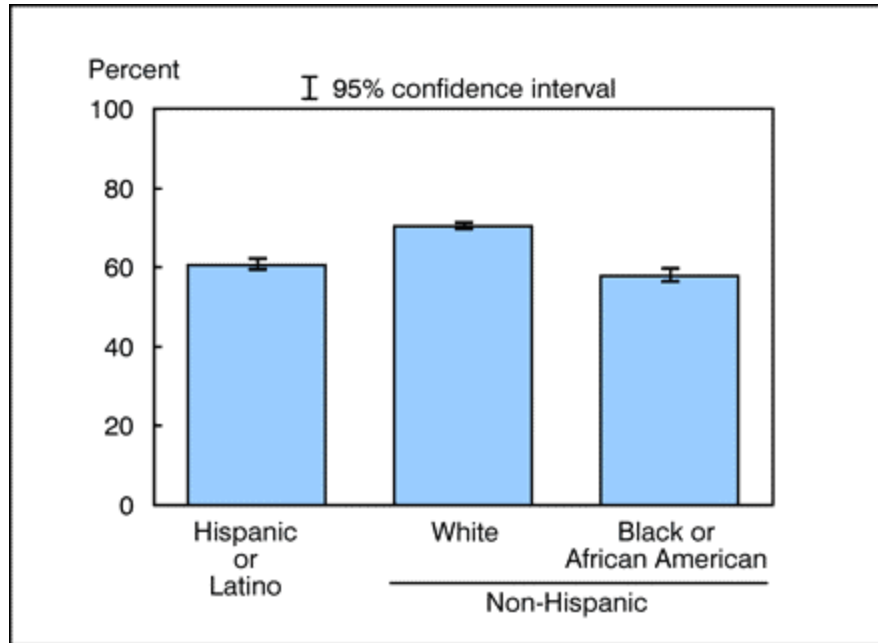


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 346 persons with unknown health status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good decreased with age: 83.6% for those aged under 18 years, 66.9% for those aged 18-64 years, and 37.1% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For persons aged 18-64 years, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was higher for men (68.8%, 95% CI = 68.0% - 69.6%) than for women (65.1%, 95% CI = 64.3% - 65.9%).

Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, January–September 2002



NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 346 persons with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: less than 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 60.6% for Hispanic or Latino persons, 70.3% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 57.9% for black or African American non-Hispanic persons.
- The health status of Hispanic or Latino persons and black or African American non-Hispanic person was less likely than that of white non-Hispanic persons to be assessed as excellent or very good.

Data tables for figures 11.1-11.4:

Data table for figure 11.1. Percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good: United States, 1997-2002

| Year | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1997 | 68.5 | 68.0-69.1 |
| 1998 | 69.1 | 68.6-69.6 |
| 1999 | 68.7 | 68.1-69.3 |
| 2000 | 68.4 | 67.9-69.0 |
| 2001 | 68.6 | 68.1-69.2 |
| 2002 (January-September) | 67.8 | 67.1-68.4 |

Data table for figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January-September 2002

| Health status and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Excellent | | |
| Both sexes | 36.9 | 36.2-37.7 |
| Male | 38.4 | 37.6-39.1 |
| Female | 35.6 | 34.8-36.4 |
| Very good | | |
| Both sexes | 30.8 | 30.3-31.4 |
| Males | 31.2 | 30.5-31.8 |
| Females | 30.5 | 29.9-31.2 |
| Good | | |
| Both sexes | 23.0 | 22.5-23.6 |
| Male | 22.0 | 21.4-22.6 |
| Female | 24.0 | 23.4-24.6 |
| Fair | | |
| Both sexes | 7.0 | 6.7-7.2 |
| Male | 6.4 | 6.1-6.7 |
| Female | 7.5 | 7.2-7.8 |
| Poor | | |
| Both sexes | 2.3 | 2.1-2.4 |
| Male | 2.1 | 1.9-2.3 |
| Female | 2.4 | 2.2-2.6 |

Data table for figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

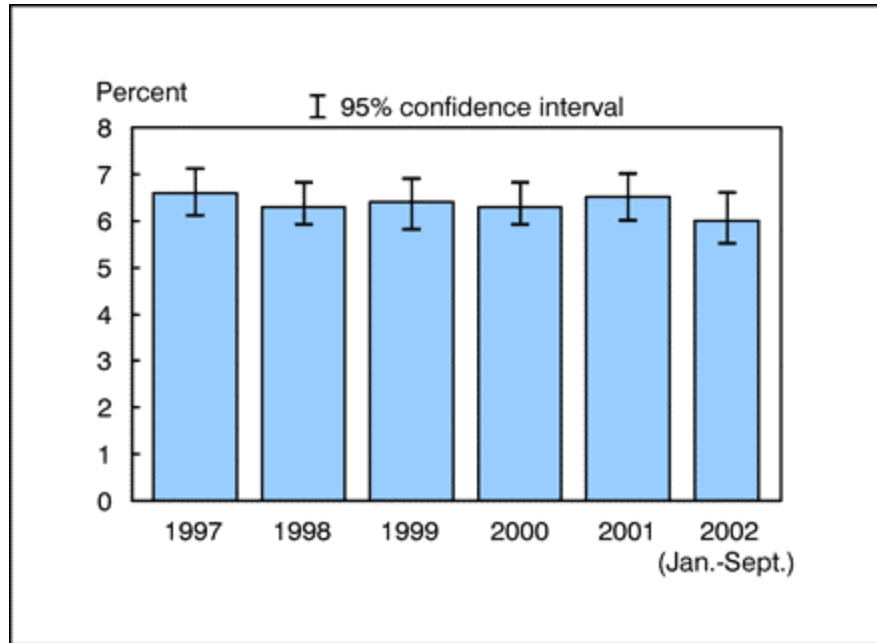
| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Under 18 years | | |
| Total | 83.6 | 82.8-84.4 |
| Male | 83.2 | 82.3-84.2 |
| Female | 84.0 | 83.0-84.9 |
| 18-64 years | | |
| Total | 66.9 | 66.2-67.6 |
| Male | 68.8 | 68.0-69.6 |
| Female | 65.1 | 64.3-65.9 |
| 65 years and over | | |
| Total | 37.1 | 35.7-38.5 |
| Male | 37.5 | 35.7-39.3 |
| Female | 36.8 | 35.2-38.4 |

Data table for figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002

| Race/ethnicity | Percent¹ | 95% confidence interval |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hispanic or Latino | 60.6 | 59.2-62.0 |
| White non-Hispanic | 70.3 | 69.6-71.1 |
| Black or African American or African American non-Hispanic | 57.9 | 56.3-59.5 |

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 12.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs: United States, 1997-2002

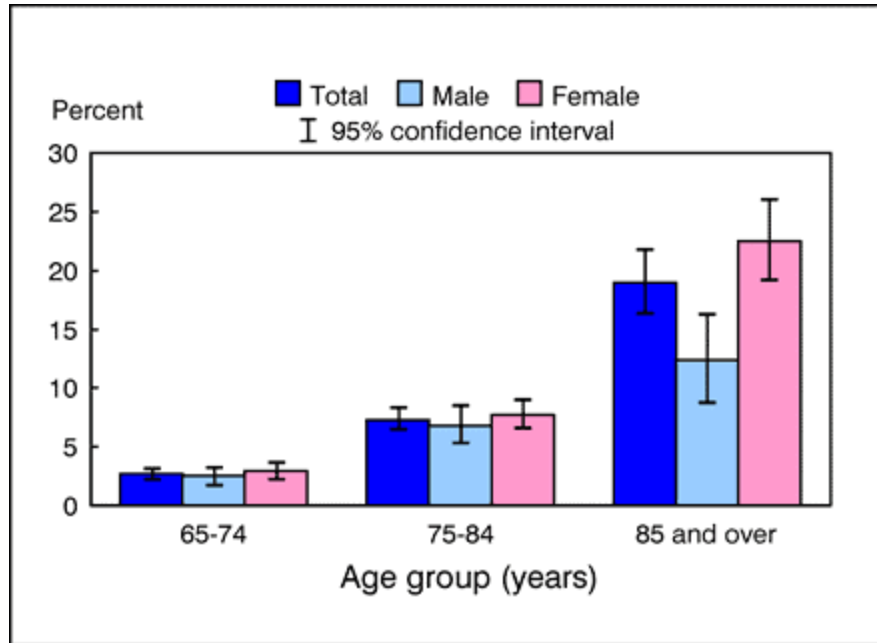


NOTES: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analysis excluded persons with unknown information on personal care needs (about 0.1% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

- From January through September 2002, 6.0% (95% CI = 5.5%-6.6%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons.
- There was no significant time trend in the annual percent of adults who needed help with personal care from other persons (6.6% in 1997, 6.3% in 1998, 6.4% in 1999, 6.3% in 2000, and 6.5% in 2001).

Figure 12.2. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

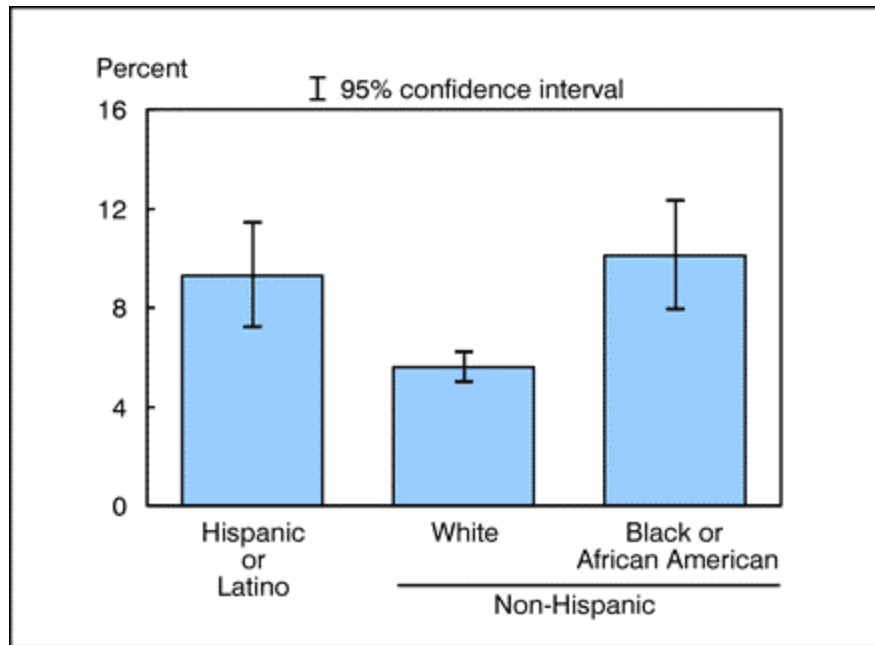


NOTE: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analysis excluded five persons with unknown information on personal care needs.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, adults aged 85 years and over were more than 6 times as likely as adults aged 65-74 years old to need help with personal care from other persons.
- For adults aged 85 years and over, women were more likely than men to need help with personal care from other persons.

Figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002



NOTES: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analysis excluded five persons with unknown information on personal care needs. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 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 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted percent of persons who needed help with personal care from other persons was 9.3% for Hispanic or Latino persons, 5.6% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 10.1% for black or African American non-Hispanic persons.
- Hispanic or Latino persons and black or African American non-Hispanic persons were more likely than white non-Hispanic persons to need help with personal care from other persons.

Data tables for figures 12.1-12.3:

Data table for figure 12.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs: United States, 1997–2002

| 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 | 6.3 | 5.9-6.8 |
| 2001 | 6.5 | 6.0-7.0 |
| 2002 (January-September) | 6.0 | 5.5-6.6 |

Data table for figure 12.2. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

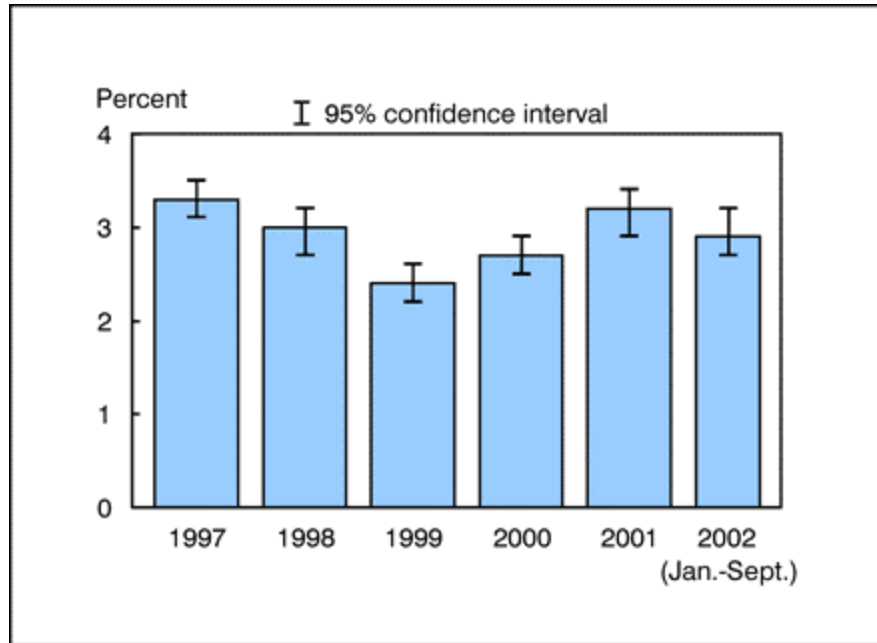
| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 65-74 years | | |
| Total | 2.7 | 2.2-3.1 |
| Men | 2.5 | 1.7-3.2 |
| Women | 2.9 | 2.2-3.6 |
| 75-84 years | | |
| Total | 7.3 | 6.4-8.3 |
| Men | 6.8 | 5.3-8.4 |
| Women | 7.7 | 6.5-8.9 |
| 85 years and over | | |
| Total | 19.0 | 16.3-21.7 |
| Men | 12.4 | 8.7-16.2 |
| Women | 22.5 | 19.1-26.0 |

Data table for figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002

| Race/ethnicity | Percent ¹ | 95% confidence interval |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Hispanic or Latino | 9.3 | 7.2-11.4 |
| White non-Hispanic | 5.6 | 5.0-6.2 |
| Black or African American or African American non-Hispanic | 10.1 | 7.9-12.3 |

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

Figure 13.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997–2002



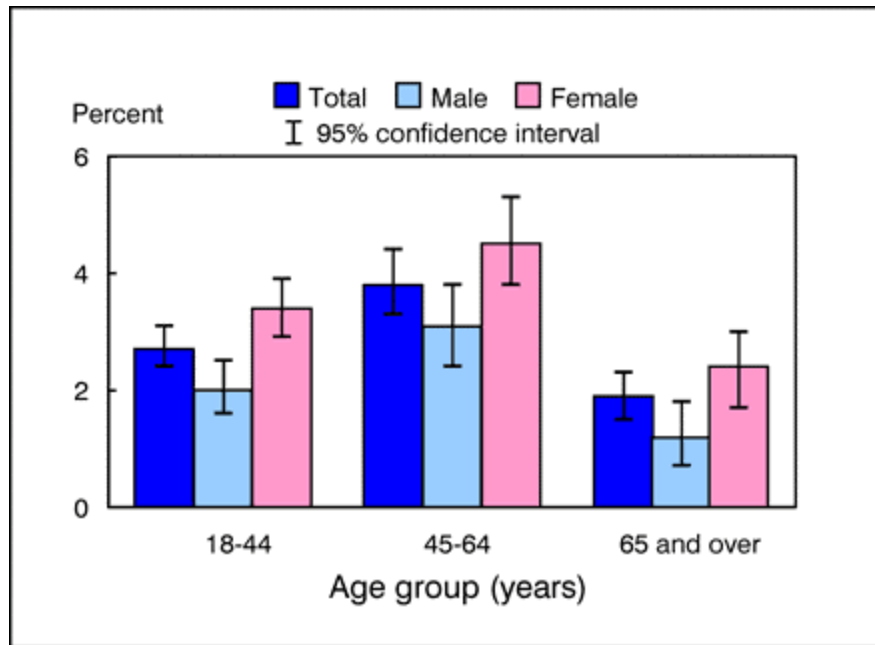
NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0-24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (4).

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through September.

■ From January through September 2002, 2.9% (95% CI = 2.7% - 3.2%) of adults aged 18 years and over experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days.

■ The percent of adults who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days declined significantly from 3.3% in 1997 to 2.4% in 1999, and then increased from 2.4% in 1999 to 2.7% in 2000 and 3.2% in 2001.

Figure 13.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

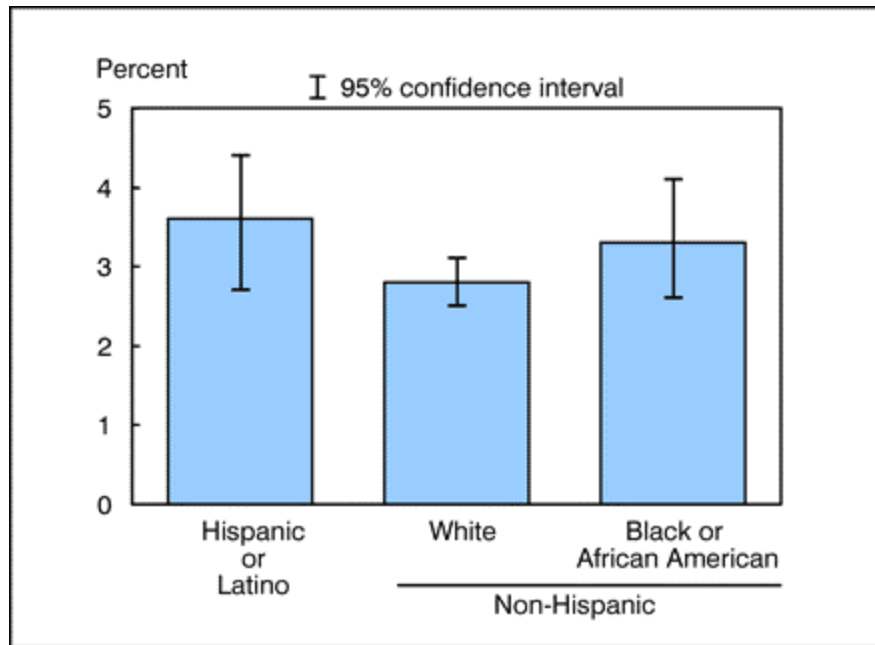


NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0-24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (4).

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, persons aged 45-64 years were most likely to have experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, followed by persons aged 18-44 years.
- For all three age groups, women were more likely than men to have experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days.

Figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, January - September 2002



NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0-24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (5). Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

■ The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of serious psychological distress was 3.6% for Hispanic or Latino persons, 2.8% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 3.3% for black or African American non-Hispanic persons.

■ Although the prevalence was lower among non-Hispanic white persons than among Hispanic or Latino persons and black or African American non-Hispanic persons, the differences were not statistically significant.

Data tables for figures 13.1-13.3:

Data table for figure 13.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997-2002

| Year | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1997 | 3.3 | 3.1-3.5 |
| 1998 | 3.0 | 2.7-3.2 |
| 1999 | 2.4 | 2.2-2.6 |
| 2000 | 2.7 | 2.5-2.9 |
| 2001 | 3.2 | 2.9-3.4 |
| 2002 (January-September) | 2.9 | 2.7-3.2 |

Data table for figure 13.2. Percent of adults aged 18 and over who experienced psychological distress during the past 30 days, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2002

| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 18-44 years | | |
| Total | 2.7 | 2.4-3.1 |
| Men | 2.0 | 1.6-2.5 |
| Women | 3.4 | 2.9-3.9 |
| 45-64 years | | |
| Total | 3.8 | 3.3-4.4 |
| Men | 3.1 | 2.4-3.8 |
| Women | 4.5 | 3.8-5.3 |
| 65 years and over | | |
| Total | 1.9 | 1.5-2.3 |
| Men | 1.2 | 0.7-1.8 |
| Women | 2.4 | 1.7-3.0 |

Data table for figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2002

| Race/ethnicity | Percent ¹ | 95% confidence interval |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Hispanic or Latino | 3.6 | 2.7-4.4 |
| White non-Hispanic | 2.8 | 2.5-3.1 |
| Black or African American non-Hispanic | 3.3 | 2.6-4.1 |

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

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